



Department of Planning,  
Lands and Heritage



FREMANTLE PRISON  
The Convict Establishment

# FREMANTLE PRISON

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021



FPBH 28/10/18  
T1  
END (0/3)  
↑N

Cover image: Excavation of the 'Bath House'. University of Western Australia, Discipline of Archaeology, 2013.

#### Acknowledgement of Country:

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage recognises the diversity of the Aboriginal peoples of Western Australia and acknowledges the Traditional Owners and custodians and their connection to this land and its waterways. We pay our respect to Elders past and present and those who will follow in their footsteps.



<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE BY MANAGEMENT ZONE</b>	<b>46</b>
1.1 Background	7	4.1 Introduction	47
1.2 Site Identification	11	4.2 East Terrace (East Bank) and Reservoir, Tunnels and Pumping Station	49
1.3 Legislative Context and Listings	12	4.3 East Workshops	56
1.4 Report structure and terminology	19	4.4 Exercise Yards	61
<b>2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b>	<b>20</b>	4.5 Female Division	66
2.1 Preamble	21	4.6 Gatehouse and Entry Complex	73
2.2 Pre-Colonial Era (prior to 1829)	21	4.7 Hampton Road Reserve	78
2.3 Colonial Pre-Convict Era (1829-1849)	22	4.8 Hospital	84
2.4 The Convict Era (1849-1886)	24	4.9 Main Cell Block	89
2.5 Prison Colonial Era (1886-1901)	28	4.10 New Division	94
2.6 Federation and World War I Era (1901-1918)	29	4.11 Parade Ground	99
2.7 Inter-War Era (1918-1939)	30	4.12 Refractory Block	109
2.8 World War II Era (1939-1945)	30	4.13 Southern Knoll, Prison Industries and Southern Area	114
2.9 Post-War Era (1945-1970)	30	4.14 Sterile Zones	124
2.10 Modern Era (1970-1991)	31	4.15 The Terrace	126
2.11 Post-Closure (1992-present)	32	4.16 Watch Towers and Elevated Walkways	132
2.12 Aboriginal Archaeology	39	4.17 West Workshops	133
<b>3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES, PRINCIPLES AND ACTIONS</b>	<b>138</b>
3.1 Potential	41	5.1 Policies from the HMP 2019	139
3.2 Significance	43	5.2 Actions from the HMP 2019	143
		5.3 Appropriate Excavation Methodologies	145
		5.4 Specific Management Considerations by Zone	148



<b>6. THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE INTERPRETATION</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>9. APPENDICES</b>	<b>170</b>
6.1 Preamble	153	Appendix A – Terms and Abbreviations	171
6.2 The archaeological resource and heritage interpretation	154	Appendix B – Historical Thematic Framework	173
<b>7. THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE FREMANTLE PRISON COLLECTION</b>	<b>158</b>	Appendix C – Overarching Policy for ‘Archaeology’ from the HMP 2019	177
7.1 Preamble	159	Appendix D – Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations	180
7.2 The Fremantle Prison collection	159	Appendix E – Chance Finds Procedure	196
7.3 Fremantle Prison collection and archaeology procedures	161	Appendix F – Standard Recording Forms	198
7.4 Fremantle Prison archaeological database	162	Appendix G – Decision-Making Flowcharts	206
7.5 Acquisition, deaccession and disposal	163	Appendix H – Minimum Standards for Artefact Management Including Recording	209
<b>8. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>164</b>	Appendix I – Recommended Qualifications and Experience	213
		Appendix J – Historical Overlay Plans	214



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Extent Heritage WA Pty Ltd. The following personnel, listed in alphabetical order, co-authored the text:

- Ryan Crawford;
- Jodie Crossman;
- Natalie Guetlich;
- Helen Munt; and
- Andrew Sneddon.

The Fremantle Prison Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) has benefitted significantly from the assistance of the following personnel from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH):

- Daniel Holland, Project Officer (Archaeology), Fremantle Prison;
- Eleanor Lambert, Assistant Curator, Fremantle Prison;
- Courtenay Heldt, Heritage Architect, Fremantle Prison;

- Kelly Fleming, Principal Heritage Officer, Heritage Services;
- Moss Wilson, Senior Heritage Officer, Heritage Services;
- Olympia Cullity, Curator, Fremantle Prison;
- Oonagh Quigley, Heritage Interpretation Officer, Fremantle Prison;
- Janine Symons, Project Manager, Heritage, Fremantle Prison;
- Luke Donegan, Manager, Heritage Conservation, Fremantle Prison;
- Karen Jackson, Principal Heritage Officer, Heritage Services;
- Karina Williams, Senior Heritage Officer, Heritage Services;
- Gemma Wilson, Senior Heritage Officer, Heritage Services; and
- Katrina Carrello, Senior Heritage Officer, Heritage Services.

# 1



# INTRODUCTION

Above:



## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Fremantle Prison is a State Government asset of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), vested in the Minister for Heritage. The management and operations of Fremantle Prison falls under the remit of the 'Heritage and Property Services' division of DPLH, specifically the Property Services directorate.

Fremantle Prison is of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), a matter reflected in its inscription on the World Heritage List (WHL) as part of the Australian Convict Sites (ACS) serial inscription. It is also listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) and the WA State Register of Heritage Places for meeting a broader range of heritage assessment criteria. This poses particular challenges for the managers of Fremantle Prison who must balance the imperative to conserve the place's contribution to the OUV of the ACS against the conservation needs of its National Heritage values and State significance. These challenges also apply to the management of the archaeological resource.

Extent Heritage was commissioned by DPLH to develop an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) for the Prison. The area covered by this AMP is the whole of the Fremantle Prison compound, as described on the WHL inscription (being the same as Lot 2095, Reserve 24042) (see Figure 1. Plan showing cadastre for Lot 2095 (the amalgamated allotment, extending to Hampton Road). This comprises the area covered by this AMP and reflects the Prison as inscribed on the WHL, below, and Part 1.2 for further discussion of relevant boundaries).

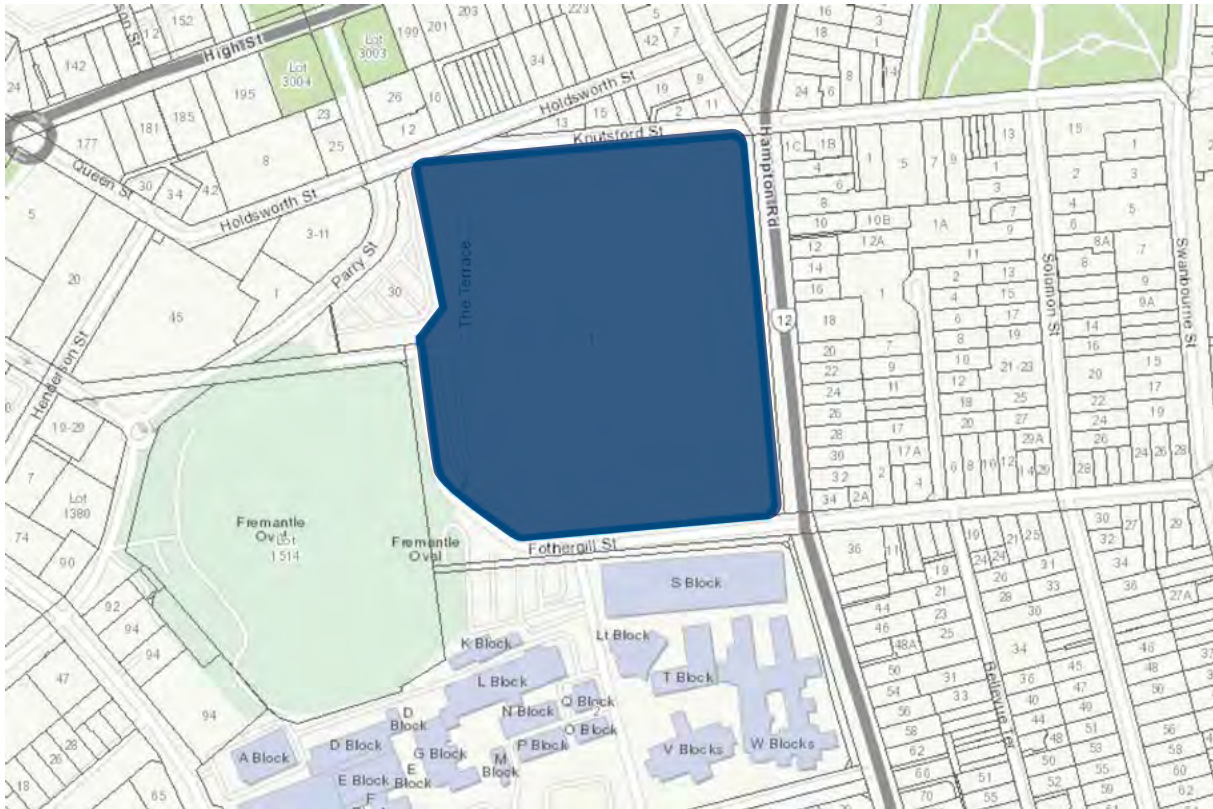


Figure 1. Plan showing cadastre for Lot 2095 (the amalgamated allotment, extending to Hampton Road). This comprises the area covered by this AMP and reflects the Prison as inscribed on the WHL.

The Fremantle Prison AMP forms part of a suite of heritage management documents that govern activities at Fremantle Prison. The AMP sits beneath the *Fremantle Prison Heritage Management Plan 2019* (HMP). Insofar as there may be differences between the AMP and the HMP, the policies and procedures in the HMP will prevail.

The Fremantle Prison HMP included a number of overarching policies of direct relevance to the management of the known and potential archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison. These include policies in relation to:

- Outstanding Universal Value;
- Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Archaeology;
- Keeping a record;
- Movable heritage;
- Physical conservation; and
- Telling the story.

The HMP includes other overarching policies that may also overlap with archaeological management at Fremantle Prison, and the AMP should always be read having in mind the broader conservation policies in the HMP.

The overarching policy on Archaeology contained in the HMP is reproduced in Appendix C for convenience.

This AMP supersedes and replaces all previous archaeological assessments and management documents (including Bavin 1990, and those summarised in Part 3). Those documents were prepared prior to Fremantle Prison's inscription on the WHL. In some cases, areas identified by those earlier documents as having low potential for historical archaeology, have yielded archaeological features upon further investigation.



There are important overlaps between the management of the archaeological resource and the management of the Fremantle Prison Collection. The management documents that govern the management of the Fremantle Prison Collection are:

- Fremantle Prison Collection Policy (2012, revised 2019);
- Fremantle Prison Collection: Archaeology Procedures (2019);
- Fremantle Prison Collection Significance Assessment (Heritage TODAY, 2017); and
- Preservation Needs Assessment (Greg Manzie, 2020).

The Fremantle Prison AMP and the Fremantle Prison Collection management documents are interrelated, and it is intended that these documents operate together. However, if any inconsistency emerges, the guiding principle will be that the AMP takes precedence if there is any doubt about the ways in which the research potential of the archaeological resource should be realised (e.g., in terms of excavation methodologies, curation and storage of artefacts, research questions, and publication). Once the research potential of the archaeology has been realised, the Fremantle Prison Collection management documents will usually take precedence.

The AMP:

- Assesses the archaeological potential of Fremantle Prison based on historical research, an analysis of site formation processes, and previous archaeological fieldwork;
- Assesses the significance of the known and potential archaeological resource having regard to a thematic historical framework and a series of substantive research questions presented in Appendix B. The archaeological resource is assessed for its scientific value in this AMP, as well as against other significance assessment criteria applied in WA;

- Provides an over-arching policy framework to guide decision-making in relation to the known and potential archaeological resource. This framework draws on and augments those contained in the HMP 2019; and
- Provides recommendations for the management of archaeology at specific locations, based on the zones identified in the preparation of the HMP 2019.

The AMP has been prepared having regard to:

- The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO 2015);
- The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (Burra Charter);
- Practice Note—The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice (Australia ICOMOS 2013); and
- Archaeological Management Plans (Department Planning Lands and Heritage 2019).

The AMP is also intended to integrate with archaeological documents required by the Heritage Council of WA, including Archaeological Management Strategies (AMS). An AMS provides practical strategies for the management of the known and potential archaeological resource at a site. An AMS is intended to supplement an AMP and ‘aims to address the specifics of a proposed or potential impact to the archaeology of a place, with reference to the policies and research design in the AMP’ (Heritage Council June 2019). A number of AMS’s have been prepared for discrete locations within the Prison, and more may be prepared as specific works programs are proposed.

There are overlaps between the content of this AMP and an AMS, and potential for confusion. For example, the objectives of an AMS are described below (quoting Heritage Council June 2019, 3):

- To summarise the study area and its history as outlined in the AMP;
- To analyse the research strategy and management recommendations provided in the AMP with regard to the site's current context;

- To develop a practical guide to investigations which ensures adequate protection of the resource and produces maximum research benefits from the archaeological resource; and
- To outline how archaeological evidence will be handled.

Any AMS prepared for Fremantle Prison must be consistent with the content of the HMP and this AMP.

Where this AMP refers to the preparation of an Archaeological Research Design for proposed archaeological works, any relevant AMS would be an appropriate location for that research design.



Figure 2. The Heritage Management Framework at Fremantle Prison, with the Heritage Management Plan sitting atop a number of inter-related management and strategy documents, and all aimed at the appropriate management of the place's contribution to the ACS OUV.

## 1.2 SITE IDENTIFICATION

Fremantle Prison is located in the City of Fremantle, Western Australia. It comprises approximately six hectares of land bounded by Hampton Road to the east, Fothergill Street to the south, The Terrace to the west and Knutsford Street to the north. The site's formal address is 1 The Terrace, Fremantle. Its tenure details are as follows:

- Reserve 24042;
- CT: LR3123/551;
- Parcel Identifier: P191368;
- Lot Number: 2095;
- Survey Number: 191368; and
- Survey Type: DP.

As of 2021, the purpose of Reserve 24042 is 'Conservation and Management of Historic Buildings & Ancillary & Beneficial Uses Thereto'.

The study area for the AMP is the whole of the Fremantle Prison compound, as described on the WHL inscription (Figure 1. Plan showing cadastre for Lot 2095 (the amalgamated allotment, extending to Hampton Road). This comprises the area covered by this AMP and reflects the Prison as inscribed on the WHL and Figure 3).

There are some inconsistencies in listed boundaries. The NHL curtilage includes the Fairbairn Street ramp and Henderson Street Warders' Cottages (Figure 3). These areas are not in the care and control of Fremantle Prison and have not been included in this AMP (although their management is captured by the HMP 2019).

The WHL boundary also does not accord with the heritage curtilage on the State Register (Figure 3). Specifically, the space between the Prison's east wall and Hampton Road was not included in the State registered area. This is because in 1994, Reserve 24042 (Lot 1913) was amalgamated with Reserve 28225 (Lot 1903), being the area on the east side of the Prison compound between the Prison wall and Hampton Road. The amalgamated allotment became Lot 2095, being Reserve 24042 (Figure 4). However, because this amalgamation occurred around the same time that the permanent entry into the State Register was being progressed, the new cadastre (the amalgamated lot) was not captured by the State Registered boundary.

Nevertheless, the area between the Prison's east wall and Hampton Road was included in the WHL boundary and is included in this AMP (Figure 3).

The Parry Street carpark has not been included in any heritage listings, and is not covered by this AMP.

The Knowle is a nineteenth century structure that once formed part of Fremantle Prison. It is now located in the grounds of the Fremantle Hospital. Its management is covered by the HMP 2019, but it is not included in this AMP.

## 1.3 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND LISTINGS

### 1.3.1 Relevant Statutory Heritage Listings and Constraints

In July 2010, Fremantle Prison, along with 10 other Australian Convict Sites, was inscribed on the World Heritage List for being of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Fremantle Prison was part of a serial nomination under the theme of ‘Convictism—Forced Migration’<sup>1</sup>. Specifically, these sites were inscribed for satisfying Criteria (iv) and (vi). Quoting the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, these are:

- **Criterion (iv):** The Australian convict sites constitute an outstanding example of the way in which conventional forced labour and national prison systems were transformed, in major European nations in the 18th and 19th centuries, into a system of deportation and forced labour forming part of the British Empire’s vast colonial project. They illustrate the variety of the creation of penal colonies to serve the many material needs created by the development of a new territory. They bear witness to a penitentiary system which had many objectives, ranging from severe punishment used as a deterrent to forced labour for men, women and children, and the rehabilitation of the convicts through labour and discipline.
- **Criterion (vi):** The transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands by the great nation states between the 18th and 20th centuries is an important aspect of human history, especially with regard to its penal, political and colonial dimensions.

The Australian convict settlements provide a particularly complete example of this history and the associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society. They illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal peoples, and the process of creating a colonial population of European origin through the dialectic of punishment and transportation followed by forced labour and social rehabilitation to the eventual social integration of convicts as settlers.

Fremantle Prison’s heritage significance has also been recognised by its inclusion on the National Heritage List, the State Register of Heritage Places, and the City of Fremantle’s Heritage List.

The statements of heritage significance share many features. However, an important area of difference is that while the Statement of OUV for the WHL (and to a slightly lesser extent the NHL citation) focus on convictism and the convict era heritage values, the State Register of Heritage Places also emphasises values from the post-convict period: its more recent history and social significance, in addition to its exceptional aesthetic values. This also has implications for the management of the Prison’s archaeological resource. The statutory heritage listings for Fremantle Prison are summarised in Table 1. Summary of the statutory heritage listings for Fremantle Prison.

1 The other convict sites included in the serial listing for World Heritage Listing are: Old Government House and Domain, Hyde Park Barracks, Cockatoo Island Convict Site, Old Great North Road - NSW; Port Arthur Historic Site, Brickendon-Woolmers Estates, Cascades Female Factory, Coal Mines Historic Site, Darlington Probation Station—Tasmania; the Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area - Norfolk Island.

Table 1. Summary of the statutory heritage listings for Fremantle Prison.

Type	Status	Date	Item no.
World Heritage List	Inscribed	1 August 2010	UNESCO Registration 1306
National Heritage List	Registered	1 August 2005	Place ID 105762
State Register of Heritage Places	Registered	30 June 1995	Heritage Council Registration 01014
City of Fremantle Heritage List	Adopted	8 March 2007	

### 1.3.2 Governing Legislation: Overview

Fremantle Prison is governed by complex statutory frameworks. A simplified decision-making flowchart is provided in Appendix G.

Article 4 of the World Heritage Convention states:

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of [World Heritage places] situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

The Australian Government ensures that its obligations under the World Heritage Convention are met through the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act is the principal governing piece of legislation for Fremantle Prison.

Schedule 5 (Reg. 10.01) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* includes the management principles that apply to places on the WHL. These emphasise that the primary purpose of management of the cultural heritage of a World Heritage property must include protecting and conserving the World Heritage Values of the place.

The EPBC Act governs ‘actions’ that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of ‘national environmental significance’ (NES). Places on the WHL (such as Fremantle Prison) are matters of NES. An ‘action’ may include a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities.

Before taking an action that could have a significant impact on the heritage values of Fremantle Prison, the action must be ‘referred’ to the Australian Minister for the Environment and Energy under the EPBC Act. The Minister will determine whether or not further and more formal assessment and approval is required, i.e., a ‘controlled action’.

The inclusion of a place on the WHL (or on the National Heritage List) does not imply a full transfer of responsibility to the Commonwealth. Rather, the EPBC Act functions in tandem with State heritage legislation.

Therefore, the *Heritage Act 2018* (WA) and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) (and future Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2020) also apply to Fremantle Prison. However, it must always be recalled that the EPBC Act will prevail to the extent of any inconsistency between the Commonwealth and State legislation.

When making an application for an approval to the State government (e.g., to excavate archaeology that relates to State values), Fremantle Prison must also consider whether or not a referral under the EPBC Act is required. If matters of NES would not be impacted, a referral will not be necessary.

However, if a State government approval is obtained for works that, on referral, the Commonwealth government determines impacts matters of NES, the State government approval will offend the EPBC Act. Therefore, Fremantle Prison must always consider the two systems in parallel and ensure that an appropriate referrals process to the Australian Government is followed where required.

Section 3 of the *Heritage Act 2018 (WA)* expresses the objectives of the Act which, in summary, includes the conservation of ‘places’ of ‘cultural heritage significance’. The Heritage Act defines a ‘place’ to include archaeological remains (Section 7), and establishes the Heritage Council as a critical mechanism for ensuring that heritage places are appropriately conserved (Section 17) and, specifically, ‘if development or other proposals may affect a registered place, to provide advice to decision-making authorities on ensuring that the place’s cultural heritage significance is preserved’. Archaeological excavation, or other work that may cause ground disturbance in archaeologically sensitive areas, fall within this definition and would require referral to the Heritage Council WA pursuant to Section 73 of the Heritage Act.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* governs Aboriginal ‘places’, which includes archaeological sites (Section 5). If Fremantle Prison management encounters Aboriginal archaeology it must notify the WA Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage) (Section 15). It is an offence to excavate an Aboriginal archaeological site without the approval of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (Section 16). Such approval will only be given after an assessment is made of the nature and significance of the site (Section 18).

Pursuant to Section 38 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* the Western Australian Government maintains a Register of Places and Objects for Aboriginal Heritage. No part of Fremantle Prison is currently included on the Register.

### 1.3.3 Relevant Planning Considerations

The statutory planning requirements that will apply to activities within Fremantle Prison depend on the nature of the activity and whether the activity is inconsistent with the purpose of the Prison Reserve. More intrusive or potentially destructive activities will typically require adherence to a detailed approvals process. Therefore, before an activity is undertaken, managers at the Prison will need to characterise that activity according to the following:

- Development;
- Maintenance; and
- Research.

As archaeology, such as archaeological excavation, is an activity or action—whether as a component or outcome of development works or as part of maintenance or undertaken for research purposes—it is therefore also subject to statutory planning requirements, and the type of archaeological activity and its potential impacts will determine what approvals will need to be sought.

The following discussion is summarised in a decision-making flowchart in Appendix G.

### Conservation and development

Section 4 of the *WA Planning and Development Act 2005* (P&D Act) defines ‘development’ broadly to capture ‘any demolition, erection, construction, alteration of or addition to any building or structure on the land’. It includes ‘the carrying out on the land of any excavation or other works’.. The P&D Act requires that ‘development’ cannot proceed without approval (through a Development Application or ‘DA’) (section 162).

Whether prior to or part of development works (e.g., to pre-empt the DA process), substantial sub-surface archaeological excavations may fall within the definition of 'development' under the P&D Act and therefore trigger a DA under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS). However, smaller scale excavation is unlikely to require a DA. Fremantle Prison will submit a referral to HCWA who can liaise with WAPC to determine if a full DA may be required. In most cases, pre-emptive archaeological investigation can be approved by HCWA (e.g., section 79 permit).

Where excavation requires a full DA, Fremantle Prison should submit a DA that includes a completed MRS Form 1 to the City of Fremantle, as the Local Government Authority, who are responsible for referring the DA on to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC), as the decision-making or determining authority. The WAPC operates with the support of DPLH with its functions and authority established under the P&D Act. Being a State Registered place, the WAPC will refer the DA to the Heritage Council WA for advice, and any other relevant State Government agencies if required. The WAPC will advise the Fremantle Prison of its decision directly and will also advise the City of Fremantle and Heritage Council WA of the outcome.

Development approvals will often be issued with conditions, including advice received from the Heritage Council WA, that require the appropriate management of the known and potential archaeological resource. These will commonly be drawn from a Heritage Impact Statement that accompanies the DA or an AMS submitted with the DA and approved by the WAPC.

In some instances, archaeological deposits may be unexpectedly encountered during a development. In this event, work would need to stop while notification is made and necessary approvals sought from approving authorities before proceeding. See also the Chance Finds Procedure in Appendix E.

## Maintenance

Maintenance work does not require development approval as it is an activity that is unlikely to alter or impact on significance. Maintenance activities that have the potential to impact on archaeology will need to be considered under 'development'. Examples of maintenance where this might occur can include:

- Excavation for the purpose of exposing, inspecting, maintaining or replacing utility services;
- Landscape maintenance; and
- Works where historic graffiti is present and may be impacted.

Given that maintenance works do not require referral, decisions about impacts to archaeology will likely need to be made by Prison decision-makers. This AMP will be used to identify if the maintenance activity may impact on the archaeology. Where doubt exists or the AMP is unclear, advice will be sought from an historical archaeologist.

## Research

Archaeological research, such as that involving excavation, is an activity that may be part of a program of works that pre-empt the DA process where investigative strategies are recommended in an AMS (i.e., proactive archaeology), or being undertaken specifically to address research questions (e.g., academic research). It may also be undertaken for the purposes of education and/or interpretation. In the case of the Prison this can be for a specific zone or for a building or other feature within a zone.

Approval for archaeological research should be sought from HCWA (e.g., section 79 permit). Details of the archaeological work to be undertaken (an Archaeological Research Design and methodology in an AMS), as well as evidence of the archaeologist's ability to undertake all required archaeological processes is required in the section 79 application. Consideration should also be given to an appropriate repository for any artefacts/material recovered and reporting procedures/requirements following the completion of the activity.

## Other matters

The above planning considerations would also integrate with other requirements with regards the Prison's National and World Heritage Listing. As noted in Part 1.3.2, above, the EPBC Act applies. The EPBC Act governs actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. An 'action' can include archaeological activities that include ground disturbance works that might impact the archaeological resource and therefore impact the heritage values of Fremantle Prison. Such 'actions' may need to be referred by the owner to the Australian Minister for Agriculture, Water and the Environment who will determine and advise whether or not further and more formal assessment and approval is required. Although technically the owner of Fremantle Prison Reserve is the Minister for Heritage, referrals and reporting under the EPBC Act is usually the function of Fremantle Prison management.

At local level, the *City of Fremantle Local Planning Scheme No. 4* zones Fremantle Prison as a Regional Reserve. By Section 2.2 of the *Local Planning Scheme No. 4* Council approval is not required for the commencement or carrying out of any use or development on a Regional Reserve. However, as the approving authority, the WAPC still requires all DAs to be lodged with the relevant local government authority in which the Reserve is located. The City of Fremantle is also responsible for issuing any relevant permits that may be required as part of the development approval (e.g., building/health/parking permits).

Fremantle Prison is a significant part of the Fremantle community and landscape, and influences tourism and marketing of the City, as well as being on the City of Fremantle's Heritage List (City of Fremantle Heritage Inventory, Level 1A, 18 September 2000). Fremantle Prison seeks to observe a 'good neighbour' policy with the City, and engage with them on activities and changes that have benefits for, or may impact on, the local community.

## Archaeological Management Strategies (AMS)

As noted in Part 1.1 above, an AMS is a supporting document to the AMP. An AMS is required where this AMP does not enable accurate decisions about potential impacts of works on the archaeology (e.g., it may be too broad or out of date) or investigative archaeology is included as part of a Development Application.

It will provide up-to-date information at the time of development. This is especially important if there have been any changes to the development area.

Where an AMS forms part of a DA, the approved works will need to be undertaken subject to the methodologies described in the AMS.

It is preferred that a proactive approach to managing archaeology within development is observed given that this approach may lead to better outcomes for both the archaeological resource and program of works. It would be prudent for archaeology to be considered prior to the DA process, including the preparation of an AMS where necessary. This will allow any impacts to archaeology to be identified as early as possible in the process and any investigative strategies actioned.

### 1.3.4 Non-statutory listings

There are non-statutory registers for historical heritage places in Australia and Western Australia. While inclusion on these registers has no statutory implications, they are still treated as important sources of information. The non-statutory heritage lists for Fremantle Prison are summarised in Table 2. Summary of the on-statutory heritage lists for Fremantle Prison. The RNE ceased to function as a statutory heritage listing in 2007 but is still used as a reference document.



Table 2. Summary of the non-statutory heritage lists for Fremantle Prison.

Type	Status	Date	Item no.
National Trust (WA)	Classified	3 October 1960	
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	21 March 1978	Place ID 105762

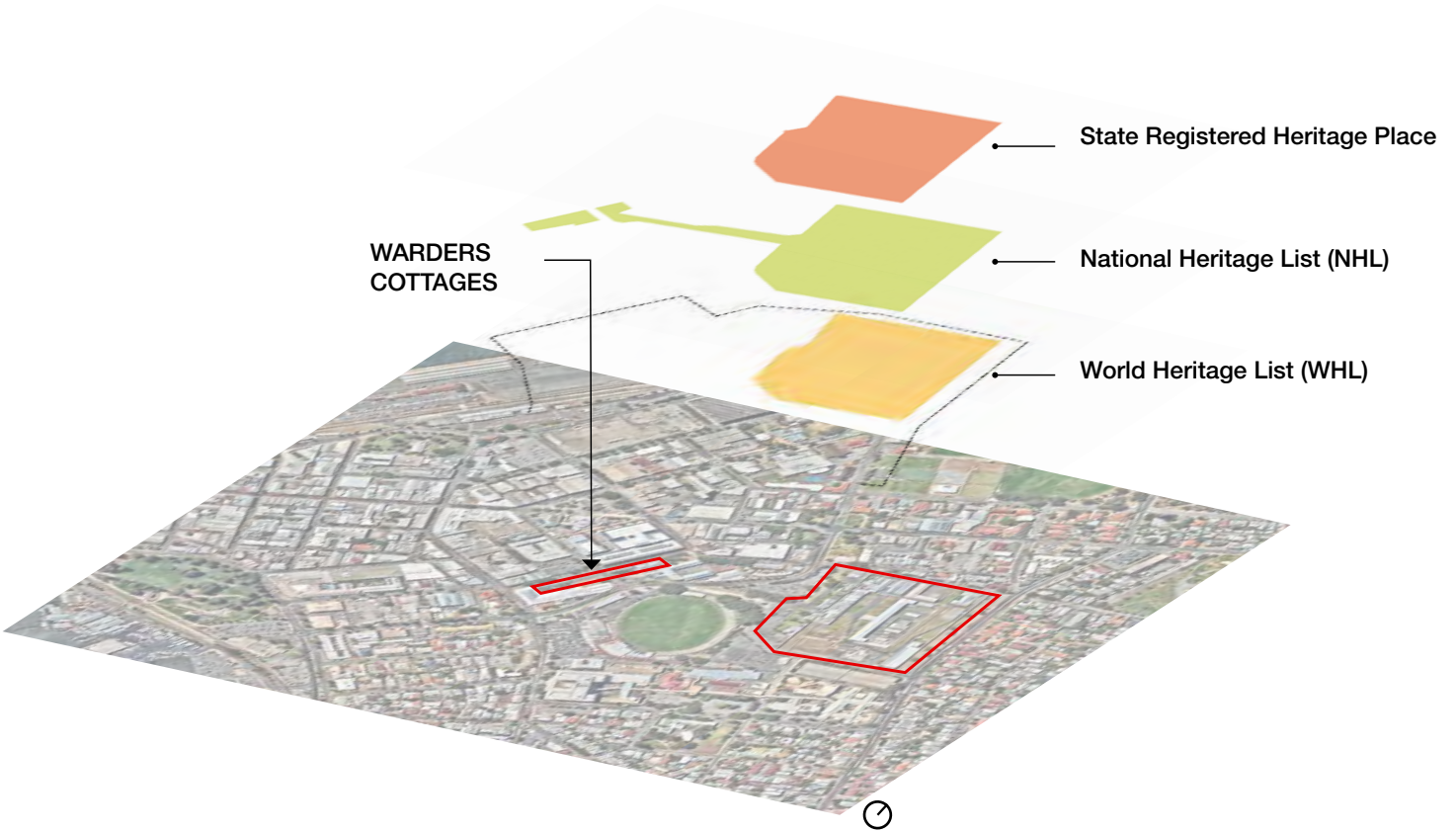


Figure 3. Plan showing the boundaries of Fremantle Prison as inscribed on the World Heritage List, together with the boundaries on the National Heritage List entry and State Register.

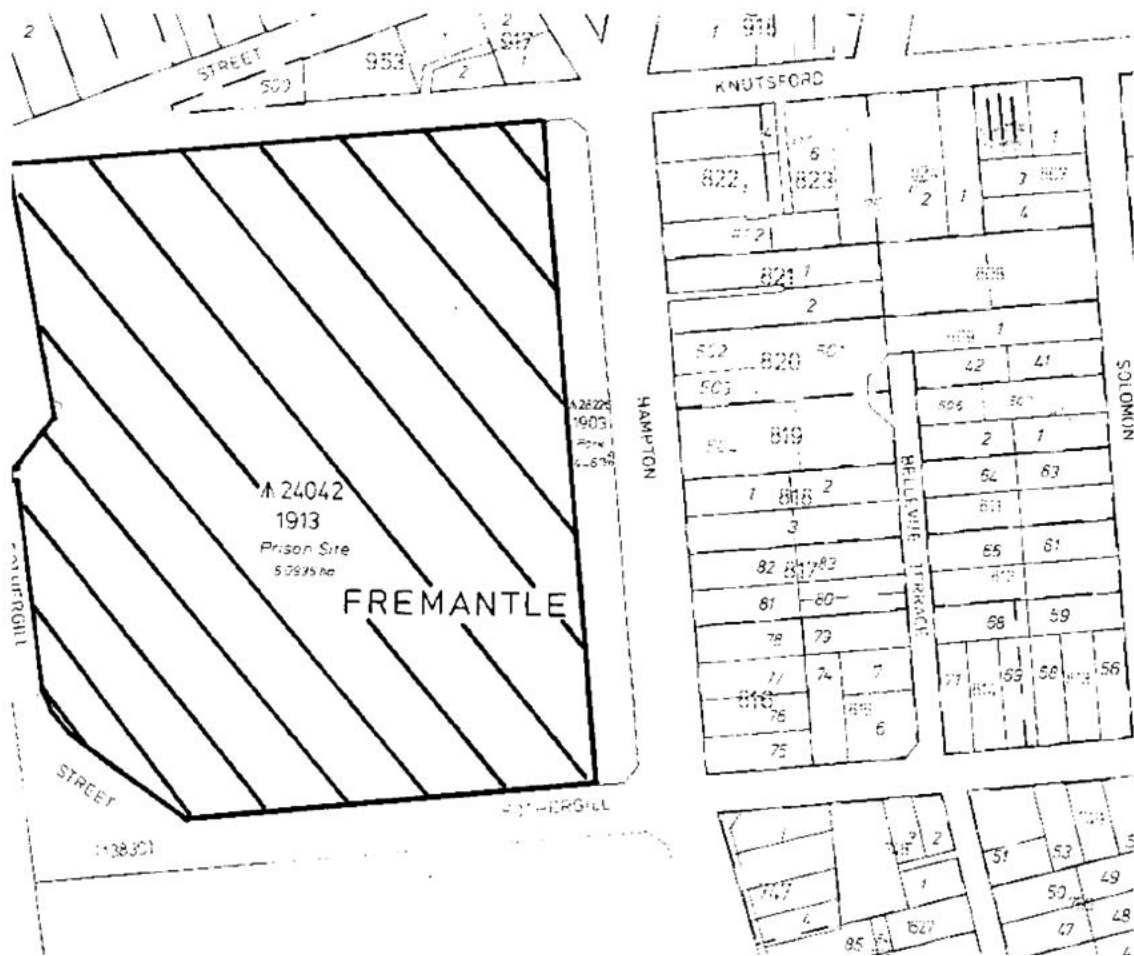


Figure 4. Plan showing former Lots 1913 and 1903, now amalgamated as Lot 2095. This plan resulted in inconsistencies between some listed boundaries.

## 1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE AND TERMINOLOGY

### 1.4.1 Layout of the AMP

The policies and actions contained in the Fremantle Prison AMP are based on the principle that the significance of the known and potential archaeological resource will govern the nature of the management response.

Therefore, the AMP is divided into:

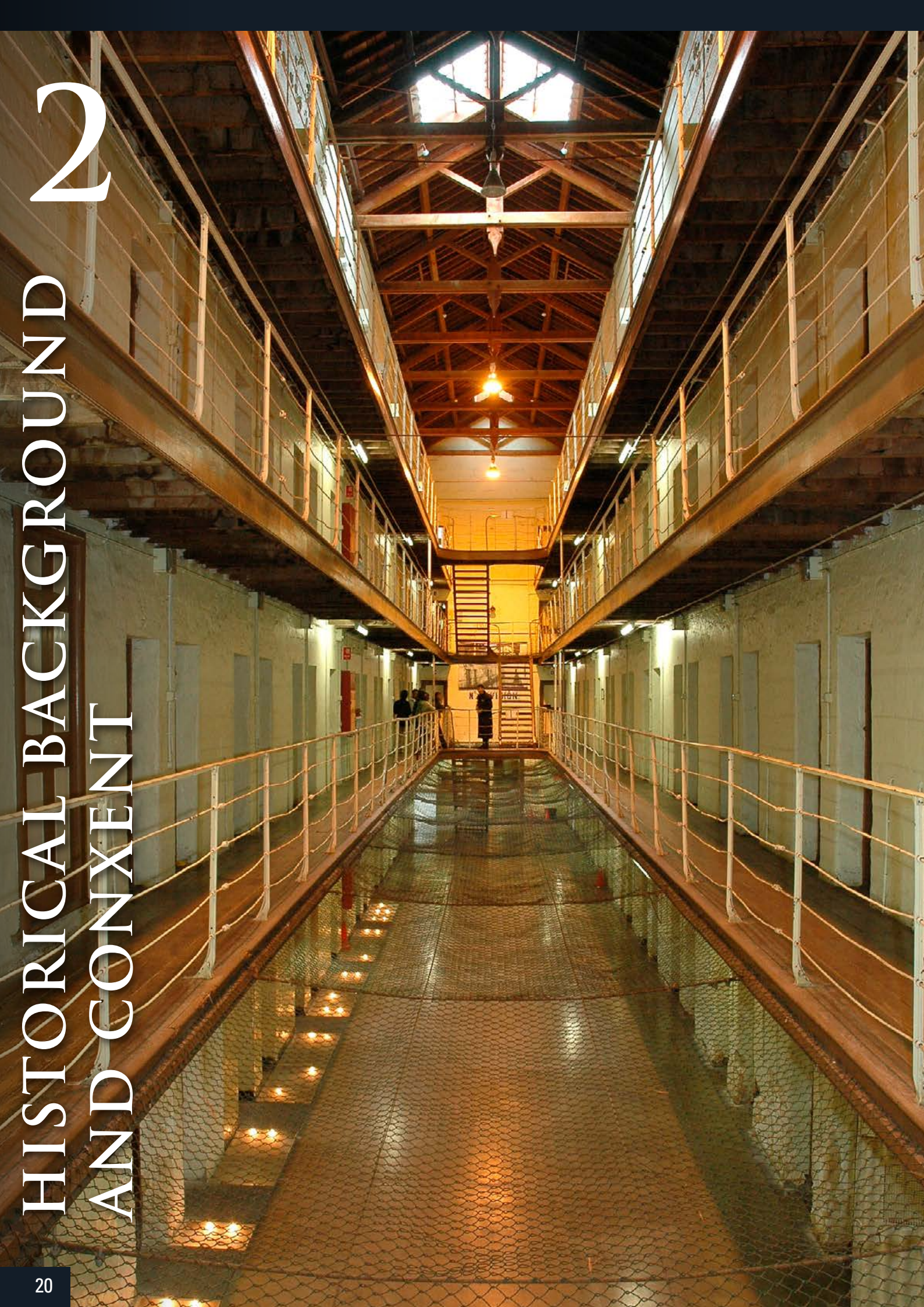
- A history of the site which assists to identify the site formation processes that have operated there (Parts 2 and 4, augmented by an analysis of previous archaeological fieldwork in Appendix D).
- A thematic history and a list of substantive research questions of value to establishing the scientific significance of the known and potential archaeological resource (Appendix B). It presents a series of research questions that the potential archaeological resource might be used to address, having regard to known and emerging themes across the other convict places included in the convict serial listing, and other convict sites in Western Australia, as well as research questions pertaining to post-convict places.
- A zone-by-zone summary of the potential archaeological resource, with a description of the kinds of artefacts that might be there, with an assessment of significance.
- Policies for the management of the known and potential archaeological resource (Part 5).

The interaction between the management of the archaeological resource and the museum collection (including artefacts presently in storage) is addressed in Appendix H.

### 1.4.2 Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

This report has been prepared to work in tandem with an evolving GIS database administered by the Prison. It is intended that the database and associated maps will be dynamic, capturing new information and physical changes within the Prison as that information becomes available and the changes occur. Further, the maps are intended to become a tool for heritage interpretation, as well as management devices. The AMP will be reviewed regularly but will, by its nature, contain data that may not be as up-to-date as the GIS database. Users of the AMP must consult both the AMP and dynamic database when managing the Prison's potential archaeological resource.

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONXENT 2



## 2.1 PREAMBLE

Fremantle Prison operated continuously for 136 years as a place of incarceration. The history of the site might be divided, for the purposes of interpretation, into the following distinct periods:

- Pre-Colonial (prior to 1829)
- Colonial Pre-Convict Period (1829 - 1849)
- The Convict Period (1849 - 1886)
- Prison Colonial Period (1886 - 1901)
- Federation and World War 1 Period (1901 - 1918)
- Inter-War Period (1918 - 1939)
- World War 2 Period (1939 - 1945)
- Post-War Period (1945 - 1970)
- Modern Period (1970 - 1991)
- Post Closure Period (1992 - present)

These periods are discussed further below.

## 2.2 PRE-COLONIAL ERA (PRIOR TO 1829)

The Fremantle area sits within the Aboriginal cultural region of Beeliar. Its Noongar name is Walyalup—the place of walyo or woylie, which is a small kangaroo-like marsupial once common in Fremantle—and the First Peoples of this area are called Whadjuk. Thousands of years ago, the land around Fremantle/Walyalup extended past Rottne Island/Wadjemup before the sea levels rose to where they are today. Fremantle/Walyalup has always been a significant place for the Whadjuk people pre and post colonisation, being situated on both banks of the Swan River/Derbal Yerrigan, and as a place of ceremonies and significant cultural practices, of spiritual sites as well as a place for camping, meeting and trading (City of Fremantle Walyalup [Fremantle] Aboriginal History).

Prior to British settlement in the area, Fremantle/Walyalup was well populated with Aboriginal people who came to the area particularly in summer to take advantage of the number of important freshwater mineral springs at the base of Arthur Head. Arthur Head, being the south bank of the Swan River mouth, is called Manjaree, the name derived from manjar, which for Whadjuk people is like a fair (gathering) in which they meet and exchange items.



Above: The Rainbow Serpent and Spirit Children (detail), Peter Cameron, cell E30, 4 Division, 1991.

Although there are no known sites of Aboriginal significance currently recorded that directly relate to the Fremantle Prison site, there are a number of other sites around Walyalup that have significance to the Whadjuk people in addition to Arthur Head not least of all the Swan River, Cantonment Hill and Anglesea Point. However, post colonisation, Aboriginal people engaged as shepherds were believed to have camped on the site of where the Fremantle Prison would be built when they were shepherding sheep to the Fremantle Port for shipment (*Sunday Times* 24 August 1941). It is possible that with its high prominence on the coastal limestone scarp and good views to the ocean and the surrounding area, this location in particular was a traditional camping site.

## 2.3 COLONIAL PRE-CONVICT ERA (1829-1849)

The Swan River Colony marked a new chapter in the British colonisation of Australia. Proclaimed in 1829, it was to be a colony for free settlers unlike the penal colonies already established in New South Wales and Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) (Fremantle Prison website).

In August 1829, Captain James Stirling announced that the area around Arthur Head in the 'Neighbourhood of the Mineral Spring' would be named Fremantle, after Captain Charles Howe Fremantle, commander of the *HMS Challenger* who was the first to officially take possession of the Swan River Colony in April 1829 for King George IV (Appleyard and Manford, 1979:139).

By this time, Fremantle had already become the main camp for those who arrived after the first wave of settlers—who had mostly already gone to Perth and Canning to take up their land grants—and where they stayed while they waited until their land grants were ready for occupation. When Surveyor-General John Septimus Roe arrived in Fremantle to lay out the town as ordered by Stirling in August 1829, it was already inhabited by hundreds of settlers, many of whom were still waiting for their grants to be issued. The first camp area was located directly behind Arthur Head and a second was established further up the Swan River in the North Fremantle area. Accommodation in the camps was very rudimentary, mainly either huts or tents, made from local and salvaged or imported materials (Appleyard and Manford, 1979,148-158, 175).



Above: Fremantle Prison ramp artwork

Being the location of substantial camps, Arthur Head was selected as the site of the first British prison in Western Australia when in 1830/1831 the Round House was constructed. Initially built to lock up local criminals and unruly settlers, and also carry out executions, it would later house convicts and Aboriginal prisoners being sent to Rottnest Island/Wadjemup (Heritage Council WA P0896).

As the main landing place for the British ships and for their camp, and with its safe harbour and freshwater springs, Fremantle/Walyalup was inevitably a place where interaction occurred between the British (wadjelas) and the Whadjuk people in the early years of colonisation. This soon led to conflict and tension which resulted in an attack by the British on a Noongar camp in the North Fremantle area as early as 1830 (City of Fremantle Walyalup (Fremantle) Aboriginal History).

Although the Swan River Colony was established on the basis that it would not become a penal settlement, twenty years on the lack of infrastructure and shortage of labour was stymieing the development of the new Colony, both for building works as well as the exportation of goods such as wool and timber. Because of the lack of shepherds and sawyers which would have brought in much-needed income, the Colony's nascent pastoral and agricultural industries came to a halt by the early 1840s. Compounding this was the departure of disheartened settlers who left for the eastern colonies either fed up waiting for land or who were struggling with the vastly different climate and environmental conditions. By 1843 a major depression had hit the Swan River Colony.

Agitation from wealthy pastoralists to introduce convicts as a way to relieve the ailing Colony would eventually outweigh any concerns of the other free settlers over having to co-habit with convicts. Adding to the drive to send convicts to Western Australia was the British Government's growing struggle with its overcrowded prisons.

On 1 May 1849 an Order-in-Council was issued by the Crown nominating Western Australia as a place where convicts could be sent, the main purpose being for the provision of labour and resources to assist the ailing Swan River Colony desperately in need of labour. On 6 November 1849, the *West Australian Government Gazette* published the official announcement that the Swan River Colony now 'constituted a penal settlement', and planning commenced for the Convict Establishment. The site selected was on the undeveloped hill at the back of the church (*Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News* 30 August 1850:2).<sup>1</sup>

1 The church referred to was likely the original St John's Anglican Church built in 1843.

## 2.4 THE CONVICT ERA (1849-1886)

In 1849, transportation of male convicts to Western Australia was introduced with the first convicts arriving in June 1850. Also among the new arrivals to the Colony was Captain Edmund Henderson, who was appointed as Comptroller General of Convicts and charged with designing and building the Convict Establishment. Included in the first lot of stores requisitioned by Captain Henderson were drawing instruments and building tools. To assist in the building campaign, a company of Royal Engineers, led by Captain Henry Wray, was sent to Western Australia. These men would supervise the convicts in the building of the Convict Establishment and other public buildings and works throughout the Colony.

From the time when convicts were introduced, Fremantle was identified as the central Convict Depot with other small hiring depots for convict work gangs and ticket-of-leave men established at other settled areas around Perth and regional towns such as Guildford, York and Toodyay (Kerr 1998, 1). Until a permanent Convict Establishment could be built, and with convicts arriving in significant numbers, Henderson immediately secured the lease of the premises of Harbour Master, Captain Daniel Scott, in the Fremantle townsite just near the Whaling Jetty which he set up as a temporary Convict Depot. Scott's premises, which had been partially developed and comprising some stores and warehouses, was on the corner of Collie and Essex streets where the Esplanade Hotel is now located (Campbell 2010-2011, 1.5). A site on a limestone ridge to the east of the Fremantle townsite and comprising 36 acres had been selected by Henderson for the permanent Convict Establishment. Compared to the low-lying swampy land where the temporary Depot was located, the site selected for the permanent Establishment was close to the coast but on the low hills immediately to the rear of the Fremantle townsite, and was regarded by Henderson as ideally suited for the purpose 'as regards salubrity, facility for drainage, supply of water and isolation' being located on '...a healthy and elevated spot removed from the business part of the Town and within convenient distance of the harbour' (Campbell 2010-2011, 1.8 and 7.9).

The other advantage of the permanent Convict Establishment site was that it was situated on a limestone scarp which made for an ideal quarry site. The first stone quarried was transferred to the temporary Depot and used to finish off Scott's buildings and to start the building of the Perimeter Wall for the new Establishment. A wooden tramway was installed at the quarry to transport the materials from the quarry and remove the rubbish, transported on horse-drawn cars, although some was retained to form the approach to the Prison (Campbell 2010-2011, 3.3 and 7.29). Other quarrying residue was sent down to the townsite and used to form roads. The tramway later extended to connect the Prison to the Commissariat and the two jetties '...to form the first 'heavy rail' goods transport system for Fremantle' (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.29).

A 40-foot-deep well was sunk through the rock in the Convict Establishment in 1852 to supply water for works and for drinking (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.19). This well was in the southern area that was later used as the Parade Ground (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 16).

Once the temporary Depot was sufficiently completed, convicts were set to work on the erection of the Warders' Cottages on Henderson Street. This alleviated the need to rent existing lodgings in town where housing was already in short supply. There were also other buildings around Fremantle constructed as part of the Convict Establishment, including a Barracks for the Pensioner Guards and their families on South Terrace (now a carpark), other staff cottages (where the Fremantle markets are now located) and the Commissariat Store, started in 1851, to hold government stores (now the Maritime Museum Shipwrecks Gallery) (Campbell 2010-2011, 3.4-3.5).





Above: Photograph, Fremantle Prison gatehouse, c.1900s, Fremantle Prison Collection (99.731).

Although work on the permanent Convict Establishment had commenced, the convicts available were limited in their skills which made progress slow. Where possible labour was drawn from the civilian base, but more workers—referred to as “mechanics”—were required by Henderson. In 1852 a company of army sappers and miners arrived from England to provide ‘the necessary skilled supervision at the work face’ (Kerr 1998, 3). Work was now able to proceed in earnest. The original Chaplain’s House (No. 10 The Terrace) was one of the first buildings completed at the Prison in 1853, however it was immediately commandeered by Henderson and First Lieutenant Henry Wray who assisted Henderson in the construction of the Prison until the Knowle was built for the Comptroller General’s residence (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.20).

In 1854, two large tunnels for the main sewerage and draining at the garden area were constructed as reported by Wray:

...that for the south end of the prison is driven from the foot of the hill 212 feet into the soft through solid rock, that for the north end (including cookhouse, wash-house etc.) has been driven to the east and west from a shaft sunk in a central position to a length of 160 feet (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.21).

Additional wells were also sunk to service buildings such as the north-wing, the baths, cookhouse, wash-house and washing sheds as well as the workshops (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.21).

By 1855 enough of the Main Cell Block, Perimeter Wall and service buildings were complete for the convicts to be transferred to the site. However, there was still not enough accommodation before the lease ran out at Scott’s in 1855 so the wooden building that had been erected there in the yard in 1853 was dismantled and erected at the Prison which could accommodate up to 176 hammocks (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.22).

The materials used in and around the Prison were a mix of imported and local, drawing on whatever was most available and affordable. The convicts had to take on, and even learn, a variety of trades and skills including quarrying, lime-burning and slaking, stonemasonry, woodcutting, carpentry and joining, plastering and painting.

A limekiln was established on the side of the hill ‘...a quarter of a mile from the site of the permanent Depot’, with the rubble from the quarry and coarse sand burnt to make mortar, plaster and limewash as well as concrete for the early floors when good timber was difficult to source and expensive (Campbell 2010-2011, 5.6).

Other facilities such as sawpits, carpenter, and blacksmith shops were initially located at Scott’s until they could be built at the permanent Establishment being the East Workshops. Limestone for the footings and walls was not only quarried by the convicts but also cut and dressed.

The final detailed descriptions of materials used in the construction of the Convict Establishment was reported by Wray to the Comptroller General (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.21-7.29). Wray documents that the cookhouse, bakehouse, washhouse, and drying closet were paved with Yorkshire flags, which had been imported as ballast from ships, and woodblock floors. The warder and boiler rooms were floored with woodblocks.

In the Main Cell Block, the ground floor corridors of 1 and 2 Divisions were originally laid with Yorkshire flagstones. Divisions 3 and 4 were paved with dense compacted limestone that had been found under the surface of the ground around North Fremantle and which was raised and dressed by convicts. The floors of the cells and galleries were laid with jarrah boards directly fixed to the floor joists, as were the ceilings below. Local granite was used for the external steps and thresholds. Cast iron window sashes, corrugated iron cell doors, inspection plates, locks, and hinges were imported from England.

All the timber framing was made on site. The iron rails and standards and hammock hooks were being imported from England but because of delays they had to be made on site at the Blacksmith Shop using iron sourced from convict ships.

The lack of iron crucibles meant that not enough nails could be made and so, as an alternative, porcelain crucibles were successfully manufactured using ‘decomposed feldspar obtained from the hills’ (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.21). The roofs were clad with imported slate and local made shingles. The front gates were fabricated mainly from iron sourced from the convict ships and, because of the inferior quality of the iron used, were made so that they did not require welding but were studded with iron knobs. Brick drains were built for the privies and pipes laid. An engine house was built to accommodate the fire engine. A well was sunk for the workshops and a pump installed to raise water.

There was a major setback when a whirlwind passed through the Convict Establishment in May 1856 causing significant damage to several of the recently constructed elements in particular the chimneys and skylights as well as the Perimeter Wall and the yard walls. Although most of the damage was done to the northern and western sections, as reported by Wray, now the Acting Comptroller General, the Perimeter Wall had to be rebuilt, and the opportunity taken to slightly re-engineer the original wall specifications:

The whole of the boundary wall has been rebuilt two feet thick, the former being eighteen inches, and from the exposed situation of the prison site it was deemed advisable to add counterforts to this wall at eighteen feet clear apart, each counterfort two feet thick and three feet wide (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.24)

Still short of accommodation for the convicts, and with the arrival of even more, a large tent with a boarded floor was installed in the yard (now known as the Parade Ground) at the end of 1856. The temporary premises at Scott's also continued to be utilised after the Prison was built as extra workshops and stores. When no longer required, it was eventually converted into a lunatic asylum until the permanent asylum and invalid depot, also in Fremantle, was completed in 1864 (now the Fremantle Arts Centre). In 1856, the Commissariat at the Prison was constructed in the north end of the Main Cell Block, therefore the original Commissariat built in the Fremantle townsite (in 1851) was no longer required (Archae-Aus 2020, 21).

Convicts were housed within the complex and worked outside the Convict Establishment during the day. Prisoners formerly incarcerated at the Round House, were now incarcerated in the Colonial Establishment's Perth Gaol, which had been completed in 1856. The convicts were variously employed in public works such as the construction of public infrastructure including roads, bridges and public buildings, as well as in agriculture and mining for free settlers (World Heritage Nomination 2008, 46). They were also engaged in work within the Prison complex including for the Colonial Government. In 1857, the Colonial Secretary shifted the responsibility of Government printing to the Convict Establishment which had set up its own print shop to provide work and training for convicts. In 1858, the Prison started printing the Government Gazette which was a weekly publication with the identification 'Printed at Convict Establishment' appearing on official notices from then-on until convict transportation ceased in 1868, when Government printing was transferred to Perth.

In 1862 the gravelling and landscaping of the Parade Ground may have been carried out, softening the original stark limestone surface (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 13).

Although administration of the Convict Establishment in Fremantle formally came under the Imperial Government in Britain, the approach to the treatment of the convicts sent to Western Australia was considered to have been more enlightened than in other British colonies, an aspect that was also reflected in the design of the compound. This was mainly due to the type of convicts initially transported who—as anticipated by the settlers—had not been convicted of serious, violent crimes but were generally more petty felons, regarded as having potential to be reformed and eventually released into free society. There was a strong emphasis at the Convict Establishment on instilling good habits and a focus on religious instruction, with convicts earning 'marks' for good behaviour, access to a library and 'gymnasium', and the opportunity to earn their ticket-of-leave (World Heritage Nomination 2008, 59). However, the character of convicts being sent to Western Australia was to decline relatively quickly, with proportionally more convicts convicted of serious crimes 'against person and property' arriving by 1853 (Stannage 1979, 94). The Solitary Confinement Block, is indicative of the need to still provide accommodation to enforce punishment for the most problematic and troublesome convicts, including confinement in windowless (dark) cells.

On 22 January 1867, it was announced in the Government Gazette that the Convict Establishment at Fremantle had been renamed Fremantle Prison. This was in anticipation of the cessation of convict transportation to Western Australia (and Australia) in 1868 that would result in the gradual transition of convicts to prisoners.

In 1874, the water derived from the Prison's wells was also being used to supply ships with pipes laid along High Street. As demand for water grew for both inside the Prison and Fremantle townsite, a below ground reservoir was excavated in the South Knoll area (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 54 and Palassis Architects in conjunction with Godden Mackay Logan 2010, 104).

## 2.5 PRISON COLONIAL ERA (1886-1901)

After convict transportation ceased in 1868, the number of convicts housed at the Convict Establishment steadily declined. By 1886 only fifty convicts were still incarcerated in the Prison originally designed to accommodate 1,000 inmates. That year, the British authorities transferred the Establishment to the Western Australian Colonial Government, officially marking the end of the convict system and the beginning of the site as a Colonial Prison (World Heritage Nomination 2008, 46).

Female prisoners were introduced to the Prison in 1886, at the time making it the State's only female prison. The Hospital building in the north-east corner of the site became the temporary Female Prison, while the original cookhouse, bakehouse and laundry was sectioned off from the rest of the Prison and converted into Female Division by 1889. The size of the Parade Ground was slightly reduced at this time with the construction of a dividing wall to separate the Female Division from the rest of the Prison (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 10).

With the Prison now becoming the Colonial Prison, the old Perth Gaol had its last hanging in 1887 before it was closed and all its prisoners and functions transferred to Fremantle (Stannage 1979, 320). Gallows were then built at Fremantle Prison in 1888 now making it the Colony's only legal place of execution (Palassis Architects in conjunction with Godden Mackay Logan 2010, 13).

Outside of the Prison walls, the Knowle, originally built as the residence for the Comptroller General then later used as the convict invalid depot, was handed to the Colonial Government who continued to use it as a Colonial invalid depot and later converted it into Fremantle Public Hospital in 1897 (Kerr 1998, 29).

The boom in the Colony's population during the gold rush of the 1890s, compounded by the introduction of female prisoners and the closure of the Perth Gaol, inevitably

resulted in a dramatic increase in the Prison's population during this period. Works were undertaken within the Prison and by the prisoners to meet the demands of the increasing population, not just in the Prison but also the wider area of Fremantle and visiting ships. In the late 1880s and early 1890s the construction of a network of additional tunnels was commenced by the prisoners to supply more water to the Prison and the townsite, with the water originally being hand pumped. Construction also began on the East Reservoir with three new wells sunk in the north-east area of the Prison. In 1894, a new Pumping Station was built and the associated network of hydraulic tunnels were completed, located twenty metres underground, over one kilometre in total length, and cut out of the limestone by the prisoners. The tunnel network, which also includes a series of shafts, drives and weirs, extended beyond the eastern Perimeter Wall to underneath Hampton Road (Kerr 1998, 66).

In 1898, a Royal Commission was established to investigate the systems of punishment at the Prison including the classification of prisoners, sanitary conditions, and the administration of the Prison (Fremantle Prison 2013, 43). The report noted that the 'structural arrangement of Fremantle Gaol [is] in no way adapted to meet the very varied purposes which it is now required to serve' (*West Australian* 24 December 1898, 3). One of the key recommendations was the abolition of dark cells (in the Solitary Confinement Block) and that a proper system of prisoner classification be introduced. These recommendations resulted in the division of the Main Cell Block and associated yards into 1, 2, 3, and 4 Divisions, and the increase in the size of the cells (Fremantle Prison 2013, 44).

More skills-based work/employment for prisoners was also introduced, in 1901, when the new West Workshops were completed, providing spaces for traditional shops such as tailoring, bookbinding, shoe making, mat making and sign painting (Kerr 1998, 44).

## 2.6 FEDERATION AND WORLD WAR I ERA (1901-1918)

The Prison population again increased in the early 1900s with the continuing population growth in Western Australia from the gold boom, but there were also other factors. One of the main impacts to the Prison population at this time was the closure of the Aboriginal Prison on Rottnest Island/Wadjemup. From 1902, Aboriginal prisoners began to be permanently relocated from Rottnest Island/Wadjemup to Fremantle Prison. However, Rottnest Island/Wadjemup became an annex of Fremantle Prison, low-risk prisoners, including Aboriginal prisoners, were periodically sent there as part of forced labour camps to build the infrastructure required to service the island's tourism, usually in the off-season (TPG 2015, 26). With Perth Gaol also having been closed in the late 1880s, Fremantle Prison now became the Colony's primary place of confinement for all men, women, and juveniles.

Segregation of prisoners had been implemented at the Prison in response to the 1898 Royal Commission to assist in the management and administration of the increased Prison population. The four Divisions of the Main Cell Block had been organised with each division reflecting the length of sentence of the prisoners. Prisoners sentenced to less than a year were placed in 2 Division. Because the vast majority of Aboriginal men were sentenced to less than a year for crimes such as possessing alcohol or being drunk and disorderly, they were placed in 2 Division (Fremantle Prison 'Australian History Curriculum Links for Year 10: The Modern World and Australia – Rights and Freedoms', 30).

A new cell division (called New Division), for the separate accommodation of early-stage prisoners and first-time offenders and including a distinctive radial exercise yard (panopticon), was constructed to the east of the Female Division in 1907.

Changes were introduced in this period relating to prisoner welfare and reform that impacted on both the physical aspects of the Prison as well as the prisoners' activities and opportunities. The radial exercise yard in New Division was demolished as part of these new reforms, after only five years of use. The system of 'marks' was reintroduced in which prisoners' earned shorter sentences for good behaviour, as well as more leisure activities and increased educational opportunities (Fremantle Prison 2013, 37 and 45; *Daily News* 26 December 1911, 2; *West Australian* 8 November 1919, 7). The introduction of flower and vegetable gardens into the lawned areas of the Parade Ground in c.1913 also added to the reform opportunities at the Prison providing additional opportunity to enhance and/or learn further skills (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 31).

By 1910 the Prison had to be connected to the town's water supply as its own water sources were no longer viable and could only be used for irrigation.

## 2.7 INTER-WAR ERA (1918-1939)

The main development in this period occurred when a portion of the Prison was set aside as a Reformatory Prison under the *Prisons Amendment Act 1918*. The reason for this was so that first offenders could be separated from habitual offenders and recidivists (Palassis Architects in conjunction with Godden Mackay Logan 2010, 13). Other physical changes at the site during this period included the introduction of a new Prison

Reception and the introduction of shelters in the Exercise Yards. By 1919, plans show that two small buildings had been erected to the northwest corner of the Parade Ground, labelled as a Clothes Store and a Rotunda – also referred to as the hexagonal guard toilet structure and hexagonal sentry building (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 62).

## 2.8 WORLD WAR II ERA (1939-1945)

During World War II, the Prison was effectively split in two with the Department of Defence commandeering New Division, the Hospital, Commissariat and Divisions 3 and 4 of the Main Cell Block for military prisoners, including enemy ‘combatants’ and ‘illegals’

(Fremantle Prison 2013:46). An air-raid shelter was constructed, likely in the west yard of the Commissariat, but this no longer remains.<sup>2</sup> The Prison was returned to civil use after the war.

## 2.9 POST-WAR ERA (1945-1970)

During this period a number of utilitarian structures were erected on and below the South Knoll terraces using a variety of asbestos, timber, brick, and metal (Palassis Architects in conjunction with Godden Mackay Logan 2010, 13). After 1948, the Clothes store built in 1919 at the north end of the Parade Ground was either adapted into the ‘Old Canteen’ building or was demolished and a new Canteen constructed (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 32).

The demographics of the Prison changed through this period, particularly in the second half of the twentieth century. The 1950s saw an increase in the numbers of Aboriginal prisoners, both male and female, at Fremantle Prison. The increased proportion of Aboriginal prisoners was mainly connected to post-war legislation changes that resulted in the closure of Aboriginal missions and reserves.

Although the segregation of Aboriginal prisoners was not an official policy of the Government or Prison Department, it was more an unofficial administrative practice at Fremantle Prison that had been established in the early 1900s when the Main Cell Block was first divided into 1-4 Divisions (Fremantle Prison. ‘Australian History Curriculum Links for Year 10: The Modern World and Australia – Rights and Freedoms’, 30). The Aboriginal men—now accounting for between 30-40 per cent of the total Prison population—were still located in 2 Division of the Main Cell Block as well as in New Division. However, Aboriginal women who, like the men, also represented a significant proportion of the female prisoner population, were not segregated but located in the general Female Division (Kerr 1998, 13). By 1965, the practice of segregation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal prisoners was abolished (Fremantle Prison. ‘Australian History Curriculum Links for Year 10: The Modern World and Australia – Rights and Freedoms’, 30).

2 Information provided by Courtenay Heldt, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

By this time, the noticeable aging and deterioration of the predominantly convict-built Prison buildings was starting to cause tensions. A riot by prisoners in 1968 brought attention to the conditions in which inmates

were living. As noted in a newspaper article following the riot, 'Prisoners still have a sanitary bucket in their cell at night ... there are two or three prisoners crammed in many of the 'single cells' (*Tribune* 19 June 1968, 4)

## 2.10 MODERN ERA (1970-1991)

This period began with a significant change in the social history of the Prison with the female prisoners and staff transferred to the new Bandyup Women's Training Centre in 1970, and the Female Division became part of the male prison.

In 1974, the State Government recognised that conditions at Fremantle Prison were no longer acceptable and began to plan a new prison. A report was commissioned on the conservation and reuse of the Prison, by the City of Fremantle with support from the Commonwealth Government.

The Fremantle Prison Museum was opened on 14 December 1979 as part of the State's sesquicentenary year commemorations and operated out of No. 16 The Terrace. It was run jointly by the Department of Corrections and the Fremantle City Council. The objects formed the founding collection including convict material such as clothing, shackles, tools and punishment items like birches and whips. A Museum Register listing 390 items was entered into the Fremantle Prison Collection from 1978 to 1985. The residence at No. 8 The Terrace was converted to staff club use.

Progressively the complex of buildings constructed by Scott then Henderson for the temporary Convict Depot in Essex Street, and those built for its later purposes, deteriorated and the last of the buildings were demolished in the 1980s for the Esplanade Hotel.

In the 1980s, the original Yorkshire flags and stone floors in Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4 were covered in concrete.<sup>3</sup>

By 1983 the Western Australian State Cabinet had formally resolved to close Fremantle Prison by the end of the decade. It was also decided at this time to investigate possibilities for the future use of the Prison.

In 1988, another riot involving 130 prisoners broke out again over prison conditions and the mistreatment of a prisoner, with five officers taken hostage. Parts of the Prison were set alight and approximately \$2 million of damage was caused, including the destruction of the northern part of the roof of the Main Cell Block, being 3 and 4 Division. Although the Prison was heading towards closure, the roof was reconstructed, and new security measures were put in place following the riot (Kerr 1998, 5).

As the Prisons Department started to withdraw to their new facility through the late 1980s, the Prison had already been recognised as a significant part of the cultural heritage of Fremantle and the State of Western Australia for its connection to the convict period. Its transformation as a public museum and cultural attraction had begun (Campbell 2010-2011, 7.31).

The Prison officially closed on 30 November 1991 (Kerr 1998, 5).

3 Information provided by Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

## 2.11 POST-CLOSURE (1992-PRESENT)

The final historic period captures the activity and changes that have occurred at the site after its closure as a prison and its conservation and gradual repurposing into a historic site that encompasses tourism, education, heritage management, interpretation, and visitor facilities and services. This additional stage also captures the period during which the World, National and State heritage listings were implemented.

The heritage significance of the site was first recognised in 1960 by the National Trust and then by its inclusion on the former Register of the National Estate (1978). After its closure, it was assessed by the Heritage Council of WA and entered in the State Register of Heritage Places in 1992. However, despite the recognition of its heritage significance, the future of the site had become the subject of much debate and controversy that ranged from total demolition of the whole Prison complex through to its transformation into a major historic heritage site. In the end it was decided to retain the prison complex and repurpose it as a museum and tourist attraction. At this time, the Prison was the responsibility of the Building Management Authority of Western Australia. A conservation analysis for the site was prepared by James Semple Kerr leading to the *Fremantle Prison Conservation Policy* and the establishment of the Fremantle Prison Trust to consider and guide future developments at the site.

A number of heritage management strategies were put in place. This allowed for the historic significance of the place to be maintained while allowing it to continue as a useful community enterprise. Areas of the site were leased for new purposes: the buildings on the Terrace were leased for short-term residential and office accommodation; the Female Division and West Workshops became the TAFE School of Art and Design; the Prison Hospital became the Fremantle Children's Literature Centre; New Division was leased by the Coastal Business Centre and a gift centre and café was provided in the main entry area in No. 14 The Terrace.

In 1992 guided tours were introduced at Fremantle Prison run by a private tourist operator as the Fremantle Prison Guardians. (Fremantle Prison website) In 1993 the site was vested in the Minister for Works in the Government of the State of Western Australia for the purpose of 'conservation and management of historic buildings and ancillary and beneficial uses thereto' (Vesting Order of the Governor of Western Australia, 21 December 1993). In 1994, the strip of land between the Prison's eastern Perimeter Wall and Hampton Road, being Reserve 28226, was amalgamated with Reserve 24042 and Lots 1913 and 1903 became Lot 2095.

During the 1990s, more changes were made to the residences along The Terrace for repurposing. In 1994 No. 2, No. 4 and No. 6 The Terrace were converted into rental accommodation and in 1998 No. 8 and No. 18 The Terrace were converted to offices.

In 1998 Kerr updated the *Fremantle Prison Conservation Policy*, which became the guiding document for the care and future use of Fremantle Prison. Also in 1998, the Fremantle Prison Aboriginal Advisory Committee commenced planning for the Aboriginal Commemorative Memorial Project for outside the Perimeter Walls. This had been triggered by the death in custody of John Pat in Roebourne Prison some years beforehand in 1983 and resulted in an annual service to remember all Aboriginal people who have died in custody (Palassis Architects in conjunction with Godden Mackay Logan 2010, 20; *West Australian* 8 October 2010).

In 2000 works were undertaken to the Entry Complex to create a Visitor and Interpretive Centre. In 2002 Prison operations were returned to the State Government from the Fremantle Prison Trust and vested with the Minister for Works. In 2005 a new addition was added to the cultural heritage experience of the Prison with Tunnel Tours commencing in the old underground hydraulic network of tunnels at the eastern end of the site (including under Hampton Road) that were built by the prisoners in the 1880s/90s.





Clockwise from left: Fremantle Prison gatehouse present day open for tours; guided tunnel tours; Convict Depot Exhibition

Between 2006 and 2007 extensive conservation works were carried out to various buildings including the Gatehouse, Main Cell Block, Anglican Chapel and New Division.

Further acknowledgement of the heritage significance of Fremantle Prison to the broader community, in addition to its entry in the State Register of Heritage Places, has been its inclusion on the National Heritage List in 2005 and in 2010, as part of a serial listing of eleven convict sites in Australia, it was inscribed on the World Heritage List. Apart from the Prison, the Knowle, Commissariat in Fremantle (now the WA Shipwrecks Museum), and Henderson Street Warders' Cottages are the only other extant buildings of the early buildings constructed outside of the Prison boundary and relating to the convict period.

In 2015 Fremantle Prison was vested in the Minister for Heritage. Since 2017, Fremantle Prison has been managed by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and continues to operate as one of Western Australia's premier tourism site, offering a range of tours and exhibitions and educational experiences.

The Rotunda located in the north end of the Parade Ground was deconstructed in 2016 and stored onsite to be reconstructed in the future (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage August 2020, 62).

In 2018 Fremantle Prison won the National Tourism Award for Cultural Tourism (2017).

In 2019 Fremantle Prison was awarded \$5 million by the State Government to carry out the following works:

Conservation works to the Main Cell Block. This included Main Cell Block underfloor archaeology in 2019 that involved removal of the floorboards of the cells. These investigations revealed material dating back to the convict era and up to recent times such as convict clay pipes, handwritten letters, slate etchings, drawings, photographs, clothes, knives, smoking paraphernalia, photographs, tattoo devices and tattoo designs.

Restoration works to the Commissariat to remove the structurally compromised ceiling and replace with a new trafficable walkway so visitors can see the yard below. A lift is to be installed to improve visitor access for tours and events.

Upgrades and repairs to the Prison Hospital and Parade Ground including replanting of some of the former prison garden beds.

(<https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2019/10/Urgent-conservation-works-at-Fremantle-Prison-to-proceed.aspx>)

## HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY – SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

The following table provides a detailed chronological history of Fremantle Prison. The information is re-cast in Section 4, arranged by zone, to assist users of this AMP to understand the zone-by-zone site formation processes that have operated at the Prison.

Date	Event/Actions
1849	Colony of Western Australia was constituted as a penal settlement to which convicts could be sent.
1850	First ship, carrying seventy-five male convicts and fifty pensioner guards and families, arrives in Fremantle. Elevated site for permanent Convict Establishment is selected.
1851	Construction of the first of the Warders' Cottages on Henderson Street begins known as Warders' 1, located between 19-29 Henderson Street.
1852	<p>Construction of the Blacksmiths' Shop (East Workshops) and Refractory commences.</p> <p>Construction of the first of the houses along the west boundary wall to house senior officers commenced, the first being No. 10 The Terrace.</p> <p>Several wells are sunk throughout the site, including in the southern end of the Parade Ground, to the east of Main Cell Block and up on the East Bank.</p>
1853	<p>Southern wing of the Main Cell Block commences construction.</p> <p>No. 10 The Terrace is completed originally as Chaplain's House but was appropriated by the Comptroller General and Royal Engineers for offices.</p> <p>Construction of Warders' 2, being 31-39 Henderson Street, is complete.</p> <p>The Knowle is built (south of the Prison) – a private two-storey house which later became the original premises of Fremantle Hospital.</p>
1854 – 1855	<p>The Entry Complex is constructed. This included the Gatehouse, entry court, and military and civil guard houses being No. 12 and No. 14 The Terrace (both two-storey).</p> <p>Southern wing of Main Cell Block is completed and the first convicts are transferred to site.</p> <p>Boundary/Perimeter walls are completed.</p> <p>Timber building relocated from temporary convict establishment in Fremantle townsite and reconstructed in the Southern Area as Wooden Division.</p>
1856	<p>Clock installed in Gatehouse.</p> <p>A large tent capable of holding 160 men is installed in the Parade for additional accommodation.</p> <p>Warders' 3, being 7-17 Henderson Street, is complete.</p> <p>A whirlwind causes significant damage to the chimneys and skylights as well as the Perimeter Wall and the yard walls. Perimeter Wall largely rebuilt particularly the north and western sections.</p>

Date	Event/Actions
1857 – 1859	<p>No. 2 The Terrace, Hospital (northeast part of Prison), Cook House and Bath House are constructed.</p> <p>Northern wing of Main Cell Block is completed.</p> <p>No. 8, No. 16 and No. 18 The Terrace are completed. Two-storey senior officers' houses (west end) are completed.</p> <p>Convict Establishment is ready to officially open on 31 December 1859.</p> <p>Government Printing services are undertaken at the Convict Establishment.</p>
1862	<p>The principal north-south metalled road alignment in the Parade Ground is established, alongside driveways leading to the Hospital and the East Workshops.</p>
1867 – 1868	<p>Transportation of convicts to Western Australia officially ceases.</p> <p>Convict inmate numbers gradually starts declining.</p> <p>The Convict Establishment was renamed Fremantle Prison (1867).</p>
1878	<p>No. 10 The Terrace becomes the Superintendent's House.</p>
1886	<p>Control of Fremantle Prison is transferred from the British Imperial Government to the Western Australian Colonial Government on 31 March 1886. Less than 50 convicts remaining.</p>
1888	<p>Prisoners are relocated from Perth Gaol to Fremantle Prison.</p> <p>Gallows are built at the Prison, which is by now the only legal place of execution in the Colony.</p> <p>A tunnels system for water supply commences construction.</p>
1889	<p>North-east corner (former Hospital) is walled off for temporary use as the Women's Prison, whilst the former Cook House is converted to more permanent quarters for female prisoners. Hospital then becomes Invalid Depot (1889 – 1904) – potentially due to severe overcrowding at nearby Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, until new extension to Asylum is built.</p>
1890s	<p>Female Division modifications completed.</p> <p>The Guard Room (No. 2 The Terrace) converted to quarters.</p> <p>No. 4 and No. 6 The Terrace built as a duplex (single storey) alongside No. 2 The Terrace.</p> <p>The reservoir is constructed.</p>
1893	<p>No. 18 The Terrace is extended.</p>
1894	<p>New Pumping Station built (next to East Workshops) and the associated network of hydraulic tunnels are completed.</p>

Date	Event/Actions
1900 – 1901	West Workshops is constructed to provide more trade/training facilities. Roadway access to the Hospital is extensively modified as a result, with the north yard beside the Commissariat being covered over as a result.
1906 – 1907	New Division with radial exercise yards is constructed at north-east of site. Hospital returns to original use after some years in use as Invalid Depot (1889 – 1904).
1911	Radial exercise yards demolished.  Other structural changes commence including demolishing walls between alternate cells in Main Cell Block to increase cell sizes and erecting new walls between divisions in Main Cell Block to separate different classes of prisoners.  Miscellaneous sheds and toilet structured are built throughout the Parade Ground.
1919	Clothes Store and Rotunda have been constructed in the north-west area of the Parade Ground.
1920	A portion of the Prison is set aside as a Reformatory Prison.
1940 – 1945	The northern half of the Prison is occupied by the Department of Defence during World War II as an internment centre and detention barracks for military personnel.
c.1945 – 1950s	A variety of structures are constructed on and below the South Knoll terraces in the Parade Ground, including utilitarian structures using asbestos, timber, brick and metal.
1968	Prisoners riot over conditions.
1970	Females Division buildings become part of the remaining prison after female inmates and staff are transferred to the new Bandyup Women’s Training Centre.
1979	No. 16 The Terrace is renovated to become the Fremantle Prison Museum.
1980s	No. 8 The Terrace is converted to staff club use.
1988	A second, and more serious, riot at the Prison in which a fire in the Main Cell Block resulted in extensive fire and water damage including destruction of the northern section of the roof being 3 and 4 Division.
1991	Fremantle Prison is closed as a penal institution and inmates transferred.  Conservation works to No. 12 and No. 14 The Terrace.  Francis Burt Law Education Centre moves into No. 8 The Terrace.  Adaptation of Gatehouse for prison guides (Fremantle Prison Guardians) and a café.



Above: Photograph of damage to the Main Cell Block from 1988 fire, Fremantle Prison Collection.

Date	Event/Actions
<p><b>1992</b></p>	<p>Fremantle Prison is entered on the State Register of Heritage Places.</p> <p>Fremantle Prison opens to the public as a museum and cultural attraction. Areas of the Prison start being leased to multiple tenancies. Guided tours introduced, run by a private tourist operator known as the Fremantle Prison Guardians.</p> <p>New Division leased to the Coastal Business Centre.</p> <p>Conservation and adaption work to No. 2, No. 4 and No. 6 The Terrace for repurposing into rental accommodation.</p> <p>Conservation works to No. 10 and No. 12 The Terrace and conversion to offices.</p> <p>Conservation works to Warders Cottages.</p> <p>Conservation works/adaptation of Prison Hospital for Fremantle Children's Literature Centre.</p>
<p><b>1993</b></p>	<p>The site vested in the Minister for Works in the Government of the State of Western Australia.</p> <p>Female Division and West Workshops became the TAFE School of Art and Design and a new studio established in east yard.</p>
<p><b>1994</b></p>	<p>Conservation works to East Workshops.</p> <p>No. 2, No. 4 and No. 6 The Terrace leased as rental accommodation.</p>
<p><b>1995</b></p>	<p>Conservation works to the Main Cell Block.</p> <p>Establishment of Interpretive Centre in Special Handling Unit.</p> <p>Excavation of fill from basement area.</p>
<p><b>1996 – 1997</b></p>	<p>Conservation works to Main Cell Block to interpret cell range in 3 Division.</p> <p>Conservation works to Chapel to façade and interior artworks.</p>
<p><b>1997 – 1998</b></p>	<p>First Conservation Management Plan prepared for the site (Kerr).</p> <p>Conservation and reinstatement of garden and fencing to The Terrace.</p> <p>Conservation works to No. 18 The Terrace for Department of Education.</p>



From top: Guided tours of Fremantle Prison; Warders' Cottages; Conservation works to East Workshops.

Date	Event/Actions
2000	Conservation and refurbishment works to Entry Complex to create a Visitor and Interpretive Centre. Conservation works to Wray Gate. Fairbairn Street ramp resurfaced with cement stabilised limestone.
2001	Tourism operations returned to State Government control.
2005	Tunnel Tours commence after conservation and interpretation works carried out. Conservation/restoration works to the external fabric of Gatehouse, Main Cell Block and New Division. Main Cell Block upgrade of electrical services. Guard House converted to Visitor Centre/gift shop.
2006	Main Cell Block fire services upgrade.
2007	Conservation works to Main Cell Block and Chapel external stonework. National Heritage Listing.
2010	World Heritage Listing as part of a serial listing of 11 convict sites in Australia.
2015	Fremantle Prison vested in the Minister for Heritage.
2017	Prison managed by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
2018	Fremantle Prison wins the National Tourism Award for Cultural Tourism 2017.
2019 – 2020	State and Federal Government funding received for works and upgrades to Main Cell Block, Commissariat, Parade Ground and Prison Hospital.



Above: Gatehouse entry complex. Inset: Tunnel Tour.

## 2.12 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Fremantle Prison accommodated large numbers of Aboriginal prisoners throughout its history. There is the potential for the archaeological resource within the Prison walls to reflect this demographic. Users of the AMP must always be alert to the ways in which archaeological features within the Prison may be reflective of Aboriginal people and their responses to prison life.

The area contained within the walls of the Prison has been the subject of significant land-forming, including the levelling of the former Church Hill, well into the bedrock. There is generally low potential for pre-invasion archaeology to exist within the Prison walls. If any were to exist, it would probably be highly significant to Aboriginal people (a matter that can only be ascertained through appropriate engagement with the Aboriginal community).

There is anecdotal evidence that the families of Aboriginal prisoners at Fremantle Prison would camp in the space between the eastern prison wall and Hampton Road when visiting their loved ones. This kind of transient occupation typically produces archaeological remains (camp fire ash, casual discard) that is particularly vulnerable to destruction by later ground disturbance. This area has been the subject of considerable disturbance over the years, for landscaping and building demolition, and there is generally low potential for archaeological evidence of such camp sites to have survived.

Policies 5, 6, and 7 of the Fremantle Prison HMP emphasise the need for appropriate engagement with the Aboriginal community to identify and manage Aboriginal heritage values embodied by the Prison. Action 5 of the HMP encourages that a formal study be undertaken to achieve that objective.



Figure 5. Watercolour by Jane Eliza Currie c.1830 probably capturing the hill that was later levelled for the Prison. In the image the location is undeveloped land that Aboriginal people are depicted hunting on. Source: Mitchell Library ML827 Ref: 404727.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL 3 AND SIGNIFICANCE



Above: Excavation of the 'Engine House'. University of Western Australia, Discipline of Archaeology, 2014.



### 3.1 POTENTIAL

‘Archaeological potential’ refers to the likelihood of archaeological remains to survive at a site. It is assessed based on physical evaluation and historical research.

The potential for archaeological remains to survive at a site depends on the ‘site formation processes’ that have operated there. These processes include the physical development of the site over phases of building construction and the activities that occurred there, such as past ground disturbance. A site that has been graded by earthmoving machinery may have low archaeological potential because grading works often disturb or remove archaeological evidence. Also, some archaeological remains are more vulnerable to disturbance (for example, botanical remains), while others are more robust (for example, wall footings).

The archaeological potential of Fremantle Prison has been the subject of a number of previous assessments, some of which have been tested by archaeological fieldwork. The results of those previous excavations are summarised in Appendix D. Figure 6. Approximate locations of previous

excavations at the Prison. Greater detail is provided below, illustrating the locations where archaeological investigations have occurred in the past, which gives some indication of where archaeology may not survive. However, where the archaeological potential has been shown as ‘nil’ due to previous investigation, many excavations did not extend to culturally sterile levels. Areas shown as ‘nil’ potential need to be carefully considered.

However, some of the earlier assessments of archaeological potential are now over thirty years old, have never been tested through fieldwork or have been overtaken by more recent field investigations. In some cases, areas that were assessed as having low archaeological potential proved to be archaeologically productive.

Further, some of the previous assessments spoke in terms of archaeological ‘sensitivity’ which confused the *potential* for archaeology to exist in a location with assessments of *significance* should any archaeology prove to be there.



Figure 6. Approximate locations of previous excavations at the Prison. Greater detail is provided under each management zone.

This AMP assesses the potential for archaeology to exist within each zone applying the following rankings:

Grading	Justification
High	<p>Documentary research indicates that there was historical activity or development in the area and there is a very good chance that physical evidence of this previous activity or development (archaeological remains) remains in situ because there has been little evidence or history of significant disturbance.</p> <p>Previous fieldwork has demonstrated the existence of archaeological evidence.</p>
Moderate	<p>Documentary research indicates that there was historical activity or development in the area and that there is some chance that physical evidence (archaeological remains) will survive in situ. There has been some disturbance in the area in discrete locations, or insufficient to impact robust remains.</p>
Low	<p>Documentary research indicates that there has been no historical activity or development in the area and it is unlikely that any physical evidence of previous activity or development (archaeological remains) would be present and/or</p> <p>The area has been subject to significant disturbance e.g., as part of recorded or observable development activities, and/or</p> <p>The area has been archaeologically investigated to a high degree and archaeology demonstrated be unlikely.</p>
Nil	<p>The area has been archaeologically investigated and archaeology removed or demonstrated not to exist, and/or</p> <p>The area has been excavated to culturally sterile levels e.g., into bedrock.</p>

The potential for archaeology at Fremantle Prison is assessed on a zone-by-zone basis in Part 4.



Above: Excavation of the 'Engine House'. University of Western Australia, Discipline of Archaeology, 2014.

## 3.2 SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological potential should be distinguished from ‘archaeological significance’ which refers to the heritage values of any remains that may prove to have survived. This typically relates to the ability of archaeological finds to address research questions (‘scientific significance’) but archaeological finds can also embody other values (e.g., social, spiritual, associative, historical). Thus, there may be low potential for certain remains to survive, but if they do survive, they might be assessed as being of high significance.

This AMP assesses the significance of the archaeological resource applying the following rankings:

- OUV: Where evidence of convict-era archaeology is identified, the presumption is that it will contribute to the OUV of the Australian Convict Sites. However, some flexibility is required, and the presumption may be reversed as the archaeological resource in any particular location becomes better understood. For example, there may be circumstances where a highly disturbed convict deposit, or a convict artefact that is commonplace in Australia, is less significant than a highly intact deposit or rare artefact from a later period.
- High: Archaeological features that would yield data that cannot be obtained from other sites or sources and which can be used to address substantive research questions. Typically, these are undisturbed deposits, in situ features, rare finds, finds that are highly representative of past activities.
- Moderate: Archaeological features that augment data from other sites and sources, and which can make a contribution, although not unique, to addressing substantive research questions. Typically, these may have experienced a level of disturbance.
- Some: This AMP avoids the designation ‘low significance’ because it may be interpreted as being dismissive of archaeology from certain periods. Archaeology of ‘some’ significance has limited ability to yield data that could be used to address substantive research questions. It might yield data that is readily obtainable from other sites and sources. Typically, this archaeology is from later periods of occupation or highly disturbed contexts.

These matters are discussed in further detail in Part 5.

### 3.2.1 Managing different levels of significance

This AMP is responsive to Article 13 of the *Burra Charter*, which states:

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

This AMP recognises that Fremantle Prison embodies a range of heritage values at different levels of significance. It envisages that these can usually co-exist, and that it will ordinarily be possible to conserve Fremantle Prison’s contribution to the ACS OUV without adverse impact on its National Heritage values and State significance. However, in those circumstances where there is a clear conflict of conservation requirements, the conservation of Fremantle Prison’s contribution to OUV will prevail.

### 3.2.2 Fundamental principles underpinning the significance assessments

There are many ways of assessing the significance of the potential archaeological resource. However, Fremantle Prison has already been assessed as contributing to the OUV of the ACS for its convict-era values. Hence its inscription on the WHL. Similarly, it is included on the NHL for those values. In other words:

- Although Fremantle Prison embodies a range of heritage values, it has been inscribed on the WHL for its convict-era heritage values not those from later periods of use. The presumption is that convict-era archaeology is of the highest significance, although archaeology from other periods can also be of exceptional significance, and in some cases the presumption can be reversed.
- Those elements of Fremantle Prison, including its archaeology, that illustrate convict-era coercion, austerity, isolation and labour are particularly important, as are elements that illustrate the adaptive responses of the convicts (see Appendix B).
- Managers must be alert to the ways in which form and fabric, including archaeological deposits and features, demonstrate the convict-era functions.



Above: Stoneware bottle retrieved during excavation of the Women's Prison, 2015, Gavin Jackson Resource Management.

The non-convict archaeological resource is also of significance although its level of significance may be less easily assessed. In Western Australia, places are assessed for their heritage significance having regard to nine criteria based on the HERCON (Heritage Convention) criteria. Although archaeological features may satisfy a number of those nine criteria, they are typically assessed against criterion (c), potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Western Australia's history. This is commonly referred to as the archaeology's 'scientific significance'.

The Heritage Council's 'Development Assessment Framework' (Heritage Council WA 2019, 3) provides a number of considerations for historical archaeologists who are assessing the scientific significance of archaeological features, including (paraphrasing the Framework):

- Importance for information/archaeological material contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference, or benchmark site.
- Importance for its ability through archaeological investigation to reveal obscured fabric due to subsequent alterations or additions and in so doing, reveal aesthetic characteristics of an earlier structure, either through design or setting.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State.

Archaeology can also be significant for satisfying one or more of the other HERCON criteria including:

- Criterion (a) Importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Western Australia's history.
- Criterion (b) Importance in demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Western Australia's heritage.
- Criterion (d) Its importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of places.
- Criterion (e) Any strong or special meaning it may have for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations.
- Criterion (f) Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by any group or community.
- Criterion (g) Any special association it may have with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Western Australia's history.
- Criterion (h) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.
- Criterion (i) Any other characteristic it may have that in the opinion of the Council is relevant to the assessment of cultural heritage significance.

The assessments of significance presented in Section 4 below are based on the scientific value of the potential archaeological resource (i.e., its ability to address substantive research questions) while also having regard to the other criteria (especially historical significance, special associations, and rarity).

In Part 4, archaeology that has the potential to yield a body of data that is important to addressing certain research areas is assessed as being of higher significance than archaeology that is of little value in that regard. Where that archaeology is rare, its significance is enhanced.

To assist, a thematic history has been provided in Appendix B. This identifies the important historical themes that have been the subject of substantive historical and archaeological research in the past, or which warrant such research into the future. It includes indicative research questions against which archaeological finds may be tested. Archaeological features that can contribute data relevant to these general themes and specific questions are generally assessed as being of higher significance than others in Part 4, below.

### 3.2.3 Other considerations

In addition to the above, the following three questions are commonly applied by historical archaeologists when assessing the significance of the potential archaeological resource, and they underpin the assessments provided in Part 4 (Bickford and Sullivan 1984):

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can (e.g., journals, newspapers, historical photographs, historical plans, and illustrations)?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge otherwise relevant to addressing substantive research questions?

These questions have a bearing on the rarity or representativeness of archaeological finds, as well as their integrity.

Notwithstanding the above, it must always be recalled that the Prison is listed on the WA State Register of Heritage Places and is subject to those legislative provisions governing places of State significance.

# 4

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE BY MANAGEMENT ZONE

**Site:** D1E4  
**Date:** 2/3/19/19  
**Ex. unit:** B/C3  
**Context:**  
**Facing:** Start Spi 1



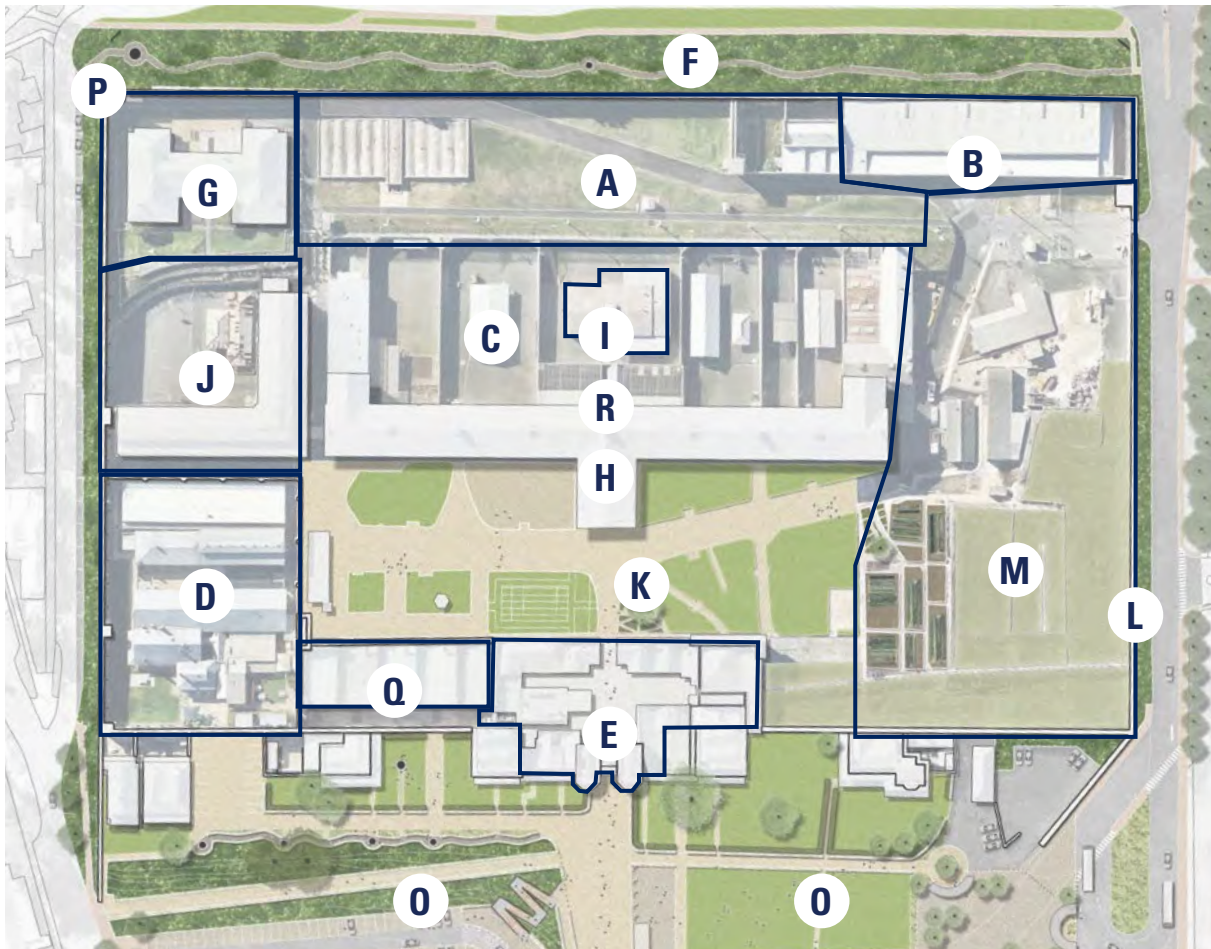
Above: Underfloor deposit in the Main Cell Block, 2019

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section is designed as a tool to assist decision-makers in relation to activities that may impact sub-surface archaeological deposits.

Using the zones devised for the HMP 2019 (see Figure 7), the section:

- Assesses the potential for archaeology to be present; and then
- Assesses the significance of that archaeology should it prove to exist.



<b>A</b>	<b>East Bank</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>New Division</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>East Workshops</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Parade Ground</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Exercise Yards</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>Perimeter Walls*</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Female Division</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>South Knoll</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>The Gatehouse &amp; Entry Complex</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Sterile Zones*</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Hampton Road Reserve</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>The Terrace</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Hospital</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Watch Towers &amp; Elevated Walkways*</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Main Cell Block</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>West Workshops</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Refractory Block</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Gallows</b>

\*see detailed zone plans

Figure 7. The management zones at Fremantle Prison, extracted from the HMP 2019. In the following sections these zones are assessed for archaeological potential and significance.

The significance of the potential archaeological resource will be the ultimate determinant of the appropriate management response. This principle underpins the policies and actions presented in Part 5.

The assessment of archaeological potential makes use of historical maps and plans that have been overlain onto modern satellite imagery. The historical plans sometimes include discrepancies reflecting earlier survey technologies, and in interpreting the overlays an allowance must be made for some margin for error in the precise location of, for example, walls and services.

Further, the historical plans are not a comprehensive record of the site formation processes at Fremantle Prison. They do not record all of the physical changes made there for over 150 years. Therefore, a level of flexibility will be required of Prison managers. This AMP seeks to address this issue through relevant policies and a 'Chance Finds' Procedure (in Appendix E). These overlays should be regarded as illustrative rather than definitive of the potential archaeological resource.

In broad terms, the overlays and previous archaeological fieldwork indicate that there is high potential for the following kinds of archaeological features to survive at the Prison:

- Brick or stone wall footings;
- Refuse dumps and refuse pits;
- Historic services (pipes, drains etc);
- Wells (in discrete locations);
- Retaining walls;
- Garden beds, kerbing, paths and surfaces;
- Underfloor deposits;
- Roof cavity and wall cavity finds;
- Industrial archaeology (shafts, drives, wiring etc);
- Isolated finds within fill contexts (e.g., bottles, buttons, cutlery, horseshoes, nails etc); and
- In the case of Aboriginal archaeology, flaked stone artefacts or stone artefacts with a ground edge.

The assessments of potential are accompanied by assessments of significance applying the principles presented in Part 3, above.



## 4.2 EAST TERRACE (EAST BANK) AND RESERVOIR, TUNNELS AND PUMPING STATION

The East Terrace, Figure 8, is a key historical component of the convict-era planning and development of Fremantle Prison. The East Terrace management zone is located centrally on the eastern side of the Prison. The visible components of this management zone have a limited presence in today's prison; however, the underground components are extensive. The East Terrace includes the site of the original 1850s convict era Prison bath house. In the post-convict period, the zone included the East Reservoir and its associated extensive water reticulation system, and the Pumping Station with associated yard and tunnels. These survive sub-surface.

This management zone is adjacent to the original Blacksmith's Shop and its associated Carpenter's Shop. In c.1899 an engine room was added to the north exterior of the workshops, just inside the East Terrace zone (Figure 12). In 2005, excavations to a depth of 1m were undertaken between the Carpenters Workshop and Engine House near the boundary between the two zones. Numerous post-World War II structural elements were exposed (concrete slab, threshold etc), but nothing of an earlier date (although the excavations did not extend to bedrock or sterile deposits).

These excavations indicate that there is potential for archaeology to survive below floor level within the Engine House building, but given the ground disturbance required to construct it, the potential is generally low.

Archaeological excavations in the early 1990s demonstrated that the remains of a c.1856 Bath House and Flush Well have survived at the central part of the Eastern Terrace. The Bath House foundations were identified, composed of limestone caprock, from approximately 0.25 m below the current lawned surface. The remains of hand-pressed brick baths (pre-1870) set on cut bedrock were also exposed in the northern side of the building. These were filled with a thick layer of crushed limestone, dated to the mid-twentieth century (when use of the Bath House ceased).

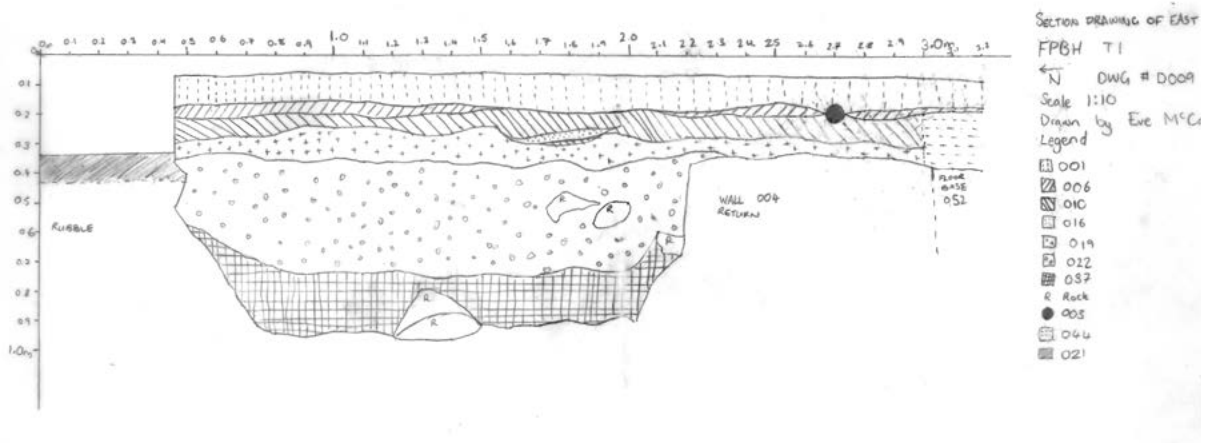
Excavations in 2014 exposed the west wall of the Bath House but a wall to the east (thought in 1990 to be the Bath House east wall) may belong to another building. If so, the precise width of the Bath House requires clarification. A number of baths and associated ceramic and cement piping were also identified. Ashy deposits were located near the baths, mixed with some artefacts, although they did not appear to be the substantial 'ashy pit' identified by Bavin in 1990.

Previous excavations have also identified the 'Flush Well' associated with the Bath House, recorded in historical plans, outside the western wall of the Bath House. Excavations of this feature identified deposits rich in artefactual material, particularly burnt bone. The Flush Well had been filled, probably with the remains of the former Incinerator, among other debris.

Rectangular features, the footprints of small sheds, are indicated in some plans. They were demolished by about 1920. There is some potential for archaeological evidence of them to survive (Figure 10 and Figure 11). A well is recorded in Figure 10, in the extreme south-east of the zone, just north of the wall of the old engine room. Archaeological investigations have not identified it, and the well may never have been built. However, there is some potential for its archaeological remains to survive at depth.

A Boiler House was constructed in the southeast of the zone in 1909. It remains there today. In Figure 12, a horseshoe shaped slope (possibly a retaining wall or revetment) is indicated, which is no longer visible. This may reflect the original land form but it is more likely that there was a level of land-forming to build the Boiler House, which will have removed any earlier archaeology within the U of the horseshoe shape.

A plan from 1919 indicates that the present roadway generally follows the earlier twentieth century one (Figure 14). Archaeological investigations in the Parade Ground have demonstrated the durability of earlier path and road surfaces and there is potential for earlier surfaces to exist under the present sealed road. Archaeological evidence of the original extent of the retaining wall may also survive.



Above: Section drawing of east wall of trench 1, excavation of the 'Bath House', University of Western Australia, Discipline of Archaeology, 2013.



Figure 8. The East Terrace (East Bank) and Reservoir, Tunnels and Pumping Station management zone.



Previous Excavations    ● Bavin 1990    ● Eureka 2005    ● UWA 2014    ● UWA 2014

Figure 9. Approximate locations of previous excavations in the management zone (and adjacent).

Table 3. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the East Terrace and Reservoir, Tunnels and Pumping Station management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
East Cisterns	Built 1887 – c.1894; extended 1898	Water storage and transfer infrastructure	High	High
Tunnels	Built 1854 – c.1875	Water storage and transfer infrastructure	High	High
Pumping Station	Built 1887 Extended 1898 Proposed conversion to baths 1911	Water storage and transfer infrastructure	High	High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century)
Bath House and Flush Well	Built 1856 Used until mid-twentieth century	Pipes (ceramic, concrete and metal); brick walls; ashy deposits; artefacts in the fill of the well; artefacts in fill generally	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Engine House	Built by 1897	Post-WWII structural features (brick walls, concrete slab etc); mixed fill	High	High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Well in southeast corner of zone	Built 1852 Filled in 1902	Cut into bedrock; possibly brick lined; artefacts in the fill	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century)
Boiler Yard	Built 1909	Evidence of terracing or retaining walls	High	High
Possible watch towers	c.1890	Brick or stone wall footings; stratigraphy	Moderate	Moderate-to-High
Previous roads/ paths and retaining walls	Early twentieth century or before	Flag stones; compact surfaces; road base; kerbing; stone or brick walls; steps	High	Moderate-to-High

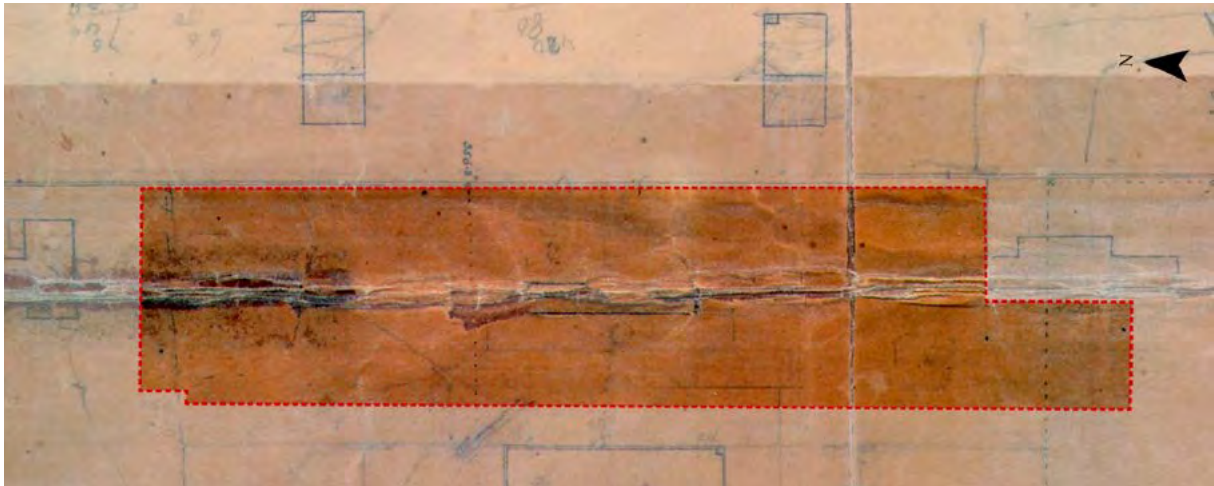


Figure 10. 1851 Plan showing the earliest indication of the Bath House in this zone, at this time the east reservoir and engine rooms have not been planned or constructed. The Flush Well is visible adjacent to (west of) the Bath House.

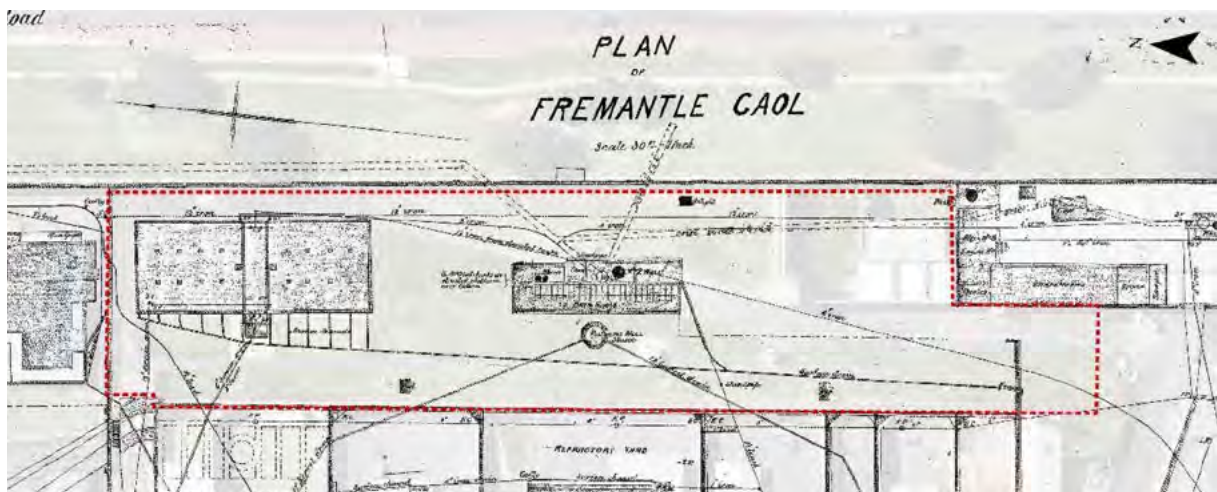


Figure 11. Site plan from approximately 1890 showing detail of the Bath House, East Cisterns and associated wells and structures. The construction of the East Cistern, as well as the numerous subsurface services (pipes and drains), will have impacted earlier archaeology. An 'ash pit' is marked as a black square against the Prison wall on the east of the zone. Two rectangular features are indicated on the western side of the zone. In a later plan each one is annotated as 'shed' (Figure 12). Note that a well is indicated on this plan, on the boundary between this zone and the East Workshops zone (see also Figure 21).

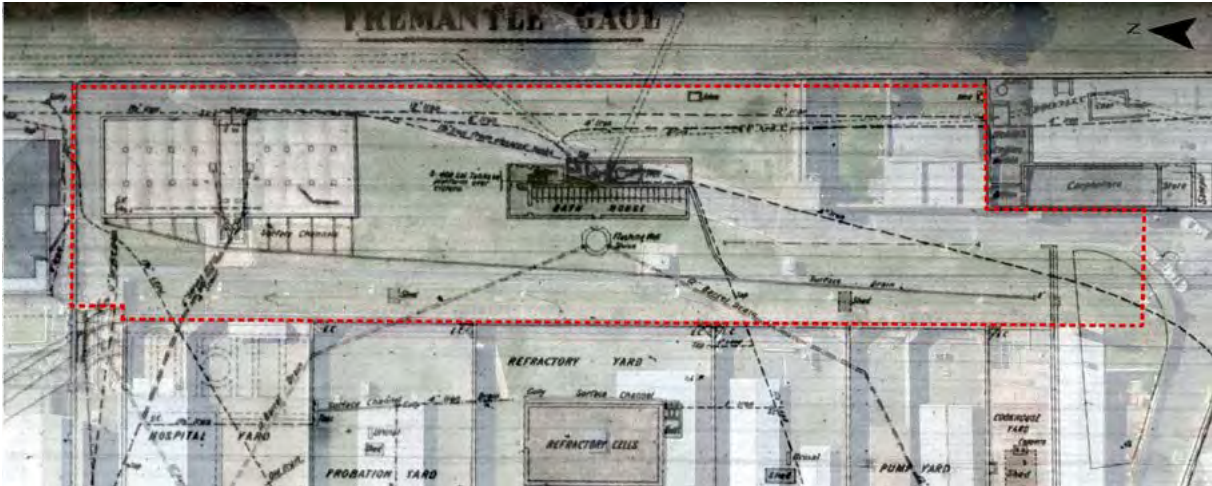


Figure 12. The 1898 Plan of Fremantle Gaol shows the structures labelled near the western margin of the zone as 'sheds'. These structures are excluded from the 1899 sewerage and drainage plan, Figure 13, but are again shown on the 1919 electrical plan, this time labelled as 'sentry boxes' Figure 14.



Figure 13. The 1899 sewerage and drainage plan indicates the locations of plumbing to the east and south of the Bath House, as well as earliest plan of the Engine House. This plan shows the horseshoe shaped landform created around the north side of the Engine House, indicating excavation to construct the Engine House, and the probable destruction of archaeology in this location as a result.

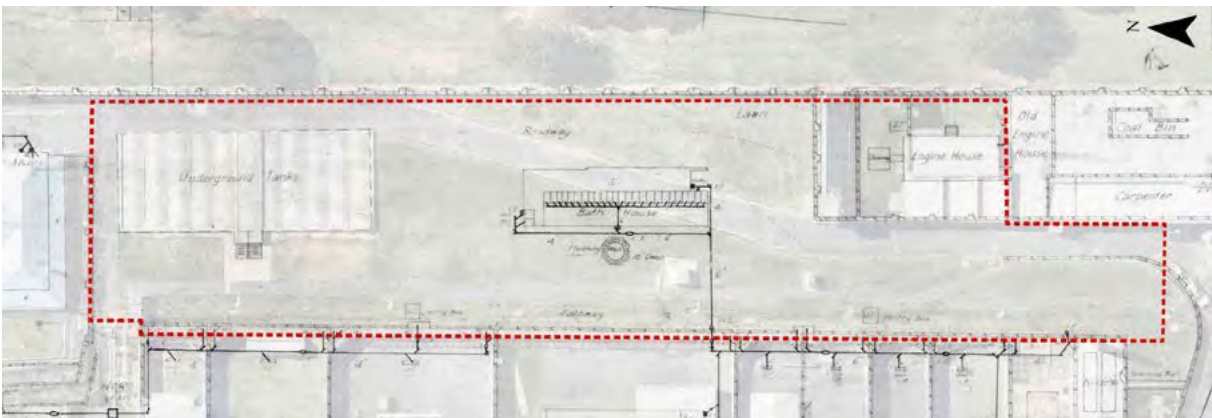


Figure 14. 1919 electrical site plan showing the location of the 'roadway', following a similar alignment to the modern sealed surface, as well as the retaining wall in the south of the zone. It is possible that the 'roadway' follows and earlier informal path, archaeological remains of which may exist. The western side of the zone shows a 'pathway' and the previously labelled sheds are now labelled 'sentry boxes'.

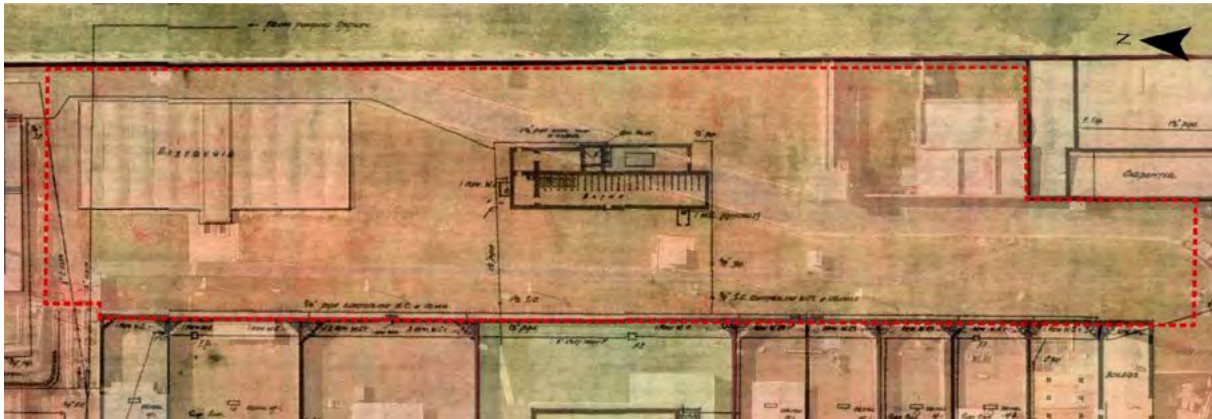


Figure 15. The 1922 amended plan demonstrates updated plumbing associated with the Bath House. This plan omits the engine room and locations of the sheds/sentry boxes.



Figure 16. The 1987 site plan for Fremantle Prison shows the management zone largely as it appears today, with approximate dates of construction indicated on the buildings. The Bath House has been removed.

### 4.3 EAST WORKSHOPS

The East Workshops are a key convict-built component of the Prison. The workshops are located in the south-east corner of Fremantle Prison. This management zone includes the original Blacksmith's Shop and its associated Carpenter's Shop. In the late nineteenth century, an engine room was added to the north exterior of the workshops, just outside the zone, replacing the 'old engine room' (Figure 22). Despite alterations, the workshops contribute architecturally and aesthetically to the Prison, and embody important historical heritage values.

Two structures were constructed in this zone in the 1850s (Figure 19 and Figure 20). By the later nineteenth century these had been partially demolished and substantially modified, and the zone had been converted into a Victorian era industrial facility (engine room, large well, shafts and drives, large water pipes, coal bin etc). The construction of these industrial elements required significant ground disturbance and there is generally low potential for archaeological remains from the earlier convict era to survive in this zone, except in highly disturbed contexts.

In 2005, excavations to a depth of 1m were undertaken between the Carpenters Workshop and Engine House. Numerous post-World War II structural elements were exposed (concrete slab, threshold etc), but nothing of an earlier date (although the excavations did not extend to bedrock or sterile deposits). Excavations within the Engine House itself in 2014 exposed a chimney base and flue, indicating that below floor level within these buildings, there remains some potential for archaeological features from the later nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries.

The southernmost part of this zone was open space for much of the nineteenth century and then a 'wood yard' into the twentieth century (Figure 22 and Figure 23). It will have been much disturbed by the construction of water infrastructure in the beginning of the twentieth century (Figure 22 and Figure 23). There is generally low potential for in situ early archaeology in this zone.



Above: Elevation drawing of trench 4, excavation of the 'Engine House', University of Western Australia, Discipline of Archaeology, 2014.





Figure 17. The East Workshops management zone indicated by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations ● Eureka 2005 ● UWA 2014

Figure 18. Approximate location of previous excavations in the East Workshops management zone.

Table 4. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the East Workshops management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Unnamed structures (these appear to be earlier forms of the Carpenters Shop and Blacksmiths Shop, later modified)	1856	Brick or stone wall footings; post holes; pits; original ground surface; artefacts in introduced fill	Low	OUV (convict) Artefacts in introduced fill – some.
Carpenter's Shop	Built 1856 Industrial uses until Prison closure	Brick or stone wall footings from convict era; services (pipes, drains etc) from later nineteenth century and twentieth century; earlier floors and surfaces (flagstones, paving, compact surfaces etc)	Low-to-moderate	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Blacksmith's Shop	Built 1852 Extended 1961 Industrial uses until Prison closure	Brick or stone wall footings from convict era; services (pipes, drains etc) from later nineteenth century and twentieth century; earlier floors and surfaces	Low-to-moderate	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Open space – later 'Wood Yard'	From or before 1862	Disturbed refuse pits; artefacts within introduced fill; services	Low	Low if not in situ. Otherwise, OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)



Figure 19. The 1856 'Block Plan of New Prison' shows the earliest structure located in this zone. At this stage it is identified as a 'Smith's (?) Shop' (first word unclear).

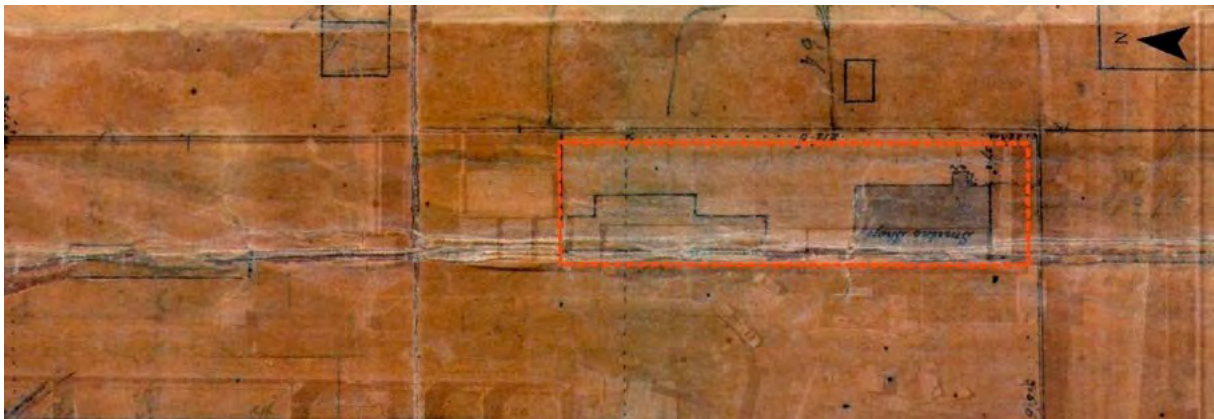


Figure 20. The 1858 'Plan of Convict Grant' shows the Smith's Shop as well as a second unnamed structure in the zone. They are freestanding buildings. The boundary walls of this zone also appear for the first time in this plan.

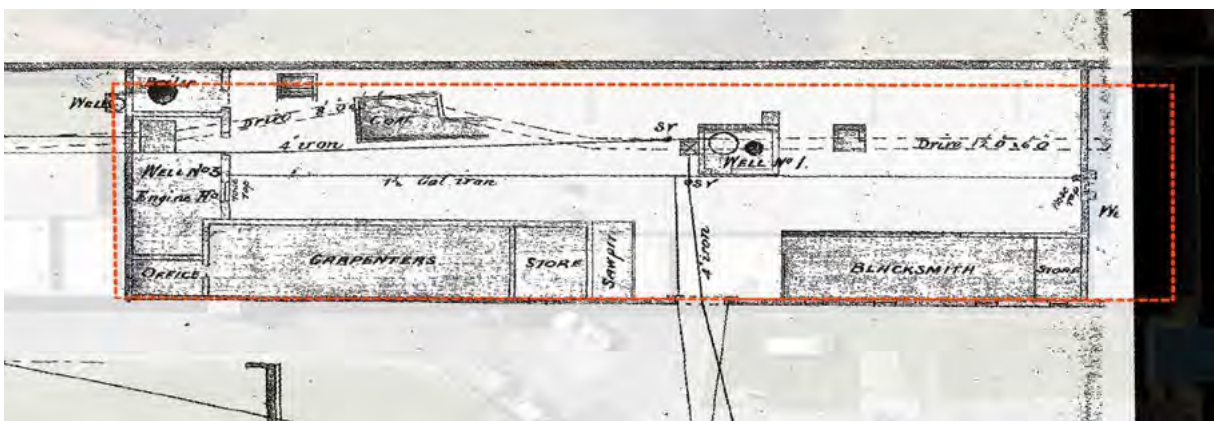


Figure 21. The 'Plan of Fremantle Gaol' from approximately 1895 shows the modification of the area into an industrial zone with the addition of an Engine House and well, plumbing and drainage, and coal storage. The 'Smiths' Shop' and other building have clearly been much modified. The plan has been damaged, and the wood yard is not shown at the south (to right). The 'W' of the word 'Woodyard' is visible. Note that a well is indicated on the north of this zone, where it becomes the East Terrace zone.

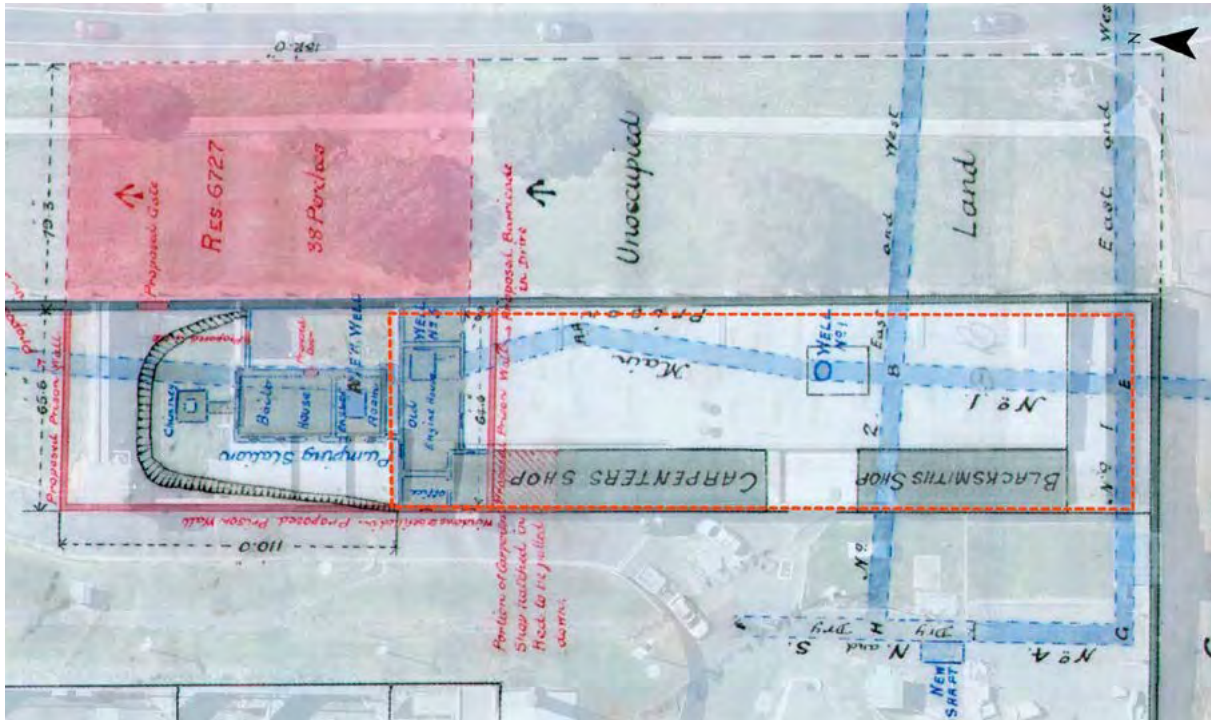


Figure 22. The 1899 'Fremantle Water Supply Plan' show the location of additional water supply infrastructure in the zone. The excavations for the construction of the Pumping Station are recorded as a horseshoe shaped batter. Such substantial excavation will have destroyed any earlier archaeology in that discrete location. The substantial water pipes required deep excavation which will have impacted earlier archaeology here.



Figure 23. Plans from 1919 show the location of the No 3 Sentry Post for the first time. The coal bin is still visible in this plan, however, Well No.1 and other unlabelled structures are not shown in the area now simply labelled 'Yard'.

## 4.4 EXERCISE YARDS

The Exercise Yards are a convict era area within the Prison. They have long been functionally associated with the Main Cell Block complex and Refractory building. This management zone has a large footprint that includes walled divisions providing evidence of the classification and segregation of prisoner groups. The zone also includes the gallows.

This zone has been hard-surfaced for over 100 years. Archaeological investigations under other sealed surfaces (e.g., the carpark at The Terrace) have demonstrated that the construction of such surfaces does not always destroy earlier archaeology, and may actually seal and protect it.

This zone demands a cautious approach to the management of the potential archaeological resource.

In the 1850s, the Exercise Yards area is mostly open space (Figure 26). The core of the Refractory building is marked on plans, in addition to a shed (ablution?) and a well. The general location of the well is marked on later plans as a 'pump' (Figure 27) but there remains the potential for archaeological remains of the well to survive.

By the end of the nineteenth century the Exercise Yards area had been much disturbed for the construction of services (pipes and drains) (Figure 27), and had been broken into distinct and divided yards. However, the 1895 plan (Figure 27) also records interesting features that are typically quite robust and have a high potential for survival subsurface e.g., 'urinals' and 'pumps'. The 1895 plan also records features annotated 'old drain'. If they were 'old' in 1895 they may date to the convict era and reflect past efforts at managing water run-off and waste.

The 1895 plan (Figure 27) also records a rectangular feature with central roundel, indicated by dashed lines. Dashed lines are commonly used in such plans to indicate garden edges and it is possible that this plan records a vegetable (or even ornamental) garden that existed for a short period.

From 1900 the Exercise Yards are shown as being furnished with sheds for shade and recreation. Sheds still stand in these locations today. These sheds are typically light-weight structures involving discrete and relatively minor ground disturbance. They may not have significantly impacted earlier archaeology within the Exercise Yards.



Figure 24. The Exercise Yards management zone indicated by the red dashed line. This zone excludes the Refractory Block, which is managed as its own zone.



Previous Excavations ● Eureka 2013

Figure 25. Approximate location of past excavations in the Exercise Yards management zone.

Table 5. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Exercise Yards management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Services	nineteenth century including convict era	Drains, pipes, urinals	High	Moderate-to-High
Water management	1850s	Well and fill	High	OUV
Recreation and food growing - garden	Late nineteenth century	Kerbs, garden beds reflected in soil deposits, archaeobotanical remains	Low-to-moderate	High
Prisoner management	Twentieth century	Wall footings, previous surfaces	High	Moderate-to-High – early twentieth century Some-to-moderate (post WWII)
Services	Twentieth century	Drains, pipes, pumps	High	Some-to-Moderate
Boiler room and kitchen, including chimney	Twentieth century	Flues, services, food refuse (in pipes, voids etc)	High	Some

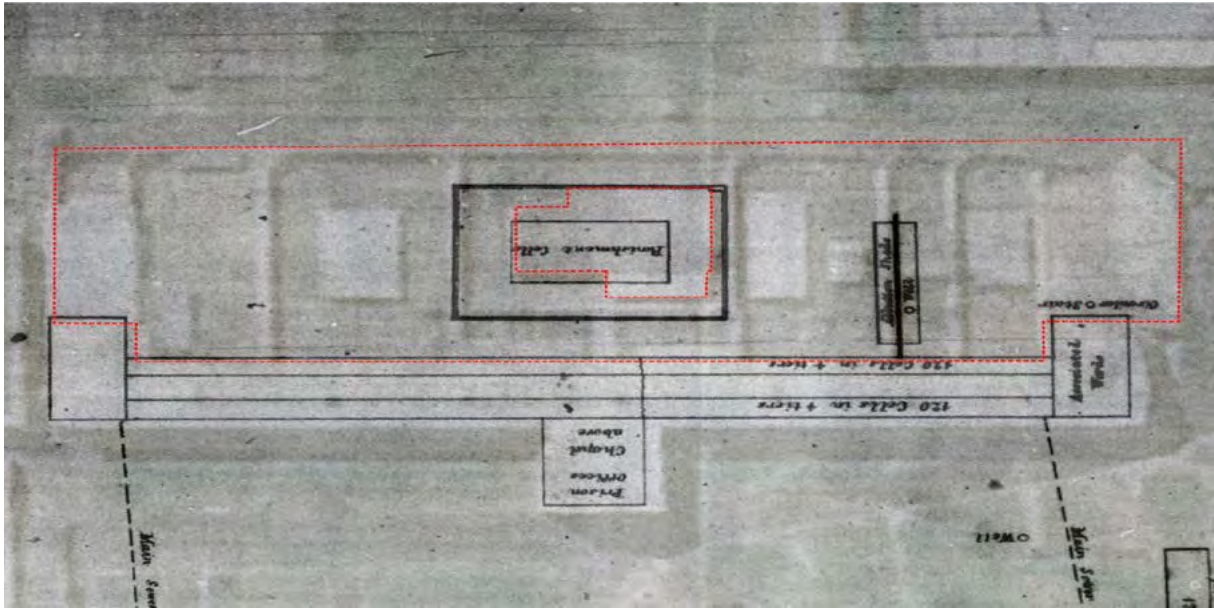


Figure 26. The 1956 Block Plan of Fremantle Prison shows the location of the 'Punishment Cells', the structure that is later called the Refractory Block. However, there is no indication that the exercise yards have been constructed at this time. A structure to the south of the zone, linked to Main Cell Block, is labelled 'Ablution (?) Shed' and 'Well'.

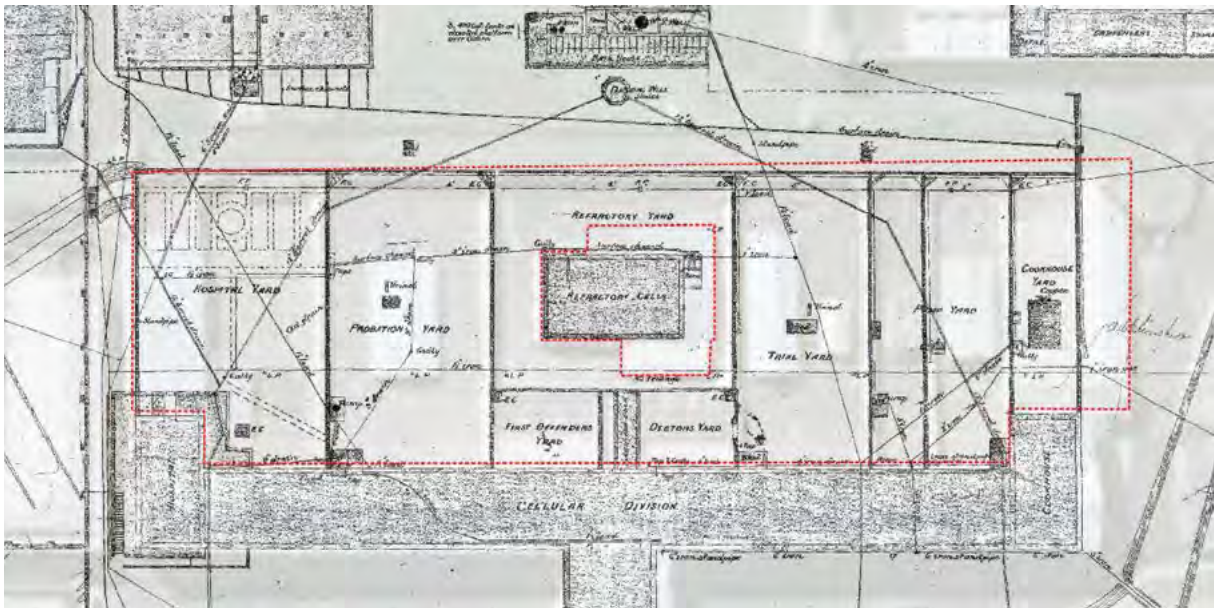


Figure 27. The plan from c.1895 shows the Exercise Yards in detail. A pump located in the southwest of the pump yard appears in approximately the location of the 'Well' in the 1858 plan and may be a continuation of that activity.



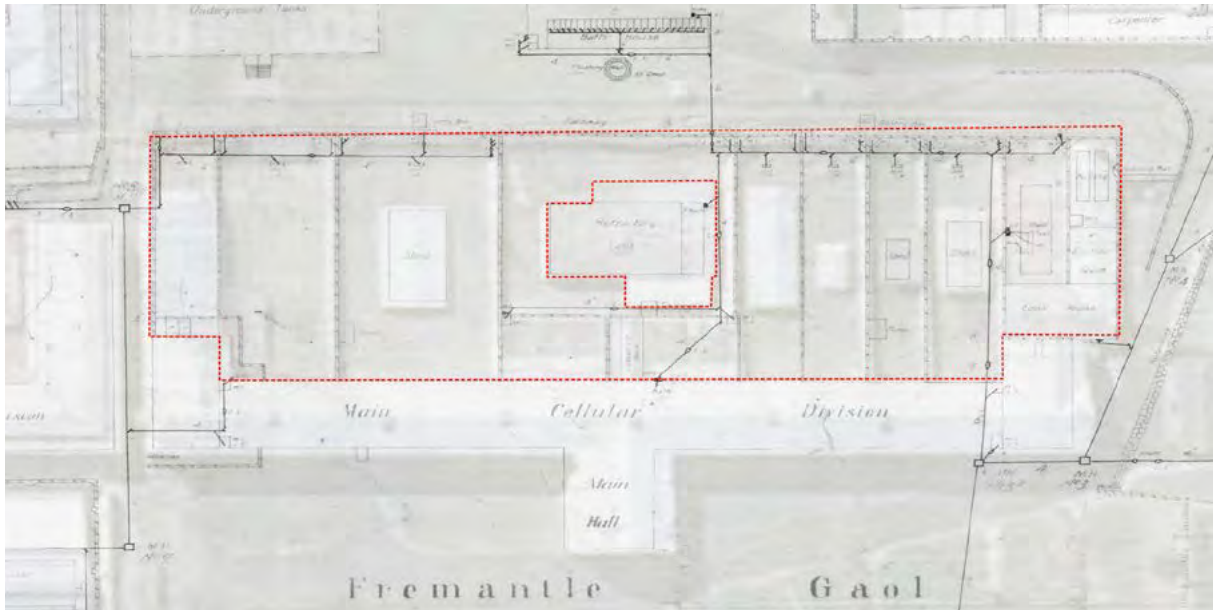


Figure 28. The sewerage plan from 1900 provides the first indication of the southern extension to the cook house area and the division of the Trail Yard into two yards and the Hospital Yard into two yards. The division of the Trail Yard will have impacted the shed and urinal that were previously located in the centre of the Trail Yard.

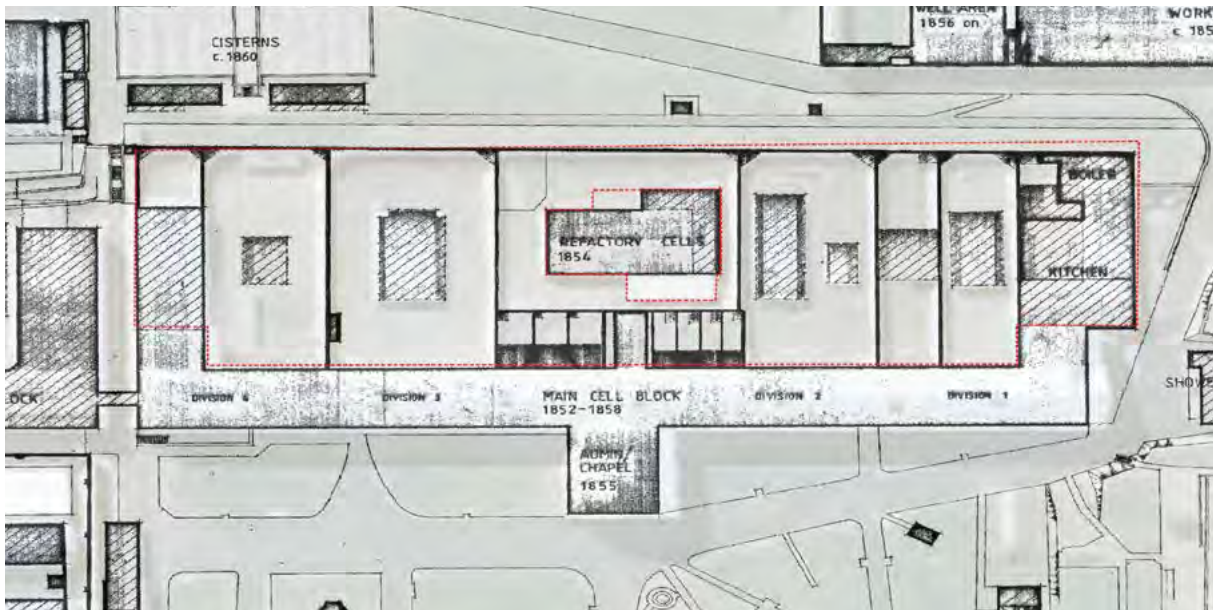


Figure 29. The 1987 plan showing the modern structure of the Exercise Yards.

## 4.5 FEMALE DIVISION

The Female Division (sometimes referred to as the Women's Prison) is located in a walled section of the north-western corner of Fremantle Prison. The Female Division is a key component of the post-convict era development that also incorporated and adapted an earlier 1850s convict era services building. This management zone includes a highly evolved complex of buildings; however, it still retains its discrete separate and confined character within the Prison whole.

Limited excavation was undertaken here in 1990 (three trenches). The excavations demonstrated that some walls in the historical plans may have been planned but not constructed. The fill contained poorly contextualised nineteenth and twentieth century artefacts.

In 2013 a survey was undertaken of most of the internal spaces within the Female Division. This demonstrated that cells with intact, original floorboards have higher potential for significant archaeological deposits while cells that have carpet and/or concrete flooring tend to have lower potential. Further, it was observed that cells located on the upper storeys have lower archaeological potential within floor cavities because those cavities have commonly been compromised by the addition and removal of services (e.g., ceiling fans, lights and vents) in the roof spaces of the lower floor cells. Generally, there is low potential for significant archaeology within internal spaces and under their floorboards. However, if any were to exist it would probably be highly significant.

In the external spaces around the Female Division, the potential for archaeological deposits is higher. Monitoring and sondage excavation in 2014/15 in the Female Division courtyards exposed a mix of intact and disturbed archaeological features dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries including electrical services, wooden features of uncertain function, pits, a brick feature, part of a flagstone path and two former internal division walls. Artefacts were also recovered from the introduced fill.

This zone has been subjected to multiple periods of demolition and construction, some of which involved deep excavation for footings and services. This will have impacted archaeological remains of the nineteenth century. Deep features (e.g., the well indicated in Figure 32) have a higher potential to have survived even aggressive demolition and construction activities. Previous studies suggest some potential for sub-floor deposits (but the level of potential is variable and generally low). Services (e.g., water pipes) are indicated on historic plans and are likely to survive.



Figure 30. The Female Division management zone indicated by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations    ● Bavin 1990    ● Jackson 2015

Figure 31. Approximate location of previous excavations in the Female Division management zone.

Table 6. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Female Division management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Well	Built c.1856 Used until c.1880	Cut into bedrock; probably brick-lined; fill with possible artefacts	High	OUV (convict)
Underfloor deposits	Convict to closure	Underfloor deposits; evidence of building construction; casual discard; rat nests utilising lost and discarded artefacts; concealed contraband; services (pipes, drains, wiring)	Low-to-moderate	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Services	Convict to closure	Electrical wiring, pipes, drains	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Surfaces	Convict to closure	Flagstones; compacted surfaces; bitumen	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Structural features	Convict to closure	Post holes; timber elements; brick wall footings from former internal division walls	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Artefacts in fill	Convict to closure	Isolated finds (glass, metal, ceramic etc) within fill – poorly contextualised	High	Low to moderate. Convict finds possibly OUV.

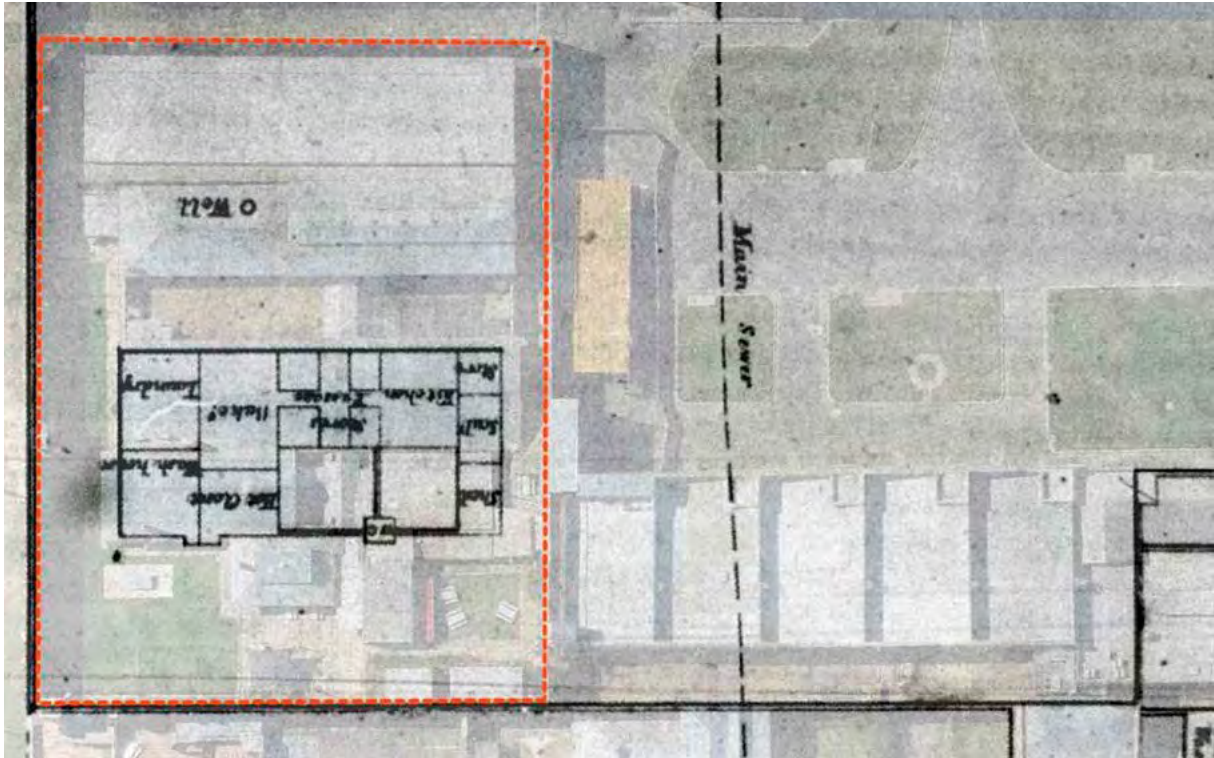


Figure 32. The 1856 plan of the gaol shows the location of the convict structures in this zone. These structures may have been proposed, and it is possible that not all were ultimately constructed. Note the 'Well' to the east of the structure.

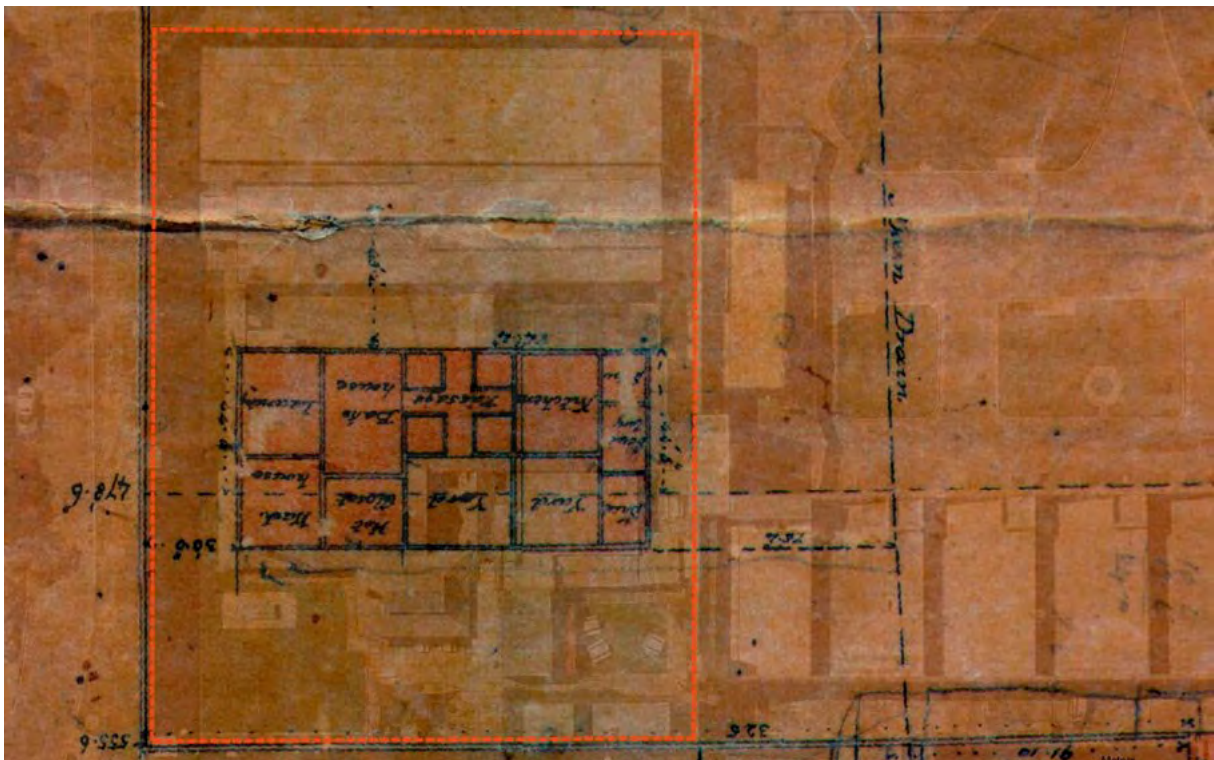


Figure 33. The 1858 plan of the gaol shows a similar site plan to that recorded in 1856, with the exception of some minor changes to the western walls. This plan also shows the convict era plumbing of the zone. No well is recorded in this plan and it may never have been constructed.



Figure 34. By 1898 the 'New Quarters for Women' had been added onto the western side of the earlier building, over the location of the earlier well.

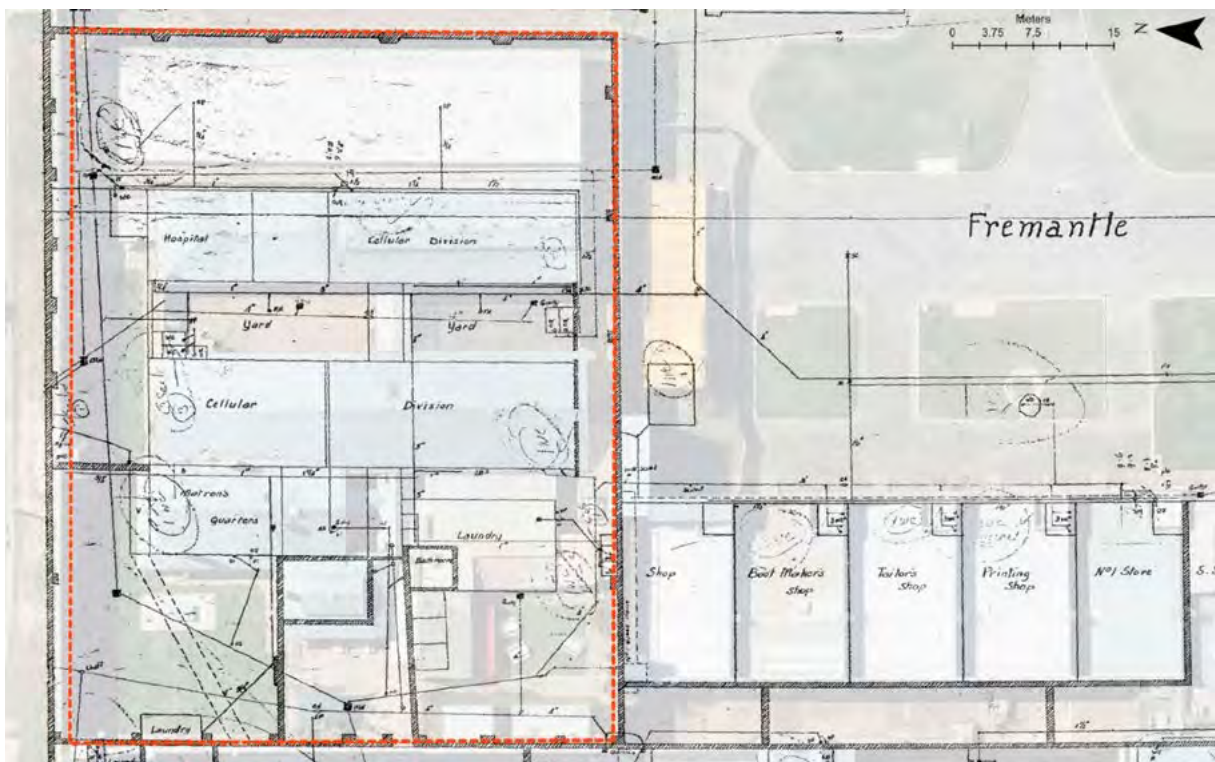


Figure 35. This 1900 plan provides detail on the addition of services to the zone, as well as changes to the internal wall locations in the western parts of the zone. The addition of these services will have caused considerable ground disturbance and the destruction or disturbance of earlier archaeology in the location of the trenches.

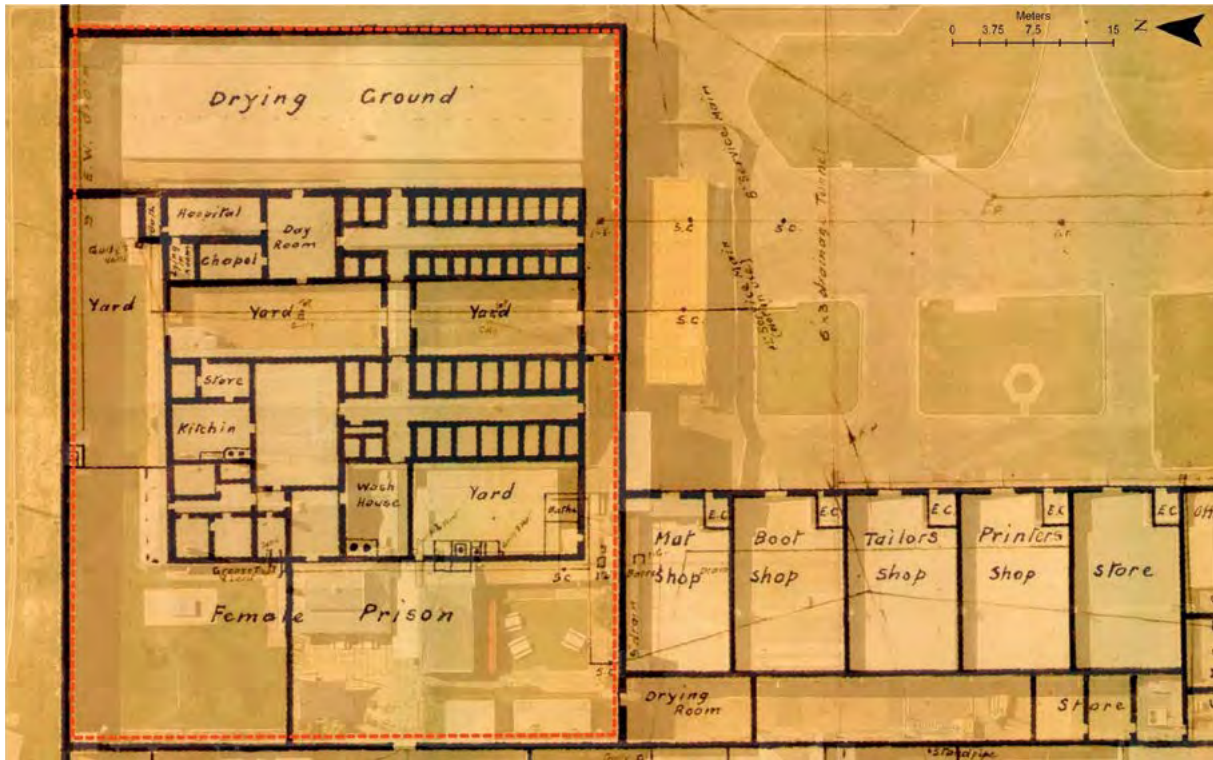


Figure 36. The 1908 plan shows the internal cell structure of the division. Changes to the internal walls in the western location of the zone are evident.



Figure 37. The 1921 plan shows changes to the Wash House in the western zone.

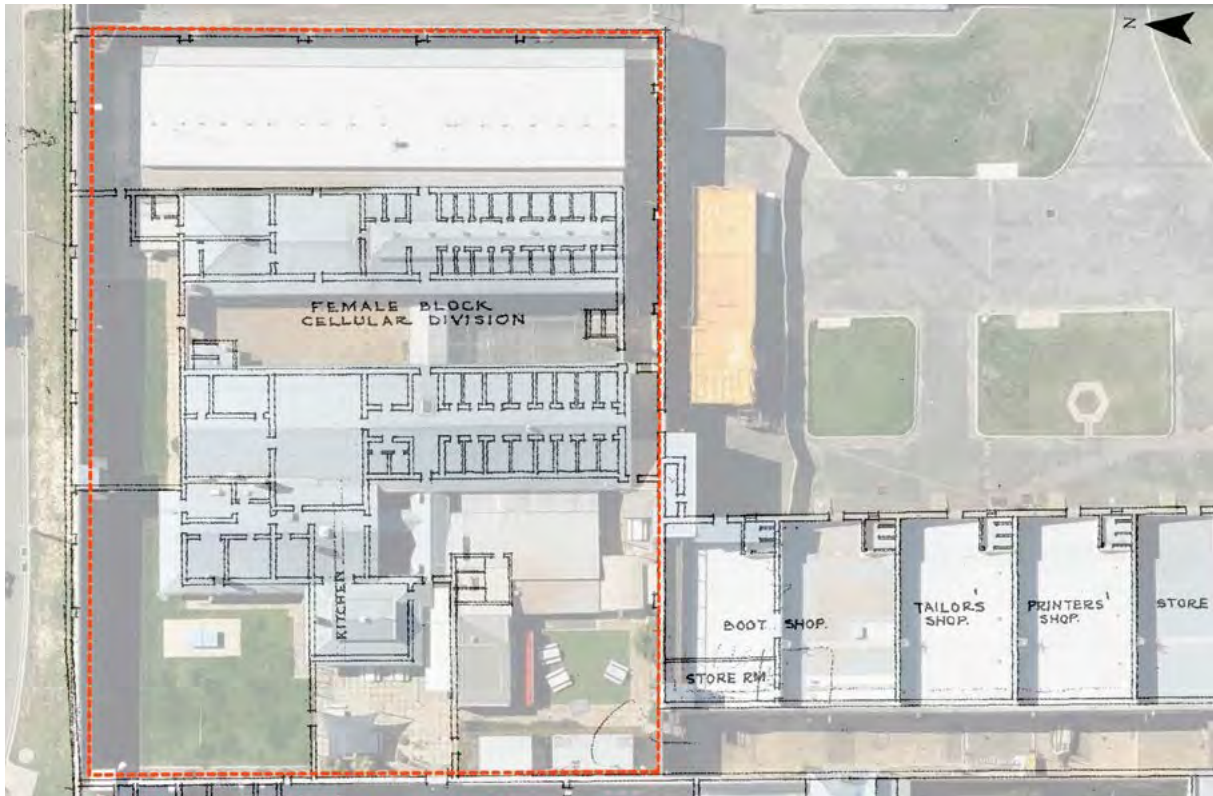


Figure 38. By 1922 significant changes to the structures in the western area of the zone are evident. In particular, the changed structure of the kitchen and Wash Houses. The modern satellite imagery indicates that the core buildings still reflect this plan, but there has been significant additional development in many locations, which will have impacted the potential for archaeology in this zone.



Above: Fremantle Prison Gatehouse and Entry Complex.



## 4.6 GATEHOUSE AND ENTRY COMPLEX

The imposing Gatehouse and associated Entry Complex, located at the western entrance to the Prison, is a key convict era component of Fremantle Prison. This management zone includes the Gatehouse, central court, Non-contact Visits building, Contact Visits building, Onvict Depot, modern café, and sally port. The Gatehouse is remarkably intact and presents a design intended to intimidate, reinforced by the guard houses and embrasures that flank the entry. The Entry Complex includes convict era buildings that retain their visual and functional relationships with the Gatehouse, Wray Gates, entry court, and Parade Ground.

Archaeological survey, excavations and monitoring were undertaken in the area of the Visitors Centre in 2008, in the location of the modern café. The area had been an open yard until the 1970s, with attached buildings. In five test pits excavated to a depth of 600 mm, the excavators exposed a number of nineteenth century features including slate-lined drains, a brick paved surface, a limestone floor showing evidence of limewashing, water pipes and stratigraphic sequences. This work demonstrated that within this zone, notwithstanding a considerable amount of construction over multiple phases, there remains the potential for early archaeological features to have survived.

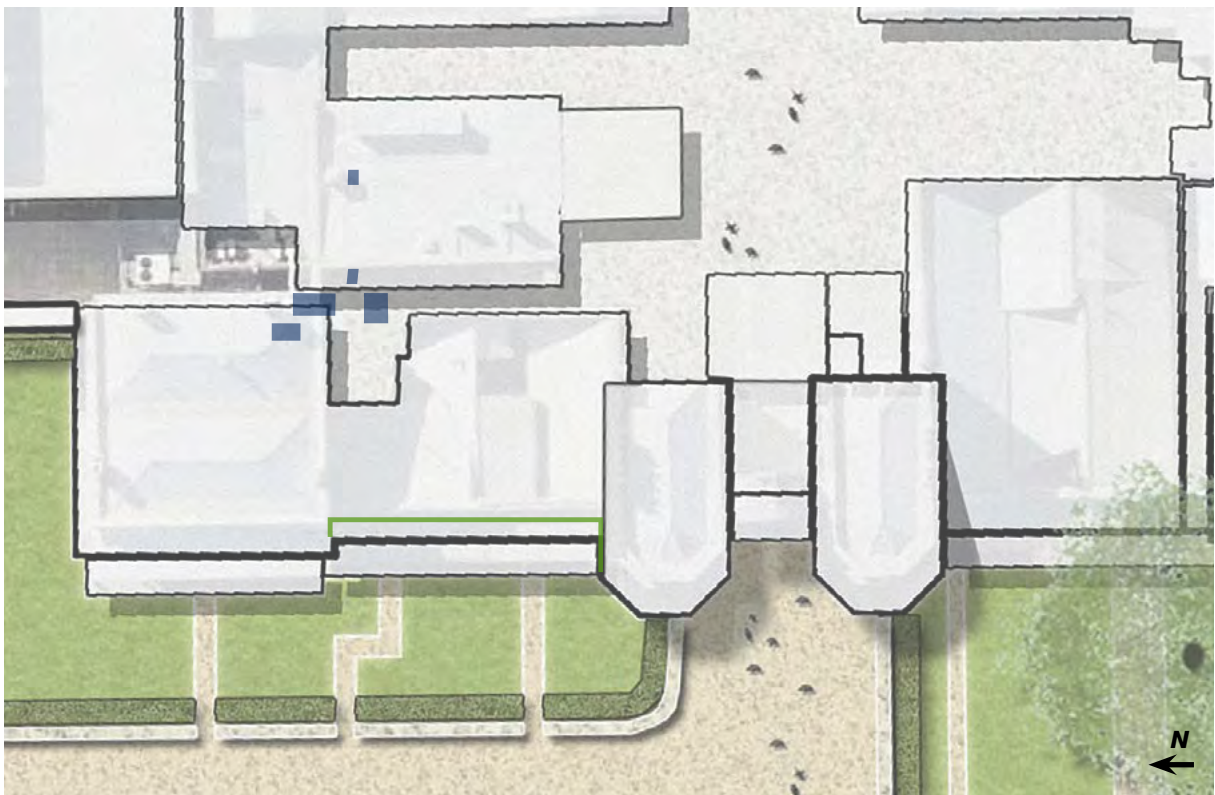
Within the reception courtyard, some nineteenth century pipes were exposed during monitoring works under redeposited fill, suggesting that this open space may have lower potential for in situ significant archaeology.

Within the buildings in this zone (those that surround the reception courtyard) there is some potential for underfloor deposits. For example, 2019-2020 investigations within parts of the Main Cell Block demonstrated that under floor areas within the Prison have the potential to contain large quantities of artefacts, especially from the post-convict era.

The archaeological investigations described above illustrate the generally high potential for archaeology in this zone but that the archaeology was typically disturbed by the introduction of later services and structures, reducing its significance.



Figure 39. The Gatehouse and Entry Complex management zone shown by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations ● Eureka 2009 ● Jackson 2015

Figure 40. Approximate location of the past excavations in the Gatehouse and Entry Complex management zone.

Table 7. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Gatehouse and Entry Complex management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Construction and modification of built form; prison uses; modern cafe	In continuous use since the 1850s	Wall footings and trenches; drains and pits; casual discard; artefacts mixed with introduced fill; services (pipes, wiring); previous surfaces (e.g., compact surfaces, flagging, paving)	Low (Convict era) High (nineteenth and early twentieth century) High (post-WWII)	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)

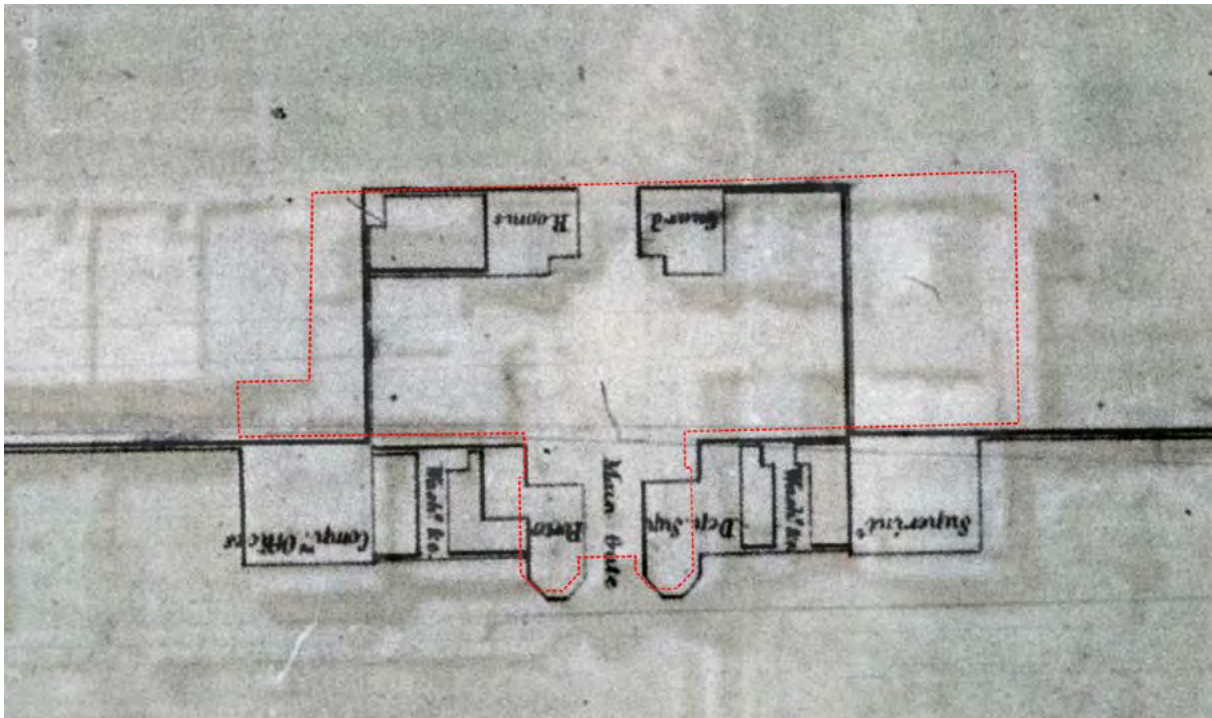


Figure 41. The 1856 convict era plan illustrates how the reception area was, at an early date, a much larger open space that has since been infilled. The core structures of the imposing gatehouse are already proposed or constructed at this stage.



Figure 42. The 1898 plan illustrates how much ground disturbance has been caused in this area by the excavation of trenches for services (pipes, gully traps etc).

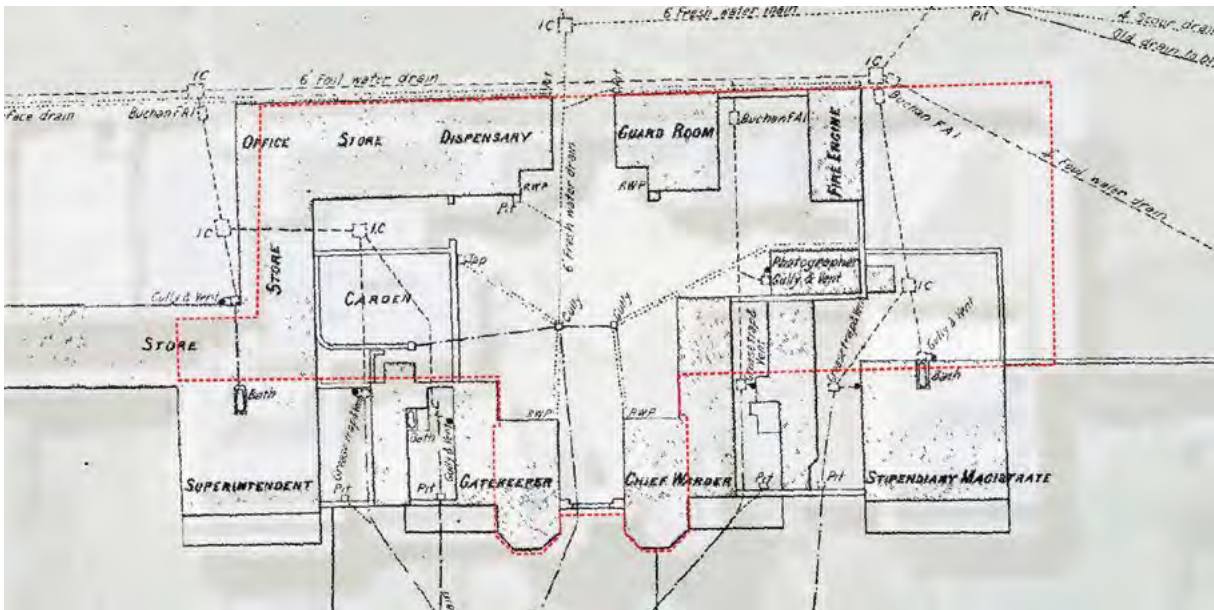


Figure 43. The 1899 plan showing the addition of the 'Photography' structure. The garden in the north of the reception area, that was built over in the 1970s, and then by the present café, is visible to the left. Archaeological investigations in this location exposed nineteenth century features including drains and paved surfaces.

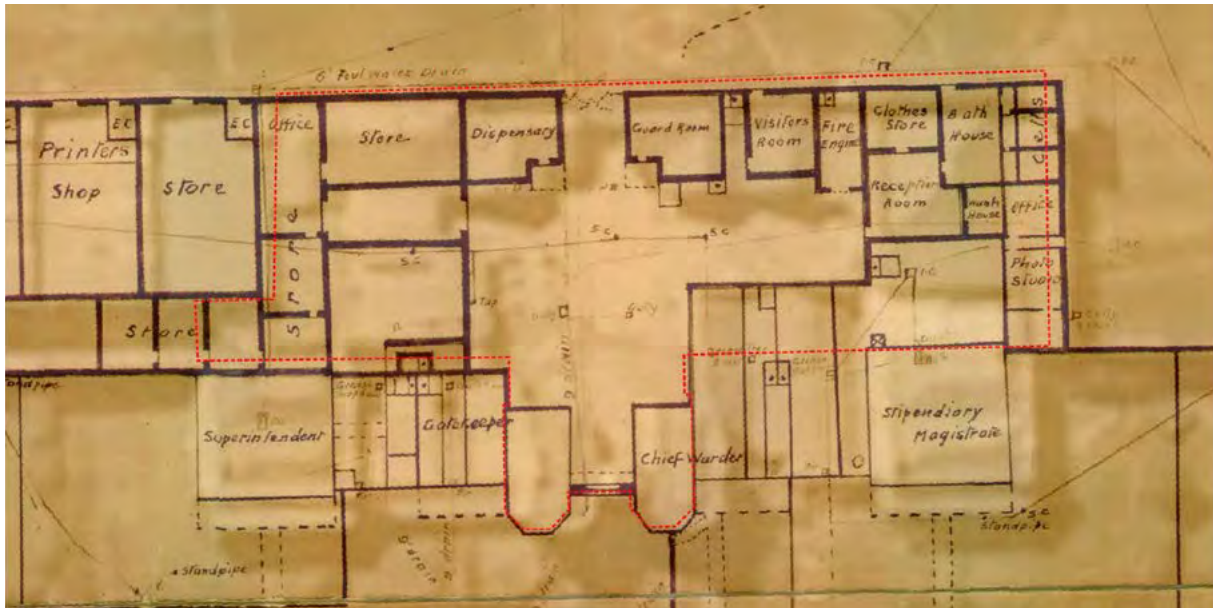


Figure 44. By 1908 the Photography structure is no longer visible, and a Visitors Room has been added adjacent to the Fire Engine.

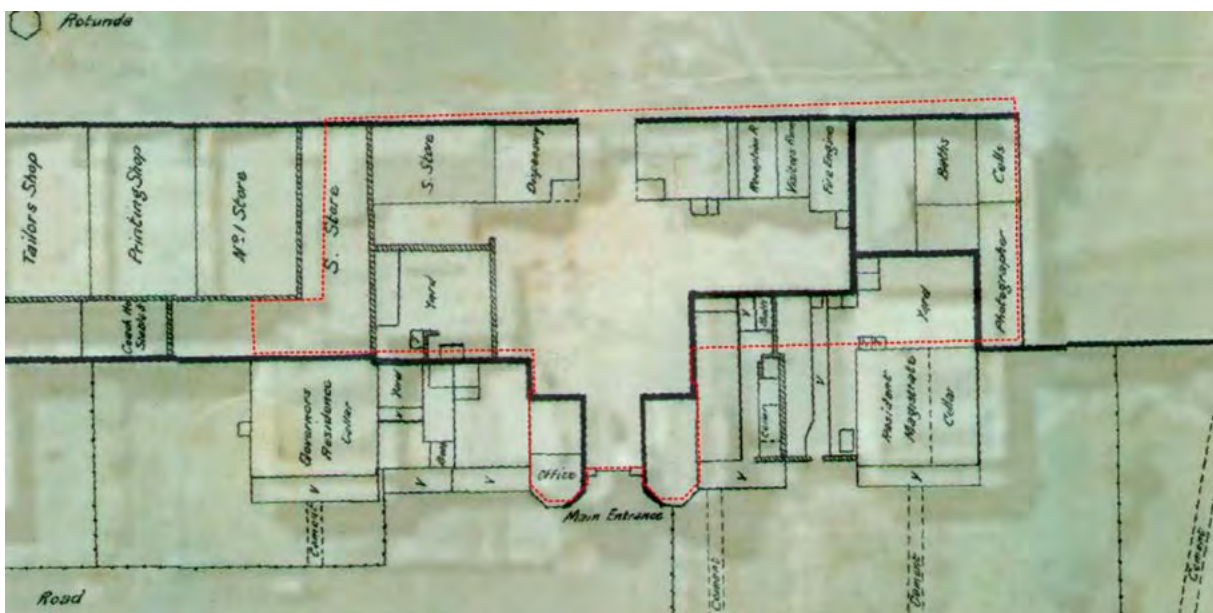


Figure 45. By 1919, the Visitors Room has been divided to include the Reception. The satellite imagery underlying the plan demonstrates that significant development in the Yard, and adjacent to this structure, has been undertaken. This development will have reduced the potential for earlier archaeology in these areas.

## 4.7 HAMPTON ROAD RESERVE

The Hampton Road Reserve is located to the east of the perimeter wall, adjacent to Hampton Road. The Reserve is significant for its historical relationship with the Prison and makes an important contribution to its aesthetic values. This management zone is located outside of the Fremantle Prison walls but has the potential to include historical archaeology relating to the Chief Warders' Cottages, and shafts, drives, and bores linking to features within the walls.

In 1851, six cottages were built by convicts on the surrounding outskirts of land designated for the permanent Convict Depot. These cottages were built to house Warders, three of which were located on what is now the Hampton Road Reserve. In 1989, six test pits were excavated in this zone, in an effort to uncover potential archaeological remains of the three cottages.

Two test pits, excavated at Warder Townsend's (later Warder Lambert's) quarters, the largest of the three structures, revealed that demolition had been thorough, and that any reusable materials were likely removed from the site. The excavations did however reveal that the building foundations had been formed from cut and worked bedrock. There was also evidence of a brick lined internal wall face, corrugated iron or tin sheeting (likely roofing material and possibly for some rear walls), one 'in-situ' veranda post and deposits of crushed limestone remaining from demolition. A third test pit to the rear of the cottage uncovered an intact red brick paved footpath extending eastward. Artefacts retrieved from these pits were sparse and consisted mostly of domestic ware and structural elements of the building such as painted mortar.

Presently, this area of Hampton Road Reserve located on the corner of Hampton Road and Knutsford Street (formerly Hill Street), is covered by what appears to be a loose gravel carpark. It is unclear whether or not this carpark existed at the time of the 1989 excavations, however, any further grading and levelling of this area is likely to have impacted the archaeological remains uncovered. There is moderate potential for archaeological structural and artefactual remains at the site of this former cottage, the largest, and longest occupied of the three residences built on the Hampton Road reserve, built in the convict era and used until the early to mid-twentieth century.

The other excavated test pits revealed iron water piping related to water infrastructure on the other side of the Prison wall of which modern alterations had made at the junction. The subsurface features associated with the Prison's water management infrastructure are robust and have been protected from disturbance by other activities.

It was concluded from the excavation of test pit 4 that the remaining three structures on Hampton Road Reserve, consisting of two cottages and a Watchman's Tower were likely in the same State, at best, as Townsend's quarters.

A structure is recorded in the southern part of this zone in 1900, including stables (Figure 52). It does not appear to have existed for long. As noted above, only limited archaeological evidence of the more substantial buildings from the convict era were identified in previous archaeological investigations. Therefore, there is only low-to-medium potential for archaeological evidence of this structure to have survived. Given that little is known about the function of this building, if archaeological feature survived intact, they would be of high significance.

There is anecdotal evidence that Aboriginal families visiting relatives in the Prison would camp on this reserve in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century.

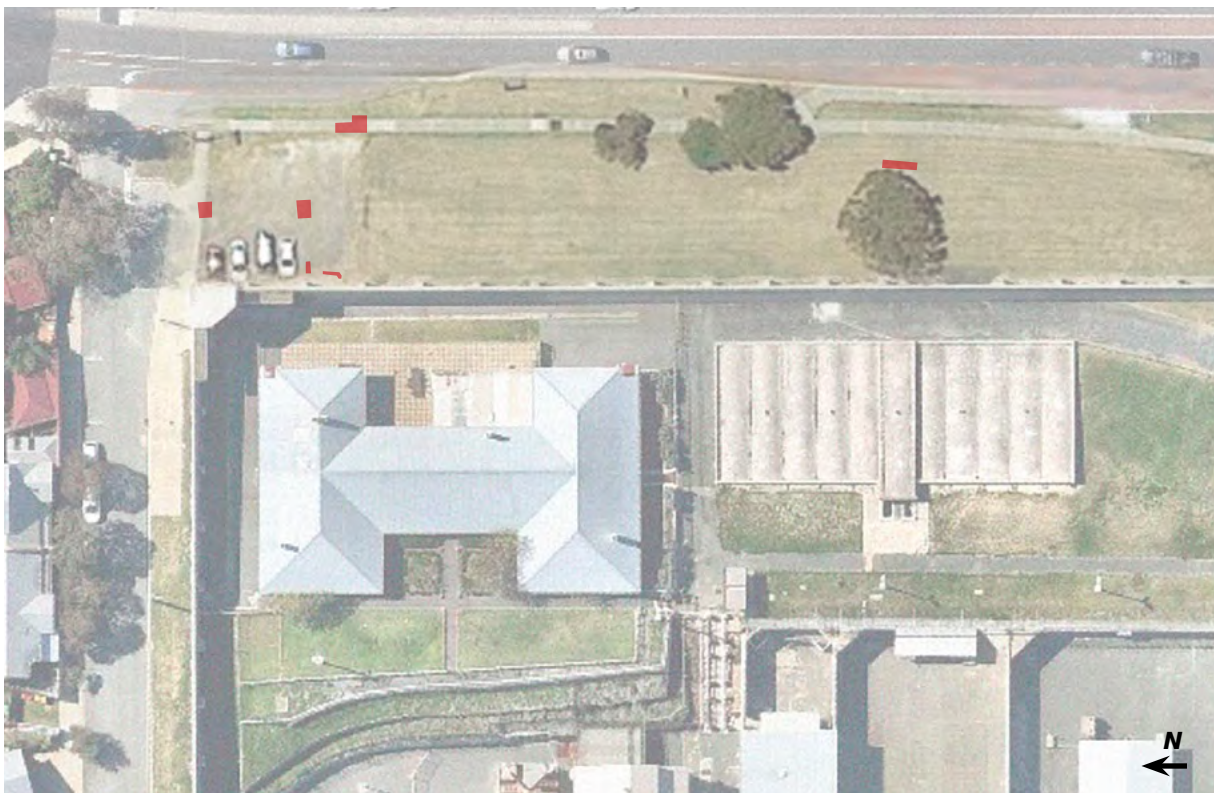
This zone has been the subject of thorough and controlled demolition of the earlier built form, as well as a level of earth-forming for landscaping purposes. Ephemeral archaeology (such as surface finds and shallow deposits relating to temporary occupation e.g., camping) would be particularly vulnerable to destruction as a result of these activities. Deeper structural remains have a somewhat higher potential for survival but previous archaeological investigation of Warder Townsend's cottage demonstrated that even these have been significantly disturbed.



Above: Brick path exposed during excavation of the Hampton Road Warders' Cottages (c.1851-1853), McIlroy, 1989.



Figure 46. The Hampton Road Reserve management zone is shown by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations ● Mcilroy

Figure 47. Approximate location of the past excavations in the Hampton Road Reserve management zone.



Table 8. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Hampton Road Reserve management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Aboriginal occupation	nineteenth -twentieth century	Deposits indicating campfires, isolated artefacts reflecting casual discard (stone, glass, metal)	Low	High
Warders' Cottages	Built c.1850s	Sandstone wall footings; internal brick-lined walls (although possibly highly disturbed); refuse pits and casual discard	Low-to-moderate	OUV (convict)
Building with stables	c.1900	Post holes, refuse, surfaces	Low-to-moderate	High
Watchman's tower	Built c.1850s	Concrete or stone footings; post holes	Low-to-moderate	Some
Water management	Built 1854 and after	Tunnels and associated shafts, drives, bores and pipes	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century)



Figure 48. In the 1858 'Plan of Convict Grant Fremantle' the Hampton Road Reserve management zone includes three buildings, and an additional small structure.

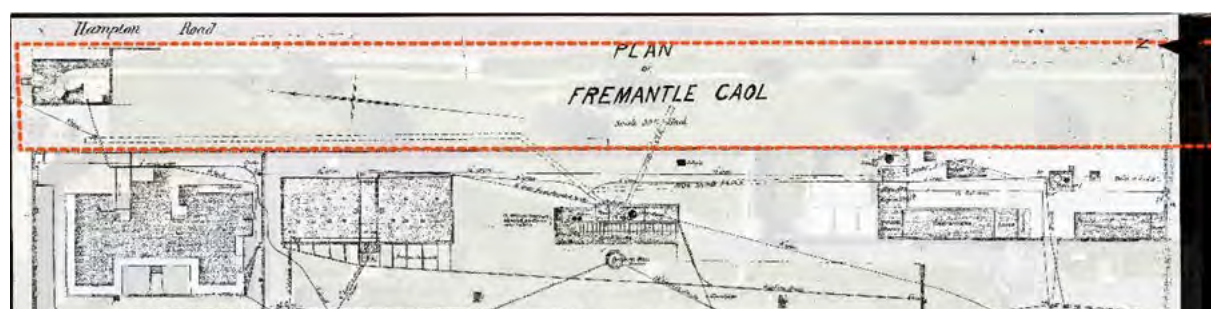


Figure 49. The 'Plan of Fremantle Gaol' from c.1895 shows only one structure in the north easternmost corner of the management zone, along with water management infrastructure associated with the Bath House in the adjacent zone.

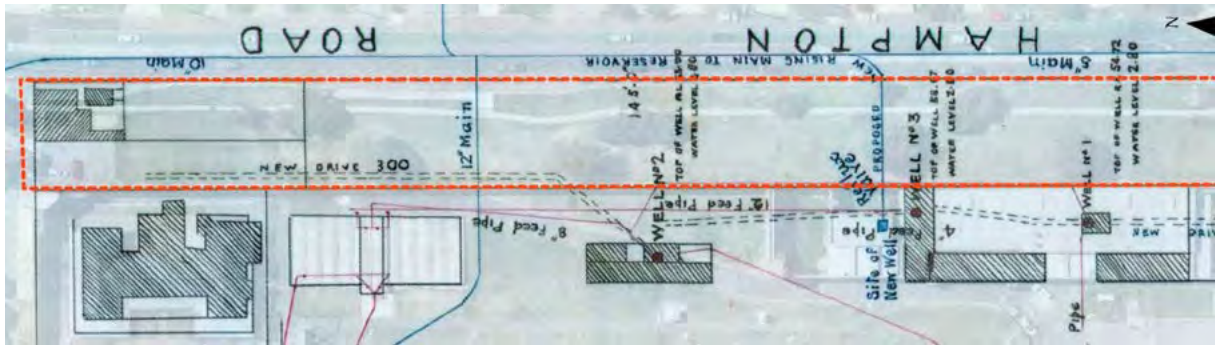


Figure 50. 1897 'Fremantle Water Supply Locality Plan' shows the drive, current main, and proposed new main, in the management zone. The structure in the northeast is still visible but its form apparently altered.

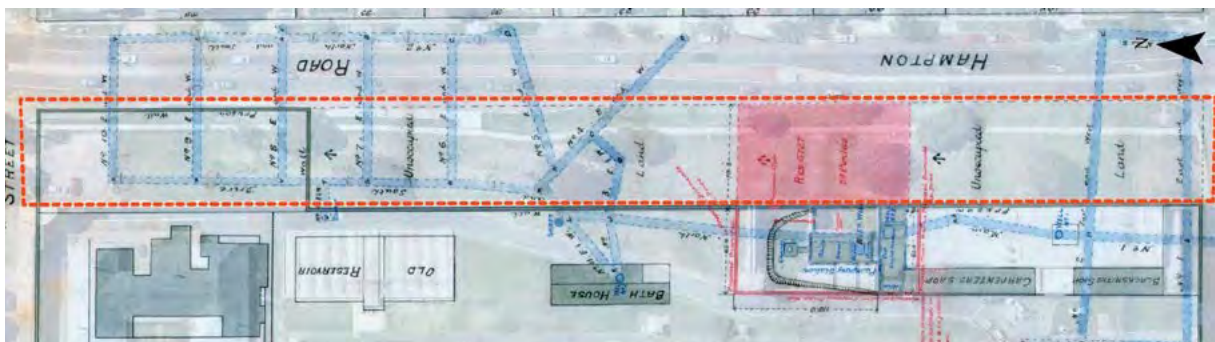


Figure 51. The 1899 'Fremantle Water Supply Plan' includes additional water supply infrastructure. The Prison wall at the north of this zone is depicted as making a dog-leg into the Hampton Road Reserve. This may have been planned to incorporate the structure in the north of the zone but did not eventuate.



Figure 52. The 1900 Fremantle Gaol Sewerage Plan shows three structures in the Hampton Road reserve. The structure in the north remains visible, but once again in an altered form. Two additional structures are shown in the south of the zone, one of which has a section labelled 'Stables'.

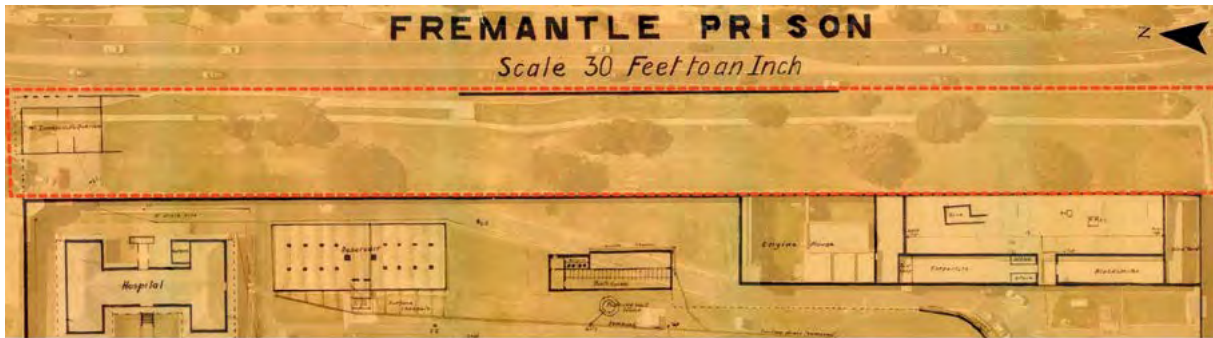


Figure 53. The 1908 'Plan of Fremantle Prison' includes detail of the structure still located in the northeast of the zone. The structure is labelled 'Mr Townsend's Quarters' consistent with the understanding that this was a residence. This plan is the only historical plan where the structure is labelled. The structure that included a section labelled 'Stables' is no longer visible.



Figure 54. The 1922 'Amended Plan' shows detail of the structure in the north-eastern corner, as well as the location of services through the zone to the Hospital. No other structures are visible in the zone.

## 4.8 HOSPITAL

The Hospital management zone is located in the north-eastern corner of Fremantle Prison. This management zone includes the Hospital building, garden and stepped terrace on the western side, and stone concrete steps on the south-west. The Hospital is a key historical convict-built component of the Fremantle Prison that was built in 1856. It was used as a 'women's prison' in 1888 and 'invalid depot' in 1889. It was reconverted to a hospital by 1904, at which time the yard levels were altered (1903), a morgue was added (1903), and verandas added (in 1905). Kitchen alterations were made in 1979.

The above modifications, and the addition of underground services, visible in historical plans from the late nineteenth century, reduce the potential for in situ archaeology under and around the Hospital (e.g., Figure 58 and Figure 59).

This zone has recently been the subject of an AMS and archaeological investigation (Terra Rosa Consulting 2020; Terra Rosa Consulting 2021). Those investigations included visual inspection of the floors and underfloor deposits, test pits under the floors in rooms G-04, G-03 and G-07, excavation in room G-07, and a study of certain graffiti on the building's external walls. The excavations yielded artefacts from all phases of the Hospital's use, from the construction phase (1857-1859) through the twentieth century. These included buttons and fragmentary clay pipes.

These recent archaeological investigations indicate that although the potential for undisturbed and significant archaeology in the exterior locations in this zone is low, within the walls of the building the potential is high, and the archaeology is highly significant. The building dates to the earliest period of the Prison's construction and if archaeological material from that period were to be exposed through future ground disturbance, it would be highly significant.



Figure 55. The Hospital management zone is shown by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations ● Terra Rosa 2020

Figure 56. Approximate locations of the past excavations in the Hospital management zone.

Table 9. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Hospital management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Hospital (and for a brief period, Female Prison)	Convict Used until Prison closure (non- Hospital uses today)	Underfloor deposits; post holes from earlier building forms; wall footings from earlier building forms; refuse pits; services; artefacts in introduced fill; artefacts in roof and wall cavities; stratigraphy illustrating construction methodologies	Low (High for services)	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Garden and landscaped areas	Used until Prison closure (non- Hospital uses today)	Early garden beds; kerbing; paths and surfaces; retaining walls; steps; services (pipes and drains etc)	Low (High for services)	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)

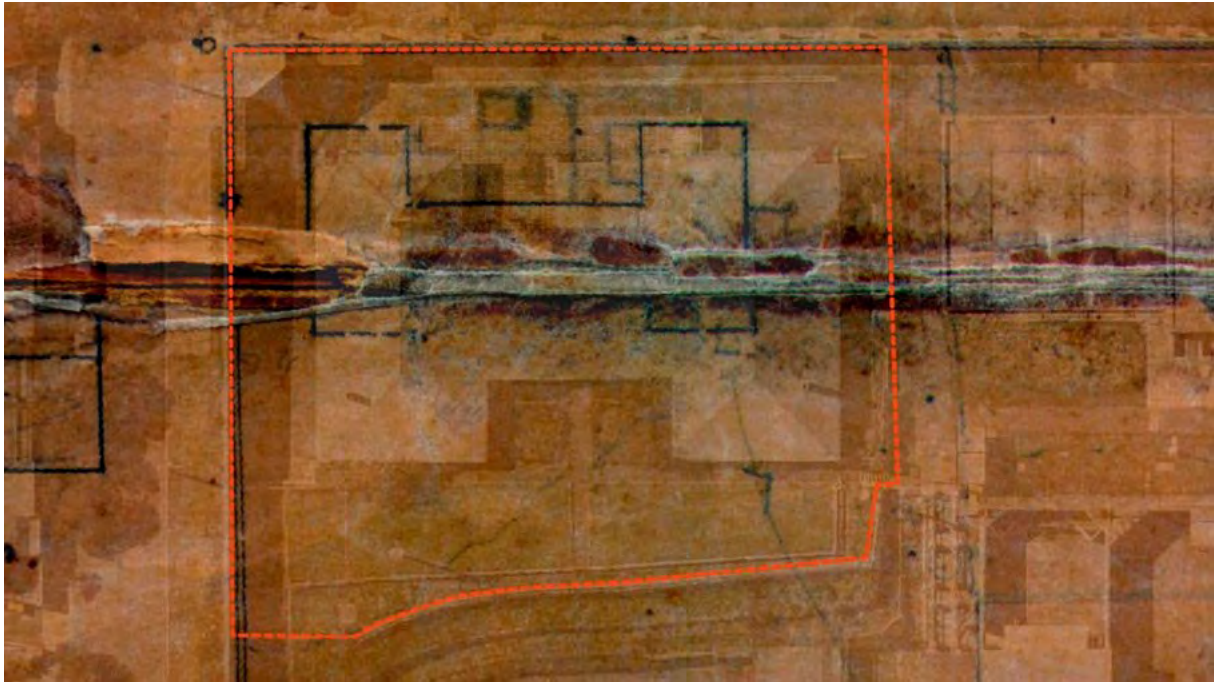


Figure 57. The 1958 'Plan of Convict Grant' shows the approximate location of the Hospital structure and Perimeter Walls. The convict era structure footprint is visible in this plan.

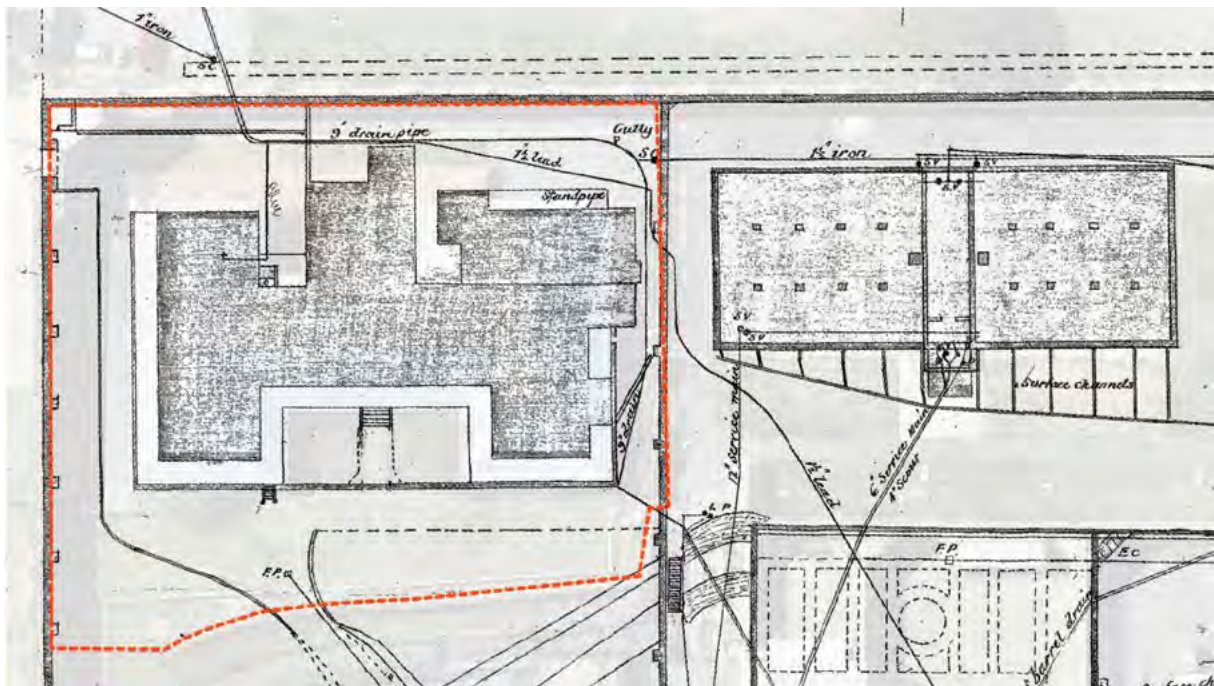


Figure 58. The 'Plan of Fremantle Gaol' c.1895 shows the Hospital building in its current location, as well as the wall separating the Hospital Yard from the Reservoir and Bath House structures.

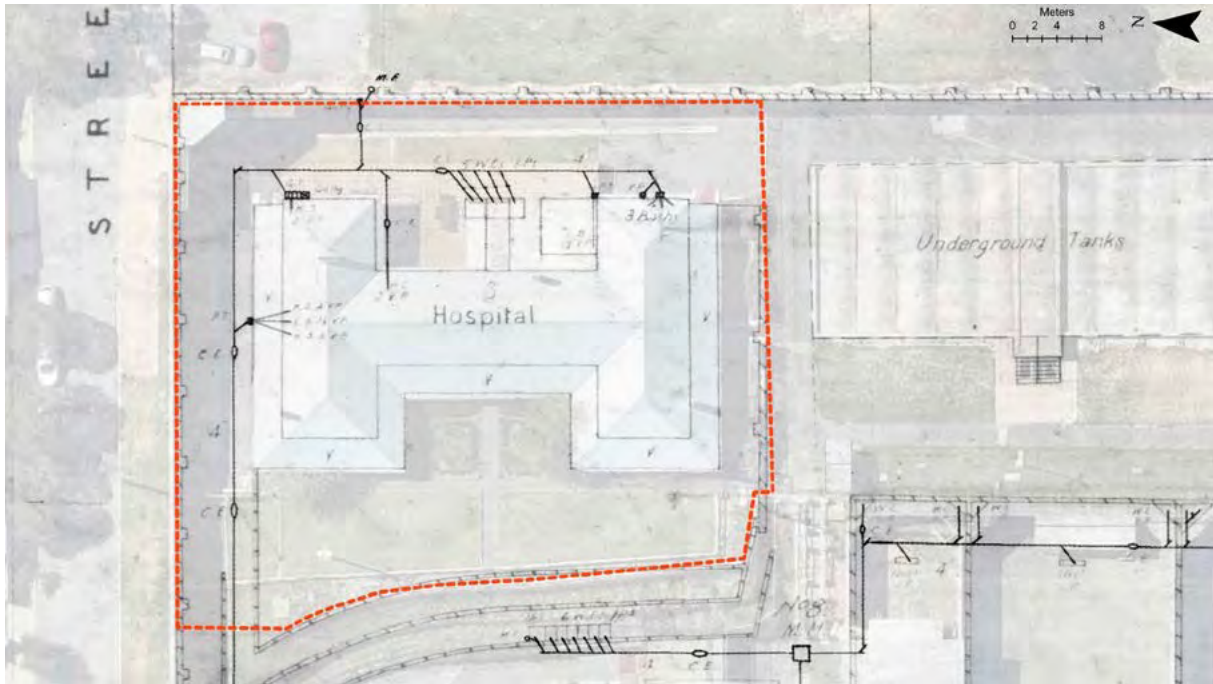


Figure 59. The excavation of trenches for the services indicated in this 1900 plan will have caused disturbance of earlier archaeology around the building's footprint.

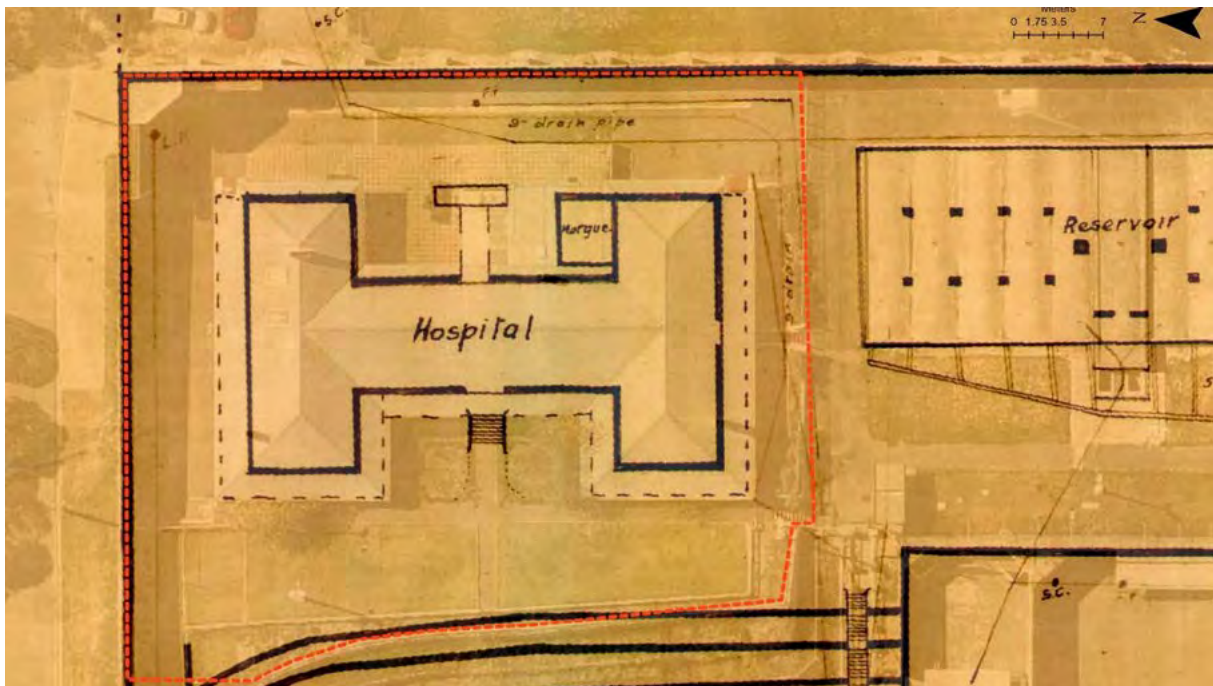


Figure 60. The 1908 Plan of Fremantle Prison clearly shows the hospital and morgue. The terracing separating this zone from New Division is included in the plan, however, the wall separating the hospital from the East Reservoir is not shown.

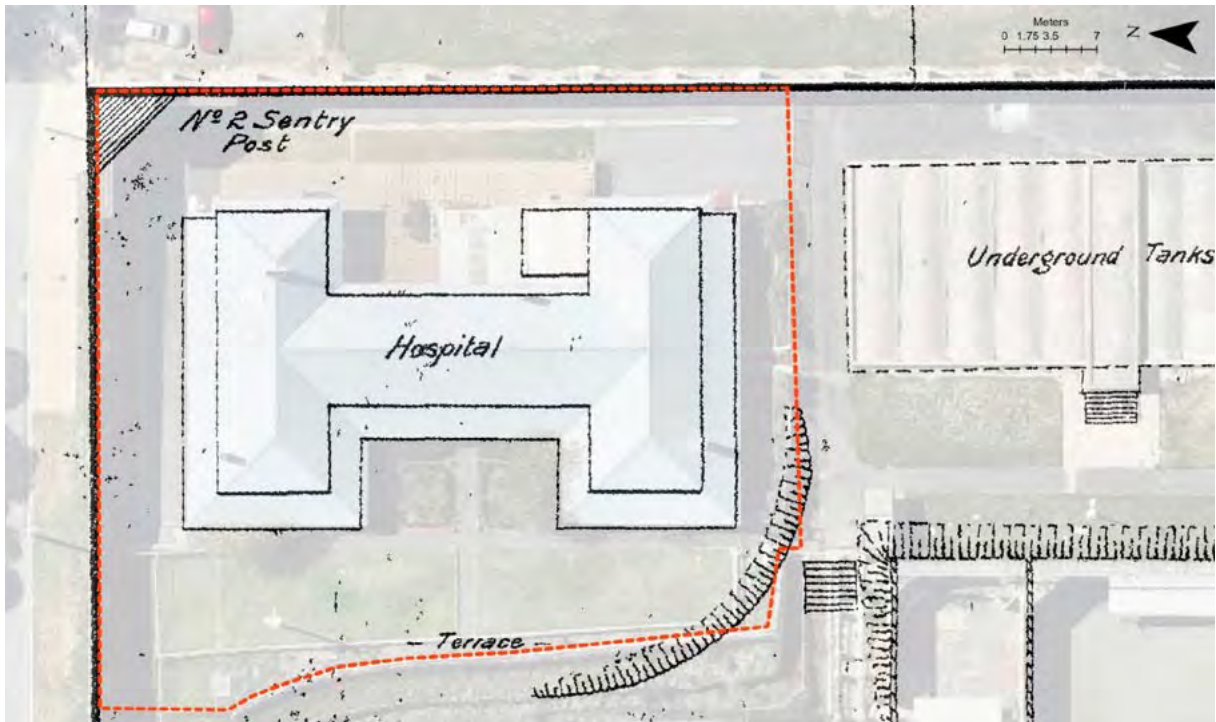


Figure 61. The 1919 plan shows the first indication of the No.2 sentry post in the north-east corner of the zone. Basic terracing is indicated, however, the wall separating the Hospital from the Underground Tanks is not visible.

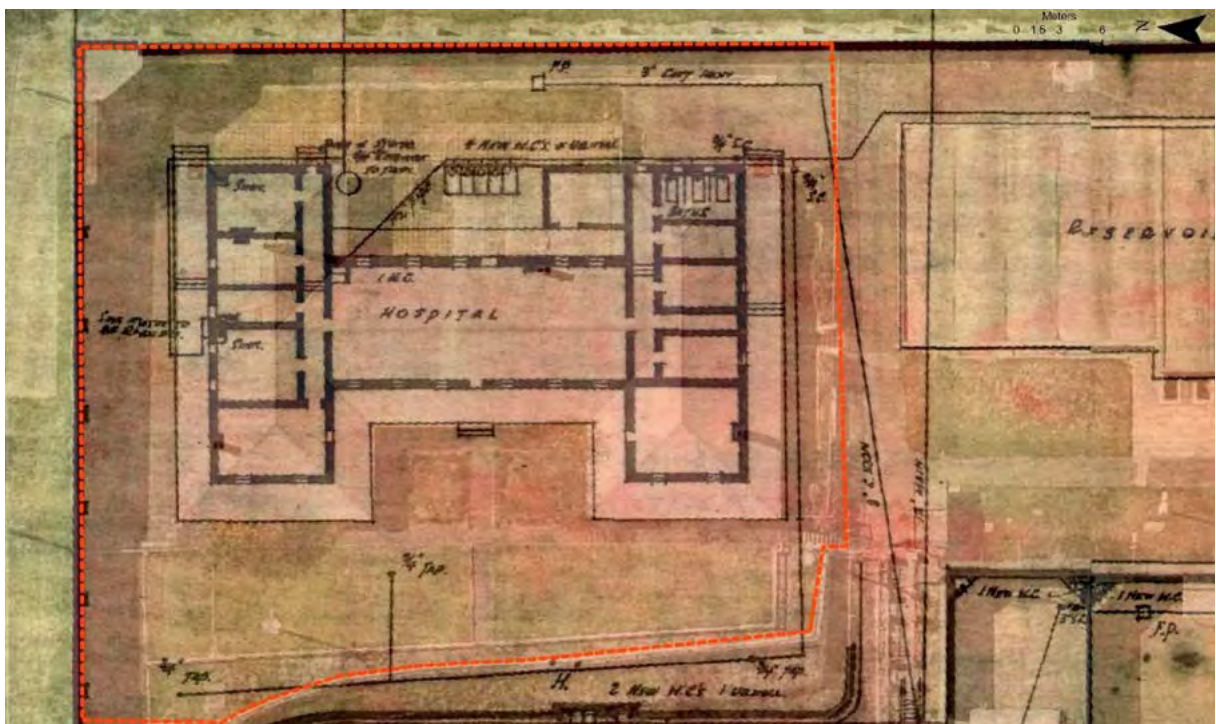


Figure 62. The 1922 plan shows the internal structure of the hospital buildings at this time. The wall separating the Hospital from the East Reservoir is not visible in this plan.



## 4.9 MAIN CELL BLOCK

The Main Cell Block is the most prominent built form on the site and is located centrally within the Prison complex. The Main Cell Block is a historical, convict-built component of Fremantle Prison and is critical to the place's OUV. The Main Cell Block management zone incorporates the whole of the Main Cell Block, including the Anglican Chapel, Catholic Chapel, Recreation Hall, library, and cookhouse.

The Main Cell Block has undergone multiple phases of alterations and additions. The main structure and chapel were built between 1855-56, with the north ground floor converted to hospital uses in 1888. A new cookhouse and bakehouse were added in 1889 (at the south end) and extended in 1909. Many cells were enlarged between 1912-1929, and the library introduced in 1925. These activities will have impacted the potential archaeological resource in those locations where they occurred, but the many phases of activity will also be reflected in the archaeological resource.

There have been some archaeological investigations within the Main Cell Block. In 2010, discrete locations were investigated under the floorboards within the Commissariat (in the Steward's office and Clerk's office). Very little archaeology was exposed: some modern rubbish and some stratigraphic evidence of ground preparation for the building's construction (a layer of crushed limestone).

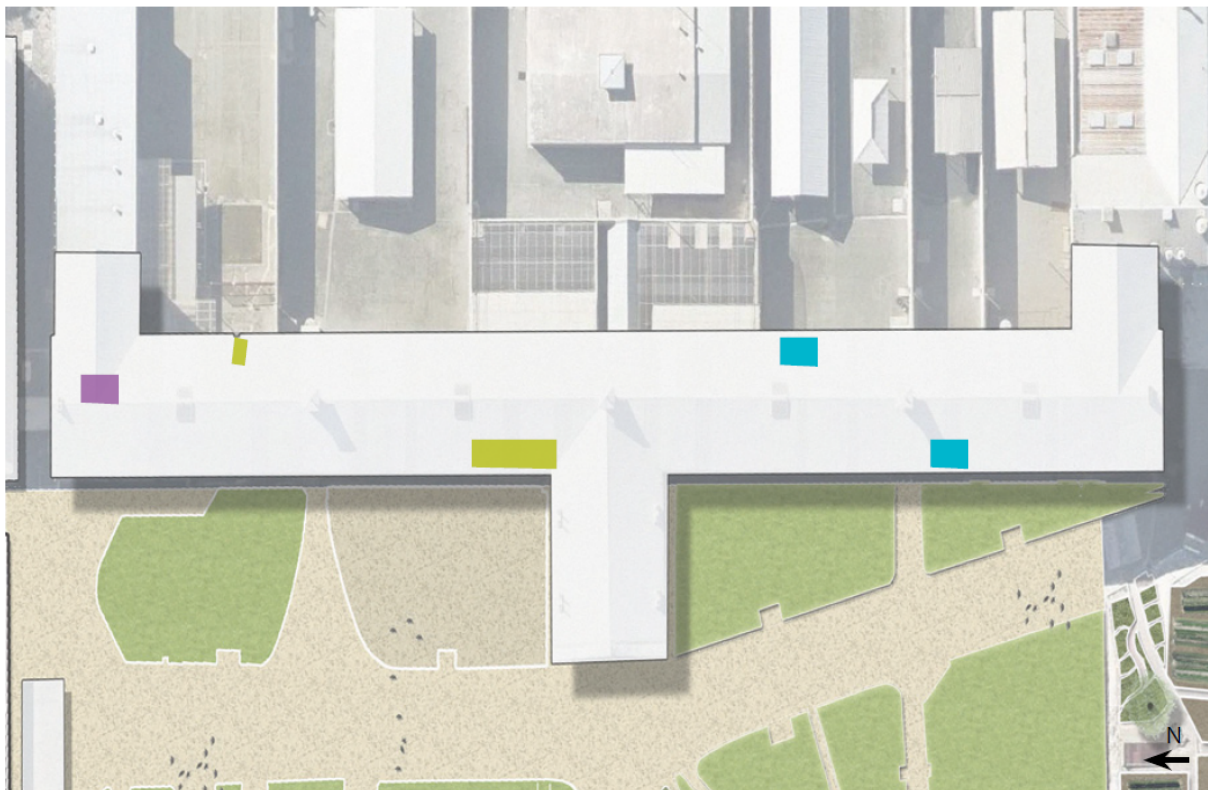
In 2012, under floor and roof cavity assessments were undertaken within rooms in the Main Cell Block.

In 2019, investigations included thirty-four upper-floor cells due to urgent conservation works for failing lathe and plaster ceilings. The archaeologists excavated 1400 kg of deposits from those cells, including a very large amount of written materials. In broad terms, most of the material comprised post-1900 artefacts, but these have exceptional significance for the potential to inform on some 130 years of incarceration.

The potential for underfloor archaeological deposits in the Main Cell Block is high. If any are encountered during conservation or ground disturbance works, they would be highly significant.



Figure 63. The Main Cell Block management zone indicated by the dashed red zone.



Previous Excavations    ● **Nayton 1998**    ● **Bindon & Raynal 1993**    ● **Mein 2012**

Figure 64. Approximate location of previous excavations in the Main Cell Block management zone.\*

\*Note: The 2019 survey is not depicted given the difficulty in showing surveys across multiple levels.

Table 10. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Main Cell Block management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Ground floor	Convict to closure	Underfloor deposits (lost and discarded artefacts including paper and textiles); evidence of building construction; rat nests utilising lost and discarded artefacts (roof and wall cavities); concealed contraband; services (pipes, drains, wiring); earlier floor surfaces (flagging, paving etc)	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Upper levels	Convict to closure	Underfloor deposits (lost and discarded artefacts including paper and textiles); evidence of building construction; rat nests utilising lost and discarded artefacts (roof and wall cavities); concealed contraband; services (pipes, drains, wiring)	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)

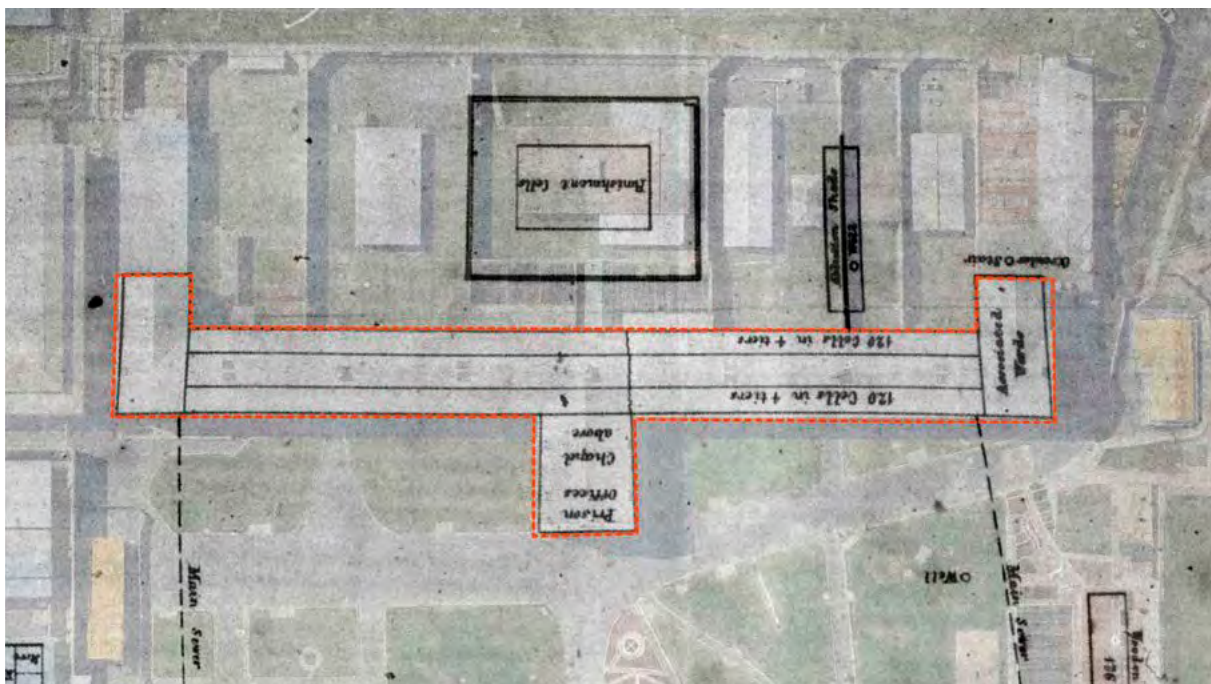


Figure 65. The 1856 site plan shows the structure of the convict era Main Cell Block, which included the Prison Office and Chapel.

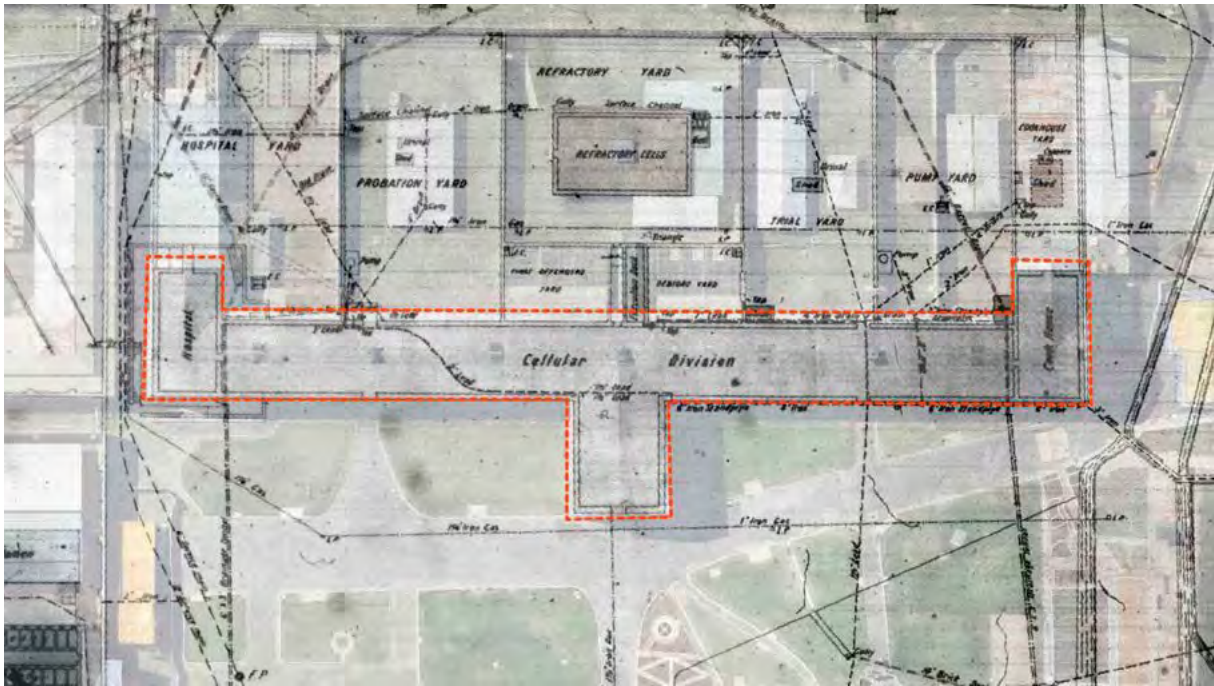


Figure 66. The site plan from 1898 shows the extension to the Hospital wing of the Main Cell Block.

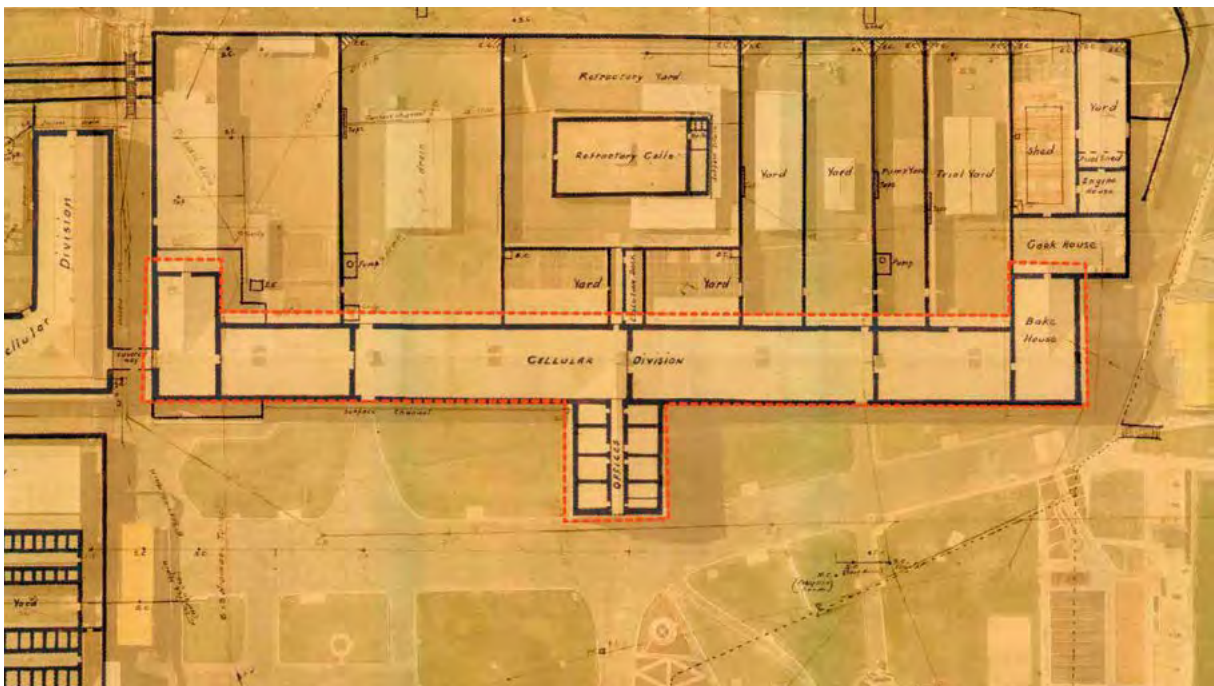


Figure 67. The internal division of the offices and divisions within the Cellular Division are visible in the 1908 plan. No significant structural changes are obvious, except that the extension to the south of the Exercise Yards has resulted in changes to the Cook House and Bake House.

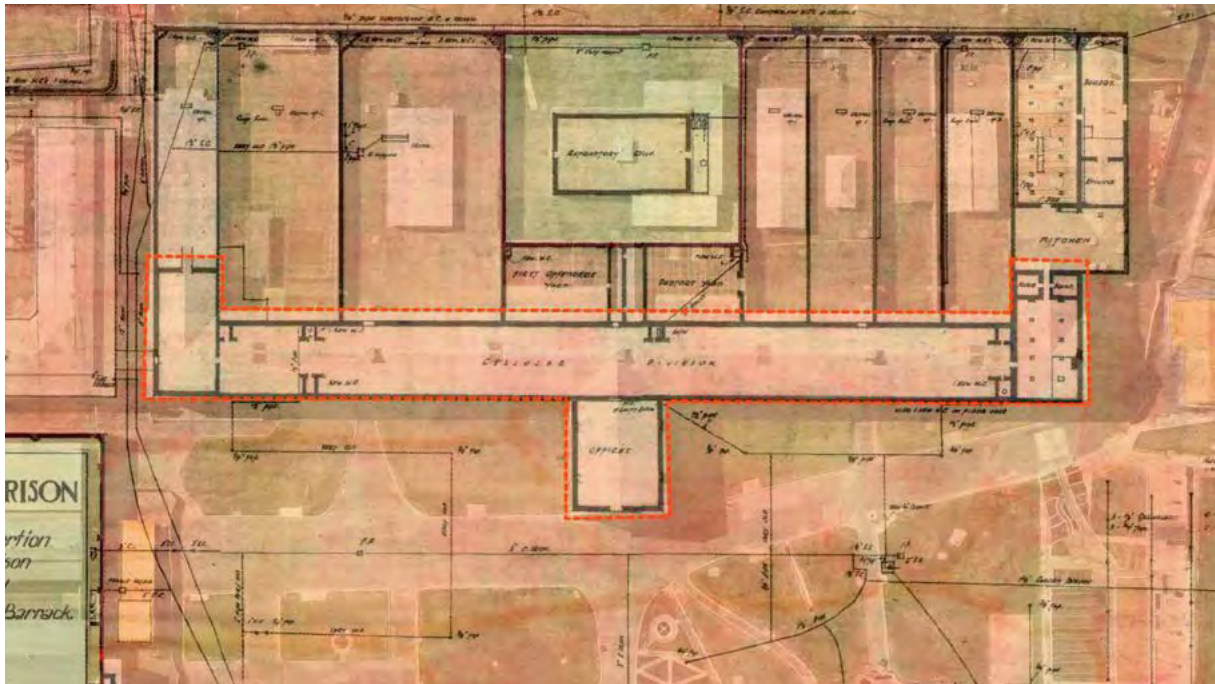


Figure 68. The 1922 plan shows additional internal details, but no significant structural changes are indicated.

## 4.10 NEW DIVISION

New Division is located to the west of the Hospital, on the northern boundary of the Prison complex. New Division is a key historical development of the post-convict era. This management zone includes the L-shaped plan of the New Division building, originally built for early-stage prisoners, and the location of the demolished radial exercise structure.

This area was largely vacant in the nineteenth century but in the later nineteenth century was being used to transit from the Parade Ground to the Hospital area in the north-east of the Prison. Substantial roads/paths with kerbing are recorded in Figure 70. Such features are susceptible to ground disturbance activities such as the early twentieth century construction of New Division and terracing below the Hospital (e.g., Figure 72). There is generally low potential for undisturbed archaeological evidence of these surfaces to have survived. If they did, they would augment our knowledge obtained from the historical plans and would be of moderate significance.

The radiating exercise yards were situated within the bend of the L-shaped New Division building, at the beginning of the twentieth century (Figure 74). The radiating exercise yards were only in existence for a short period (under ten years) but they were a distinctive feature of the Prison and archaeological evidence of them would enhance our knowledge about their construction, use and layout. They were removed through controlled demolition which usually results in a thorough removal of building elements (posts etc), and which lowers archaeological potential. However, the area of the radiating yards has been hard surfaced for over 100 years, which may have sealed and protected evidence of the placement of post holes, drains etc. There is low-to-moderate potential for archaeological evidence of these radiating exercise yards to have survive. If they exist, they would be of high significance.

New Division shares certain features with the Main Cell Block and Female Division where it was concluded through previous archaeological investigations that there is generally low potential for significant subfloor archaeological deposits to exist, or for archaeology to exist within wall and roof cavities. However, if it did exist it would probably be moderately significant.



Figure 69. The New Division management zone indicated by the dashed red line.

Table 11. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the New Division management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
New Division building	Built 1904	Underfloor deposits (lost and discarded artefacts); evidence of building construction; rat nests utilising lost and discarded artefacts (roof and wall cavities); concealed contraband; services (pipes, drains, wiring); earlier floor surfaces (flagging, paving etc)	Low (High for services and evidence of earlier floor surfaces)	Moderate (early to mid-twentieth century)  Some (services, later twentieth century)
Radial Exercise Yard	Built 1906 Coal tarred 1907 Demolished 1912	Post holes, original surfaces, wall footings, drains and pipes	Low-to-moderate	High
Two Wooden Shelter Sheds	Built 1908	Post holes	Low	Some

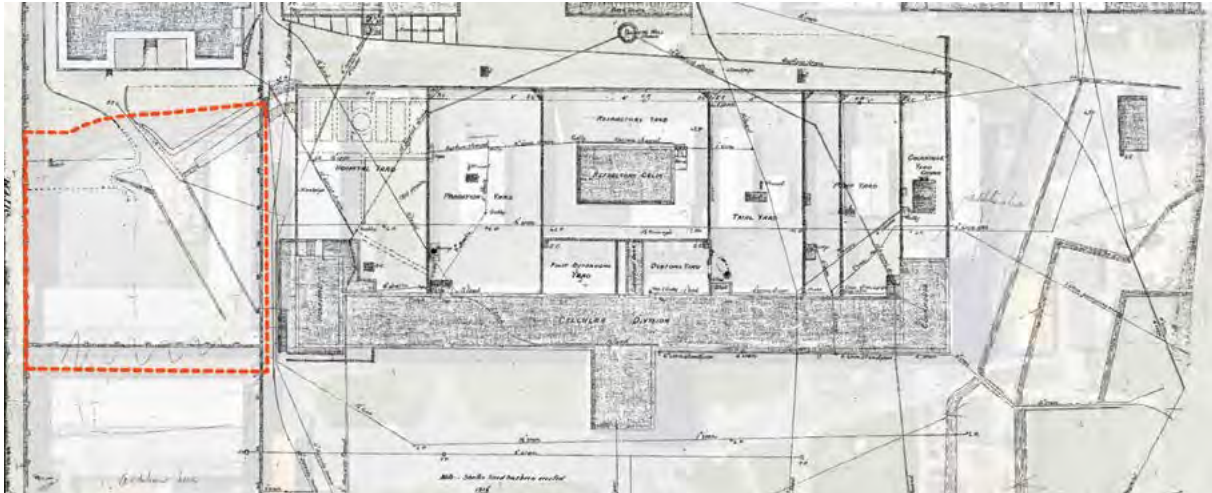


Figure 70. The c.1896 plan shows the first indication of activity in the New Division management zone. At this time the zone appears to provide the main access route to the Hospital. The walls dividing the Hospital and New Division from the Women's quarter and the Main Cell Block are visible in the plan.

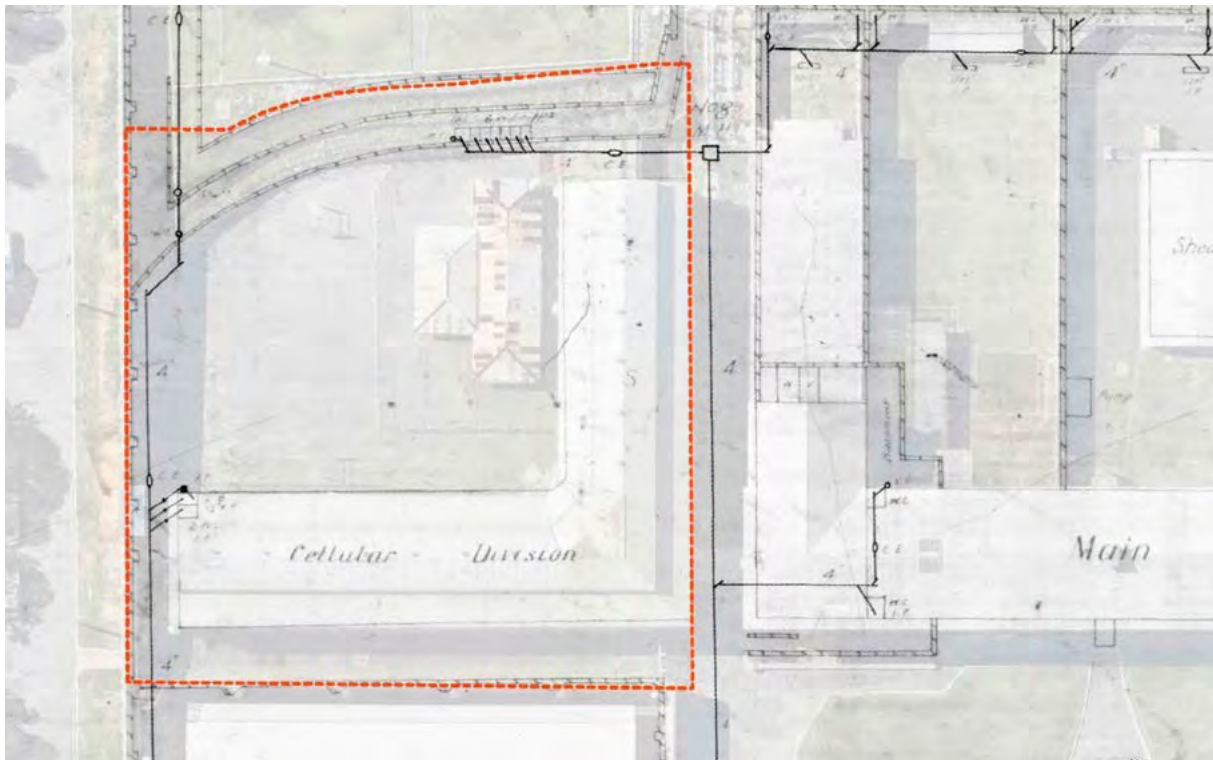


Figure 71. The 'Cellular Division' building is first evident in the 1900 sewerage plan for the Prison. The terracing separating this zone from the Hospital to the east is also evident in this plan.



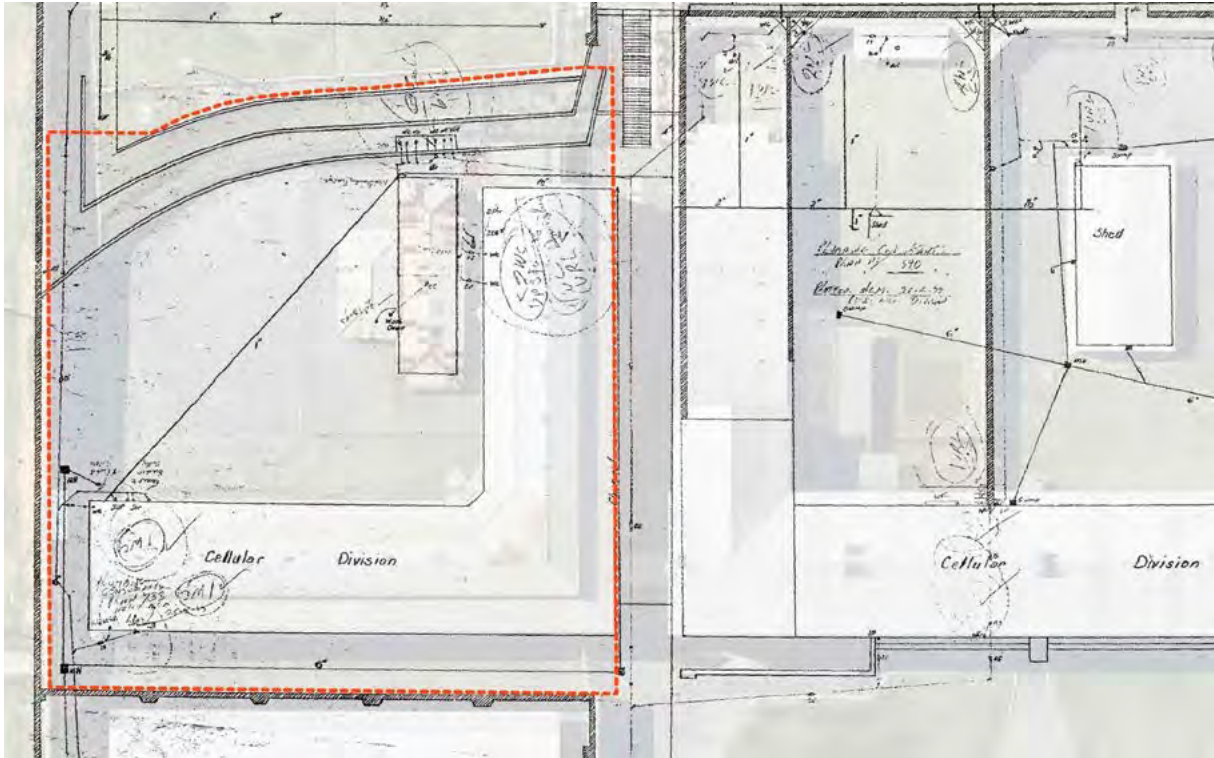


Figure 72. The site plan from 1900 shows an additional structure that is not evident in previous or subsequent plans. That building still stands.

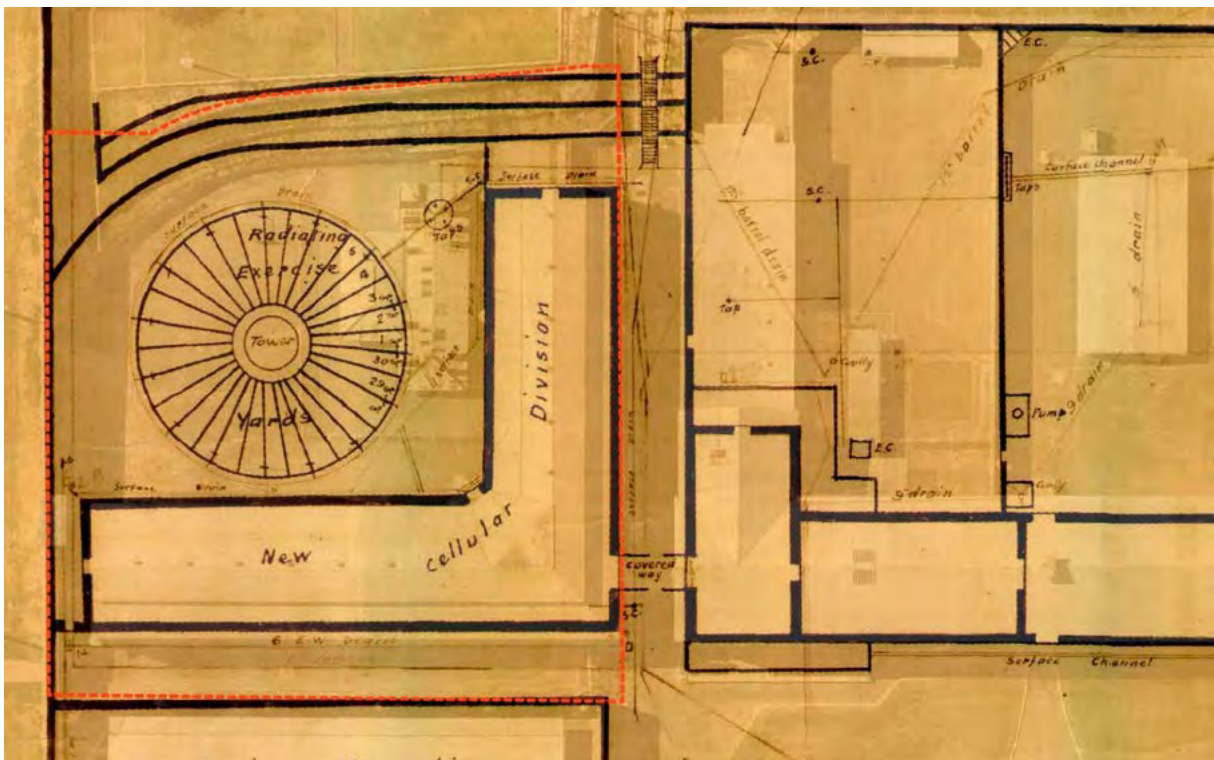


Figure 73. The site plan from 1908 shows the Radial Exercise Yards at the centre of the New Division management zone, including a central tower with multiple radiating yards.

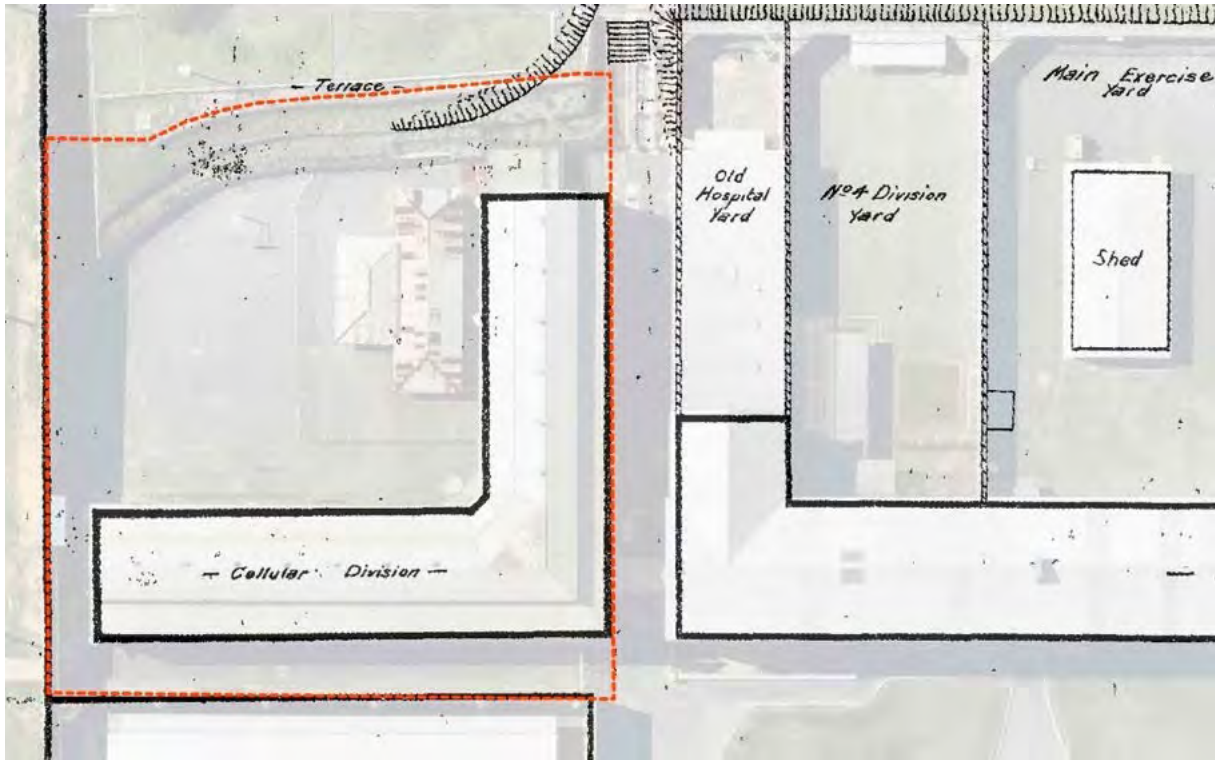


Figure 74. The Radial Exercise Yards are no longer visible in the 1919 plans. The earlier terracing separating the Cellular division from the Hospital may have been replaced, or this plan may not provide an accurate representation of these features.

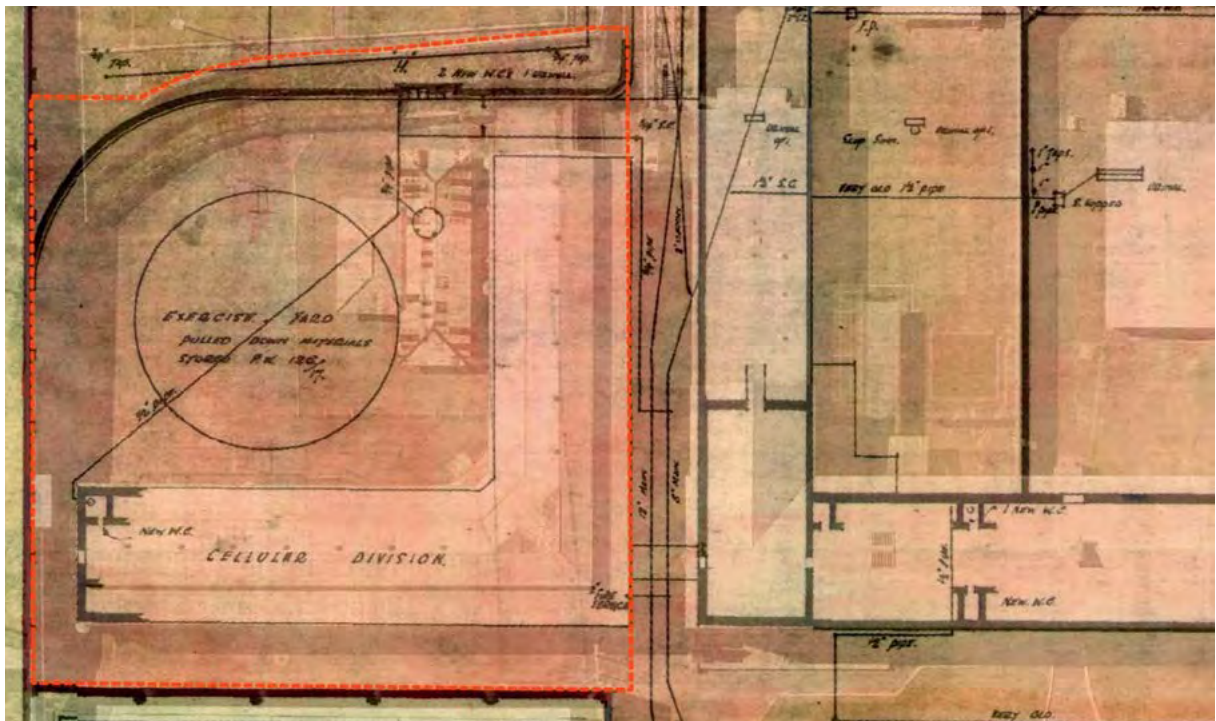


Figure 75. The 1922 plan provides confirmation that the Radial Exercise Yards were pulled down. A notation says: 'Exercise Yard Pulled Down Materials Stored R.W. 126/17' indicating controlled demolition. However, there remains potential for archaeological evidence of the footprint to survive.

## 4.11 PARADE GROUND

The Parade Ground, also known as the forecourt to the Main Cell Block, is located to the east of the Main Cell Block. The primary access from the Entry Complex to the Main Cell Block is through the Parade Ground. This management zone has survived as a largely undeveloped and unembellished space, however, it has included defined garden and lawn areas, and pathways and roads, since the convict era.

This area has not been significantly disturbed by activities requiring ground disturbance and even archaeological remains in shallower deposits may survive.

A well dating to c.1852, and located in front of the South Main Cell Block, is recorded in an early plan, excavated to a depth of 40ft. Although 2008 excavations could not locate it, excavations in 2013 may have found its rim. If it was constructed, as appears to be the case, there is high potential for the well's survival, including fill dating to the convict era.

Archaeological investigations in 1991 and 2008 found evidence of early road surfaces in the Parade Ground, especially near the South Main Cell Block below the modern path, taking the form of 200-300 mm of crushed limestone. There remains high potential for additional evidence of such surfaces to survive within the Parade Ground.

In 2017, DPLH undertook archaeological excavations in the location of a sinkhole which exposed a convict-era sewer. Three trenches were excavated along the drain's alignment which demonstrated that the drain extended on a roughly east-west orientation from the Main Cell Block to cess pits outside the Prison. Parts of the vaulted and timber-roofed sewers were cut into the bedrock, with others being of brick and limestone construction (Archae-Aus 2020, 29).

Monitoring work for the installation of a new fire service in the southern part of the Parade Ground also exposed a cement block that may have been a footing for an earlier structure (Archae-Aus 2020, 29).

Other excavations in discrete locations across the Parade Ground have exposed fill deposits to a considerable depth (only 150 mm in places but extending to 400 mm and 1.7 m deep in others towards the south). These fill deposits contained later nineteenth and early twentieth century artefacts (including perishables like leather), although poorly contextualised. Nevertheless, there remains high potential for such artefacts to survive in the fill that extends across the Parade Ground. Given their lack of context these are of generally low significance.

The kerbing that is presently visible in the Parade Ground dates to the twentieth century. It encloses garden/lawn beds likely to contain artefacts mixed with the introduced fill. Such artefacts are generally of low significance. It is possible that the visible kerbing replaces much earlier, less formal garden layouts that were not recorded in historical plans and which may survive as discernible soil deposits.

A 'rotunda' is recorded in 1920 further north than its present position, possibly indicating it was moved from its original location. If so, it has been demolished but there remains the potential for evidence of its footings to survive. The rotunda is dismantled but remains on-site, currently stored in the East Workshop. It is intended that it be reinstated in the future.

In historical plans from 1900 and 1920, there is a small square structure labelled 'clothes store' (Figure 86 and Figure 84). It later appears to have been incorporated into the western end of the longer extant building at the north of the Parade Ground (rather than demolished). If not, and if it was demolished, there is some potential for archaeological evidence of its footings to survive at the western end of the extant building.

The Parade Ground is criss-crossed with services (pipes and drains) that date back to its earliest construction. Many will survive as sub-surface features. Those from the early periods are significant. Those from the twentieth century are generally of low significance.

On the basis of these previous archaeological investigations this AMP assesses the archaeological potential of the Parade Ground as generally high. This is consistent with the Archaeological Management Strategy for the Fremantle Prison Parade Ground (Archae-Aus 2020, 31) which concluded:

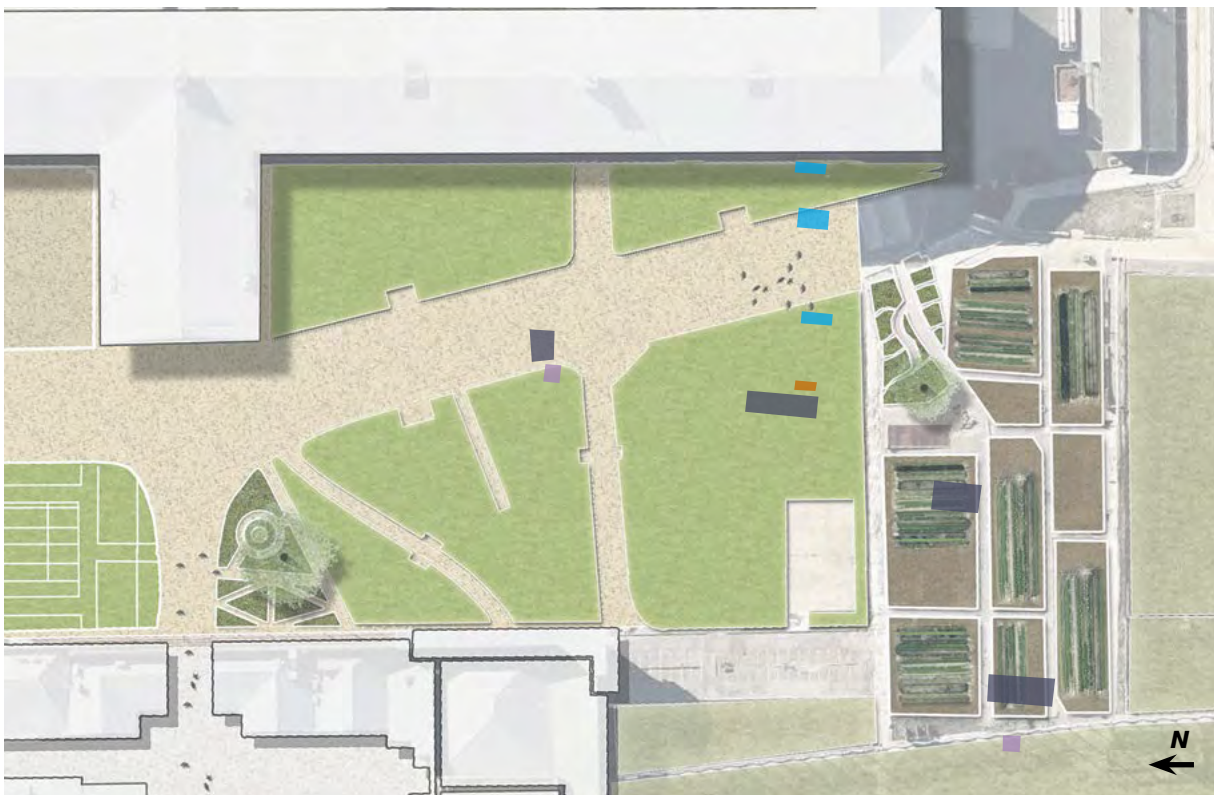
- the removal of any paving or turf within the southern part of the [Parade Ground] has the potential to reveal archaeological deposits;
- it is likely that in most lawn areas across the [Parade Ground], modern turf overlays more recent soils initially, which in turn overlay older nineteenth century archaeological features, such as paths, old drainage pipes, other drainage features and rubbish deposits; and
- the existing bitumen road is also likely to overlay and correspond to the original limestone Metalled Road alignment, which the excavation has confirmed remains in situ.



Above: Prison Parade Ground. Source UDLA 2020.



Figure 76. The Parade Ground management zone indicated by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations    ● Bavin 1990    ● DPLH 2017    ● Eureka 2009    ● UWA 2013

Figure 77. Approximate locations of previous excavations in the Parade Ground management zone.

Table 12. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Parade Ground management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Metalled roads/ paths and surfaces	Convict and later	Crushed limestone layer 20-30cm deep; consolidated and compact surfaces.	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Grass and Shrubs (Garden Beds)	twentieth century but possibly earlier	Discernible soil deposits (stratigraphy), kerbing, archaeobotanical remains, artefacts in the fill	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Clothes Store (later Canteen)	c.1911 – 1919	Brick or stone footings, stumps.	High	Some-to-Moderate
Rotunda	1911– 1919	If it was in an earlier location, brick or stone footings; discernible deposits (stratigraphy)	High	Some
Services (pipes, drains)	Convict and later	Metal, concrete and brick pipes; service trenches	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Well	Convict	40ft deep; cut into bedrock and/or brick-lined; fill possibly containing convict-era artefacts	High	OUV
Fill	Convict and later	Stratigraphy to depth of 1.7 m in places; poorly contextualised artefacts from all periods	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)



Figure 78. The 1858 plan show the location of convict era Well and Main Drain in the southern end of the zone. The northern end of the zone shows the location of the convict era Drain.

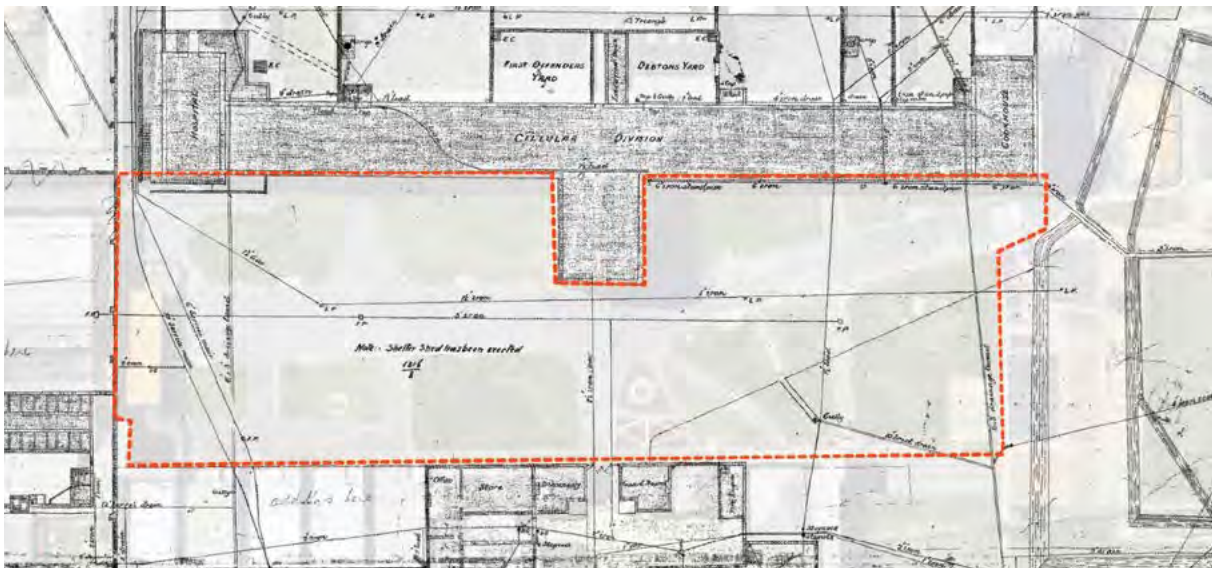


Figure 79. This plan from c.1895 shows the addition of other services, including gas and additional drains. The two convict era drains are still visible, labelled as 'drainage tunnels'. The early convict era well and its associated infrastructure are not visible. This plan also records that a shelter shed has been erected, which is likely to have been a temporary structure.



Figure 80. The 1897 Fremantle Water Supply Locality Plan shows the location of the mains services that cross the northern section of this management zone. These services are also visible in the previously c.1895 plan, but are shown at slightly different locations. The detail of the c.1895 plan suggests that it may be a more accurate representation of these services.

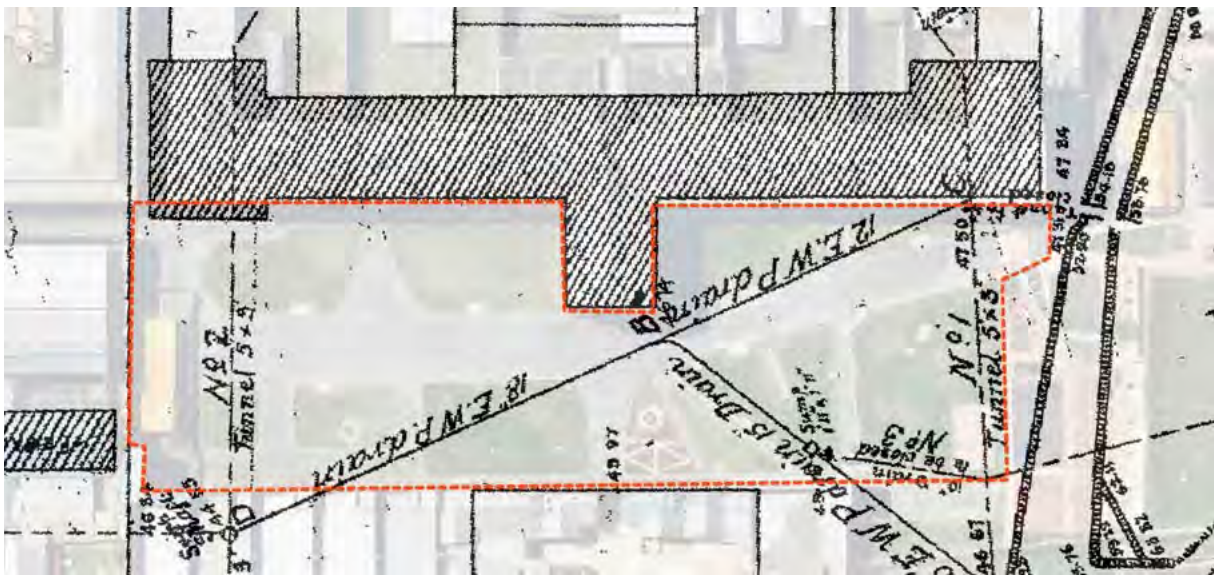


Figure 81. The location of two new drains is shown in this 1897 plan, however, the locations of these drains are not shown in any subsequent plans, suggesting that they may have been proposed and not constructed. The existing convict era tunnel drains are still visible in this plan.





Figure 82. In the 1899 plan both the convict era tunnel drains are still visible. The location of the previously recorded mains services in the northern section of the zone is now labelled as a 'surface drain'. Details of fresh and foul water drains in the western and southern parts of the zone are shown, as well as the location of an 'old drain to be stopped'.



Figure 83. The 1900 sewerage plan shows the location of new sewerage works.



Figure 84. The 1900 site plan shows the location of all additional services works that were proposed or constructed in the zone. Possible structures are visible on the western boundary of the zone. The north-western structure is in a similar location to a structure labelled 'Clothes Store' in the 1919 plan.



Figure 85. The 1908 plan includes the locations of services in the zone, including one of the convict era drainage tunnels, and the mains that were not visible in the 1900 site plan, one of which is labelled 'not in use'. Other services shown in the 1900 site plan are not shown in this plan, indicating they may have been planned but not constructed, their use discontinued, or they were not considered necessary for this plan.

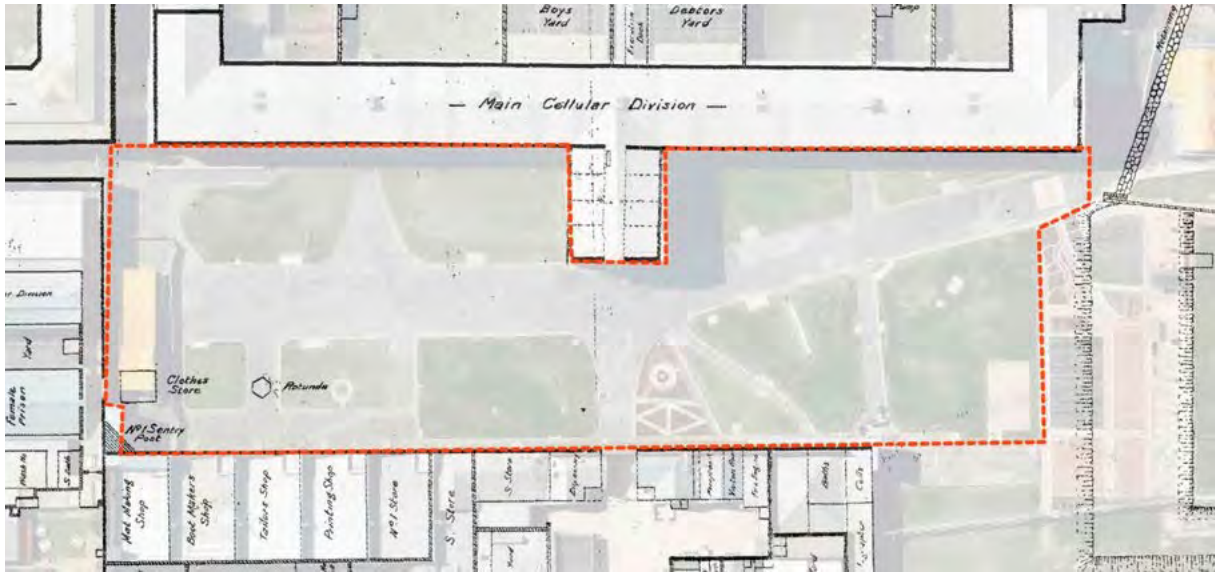


Figure 86. The 1919 plan shows the location of the No. 1. Sentry Post, the Clothes Store, and the Rotunda. Note that the location of the Rotunda on this plan is not consistent with the 2020 satellite imagery. This may indicate an earlier location for it, or that it was not important enough to locate it accurately.

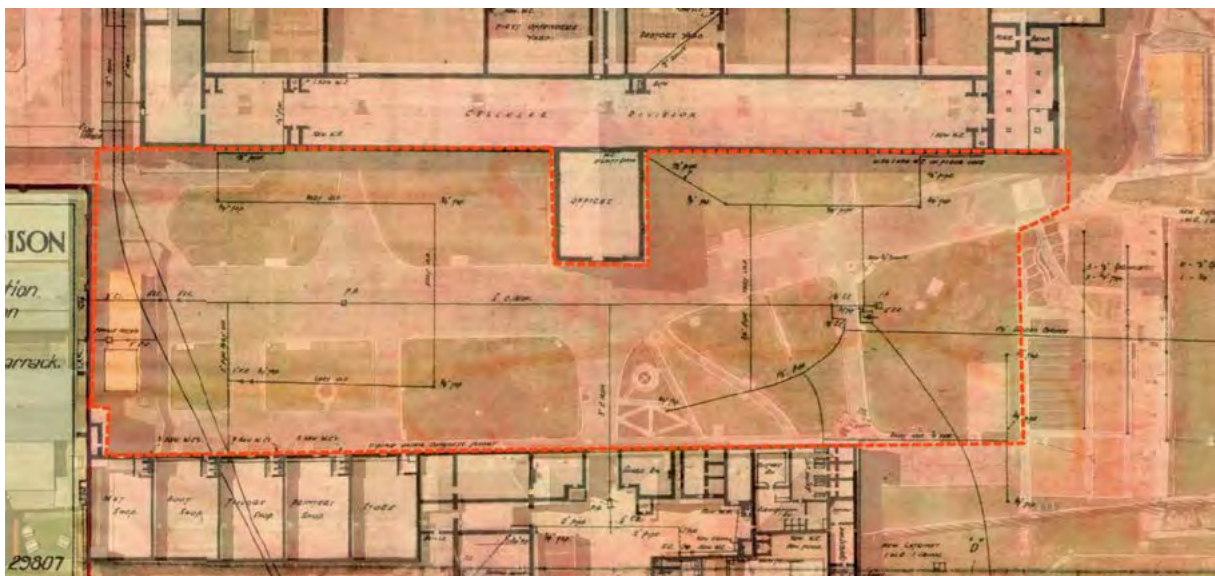


Figure 87. Site plan from 1922 shows the location of new and existing works in the zone.



Figure 88. This plan, also from 1922, shows the location of a proposed printing shop, as well as asbestos piping.



Figure 89. The 1987 plan shows the zone in the modern era. Structures have been built in the northern and south-western sections, which will have reduced the archaeological potential in those locations. The construction of roads, paths, and landscaping in the zone may also have impacted the archaeological potential of the zone.

## 4.12 REFRACTORY BLOCK

The Refractory Block is located to the rear of the Main Cell Block and is surrounded by the exercise yards. The Refractory Block is a single storey limestone building that is a key convict-era component of Fremantle Prison. Constructed in 1855, the building retains substantial physical evidence of its convict-era construction and use.

In 2013, archaeological investigations against the south wall of the Refractory Yard exposed stratigraphy illustrating the development of the yard's surfaces (bitumen, fill, limestone fill).

The Refractory Block is contemporary with the Main Cell Block and shares certain structural features. Based on archaeological investigations within the Main Cell Block it is

reasonable to conclude in terms of underfloor deposits within the Refractory Block that there is high archaeological potential. For example, salvage investigations in the Main Cell Block in 2019 yielded large quantities of artefacts, including fragile paper and textiles.

The potential for underfloor archaeological deposits in the Refractory Block is high, and if any were to exist, they would be highly significant.

The yard was concreted in 1862. This may have sealed very early archaeology, but there is low potential for significant archaeological deposits to have accumulated under the yards since that date.



Figure 90. The Refractory Block management zone indicated by the dashed red line.

Table 13. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Refractory Block management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Incarceration and punishment	Convict to closure	Underfloor deposits; evidence of building construction; casual discard; rat nests utilising lost and discarded artefacts in wall and roof cavities; concealed contraband; services (pipes, drains, wiring); earlier surfaces (paving, flagging etc)	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)

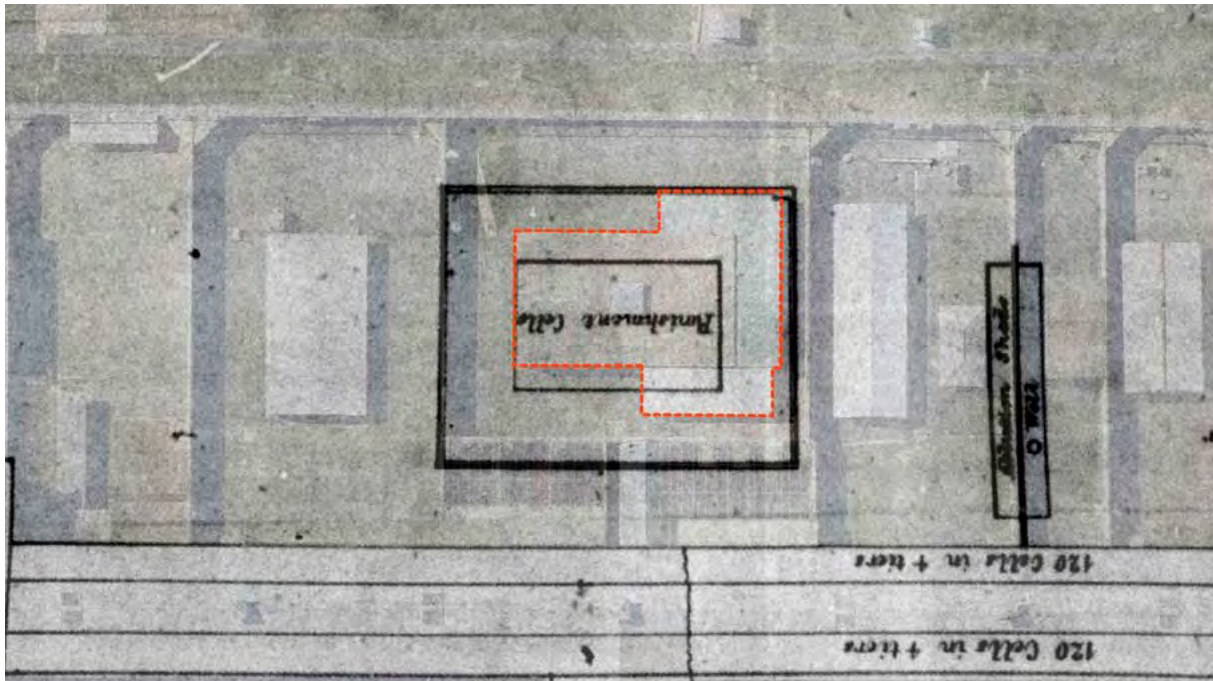


Figure 91. The 1958 Plan of the Convict Grant Fremantle shows the convict structure in this location labelled as 'Punishment Cells' and associated walled yard. The accuracy of this plan is not precise, however, the building shown in this plan forms the oldest core of this zone, and remains in this location through the following plans.

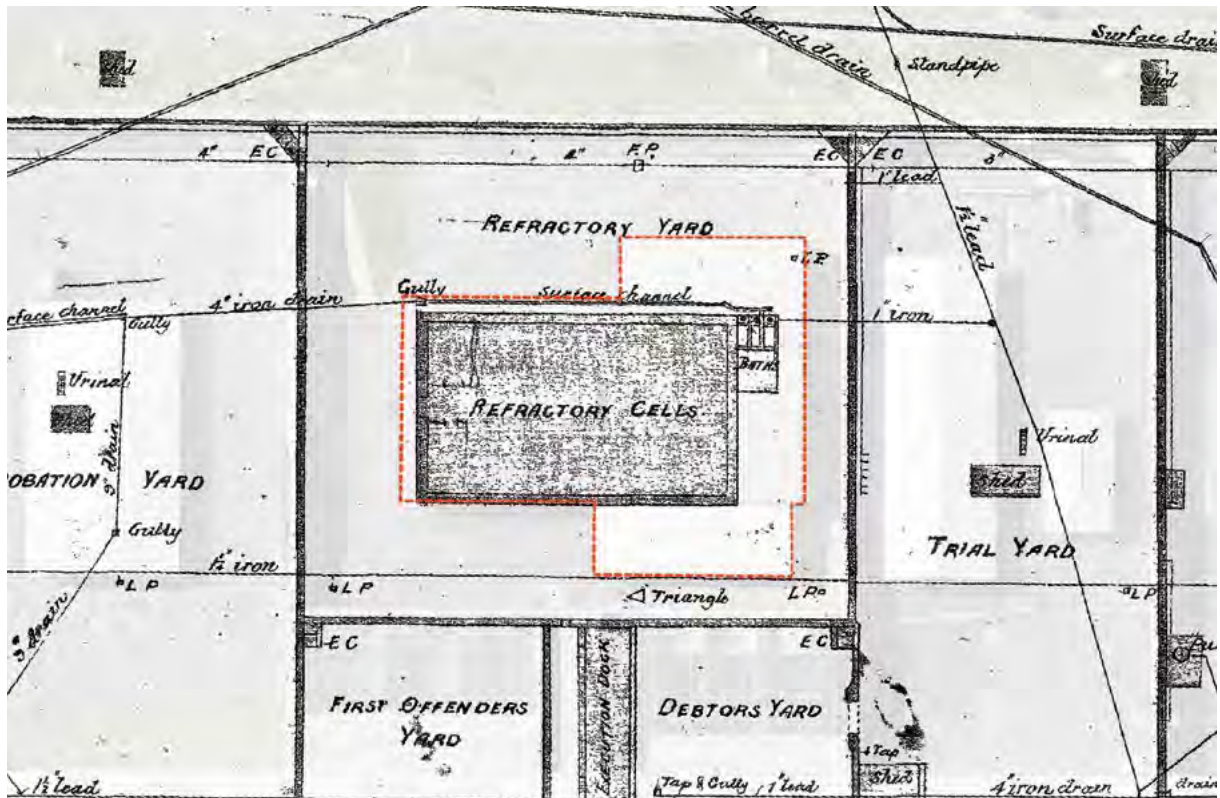


Figure 92. The c.1895 plan shows the Refractory Cells building and the addition of baths on the southern end of the building. The water and sewerage drains associated with the building are also shown.

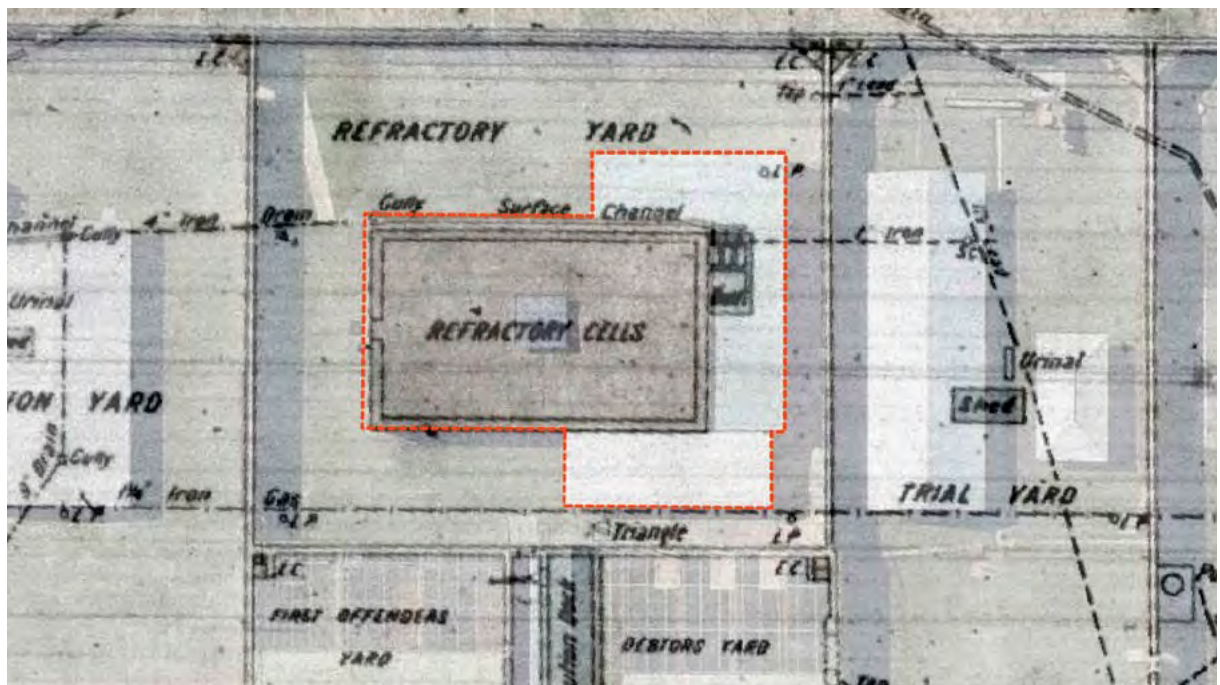


Figure 93. The 1898 plan shows no additional changes.

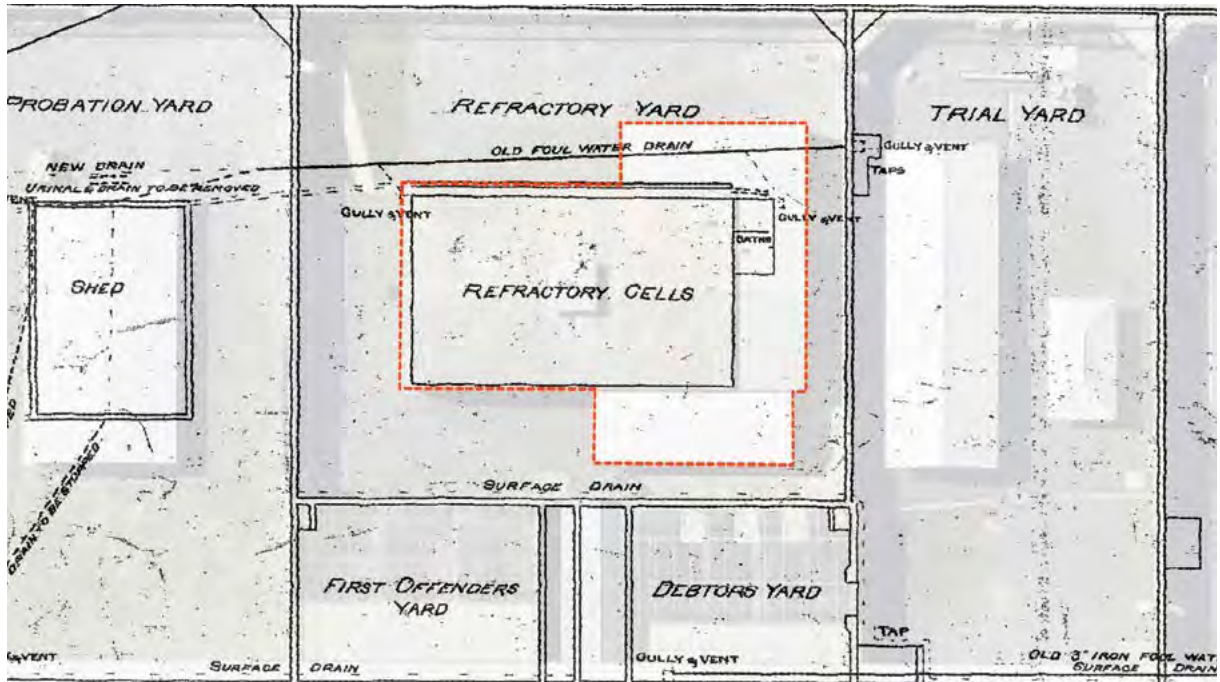


Figure 94. The 1909 plan shows the Refractory Cells and associated baths are unchanged. The location of plumbing associated with the structure has minor differences from the previous plans. In particular, the 'Old Foul Water Drain' appears to either be an addition after 1898 or the same drains shown previously, but in a different location.

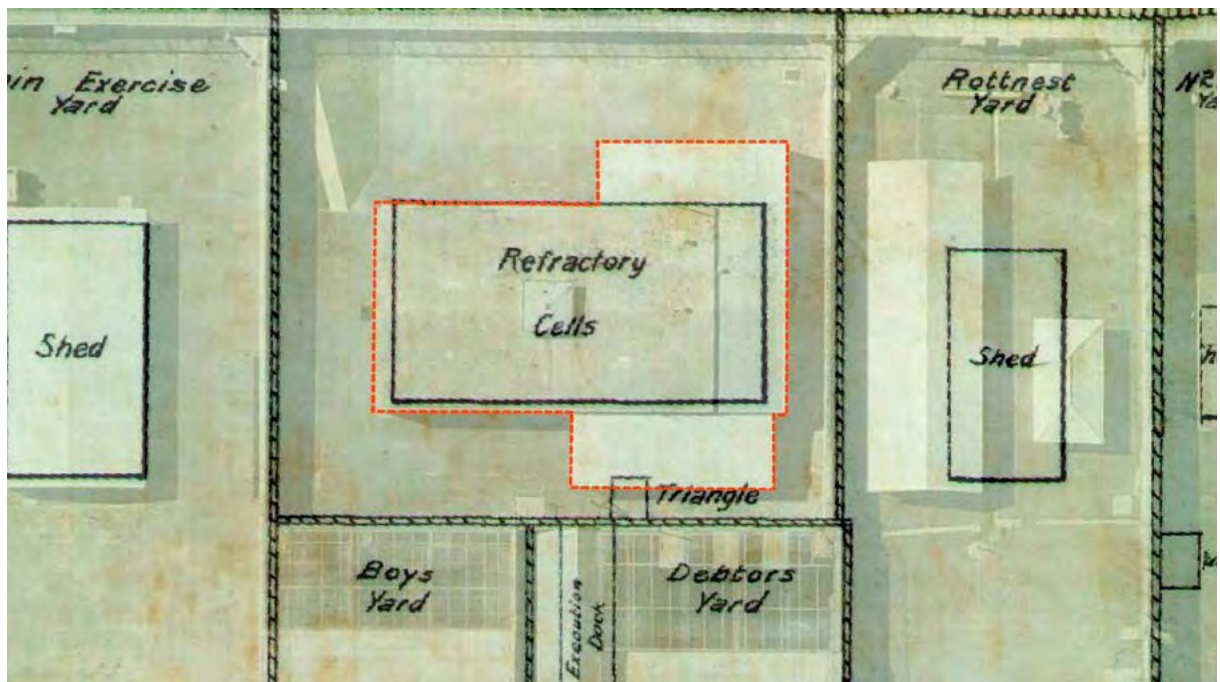


Figure 95. The site plan from 1919 shows the 'Triangle' inclusion in the Refractory yard. This location has been impacted by the expansion of the convict era building in modern times, as shown by the underlying satellite imagery.



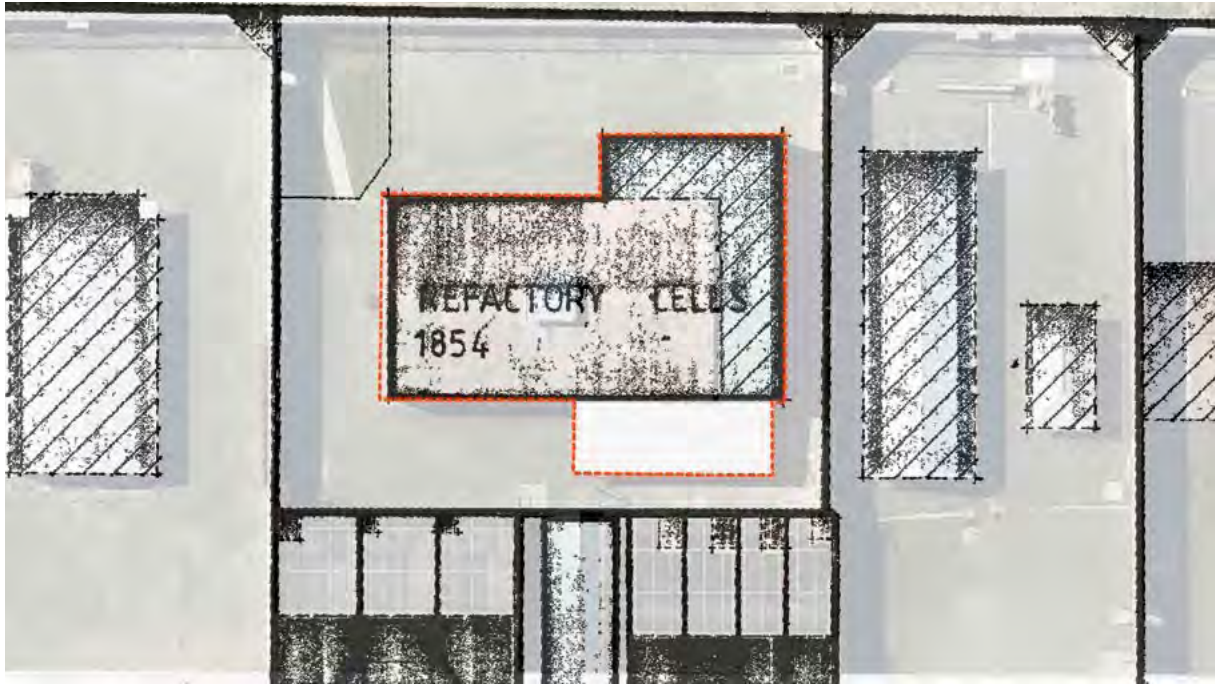


Figure 96. The plan from 1987 shows the refractory cells building as the core convict era structure from 1854, and the additions on the eastern and southern sides of the core building. The underlying satellite imagery shows the more modern addition to the building on the western, southern and eastern sides of the core building.

## 4.13 SOUTHERN KNOLL, PRISON INDUSTRIES AND SOUTHERN AREA

The Southern Knoll is a key component of the convict-era of Fremantle Prison. It includes the remnant of the natural landform of Church Hill, which was excavated during construction of the Prison and later progressively terraced. This management zone also includes the site of the brick-vaulted underground Reservoir, and the site of the Prison Industries buildings. This zone is a large area of utility that has included introduction and removal of buildings or other developments over time to serve various Prison operations including the gardens, but which for most of its life was vacant land dedicated to gardens.

Therefore, although the area has been the subject of long-term use, and activities requiring ground disturbance, these activities have typically been less physically intrusive than (for example) the construction of new buildings, which require levelling of the ground to considerable depth.

The historical plans record the Reservoir close to the southern Prison wall (Figure 101 to Figure 104). The survival of this feature was confirmed by archaeological investigation in 1990. It was furnished with feeder pipes and related services which are also likely to survive subsurface.

Very early plans record a 'Wooden Division' for 126 men on the eastern side of the area (Figure 99 and Figure 100). It is recorded as having been of light-weight design, resting 'on plates', and intended for only temporary use. This was the timber building originally built in 1853 at the temporary convict establishment in the Fremantle townsite (located on the corner of Collie and Essex Streets) and relocated to the Prison in 1855 to provide urgent accommodation. Archaeological remains deriving from this feature would be vulnerable to later ground disturbance. This was demonstrated by excavations in 2008 that found no evidence of the Wooden Division.

The historical plans record a lot of terracing, including steps (presumably stone) between some of the terraces. This is likely to have involved some cutting into the underlying sandstone shelf. Such archaeological features are typically robust and have higher potential for survival. The terracing reflected the gardening activities undertaken in this area. These activities have been carried out in this area since the earliest days of the Prison. There is some potential for evidence of these earliest activities (kerbing, deposits reflecting garden beds, and less likely, archaeobotanical remains) but later activities are likely to have significantly disturbed or destroyed it.

An incinerator is recorded in the 1900 (Figure 106). It was later demolished. In the early 1990s this area was archaeologically investigated found no direct evidence of the former Incinerator was identified, but rows of early machined bricks were exposed which probably derived from its base.

After World War II, a number of buildings were constructed in this area. They mostly remain in situ. Their services (pipes etc) are likely to remain below the present ground surface.

The area is also criss-crossed with services (water pipes, drains etc) including a feature labelled 'Barrel Drain' in Figure 102, dating to 1876 and towards the end of the convict era (which will have been a large, probably brick-lined, feature). There is high potential for it to have survived. It would be highly significant.

Previous excavation in discrete locations across the southern area have exposed fill deposits to a considerable depth (only 150mm in places but extending to 1.7m deep in others). These fill deposits contained later nineteenth and early twentieth century artefacts (including perishables like leather), although poorly contextualised. There remains high potential for such artefacts to survive in the fill that extends across the Southern Knoll and south area but they will generally be of low significance.



Figure 97. The Southern Knoll, Prison Industries and Southern Area management zone indicated by the dashed red line.

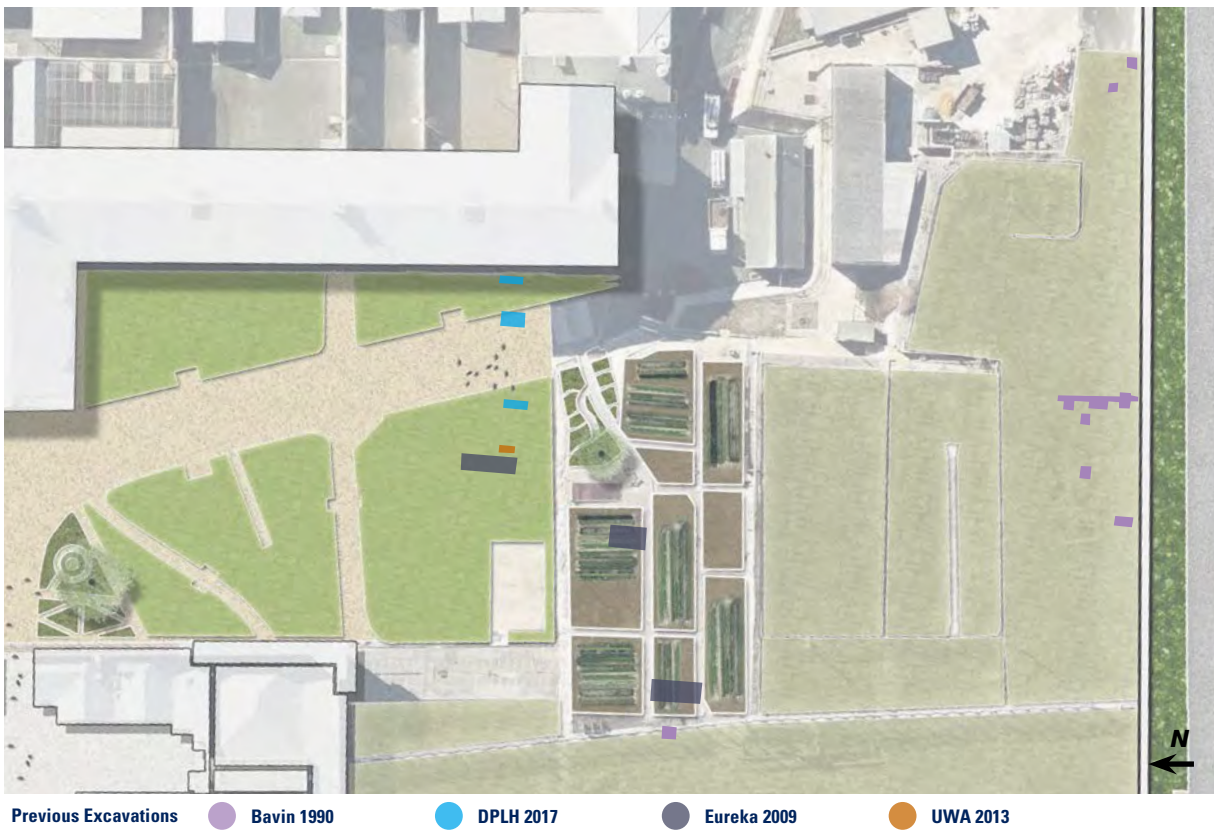


Figure 98. Approximate location of previous excavations in this management zone.

Table 14. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Southern Knoll, Prion Industries and Southern Area management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Brick-vaulted underground Reservoir	Convict	Cisterns, feeder pipes, related underground infrastructure	High	OUV
Temporary Barracks aka Wooden Division	Convict Built 1855 Demolished at unknown date but probably soon after	Post holes, stumps, isolated discard	Low	OUV
Terraces and Revetment Wall	Convict and later	Cuts in bedrock, brick or stone terrace walls, steps	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Incinerator	Built 1900. Later demolished.	Brick base, brick flue, ashy deposits and clinker	High	Some-to-moderate.
Vegetable Gardens and Compost Bins	Convict and later	Garden soil deposits, kerbing, archaeobotanical remains	Low-to-high (depending on date)	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Post WWII buildings – shower block, toilets, concrete products and helmet industries Workshops/sheds, and loading bay	Post-WWII	Slabs, stumps, services (pipes etc)	High	Some

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Services (drains, barrel drain, pipes)	Convict and later	Metal, concrete and brick-lined pipes; service trenches.	High	OUV (convict) High (late nineteenth and early twentieth century) Some (later twentieth century)
Fill deposits including out of context artefacts	Convict and later	Stratigraphy to depth of 1.7m in places; poorly contextualised artefacts from all periods	High	Generally Low but care to be taken if Convict-era artefacts are identified, even if in later fill

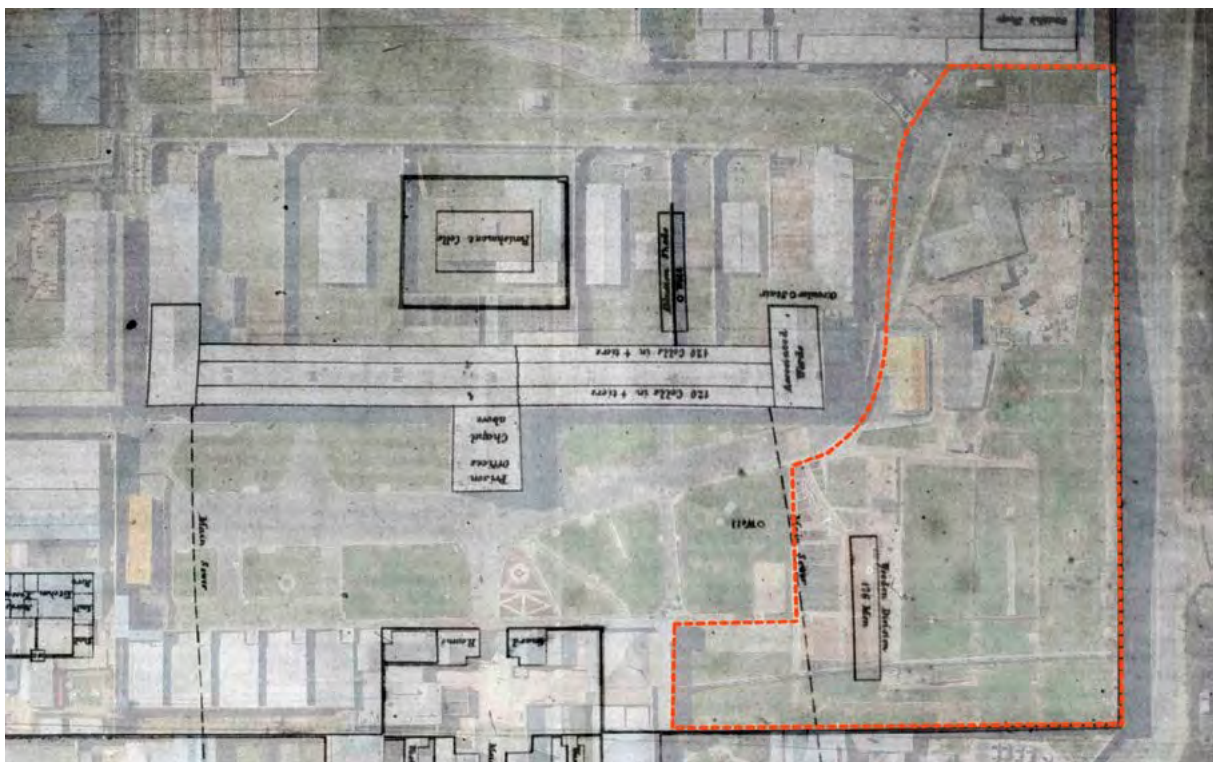


Figure 99. The 1856 'Block Plan of New Prison' plan shows the southern area as being largely vacant space in the early convict period. The 'Wooden Division' for accommodating 176 men is indicated in the northwest of the zone.

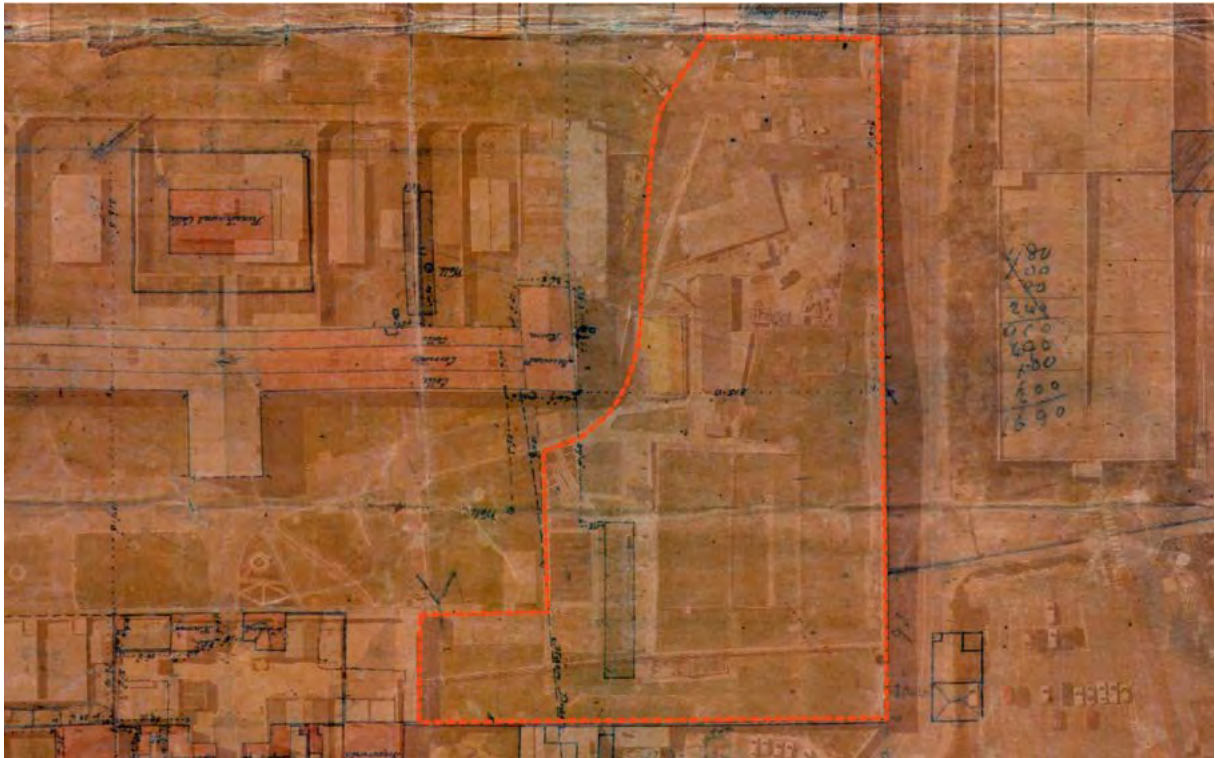


Figure 100. The 1858 plan showing the southern area as vacant space. The 'Wooden Division' appears to be marked but struck through with a wavy line, perhaps indicating that it had already been removed (or was never erected).

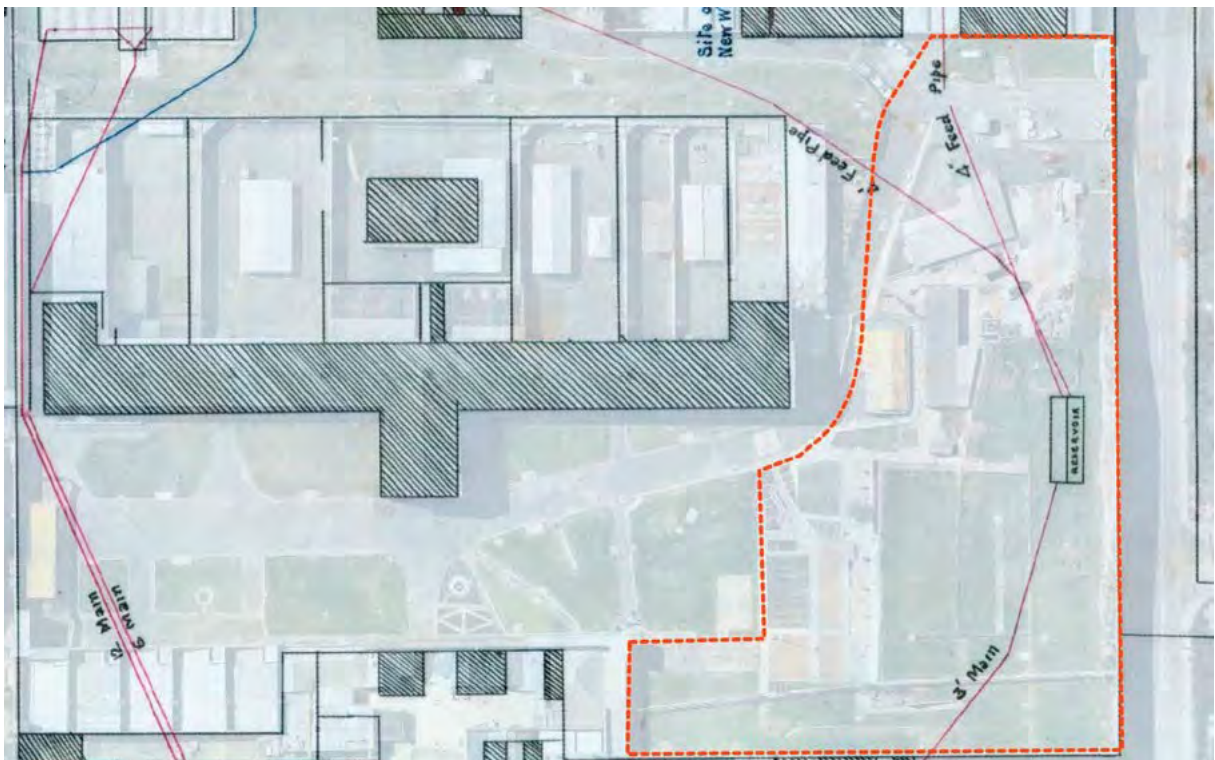


Figure 101. The 1897 Fremantle Water Supply Locality Plan showing the construction of the South Reservoir, with mains and feeder pipes.

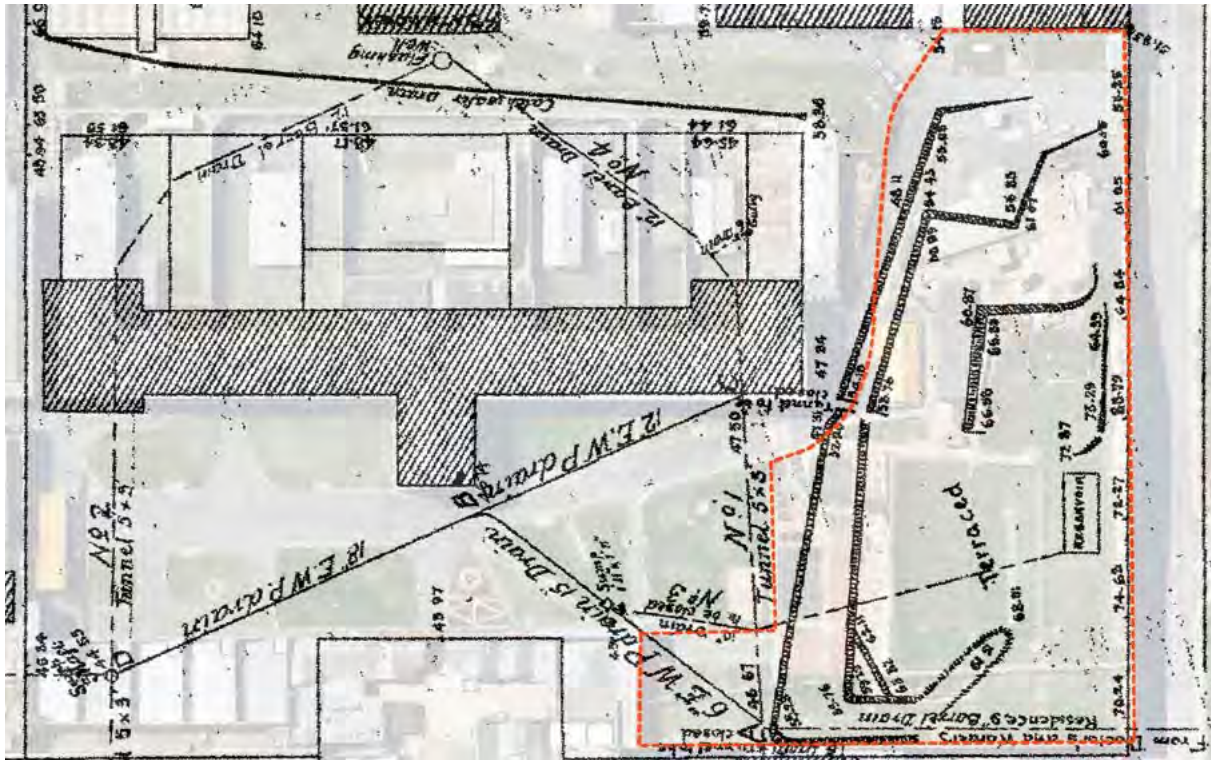


Figure 102. The 1897 site plan illustrating the large amount of terracing that occurred at around this time, probably requiring brick or stone retaining walls. Note the 'barrel drain' along the western edge of this zone. This will be a substantial construction, probably of locally-made brick.



Figure 103. The 1898 plan showing that the earlier terracing had been formalised but largely retained in its original form. With the exception of the earlier reservoir and associated infrastructure (pipes etc), the area remains largely vacant at this time, although a 'Store Shed' had been added in the east. Note also the steps at the middle of the wall forming the southern edge of this zone.

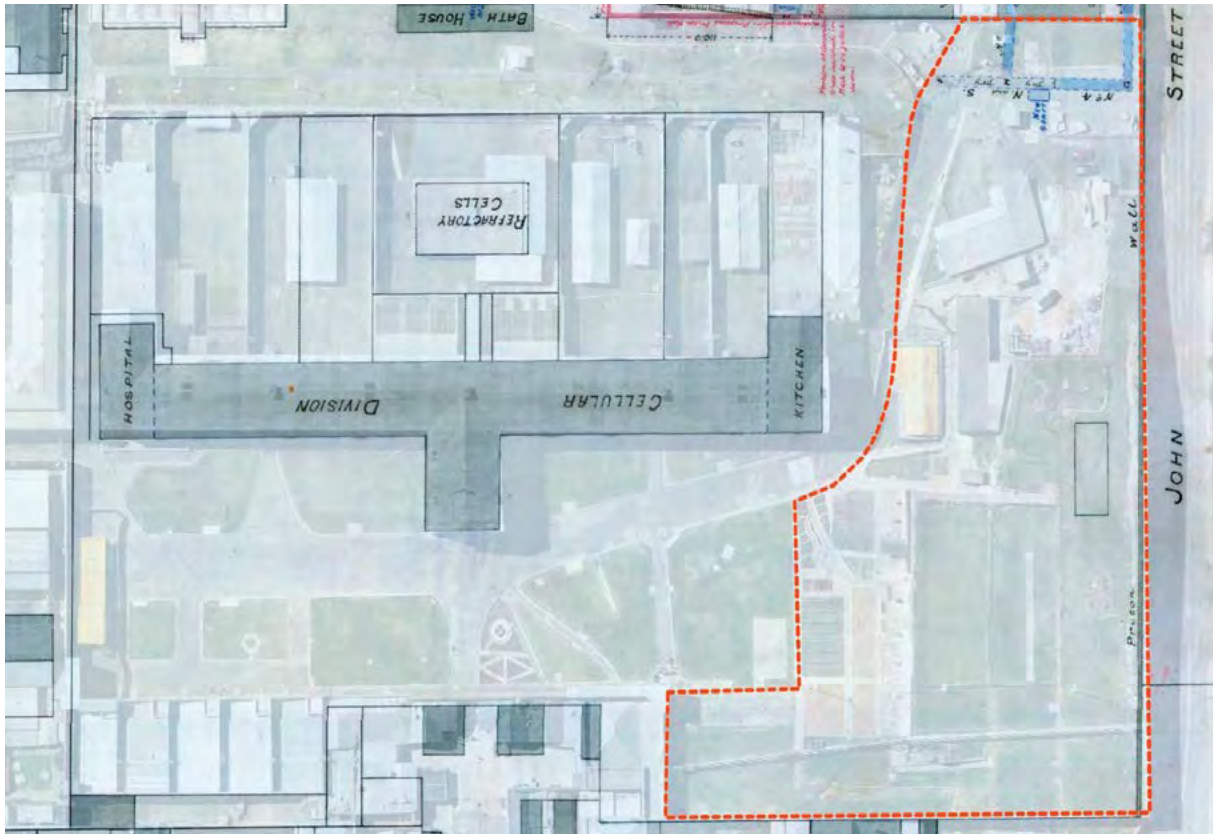


Figure 104. The 1899 shows the location of water management infrastructure in the eastern section of the zone. The remaining area of the zone appears to remain undeveloped, but the purpose of this plan is to show the new water infrastructure, and little detail on the remainder of the site is included.

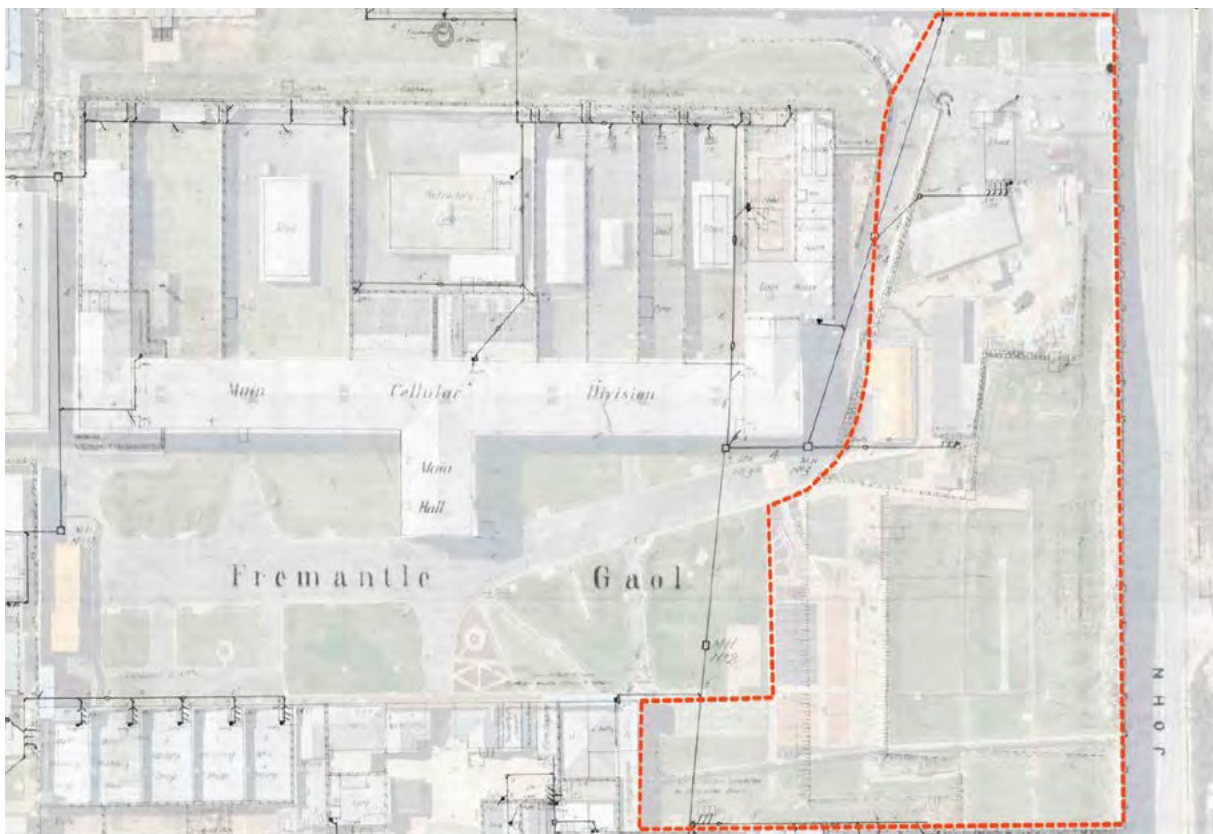


Figure 105. By 1900 the sewerage management plan shows a shed with toilets/showers attached in the eastern section of the zone, and a small structure of toilets is visible in the western section of the zone.





Figure 106. The site plan, also from 1900, shows greater detail on the services, terracing, and structures in the zone. A laundry building is visible in the centre north of the zone, and a laundry and bath structure is visible in the west of the zone. The shed in the east of the zone is visible, however, the associated toilets are in a different location from the 1900 sewerage plan. This plan also shows the South Reservoir and the location of an incinerator (archaeological investigations did not find evidence of the incinerator).



Figure 107. The 1908 plan shows the incinerator, South Reservoir and store shed, the locations of which are largely consistent with previous plans. The laundry and bath structures shown in the north and west of the zone in the 1900 plan are not visible in this plan, and may have been temporary or not constructed, or may not have been relevant for inclusion in this plan.

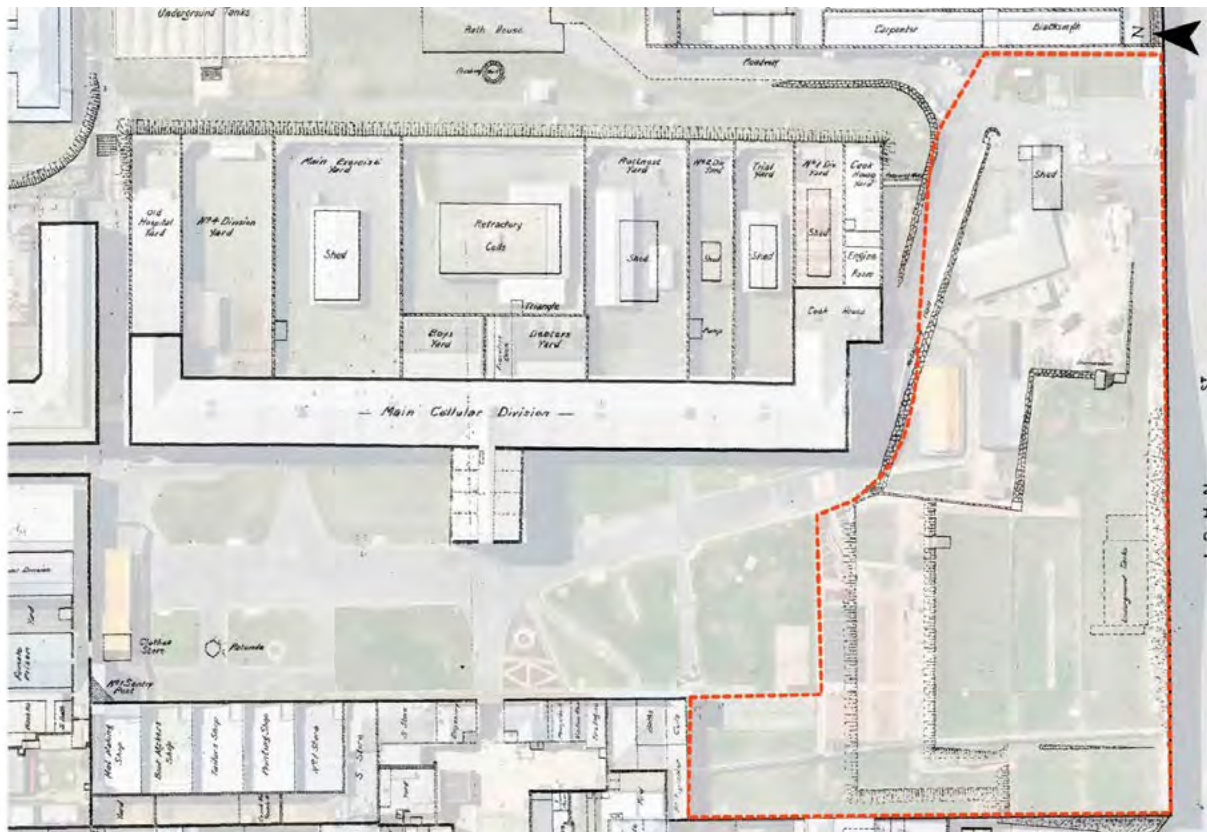


Figure 108. The plan from 1919 shows the location of the South Reservoir, labelled 'Underground Tanks'. The shed and incinerator are included in this plan, as well as the structural landscaping with some changes from previous plans.

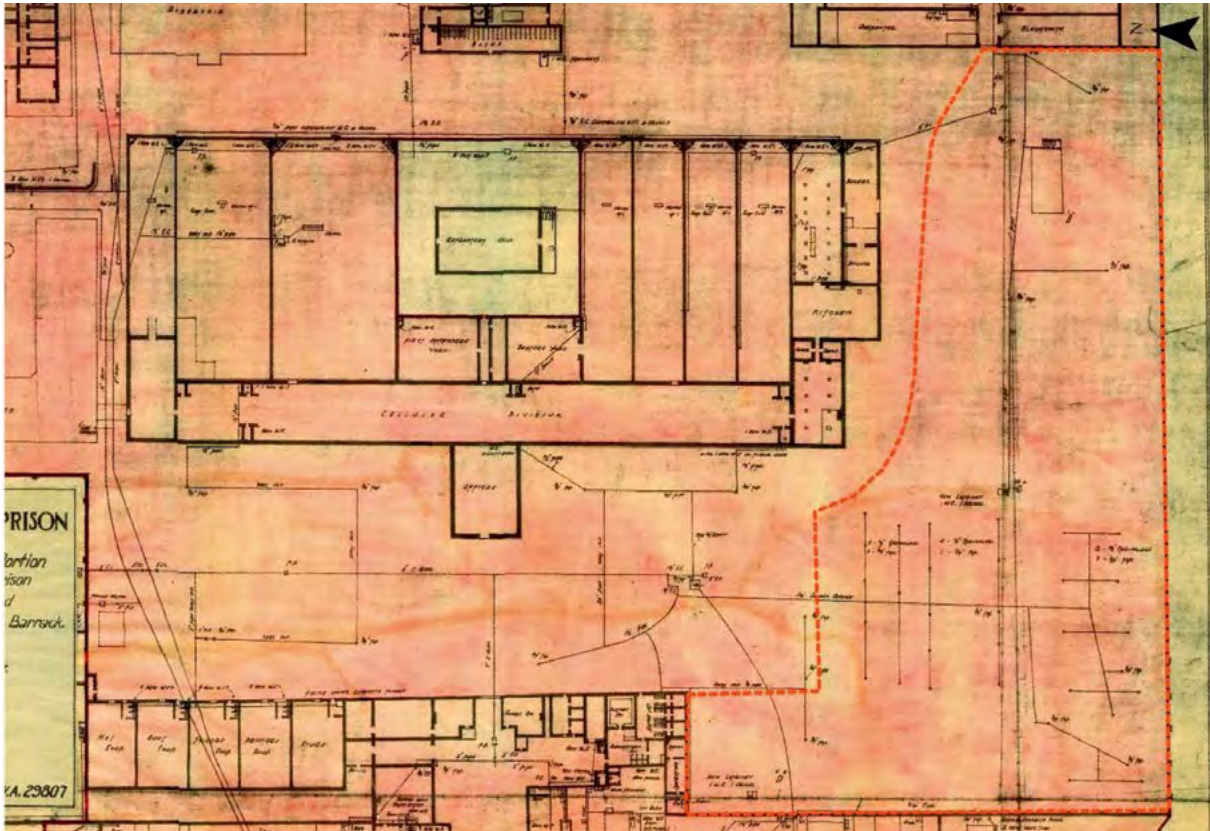


Figure 109. The 1922 plan shows the location of additional services in the zone. The shed in the eastern section of the zone is included, but no other structures are shown. A new latrine is included near the western boundary of the zone.



Figure 110. The 1987 plan shows the addition of the new infrastructure and landscaping in the modern period. The underlying imagery shows extensive disturbance in the eastern part of the zone.

## 4.14 STERILE ZONES

(Note: the use of the word 'sterile' in relation to the Sterile Zones is not a comment on whether or not the zone may be archaeologically 'sterile'. Rather, 'Sterile Zones' was a term used historically to denote areas within the Prison where prisoners were not permitted to venture. The phrase is common prison vernacular used to describe the space between the perimeter wall and internal delineators (commonly a fence). It is used in the Statement of Significance for the Fremantle Prison entry in the State Register of Heritage Places, and in the HMP 2019, and has been retained in the AMP for consistency).

The Sterile Zones and associated spaces are key representative components of the historical planning and operations of Fremantle Prison. The components of this management zone vary in size and location, and include narrow walled spaces between

buildings, as well as zones inside and outside of the Perimeter Wall. These spaces directly reflect the need for observation and surveillance and reflect attitudes to the use of lethal force.

By their nature, these discrete areas experienced little development and there is generally low potential for archaeology to survive in them. However, this absence of development also increases the potential for archaeological remains that predate the designation of the Sterile Zones to survive. For example, in Figure 112, two structures are recorded west of the West Workshops, dating to before 1890. The area appears to have been used for multiple types of storage in subsequent years. There is high potential for wall footings and associated structural features of these buildings to survive. Depending on their date, they may be highly significant.

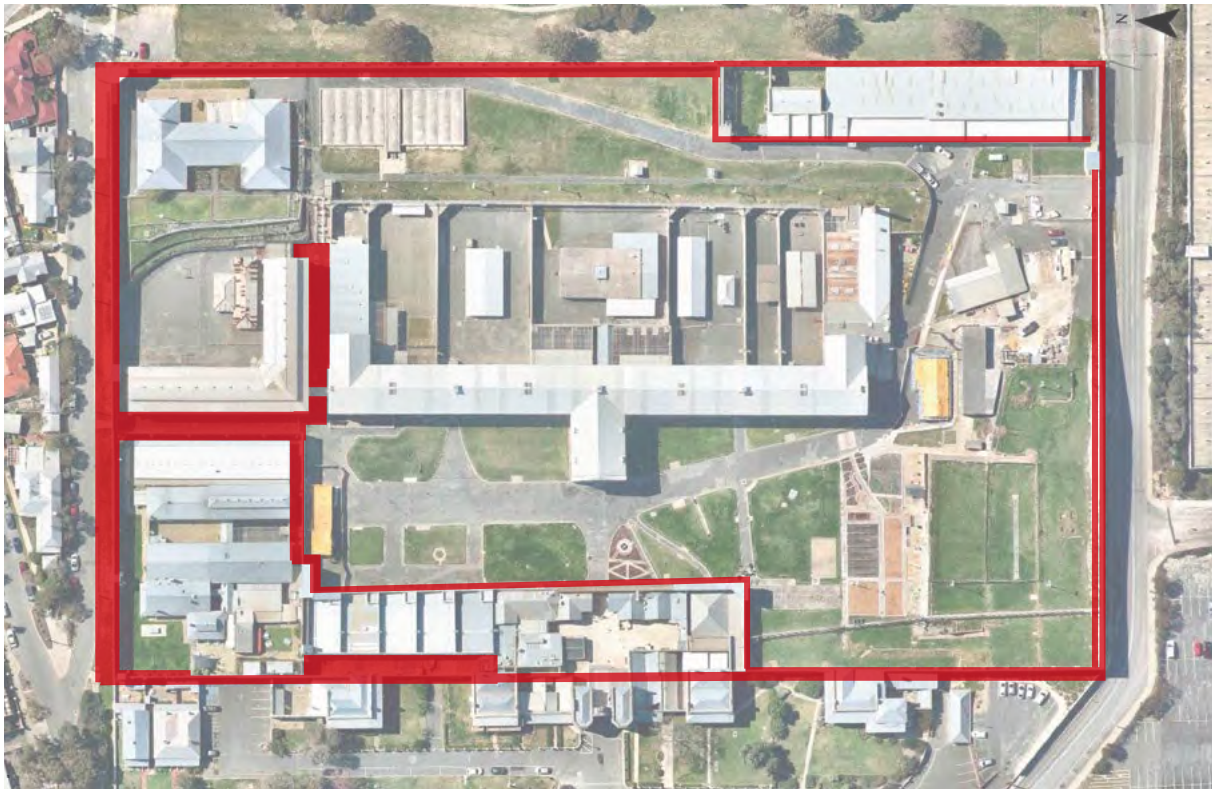


Figure 111. Sterile Zones management zone indicated by the red line.

Table 15. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of the Sterile Zones management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Nineteenth century buildings	Unclear. Pre-1890.	Wall footings, services (pipes and drains), underfloor deposits, artefacts in disturbed fill	High	High (if convict – OUV)

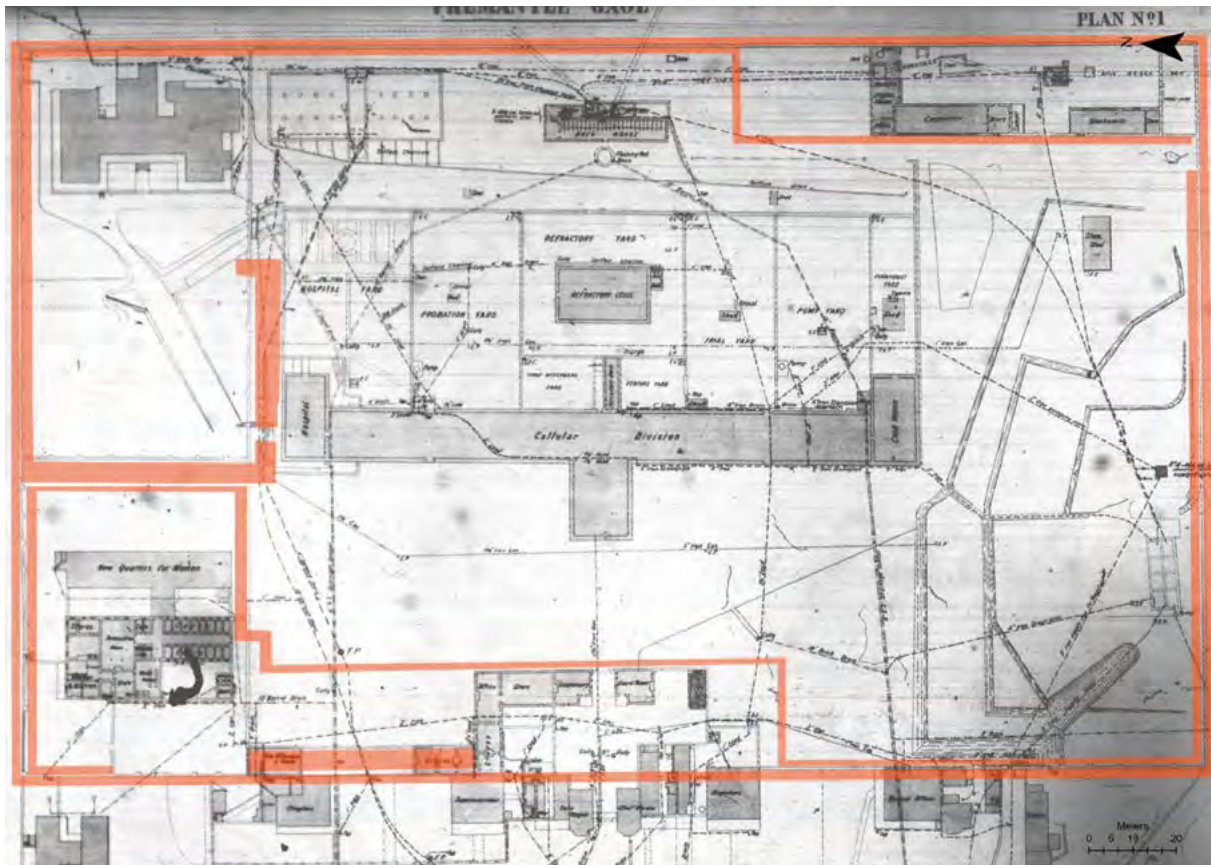


Figure 112. The site plan from 1898 shows two structures on the western edge of this zone. The structures are labelled as Stores, and the First Offenders Room. Later plans show this area has been variously labelled for storage, with some divisions in the area shown, but no clear evidence that structures persist.

## 4.15 THE TERRACE

The Terrace includes key convict-era components of Fremantle Prison. The Terrace management zone is located directly adjacent to the Perimeter Wall, on the Prison's western side. The landscape and buildings are the dominant façade and main face of the Prison, as it presents on its elevated site to Fremantle. This management zone includes the individual terrace buildings and their defined lots containing gardens and fences that housed senior Prison staff. The Gatehouse and historic entry to the Prison are also associated with this management zone.

In 1998, an archaeological investigation of former ground surfaces and features along the western side of Fremantle Prison was commissioned by Considine and Griffiths Architects. The main objectives of the project were to examine evidence of former verandah structures and the original ground levels of adjacent gardens.

Archaeological excavation on the western side of No. 12 The Terrace (in 2009) exposed in situ timber joists from the original (or an early) veranda, which had been built over by the contemporary concrete veranda. Similarly, in 2011, adjacent to No. 8 The Terrace (on its southwest side), archaeological excavations exposed an early surface with post holes and posts (belonging to a building not elsewhere recorded). These features were beneath the mid-twentieth century carpark that is still in this location, indicating that the carpark may have sealed and preserved archaeological features rather than destroyed them. This may be the case for all of the sealed surfaces (road and carparks) on The Terrace.

In 2009, archaeological investigations were carried out on the south wall of the stables (in the carpark area south of No. 18 The Terrace). These investigations exposed a mixed fill containing nineteenth and early twentieth century artefacts, probably deriving from outside the Prison, and of low significance.

Excavations at the location of the Knutsford Street Ramp (which is depicted in water colours from 1859 and 1864) demonstrated that archaeological remains of the original surface survive 200-260mm below present ground surfaces (up to 0.5-1m in places). It comprises a 200-250mm thick layer of crushed limestone. Therefore, there is high potential for archaeology related to the original path/ramp and it is highly significant (OUV).

These archaeological investigations demonstrated that The Terrace remains an area with generally high potential for in situ archaeology from an early date. Given the largely residential nature of The Terrace there is the potential for such archaeological evidence as: services (pipes, drains, etc), paths and road surfaces (e.g., compacted surfaces, kerbing, crushed stone, road base), garden beds in front yards, posts and post holes, and artefacts contained within redeposited fill.



Figure 113. The Terrace management zone indicated by the dashed red line.



Previous Excavations ● Eureka 2009 ● Eureka 2010 ● Jackson 2015 ● Gibbs and Edwards

Figure 114. Approximate locations of previous excavations in the Terrace management zone.

Table 16. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of The Terrace management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Land forming for Prison construction	Convict and later	Cuts and fill	High	Convict – OUV Nineteenth century – High Other - Some
Roads and access	Convict and later	Crushed limestone surface/ base, compact surfaces, sealed surfaces	High	OUV
Residential development (cottages)	Convict and later	Refuse pits and dumps, post holes, veranda posts, brick and stone wall footings, garden beds, paths and surfaces (e.g., brick-paved or concrete), artefacts in mixed fill, services	High	Convict – OUV Nineteenth century – High Other – Moderate-to-Some
Knutsford Street Ramp	Convict and after	200-250mm thick layer of crushed limestone, being the surface.	High	OUV



Figure 115. The plan from 1856 shows the convict era layout of the terrace management zone. The imposing gate house is evident, and the symmetry of the associated structures. However, at this date The Terrace is largely undeveloped.



Figure 116. The 1858 plan shows the addition of convict era residences in the zone, a light sketch in the southern area of the zone also appears to be the stables that are shown in later plans. The Knutsford Street Ramp is not recorded but it is depicted in a water colour from 1859 (at the north end of this zone).



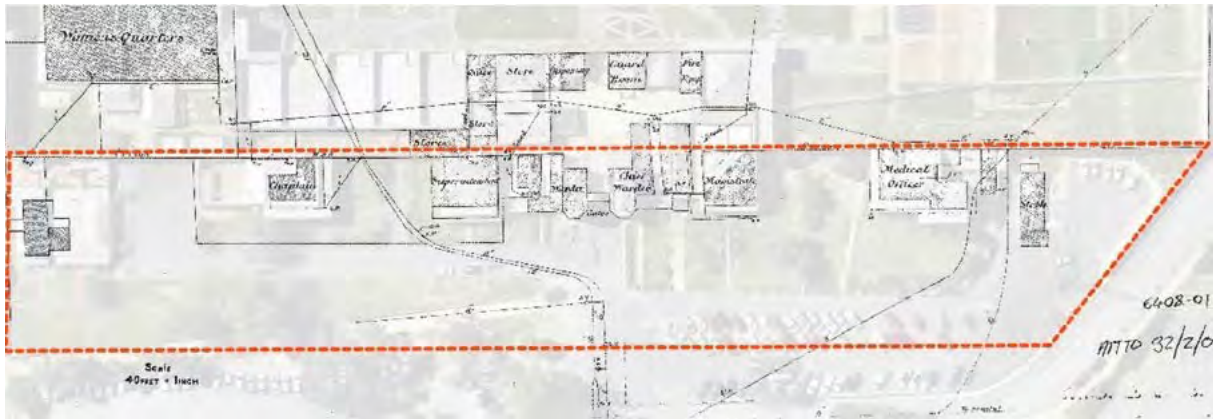


Figure 117. This plan from c.1890 shows the location of the key convict era structures in the zone, as well as the location of water mains and drains. The residences are labelled, left to right, 'Chaplain', 'Superintendent', 'Magistrate', and 'Medical Officer'.



Figure 118. The plan from c.1895 includes detail of the main access tracks and road in the zone. In many cases these follow the locations of the modern layout as indicated by the underlying 2020 satellite imagery. There is high potential for the earlier surfaces to survive under the modern road/path surfaces.



Figure 119. The 1898 plan provides clear detail on the location and form of the convict era structures during the late nineteenth century. Mostly they accord with the footprints of the extant buildings, although there have been alterations and additions to the northernmost residence. This overlay illustrates how the modern carpark surface overlies earlier archaeology. Investigations have demonstrated the high potential for archaeology underneath.

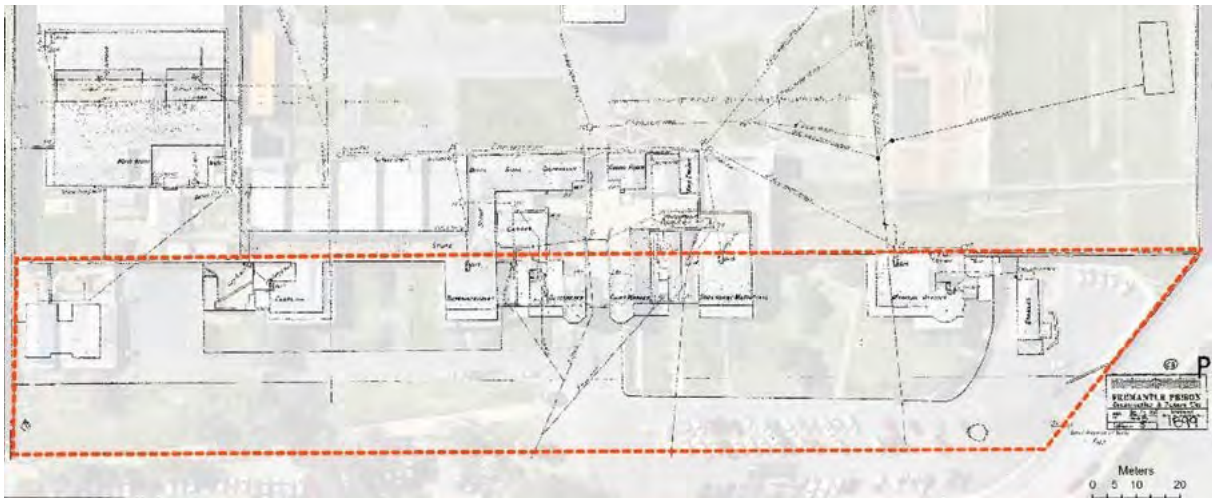


Figure 120. The 1899 plan provides similar detail to the 1989 plan, but with slightly changed locations for services that run through the zone. The trenches excavated for these pipes will have caused significant disturbance but only in discrete locations.



Figure 121. The 1900 sewerage plan shows the location of sewerage infrastructure.



Figure 122. In 1919 the form of the structures in the north of the zone has been modified, and they now more clearly reflect the modern form of these buildings.



Figure 123. The plan from 1922 shows the Post WW1 form of the structures in the zone.

## 4.16 WATCH TOWERS AND ELEVATED WALKWAYS

The watch towers and elevated walkways do not satisfy a traditional definition of 'archaeology'. However, the order and methods of their construction are discernible from the above-surface fabric. These features

are relatively well-understood from other sources so although there is high potential for built archaeology, it is only of some significance.

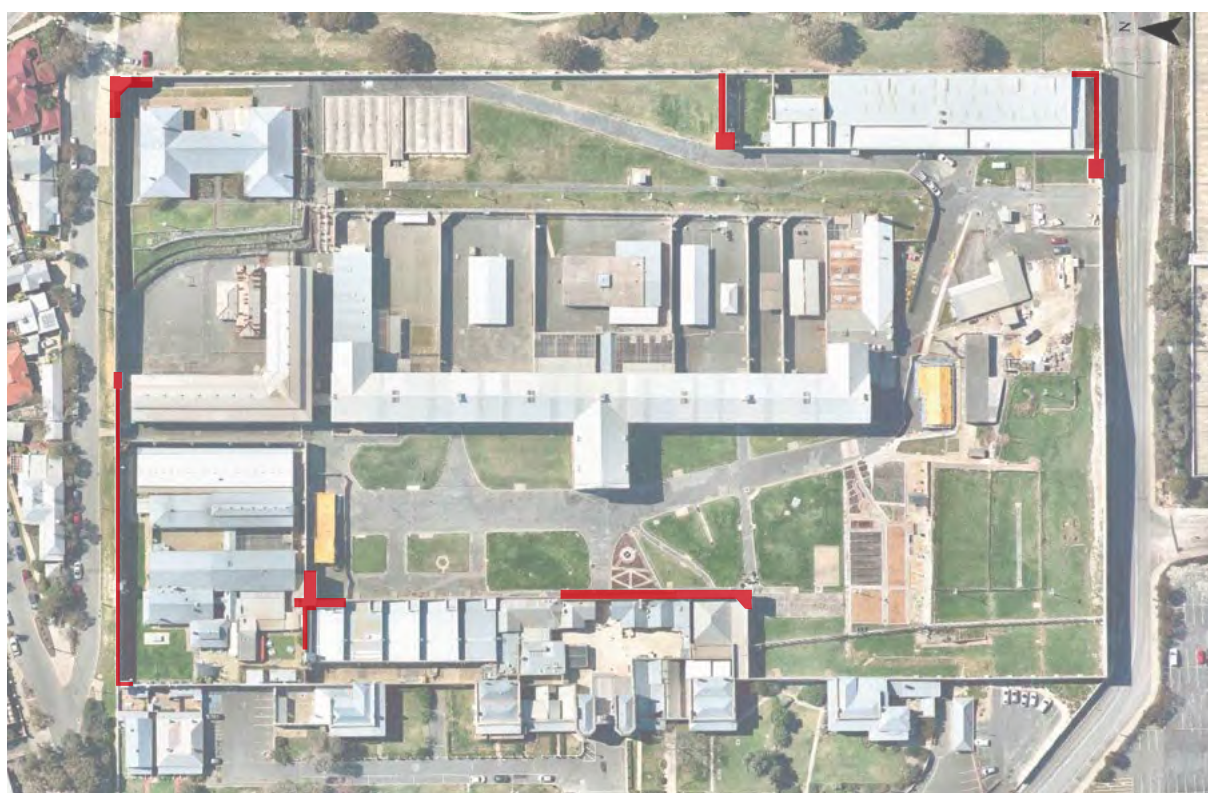


Figure 124. The Watch Towers and Elevated Walkways management zone indicated by the dashed red areas.

Table 17. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of The Watchtowers and Elevated Walkways management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Construction and maintenance	Twentieth century	Fabric indicating order of construction, methods of construction	High	Some

## 4.17 WEST WORKSHOPS

For almost all of the nineteenth century, this zone was vacant. No structures are recorded except for drains and pipes. The 1900 sewer plan illustrates the construction of the neat rectangular structures comprising the No. 1 Store, Printing Shop, Tailor's Shop, Bootmaker's Shop and Mat Maker's Shop. It appears that they were constructed on otherwise undeveloped land (save the few

drains and pipes) and there is low potential for nineteenth century archaeology to survive under the existing floor surfaces.

This was confirmed by recent archaeological investigations in this location, as part of a monitoring exercise. Although disturbed archaeology from the twentieth century was observed, it was not significant.



Figure 125. The West Workshops zone indicated by the dashed red areas.

Table 18. Summary of the archaeological potential and archaeological significance of The West Workshops management zone.

Activity	Period	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Services	Nineteenth century	Drains and pipes	High	Some-to-moderate (convict drains – OUV)
Workshops	Twentieth century	Services, artefacts in mixed fill	Moderate	Some

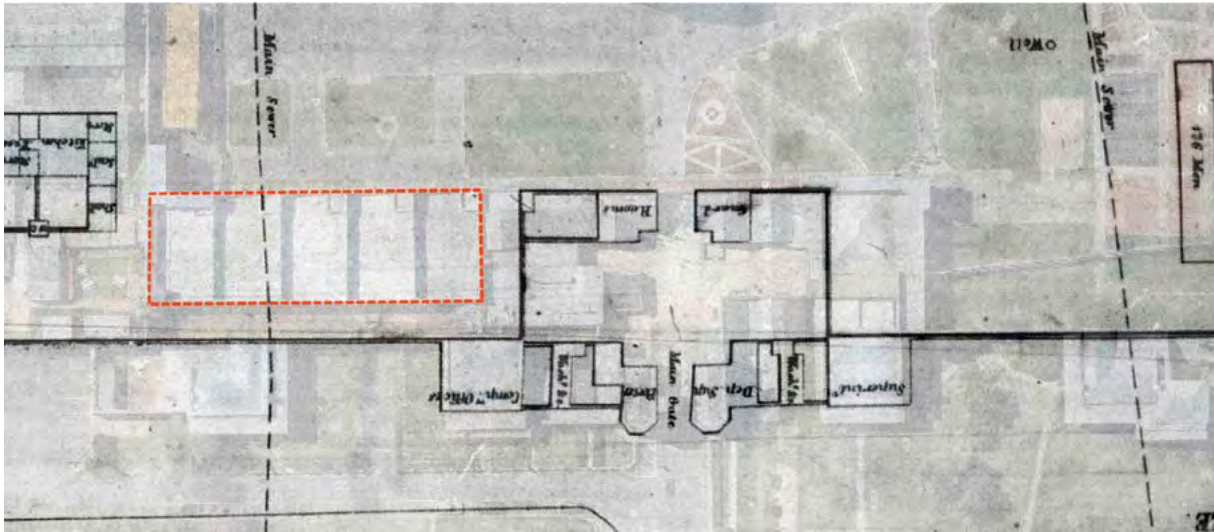


Figure 126. The 1851 plan shows that this zone was vacant land at the start of the convict period.

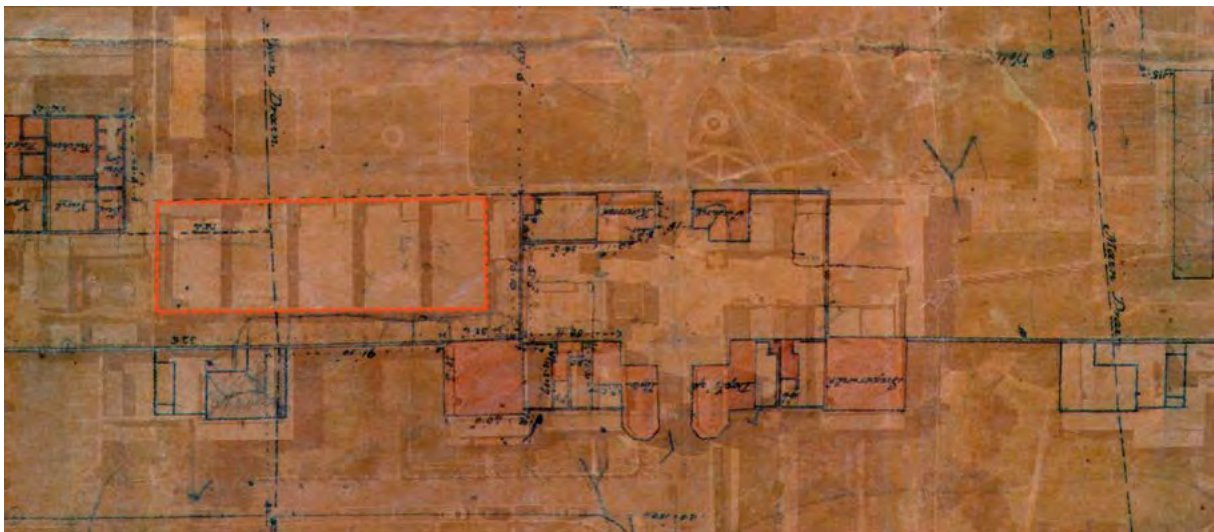


Figure 127. In 1858, this zone was still vacant (although a 'Drain' crosses it). This would be a convict era structure.

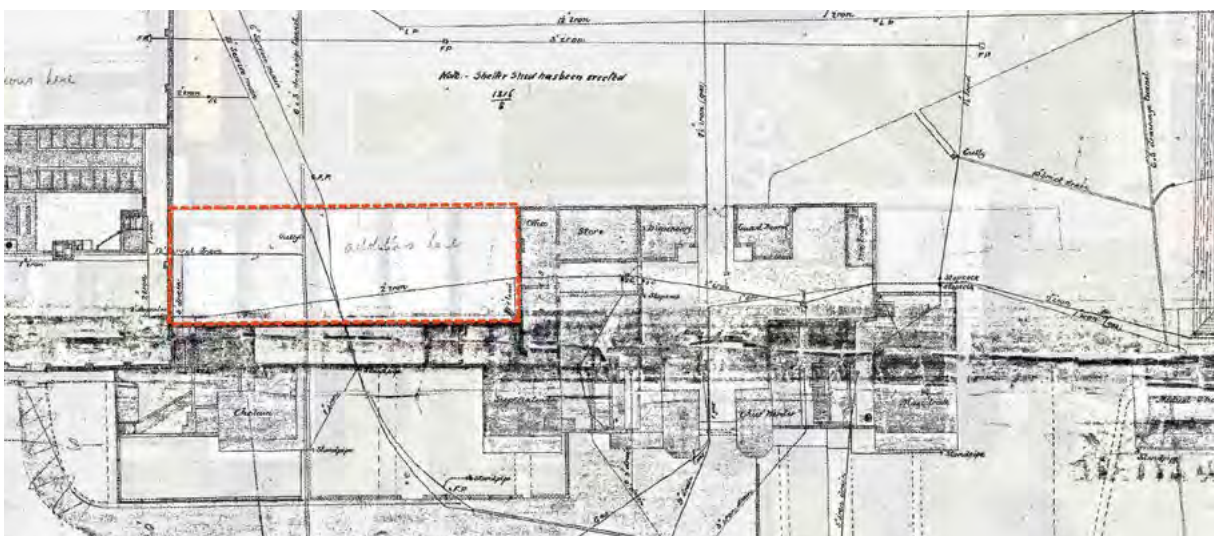


Figure 128. In c.1895 the zone remains undeveloped, although still crossed by various drains and pipes for services.

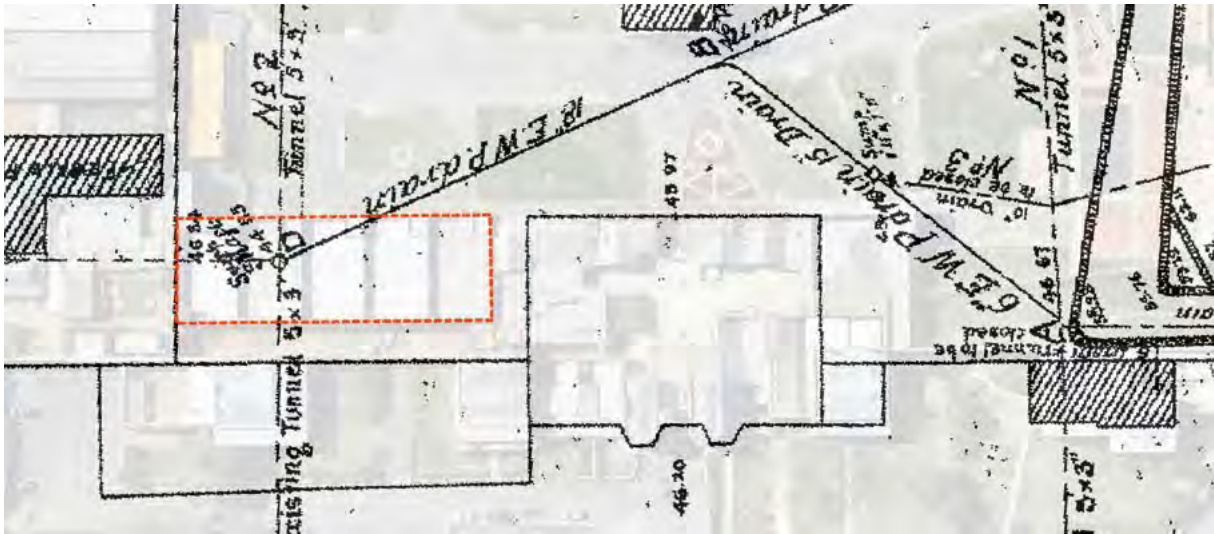


Figure 129. In 1897 more pipes and drains are added.

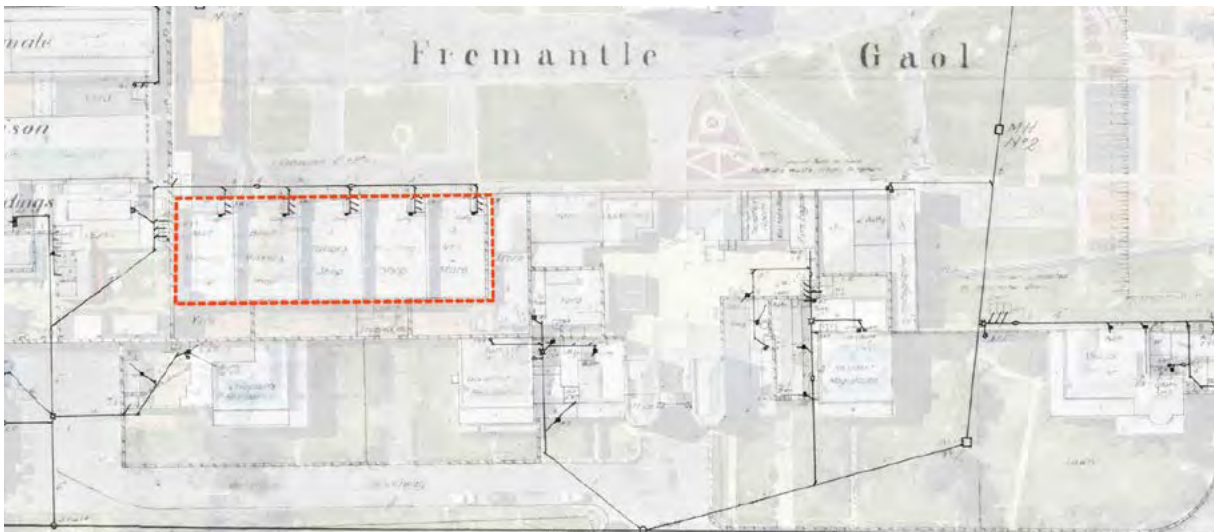


Figure 130. By 1900 the sewerage has been installed as part of the construction of the workshops.



Figure 131. The 1900 site plan indicates the layout of the workshops in general terms.



Figure 132. The 1908 plan reproduces the information in the 1900 plan.



Figure 133. In 1909 a 'draining tunnel' is indicated, forming a T-intersection within the workshops, following the alignment of earlier drains.



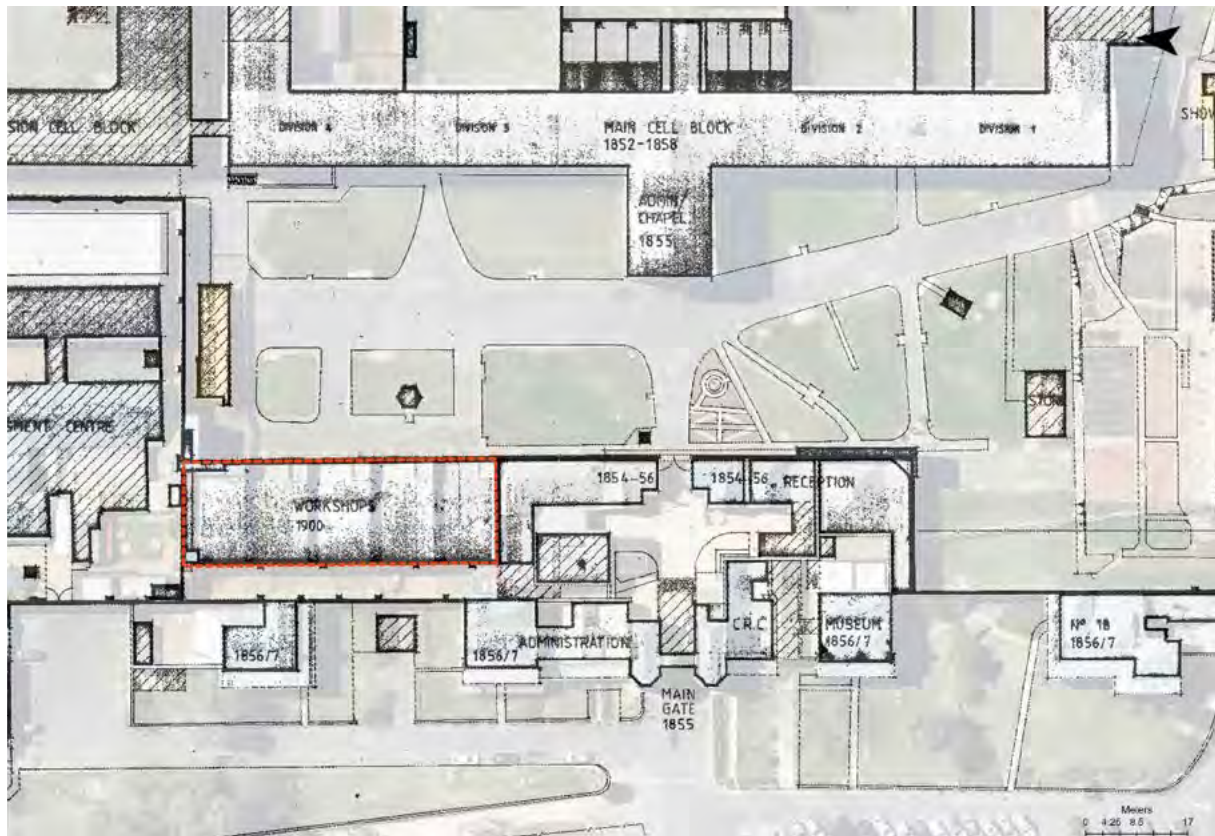
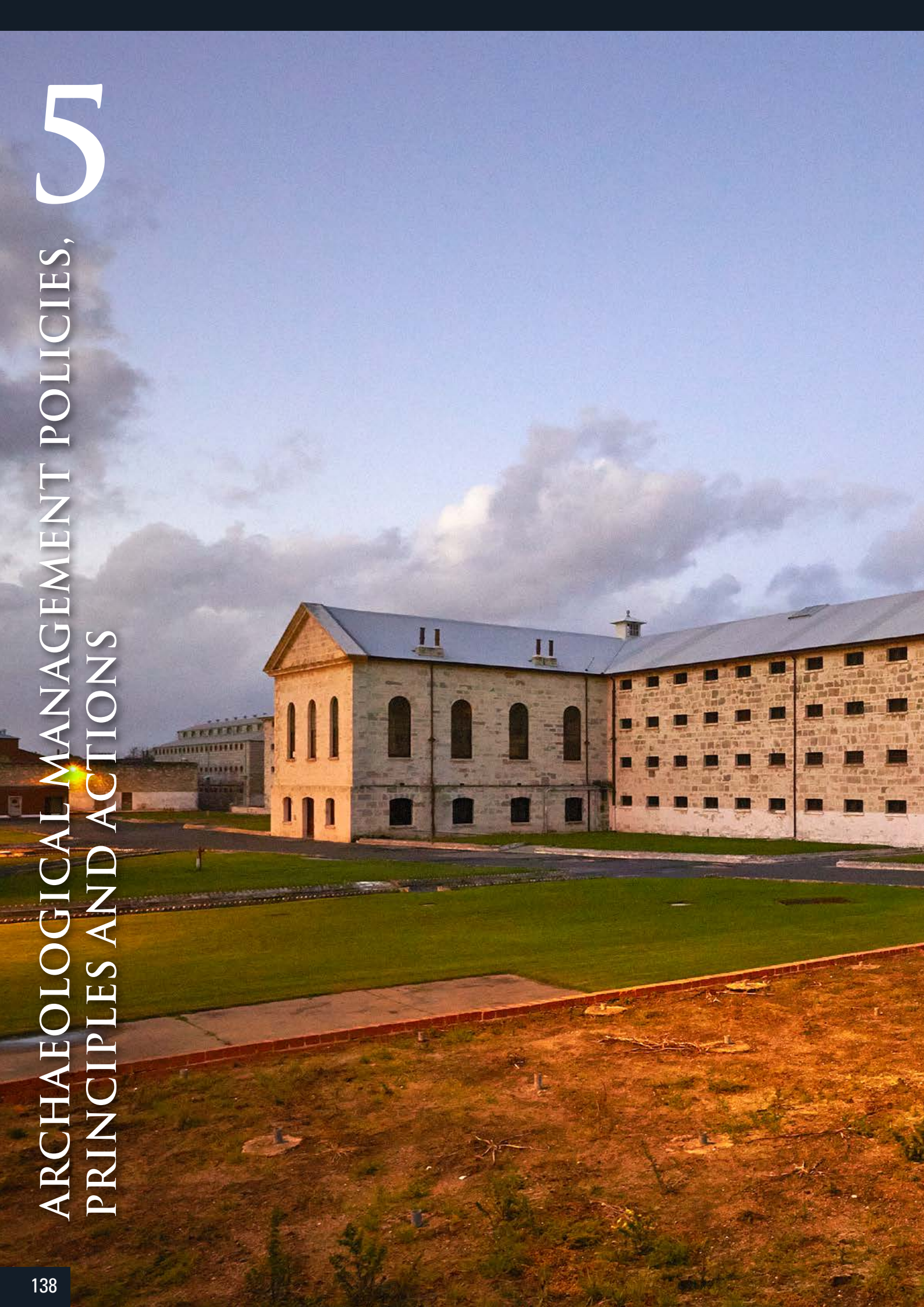


Figure 134. Plan showing the general arrangement in 1987.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES, PRINCIPLES AND ACTIONS



## 5.1 POLICIES FROM THE HMP 2019

The following policies are taken from the 2019 HMP's overarching policy on archaeology. The full policy is provided in Appendix C. The full policy includes critical information concerning:

- Management objectives in relation to the known and potential archaeological resource;
- Risks to be avoided; and
- Constraints and opportunities imposed by the known and potential archaeological resource.

Some of the practical implications of the policies are described in the column headed 'Commentary' in the Table below. They should be read with the HMP 2019.

HMP 2019 Policy #	Commentary
<p><b>POLICY 8</b></p> <p>The known and potential archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison will be managed according to its significance. Usually this will comprise its 'scientific significance' (i.e., its ability to address substantive research questions). However, the archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison may also embody other heritage values (e.g., social significance).</p>	<p>This AMP has assessed the significance of the known and potential archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison. However, these assessments cannot be definitive in every circumstance. For example, there may be circumstances where a highly disturbed convict deposit, or a convict artefact that is commonplace in Australia, is less significant than a highly intact deposit or rare artefact from a later period. Use the historical thematic framework and research questions in Appendix B to make the final assessment. Apply the three Bickford and Sullivan questions to assist.</p> <p>Recall that if the archaeology is significant for its ability to answer substantive research questions ('scientific significance'), once the relevant data have been extracted from the archaeology, it could be argued that archaeology (artefacts, soil samples, wall footings etc) does not need to be retained in the archaeological collection. In these cases, the principal management regime shifts from being this AMP to other documents in the Management Framework such as the management documents regarding the collections, interpretation etc.</p> <p>Key indicators of whether or not the archaeology has met its scientific potential include:</p> <p>(a) appropriate excavation methodologies were used, that were approved beforehand, and which are based on a properly prepared Archaeological Research Design (Policy 9 below);</p> <p>(b) a post-excavation report has been prepared by the excavators and other specialists, including detailed artefact analysis (incorporating professional photographs, measured drawings, and text) that describes the excavation process and the results, and addresses the research questions outlined in the Archaeological Research Design;</p>

HMP 2019 Policy #	Commentary
<p><b>POLICY 8 cont.</b></p>	<p>(c) the excavators have indicated in writing that the excavated material has met its research potential and does not need to be retained (e.g., in situ or in the museum collection).</p> <p>The post excavation report will have been in a high-quality format and publicly accessible. Ideally, the results will be published in a peer-reviewed academic journal (see Policy 14 below).</p> <p>Prior to commencing any archaeological investigations, all archaeologists must understand that their obligations include the preparation of an Archaeological Research Design, and a post-excavation report that includes analysis of the research potential of the excavated material.</p> <p>Where the archaeologist states that archaeological material does not need to be retained for research purposes, the Prison may nevertheless retain it for other purposes e.g., they may make engaging exhibits. That decision would be made subject to collections management and interpretation documentation.</p>
<p><b>POLICY 9</b></p> <p>Archaeological excavation at Fremantle Prison will be underpinned by substantive research questions expressed in an Archaeological Research Design prepared by an experienced historical archaeologist prior to works commencing.</p>	<p>The Archaeological Research Design (ARD) is a standard requirement for archaeological excavations. An ARD presents the proposed excavation methodology, which will usually be tailored to respond to identified research questions. The research questions presented in Appendix B make a good foundation for an ARD. The post-excavation report must also seek to address relevant research questions. This maximises its research potential and respects the significance of the known and potential archaeological resource.</p>
<p><b>POLICY 10</b></p> <p>Significant archaeological features will not be damaged or disturbed unless this is necessary for overwhelming research, safety or conservation reasons. Fremantle Prison will seek to retain significant archaeology in situ.</p>	<p>The fundamental principle of archaeological heritage management is that the archaeology should remain undisturbed unless there is an overwhelming reason not to. This is because archaeological excavation is inherently a physically intrusive exercise that does damage to the archaeology itself. That damage is mitigated by ensuring that its research potential is met (Policy 8 above).</p> <p>Some appropriate reasons for disturbing the archaeological resource through excavation include: the research gains would be excellent, and sufficient to justify the damage that the investigations would cause; or an unsafe or unhealthy situation has arisen that needs to be rectified (e.g., plumbing has failed and needs to be replaced or wall footings have failed and need repair), which requires ground disturbance.</p>

HMP 2019 Policy #	Commentary
<p><b>POLICY 10 cont.</b></p>	<p>Policy 10 also speaks of damage or disturbance of archaeological features being appropriate if there are ‘overwhelming conservation reasons’. The Burra Charter (Article 1.4) defines ‘conservation’ as being ‘all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance’. This includes the maintenance of heritage buildings, heritage interpretation, and sometimes, new built form. Therefore, Policy 10 envisages that damage or disturbance of the archaeology (including through excavation) may be appropriate where there are other overwhelming heritage conservation advantages. For example, it may be appropriate to cause some damage or disturbance to the archaeological record in the Parade Ground if this would assist to implement the Master Plan (which has been assessed as having an overwhelmingly positive outcome for Fremantle Prison’s heritage values).</p>
<p><b>POLICY 11</b></p> <p>Where the investigation of archaeological features from an earlier period would require the disturbance or destruction of archaeological material from a later period, the decision to proceed will be based on an assessment of the significance of each cultural layer. In some circumstances, the significance of archaeological material from later periods will be higher than that from earlier periods.</p>	<p>This AMP has assessed the significance of the known and potential archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison. However, these assessments cannot be definitive in every circumstance. For example, there may be circumstances where a highly disturbed convict deposit, or a convict artefact that is commonplace in Australia, is less significant than a highly intact deposit or rare artefact from a later period. Use the historical thematic framework and research questions in Appendix B to make the final assessment. Apply the Bickford and Sullivan questions to assist. See commentary on Policy 8 above.</p>
<p><b>POLICY 12</b></p> <p>Fremantle Prison will seek to involve the public in programs of archaeological investigation where this can be achieved without compromising the archaeological resource.</p>	<p>Archaeology can be a highly effective device for ‘telling the story’ of Fremantle Prison. This is an obligation of Fremantle Prison under the EPBC Act (see the HMP 2019 – overarching policy on ‘Telling the Story’). Involving non-specialists in archaeological investigations is commonly referred to as ‘public archaeology’. Some appropriate locations for public archaeology at Fremantle Prison include the Bath House and Flush Well in the East Terrace zone, in the Parade Ground, and in the Southern Knoll, Prison Industries and Southern area zone.</p> <p>Note the important qualifier that public archaeology should not be pursued at the expense of the archaeological resource. There will be situations where only specialists should undertake archaeological excavation at the Prison (see also Policy 13 below).</p> <p>The intersection of archaeological management and heritage interpretation is expanded on in Part 6 below.</p>

HMP 2019 Policy #	Commentary
<p><b>POLICY 13</b></p> <p>Only historical archaeologists with a demonstrated high level of knowledge and experience will be engaged to investigate Fremantle Prison's archaeological resource (either as part of impact assessment processes or through field work). These archaeologists will also have sufficient training to identify Aboriginal archaeological deposits and artefacts.</p>	<p>This kind of archaeologist will have the ability to maximise the research potential of the archaeological resource. Appropriate qualifications are a requirement of the HMP, which reflects the obligations of managers under the EPBC Act and the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>Qualified practitioners will be best placed to advise when the archaeological resource has fulfilled its research potential such that responsibility for its management passes to the managers of the Fremantle Prison Collection.</p>
<p><b>POLICY 14</b></p> <p>The data generated by archaeological investigation at Fremantle Prison will be made publicly accessible, ideally through publication in a peer-reviewed academic journal but at least as a quality synthesis of the results as requested.</p>	<p>See Policy 8 above. When publication has occurred, this is a good indication that the archaeological material's research potential has been met.</p> <p>Fremantle Prison should make this a requirement for all archaeologists engaged to carry out investigations at the Prison. It is by making the results of excavation publicly accessible, in an informed report or through publication, that the adverse physical impacts of the ground disturbance on the archaeology is mitigated.</p>
<p><b>POLICY 15</b></p> <p>Once artefacts recovered through archaeological excavation have been documented and analysed such that their research potential has been met, they should from that time be managed according to the 'Moveable Heritage Overarching Policy' contained in the HMP</p>	<p>This policy is critical to determining the point at which archaeological finds shift from being the management responsibility of archaeologists, to being the management responsibility of the curatorial team.</p>

## 5.2 ACTIONS FROM THE HMP 2019

The HMP 2019 also included a number of recommended ‘actions’ for the managers of Fremantle Prison that were specific to the archaeological resource there. They are reproduced below, with commentary on whether or not they have been addressed, or how they might be addressed in the future.

HMP 2019 Action #	Commentary
<p><b>ACTION 7</b></p> <p>Prepare an updated Archaeological Management Plan.</p>	<p>This AMP satisfies Action 7</p>
<p><b>ACTION 8</b></p> <p>Engage an experienced archaeologist to review for quality and digitise the results of previous archaeological investigations at Fremantle Prison, and make them publicly accessible.</p>	<p>This AMP largely satisfies Action 8. Some hard copy reports remain to be digitised. The historical overlays underpinning this AMP have been provided to Fremantle Prison as shape files.</p>
<p><b>ACTION 9</b></p> <p>Maintain and enhance existing links with students and teachers of archaeology at tertiary education institutions involving them in research projects where appropriate.</p>	<p>By observing this action, Fremantle Prison will maximise its access to qualified archaeologists whose employment requires them to gather and publish data (although commercial consulting archaeologists are also specialists who will commonly have equal abilities). The synergies that exist between Fremantle Prison’s needs and those of academic archaeologists can result in less costly excavations and outcomes for the Prison.</p>
<p><b>ACTION 10</b></p> <p>Should large-scale ground disturbance works be proposed within the Parade Ground (or elsewhere at Fremantle Prison) consider involving members of the public in any archaeological excavations as part of a ‘public archaeology’ program.</p>	<p>See ‘Policy 12 – Commentary’ above. See Part 6 below.</p>

HMP 2019 Action #	Commentary
<p><b>ACTION 11</b></p> <p>Engage an experienced archaeologist to assess the significance of those artefacts in the Fremantle Prison Collection that were recovered through archaeological excavation. This should be done having regard to their research potential, in addition to other dimensions of heritage significance. Consider disposing of those artefacts that have little or no research potential or which do not otherwise embody significant heritage values.</p>	<p>See 'Policy 8 – Commentary' above. See also Appendix B.</p>
<p><b>ACTION 12</b></p> <p>Include a consideration of the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison in the consultation underpinning the Fremantle Prison Reconciliation Action Plan.</p>	<p>Not addressed by this AMP</p>



## 5.3 APPROPRIATE EXCAVATION METHODOLOGIES

A range of ground disturbance activities may occur at Fremantle Prison at any given time – from the excavation of narrow service trenches in previously disturbed deposits through to controlled open area research excavation.

The archaeological excavation methodologies that should be employed will need to be tailored to reflect a number of considerations including:

- Archaeological potential;
- Archaeological significance;
- The urgency of the project e.g., is it an emergency repair project or does it have long timeframes;
- Safety considerations; and
- Physical conservation considerations.

These considerations will need to be balanced, and decisions made, on a case-by-case basis. That is why Policy 9 of the HMP 2019 states: ‘Archaeological excavation at Fremantle Prison will be underpinned by substantive research questions expressed in an Archaeological Research Design prepared by an experienced historical archaeologist prior to works commencing’. Archaeological Research Designs consider the reason for proposed ground disturbance, the research outcomes that might be achieved (if any), and the appropriate response in terms of archaeological methodologies.

Although the potential for significant archaeology at the Prison varies across the site, where archaeology is exposed, it is likely to be of high significance, potentially even contributing to the OUV of the ACS.

Therefore, a cautious approach must be taken to its management. Where there is doubt, the precautionary principle should apply. The precautionary principle as it applies to the potential archaeological record at Fremantle Prison might be expressed as follows (paraphrasing Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration): ‘Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the archaeological record, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent its disturbance or destruction’.

In other words, err on the side of caution, having regard to Fremantle Prison’s inscription on the WHL for its contribution to the ACS OUV.

Future archaeological management at Fremantle Prison may include the following scenarios, which any ARD will need to be responsive to:

- Retention and conservation in-situ, without archaeological investigation;
- Test excavation to better understand the nature and extent of the archaeological resource;
- ‘Open site’ or ‘bulk’ excavation to fully understand the nature and extent of the archaeological resource;
- Salvage excavation;
- Archaeological monitoring; and
- Implementation of Chance Finds Procedures if unanticipated archaeological artefacts are uncovered.

These management responses (which are sometimes employed as alternatives or in combinations) are discussed in further detail below.

Standard recording forms for archaeological investigations are provided in Appendix F. These may be modified according to the specific requirements of a project. They may also be replaced by digital recording methods, as those technologies develop.

Decision-making flowcharts are provided in in Appendix G to assist managers.

The management of artefacts is dealt with in Appendix H.

### 5.3.1 Retention and conservation in-situ

Where it is possible to carry out development activities without disturbing or destroying the archaeological resource, the archaeological resource should be left undisturbed.

Proposed development activities should be designed with that principle in mind. Seek to 'work around' the archaeology.

If approved development cannot be undertaken without the disturbance or destruction of the archaeological resource, it is imperative that its research potential is met.

Where possible, archaeological features that are identified during approved ground disturbance activities should be retained and conserved in situ on completion of the works.

### 5.3.2 Test excavation/sample trenches

Archaeological test excavation is designed to gather necessary archaeological data by causing the minimum possible disturbance to the archaeological record.

Archaeological test excavation is commonly undertaken to:

- identify the nature and extent of the archaeological resource; and
- design proposed development to minimise disturbance to the archaeological resource.

Test excavation may be undertaken by hand, mechanical excavator, or a combination of both. The appropriate methodology must be determined before commencing the excavations and expressed in the ARD. It will be dependent on assessed levels of potential and significance.

### 5.3.3 Open site/bulk excavation

'Open site' or 'bulk' archaeological excavation involves systematic archaeological investigation across an area sufficient to capture the entire archaeological resource, or a significant sample of it. Typically, this method utilises larger trenches than test excavation. Excavation of this scale is usually undertaken using a combination of both mechanised and hand excavation techniques.

Such excavation must be designed to answer substantive research questions. Its principal aim will be to realise the scientific significance of the archaeological resource.

The methodologies employed during open site excavation must be expressed in the ARD. The results must be published or made publicly accessible in a high-quality post-excavation report.

### 5.3.4 Salvage excavation

Salvage excavation is not a preferred approach to archaeological excavation. It usually occurs when proposed development cannot be redesigned to mitigate impacts on the archaeological record. The purpose of a salvage excavation is to recover archaeological heritage before it is destroyed (i.e., when all or part of an archaeological site is excavated, the objective is to 'salvage' as much information as possible in the circumstances). The contextual information and analysis of the material obtained through this recovery can be valuable as it adds to knowledge about and understanding of the past.

Salvage excavation should be considered the last option for managing archaeological values. Excavations should be conducted in the context of addressing clear research questions, even when conducting salvage archaeology.

The methodologies employed during salvage excavation must be expressed in the ARD. The results must be published or made publicly accessible in a high quality post-excavation report.

### 5.3.5 Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring (sometimes called a ‘watching brief’) is commonly employed:

- Where small areas of ground disturbance are envisaged (e.g., for the introduction of services) in areas of moderate to high archaeological potential;
- In areas assessed as being of low archaeological potential where it may serve to confirm that desktop assessments of potential were accurate;
- Adopting a precautionary approach, in areas of uncertain archaeological potential; and
- Adopting a precautionary approach, in areas of low archaeological potential but where, if archaeology were to survive, it would be of high significance.

Archaeological monitoring involves the archaeologist observing ground disturbance activities as they are undertaken, minimising disruption to those activities. The objective is to identify, recover, protect and/or document archaeological artefacts, features and deposits that may be exposed. Typically, the archaeologist will monitor ground disturbance works undertaken by a machine excavator. Their role is to observe, provide direction from time to time, and pause works as appropriate to investigate any features that may be exposed. Monitoring requires close liaison between the machine operator and the archaeologist.

The number of monitors required for any particular ground disturbance should be determined on a case by case basis.

The progress and results of the monitoring should be recorded using archaeological best practice including through photographs, survey, measured drawings and in words. Attempts should be made to observe stratigraphic excavation, although this may not be possible to the level of control observed in standard excavation.

An ARD should still be prepared, although it will be less detailed than for other excavation methodologies. The results must be professionally recorded and made publicly accessible in a high-quality post-excavation report, even where no archaeology is exposed (this information can also be useful for future assessments of archaeological potential at Fremantle Prison).

If an unexpected significant find is discovered during monitoring works, the monitor will have the authority to stop work immediately in that area. Any unexpected or chance finds must be reported and assessed following the chance finds procedure of this AMP (Appendix E).

### 5.3.6 Chance finds procedures




Unexpected discoveries may occur at Fremantle Prison.



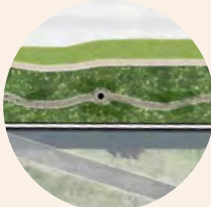

A Chance Finds Procedure is provided in Appendix E. In summary:





- If an unexpected find is discovered, work must stop in that area.
- A suitably qualified person will inspect the unexpected find and assess its significance (this may require a level of manual cleaning to determine condition and extent).
- The significance of the find must be communicated to the on-site manager and advice given. When assessments are being made, consider fencing, or otherwise demarcating the area, to prevent accidental disturbance or damage. Depending on the nature of the archaeological find, it may be necessary to cease work while appropriate approvals are obtained. Otherwise, works may proceed once the location and nature of the feature has been recorded in words, photographs and by survey.






## 5.4 SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS BY ZONE

In addition to the general policy and guidelines in this part, the following zone-specific considerations are relevant. They include general summaries of Part 4 and observations concerning appropriate methodologies for managing the potential archaeological resource. They are couched in terms of ‘appropriate’ and ‘desirable’ actions while also identifying opportunities for different forms of investigation, avoiding overly prescriptive language, to give the managers a level of flexibility within the parameters established by the AMP:

Zone	Considerations
<p><b>East Terrace (East Bank), Reservoir, Tunnels and Pumping Station</b></p> 	<p>Generally high potential for highly significant archaeology. The construction of the Reservoir, and the Engine House in the zone’s southeast corner, will have disturbed or destroyed archaeology in these locations (low potential). The archaeological resource in this zone is well-understood through previous archaeological excavations. Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for lawn maintenance or accessing services) would generally be appropriate with monitoring. Test excavation to ascertain previous road alignment and surfaces may be appropriate. Open area excavation of the Bath House and Flushing Well may be appropriate for interpretation purposes (‘public archaeology’).</p>
<p><b>East Workshops</b></p> 	<p>Generally low-to-moderate potential for convict archaeology subfloor, although pipes, drains, shafts etc related to industrial uses will exist there and are significant. These are typically robust archaeological features. Historic modifications to the structures in this location might be evidenced through the building archaeology. Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for repairs to services) in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor.</p>
<p><b>Exercise Yards</b></p> 	<p>Generally high potential for discrete archaeological features (drains, a well, pumps, early surfaces etc) from the nineteenth century, some of which may extend back to the convict period. The area has been sealed with hard surfaces for over a hundred years which may have sealed and protected early archaeology. This area warrants a cautious approach to management of the potential archaeological resource. Minor ground disturbance in the yards (e.g., for maintenance of services) would generally be appropriate with an archaeologist monitoring the work. If the existing surfaces are ever removed and replaced, this may present an opportunity for test excavation, possibly even a research excavation (‘open area’).</p>

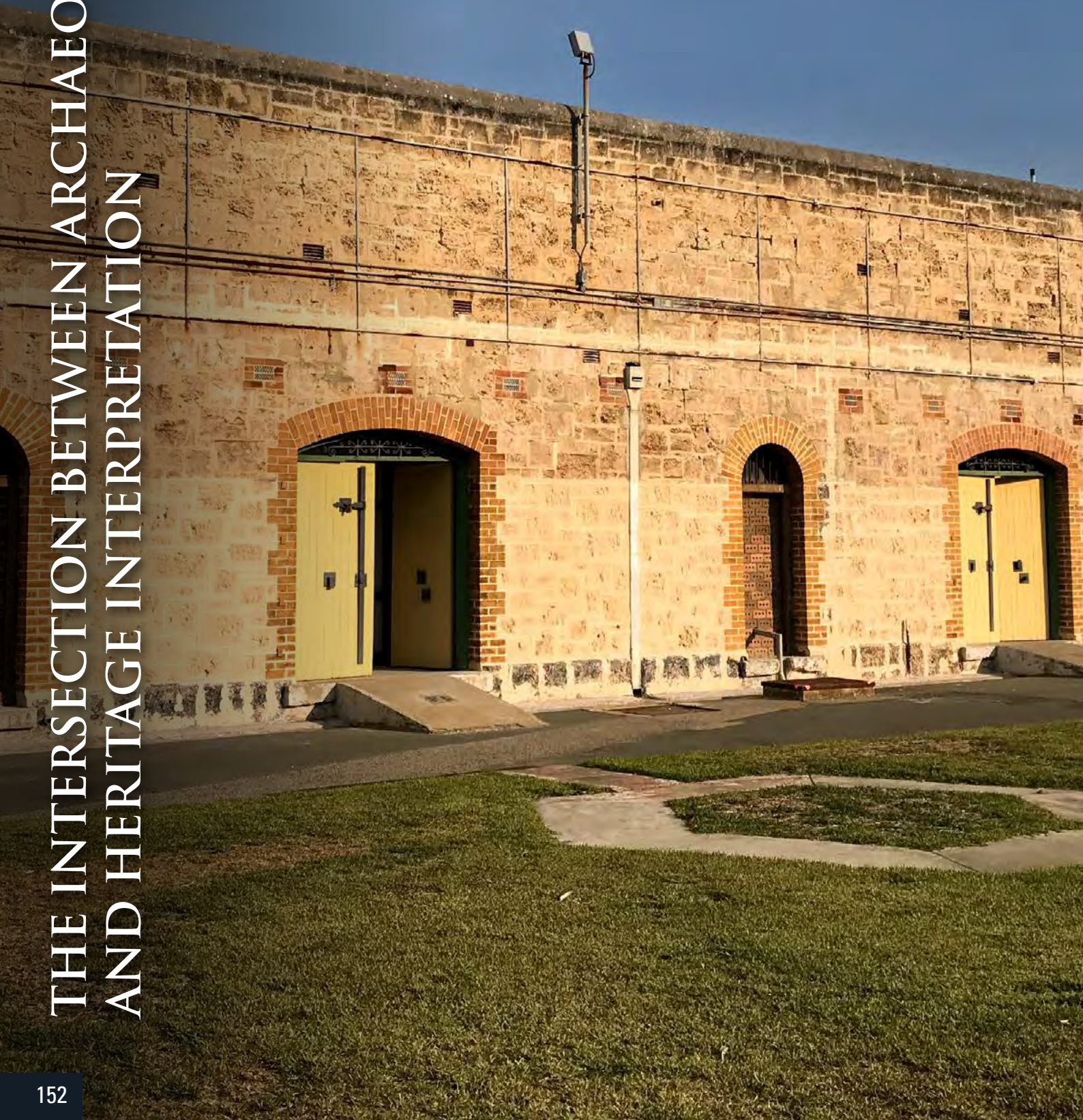
Zone	Considerations
<p data-bbox="204 273 427 304"><b>Female Division</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="523 273 1385 622">Generally high potential for historical archaeology although previous studies indicate high levels of disturbance (low integrity) which reduces significance. Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for repairs to services) in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor. More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. Works which might impact the location of the well recorded in historical plans should be preceded by test excavation. If a well exists, the aim should be to leave it in situ. The contents of its fill might be the subject of research excavation.</p>
<p data-bbox="204 663 427 730"><b>Gatehouse and Entry Complex</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="523 663 1385 909">Generally low potential for convict archaeology. Generally high potential for post-convict archaeology although previous studies indicate high levels of disturbance (low integrity) which reduces significance. Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for repairs to services) in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor. More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes.</p>
<p data-bbox="204 1012 427 1079"><b>Hampton Road Reserve</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="523 1012 1385 1509">The archaeology in this zone is relatively well understood due to previous investigations. Generally low-to-moderate potential for archaeology. High potential for water infrastructure, which is typically robust. Evidence of warders' cottages would be significant and relatively robust (wall footings, cuttings in bedrock etc). Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for lawn maintenance) in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor. More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. Removal of the carpark provides opportunities for test excavation and possible open area excavation. There is low potential for archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation but if any were to exist it would be highly significant, requiring consultation with relevant Traditional Owners.</p>
<p data-bbox="204 1550 322 1581"><b>Hospital</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="523 1550 1385 1933">This is a small zone that has experienced significant ground disturbance. However, investigation has demonstrated that there is generally high potential for archaeology within the structure's walls, with lower potential outside them. If any were to exist, it would be likely to have high significance (there is high potential for underground services but these would be of lower significance, and robust archaeological features). Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for lawn maintenance or installation of services) in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor. More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes.</p>

Zone	Considerations
<p><b>Main Cell Block</b></p> 	<p>Generally high potential for archaeology (especially subfloor and in roof and wall cavities). If any were to exist, it would be highly significant. Cautious approach required. Minor disturbance in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor (e.g., repair of services, minor repairs to floors or replacement of failed paving stones in discrete locations). More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. An assessment should be made across the MCB toward identifying and mitigating ‘at-risk’ archaeological deposits (e.g., failing lathe and plaster ceilings). Where deposits cannot be left in-situ, retrieval of material will be supported by research questions and a detailed methodology as defined in an appropriate research design.</p>
<p><b>New Division</b></p> 	<p>Generally low potential for undisturbed nineteenth century archaeology from the convict period. Some potential for previous surfaces to exist, and for post holes etc from the radial exercise yards. These were a striking feature of the Prison for a short period in the early twentieth century. Archaeological evidence of them would have some research potential as well as potential for interpretation purposes. Minor ground disturbance (e.g., for repairs to services) in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor. More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. The circle comprising the radial exercise yards would form a good subject for public archaeology.</p>
<p><b>Parade Ground</b></p> 	<p>Generally high potential for convict and post-convict archaeology, although some areas have been impacted by subsequent ground disturbance. Potential archaeology includes previous surfaces, garden beds, the rotunda, other wall footings, a well, artefacts in fill and historic services (pipes etc). The archaeological resource is typically highly significant. In situ retention of structural finds is highly desirable. This zone might experience ground disturbance works in the implementation of the Masterplan. If so, this would be an excellent location for research through open area excavation, and for heritage interpretation initiatives, including public archaeology (all these things subject to an appropriate and considered ARD).</p>
<p><b>Refractory Block</b></p> 	<p>Generally low potential for archaeology but recent investigations in the Main Cell Block suggest that there is high potential for archaeology within subfloor areas and in roof and wall cavities). If any were to exist, it would be highly significant. Cautious approach required. Minor disturbance in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor (e.g., repair of services, minor repairs to floors or replacement of failed paving stones in discrete locations). More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. In situ retention of structural finds preferred.</p>

Zone	Considerations
<p><b>Southern Knoll, Prison Industries, Southern Area</b></p> 	<p>Generally low potential for significant archaeology with the exception of: the cistern and related underground infrastructure, services generally, the barrel drain, and artefacts in deep fill deposits (high potential). Ongoing garden activities in shallow deposits is appropriate without an archaeological monitor. Other minor ground disturbance in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor. More significant ground disturbance that could impact the cistern and related infrastructure, and the barrel drain, might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. The preferred outcome for archaeological evidence of past surfaces, retaining walls, industrial archaeology is to retain in situ.</p>
<p><b>Sterile Zones</b></p> 	<p>Generally low potential for archaeology, with the exception of the sterile zone directly adjacent to the west walls of the West Workshops. If ground disturbance is proposed in that discrete location, it would be desirable to precede it with test excavation.</p>
<p><b>The Terrace</b></p> 	<p>This zone is relatively well understood as a result of previous archaeological investigation. Generally high potential for significant archaeology. A cautious approach is warranted. Minor ground disturbance in this zone will typically be appropriate with an archaeological monitor (e.g., for garden maintenance, repair of services). More significant ground disturbance might be preceded by test excavation with subsequent decisions based on the outcomes. Removal of the carpark surface would provide opportunities for test excavation and possible open area excavation.</p>
<p><b>Watch Towers and Elevated Walkways</b></p> 	<p>The archaeology of these built features presents some opportunity to record an aspect of Fremantle Prison's operation. However, they are of limited significance in terms of the archaeology of the built form.</p>
<p><b>West Workshops</b></p> 	<p>Generally low potential for nineteenth century archaeology (although drains and pipes from this period may survive under the current floor surfaces). Ground disturbance works in this zone will generally be appropriate with an archaeological monitor.</p>

# 6

## THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE INTERPRETATION





## 6.1 PREAMBLE

Fremantle Prison provides an important and valuable facility for the exhibition and interpretation of archaeological material, whether found at the Prison or at other places that were once part of the greater Convict Establishment, particularly the other sites around Fremantle. That material presents opportunities for ‘telling the story’ of Fremantle Prison.

‘Telling the Story’ is an overarching policy contained in the Fremantle Prison HMP 2019, reflecting Australia’s obligations under the World Heritage Convention.

The ‘Telling the Story’ overarching policy in the HMP 2019 also overlaps with an overarching policy on ‘Movable Heritage’. The Overarching policies on ‘Archaeology’, ‘Movable Heritage’ and ‘Telling the Story’ should be read together.

Policy 83 of the HMP 2019 states that: ‘Fremantle Prison will pursue an active and integrated program of heritage interpretation. It will ‘tell the story’ of the place in an informative and engaging manner so that Fremantle Prison remains a living part of the local and national community’.

Policy 12 of the HMP 2019 envisages that the site’s archaeology will be an important component of that. It states: ‘Fremantle Prison will seek to involve the public in programs of archaeological investigation where this can be achieved without compromising the archaeological resource’ (see also Part 5.1, above).

Importantly, the HMP 2019 recognises that the convict story is only part of the Prison story. Policy 87 states:

Fremantle Prison may pursue a program of interpretation in relation to the post-convict occupation of the site, even where this may have an adverse impact on the ability to tell the convict story in discrete locations, provided (a) the interpretation measures in those discrete locations are temporary and reversible and (b) the OUVs in those locations can be effectively communicated through other means.

To assist to achieve that outcome, Action 50 of the HMP 2019 states:

Fremantle Prison should revise and update the document entitled ‘Fremantle Prison Interpretation Policy’ (by Luke Donegan, 2007) to reflect the place’s OUV and to convert it into a site-wide Interpretation Plan. A primary focus of the final IMP should be (a) to present and interpret the place’s OUV, emphasising its contribution to the serial World Heritage listing, and (b) to give the place a function in the life of the community.

In accordance with this action, ‘Fremantle Prison Interpretation Management Plan (IMP) 2020’ (draft) has been prepared. The draft IMP reiterates that interpretation of Fremantle Prison is influenced by objectives from the Fremantle Prison Master Plan 2019-2029 and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) values of authenticity and integrity. As articulated in the Fremantle Prison Master Plan 2019-2029 ‘priority actions’ for interpretation are to:

- Create a strong sense of arrival;
- Reinforce the character of the Convict Establishment;
- Enthral with spectacular interpretation;
- Refresh and expand the education programs; and
- Connect to Aboriginal experiences and stories.

Part 6.2 provides recommendations for how these goals might be achieved by also utilising the Prison’s archaeology.

## 6.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AND HERITAGE INTERPRETATION

### 6.2.1 Within the Prison

The draft IMP proposes five key heritage themes for ‘telling the story’ of Fremantle Prison:

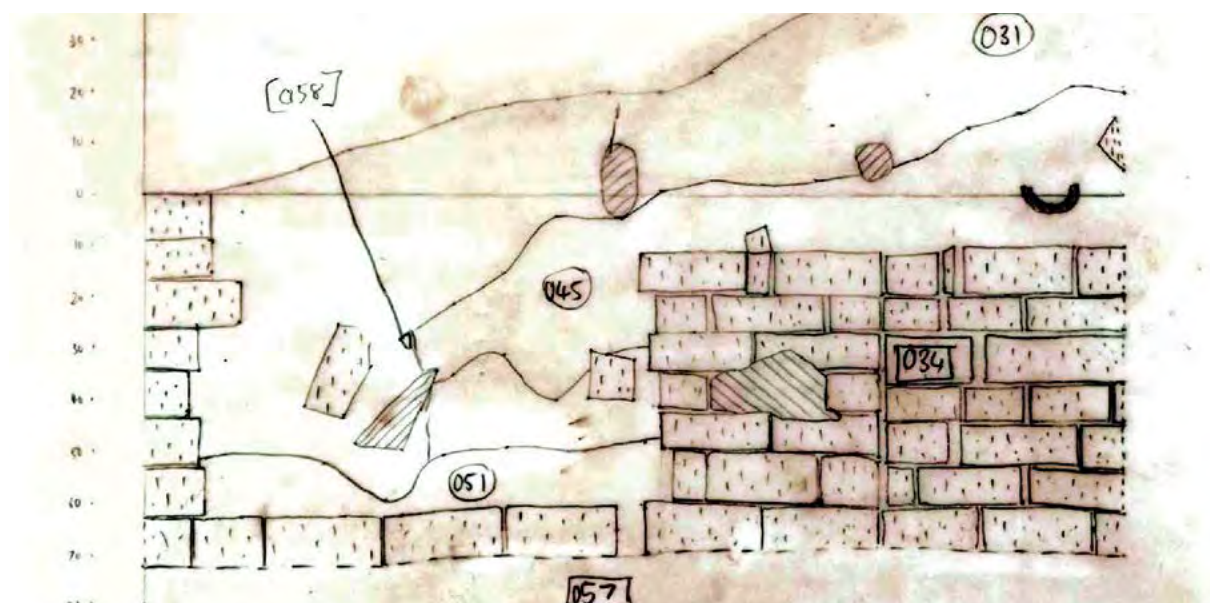
1. Convictism.
2. Punishment and reform.
3. People’s experience.
4. Architecture.
5. Living history.

Archaeology is particularly referenced in Key Theme 5. Living History being ‘The way in which the site is understood, researched and conserved is evolving through people’s perspective and personal connection to the place’. Interpretation of the Living History theme in relation to archaeology includes:

- Conservation (archaeology that occurs on the site); and
- Future research potentials (collaborations with universities including students/academics/practitioners of tourism, cultural heritage, archaeology, landscape architects, architects, material analysts, conservators, digital heritage and more).

With this in mind, the approach to interpretation of the archaeological resource in this AMP aligns with the key projects outlined in the draft IMP 2020 in relation to providing tours, multisensory and public programs, and also to promoting knowledge generation of specialist knowledge (Fremantle Prison draft IMP 2020, 2). It also fits with the policies/objectives of the draft IMP 2020 that align with the HMP 2019, in particular around aspiring to high quality and authentic interpretation for diverse audiences, and interpretation that engages, provokes, is accessible and fosters active links with education (Fremantle Prison draft IMP 2020, 5). It also supports the recommendation that an archaeologist is included in increased staff resourcing for the Prison. (Fremantle Prison draft IMP 2020, 35)

Fremantle Prison’s archaeological resource should be an integral part of heritage interpretation and public education strategies. It should be integrated into, or extended beyond, the exhibitions and displays of the Prison Collection, the Prison’s guided tours, and interpretative panels and signage around the site.



Above: East facing wall of trench 4, excavation of the Engine House, University of Western Australia, Discipline of Archaeology, 2014.

Fremantle Prison's archaeological resource is an excellent vehicle for 'public archaeology'. Public archaeology engagement programs can be developed to coincide with or even inform new or existing community events and/or could be developed from and incorporated into archaeological investigations. These can comprise demonstration archaeological activities as well as 'student digs', but also actual archaeological excavations and even preliminary investigations and explorations of the Prison being undertaken by professional archaeologists.

With few opportunities for the Western Australian community to observe, let alone participate in, archaeological excavations, the Prison provides an invaluable and unique source for this immersive type of engagement, experience and learning. These types of activities will also be attractive to international and interstate tourists.

These types of public archaeology events would promote awareness and understanding of the known and potential archaeology of the Prison, reinforce its heritage values, provide training and skills development opportunities for students and early career professionals in both the museum and archaeology sectors, and foster an appreciation and understanding of the practice and discipline of archaeology in the broader community.

They can be based on observation only and/or participation in the excavations or certain aspects of the excavation work (such as recording, measuring, artefact conservation). There is potential to interact with archaeologists, ask questions and watch them at work. For demonstration excavations, archaeological material previously excavated that is determined as being for interpretation value only can be utilised, which still lends a level of authenticity to the experience.

Documenting these events through videography gives them additional life and potential beyond the excavation. This is also a valuable tool to consider when it is not possible to have public viewing and participation. Footage can provide an additional resource for special or temporary exhibitions, for the development of 3D experiences, for general educational programs and resources for Prison visitors, as well as for material that can be utilised on the website and social media platforms for promotional and educational purposes. They can be viewed in real time or using time lapse methods.

Archaeological features that are exposed through such programs may be conserved in situ and become open-air 'exhibits', e.g., wall footings, wells and the like. Therefore, even if public access is limited during the excavation phase, opportunities in which the public can be invited to view an excavated site while still exposed can also provide valuable insights into how archaeological investigations are done, what they can reveal, as well as more broadly into the many layers of the history of the Prison complex. Locations around the Prison where archaeological excavations can be permanently exposed—under protective, clear coverings where appropriate—also complements and interprets archaeological activity.

Engagement and participation in the Prison archaeology can also be integrated into public talks, walks (especially where permanent or temporary excavation areas are available) and workshops (such as hands-on documentation and handling of archaeological material).

### 6.2.2 Outside of the Prison: General

Because of the larger Convict Establishment that developed in Fremantle there is potential archaeology connected to the Convict Period (1849-1886) outside of the Prison boundaries and even beyond the WHL and NHL areas in the entire grant and leased areas. Artefacts have been found at the other sites/buildings constructed around Fremantle that were part of the Convict Establishment. As well, there are other sites that the prisoners were sent to for work, or which were visited by them, such as St Patrick's Church in Fremantle which was used until the Prison Chapel had been built. There have been some artefacts also found through serendipity e.g., during building excavation works at private houses. Some examples of these found artefacts are in the Fremantle Prison Collection. (Heritage TODAY and Fremantle Prison Heritage Team 2017, 50)<sup>5</sup>

An integrated or at least consistent approach to the interpretation of these places and Fremantle Prison, and to the management of their respective collections and archaeology, could be an area for further consideration. (Brass 2012, 25) For example, the Fremantle Prison Collection Archaeology Procedures could be applied at these other sites by the owners and agencies responsible, and similar or even collaborative public engagement activities involving archaeological investigations could be developed in partnership.

It is for this reason that Policy 89 of the HMP 2019 states: 'Fremantle Prison will seek to re-establish and/or enhance the physical and historical relationships between the Prison, The Knowle, the Fairbairn Street Ramp, the Henderson Street Warders' Cottages, the former Rottneest Island Prison, the former Fremantle Lunatic Asylum and the Warders' Terrace on Holdsworth Street through a program of interpretation and in consultation with the City of Fremantle and WA Department of Health (and private owners where practicable)'. Looking beyond the Prison Walls would also include the area of the former Convict Garden (now part of Fremantle Social) and where the temporary Convict Depot was established at Captain Daniel Scott's premises. The draft IMP 2020 also supports interpretation as being important both within the prison perimeter and beyond and acknowledges that archaeology is part of the research potential of the site both within the prison boundary as well as the broader Fremantle area.



Above: Henderson Street Warders' Cottages.

5 A round punishment weight in the Fremantle Prison Collection (1978.29) was originally found in the ground of a house in Pier Street, Fremantle, in 1941 when the occupant was digging an air raid shelter in his garden. It was donated to the Fremantle Prison Museum in 1978.

### 6.2.3 Archaeological investigations at the Former Warders' Cottages and Convict Garden

Productive archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken at the former Warder's Cottages in Henderson Street as well as the nearby site of the former Convict Garden where the Artillery Drill Hall was constructed, the site now called Fremantle Social and owned by the National Trust of Australia (WA).

The Warders' Cottages formed the western boundary of the Prison complex and are within the buffer zone of the World Heritage Listing and included in the National Heritage Listing curtilage of the Fremantle Prison. In 2015 an Archaeological Management Strategy was prepared for the Cottages (Gavin Jackson 2015). A recommendation from this was that any archaeological material uncovered at the Warders' Cottages be deposited with the Fremantle Prison, in consultation with curatorial and management staff and the opportunity to develop an exhibition of archaeological material excavated at the Warders' Cottages at the Prison explored further. (Brass 2012, 25)

From 2017, the Warders' Cottages were put on the market by the State Government after undergoing extensive conservation works and are all now privately owned, mostly operating as accommodation.

The former Convict Garden site, Holdsworth Street, sits outside of the World, National and State Heritage Listings for the Prison, but is a State Registered place as the Artillery Drill Hall (former) within the Fremantle Court House and Police Station Complex. (InHerit Place No. 878) The garden was originally surveyed in 1850 as part of the Fremantle Convict Establishment. Located near to the Warders' Cottages, it was the main Convict Garden from the 1870s-1880s. (Winterbourne Heritage Consulting 2017, 6)

Subfloor archaeological investigations of the Drill Hall in 2016/17 revealed artefacts and other deposits believed to be related to the period when it was the Convict Garden and prior to the construction of the hall. These deposits included humic material, charcoal, root tracks, seeds, wooden stakes and other organic material. (Winterbourne Heritage Consulting 2017, 16) Although archaeological investigations so far have only been focused on the main hall, the archaeologists for this excavation observed that the volume and quality of archaeological remains already recovered suggests that similar archaeological deposits would be found in other parts of the site and the Convict Garden contexts will have maintained good integrity and be of high significance. It is expected that archaeological deposits dating to the Convict Garden period 'will underlie the entire building both internally and externally, and should be considered of the highest possible significance' with their clear connection to the World Heritage listing. (Winterbourne Heritage Consulting 2017, 24)

Although the former Artillery Drill Hall is owned by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and therefore any material recovered falls under their ownership, it would be beneficial for a channel of communication between the Trust and the Prison to be formed to facilitate the sharing of information and knowledge, to support interpretive outcomes and ensure consistent messaging in relation to the archaeology of the Convict Establishment and the Convict Period in Western Australia generally.

# 7 THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE FREMANTLE PRISON COLLECTION



## 7.1 PREAMBLE

Appendix H includes minimum standards for artefact management. It is written from an archaeological perspective, having regard to the needs of excavators and the archaeologists who will analyse any artefact assemblages that have been recovered. However, artefacts recovered through archaeological investigation are also a crucial part of the Fremantle Prison Collection, where they will be stored, conserved and possibly exhibited. The two management systems are different but overlap and it is imperative that they integrate neatly.

## 7.2 THE FREMANTLE PRISON COLLECTION

The Fremantle Prison Collection (the Collection) spans the entirety of the Prison's operational life from 1851-1991. In line with the World Heritage listing, all objects in the Collection dated to the convict era, and with provenance to the site, are potentially of outstanding universal value:

From the mundane and every day, to the overarching system of rule and punishment, the convict era artefacts in the Fremantle Prison Collection cover all facets of life within the Establishment, and as such hold very high social and historical significance (Heritage TODAY and Fremantle Prison Heritage Team 2017, 26).

These convict items are also rare examples in Australia owing to their fragile nature, with few surviving today. This enhances the significance of the convict era part of the Collection.

That is not to say that artefacts that post-date the convict era are not significant. In fact, even artefacts from quite recent times can have exceptional research value, having the ability to shed light on aspects of Prison life. This is reflected in the policies of the HMP (e.g., Policy 8). So too, any artefacts that may be discovered through archaeological excavations that relate to the Aboriginal use and occupation of the Prison site prior to British colonisation and prior to the Prison being built, and to activities at the site relating to the early colonial period in general prior to the Prison being built, may also hold significance, although they may not be appropriated into the Collection but moved to another relevant repository.

An updated Fremantle Prison Collection Policy (CP) was prepared in 2019 by Fremantle Prison staff. The CP sits directly under the HMP (as a second-tier management document) and provides for the consistent and effective management of the Collection according to best practice standards and in line with the key themes reflected in the OUV, the National Heritage Values and the WA Statement of Significance. The CP reinforces that conservation and maintenance of the Collection supports academic and curatorial research of the history of Fremantle Prison specifically as well as the penal and carceral history of Western Australia more broadly. The operational management of the Collection is the responsibility of the Curatorial team under the Heritage Conservation branch of Fremantle Prison.

The Collection mainly derives from items left behind by the Department of Corrective Services on the Prison's de-activation in 1991, augmented with material donated since the Prison closed in 1991. These objects were amalgamated with the Collection in the possession of the original Prison Museum established in 1979. The Collection is recorded in the collections management database MOSAiC, which allows accurate tracking and searchability.

A considerable part of the Collection also derives from archaeological excavations carried out in locations across the Prison, beginning in 1989, when Prison operations took place starting to be transferred to the new facility. Two notable early archaeological excavations were in the basement of the Main Cell Block 4 Division in 1993, and the cellar of No. 14 The Terrace in 2009 (Fremantle Prison Collections Policy, 2019). A number of the items discovered through archaeological investigations such as these have been accessioned into the Collection and some are also on display. More recently, underfloor archaeological investigations of the Main Cell Block in 2019 have yielded material dating back to the convict era through to the later twentieth century, including clay pipes, handwritten letters, slate etchings, drawings, photographs, clothes, knives, smoking paraphernalia, photographs, tattoo devices and tattoo designs. These artefacts are of exceptional significance, both convict and post-convict.

To date, the artefacts found through archaeology represent post-colonisation. No earlier Aboriginal archaeology has yet been discovered through archaeological investigations.

The archaeological excavations undertaken at the Prison since 1989 are summarised in Appendix D. Some of those investigations were reactive (e.g., responding to maintenance needs) while others were planned as part of a research program. The result has been that a large collection of archaeological material has accumulated in storage that, apart from some exceptions, has not been accessioned into the Collection. The Archaeological Collection is currently stored in various locations including West Workshops (Tailor's), Refractory, East Workshops and Visible Storage. Artefacts that have been catalogued into MOSAiC (and have therefore been accessioned into the Collection) are stored in the relevant curatorial spaces (e.g., Tailor's). The bulk of the Archaeological Collection that has not been sorted or catalogued is housed in the East Workshops and Refractory.

The cataloguing and analysis of this material into MOSAiC (for artefacts that meet the criteria for adoption into the Collection), and the archaeology database (for all artefacts in the archaeology collection), should be a priority for the Prison.



Above: Sample of animal bone retrieved from excavations of No. 14 The Terrace cellar, Eureka, 2009.



## 7.3 FREMANTLE PRISON COLLECTION AND ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

The CP identifies the Collection as comprising Primary and Secondary Collections, with the archaeology of Fremantle Prison identified as the “Archaeological Collection” being material recovered during archaeological excavations. These Collection categories, however, are both distinctive as well as overlapping. For example, artefacts in the Archaeological Collection may be accessioned into the Primary Collection or become part of the Secondary Collection (i.e., utilised for research, educational or public program activities or as an object that can be useful in displays/exhibitions).

As well providing guidelines and principles relating to the documentation, preservation, retention and management of the Collection as a whole, there are specific policies in the CP relating to the Archaeological Collection including acquisition, deaccessioning and disposal. These policies also align with the policies in the HMP.

Initially, artefacts in the Archaeological Collection are treated as an ‘archaeological assemblage’ that must be documented and analysed for archaeological purposes. Only after this process may artefacts be selected to be accessioned into the Primary or Secondary Collection. However, it is noted that Preservation Conservation Policy 36 of the CP states that objects from the Primary Collection are always given priority over archaeological assemblages and Secondary Collection objects when competing for resources (Fremantle Prison CP 4.2, 41). For this reason, better documentation of artefacts recovered in future excavations, especially at the time of excavation, from hereon is imperative (e.g., Appendix H).

The document entitled ‘Fremantle Prison Collection Archaeology Procedures’, drafted by the Fremantle Prison staff, provides guidance on this matter, setting out an approach that is consistent with the Collection management procedures in the CP. These procedures assist the Heritage Conservation Team in accessioning both new archaeological acquisitions and the backlog of archaeological material currently in storage that was not assessed or evaluated at the time of excavation. They could also apply to items that may have been found off-site but which have provenance to the Prison or the larger Convict System. See Appendix H for more detail in this regard.

The fundamental objective of management of the Archaeological Collection is to document it such that it can be analysed for research purposes. As a general principle, once an assemblage has met its research potential, or has been assessed as having no research potential, its ongoing management is guided by the policies within the CP. Artefacts will either be accessioned into the Primary Collection or artefacts that are assessed as having low or no archaeological significance may still retain values that merit their inclusion in the Secondary Collection. Alternatively, artefacts may be disposed of.

## 7.4 FREMANTLE PRISON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE

The Fremantle Prison Archaeological Database is currently in development. This provides a platform to capture all relevant data from archaeological investigations that cannot be captured within the parameters of the MOSAiC database.

The evolving database includes a range of fields as well as the ability to link to relevant maps, plans, images and report.

It is envisaged that the ongoing management of Fremantle Prison's archaeological resource will rely heavily on GIS. This database will assist in that regard.

The kinds of information that archaeologists will need to provide to the Prison post-excavation are described in Appendix H.



Above: Excavation of underfloor space in the Main Cell Block, 2019.

## 7.5 ACQUISITION, DEACCESSION AND DISPOSAL

Policies specifically guiding acquisition and deaccession of archaeological material in the Archaeological Collection are covered in the CP.

Specific policies governing the acquisition of archaeological material (Fremantle Prison CP 3.1.5, 21) are as follows:

**Policy 14:** Materials recovered from archaeological excavations within the site are handed over to the Curatorial Team and stored at Fremantle Prison.

**Policy 15:** Archaeological collections are recorded in Fremantle Prisons Electronic Records Management System (EDRMS), following the data entry guidelines for archaeological material.

**Policy 16:** The excavation reports relating to the excavations are deposited in the Fremantle Prison Research Library and EDRMS.

**Policy 17:** During the recording procedure the artefacts within the archaeological collections are assessed for their significance. If the artefacts meet the criteria for inclusion into the Collection, they are recorded in the MOSAiC database and are stored with the Fremantle Prison Collection.

Following are the specific policies in the CP governing the deaccessioning of archaeological material (Fremantle Prison CP 3.2.2, 24):

**Policy 30:** The following items are considered to have low potential for future research and may be deaccessioned after a minimal level of recording:

- Materials that have lost their original provenance relating to specific archaeological sites within the Fremantle Prison complex, provided the individual object is not considered individually significant
- Bulk/soil samples
- Material that is unable to be identified past base identification of fabric.

**Policy 31:** A ranking system is outlined in the data entry guidelines (2015). Each archaeological find should be ranked using this system which attributes a ranking of 1-5 to the material. A low ranking (1 to 2) and sometimes an average ranking (3) will result in deaccessioning of the material.

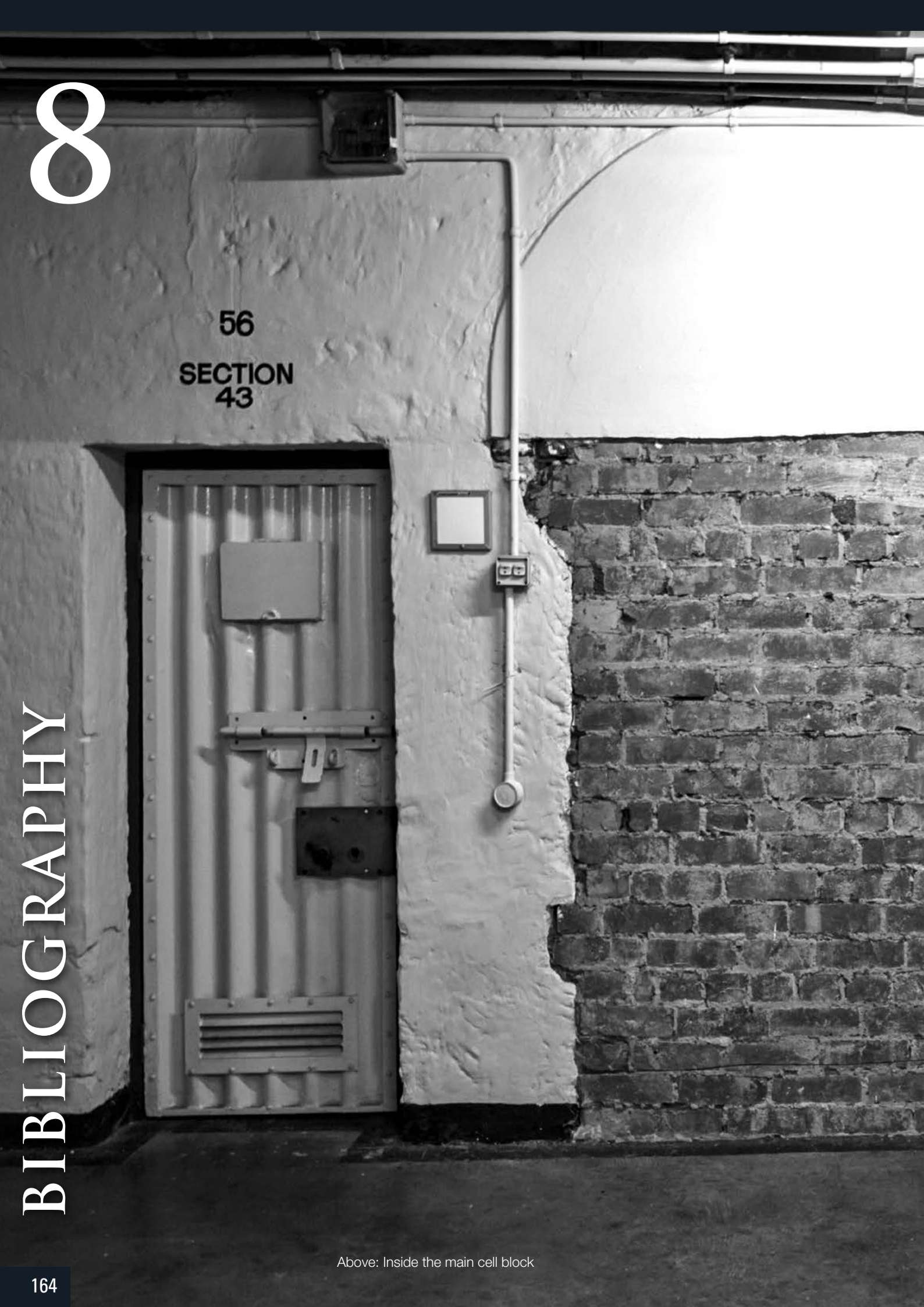
**Policy 32:** Deaccessioned material is to be recorded as such in all records which mention the material.

**Policy 33:** Once the material has been formally deaccessioned it should be disposed of in accordance with the disposal procedures (policies 23-29).

As noted above in Policy 33, disposal procedures for artefacts in the Archaeological Collection defers to the general Disposal Policies 23-29 in the CP. However, the disposal of archaeological material, whether accessioned or not, presents different challenges and is fundamentally premised on the research potential of the material, as noted in the CP, rather than its condition and completeness. Establishing research value should be guided by a specific decision-making process.

A decision-making flowchart is presented in Appendix G. The flowchart simplifies a complex decision-making process and there is some flexibility in its application. If in doubt, decision-makers should err on the side of caution and not dispose of an artefact. The flowchart is focussed on whether or not to move an artefact from the Archaeological Collection to the Collection (to the right of the flowchart). Applying the flowchart, it may be possible to conclude that an artefact need not be retained (for archaeological reasons), but the artefact is, in fact, retained anyway because the Collections management documents favour retention. This is because an artefact may still have value in the Primary or Secondary Collections.

56  
SECTION  
43



Above: Inside the main cell block

### Primary references

Australia ICOMOS. 2013. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Burwood, Vic: Australia ICOMOS.

Government of Australia, Australian Convict Sites, World Heritage Nomination, 2008.

UNESCO. 2015. 'The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention'. UNESCO (website). Last modified 2021. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>.

### Fremantle Prison resources

Fremantle Prison. 2009. 'Building the Convict Establishment'.

Fremantle Prison. 2012 (revised 2020). 'Fremantle Prison Collection Policy'.

Fremantle Prison. 2013. 'Fremantle Prison: Heritage Management Plan'.

Fremantle Prison. 2019. 'Fremantle Prison Collection: Archaeology Procedures', 2019.

Fremantle Prison. 2019. 'Fremantle Prison Master Plan 2019–2029'.

Fremantle Prison. 2020. 'Fremantle Prison Collection Preservation Needs Assessment'. Unpublished report prepared by G Manzie, C Littlefair, and Fremantle Prison Curatorial Team. PDF file.

Fremantle Prison. 2020. 'Interpretation Management Plan (draft)'.

Fremantle Prison. 'Australian History Curriculum Links for Year 10: The Modern World and Australia—Rights and Freedoms'.

Fremantle Prison. 2007. 'Fremantle Prison Interpretation Policy', prepared by Luke Donegan, Interpretation Manager, Fremantle Prison.

Heritage TODAY and Fremantle Prison Heritage Team. 2017. 'Fremantle Prison Collection Significance Assessment'. Unpublished report. PDF file.

### Archaeological Reports: Fremantle Prison

Archae-aus Pty Ltd. 2020. 'Archaeological Management Strategy for Fremantle Prison Parade Ground'. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. PDF file.

J McIlroy. 1989. 'Fremantle Prison Archaeology: Historical Archaeological assessment of Hampton Road Reserve and the rear of Henderson Street Cottages'. Unpublished report prepared for Building Management Authority of Western Australia. PDF file.

L Bavin. 1990. 'Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use: Archaeological Excavations in the Prison Ground'. Report prepared for the Building Management Authority of Western Australia and for Centre for Prehistory, University of Western Australia. PDF file.

J McIlroy. 1990. 'Outside the Walls, Historical Archaeological Assessment of Parry Street Carpark'. Unpublished report prepared for Building Management Authority of Western Australia by J McIlroy. PDF file.

Burke, S. 1998. 'Analysis of the "Public" and "Private" Areas Within Fremantle Prison Using Spatially Distinct Artefact Assemblages'. Honours thesis., Centre for Archaeology, University of Western Australia.

M Gibbs and K Edwards 1998 Report on Archaeological Investigations: Terrace House and Gardens Project Fremantle Prison. Report prepared for Considine and Griffiths Architects.

Terra Rosa Consulting. 2021. 'Fremantle Prison Hospital Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Excavations'. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. PDF file.

Terra Rosa Consulting. 2020. 'Archaeological Management Strategy: The Hospital'. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2005. 'Report and Catalogue of Artefacts, Fremantle Prison tunnels, Fremantle, WA'. Unpublished report prepared by S Bolton for Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2005. 'Comments on the artefacts for display at the Fremantle Prison tunnels, Fremantle, WA'. Report prepared A Paterson for Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2005. 'Report on the Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Disturbance, Fremantle Prison, Fremantle, Western Australia'. Unpublished report prepared by S Bolton for Palassis Architects and Fremantle Prison. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2008. 'Report, Fremantle Prison Parade Ground, Historical Research Targeting Areas for Archaeological Excavation (Stage Two)'. Unpublished report prepared by K Fleming, A Paterson, S Burke, and K Morse for Palassis Architects. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2009. 'Fremantle Prison Parade Ground Archaeological Test Excavation Results (Stage 3)'. Unpublished report prepared by S Burke, A Paterson, and K Fleming for Palassis Architects and Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2013. 'Fremantle Prison, Refractory Block Exploratory Excavation—Investigation of Paint on Yard Wall'. Unpublished report prepared by A Gow for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2009. 'Fremantle Prison Visitors Centre Café Development Archaeological Test Excavations'. Prepared by K Fleming, S Winter, K Morse, and S Burke for Philip Griffiths Architects and Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2009. 'Archaeological Assessment of Timber Feature, Fremantle Prison No. 12 The Terrace'. Unpublished report prepared by K Fleming and S Burke for Philip Griffiths Architects and Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2009. 'Archaeological Background Management Advice: Knutsford St Ramp Fremantle Prison'. Unpublished report prepared by S Burke for Philip Griffiths Architects. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2009. 'Fremantle Prison Visitors Centre Café Development Archaeological Test Excavations'. Unpublished report prepared by K Fleming, S Winter, K Morse, and S Burke for Philip Griffiths Architects and Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2010. 'Archaeological Assessment of the Sub-Floor Potential, Commissariat Building, Fremantle Prison, Western Australia'. Unpublished report prepared for Philip Griffiths Architects and Building and Management Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2010. 'Fremantle Prison, Western Australia, Archaeological Test Excavations of the Stables Building (Stage 2)'. Unpublished report prepared by S Winter, J Stedman, and K Morse for Philip Griffiths Architects and Building Management and Works. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2011. 'Fremantle Prison, Knutsford Street Ramp, Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Results'. Unpublished report prepared by J Fyfe for Philip Griffiths Architects and Fremantle Prison. PDF file.

Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, University of Western Australia. 2011. 'Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavations for Soakwell Construction Between Buildings 8 and 10 The Terrace, Fremantle Prison'. Unpublished report prepared for Peter Griffiths Architects. PDF file.

Gavin Jackson Cultural Resource Management. 2015. 'The Report of an Archaeological Watching Brief Undertaken Within the Female Division, West Workshops, and The Terrace Sections of Fremantle Prison, Fremantle, Western Australia'. Unpublished report prepared by Simon Colebrook and Tony Bartlett for YHA WA Inc. PDF file.

Gavin Jackson Cultural Resource Management. 2015. 'Archaeological Management Strategy Warders' Cottages (fmr) 7–41 Henderson Street, Fremantle, WA'. Unpublished report prepared by J Marrell and T Bartlett for the State Heritage Office. PDF file.

Haast, A, K Robertson, P Hunter, and V Boyadjian. 2013. 'Fremantle Prison Parade Ground Excavation Report'. Unpublished report prepared by MA Professional Archaeology, Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia. PDF file.

Haast, A, and K Robertson. 2013 'Report on Archaeological Survey of the Fremantle Prison Women's Prison'. Unpublished report prepared for the University of Western Australia. PDF file.

Nayton, G. 1998. 'Report of Archaeological Investigations Associated with the Fremantle Prison Cell Reconstruction Project'. Unpublished report prepared for the Department of Contract and Management Services, and Fremantle Prison Trust. PDF file.

Van Beek, J, S Wells, and R Bertinshaw. 2014. 'Fremantle Prison Bath House Excavation Report'. Unpublished report prepared for MA Professional Archaeology, Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia. PDF file.

Van Beek, J, S Wells, and R Bertinshaw. 2014. 'Fremantle Prison Engine House Excavation Report'. Unpublished report prepared for MA Professional Archaeology, Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia, Crawley. PDF file.

WA Maritime Museum, Department of Maritime Archaeology. 2004. 'Watercraft in the Old Fremantle Prison Tunnels, Maritime Heritage Site Inspection Report'. Unpublished report prepared by B Coley, M McCarthy, and V Richards. PDF file.

## Other Reports and References

- AEC Group Ltd. 2016. 'Fremantle Prison: Economic and Social Impact Assessment'. Unpublished report prepared for the State Heritage Office. PDF file.
- Bickford, A, and S Sullivan. 1984. 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites'. In *Site Survey and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology*, edited by S Sullivan and S Bowdler. Canberra: Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU.
- Brass, L. 2012 'Archaeological Scoping Document for Fremantle Warders' Cottages (fmr)'. Unpublished report prepared for National Trust of Australia (WA). PDF file.
- Campbell, RM. 2011. 'Building the Fremantle Convict Establishment'. PhD thesis, University of Western Australia.
- Centre for Aboriginal Studies, Curtin University of Technology. 1992. 'Fremantle Prison Significance to Aboriginal People'. Report prepared for the Building Management Authority of Western Australia. PDF file.
- City of Fremantle. n.d. 'Walyalup (Fremantle) Aboriginal History'. City of Fremantle (website). Last accessed 19 March 2021. <https://www.fremantle.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Walyalup%20Aboriginal%20History.pdf>.
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. 2021. 'Reserve Report for 24042'.
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. 2020. 'Documentary Evidence: Fremantle Prison Parade Ground'. Government of Western Australia.
2019. 'Urgent Conservation Works at Fremantle Prison to Proceed'. Media statement. 4 October 2019. <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2019/10/Urgent-conservation-works-at-Fremantle-Prison-to-proceed.aspx>.
- Heritage and Conservation Professionals. 2005. 'Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle, Conservation Plan'. Unpublished report prepared for National Trust of Australia (WA). PDF file.
- Heritage Council of Western Australia, 2019. *Archaeological Management Strategies*. Perth: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/b14d87ec-ff8e-4873-bf18-b1086551fb1e/HER-Archaeological-Management-Strategies>.
- Heritage Council of Western Australia. 2019. *Development Assessment Framework*. Perth: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/2d21a838-8b5e-4c7f-8781-be7eddd56acc/HER-Development-Assessment-Framework-2019>.
- Kerr, JS. 1998. (revised edition). 'Fremantle Prison'. Revised edition. Unpublished report prepared for the Department of Contract and Management Services. PDF file.
- Lovell Chen and Extent Heritage. 2019. 'Fremantle Prison Heritage Management Plan'. Unpublished report prepared for the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. PDF file.
- Mein, E. 2012, 'Inmate Coping Strategies in Fremantle Prison, Western Australia'. Unpublished BA (Hons) thesis, Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia, Crawley.
- Palassis Architects and Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd. 2008. 'Fremantle Prison Conservation Management Plan'. Unpublished report prepared for the Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.
- Palassis Architects and Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd. 2010 (Revised). 'Fremantle Prison Conservation Management Plan'. Report prepared for Department of Treasury and Finance – Building Management and Works Division. PDF file.



Palassis Architects. 2003. 'Fremantle Prison Heritage Precinct, The Convict Establishment Master Plan'. Report prepared for the Department of Housing and Works. PDF file.

Rosemary Rosario and Philip McAllister Heritage and Conservation Professionals. 1994. 'Conservation Plan, Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA'. Unpublished report prepared for Building Management Authority of Western Australia. PDF file.

TPG. 2015. Rottnest Island/Wadjemup Cultural Landscape Management Plan. Unpublished report prepared for the Rottnest Island Authority. PDF file.

Uniquist Pty Ltd. 2011. 'Collecting Aboriginal Archaeological Material: A Model for Assessing Significance'. Unpublished report prepared by Dr I Schacht, and Dr A Sneddon for Australian Museum. PDF file.

Winterborne Heritage Consulting. 2017. 'Report on Archaeological Work at the Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle'. Unpublished report prepared for National Trust of Australia (WA). PDF file.

### **Published monographs**

Appleyard, RT, and T Manford. 1979. *The Beginning: European Discovery and Early Settlement of Swan River Western Australia*. Nedlands, WA: University of Western Australia Press.

Stannage, CT. 1979. *The People of Perth: A Social History of Western Australia's Capital City*. Perth: Perth City Council.

### **Newspapers**

*Canberra Times*, 5 January 1988, p. 1.

*Daily News*, 26 December 1911, p. 2.

*Inquirer*, 6 November 1850, p. 1.

*The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News*. 5 July 1850, 2; 1 August 1851; and 30 August 1850, 2.

*Sunday Times*, 24 August 1941, 3.

*Tribune*, 19 June 1968, 4.

*West Australian*, 24 December 1898, 3; 8 November 1919, 7; 19 February 2018.

### **Graphic Material**

J Currie, 1830 'Panorama of the Swan River Settlement', watercolour, 1830-1832, Mitchell Library Call Number: ML827, Reference Code: 404727.



Above: Excavation of the underfloor space in the Hospital, Terra Rosa Consulting, 2019

## APPENDIX A – TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term / Abbreviation	Definition / Interpretation
<b>AHA</b>	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i>
<b>AMP</b>	Archaeological Management Plan
<b>AMS</b>	Archaeological Management Strategy (as defined in Heritage Council 2019)
<b>Archaeologist</b>	See Project Archaeologist
<b>Archaeological Site</b>	A single place or group of places where evidence of past human activity remains, in any form of preservation, which may be investigated by the disciplines of archaeology.
<b>Archaeological Potential</b>	The possibility that archaeological deposits or remains exists within a specified site.
<b>Archaeological Significance</b>	The scientific and cultural value of archaeological remains, usually decided by archaeologists based on the implementation of assessment models, frameworks, and industry guiding principles.
<b>Artefact</b>	Any object, made, used, modified or affected in some way by human activity.
<b>Assessment</b>	The professional observation, interpretation and opinion formed in conjunction with available knowledge at the time.
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage - Includes former State government bodies of the State Heritage Office and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
<b>Excavation</b>	The scientific process by which a site is dug, either by hand tool or machine, in the exposure, recording and recovery of archaeological artefacts and/or features, as a means of obtaining data about past human activity.
<b>Feature</b>	A non-movable, distinctive element of an archaeological site that provides evidence of past human activity, such as changes in soil deposition, post holes, structural footprints, drainage pipes, hearths etc.
<b>Find</b>	Individual artefacts. Also known as 'loose find'.
<b>Ground Disturbing Works</b>	Any work, operation or activity that results in disturbance of the earth, including excavating, digging, trenching, cultivating, drilling, tunnelling, auguring, backfilling, blasting, topsoil stripping, land leveling, peat removing, quarrying, clearing, and grading.
<b>HA</b>	<i>Heritage Act 2018 (WA)</i>
<b>Heritage site / place</b>	See 'Archaeological site'
<b>HMP</b>	Heritage Management Plan

Term / Abbreviation	Definition / Interpretation
<b>Monitoring</b>	When an archaeologist is present to observe works that may cause disturbance to subsurface, underfloor or subfloor spaces, ensuring the proper identification, recovery, protection, and documentation of any archaeological remains or site information. Also referred to as an Archaeological Watching Brief.
<b>Project Archaeologist</b>	The appointed archaeologist who manages and oversees a project, responsible for addressing all archaeological and heritage concerns.
<b>Salvage</b>	The retrieval and recording of as much archaeological information and artefacts as possible from a site before it is impacted on or destroyed by development.
<b>Scope of Work</b>	The entirety of work set out by the proponent or developer.
<b>Subfloor deposits</b>	The space between the foundational surface of a building and the overlying finished floor in which artefacts may be unintentionally or intentionally deposited. Such spaces may be present on the ground level and between floors. This term is used interchangeably with 'Underfloor'.
<b>Underfloor deposits</b>	The space between the foundational surface of a building and the overlying finished floor in which artefacts may be unintentionally or intentionally deposited. Such spaces may be present on the ground level and between floors. This term is used interchangeably with 'Subfloor'.

## APPENDIX B – HISTORICAL THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Heritage practitioners commonly employ a historical thematic framework to assess the significance of heritage places. For historical archaeologists, such a framework is particularly useful for assessing the ways in which the archaeological resource can be used to address substantive research questions (which is critical to establishing the scientific significance of any archaeology).

When archaeology is encountered at Fremantle Prison, it should be assessed for its ability to contribute knowledge about the historical themes presented below. The illustrative research questions below will assist to make this determination.

The themes and questions reflect current trends in Australian historical research, as well as the reasons for Fremantle Prison's inclusion on the World Heritage List, National Heritage List, and State Register of Heritage Places. They cannot be definitive because trends in historical research are constantly evolving. However, they are a useful framework for assessment that may be added to or modified.

The inscription of Fremantle Prison on the World Heritage List does privilege convict archaeology to a degree. However, the post-convict use of Fremantle Prison is also of great historical importance. This is reflected in the policies contained in the HMP 2019, and in the themes and research questions presented below.

Policy 9 of the HMP 2019 requires that: 'Archaeological excavation at Fremantle Prison will be underpinned by substantive research questions expressed in an Archaeological Research Design prepared by an experienced historical archaeologist prior to works commencing'. This Appendix provides research questions for use in such a research design, although others may emerge as knowledge about the Prison develops.

### Theme 1: Convictism

Theme 1 reflects the criteria for which Fremantle Prison is inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Statement of Universal Value for the Australian Convict Sites, including Fremantle Prison, emphasises the following attributes, which might be regarded as sub-themes of the theme of 'Convictism':

- Forced labour;
- The transformation of national prison systems in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries;
- Deportation;
- The use of convicts to serve the material needs of new colonies;
- Severe punishment as a deterrent;
- Severe punishment as part of rehabilitation;
- The imprisonment of criminals, delinquents and political prisoners;
- Convictism as part of the occupation of colonial lands; and
- Social integration of convicts.

Archaeology that contributes to a better understanding of these attributes will be of exceptional significance because it will be contributing to the Prison's contribution to the ACS' OUV.

Some relevant research questions are provided below.

- What evidence of coercive labour is evident in the archaeological record? Does it accord with representations of convict labour in historical sources from the period (e.g., sketches, water colours, journals, official documents)?
- Conversely, is there evidence of personal agency within the Prison population? Or evidence of coping mechanisms e.g., recreational activities, alcohol consumption, defiance? How did convicts express themselves? What examples of expressions of individuality have survived in the archaeological record?

- What evidence is there of convict labour in the manufacture of the fabric used in the construction of the built form at the Prison (bricks, stone masonry, timber working)? Is there anything to indicate convict labour in the construction methodologies used (e.g., graffiti, level of skills and workmanship)?
- How was the convict population used to make the Prison self-sufficiency e.g., food production, clothes manufacturing and repair?
- Is there anything in the archaeological record that illustrates the origin of the convict population, including links with 'home'? Is there evidence of homesickness? What evidence is there of the isolation the convict population experienced?
- What does the form and layout of the early Prison, as evidenced by both written sources and the archaeology, tell us about punishment as a deterrent and as a force for rehabilitation? What does the archaeology say about the upskilling and education (moral and otherwise) of convicts as part of their intended reintegration with society?
- What evidence is there of interactions between the convict population and the general population (in Fremantle, in Western Australia, Australia generally, and with Britain)? Were relationships being formed between the Prison population and the general population (physical, personal, through trade and exchange)? Conversely, in what ways was the Prison self-sufficient e.g., through growing its own food, making its own things?
- Were health and hygiene used as an instrument of punishment? What were the sanitation facilities? What evidence is there for convict diet?
- Is there any evidence in the archaeological record of political prisoners e.g., the Irish, Catholicism? What does it say about the preoccupations of those prisoners?
- What does the archaeological record, read with the other sources, say about 'delinquents' at the Prison, including the treatment of those with mental health concerns? Was rehabilitation a genuine objective for 'delinquents'? What was the north east hospital building's role is an invalid depot in the late nineteenth century? Was this connected to the Fremantle Asylum?
- How does the form and layout of Fremantle Prison, as reflected in the archaeological record and other sources, differ from places of incarceration elsewhere in Australia and the British Empire? What similarities are there?
- Is there archaeological evidence that the system of 'punishment as part of rehabilitation' works? Or is there evidence that violence, alcohol abuse, illegal trade, and delinquent behaviour continued within the Prison walls?

## **Theme 2: Incarceration in the post-convict era**

For most of its life, Fremantle Prison was not a convict prison. However, it remained an iconic and influential presence in Fremantle, and Western Australia generally. This is reflected in its listing on the NHL and State register. Sub-themes include:

- Evolving philosophies to reform and punishment;
  - Race and gender;
  - Relationships – within the walls and outside them;
  - Punishment;
  - Living conditions – health, diet, sanitation, self-sufficiency and dependency;
  - Defiance and coping; and
  - Hierarchies and power.
- Some relevant research questions include:
- What evidence is there of continuity and changes in attitudes to prisoners, and in general philosophies, over time?

- Are these reflected in such things as changes in function of specific buildings (e.g., conversion of buildings from one function to another), improvements or decline in physical conditions as evidenced by the archaeology, evidence of facilities for rest and recreation, including religion?
- Does the archaeological record indicate significant differences in the ways in which female and male prisoners were treated? Is there archaeological evidence of differences in the responses of males and females to the prison system? Is there evidence of exchange between the males and females at the Prison e.g., contraband?
  - What evidence is there of interactions between the post-convict prison population and the general population (in Fremantle, in Western Australia, Australia generally)? Were relationships being formed between the Prison population and the general population (physical, personal, through trade and exchange)? Conversely, in what ways was the Prison self-sufficient e.g., through growing its own food, making its own things?
  - Is there evidence of physical and emotional relationships forming between prisoners? Between prisoners and warders? Between the male and females quarters?
  - What does the placement of towers and sterile zones, and other symbols of 'discipline', and their changes over time, tell us about attitudes to the use of lethal force at the Prison?
  - What evidence is there of conformity and defiance within the Prison over time? Is there evidence of personal agency within the Prison population? Or evidence of coping mechanisms e.g., recreational activities, alcohol consumption, and religion? What examples of expressions of individuality have survived in the archaeological record?
  - What evidence is there of violence, alcohol abuse, illegal trade, and delinquent behaviour within the prison walls?
  - What does the quality of the buildings (including their services) tell us about the budgetary priorities of the government relative to Fremantle Prison?
  - Is there evidence of adaptive responses to changing conditions e.g., overcrowding? Is there archaeological evidence of the WWII wartime prisoners? Were physical changes made to the Prison to accommodate them? Were they treated differently?
  - What evidence is there of subversion and defiance e.g., contraband, drugs, alcohol, violence?
  - How did the physical environment reflect prevailing attitudes towards the prisoners, and of the prisoners? What efforts were made to improve the appearance of the site for the benefit of prisoners e.g., through landscaping, artwork? What efforts were made by prison administrators to intimidate? How was personal privacy valued by prisoners, feared by warders, and managed generally? How were hierarchies reflected in the built form?
  - What were living and working conditions like for the warders and prison administrators? What does the archaeology say about power relationships (warder-prisoner, warder-administrators, prisoner-prisoner)? Does the archaeological evidence for the warders' cottages in the Hampton Road Reserve and residences on The Terrace shed light on social stratification in Fremantle in the colonial era and twentieth century? Is there archaeological evidence indicating power hierarchies within the prison population?
  - What does the archaeological evidence from the hospital buildings say about medical treatments and technologies at the time? Does it shed light on known and likely health outcomes?
  - What does the archaeological record tell us about changing attitudes to the use of the prison population for forced labour after the convict period? Is this reflected in the built form and the fabric used?

- In what ways did the female and male experience differ at the Prison? Was space arranged differently? Were there different attitudes to sanitation, privacy, the use of lethal force or physical punishment for discipline? Are these things reflected in the archaeological record? Is the presence of children at the Female Division reflected in the archaeology?
- Are cultural differences reflected in the archaeological record e.g., Protestant and Catholic, Indigenous, Jewish and Chinese prisoners? Are there expressions of personal identity on racial, religious or ethnic grounds? Do these things tally with the written sources of the period?

### Theme 3: Industrial archaeology

Parts of Fremantle Prison incorporate Victorian-era machinery and technologies that were employed in an isolated part of the British Empire. They are rare examples of in situ industrial features from the nineteenth century that should be conserved and recorded in detail. The following research questions are relevant:

- Is there evidence of unique or innovative technologies being used, as a response to local conditions and requirements? Were the technologies and materials that were used, sometimes modified to respond to local conditions, shortages or the challenges of isolation? What do these things tell us about the movement of ideas and knowledge in the period and in the British Empire (especially to Western Australia from elsewhere)?
- Were the parts imported or locally made? What is their provenance and what does that tell us about trajectories of trade in the Victorian era? What does it tell us about Western Australian self-sufficiency?
- How did the industrial elements within the Prison function in engineering terms? How were they manufactured and constructed?

- Is it possible to assign parts to specific designers and engineers of note i.e. the royal engineers including Jebb (surveyor general of the [English] prisons), Henderson (comptroller general of convicts), Wray (acting comptroller general), Manning (clerk of works in the royal engineers), and to the work of the sappers and miners, artisan pensioners and, not least, the prisoners?

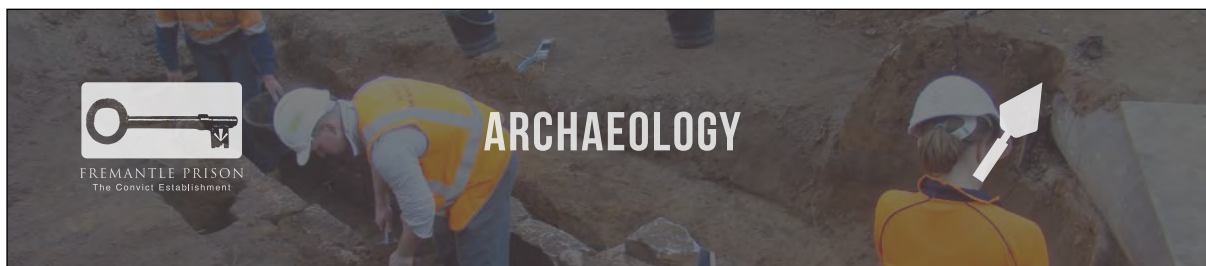
### Theme 4: The Indigenous experience

During the period of its use as a prison, Fremantle Prison accommodated large numbers of Aboriginal people. They were commonly taken far from their homes and traditional cultures and will have faced particular challenges. Some relevant research questions include:

- What physical evidence of the Aboriginal presence is there in the Prison (e.g., murals, graffiti, traditionally manufactured tools and traditional behaviours)?
- Is there archaeological material within the Hampton Road Reserve to support the anecdotal evidence that the families of Aboriginal prisoners would camp there when visiting?
- Did the living conditions of the Aboriginal prison population differ from those of the general prison population? Is there evidence of prejudicial treatment? Is it possible to reconstruct these matters using the archaeological evidence or were the Aboriginal prisoners integrated so effectively within the prison that their presence cannot be archaeologically discerned?
- What evidence is there of traditional Aboriginal culture? What evidence is there of cultural crossovers?



# APPENDIX C – OVERARCHING POLICY FOR ‘ARCHAEOLOGY’ FROM THE HMP 2019



## OBJECTIVES

Our objectives are as follows:

- to minimise disturbance of the archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison
- to retain the archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison in situ unless this is precluded by overwhelming research, safety or conservation considerations
- within the parameters of the above objectives, to maximise the research potential of the archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison
- to balance the conservation needs of the layered heritage values at Fremantle Prison, including where those values are embodied by archaeological material from different periods
- to investigate the archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison using ‘best practice’ archaeological methodologies and experienced practitioners
- to harness the potential of archaeology to engage the public’s interest in Fremantle Prison

## RISKS TO AVOID

We have identified the following risks to be avoided:

- disturbance or destruction of highly significant built form or archaeological features in order to expose archaeological features of lower significance
- inadvertent disturbance or destruction of the archaeological resource due to lack of prior research or inadequate impacts assessment
- damage to the archaeological resource because investigations were undertaken by inexperienced or inexperienced practitioners
- failure to make the data generated by archaeological investigation publicly accessible
- disturbance or destruction of Aboriginal archaeology without appropriate consultation taking place because its significance is not recognised relative to the site’s non-Aboriginal heritage values
- loss/damage due to an under-resourced collection area and lack of post-excavation analysis

## STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

The EPBC Act governs ‘actions’ that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of ‘national environmental significance’. Places on the WHL and NHL (such as Fremantle Prison) are matters of national environmental significance. An ‘action’ may include a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities. It can include ground disturbance works that might impact the archaeological resource. Before taking an action that could have a significant impact on the heritage values of Fremantle Prison, the action must be ‘referred’ to the

FREMANTLE PRISON // Overarching Policy Areas

Australian Minister for the Environment and Energy. The Minister will determine whether or not further and more formal assessment and approval is required, i.e. a ‘controlled action’.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage has prepared a document entitled ‘Section 79(2) Permit Archaeological Excavation Form’ for applications to excavate places on the State Heritage Register.

Section 79 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* makes it an offence to ‘damage or despoil’ or ‘remove any thing from’ a place on the SRHP, which can include damage or despoliation of the archaeological resource. However, an application can be made to the Heritage Council for a permit to carry out archaeological works under Section 79(2) of the Act.

The Western Australian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* governs Aboriginal ‘places’, which includes archaeological sites (Section 5). If Fremantle Prison encounters Aboriginal archaeology it must notify the WA Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage)(Section 15). It is an offence to excavate an Aboriginal archaeological site without the approval of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (Section 16). Such consent will only be given after an assessment is made of the nature and significance of the site (Section 18).

Schedule A, Clause 13B of the City of Fremantle’s *Local Planning Scheme No. 4* states that where planning approval is granted in respect of a place on the Fremantle Heritage List, the Council may impose a condition on that planning approval which requires an archaeological investigation of the place. The same condition may be imposed where the Council has reasonable evidence to indicate that the place may include ‘contents, materials or objects’ (which would include archaeological remains) that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance (see also City of Fremantle Local Planning Policy 2.7). However, the City of Fremantle *Local Planning Scheme No. 4* zones Fremantle Prison as a Regional Reserve. By Section 2.2 of *Local Planning Scheme No. 4* Council approval is not required for the commencement or carrying out of any use or development on a Regional Reserve. Approval is required from the Western Australian Planning Commission (which will include input from the Heritage Council of Western Australia).

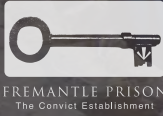
## NON-STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

A Practice Note supplementing the *Burra Charter* entitled ‘The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice’ states that the fundamental principles contained in the *Burra Charter* apply to archaeological sites.

Article 13 of the *Burra Charter* states: ‘Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.’ This will be relevant (a) where archaeological features from the convict-era underlie post-convict archaeological features of national, state or local significance, and (b) where they overlie Aboriginal archaeological remains.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage has prepared

Extent Heritage / Lovell Chen // 49



# ARCHAEOLOGY

a document entitled 'Heritage Impact Statement – A Guide'. It includes reference to the assessment of archaeological impacts.

State governments around Australia have produced guideline documents on how to assess the significance of historic archaeological sites. They usually emphasise the research potential of such places assessed having regard to (a) research potential relative to other sites, (b) research potential relative to other sources, and (c) the ability to otherwise address substantive questions about human behaviour (see: A. Bickford and S. Sullivan [1984], 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in S. Sullivan and S. Bowdler (eds), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology*, Proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory, Canberra, pp. 23–24).

## CONSTRAINTS

Works requiring ground disturbance at Fremantle Prison will require an assessment of potential archaeological impacts. In some cases, this may require re-location of proposed ground disturbance works.

## OPPORTUNITIES

Where archaeological investigation is necessary at Fremantle Prison this may present an opportunity to involve the community in a program of 'public archaeology' – a form of interpretation.

The archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison comprises a valuable teaching and learning resource. Fremantle Prison may pursue opportunities to collaborate with students and teachers of archaeology from tertiary education institutions.

Archaeological investigation can augment the collection of movable heritage currently curated by Fremantle Prison.

## OVERARCHING POLICY FRAMEWORK

### POLICY 8

The known and potential archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison will be managed according to its significance. Usually this will comprise its 'scientific significance' (i.e. its ability to address substantive research questions). However, the archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison may also embody other heritage values (e.g. social significance).

### POLICY 9

Archaeological excavation at Fremantle Prison will be underpinned by substantive research questions expressed in an Archaeological Research Design prepared by an experienced historical archaeologist prior to works commencing.

### POLICY 10

Significant archaeological features will not be damaged or disturbed unless this is necessary for overwhelming research, safety or conservation reasons. Fremantle Prison will seek to retain significant archaeology in situ.

### POLICY 11

Where the investigation of archaeological features from an earlier period would require the disturbance or destruction of archaeological material from a later period, the decision to proceed will be based on an assessment of the significance of each cultural layer. In some circumstances, the significance of archaeological material from later periods will be higher than that from earlier periods.

### POLICY 12

Fremantle Prison will seek to involve the public in programs of archaeological investigation where this can be achieved without compromising the archaeological resource.

### POLICY 13

Only historical archaeologists with a demonstrated high level of knowledge and experience will be engaged to investigate Fremantle Prison's archaeological resource (either as part of impact assessment processes or through field work). These archaeologists will also have sufficient training to identify Aboriginal archaeological deposits and artefacts.

### POLICY 14

The data generated by archaeological investigation at Fremantle Prison will be made publicly accessible, ideally through publication in a peer-reviewed academic journal but at least as a quality synthesis of the results as requested.

### POLICY 15

Once artefacts recovered through archaeological excavation have been documented and analysed such that their research potential has been met, they should from that time be managed according to the 'Moveable Heritage Overarching Policy' contained in this HMP.



# ARCHAEOLOGY

## PROPOSED ACTIONS

### ACTION 7

Prepare an updated Archaeological Management Plan.

### ACTION 8

Engage an experienced archaeologist to review for quality and digitise the results of previous archaeological investigations at Fremantle Prison, and make them publicly accessible.

### ACTION 9

Maintain and enhance existing links with students and teachers of archaeology at tertiary education institutions involving them in research projects where appropriate.

### ACTION 10

Should large-scale ground disturbance works be proposed within the Parade Ground (or elsewhere at Fremantle Prison) consider involving members of the public in any archaeological excavations as part of a 'public archaeology' program.

### ACTION 11

Engage an experienced archaeologist to assess the significance of those artefacts in the Fremantle Prison Collection that were recovered through archaeological excavation. This should be done having regard to their research potential, in addition to other dimensions of heritage significance. Consider disposing of those artefacts that have little or no research potential or which do not otherwise embody significant heritage values.

### ACTION 12

Include a consideration of the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource at Fremantle Prison in the consultation underpinning the Fremantle Prison Reconciliation Action Plan.

## APPENDIX D – SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

This Appendix summarises previous archaeological work at Fremantle Prison, including archaeological surveys, excavations, monitoring under watching briefs, geophysical survey, and predictive modelling. As the place was in use as a working prison until 1991, the majority of past archaeological work within the Prison has been undertaken since the Prison was decommissioned.

Initial archaeological work within the Prison proceeded in 1989 under a programme of archaeological investigation, known as the Fremantle Prison Project commissioned by the Building Management Authority on behalf of the Western Australian Government. This work was both proactive (in establishing appropriate site management tools and research themes) and reactive (driven by requirements to manage proposed developments and required conservation works). Over the years, the development of a series of Master Plans, Conservation Plans and Management Plans for the site has influenced the aims of archaeological inquiry and research agendas.

According to the relevant zone, maps showing the location of the works described below are included in the body of the Archaeological Management Plan.

### **Mcllroy 1989 – Hampton Road Reserve and Henderson Street**

Building Management Authority of Western Australia, Fremantle Prison Project. 1989. Fremantle Prison Archaeology, *Historical Archaeological assessment of Hampton Road Reserve and the rear of Henderson Street Cottages*. Report prepared by J. Mcllroy. Building Management Authority of Western Australia.

As part of the Fremantle Prison Project, Mcllroy conducted archaeological excavations at four Warder's cottages within the Hampton Road Reserve (Reserve 28226)

and behind the cottages on Henderson Street (within Reserve 35456). Six test pits were excavated within the Hampton Road Reserve, particularly the Chief Warder's quarters, to determine the presence of remnant or concealed elements from the cottages. In addition, eight test pits were excavated in laneways and gardens behind the Henderson Street Warder's cottages to investigate locations where communal closets, laundries/ wash houses and an open-drain had existed.

The demolition of the Warder's cottages on the Hampton Road Reserve was found to have been thorough, with the former site of Warder Townsend's cottage (later Warder Lambert's cottage) razed to bedrock with limited elements of footings remaining. Nevertheless, the footings were observed to have been formed with cut and worked bedrock. Evidence indicated that the internal walls may have been brick-lined. One veranda post was located in situ outside the northwest corner of this cottage.

Mcllroy constructed a sequence of wall paints in parts of the quarters from the recovery of painted mortar fragments. A brick-paved footpath leading to the southeast corner of the cottages was uncovered as well as a deposit of crushed limestone over the site of Warder Townsend's quarters.

Following test pitting, Mcllroy established zones of archaeological significance over the excavated areas. The Warder's cottages on Hampton Road were considered of medium archaeological significance and identified as a Zone B area.

The rear gardens and archaeological remains in the laneway behind Nos 7 to 17 Henderson Street were also considered to be of medium archaeological significance and identified as Zone B areas. The laneway behind the Henderson Street cottages was primarily found to contain sewerage pipes and was assessed to be of minimal archaeological significance and identified as a Zone C area.

### **Mcllroy 1990 - Parry Street Carpark and Knutsford Street Ramp**

Building Management Authority of Western Australia. 1990. *Outside the Walls, Historical Archaeological Assessment of Parry Street Carpark*. Report prepared by J. Mcllroy. Building Management Authority of Western Australia

Continuing his work under the Fremantle Prison Project, Mcllroy conducted test excavations in the Parry Street Carpark and Knutsford Street Ramp areas in 1990. Knutsford Street Ramp is visible in two watercolours, dated to 1859 and 1864 (Kerr 1998). It is a surviving element of Fremantle Prison's early convict period.

Two trenches were excavated along the western margin of the Knutsford Street Ramp, and one trench was excavated on the embankment to the west of the Knutsford Street Ramp. These excavations encountered a layer of crushed limestone, thought to be the original surface of the ramp, approximately 0.5 to 1 metre below the existing ground surface.

A large drainpipe (6ft x 3ft) is drawn onto early maps in the vicinity of the test trenches. However, Mcllroy was unable to locate the pipe. Test excavation on the sloping embankment west of the ramp was found to contain refuse deposits that may be associated with early use of the former Police Stables and Cess Pit areas.

### **Bavin 1990 - Southern Knoll, Female Division and Parade Ground**

Building Management Authority of Western Australia. 1990a. *Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use: Archaeological Zoning Plan of the Prison Compound*. Report prepared by L. Bavin for the Centre for Prehistory, University of Western Australia.

Building Management Authority of Western Australia. 1990b. *Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use: Archaeological Excavations in the Prison Ground*. Report prepared by L. Bavin for Centre for Prehistory, University of Western Australia.

Together with the development of an Archaeological Zoning Plan (Bavin 1990a), Bavin conducted a series of archaeological test excavations in various areas of the Prison (1990b). These excavations sought to establish the presence and extent of features identified through documentary research.

Four of the 17 areas that were classified as being either zone A (high priority) areas or Zone B (medium priority) areas were selected for archaeological excavation and analysis:

- the Southern Knoll;
- the Female Division Yards;
- the Eastern Lawn (Parade Ground); and
- the Front of South Main Cell Block (Parade Ground).

A total of 16 test trenches (ranging in size between 1 m<sup>2</sup>, 0.5 x 2 m and 1 x 4 m) were excavated over a relatively short period consisting of eight on the Southern Knoll, three in the Female Division Yards, four on the Eastern Lawn, and one in front of South Main Cell Block.

Excavations identified two substantial structures: Cisterns (c.1857) on the Southern Knoll and a Bath House and Flush Well (c.1856) on the Eastern Lawn. A secondary metalled road in front of the South Main Cell Block thought to overlie the original metalled road was encountered. Potential remains of the former Incinerator were also exposed. Several walls recorded in historic plans of the Southern Yard of the Female Division were not located, leading Bavin to suggest that the walls may have been planned but never constructed. Bavin was also not able to identify any remains that could specifically be associated with the Wooden Division.

Bavin suggested that information resulting from her excavations could be used to address a number of the research questions that were proposed with her Zoning Plan, in particular, those that relate to:

- Institutional self-sufficiency in terms of imports and prison products;
- Diet and health; and
- Structural developments and occupational phases associated with particular buildings.

The trenches excavated by Bavin were not extensive and had limited success in identifying archaeological features. However, they did lead to a more comprehensive archaeological investigation of the Prison through the Fremantle Prison Project.

### **Bindon and Raynal - 1993 Excavations in Fremantle Jail**

Building Management Authority of Western Australia. 1993. *Excavations in Fremantle Jail*. Report prepared by P. Bindon and J.P. Raynal. Anthropology Department, University of Western Australia.

In 1993 archaeologists Peter Bindon and Jean-Paul Raynal were commissioned to undertake a watching brief of excavations of historical fill deposits in various areas at the Fremantle Prison. The deposits were removed through vacuum excavation. The reports on the results did not include analysis of the artefacts recovered, and the precise locations of the trenches is often unclear.

The following locations were investigated:

- Area 'A' - 'Cellar Area' Four Division Main Cell Block – It is not clear from the reports but the first area examined appears to have been in the Commissariat. Within different locations, the excavations exposed possible burnt building remains, fill containing building rubble, a heavily used and compacted crushed limestone trackway or access ramp into the lower rooms, and deposits indicating bioturbation by termites.

- Earthing Trench – Excavations exposed a thick, iron lightning rod attached to the north wall of the cell block, adjacent the southern side of the cistern. Scrap iron, axe heads, and blacksmiths' tools were used, as well as salt to enhance the conductivity of the rod.
- Doorway in the lowest level of northern end of Main Cell Block – This area of investigation appears to have been in The Commissariat. It is described in the report as follows:

This sunken area ultimately joins location 'A' on the northern end of the building and is clearly shown on old plans. Before excavation, the reinforced concrete flooring above the fill was chiselled away so that sediment removal could take place without fear of collapse from above.

The excavations exposed, under a layer of concrete, poorly compacted, grey, silty sands containing numerous cultural objects including broken roof slates, hand-forged roofing nails, green alcohol bottle glass, other broken bottle glass, and burnt shell believed to be the product of lime mortar production.

A location where stone had been quarried was exposed at approximately three metres depth, still bearing chisel marks. The investigations also identified the location of the former entrance ramp and several early brick-lined stormwater drains.

- Tunnels - Bindon and Raynal's report describes the tunnels in detail, in particular their construction and aspects of their likely former use. Two distinct strata characterised the deposits: fine grey sandy-silt overlying calcified limestone. Artefacts observed within the excavated deposits, and in wall cavities, included intact glass bottles, glass fragments, clay pipes, sheep bone, metal chain links, and broken brick. In the tunnels, a series of ad-hoc 'risers' were noted, often containing artefact concentrations at the bottom of each one.

## **Nayton 1998 – Fremantle Prison Cell Reconstruction Project**

Department of Contract and Management Services. 1998. *Report of archaeological investigations associated with the Fremantle prison cell reconstruction project*. Report prepared by G. Nayton for the Department of Contract and Management Services and the Fremantle Prison Trust.

Commissioned in response to the Fremantle Prison Cell Reconstruction Project, Nayton conducted an archaeological investigation of various cells in Division 3. This project aimed to reconstruct the cell as authentically as possible. Archaeologists monitored the physical interventions necessary. The investigation, which fell into three parts, involved monitoring removal of accretions in cells A20 and A21, investigating fixtures and fittings in cells D38 and B37, and excavating underfloor deposits in cell A20.

These investigations provided insight into the original construction of the cell, modification over time, layout until c.1910 and its usage by prisoners from the nineteenth century. The archaeological evidence of the transformation of cells over time suggests variation rather than standardisation, probably highlighting the Prison's economic reality in an isolated colony. In addition, artefacts cached by prisoners were recovered.

## **Burke 1998 – Analysis of the 'Public' and 'Private' Areas Within Fremantle Prison Using Spatially Distinct Artefact Assemblages (BA Hons)**

Burke, S. 1998 Analysis of the 'Public' and 'Private' Areas Within Fremantle Prison Using Spatially Distinct Artefact Assemblages. Unpublished BA (Hons) thesis, Centre for Archaeology, University of Western Australia, Crawley.

To understand Prisoner activity within 'public' and 'private' domains, Burke analysed two spatially distinct artefact assemblages recovered from outside prison spaces by Bavin (1994) and within cell A20 by Nayton (1998). Burke found that in public spaces prisoners tended to be bound by institutional rules. In contrast, prisoners had greater personal freedoms in private spaces, engaging in behaviours that were not typically permitted. Burke also noted differing interpretations about prisoner life at Fremantle Prison:

- Bavin – artefacts within the Prison were designed for 'purpose or utility rather than the stimulation or the display of fashion, personal symbols, or preference', and
- Nayton – variation rather than standardisation among the assemblage is an indication that a degree of personal freedom was condoned or unavoidable.

Burke recommends that further excavations around the Prison within areas varying in their degree of surveillance should be conducted and compared.

## **Gibbs and Edwards 1998 – Report on Archaeological Investigations: Terrace House and Gardens Project Fremantle Prison**

M Gibbs and K Edwards 1998 *Report on Archaeological Investigations: Terrace House and Gardens Project Fremantle Prison*. Report prepared for Considine and Griffiths Architects.

In 1998, an archaeological investigation of former ground surfaces and features along the western side of Fremantle Prison was commissioned by Considine and Griffiths Architects. The main objectives of the project were to examine evidence of former verandah structures and the original ground levels of adjacent gardens.

### **Coley et al. 2004 – Watercraft in the Old Fremantle Prison Tunnels, Maritime Heritage Site Inspection Report**

WA Maritime Museum, Department of Maritime Archaeology. 2004. *Watercraft in the Old Fremantle Prison Tunnels, Maritime Heritage Site Inspection Report*. Report prepared by B. Coley, M. McCarthy, and V. Richards.

Prior to opening the tunnels for visitors in 2004, an inspection was carried out in the tunnels by Prison and WA Maritime Museum personnel to determine the nature of various 'Watercraft' reported to exist by prison staff. During the inspection, four craft were identified, one identified as being related to fuel spill clean-up in the 1990s, two described as early twentieth century iron 'coracles', and one wood and iron craft originating from the late convict period. A number of structural and artefactual remains were also identified as significant, visible due to the unusually low water level in the tunnels at the time. It was decided that Alistair Paterson and students from the UWA would be involved in conducting terrestrial archaeological investigations in unsubmerged areas of the tunnels in the lead up to the public opening of the tunnels.

### **Eureka 2005 – Report and Catalogue of Artefacts from Fremantle Prison Tunnels**

Department of Housing and Works. 2005. *Report and Catalogue of Artefacts, Fremantle Prison tunnels, Fremantle, WA*. Report prepared by S. Bolton for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

This report details the classification and cataloguing of artefacts collected from in and around the tunnels that had been stored but never before catalogued. The artefacts catalogued were retrieved during Bavin's 1990 excavations, a 1993 excavation by unknown persons, a visiting school group in 2001, and during 2004 preparation works for the opening of the tunnels for heritage tourism. Eureka archaeologist Bolton compiled the catalogue in late 2004 and the subsequent report followed in 2005. The catalogue is an extrapolation of raw data relating to each artefact's associated attributes, including findspot, age, and object form. In addition, the artefact's function and sub-function based on material and characteristics are listed, informing primary and secondary object use. The catalogue consists of 287 artefacts most of which are metal (158) or glass (66) and range in date from 1820 to time of collection (2004). The category of 'Hardware' dominates the catalogue (150) followed by 'Food' (43), but other notable categories include 'Personal', 'Alcohol', 'Recreation', 'Pharmaceutical' and 'Household' artefacts.

The artefacts catalogued were noted by Bolton to have research significance for broader Prison material culture studies in the future. Several artefacts also had research and museum display potential, in particular, a range of nineteenth century axe heads marked with the broad arrow, inscribed whole glass medicine and alcohol bottles, an inscribed bone toothbrush, a lead teardrop shaped plumb bob, and metal buckets modified for a secondary function, perhaps to shower. These artefacts were further analysed by Alistair Paterson.



### **Eureka 2005 – Comments on the Artefacts for display at the Fremantle Prison Tunnels**

Fremantle Prison, Department of Housing and Works. 2005. *Comments on the artefacts for display at the Fremantle Prison tunnels, Fremantle, WA*. Report prepared A. Patterson for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Following Bolton's functional analysis of the Prison Tunnels artefacts, Alistair Paterson of Eureka further analysed specific artefacts, including those assessed as having museum potential. Paterson described the attributes used for determining manufacture, sub-function, and date of artefacts (such as bottles and clay pipes) and provided his opinion on the function of a range of previously unidentified metal artefacts: 'handles for flue vent', 'weapons or an auger', and 'pry bars' (in consultation with other archaeologists Wayne Johnson, Martin Carney, and Paul Rheinberger).

### **Eureka 2005 – Area between the Carpenter's Workshop and the Engine House**

Palassis Architects and Fremantle Prison. 2005. *Report on the results of archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance, Fremantle Prison, Fremantle, Western Australia*. Report prepared by S. Bolton for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

In 2005, Eureka monitored the removal of soil built up during heavy rains between the Carpenter's Workshop and the Engine House, resulting in moisture seepage through the walls around the entrance to the Prison tunnels. Subsequently, the soil was determined to contain subsurface archaeological material related to nineteenth century Prison operations.

The soil was removed to a depth of approximately one metre below the original surface. The remains of a concrete floor and brick base of a dividing wall and wooden thresholds were identified in the western portion. In addition, evidence of a small lean-to building against the wall (suggested to be a machinery shed such as a pump house or boiler) was noted. Immediately beneath the concrete flooring was a layer of sand containing machine-pressed brick and limestone rubble.

The soil at the eastern end was dark and humic, indicating organic material such as wood. Lenses of charcoal and pieces of metal slag were also present. No features relating to the construction of surrounding buildings were encountered. The excavated archaeological material dated from mid to late twentieth century. Eureka considered the excavated material to be of low archaeological significance. However, the excavations did not reach culturally sterile or basal layers and unexcavated lower levels were still considered to have the potential to contain evidence relating to the construction of the Carpenter's Workshop and Engine House walls as well as the construction and use of the wells and tunnels nearby.

### **Eureka 2009 – Visitors' Centre**

Philip Griffiths Architects and Department of Housing and Works. 2009. *Fremantle Prison Visitors Centre Café Development Archaeological Test Excavations*. Prepared by K. Flemming, S. Winter, K. Morse and S. Burke for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Archaeological investigations were conducted within the Visitor's Centre area in 2008, following the discovery of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century brick floor and associated infrastructure during construction works for the Visitor's Centre Café development.

Through the review of a series of historical plans, Eureka established that the area was enclosed in the 1890s and until the 1970s was described as a yard or garden, likely associated with the gatekeeper or Superintendent's quarters. By 1900 a series of tubs had been situated along the northern wall and by 1921 the yard included rainwater tanks, concrete troughs, a 'copper', possible veranda and a small room in the northwest corner, used as a store. A fence, water closet, laundry and veranda were installed along the western wall around 1930 and tubs were also installed along this wall by 1935.

Plans from the 1950s indicate that the quarters area then consisted of rough brick and concrete paving with the copper, troughs and water closet still present. Other developments by that time included a wood shed in the northeast corner, a veranda along the north wall and a roofed section in the southwest corner. The Store was in use by 1973 and the Superintendent and gatekeeper quarters were being used as offices. The small room in the northwest corner of the courtyard was part of a firing range area during the 1980s and the former courtyard was in use as office space by 1990.

In 2009, a total of five test pits were excavated to an approximate depth of 60 cm (depth of trenching). Three sample squares were situated within the Former Courtyard and two sample squares, subsequently connected to form a single trench, were situated within the Store. The purpose of the excavations was to determine whether significant archaeological deposits or features were present in these areas. As the test pits were only excavated to the depth of the proposed service trench and not to basal levels, some features were not fully investigated. Excavations revealed differing stratigraphic sequences in the kitchen and store room areas.

### **The Courtyard/Kitchen/Garden**

Test pits in the eastern end of the courtyard encountered a dark organic unit with remnant timbers from either a degraded wooden floor or deposition through floor boards of the former veranda and woodshed. A slate-lined drain, rectangular brick soak and brick paving encountered adjacent to the west wall were found to be directly associated with a brick-lined spoon drain running along the southern edge of the brick paved area. A paved area with wooden/organic remains from the c.1950 veranda were encountered south of the spoon drain against the southern wall.

A limestone floor with evidence of lime wash was uncovered in the southeast corner. Eureka noted that the practice of lime washing floors was characteristic of late nineteenth century to early twentieth century use, to sterilise surfaces, and suggested that the area may have been used for butchering. The southern wall was subsequently removed to fit a doorway and the evidence of lime wash against the southern face beneath the current floor was destroyed, however, test pitting established that the limestone floor is likely to extend the entire length of the southern wall.

Two small pits that appeared to have been cut into the limestone were identified with a small hollow metal pipe protruding from the centre of the southern-most pit. Eureka suggested that this feature was related to a water pipe shown to lead through the courtyard on a plan dated 1899.

### **The Former Store**

A trench was placed between the two test pits. It exposed a reasonably uniform stratigraphy at the southern end of the Store Room. The oldest layer, consisting of redeposited limestone sand, was found to contain a small number of artefacts including ceramic, glass and nails, which may provide a date for this deposit. A layer of quite fragile, degraded wood containing numerous nails encountered above the limestone was thought to be the remains of flooring. Two layers of redeposited building material and rubble were encountered above the flooring remnants. A relatively uniform layer of modern builder's sand was present at the top of the excavated profile.

Two intrusions were identified within the trench – one pit near to the west wall of the store room found to contain modern artefacts and a second pit that extended outwards from the north side of the trench that was found to contain a large number of used bullets. The bullets were presumed to be associated with use of the area as a firing range.

The excavation to investigate the wall and its foundations indicated that a doorway had been cut through the existing wall and the original wall and its foundations were still in situ. A section of the wall and foundations were demolished following recording to enable access for a proposed service trench.

### **Eureka 2009 – No. 12 The Terrace**

Philip Griffiths Architects and Department of Housing and Works. 2009. *Archaeological Assessment of Timber Feature, Fremantle Prison No. 12 The Terrace*. Report prepared by K. Flemming and S. Burke for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

In 2009 Eureka was asked to inspect a timber feature that had been exposed during excavation of a drainage trench along the western wall of No. 12 The Terrace. The timber was suspected to be part of the former veranda (c.1900) that had been previously identified by Bavin (1990).

The extremely fragile timber that lined the bottom of the trench was determined to be a 'sacrificial' plank and not part of the veranda structure. This feature was removed. The timber sections exposed in the western face of the trench were determined to be in situ joists of the former timber veranda that had once extended outwards from the main building and were now covered by the existing concrete veranda. The joists were left in situ and Eureka recommended that they be reassessed if any further development or removal of the concrete veranda occurs.

A brief site survey also located a further eight timber joists underlying the northern portion of the veranda and miscellaneous building rubble, including limestone rubble and bricks, some with features indicating they were made c.1900. The archaeological evidence led Eureka to suggest that other buildings along the front of the Prison have potential to contain subsurface archaeological features.

### **Eureka 2009 – Parade Ground**

Palassis Architects and Department of Housing and Works. 2009. *Fremantle Prison Parade Ground Archaeological Test Excavation Results (Stage 3)*. Report prepared by S. Burke, A. Patterson and K. Flemming for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Eureka conducted archaeological research and excavations within the Parade Ground in 2008 following development proposals under a master plan to develop parts of the Parade Ground to improve the functionality of space while enhancing and conserving the historical integrity of the place. The archaeological assessment aimed to determine the absence or presence and depth of these features for future planning and development considerations.

Following desktop research and construction of a GIS predictive model, a series of four targeted trench locations were selected for investigation based on proposed development locations. The four trenches were situated within:

- the northern and southern extents of the Wooden Division (c.1856);
- the Well in front of the South Main Cell Block (c.1852); and
- the Metalled Road (c.1862).

### **The Wooden Division**

Documentary evidence indicated that the Wooden Division, which functioned as the site hospital until the Hospital was constructed in 1859, was a temporary structure that had been placed 'on plates' for easy removal and that limited physical evidence would remain.

Eureka's excavations involved a targeted search in locating evidence of the Wooden Division after Bavin was unable to locate any evidence during her excavations in 1990. Two excavation trenches, measuring 1 x 4 metres and 1 x 5 metres, were positioned in an attempt to locate the northern and southern extent of this structure.

Excavated layers in the northern section were found to contain refuse deposits (0.15 to 1.7 metres in depth) with a varied range of artefactual material, including slate pencils, glass, ceramic, metal buttons, bone, a tooth, leather and glass light bulbs. No evidence was found relating to the use and construction of the Wooden Division, and Eureka considered that any remaining evidence for the Wooden Division, if any, is most likely to occur within the southern extent of the Terrace (from a depth of 10 – 40 cm). The southern extent may also have the potential for in situ archaeological material relating to when the Wooden Division was occupied.

The northern extent of the trench revealed several layers of early twentieth century artefactual deposits, identified as successive episodes of rubbish dumping off the edge of the Terrace (between a depth 15 – 170 cm). The southern extent of the trench was much shallower than the northern extent and revealed a silty grey deposit, c.1950's, and a layer of mixed crushed limestone, at a depth 15 - 35 cm below the surface.

### **The Deep Well**

Documentary research and process of elimination had indicated that the Well in the Parade Ground development area was the original Deep Well c.1852 (40 ft deep). Unfortunately, remote sensing had located an underground electrical cable at the preferred target location and so a second location was selected.

Excavation of a 2 x 5 metre trench encountered deposits down to bedrock at a depth of 0.66 metres. A range of artefacts were recovered, primarily structural material, timber, modern wiring, bone, slate, and nails. The artefactual material is mostly recent, with some older artefacts thought to have been in layers that were redeposited through twentieth century construction and demolition activity.

The Deep Well was not located during excavations; however, a crushed limestone layer was encountered at a depth of 0.41 metres in the far northern end of the trench and identified as a possible path or other hardened surface. Eureka advised that if any construction was to occur in the area, it should not go below a depth of more than 40 cm below the existing surface. Ground disturbance below this depth could potentially impact archaeological remains (i.e. the Well).

### **Metalled Road**

The final trench, measuring 2 x 6 metres in size, was positioned partially over the current bitumen road and partially over the adjacent grassed area to attempt to locate the alignment of the original limestone metalled road.

Excavation revealed a compact layer of crushed limestone, approximately 20 to 30cm thick, identified as the original road surface. This limestone surface is approximately 10 to 12 cm below the modern bitumen surface and appeared to follow the path of the current road.

Between the limestone deposit and bitumen surface were layers of redeposited soils containing a variety of artefactual materials, including ceramic, glass, bone, boot heels, slate fragments, nails, bottle glass, and light bulb fragments.

Situated adjacent to the crushed limestone layer was a nineteenth century refuse pit. The refuse pit contained large amounts of animal bone (primarily cattle) and a range of artefacts, including ceramic, glass bottles, charcoal and clothing parts such as metal heels, buckles and eyelets.

## **Eureka 2010 – The Commissariat**

Philip Griffiths Architects and Building and Management Works. 2010. *Archaeological Assessment of the Sub-Floor Potential, Commissariat Building, Fremantle Prison, Western Australia*. Report prepared by Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Proposed floorboard repairs in The Commissariat prompted the commission of Eureka Archaeological Consulting to assess the potential impact and archaeological significance of the underfloor deposits.

Subsequently, excavation of two key-hole slots within the Steward's and Clerk's offices utilising existing floorboard damage informed the assessment. As a result, Eureka determined that the proposed works would have no significant impact on the archaeological integrity of any subfloor deposits in these areas.

### **Steward's Office**

Two broken floorboards in the southern end of the room exposed the underfloor space enabling the excavation of a 1.55 m x 0.40 m test pit. The excavated deposits comprised 120 mm grey, sandy silt, broken floorboard pieces, modern structural implements, and rubbish (e.g., brick, linoleum, Styrofoam balls, plastic conduit, electrical wire, and asbestos screws, nails, an aluminium safety razor and other ferrous metals).

Some possibly nineteenth century nails were also recovered, believed to have derived from the broken floorboards. The entire deposit was interpreted as predominantly consisting of a modern rubbish layer, accumulated post floorboard breakage. The underlying layer comprised degraded limestone and was interpreted as a levelling layer deposited over bedrock.

### **Clerk's Office**

A section of three broken floorboards measuring 0.65 m x 0.50 m against the southern wall of the Clerk's Office exposed a small section of the underfloor deposits and allowed for test excavation. The deposits in this location did not contain the same grey silt layer as encountered in the Steward's Office, instead only containing the degraded limestone layer, meaning that excavation was less extensive. Consequently, archaeological finds recovered from this excavation comprised even fewer and less significant than those recovered from the Steward's Office.

## **Eureka 2010 – Prison Stables**

Philip Griffiths Architects and Building Management and Works. 2010. *Fremantle Prison, Western Australia, Archaeological Test Excavations of the Stables Building (Stage 2)*. Report prepared by S. Winter, J. Stedman and K. Morse for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Archaeological assessment within the Prison Stables building was undertaken in 2009 prior to the commencement of maintenance and restoration works. The soil had been deposited against the southern limestone wall of the building to a height of 2 metres during levelling for the carpark, which was causing degradation of the wall through seepage. A trench was sunk along the wall to remove the soil and enable inspection of remnant timber joists and a number of significant historic artefacts were recovered (including pre-1920 bottles and a hollow, cast iron ball initially thought to be from a convict ball and chain).

Eureka was then engaged to investigate the nature of the deposit and attempt to determine how nineteenth century artefacts were found within soil deposited mid to late twentieth century. The investigations also sought to recover any other nineteenth century artefacts present within the deposit and determine the function of the timber joists attached to the wall.

A single trench measuring 3 metres in length and 1 metre in width was excavated along the southern wall, to a depth of 60 cm at the western end (halted due to time and safety restrictions) and a depth that was level with the existing floor of the Stables at the eastern end.

The Stables excavation established that a levelling deposit containing a mix of artefacts dating from the 1830s to the 1950s and potentially originating from outside the Prison, was placed to the south of the Stables building between the 1950s to 1970s during construction of a car park. A trellis-type structure supporting a grapevine was situated along the outside of the southern wall prior to this, which may be associated with a low brick wall structure that was also encountered. The brick structure was not fully investigated, and further excavation would be required to expose its full extent to confirm its function.

The brick feature overlies a layer of crushed limestone, thought to be a levelling layer from the original construction of the Stables (c.1870), the only convict era feature located during the investigation.

Excavation of a small trench measuring 70 x 30 cm placed across the threshold of the existing western doorway established that the west doorway of the Stables is an original feature of the building dating back to its construction in the 1850s.

### **Eureka 2011 – Knutsford Street Ramp**

Philip Griffiths Architects. 20011.  
*Archaeological Background Management Advice – Knutsford St Ramp Fremantle Prison.* Advice prepared by Sarah Burke for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

While monitoring under a Watching Brief in 2011, Eureka established the presence of sections of the original ramp surface, overlaying a layer of compact, yellowish-white sand with limestone inclusions. Subsequent test excavation revealed the full extent of the original surface of the path across a

mid-section and identified that the surface is approximately 200 – 250 mm in average thickness. The surface was found to be a flat, compact, well-drained surface consisting of medium sized limestone cobbles with well-defined eastern and western margins.

The depth of the limestone surface ranged between 200 to 260 mm below current ground level, with the eastern edge 30 to 40mm deeper than elsewhere. This depth was substantially shallower than the depth of the limestone surface encountered by McIlroy.

### **Eureka 2011 – No. 8 The Terrace**

Philip Griffiths Architects. 2011.  
*Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavations for Soakwell Construction Between Buildings 8 and 10 The Terrace, Fremantle Prison.* Advice prepared by Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Eureka completed an archaeological watching brief and rescue excavations within two machine-excavated trenches situated immediately to the south of the building front at No. 8 the Terrace. Excavations commenced following the discovery of green glass bottle and roof slating fragments and a historic surface cut by postholes.

Working under time constraints, archaeologists were only able to investigate an area within one of the trenches. This work revealed several archaeological features, including four postholes for wooden upright elements, a small pit, and a shallow trench. Eureka was not able to determine the nature of the structure associated with the post holes and advised that they were not able to locate any record of a building at this location; however, further review of the documentary record or excavation may resolve the issue. The historic surface was situated beneath a mid-twentieth century carpark and it was suggested that this surface may date to early periods of prison occupation and potentially to the period of original Prison construction.

## **Eureka 2011 – No. 14 The Terrace, Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Results**

Philip Griffiths Architects. 2011. *Fremantle Prison, Number 14, The Terrace, Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Results*. Advice prepared by Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

In 2011, Eureka completed an archaeological watching brief and the rescue excavation of a refuse privy at No. 14 The Terrace, constructed as the Deputy Superintendents living quarters (1855). The privy was excavated and recorded using single context methodology which included the analysis and dating of diagnostic structural elements during the process. Deeper deposits within the privy contained mid to late nineteenth century cultural deposits including sets of domestic ceramicware, toys and clothing. These artefacts were later analysed in depth by Alice Haast of UWA for her Master of Professional Archaeology, in assessing the economic impact of penal transportation to WA.

## **UWA 2013 – Parade Ground**

Haast, A, K. Robertson, P. Hunter, and V. Boyadjian. 2013. *Fremantle Prison Parade Ground Excavation Report*. Unpublished report prepared for MA Professional Archaeology, Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia, Crawley.

Archaeological investigations by students from UWA's Master of Professional Archaeology Program in 2013 were undertaken with the primary aim of following up on Eureka's (2009) search for the Deep Well (c.1852). Following careful mapping, a 3 x 1m trench was placed approximately 1m east of the Eureka's 2008 excavation trench.

Excavation occurred through four spits, encountering an increasingly dense, heavily mixed artefactual assemblage including plastic cutlery, coins dated to post prison closure, and glass, metal, and bone fragments. The excavation also identified a relatively recent cut made during the installation of modern plumbing and two

historical features thought to be occupational refuse pits. One of the refuse pits was semi-circular in shape and considered likely to be the top limestone capping of the Deep Well.

Due to time constraints, neither feature was fully excavated, and further archaeological investigation is necessary to confirm that the Well has been located and that the two features are associated with the historical placement of refuse at the well location.

## **Eureka 2013 – Refractory Yard**

Palassis Architects. 2013. *Fremantle Prison, Refractory Block Exploratory Excavation – Investigation of Paint on Yard Wall*. Advice prepared by A. Gow for Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA.

Eureka archaeological excavation in the yard of the Refractory Block attempted to establish the date of pink/red render visible on the walls of the Refractory Block yard. A trench measuring 1.40 x 0.65 metres was excavated parallel to an existing section of the render on the south yard wall, to locate the lower limit of the render on the wall.

The excavation passed through different strata, including painted bitumen, a concreted yard surface, degraded limestone, sand levelling layers and backfill deposits. The lower limit of the render was located approximately 200 mm below current ground level. After considering the location of the lower limit in relation to a rich excavated assemblage within backfill deposits, Eureka determined that the render was applied towards the end of the nineteenth century and was not likely to have been applied at the time that the Prison was constructed.

## **UWA 2013 – Women's Division**

Haast, A. and K. Robertson 2013 *Report on Archaeological Survey of the Fremantle Prison Women's Prison, conducted September 2013*. Unpublished report prepared for the University of Western Australia.

Archaeology students from the University of Western Australia (UWA) conducted a survey of various cells within the Women's Division in 2013. The survey was undertaken as part of an assessment of the condition of the Prison's ceilings, floors and underfloor deposits within cavities in order to identify areas of archaeological potential. The work was undertaken as a training exercise under the UWA Undergraduate Field School Programme and followed up on Mein's study (2012) which sought to identify cells in the Main Cell Block of the Prison with the highest potential for in-floor deposits to contain archaeological materials.

The quantity of graffiti within surveyed cells was also assessed on a four-point scale as Mein had previously found that the presence of graffiti in a cell correlated with reduced archaeological potential.

Of the 52 cells surveyed, 29 were found to contain graffiti and five cells, all located within the original c.1850 division of the Women's Prison, were recorded as having high to very high levels of graffiti. These results broadly correlated with under floor assessments of archaeological potential – cells in the original division were found to contain original floorboards that were both exposed and consisted of mostly intact original surfaces, indicating higher archaeological potential of significant deposits. Other surveyed spaces contained a combination of carpet and concrete flooring, resulting in lower potentials for archaeological deposits.

The majority of surveyed spaces were also found to have altered ceiling cavities, resulting from the addition and removal of services, including ceiling fans, lights, and vents. These changes were suspected to have impacted the integrity of floor cavities in the rooms above them and as such were likely to have reduced the potential and significance of deposits within first floor rooms.

However, the correlations that Mein identified between archaeological potential and these other factors have been more recently been brought into question.

The investigation of underfloor deposits within parts of the Main Cell Block in 2019 demonstrated that there is generally high potential for underfloor deposits in cells displaying ranges of floor and ceiling interventions.

### **Fremantle Prison and WA Museum 2014 – Coracles Extraction**

In 2014, the two watercraft previously interpreted in 2004 as 'coracles' were successfully extracted from the Prison Tunnels to undergo cleaning, conservation and further evaluation. The recovery was undertaken by the Fremantle Prison in collaboration with the WA Museum, with the craft being transported the WA Museum lab for analysis. The entire process was also documented photographically.

### **UWA 2014 – Bath House**

Van Beek, J, S. Wells, and R. Bertinshaw. 2014. *Fremantle Prison Bath House Excavation Report*. Unpublished report prepared for MA Professional Archaeology, Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia, Crawley.

Students from UWA conducted archaeological excavations to investigate the eastern and western walls of the Bath House, and to confirm the presence of the 'Ash Pit' recorded adjacent to it. These features had previously been identified by Bavin (1990) as highly significant features. Trench locations were selected following a review of historical documents and maps and Bavin's previous investigative work.

The Bath House excavations located a series of baths and associated pipes. Remains of the western wall were encountered; however, the remains of walls exposed in the eastern section of the investigation area were not considered to be part of the eastern Bath House wall.

A feature with charcoal and a variety of assorted artefacts was encountered, however, the feature was identified as an interim ash deposit and may not be the Ash Pit previously identified by Bavin.



## **UWA 2014 – Engine House**

Van Beek, J, S. Wells, and R. Bertinshaw. 2014. *Fremantle Prison Engine House Excavation Report*. Unpublished report prepared for MA Professional Archaeology, Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia, Crawley.

Undergraduate and Masters students from UWA conducted archaeological excavations of the Main and South Yards of the Engine House as part of a joint field project. Three trenches were excavated in the Main Yard, and one trench was excavated in the South Yard. The investigations aimed to locate the remains of the chimney structure and flue, examine the technology and processes involved with the chimney and the Engine House, locate the remains of the guardhouse in the Main Yard, and locate the well recorded in historical plans in the southeast corner of the South Yard.

The southeast corner of the chimney structure and part of the base of the chimney column were located. The remains of an arched-brick flue leading out of the northern wall of the Engine House to connect with the chimney structure were also located. The Well in the South Yard and Intact remains of the Guard House were not located; however, an abundance of excavated window glass and burnt timber beams indicated that the original location of the guardhouse had been found. A previously unknown set of stairs leading up from the Main Yard into the South Yard was also encountered during the excavation of the guardhouse.

## **Haast 2014 – The Economic Impact of Convict Transportation on the Western Australian Economy 1850 – 1900: An Archaeological Investigation (MA)**

Haast, A. 2014 *The Economic Impact of Convict Transportation on the Western Australian Economy 1850 – 1900: An Archaeological Investigation*.

Two previously excavated artefact assemblages from Fremantle Prison were sampled and analysed for research into the economic impact of penal transportation

to Western Australia. The analysed assemblages were from the 2008 Parade Ground excavations (to locate the c.1862 Metalled Road), and from an excavated privy at No. 14 The Terrace (formerly occupied by administrative officers and their families).

In analysing these assemblages, Haast's primary intention was to provide an indicative sample of economic variety on the micro scale, which may then be used in further investigating impact on the broader economy.

## **GJCRM 2015 – Women's Prison, West Workshops, and the Terrace**

Gavin Jackson Cultural Resource Management. 2015. *The report of an Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken within the Female Division, West Workshops, and The Terrace sections of Fremantle Prison, Fremantle, Western Australia*. Report prepared by Simon Colebrook and Tony Bartlett for YHA WA Inc.

Gavin Jackson Research Management was engaged to assist with ground disturbance work proposed for the installation of utility and fire service pipes in 2014/2015. This was part of the development of the Youth Hostel. Two shovel test pits and 26 service trenches were located in the Women's Prison courtyards, at the interior and exterior of the West Workshops, and in The Terrace carpark beyond the western Perimeter Wall. In addition, six test sondages were excavated within the former Women's Prison and West Workshops.

A total of twelve archaeological features were identified: two electrical conduit features, two wooden features, four pits, one brick feature, a flagstone path and two former internal division walls were located within the courtyards of the Women's Prison. A brick feature was also exposed inside the West Workshops. A large assemblage of artefacts was recovered and recorded from within some of the features and trenches. All features were identified as relating to nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the Prison.

### **Romano 2015 – What You Lookin’ At?: An Archaeological Analysis of Graffiti and Inscription at Fremantle Prison, Western Australia (BA Hons)**

Romano, B. 2015 *What You Lookin’ At?: An Archaeological Analysis of Graffiti and Inscription at Fremantle Prison, Western Australia*. Unpublished BA (Hons) thesis, Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia, Crawley.

Romano recorded a total of 773 motifs and inscriptions within various cells throughout the Main Cell Block and associated yards. By analysing the degree of visibility of graffiti for Prison guards and the level of subversiveness of the motif or inscription, Romano was able to hypothesise about prisoner agency in terms of institutional resistance, coping mechanisms, identity retention, expression and catharsis, messaging systems, the discrediting of authority and the alleviation of boredom. Romano paid particular attention to types of graffiti in ‘public’ and ‘private’ spaces (determined by the level of surveillance). Where ‘public’ graffiti tended to be highly inflammatory, transgressive and resistant to authority, graffiti in ‘private’ spaces was less so. There was an increase in subversive and ‘inflammatory’ written graffiti in 1991 coinciding with recommendations by the authorities to allow graffiti to placate inmates after the 1988 riots (though this may also have been a means of intelligence gathering).

Romano’s investigation highlights the value of the more recent archaeology at the Prison.

### **DPLH 2017 – Fremantle Prison Archaeological Investigation of c.1856 Sewer**

Flemming, K. 2017. P1014 Fremantle Prison Archaeological Investigation of c.1856 Sewer Final Report. Unpublished report prepared for the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia.

In 2017 the chance opening of a sink hole in the Fremantle Prison Parade Ground enabled the investigation of the c.1856 sewer there.

This investigation was conducted and reported by archaeologist Kelly Flemming of the Department for Planning, Lands and Heritage.

### **DPLH 2017 Parade Ground Sink Hole Extraction – Fremantle Prison Fire Services Pipeline Archaeological Monitoring Strategy**

Artefacts recovered from the exposed sink hole artefacts were recorded by Moss Wilson.

### **Archae-aus 2020 – Archaeological Management Strategy for Fremantle Prison Parade Ground**

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. 2020. *Archaeological Management Strategy for Fremantle Prison Parade Ground*. Unpublished report prepared by Archae-aus Pty Ltd, Fremantle, Western Australia.

In 2020 Archae-aus was commissioned to develop an Archaeological Management Strategy for the Fremantle Prison Parade Ground. It considered the evidence for: 1852 Well, 1854 Drains and Tunnels, the 1862 proposed Metalled Roads, the 1862 Parade Ground and grassed areas, the 1908 Officers’ shelter shed, c.1919 Clothes Store (Old Canteen post -1948), the c.1909 Rotunda, the 1919 Sentry Box, and the 1964 Laundry and Ablution Block.

Archae-aus assessed the archaeological potential of the Parade Ground as high.

Archae-aus divided areas of the Parade Ground up into zones of significance in line with Bavin’s (1990a) zoning plan, incorporating more recent archaeological data. Those zones have been superseded by the 2021 AMP.

The AMS incorporated management strategies aligned with the HMP’s Guiding Principles and Overarching Policies (Extent 2019). In addition, Archae-aus provided policy and procedure documentation for monitoring works, archaeological discoveries, contractor engagement, and recording and collections of archaeological finds.

These have also been superseded by the 2021 AMP.

### **Archae-aus 2020 – The Commissariat – Archaeological Management Strategy**

Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage. 2020. *Archaeological Management Strategy for Fremantle Prison Commissariat*. Unpublished report prepared by Archae-aus Pty Ltd, Fremantle, Western Australia.

In 2020 Archae-aus was commissioned to develop an Archaeological Management Strategy for The Commissariat.

It was noted that past excavations in the Steward's and Clerk's offices though limited, confirmed some potential for archaeological deposits in the Commissariat. Other subfloor investigations in other areas of the Prison have further confirmed this potential. Recent underfloor excavations in Western Australia and experimental archaeology conducted by Winter et al. (2020) found that accumulation of underfloor deposits is typically more significant within doorways and, in the absence of skirting, forms a battleship distribution around the outer limits of rooms.

Archae-aus determined that this potential has yet to be realised in The Commissariat due to limited excavation. Works involving the disturbance of these deposits pose a risk to this potential archaeological resource.

In consideration of Bavin's (1990a) zoning plan, and Extent's (2019) HMP Zones of Significance, Archae-aus reiterate the high significance and potential for archaeological remains in The Commissariat, and further present Bavin's, still relevant, research questions.

Management strategies aligned with the HMP's Guiding Principles and Overarching Policies (Extent 2019) are provided, informing recommendations for future works. In addition, Archae-aus provide policy and procedure documentation for monitoring works, archaeological discoveries, contractor engagement, and recording and collections of archaeological finds.

### **Terra Rosa 2020 – The Hospital Archaeological Management Strategy – Heritage Assessment and Excavations and Terra Rosa 2021 – Heritage Assessment and Excavations**

Department for Planning, Lands and Heritage. 2020. *Fremantle Prison Hospital Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Excavations*. Unpublished report prepared by Terra Rosa Consulting, Fremantle.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. 2021. *Archaeological Management Strategy the Hospital*. Unpublished report prepared by Terra Rosa Consulting, Fremantle.

In 2020 Terra Rosa was commissioned to develop an Archaeological Management Strategy for the Fremantle Prison Hospital. On completion of the AMS archaeological investigation was undertaken. Those investigations included visual inspection of the floors and underfloor deposits, test pits under the floors in rooms G-04, G-03 and G-07, excavation in room G-07, and a study of certain graffiti on the building's external walls. The excavations yielded artefacts from all phases of the Hospital's use, from the construction phase (1857-1859) through the twentieth century. These included buttons and fragmentary clay pipes.

### **Fremantle Prison – 'What We Found Under the Floor' Underfloor Excavations 2019/2020**

The lifting of floorboards during 2019/2020 conservation works within the Main Cell Block permitted archaeological investigation of underfloor spaces within various cells. They proved to be highly productive, confirming the high archaeological potential of these locations. The artefacts recovered dated from the convict era to more recent times and included of clay pipes, handwritten letters, slate etchings, drawings, photographs, tattoo devices and tattoo designs. Some of the finds were vulnerable organic materials such as paper and textiles.

## APPENDIX E – CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

### Introduction

This archaeological Chance Finds Procedure has been designed as a guide to be used if unexpected discoveries occur.

Fremantle Prison staff should familiarise themselves with the Chance Finds Procedure.

It should also be incorporated into the induction process of any employee or contractor involved in ground disturbance or building works within Fremantle Prison.

It applies to historical archaeology and to Aboriginal archaeology (both pre- and post-invasion).

Failure to comply with the chance finds procedures could result in a breach of the Western Australian *Heritage Act 2018* or the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

In the case of human remains, there are also specific requirements under the *Coroners Act 1996* (although there is low potential for human remains to be encountered at Fremantle Prison).

### Key contacts

When unexpected archaeological finds are exposed, some key contacts include:

Institution	Contact
Fremantle Prison	Heritage Conservation Manager Fremantle Prison 1 The Terrace, Fremantle, 6100 Phone: (08) 9336 9200
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	Heritage Assessment & Registration   Heritage Services 140 William Street, Perth WA 6000 Phone: 6552 4000
The Western Australian Police	Phone: 131 444
The Registrar of Aboriginal Sites	Phone: (08) 6551 8000 registrar@dplh.wa.gov.au
South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC)	reception@noongar.org.au Phone: (08) 9358 7400

## Contingency processes for discovery of potential archaeology

The Archaeological Management Plan has assessed Fremantle Prison as having variable archaeological potential. The potential for historical archaeology in most areas has been assessed as low.

Even where the assessed potential is 'low' there remains the possibility of unexpected archaeological finds.

These might include:

- Brick or stone wall footings;
- Refuse dumps and refuse pits;
- Historic services (pipes, drains etc);
- Wells;
- Retaining walls;
- Garden beds, kerbing, paths and surfaces;
- Underfloor deposits;
- Roof cavity and wall cavity finds;
- Industrial archaeology (shafts, drives, wiring etc);
- Isolated finds within fill contexts (e.g., bottles, buttons, cutlery, horseshoes, nails etc); and
- In the case of Aboriginal archaeology, flaked stone artefacts or stone artefacts with a ground edge.

The following actions should be observed where suspected archaeology is exposed:

- Immediately cease any work or activity being undertaken in that area and inform the Site Supervisor. Consider fencing off or otherwise demarcating the location to avoid accidental damage or disturbance.
- The Site Supervisor must contact the relevant Project Manager who must be aware of the Chance Finds Procedures and the content of the AMP. They will keep the Director, Fremantle Prison informed. Use the Key Contact details provided above.
- A suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted. This will probably require a site visit by that archaeologist. The archaeologist will assess the find using the AMP as a guide and advise whether or not the find constitutes significant archaeology.

- If not, the works may recommence on the advice of the archaeologist. In any event, before recommencing work, make a record of the find and the process that was followed, to demonstrate compliance with policies and management requirements.
- If the unexpected find is of archaeological significance, observe the statutory requirements presented in Part 1.3 of this AMP. This may include the need for an application for approval to proceed, on advice from the Heritage Council. In some circumstances, a referral to the Australian Minister for Agriculture, Water and the Environment may even be necessary. This is a time-consuming process and the exposed archaeology may need to be safeguarded in the meantime (e.g., through reburial). However, the preferred position is usually to avoid impacts to the archaeology through redesign of the works program.
- In the case of identified Aboriginal archaeology, the archaeologist must advise on the need for Aboriginal community engagement. This is a critical step in the management of Aboriginal archaeology.
- In the case of suspected human remains, the Western Australian Police must be informed immediately, and prior to contacting the archaeologist.

In summary:

- Observe.
- STOP and protect.
- Report.
- Seek advice.
- Act on advice.
- Consider avoidance through redesign.
- Seek necessary approvals where avoidance through redesign is not possible. Protect the archaeology in the interim.

Do not speak to the media or discuss with other third parties outside the project team.

# APPENDIX F – STANDARD RECORDING FORMS

The following recording forms reflect archaeological standard practice. They may be modified to suit the needs of individual archaeological projects.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Recorder</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Context No.</b>
----------------	-------------	-----------------	-------------	--------------------

Context Description	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>(Deposit/Fill/Layer)</b>  1. <i>Compaction</i> 5. <i>Dimensions</i> 2. <i>Composition</i> 3. <i>Colour</i> 4. <i>Inclusions</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>[Cut]</b>  1. <i>Shape in plan</i> 5. <i>Sides</i> 2. <i>Orientation</i> 6. <i>Base</i> 3. <i>Break of Slope (Top/Bottom)</i> 7. <i>Fill Numbers</i> 4. <i>Comers</i> 8. <i>Dimensions</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>&lt;Structure&gt;</b>  1. <i>Materials</i> 7. <i>Shape in plan</i> 2. <i>Form</i> 8. <i>Orientation</i> 3. <i>Bonding</i> 9. <i>Dimensions</i> 4. <i>Rows/Courses</i> 5. <i>Associated Contexts</i> 6. <i>Part of Larger Structure?</i>	



Interpretation

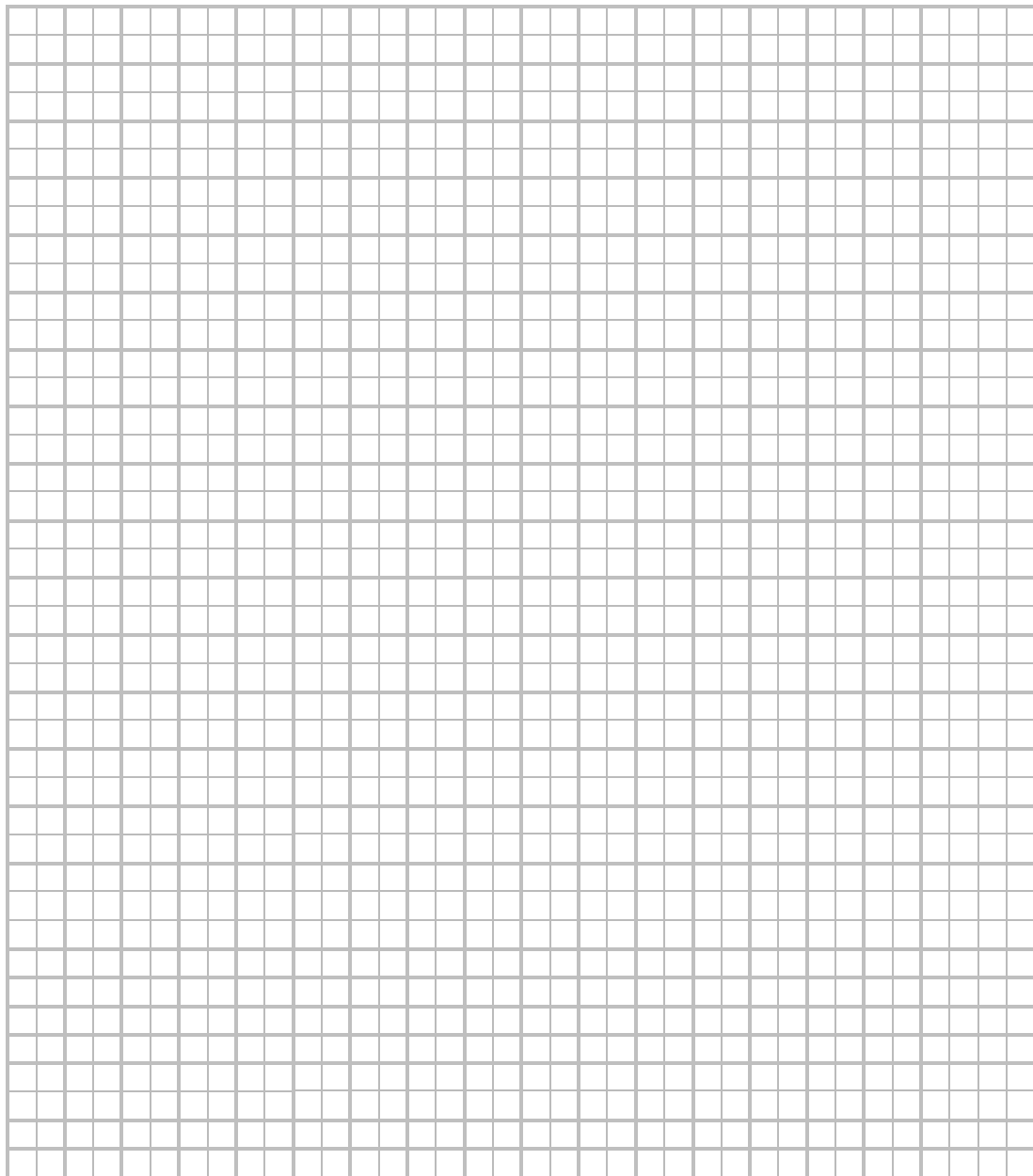
Suggested Phasing: \_\_\_\_\_ Suggested Significance:  High  Moderate  Low

Records & Registers					
Levels (add to sketch)	Photo No(s)	Plan No(s)	Section No(s)	Sample No(s)	Special Finds No(s)
Highest:					
Lowest:					

Artefacts & Finds	
No. of Artefact Bags	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Organic <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Other ..... Finds for conservation? <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes..... .....

Significance & Check			
Checked by	Date	Phasing	Significance <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Additional notes:			

**SKETCH PLAN** (include north arrow, associated contexts, measurements, levels and scale if applicable)









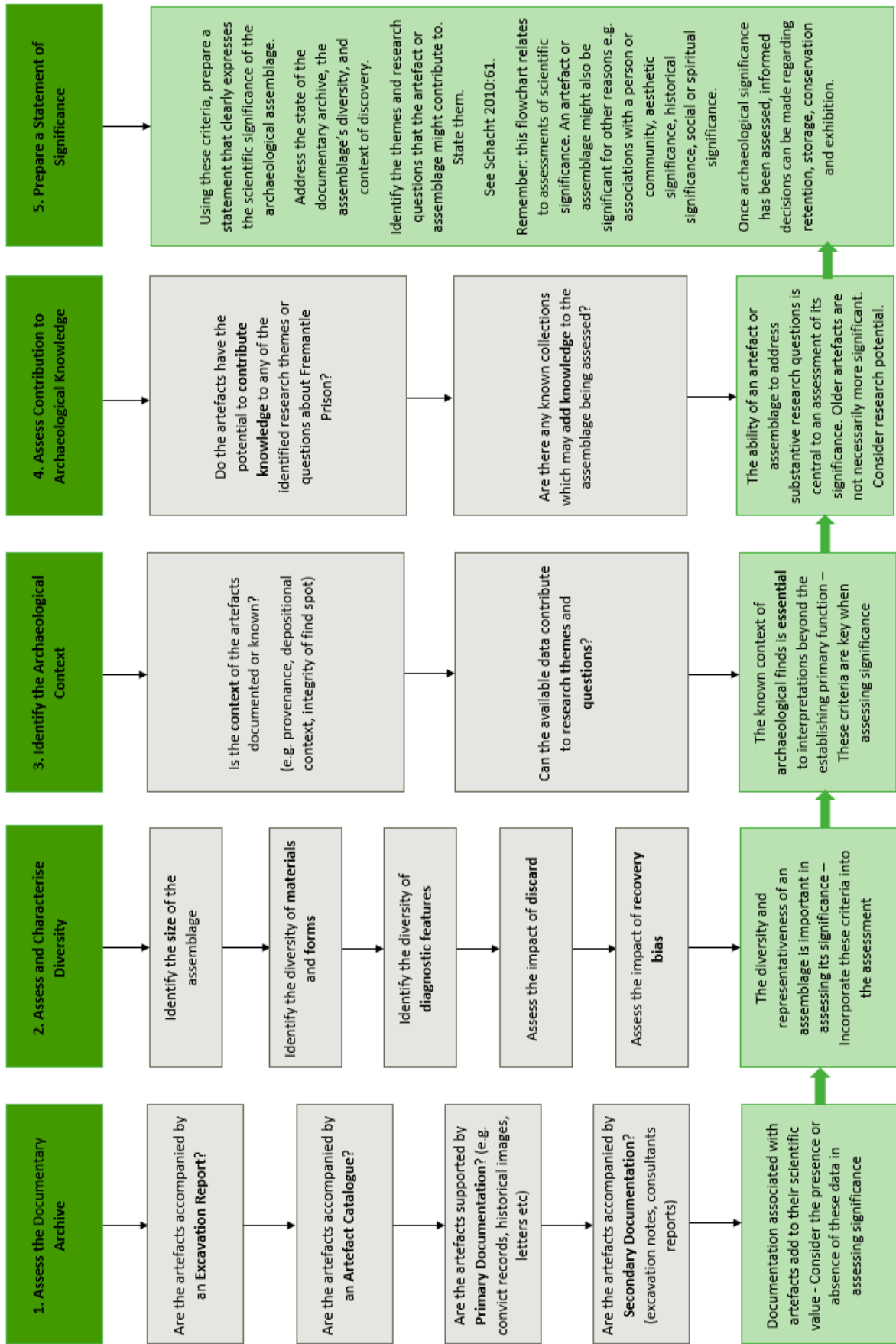






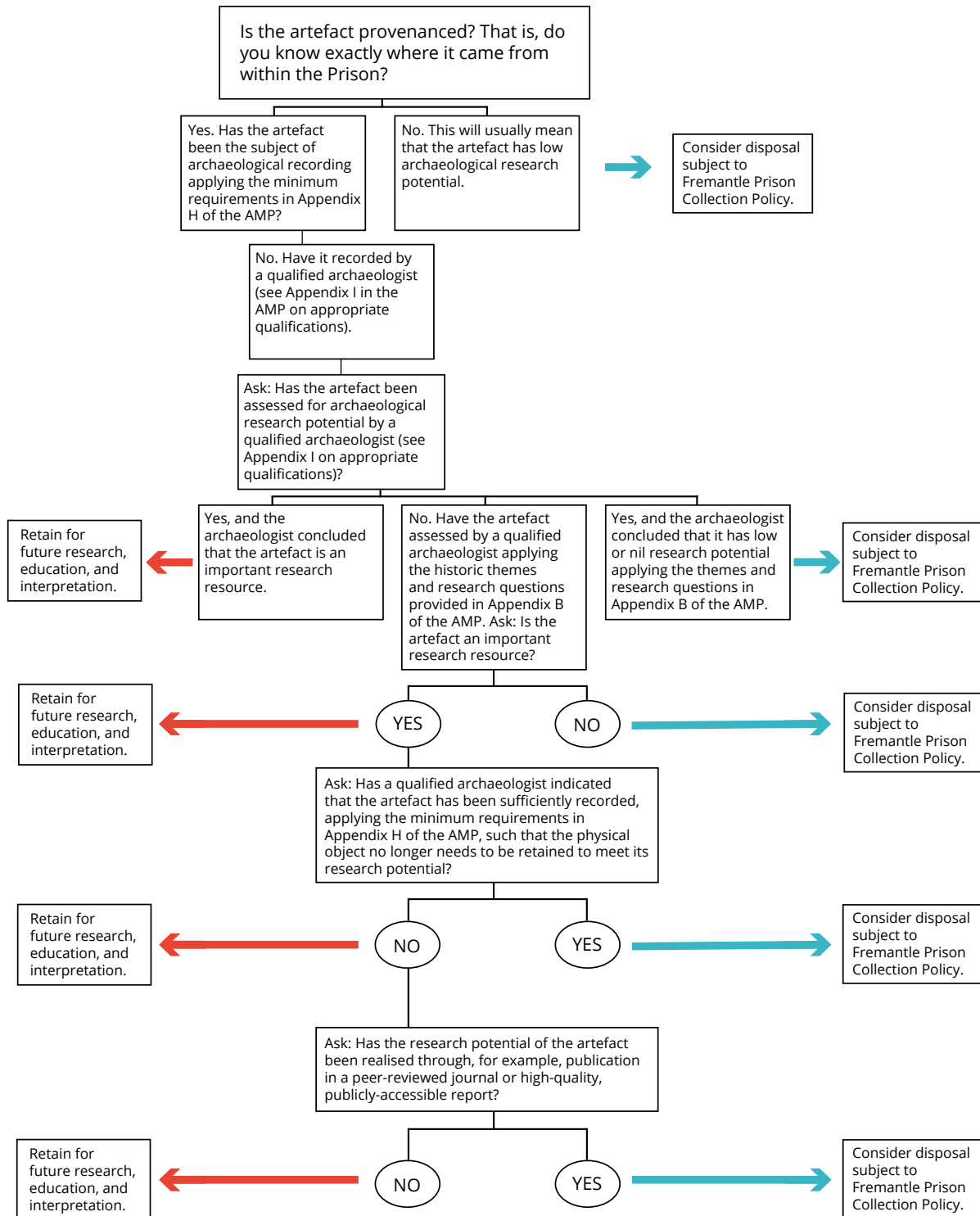


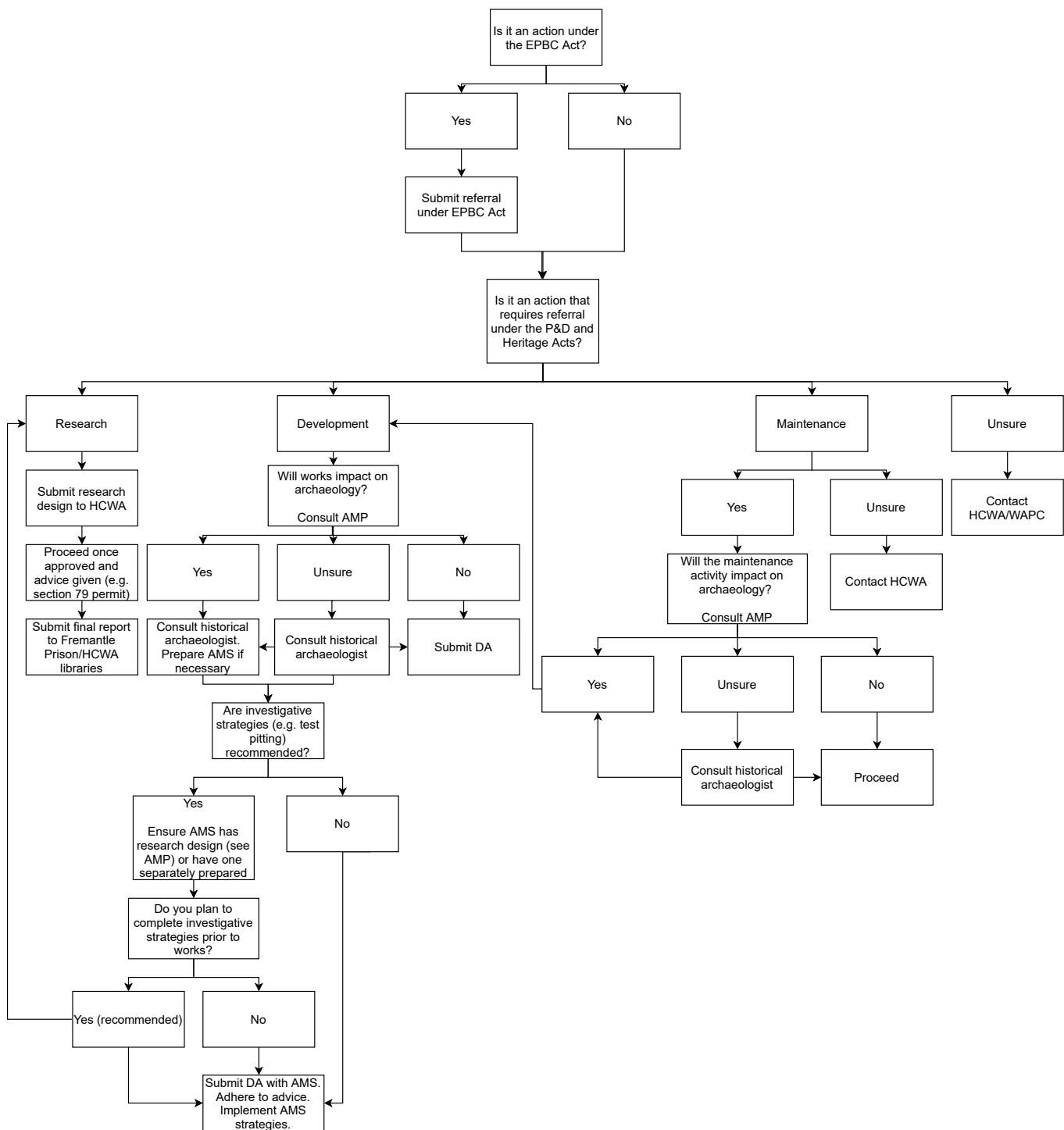
# APPENDIX G – DECISION-MAKING FLOWCHARTS



# MANAGING ARTEFACTS

## WHEN TO RETAIN AND WHEN TO DISPOSE







## APPENDIX H – MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ARTEFACT MANAGEMENT INCLUDING RECORDING

A copy of this Appendix should be provided to all archaeologists proposing to undertake archaeological excavation at Fremantle Prison. Any Archaeological Management Strategy (AMS), including the Archaeological Research Design (ARD) that it contains, must be consistent with the contents of Appendix F and this Appendix.

Where fee quotes or tenders are requested for archaeological works at the Prison, the supplier of the services should familiarise themselves with this Appendix before submitting their offer of services.

Archaeologists who carry out investigations at Fremantle Prison are required to adhere to 'best practice' archaeological methodologies. This includes:

- In-field site recording (see Appendix F);
- In-field artefact management including recording, labelling, preliminary conservation and storage;
- Post-excavation artefact recording; and
- Post-excavation reporting.

Prior to commencing field work, all excavation directors are to be provided with a copy of the document entitled 'Fremantle Prison Collection: Archaeology Procedures'. It is the excavation director's responsibility to ensure that in-field recording, conservation and storage of artefacts meets the requirements expressed in 'Fremantle Prison Collection: Archaeology Procedures'.

### **In-field artefact management**

During fieldwork, it is the excavation director's responsibility to ensure that artefacts are appropriately managed on site. This includes:

- Annotations using high quality pens, notebooks, labels (digital recording of data in the field may be appropriate, on agreement with Fremantle Prison, provided appropriate fail safe's are included);

- Artefact labels;
- Artefact bags and boxes;
- Storage boxes and labels; and
- The use of adhesives (if any).

During excavations, it is the responsibility of the excavation director to liaise with Fremantle Prison Curatorial Team to identify artefacts that require urgent, specialists conservation (e.g., paper, textile, leather or metal artefacts). As a general rule (borrowing from the Victorian State Government guideline document entitled 'Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites' (Heritage Victoria 2015):

- Any aqueous cleaning of artefacts should be done with water only; do not use detergents or solvents. Allow artefacts to then air dry completely before packing into polyethylene bags with their labels.
- Used toothbrushes and sturdy bristle brushes make the best cleaning brushes; do not use wire brushes on any artefact.
- Glass and ceramic artefacts that have stable (unweathered, non-degraded) surfaces can be washed in water; however, interiors of bottles should not be washed as residues can potentially be identified through analysis (see Appendix D.2.5).
- Shell, bone, and ivory can undergo basic cleaning, including washing (see Appendix D.2.6 for further information).
- Metal can be gently cleaned with the use of a soft bristled brush (see Appendix D.2.4).
- The cleaning of corroded coin surfaces should be carried out by a qualified conservator; there may be inscriptions which can be saved through proper treatment.

- Do not attempt to clean archaeological wood, cork, textile, leather, paper or other organic materials; seek a conservator's advice about cleaning these materials.
- All artefacts must be provided to Fremantle Prison at the close of excavations appropriately cleaned, labelled and boxed. Following the 'Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites' (Heritage Victoria 2015):
  - Artefacts should be sorted and boxed by material, then by context and type.
  - A minimum requirement for packing is that all dry artefacts are placed in transparent polyethylene bags (for example, Zip-lock™ bags). The bags should be placed into corrugated polypropylene boxes. All bags clearly labeled.
  - Care should be taken when packing fragile artefacts. Alternative containers could be used with extra padding, such as rigid plastic boxes with press seal lids. Consultants are encouraged to seek advice from Fremantle Prison Curatorial Staff about packing fragile, wet/damp artefacts, or organic items.
  - Do not over-pack boxes, or pack small fragile items with large heavy ones. Artefacts will sustain damage if packed together too tightly. The box lid should fit tightly on the base with no protrusions in the lid surface.

The artefacts must be appropriately labelled using Tyvek waterproof labels and pens using archivally stable ink.

Consult with the Fremantle Prison Curatorial staff on the appropriate fabric and dimensions of the bags and boxes. Typically, bags should be resealable polyethylene bags and the boxes should be twin-walled polypropylene (e.g., corflute).

Archaeological fieldwork is considered incomplete where these basic requirements are not met. At the close of physical excavations on site, a member of staff from Fremantle Prison, with experience in historical

archaeology, is to audit the project and provide 'sign off' to indicate that the fieldwork has been completed to an appropriate standard.

### **Post-excavation recording and reporting**

On completion of any archaeological excavation at Fremantle Prison (and ideally within 6 months of its completion) an 'Archaeological Post-Excavation Report' must be prepared that presents the results of the excavation. It must include:

- An electronic database that records the fundamental artefact data as an 'artefact catalogue'.
- A written and illustrated 'Archaeological Post-Excavation Report' that presents the results of the fieldwork and artefact analysis.

Until the artefact catalogue and Archaeological Post-Excavation Report have both been received, it cannot be said that the research potential of the archaeology has been realised.

In that circumstance, it would usually be inappropriate to dispose of the artefacts. An Archaeological Post-Excavation Report can be succinct (e.g., where the excavation yielded few, if any, artefacts) or long and complex.

It will usually be necessary to seek a separate fee quote or tender for the preparation of the Archaeological Post-Excavation Report and artefact catalogue. Often, the successful supplier will have been responsible for the fieldwork, but that need not necessarily be the case.

### **The artefact catalogue (electronic database)**

Artefact analysts use a range of database forms to record assemblages. Fremantle Prison understands that a level of flexibility is appropriate in this regard. However, the database used must be able to integrate with the Fremantle Prison Collection database (MOSAiC), including consistent use of terminology.

The basic fields are described in the Fremantle Prison guideline document entitled 'Fremantle Prison Collection: Archaeology Procedures'. At a minimum, sufficient data should be recorded for the artefact catalogue to be searchable by:

- Unique identifier (consistent with the Fremantle Prison Collection database);
- Site;
- Trench;
- Context/Spit;
- Date of excavation;
- Form e.g., window, nail, plate, bowl, pin, button;
- Function e.g., architectural, hardware, sewing, kitchen, and sub-function if relevant;
- Material (e.g., ceramic) and sub-material (e.g., porcelain), including fields for composite objects;
- Manufacturer;
- Manufacturing technique;
- Provenance (place of manufacture);
- Date created (absolute, earliest date, latest date);
- Condition;
- Integrity of find context;
- Colour/s;
- Decoration including technique (e.g., transfer print, embossing, rouletting, inscribing) and patterns;
- Colour – surface, fabric and decoration;
- Inscription;
- Surface treatment;
- Maximum dimensions;
- Weight;
- Portion of object represented;
- percentage of complete object represented;
- Modifications (where relevant) e.g., repairs;
- MNI and MNV; and
- Inscriptions: Makers' marks, written text.

## The Archaeological Post-Excavation Report

The Archaeological Post-Excavation Report must include the following at a minimum:

- Executive summary describing the context for the archaeological investigations, the location, research goals, and summary outcomes.
- Acknowledgement of relevant personnel, including a clear statement of authorship (including multiple authors where relevant).
- Accurate plans and section drawings generated through survey and/or measured drawing showing the location of the site, the relevant work area/s, finds, topography and stratigraphy. All plans must include a scale, north arrow, clear annotations and labels, and authorship. They must indicate survey levels taken on site which must be reduced to Australian Height Datum (AHD) for all archaeological and topographical strata exposed as well as relevant modern ground levels (e.g., next to trenches, limits of excavation). Where appropriate, they should be georeferenced having regard to historical images. It is desirable that a separate GIS file is provided with the written report for inclusion of relevant data in the evolving Fremantle Prison spatial database.
- Historical research to provide the context for the report's analysis, including references and bibliography.
- A comprehensive presentation of the excavation including its objectives, the context for the excavation (e.g., salvage, open area, research, development), excavation methodologies, treatment of artefacts (cleaning, conserving, sorting, cataloguing, labelling, scale photographs and/or measured drawings).
- Analysis of the data obtained, including the results of the excavation of structural remains (building techniques, fabric etc), artefact analysis, archaeobotany, faunal remains, dates and site development.

- Comprehensive responses to the research questions posed by the Archaeological Research Design (usually contained in a related AMS).
- The nominated repository for retained artefacts.
- Conclusions. This should include a reassessment of the significance of the area of the excavation. It should include conclusions about whether or not the area continues to have potential for significant archaeology, with recommendations for its ongoing management.
- The artefact catalogue presented as an electronic searchable database that is consistent with the MOSAiC database used for the Fremantle Prison Collection.
- A clear statement by the principal author concerning: (a) whether and which artefacts have reached their research potential such that consideration may be given to their disposal, (b) those artefacts that should be retained in the Fremantle Museum Collection on archaeological grounds, and (c) those archaeological remains that warrant retention in situ on archaeological grounds.

In relation to the final bullet point above, this conclusion will require the archaeologist to assess the significance of the assemblage. This will require a consideration of a range of factors. The following draws on the Victorian State Government guideline document entitled 'Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites' (Heritage Victoria 2015). The matters to consider when assessing the significance of the assemblage as a research tool include:

- Integrity of the site and its deposits.
- Percentage of the site (or relevant part) that was excavated.
- Condition of the artefacts in the assemblage (for example intactness, preservation of organics, post-depositional damage).
- Size and diversity of the assemblage.
- Potential for further analysis of the assemblage, especially as technologies advance.

- Potential for archaeologists to conduct future work at the site.
- Ability of the assemblage to enhance the significance of the site.

The aesthetic or social values of individual artefacts in the assemblage may also be relevant, as well as their value for exhibition or educational purposes. These matters are better covered by the Management Framework established for the management of the Fremantle Prison Collection.

All assemblages do not have equal potential for further research. The level of significance will dictate the assemblage's suitability for use and curation. For this reason, the assemblage Statement of Significance must be as informed, detailed and accurate as possible.

In the event that individual artefacts within an assemblage have a higher level of significance than the rest of the assemblage, the artefacts should be specified in the Statement of Significance. The assemblage's Statement of Significance should include recommendations for its future retention and management.

Where it is recommended that all or part of the assemblage be discarded, the reasons and the circumstances of discard must be fully documented in the report. The final catalogue should retain the information (including representative photographs) about the discarded artefacts and clearly indicate that they are no longer part of the assemblage.

The post-excavation report should be appropriately illustrated with measured drawings and photographs.

The report should be submitted with folders containing high resolution photographs of diagnostic artefacts, observing the requirements for photographs in the Fremantle Prison document entitled 'Fremantle Prison Collection: Archaeology Procedures'. Photographs should include a relevant contrasting background (black or white) with acceptable scale and each photograph labelled according to the artefact's catalogue label entry.

## APPENDIX I – RECOMMENDED QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Only 'suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeologists' may conduct archaeological surveys (e.g., excavations, watching briefs etc) at Fremantle Prison. Archaeologists employed at the Prison may be commercial consultants, university-employed archaeologists and/or others undertaking research investigations of historic sites (e.g., academics, post-graduate students under supervision etc).

The relevant qualifications and experience will be commensurate with the type of work being conducted on-site. As a general guide, a suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeologist will ideally have:

- A tertiary degree (honours or above) in historical archaeology or related discipline OR tertiary degree (pass) with subjects relating to historical archaeology and at least three years' professional experience in historical archaeology; and
- Demonstrated experience on historical archaeological sites, ideally those of similar history and complexity as the Prison where excavation, identification and treatment of finds was a component of the work; and
- Demonstrated experience producing quality synthesis of archaeological surveys (e.g., reports), which includes an ability to assess the significance of sites and finds and provide appropriate recommendations; and
- Demonstrated understanding of the legislative framework surrounding historical archaeology in Western Australia.

'Excavation directors' – personnel who coordinate archaeological excavation – are considered at the top of this hierarchy and therefore will need to meet stricter criteria to ensure the archaeological resource is dealt with appropriately.

The following criteria must be met by excavation directors at Fremantle Prison (drawing on the NSW Heritage Council document entitled 'Criteria for Assessing Excavation Directors'):

- A tertiary degree (Honours, Masters or PhD) and three years relevant and cumulative professional experience in historical archaeology or a related archaeological field, OR a tertiary pass degree with subjects in archaeology or a related discipline and four years professional experience in historical archaeology or a related archaeological field; and
- Demonstrated understanding of the Australian and Western Australian heritage legislation (EPBC Act, *Heritage Act 2018*, *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*) significance assessments under that legislation, and all relevant government policy and guideline documents, and
- Demonstrated experience in the investigation of comparable or relevant historical archaeological sites (especially Australian historical archaeology), project management, archaeological assessments (e.g., the preparation of Archaeological Management Strategies), and site management.

## APPENDIX J – HISTORICAL OVERLAY PLANS

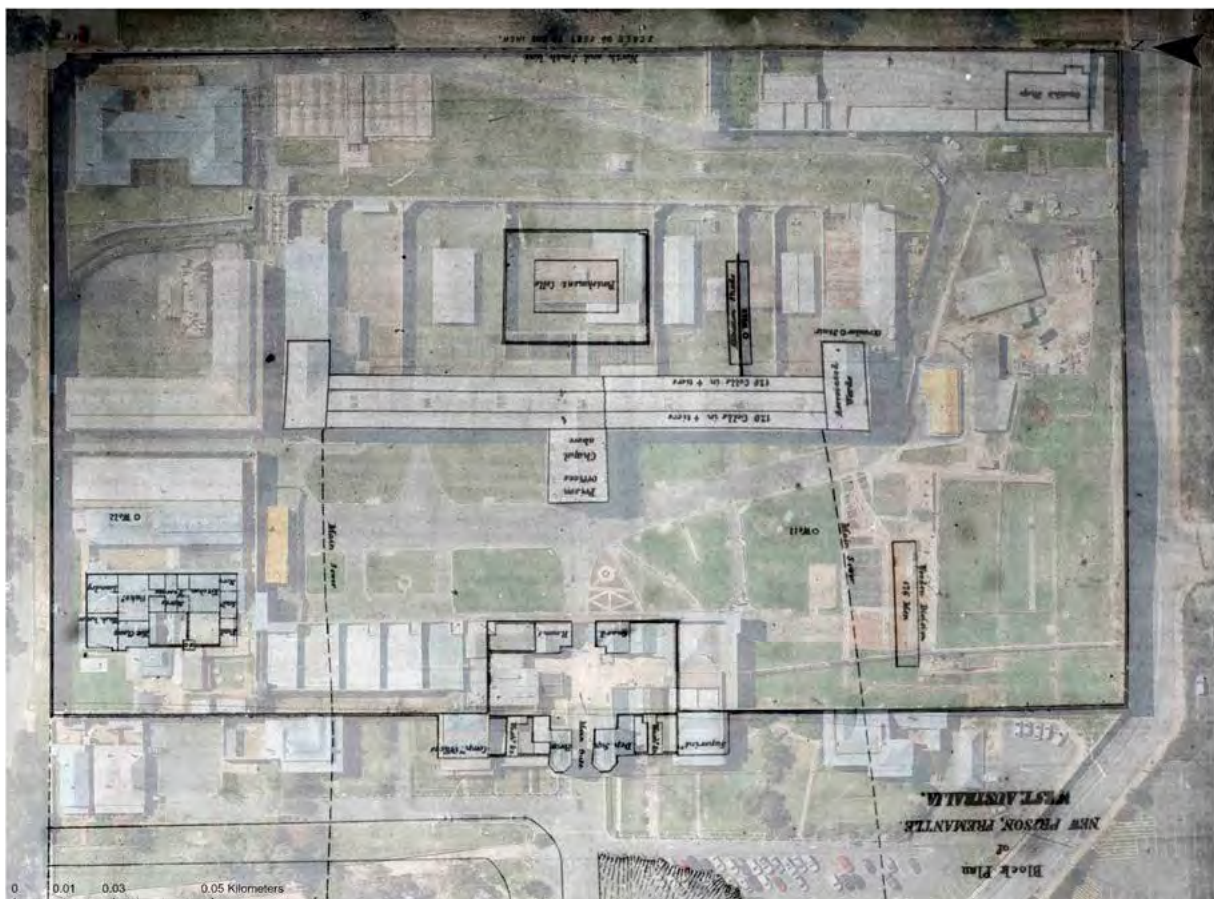
A number of historical and modern plans were georeferenced for this report. These plans are included in the geodatabase that accompanies the report. The details of the plans are provided in the table below, and the plans used in this report are provided as a series of figures in this appendix.

File Name in GIS Database	Description and reference
T1_1851	Plan Shewing Addition to Convict Depot Fremantle, PD 1329; Cons 6486-26
T2_1851	Plan Shewing Addition to Convict Depot Fremantle. Cons 3850 Item 17A. Copy of plan T1.
T3_1856	Block Plan of New Prison Fremantle, Western Australia. Convict Transp Papers 2.
T4_1858	1958 Plan of the Convict Grant Fremantle. PWD WA 105; Cons 1647-105.
T5_1890	c.1890 Fremantle Prison Plan, PWD Ref XXXXX 8/5/1905. ATT TO 32/2/0 BK8, CONS 6408-01. Date uncertain.
T56_1895	c.1895 Plan of Fremantle Gaol, PWD 8171, Early Plan 000425e, ATT TO 32/3/0 BK8, CONS6272-01. Date uncertain.
T7_1896	1896 Proposed Stormwater Drain Fremantle, Early Plan 0003fba9; ATT TO 32/2/0/BK8; Cons 6451-22.
T8_1897	1897 Fremantle Water Supply Locality Plan. Cons 1867, Item 13436, page 1.
T9_1897	1897 PWD WA 5613, Site plan 1897, Doc 751009, ATT TO 32/2/BK8, CONS6486-23.
T10_1898	1898 Fremantle Gaol Plan No. 1, 1899 Penal Commission Report V&P. Plan showing conditions at date of appointment of Commission.
T11_1909	1909 Fremantle Prison Drainage, PWD 6194, Early Plan 000425e4, CONS 6727-05. Date is unclear.
T12_1899	1899 Fremantle Water Supply Plan, CONS1867, Item13436 Page 3.
T13_1899	1899 Penal Commission Fremantle Gaol New Sewerage and Drainage Plan, Early plan 0003fb48, CONS6448-12.
T14_1899	1899 Penal Commission Fremantle Gaol New Sewerage and Drainage.
T15_1899	Copy of T14. 1899 Penal Commission Fremantle Gaol New Sewerage and Drainage.
T16_1900	1900 District of Fremantle Sewerage System Fremantle Gaol, plan number 1866.
T17_1900	1900 Fremantle Gaol Site Plan, CONS6548-08, DOC 750753. ATT 32/2/0/BK12.
T18_1908	1908 Plan of Fremantle Prison, CONS1636, Item 2143.

File Name in GIS Database	Description and reference
T20_1922	1922 Fremantle Gaol Amended Plan, PWD29807, CONS1647. Plan showing portion of Fremantle Prison to be declared an army detention barrack. Traced from print supplied by superintendent of prison. May be copy of PWD 27887.
T21_1922	1922 Fremantle Gaol Amended Plan, Cons 6447-02; Doc 986629; ATT 32/2/0E/BK2. Plan showing portion of Fremantle Prison to be declared an army detention barrack. Traced plan. May be copy of PWD 27887.
T22a_1942	1922 Fremantle Gaol Amended Plan, PWD 29807; Doc 751268. Cons6418-09. Plan showing portion of Fremantle Prison to be declared an army detention barrack. Traced from print supplied by superintendent of prison. May be copy of PWD 27887. Likely duplicate of plans 20 and 22a, 22b.
T22b_1942	1922 Fremantle Gaol Amended Plan, PWD29807, CONS1647. Plan showing portion of Fremantle Prison to be declared an army detention barrack. Traced from print supplied by superintendent of prison. May be copy of PWD 27887. Likely duplicate of plans 20 and 22a, 22b.
T23_1948_Aerial	1948 historical aerial image of Fremantle Prison.
T24_1987	1987 Fremantle Prison Site Plan, CONS6421-03, Doc 985214, ATT 32/2/0/BK8, CP 26410/7/87.
T25_1990	Electrical site plan.
T26_1999	1999 Sewer Stormwater Plan.
T27_1999	1999 Gas, Water and Fire Plan.
T28_2006	Visitors Center Construction Plan.
T29_2007_Aerial	2007 December Fremantle Prison Aerial.
T31_1993	1993 Fremantle Prison Site Plan.
T19a_1919	1919 Fremantle Prison Government Electrical Engineer's Plan, PWD 21092, Doc 984685, ATT 32/2/0/BK8, CONS 6408-04.
T19b_1919	1919 Fremantle Prison Government Electrical Engineer's Plan, PWD 21092, Doc 984685, ATT 32/2/0/BK8, CONS 6408-04.

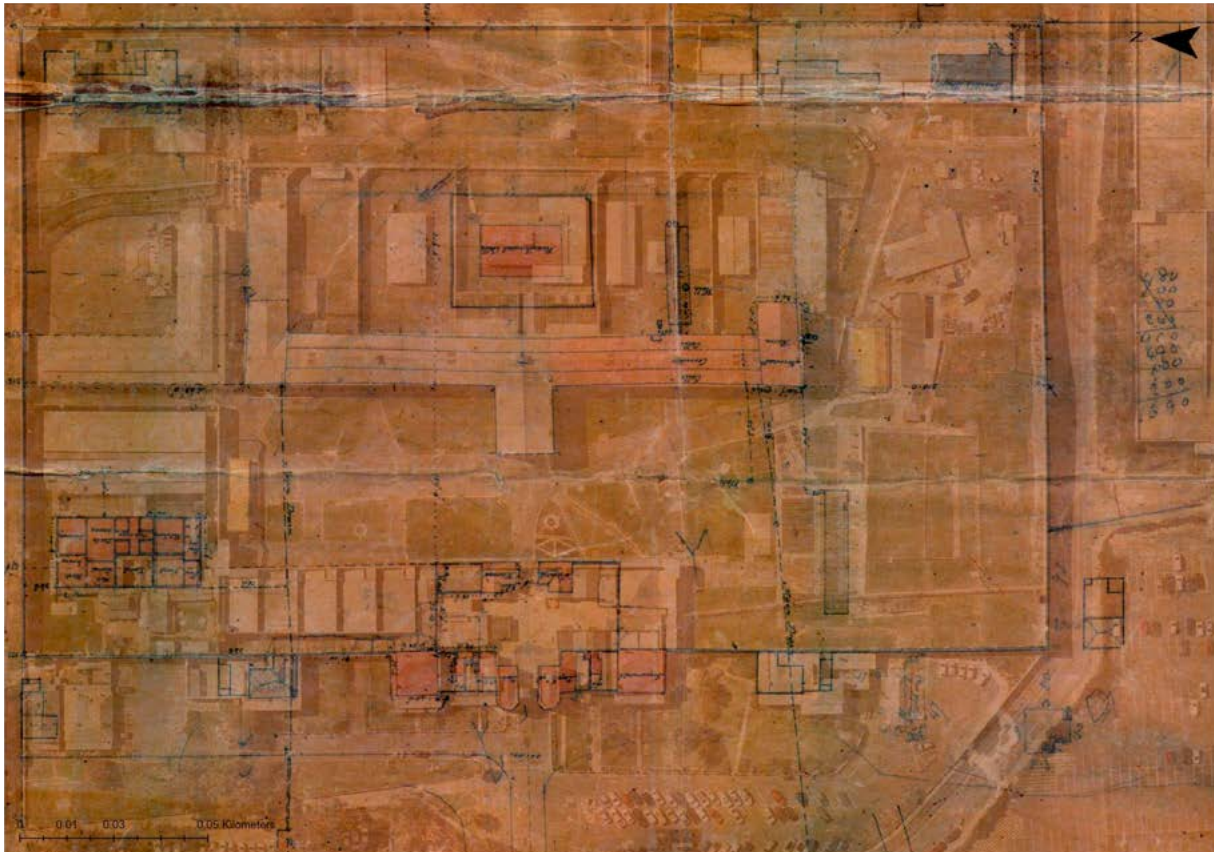


Above: 1851 Unidentified Site Plan SROWA Cons 3850 Item 17(c)



Above: 1856 Block Plan of New Prison, Fremantle, Western Australia Convict Transport Papers 2





Above: 1858 Plan of the Convict Grant Fremantle Cons 1647-105



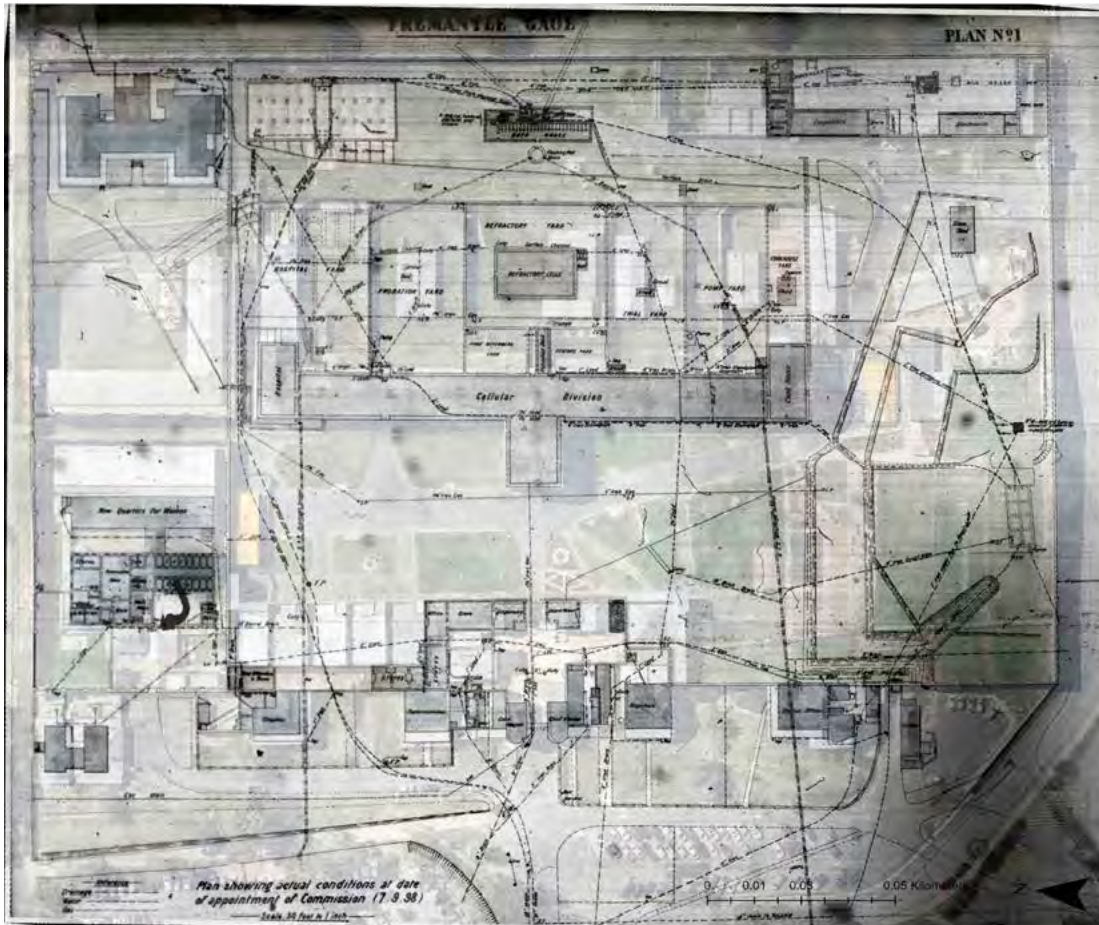
Above: 1856 Block Plan of New Prison, Fremantle, Western Australia Convict Transport Papers 2



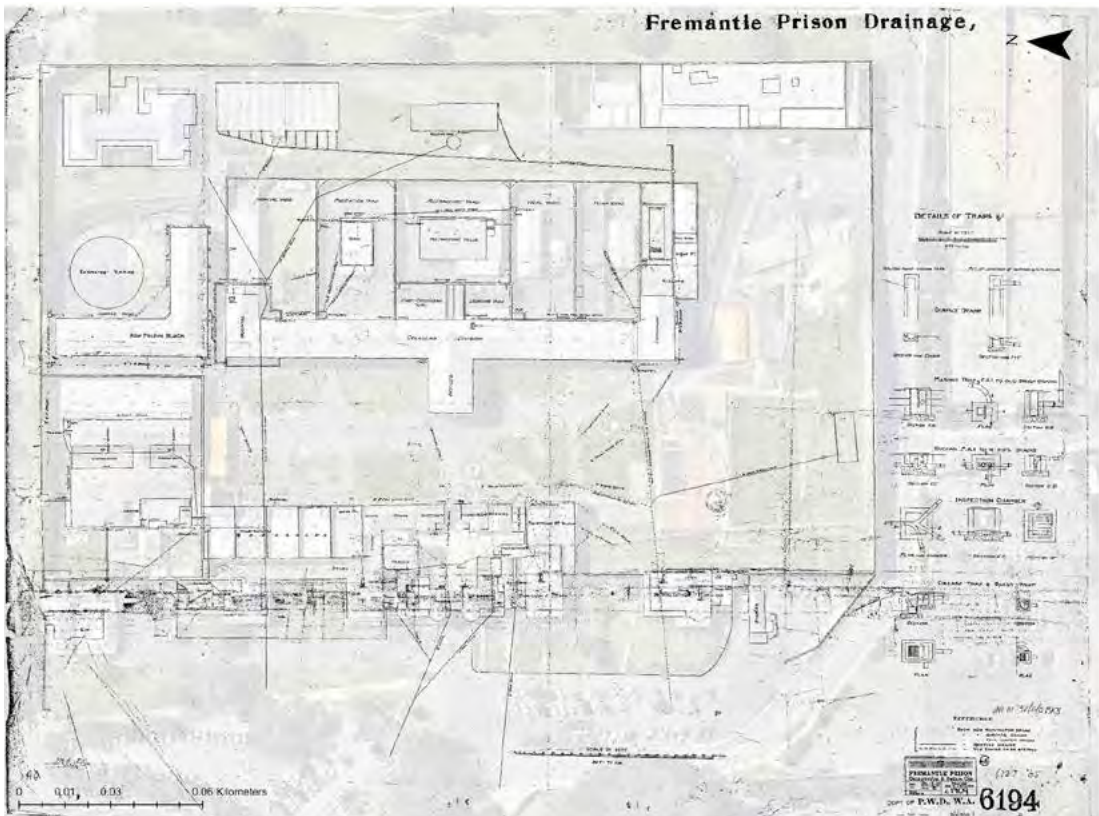
Above: 1897 Fremantle Water Supply Locality Plan Cons 1867 Item 13436 Page 1



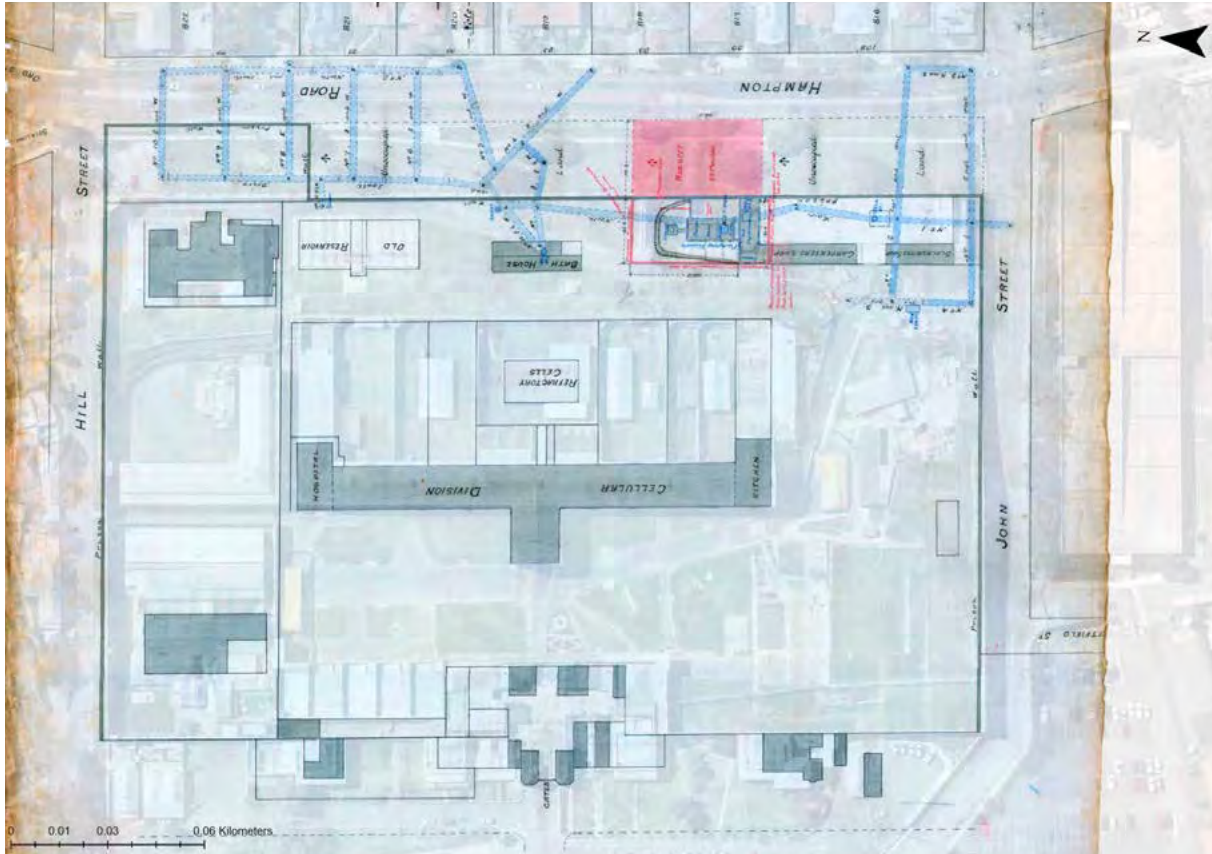
Above: c.1897 Unidentified Site Plan PWDWA doc 751009



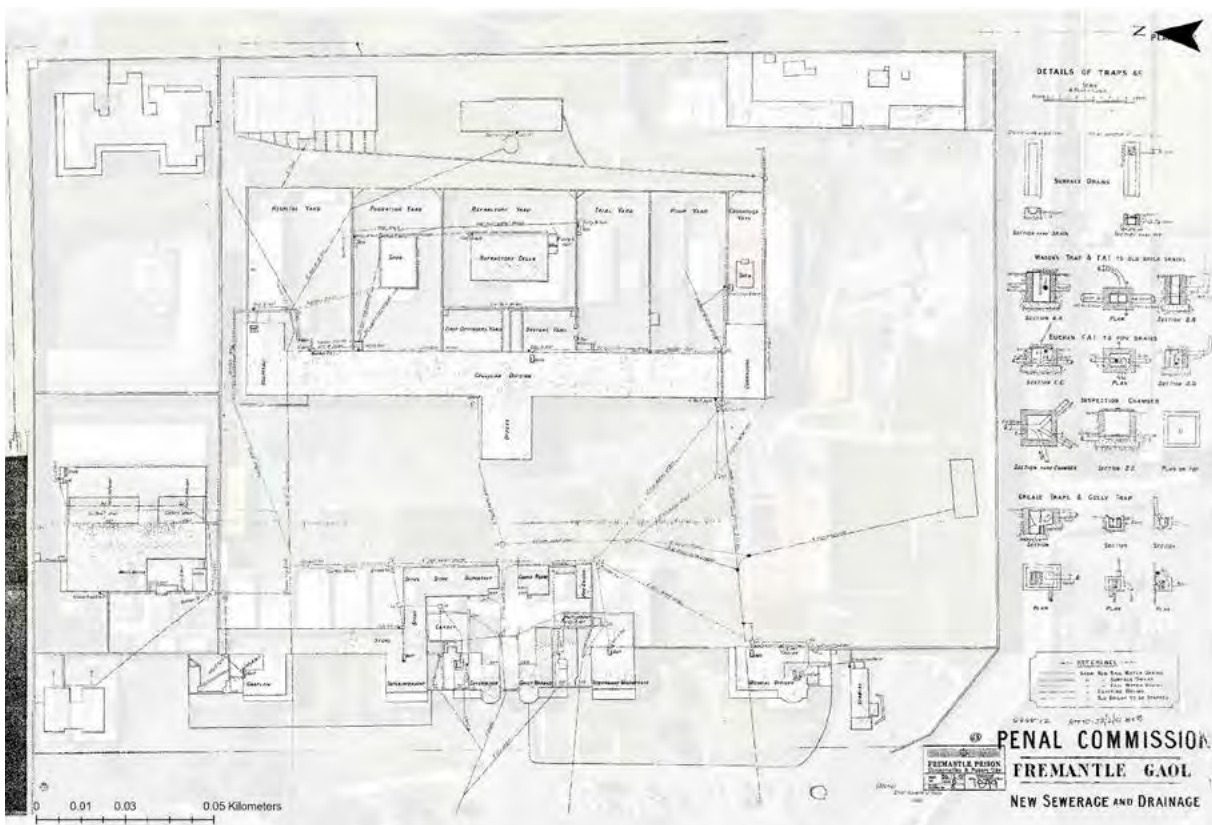
Above: 1898 Fremantle Gaol Plan No.1 Conditions in 1899 Penal Commission Report V&P



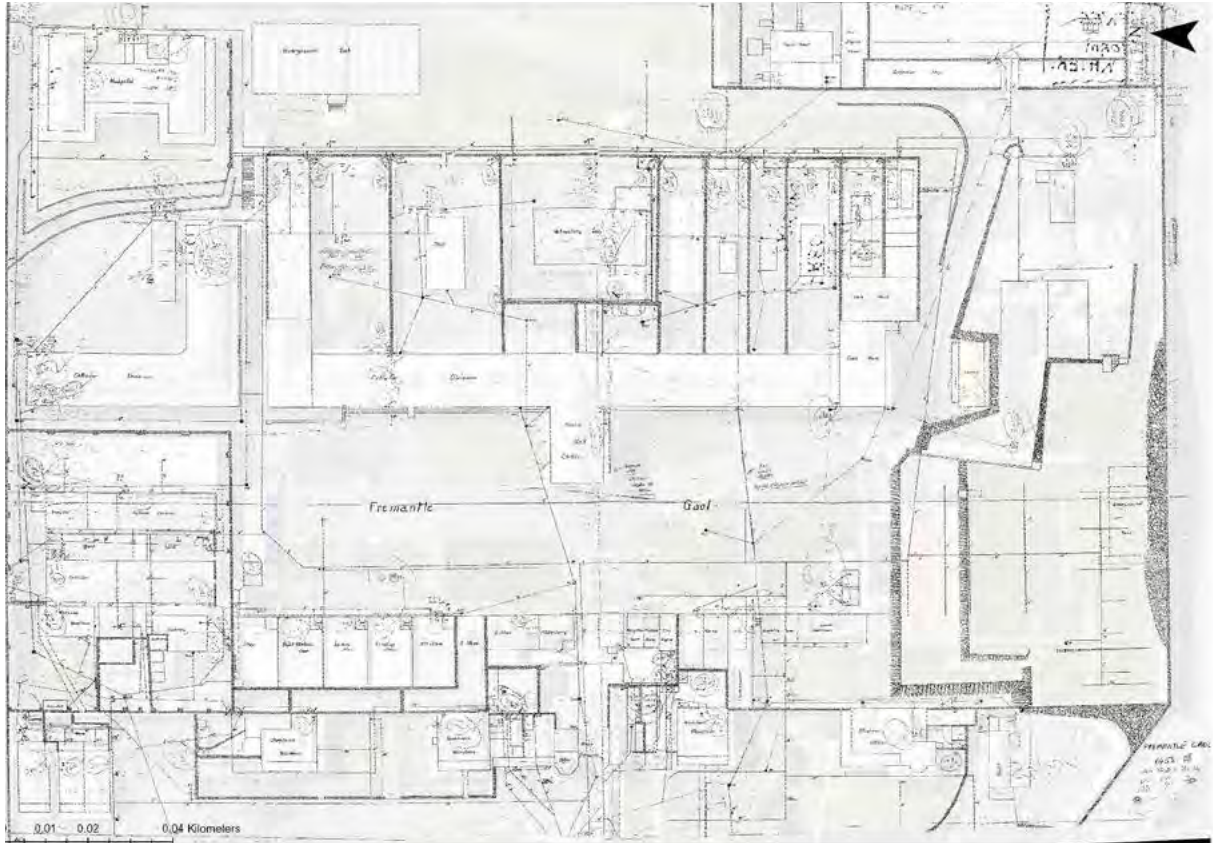
Above: 1898 Fremantle Prison Drainage PWD 6194



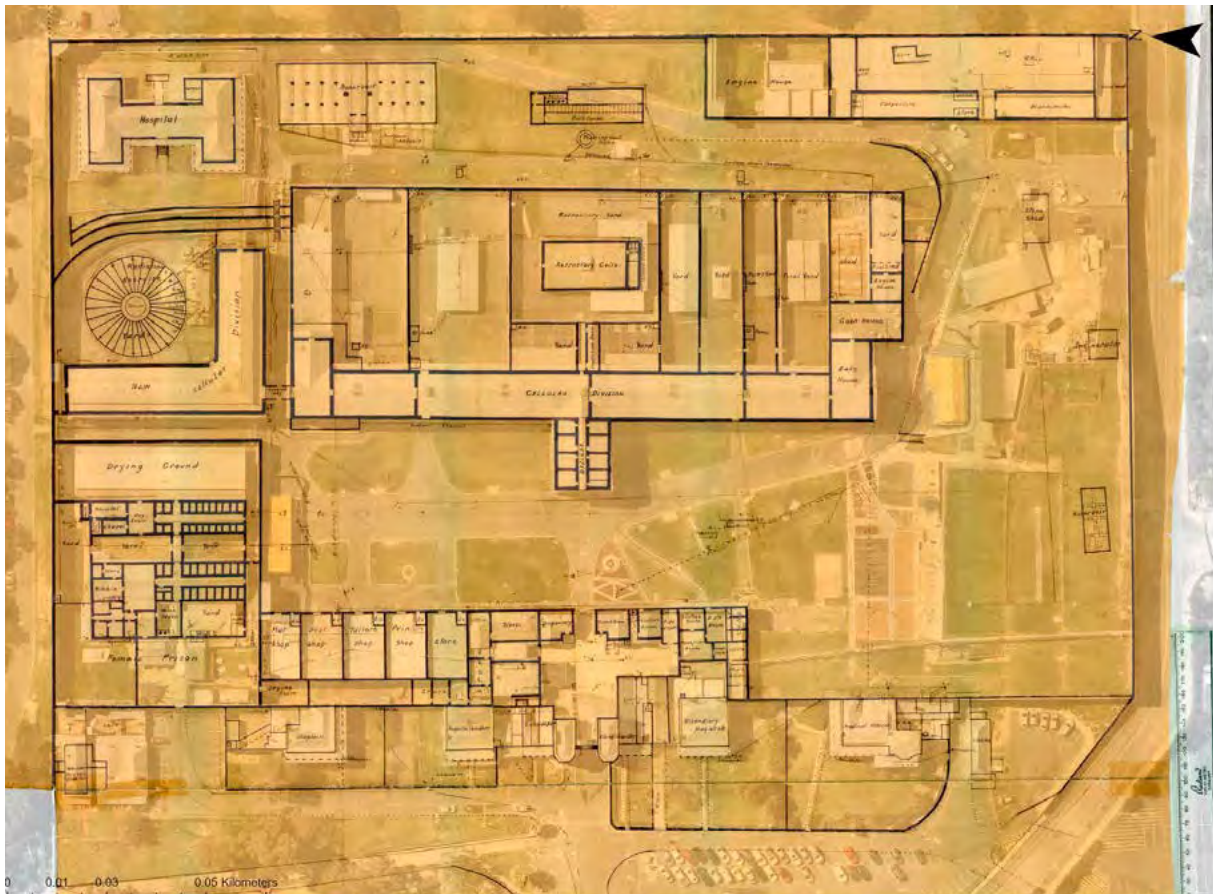
Above: 1899 Fremantle Prison Water Supply Plan Cons 1867 Item 13436 p 3



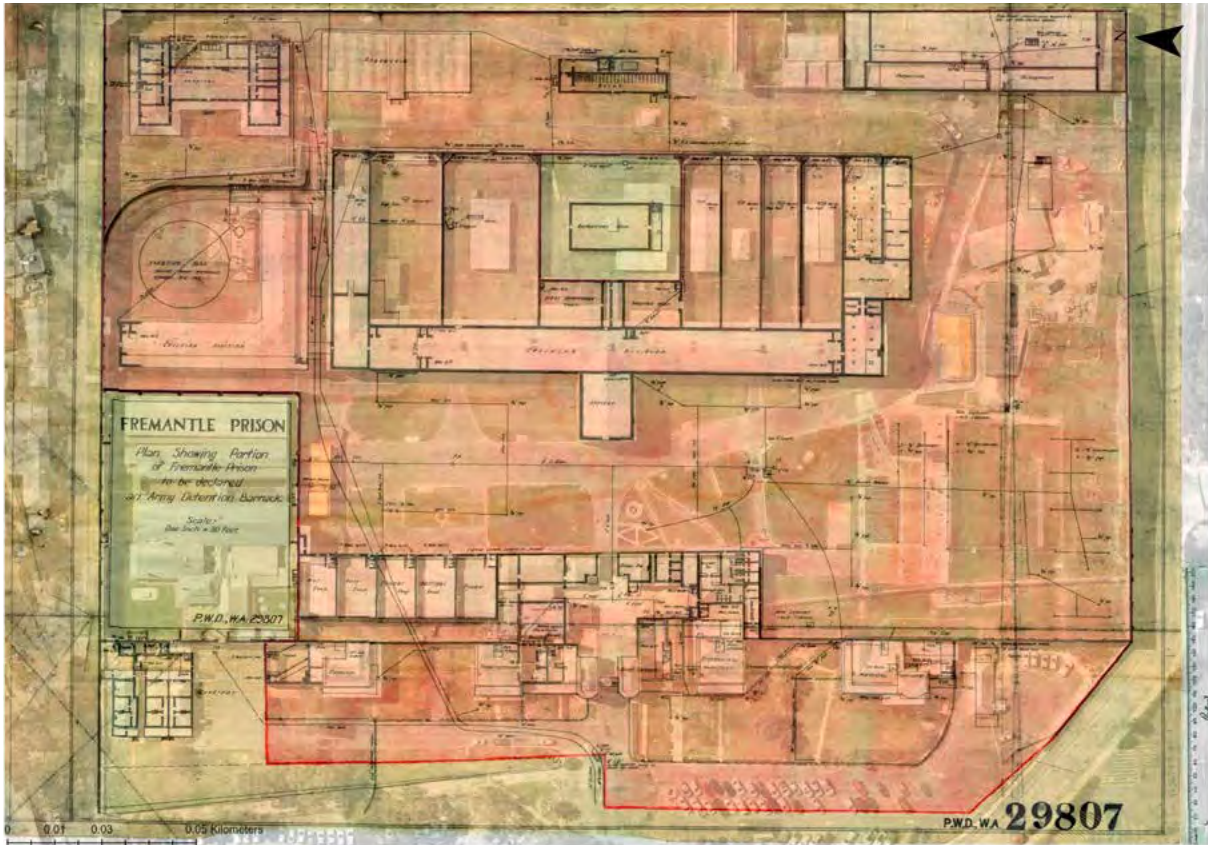
Above: 1899 Penal Commission Fremantle Gaol New Sewerage & Drainage



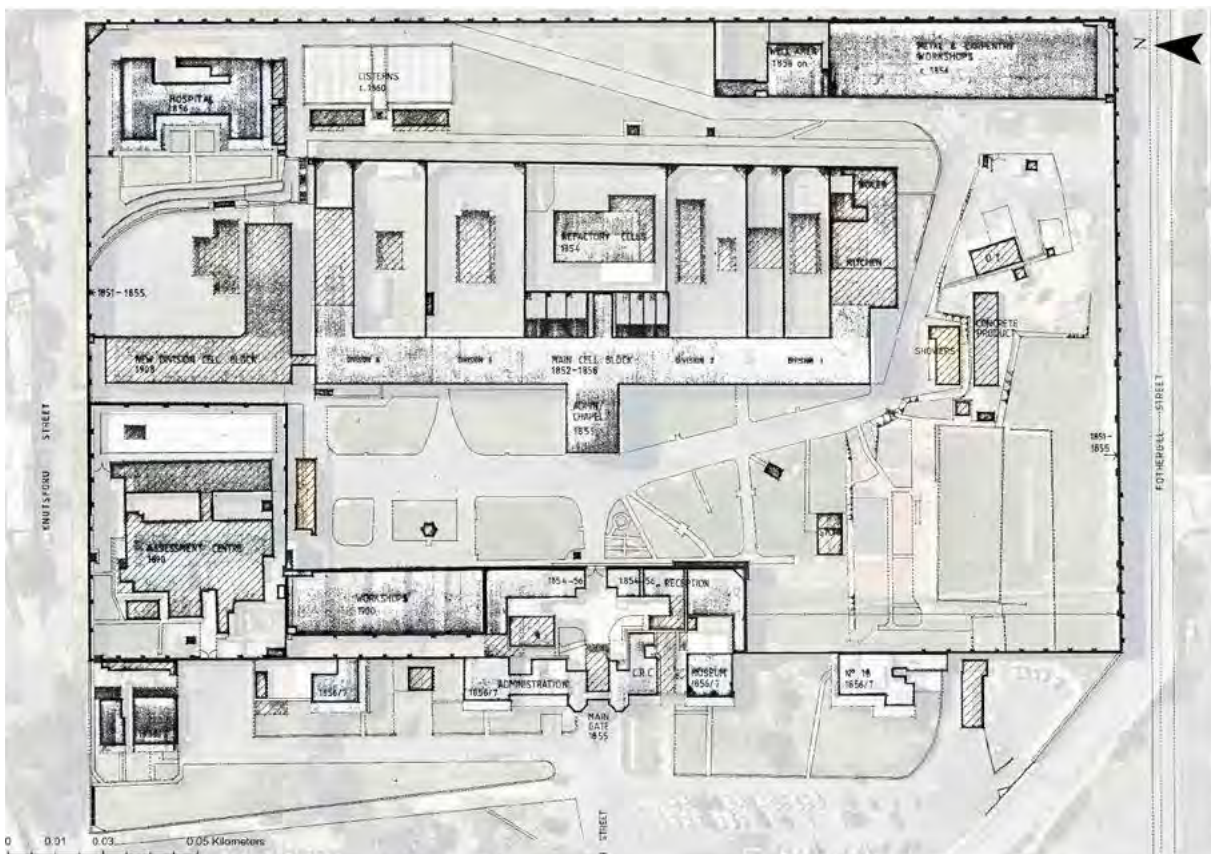
Above: 1900 Fremantle Gaol Site Plan



Above: 1908 Plan of Fremantle Prison Cons 1636 Item 2143



Above: 1922 Fremantle Gaol, PWDWA Cons1647 29807



Above: 1987 Fremantle Prison Site Plan BMA Cons 6421-03 32/2/0 Bk 8





FREMANTLE PRISON  
The Convict Establishment