

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FREEMANTLE PRISON CONSERVATION
AND FUTURE USE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING PLAN
OF THE PRISON COMPOUND

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for

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Stage One Objectives

1.1.01. This report is preliminary to a wider archaeological program to be undertaken within the boundaries of the Fremantle Prison Precinct. Prompted by closure of Fremantle's maximum security prison in the near future, this archaeological investigation has been commissioned by the Building Management Authority (B.M.A.) on behalf of the State Government.

1.1.02. This report details a zoning plan of the Fremantle Prison compound in which areas are classified according to their archaeological sensitivity (Figure 4). The compound, as defined in this report, incorporates all areas and structures within and including the boundary walls of the prison. In addition on its western front the study area includes residential and administrative buildings and gardens bound by the top of the embankment and the garden wall (Figure 2). The Hampton Road Reserve (East) is outside the defined compound. However, construction and demolition activities in this area are included in this report (Plans 1-18). Although this report is confined to the areas defined above, the Fremantle Prison Project is also concerned with areas of archaeological potential that exist beyond the prison compound (Figure 1). Some archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Fremantle Prison Precinct external to the prison compound. Further work remains to be completed in these areas. It is recommended that areas of the Prison Precinct external to the compound be further researched and an additional zoning plan prepared. Figure 2 incorporates some zoned areas outside the compound but within the prison precinct boundaries that have been identified to date.

1.2. Consultant's Brief

1.2.01. The brief for the client was:

- To prepare a zoning plan of the Fremantle Prison Compound;
- Based on historical research, to indicate excavation priorities and to make recommendations for on-site assessment.

The zoning plan will be based upon structural developments that occurred within the prison compound, as defined above (1.1.02), throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries up to the present day. These developments will be plotted on a sequence of the plans. The investigation will allow identification of culturally and historically significant sites for excavation in Stage Two of the archaeological program, based on their potential to provide information relevant to research questions (4.2.01). The consultant's brief for the Stage One report does not include a thorough investigation of archaeological areas outside the prison compound but within the study area defined for the Fremantle Prison Project. These areas should be more thoroughly examined at some stage in the future. Additionally, any maritime explorations which may be recommended in this report are beyond the scope of the Stage Two objectives. Such investigations must be dealt with by specialists in the field of maritime archaeology as distinct from historical archaeology. The ultimate aim

of the Stage One report is as a planning tool for site managers. Stage Two is a limited programme to test the potential of prioritised sites listed in the Stage One report and is by no means exhaustive. It should also be noted that new information is likely to surface throughout the course of the Fremantle Prison Project and in later studies.

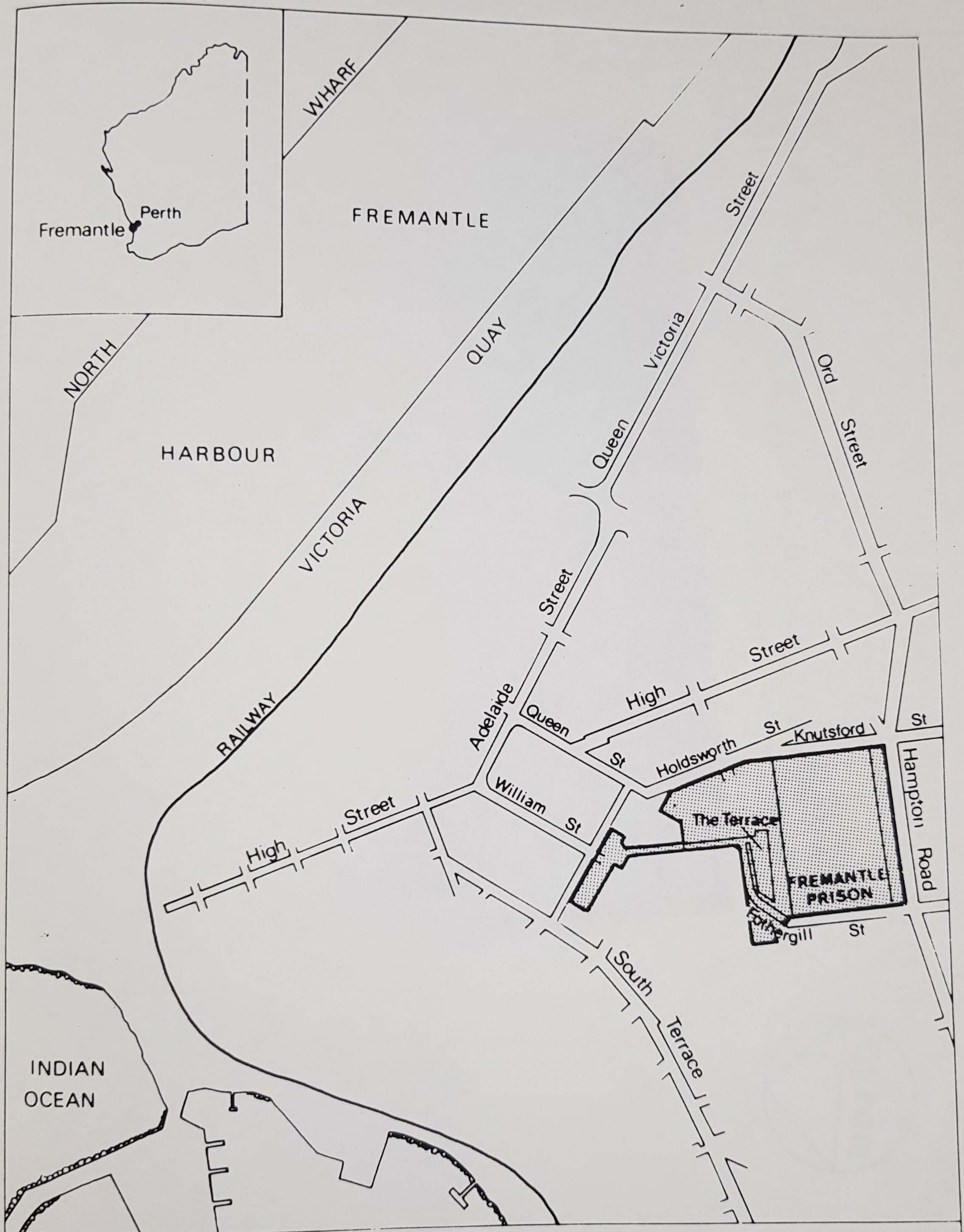


figure 1

Fremantle Prison Conservation & Future Use
Location & extent of study area



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**FREMANTLE PRISON PRECINCT
Archaeological Zoning Plan**

figure 2

- ZONE A**
- ZONE B**
- ZONE C**
- FREMANTLE PRISON CONSERVATION & FUTURE USE STUDY AREA**
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING PLAN STUDY AREA**
- EXISTING STRUCTURES**
- DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES**



2. EVIDENCE

2.1. Introduction

2.1.01. Evidence concerning construction sequences within the Fremantle Prison compound derives from three main sources:

- Plans drawn by the Royal Engineers, Building Management Authority (BMA), formerly the Public Works Department (PWD), and the Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board (WSD);
- Archival documents by the Department of Corrective Services, the Colonial Secretary's Office (CSO), and the Colonial Government in the W.A. Blue Books;
- British Parliamentary Papers (BPP) published in Votes and Proceedings (V & P).

BL. ACC. refers to accession numbers allocated to material held in the Batty Library.

P.D. refers to the project document number allocated to information collected and accessioned by the Fremantle Prison Project historian.

2.1.02. Information from these sources has been used to compile a series of maps showing stages of structural development within Fremantle Prison. These maps are presented in Chapter 3 as a series of overlays. In this chapter evidence pertaining to construction dates has been charted beside relevant structures so that dates may be easily checked or refined. Each structure has been issued with a number for cross-referencing with maps in Chapter 3.

2.2. Building Construction Dates and References

Nº	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT Nº (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPLETED		
1.	Old Workshops				
	Blacksmith's Shop	1852	1854	BPP Vol 6: Return of buildings erected since 1 June 1850. BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1856. BPP 1852: 30 June Comptroller General's Report.	166 262
	Extended	1961		Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1961	1016
2.	Carpenter's Shop				
	Carpenter's Shop	1856	1857	BPP Vol 8: Works Report 31 December 1857. BPP Vol 8: Buildings erected 1854-1859, 23 August 1860.	100 1184

N ^o	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT N ^o (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPL-ETED		
3.	Refractory Cells	1853	1854	BPP Vol 6: Return of buildings erected since 1 June 1850.	166
	Boundary Wall		1855	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
4.	Gate House and Reception Area				
	Gate House (N th) - Porter	1853	1854	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
	Enlarged (?)	1961		Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1961	1016
5.	Gate House (S th) - Chief Warder	1853	1854	BPP Vol 6: Return of Buildings erected since 1 June 1850.	166
6.	Main Gate erected		1854	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
7.	Military Guard Room (North of Inner Gate)	1854	1854	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report of Works 1854.	140
8.	Warders' Guard Room	1854	1854	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report of Works 1854.	140
9.	Clock and Bell erected		1855	BPP: Half Yearly Report of Works ending 31 Dec. 1855.	1182
10.	Inner Gate erected		1856	BPP: Half Yearly Report ending 30 June 1856.	263
11.	Fire Engine Shed	1856	1856	Campbell 1975: 31	269
				BPP Vol 8: Report Works in Progress 30 July 1857.	264
12.	Photographic Studio	≤ 1897	1900	V & P 1901-2 Vol. 2	956
		1897	1900	MWSSD 2143 'Venturi Metre' Department of Corrective Services. BL. ACC. 1156 F31	103 1457
13.	South Main Cell Block	1854	1855	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
				BPP Vol 7: Report 10 July 1855	260
	Enlargement of Cells	1912	1914/29	CSO. BL. ACC. 752-851 26 February 1912	240
			1913	Department of Corrective Services. BL. ACC. 1156 C66	718
			1929	CSO BL. ACC. 752-851	232
	Library, Concert Room, Wire Safety Net	1925		Department of Corrective Services. BL. ACC. 855-166	1423

Nº	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT Nº (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPL-ETED		
14.	North Main Cell Block	1855	1857	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1856 BPP Vol 8: Report Works in Progress for 30 July 1857.	262 264
	Enlargement of Cells	1912	1914/29	CSO. BL. ACC. 752-851 Department of Corrective Services. BL. ACC. 1156 C66 CSO BL. ACC. 752-851	240
			1929		718 232
15.	Main Cell Block Yards Divided into Four	1857	1857-62	BPP Vol 8: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1857	267
16.	Main Cell Block Yards and Refractory Yard concreted	1862	1862	Department of Corrective Services ACC 1156 C8	205
17.	Main Cell Block Yards Subdivided		1898 1927	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 855-181	1318
Water System					
18.	Well: 40 ft. assoc with Drains	1852	1852	Campbell 1975: 16,17	269
	Well filled (?)	1902	1902	CSO. BL. ACC. 554-46 3 June 1903	661
19.	Well: 47 ft assoc with 2 Washing Sheds and Force Pump	1853	1854	Campbell 1975: 25	269
				BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
				BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 30 June 1855.	260
20.	Tunnels/2 Drains	1854		BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854. BPP Vol 13: Transportation 1856.	140
21.	Flush Well and Eastern Bath-house containing Deep Well	1856	1856	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1856.	262
				BPP Vol 8: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1857.	267
22.	2 Washing Sheds: assoc with well and pump	1855	1855	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 30 June 1855.	260

Nº	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT N° (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPLETED		
23.	Cisterns (South)	1857	1857	BPP Vol 8: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1857.	267
24.	Cisterns (East)	1887	≤ 1894	Map 1894 K ACC 6895227 Map BMA 1987. MWSSS DB WA 25 LePage (p.157) <u>History of Public Works Department</u> BMA Plan 12996 32/2/0 Book 1	11/10/89: 9
	Extended		1898		BMA photocopy 872
	Proposed conversion to baths		1911		
25.	Prison Walls South Wall East Wall	1853	1857 1856 1857	BPP Vol 6: Return of Buildings erected since 1 July 1850. BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1856.	166 262
26.	Women's Prison Kitchen, Bakehouse, Washhouse and Laundry	1853	1855	BPP Vol 13: Transportation 1856. BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854. BPP Vol 6: Return Buildings erected since 1 June 1850.	1533 140 166
27.	Boundary Wall Cookhouse and NE Hospital walled off		1855 1886	BPP Vol 7: Report 10 July 1855 Bosworth (1989)	260 (Female Division 2.1.02)
	NE Hospital accommodates female prisoners		1888	Bosworth (1989)	(Female Division 2.1.03)
28.	Cookhouse altered to become Women's Prison	1886-88	1889	Bosworth (1989)	(Female Division 2.1.03)
	Refractory Cells added	1910	1911	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66 Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66 Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	738 739 742
	New Entrance	1919	1920	PWD BL 20063 BMA BL 20063 CSO BL. ACC. 752-1848 27 August 1919	436 866 1518
	Altered to become Assessment Centre	>1967		Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1967	1020
	Volleyball Court	1968		Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1968	1021

Nº	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT Nº (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPLETED		
29.	External Buildings				
	Gatekeepers' Quarters		1854	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
30.	Verandah added	1900	1900	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 F18	855
	Deputy Superintendent's Quarters		1854	BPP Vol 6: Return of Buildings erected since 1 July 1850.	166
31.	Superintendent's Residence	1854	1855	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1854.	140
32.	Chaplain's Residence		1853	BPP Vol 6: Return of Buildings erected since 1 June 1850. BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report of Works 1854.	166 140
	Verandah extended	1907	1907	BMA 32/2/0 Book 1	879
33.	Resident Magistrate's House		1856	Campbell 1975: 65	269
	Water closet added	1905	1905	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	853
	Woodshed added	1905	1905	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	846
34.	Surgeon's Quarters		1857	BPP Vol 8: Works Report Plan CN108 ACC1067C Reel 2	100 11/10/89: 5
	Balcony added	1906	1906	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	832
35.	Stables near Surgeon's Quarters		1859	Campbell 1975: 31 Plan PWD 105.	269
36.	Chapel		1856	BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1856.	262
37.	Hospital	1856	1856	Campbell 1975: 31 BPP Vol 8: Half Yearly Report ending 31 December 1857.	267
	Accommodated Invalids		1889	Bosworth (1989)	(Female Division 2.1.03)
	Yard level altered	1903	1903	CSO BL. ACC. 968-2196	322

Nº	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT Nº (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPL-ETED		
38.	Hospital (cont'd)				
	Reconverted into Hospital	1904	1904	CSO BL. ACC. 554-46	666
	Verandah added	1905	1905	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	834
	Morgue		1903	Plan BMA 32/2/0 Book 1 10120	11/10/89:11 871
39.	Parade Ground				
	Proposed Metalled Roads	1862	1862	Department of Corrective Services - BL ACC 1156 C8	205
40.	Parade Area	1862	1862	Department of Corrective Services - BL ACC 1156 C8	205
	Officers' Shelter Shed	1908	1908	Department of Corrective Services - BL ACC 1156 C66	794
41.	Grass and Shrubs	1862	1862	Department of Corrective Services - BL ACC 1156 C8	205
42.	Wood Yard		≤ 1862	Department of Corrective Services - BL ACC 1156 C8	205
43.	Gallows "Execution Yard"		1888	WA Blue Book 1888	1212
44.	Engine House		≤ 1897	Plan 1897 WSD ACC 1636 1827	11/10/89:10 327
45.	Boiler House		≤ 1897	Plan 1897 WSD ACC 1636 1827	11/10/89:10 327
	Boiler Yard	1909	1909	BMA 14470 32/2/0 Book 2	884
46.	New Workshop		1897	Fremantle Water Supply Locality Plan V & P 1901-2 Vol.2	11/10/89:10 956 956
	Enlarged	1968	1968	Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1968	1021
47.	Inclinerator	1900	1900	V & P 1901-2 Vol.2 Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 F31 1900	956 154

N ^o	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT N ^o (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPLETED		
48.	New Division	1904	1908	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	822
				Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	849
				CSO BL. ACC. 554-47	756
				22 June 1904	
49.	Radiating Exercise Yard	1906	1908	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	833
		(Demolished 1912)		Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	824
	Coal tarred	1907	1907	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	830
	2 wooden shelter sheds constructed in Yard	1908	1908	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	822
50.	New Cook House		1889	Bosworth (1989)	(Female Division 2.1.02) 837
	Extended	1909	1909	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	745
51.	Wooden Division		1856	Campbell 1975: 31 Plan 1858 BPP Vol 13: Transportation 1856, p.209	269 1533
52.	Reception Room Block	1905	1905	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	848
53.	Laundry and Ablution Block	1950	1950	BMA 32/2/0 Book 2	535
*	New Sentry Walk and Stairways	1911	1911	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 1156 C66	729
*	Electric Light Towers installed	1916	1916	PWD BL 21600	365
*	Visiting Rooms	1925	1925	Department of Corrective Services BL. ACC. 855-166	1423
*	Sentry Box installed	1943	1943	PWD BL. 689-887	315
*	New Waiting Room located in Gate Area	1951	1951	BMA Plan 32/2/0 Book 2	

Nº	STRUCTURE	CONSTRUCTION		REFERENCE	PROJECT DOCUMENT Nº (PD)
		UNDER-TAKEN	COMPL-ETED		
*	Drying Room	1960	1960	Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1960	1015
*	Old School Room divided for visiting Psychiatrist	1960	1960	Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1960 PWD BL.689-2367,1964 BMA 38508 32/2/0 Book 2, 1964	1015 535 887
*	Proposed additions to Shelter Sheds in Yards	1962	1962	BMA 12996 32/2/0 Book 2	882
*	Female lavatory added to Administration Block	1963	1963	BMA 12996 32/2/0 Book 2	883
*	Conversion of existing Laundry into Shower Block. New Laundry details proposed	1963	1963	BMA Plan 32/2/0 Book 2	
*	Ablution Block	1964	1964	PWD BL. 689-2367	535
*	New Psychiatry Section and Interview Room	1965	1965	BMA Plan 32/2/11 Book 2	
*	Waiting Room for Parole Block	1967	1967	Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1967	1020
*	Conversion of Guard Room to Visitors' Room	1968	1968	BMA Plan 32/2/11	431
*	New Garage and Workshop	1970	1970	BMA Plan 32/2/16	428
*	New Catwalk	1970	1970	BMA Plan 32/2/11	433
*	Ablution Block in Yards	1971	1971	Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1971	1023
*	Shops under construction	1971	1971	Department of Corrective Services: 30 June 1971	1023
*	No. 3 Guard Box	1974	1974	BMA Plan 32/2/11	432
*	No. 2 Guard Box	1977	1977	BMA Plan 32/2/34	
*	Alterations and Additions to Reception Area and Waiting Room	1978	1978	BMA Plan 32/2/30	

3. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1. Introduction

3.1.01. This section of the report is concerned with the development and use of sites within the Fremantle Prison compound. Its objective is to identify the sequence of structural developments thereby demonstrating the degree to which the area has been subjected to building demolition, alteration, functional change and land modification. This work is the first step in developing a zoning plan.

3.2. The site

3.2.01. Designed by Captain Henderson, Comptroller General of the Swan River Colony, Fremantle Prison was built as a public works prison and a convict distribution depot (Kerr 1988: 65; Pitt Morrison and White 1981: 525). The institution has been in operation since May 1855 and currently functions as a maximum security prison in the heart of Fremantle (W.A. Blue Book 1855). It is bound by the present street system of Hampton Road, Fothergill Street, Knutsford Street and The Terrace. Located on a coastal limestone scarp the Fremantle Prison compound occupies 12 acres (4.86 ha) of land (Campbell 1975: 2). The cut limestone structure was in clear view from the sea and dominated the town of Fremantle during the 19th Century.

3.3. Construction Activities

3.3.01. Construction began on Fremantle Prison in 1852. At present the prison walls enclose 23 substantial structures (Figure 2). Based on information presented in Chapter 2, 18 plans have been compiled to outline construction periods throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries.

3.3.02. A number of substantial structures were erected in Fremantle Prison before completion of the prison walls (Plans 1–3). By 1854, 18 refractory cells, 2 guard rooms, 2 wells, a blacksmith's shop and quarters for the chaplain, gatekeeper, porter, chief warder and deputy superintendent had been completed (Plan 1). Construction had begun on the prison walls, South Main Cell Block, and a complex containing a kitchen, bake house, wash house and laundry. The southern cell block and kitchen complex were completed the following year along with two washing sheds east of cellular division (Plan 2).

3.3.03. The first convicts occupied Fremantle Prison in 1855 (W.A. Blue Book 1855). In preparation for additional prisoners construction works were concentrated on North Main Cell Block, a chapel, and raising the height of the eastern and southern prison walls (Plan 2). The chapel was completed in 1856 along with additional structures – the Resident Magistrate's House, a fire engine shed, wooden division which housed 176 men, a hospital, a bath house associated with a third deep well, and prison offices located on the floor

below the Chapel. Construction was begun on a Carpenter's Shop and work continued on the North Main Cell Block. Only the eastern prison wall remained to be completed before Fremantle Prison was enclosed.

3.3.04. By 1857 the wall was complete. North Main Cell Block and the Carpenter's Shop were also finished during this year. Two additional structures were erected in 1857. A set of cisterns was built by the southern prison wall and the Surgeon's Quarters flanked the western wall.

3.3.05. 1854 to 1857 represented the critical years of construction for Fremantle Prison. During this period the foundations were laid which established the basic form of Fremantle Prison today. In 1858 Captain Henderson declared the prison complete (Campbell 1975:1). For the next thirty years construction activities focussed on the development of a reticulation system in Fremantle Prison.

3.3.06. In 1862 exercise yards were concreted and metalled roads proposed (Plan 7). Thirteen years later (1875) major excavation works were undertaken in the prison. Tunnels and drives were extended through limestone to provide Fremantle with fresh water from deep wells within the prison. Pipes were laid from the wells to New Jetty in the harbour to service visiting ships. The water was pumped manually by prisoners to a reservoir and from there to the town of Fremantle. Further excavation works were carried out in 1898 (Le Page, n.d., p.21).

3.3.07. In 1886 the first phase of building alterations commenced on both structural and functional levels. By 1888 the southern ground level of South Main Cell Block had been altered to accommodate a kitchen and cook house. Meanwhile the old kitchen complex was being transformed into a Women's Prison (Plan 8). The first female prisoners arrived in Fremantle Prison in 1888 and were briefly housed in the hospital. By 1889 extensions to the old kitchen complex were complete. Female prisoners were then housed in the Women's Prison situated in the north-west corner of the compound (Plan 9) (PD Female Division 2.1.02-03).

3.3.08. By 1894 a larger set of cisterns had been constructed near the eastern prison wall. Extensions to the northern end of the workshops accommodated an Engine House by 1897. The same year administration buildings and the Women's Prison became linked by a corridor of new workshops and stores (Plan 10). The turn of the century initiated a new phase of developments in Fremantle Prison. It consisted of structural alterations, extensions and minor construction works. In 1900 the southern extensions to the administration buildings incorporated a photographic studio, verandah extensions were proposed for the Gatekeeper's Quarters, and an incinerator was erected on the southern knoll (Plan 11). By this year the southern cisterns no longer operated. In c.1902 a well (No. 18) was filled and a new deep well excavated beside it.

3.3.09. Plans to restore the Invalid Depot as a hospital were set in motion in 1903. In this year a morgue was attached to the eastern side of the hospital and the surrounding yards were altered to prevent the building from flooding

(Plan 12). The superintendent of the prison also suggested the use of gas lighting (PD 662).

3.3.10. The following year construction of New Division began (Plan 13). New Division, along with its Radiating Exercise Yard for prisoners under the Separate System, represented the last major construction work to be undertaken in Fremantle Prison. In this year conversion of the Invalid Depot into the new hospital was completed.

3.3.11. The Reception room block was completed by July 1905. In this year a new water closet and a wood shed were added to the Resident Magistrate's Quarters. The same year a railed verandah was attached to the hospital. In 1906 balcony was added to the Medical Officer's Quarters, and materials were requested for construction of the Radiating Exercise Yard (Plan 14).

3.3.12. In 1907 the verandah of the Chaplain's Residence was extended, coal tar was laid in the yard of New Division, and candle power lamps were issued for small cells and corridors throughout the prison. The next year saw the construction of 3 shelter sheds. Two of the sheds were located in the New Division Yard to be used by prisoners. The third shed was a shelter constructed for officers on the prison parade ground (Plan 15).

3.3.13. Extensions to the cookhouse were made in 1909. The following year 2 refractory cells were added to the Female Prison. These extensions, however, were not completed until 1911. In 1911 a new sentry walk and stairs were constructed and a plan to convert the eastern cisterns into a bath-house was proposed. The conversion however never took place and baths were installed in north main cell block (Plan 16).

3.3.14. The Radiating Exercise Yard was demolished in 1912. Work to enlarge cells in the Main Cell Block began in this year (PD 240). Due to a lack of materials, however, the work almost came to a standstill (PD 718). It continued at intervals in 1914 and later in 1929 during which time 294 cells were altered (PD 240). Throughout the remaining war years until the mid 1920's, few construction activities appear to have occurred in the prison compound. Electric light towers were installed in 1916 and a new entrance to the Female Prison was opened in 1919.

3.3.15. Construction activities increased in 1925 when structural alterations were undertaken in the Main Cell Block. The product of this work was a library, a concert room and wire safety netting. Visiting rooms and lawns were also established during this year. In 1927 the Main Cell Block-Yards were further subdivided and in 1929 'spy holes' were inserted in cell doors (PD 232).

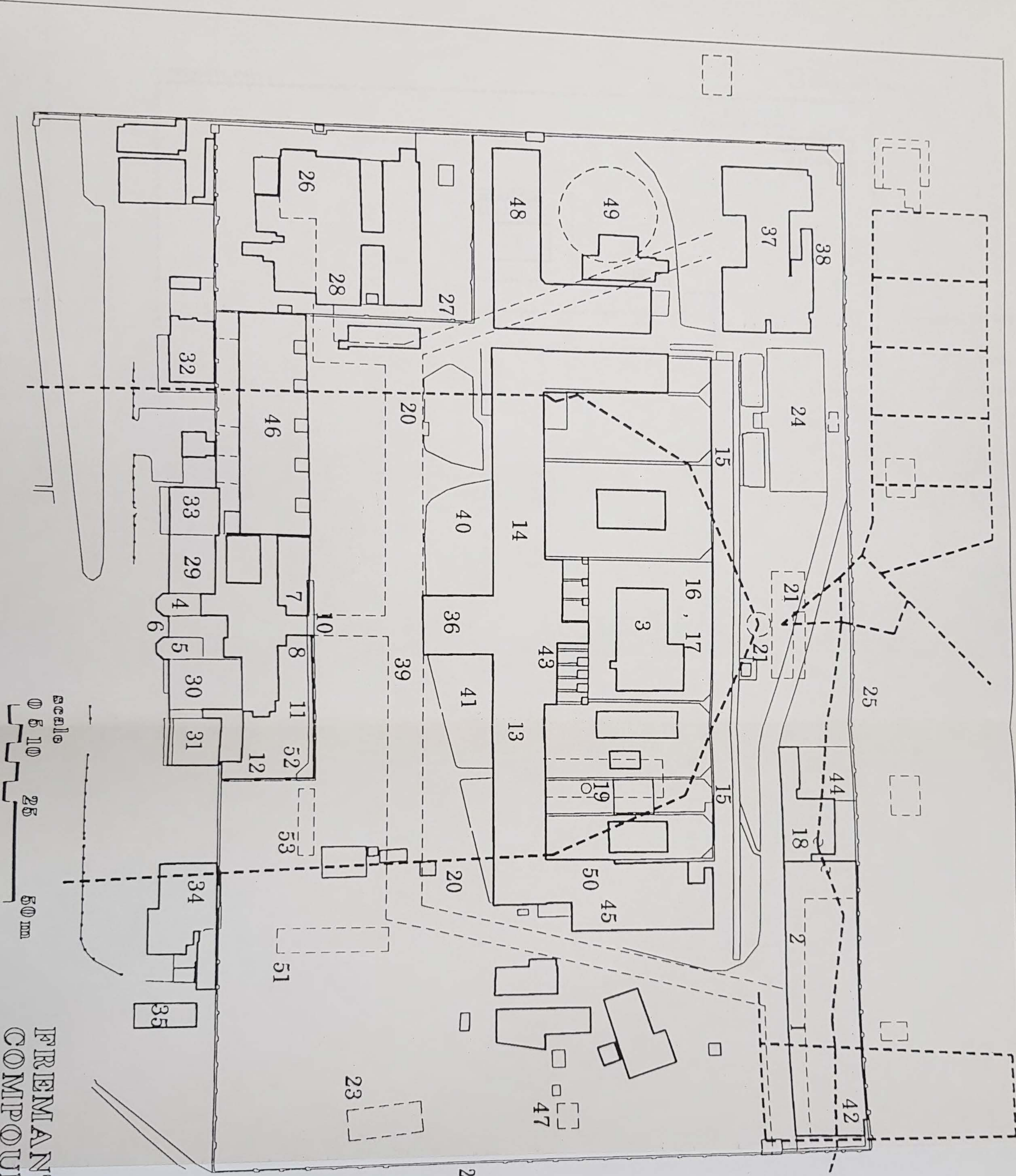
3.3.16. For the next decade no construction or demolition works seem to have occurred in Fremantle Prison. In 1943 a sentry box was erected which overlooked exercise yards. Once again construction activities ceased. Finally in 1960 a drying room was added to the female (?) prison laundry and the old school room (located in the refractory block PD887) was divided to accommodate the visiting psychiatrist. The following year the tinsmith and

metal workshop was extended, the gatekeeper's lodge was enlarged, a female lavatory was added to the administration block, the main prison laundry was converted to a shower block and a new laundry constructed (Plan 17).

3.3.17. In 1964 a new ablution block was erected south of the reception area and an office block for visiting parole officers and the psychiatrist was completed. A waiting room for the Parole Block was constructed in 1967. Possibly the room was previously the guards' room. Costs were then estimated for altering the Women's Prison into an Assessment Centre. The following year a volleyball court was built in the grounds of the Female Prison and the Boot Shop and Metal Shops were enlarged (Plan 18).

3.3.18. A new catwalk was constructed in 1970 (PD433). The following year new ablution blocks were erected in the prison yards and additional shops were under construction. No 3 guardbox was constructed in 1974, although guardbox No 1 had been operating for the previous 31 years. Three years later No 2 guardbox was erected (1977). In 1978 alterations were made to the reception area and the waiting room. The stores building was altered the next year along with the gatehouse and the hospital kitchen. The same year (1979) the Superintendent's residence was converted into a Museum and then in 1983 the new laundry was converted into showers. Three years later isolation cells were added to the hospital wing for the control of infectious diseases. The 1988 prison riot resulted in fire damage restoration work. Security was upgraded the following year and stairs were constructed in Division 4 (north main cell block).

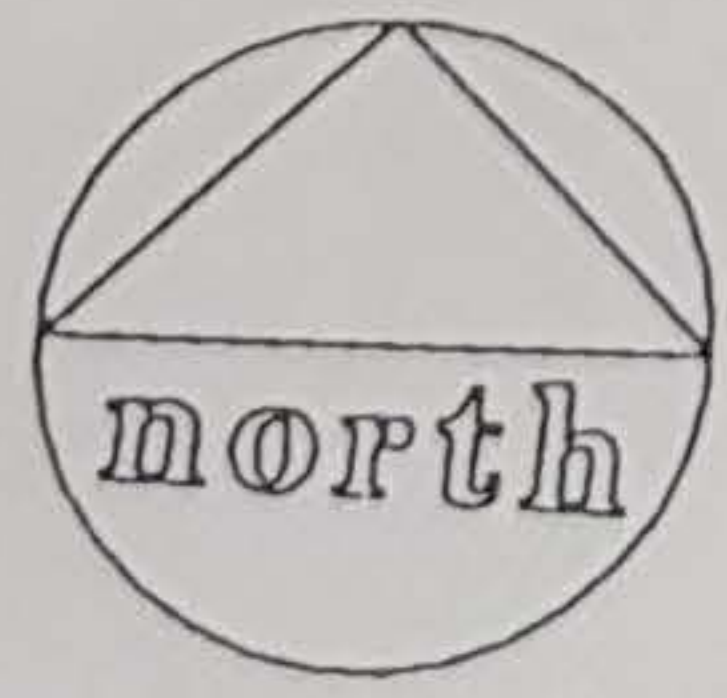
3.3.19. Despite alteration and construction activities during the late 19th and 20th centuries the basic physical form of Fremantle Prison, established by 1858, has remained unchanged for nearly 1¹/₂ centuries. Generally only smaller, less substantial structures have been demolished. Examples of these are the Radiating Exercise Yard demolished in 1912, a stone shed, Wooden Division, incinerator and cisterns in the southern compound area, the eastern bath house and washing sheds behind South Main Cell Block. The process of development in Fremantle Prison since 1858 has essentially been that of extending accommodation and work areas and enclosing others, adding amenities and service facilities and demolishing others.



- 1 Botany's and
- 2 Governor's and
- 3 Refectory cells
- 4 Galley house north
- 5 Galley house south
- 6 Main gate
- 7 Military Guard room
- 8 Warden's Guard room
- 9 Block 1 Ball
- 10 Fire lane
- 11 Photographic studio
- 12 Main cell block south
- 13 Main cell block north
- 14 Main cell block south
- 15 Main cell block north
- 16 Main cell block south
- 17 Main cell block north
- 18 Main cell block south
- 19 Wall
- 20 Main sewer
- 21 Bathing sheds
- 22 Laundry
- 23 Laundry
- 24 Laundry
- 25 Laundry
- 26 Laundry
- 27 Laundry
- 28 Laundry
- 29 Laundry
- 30 Laundry
- 31 Laundry
- 32 Laundry
- 33 Laundry
- 34 Laundry
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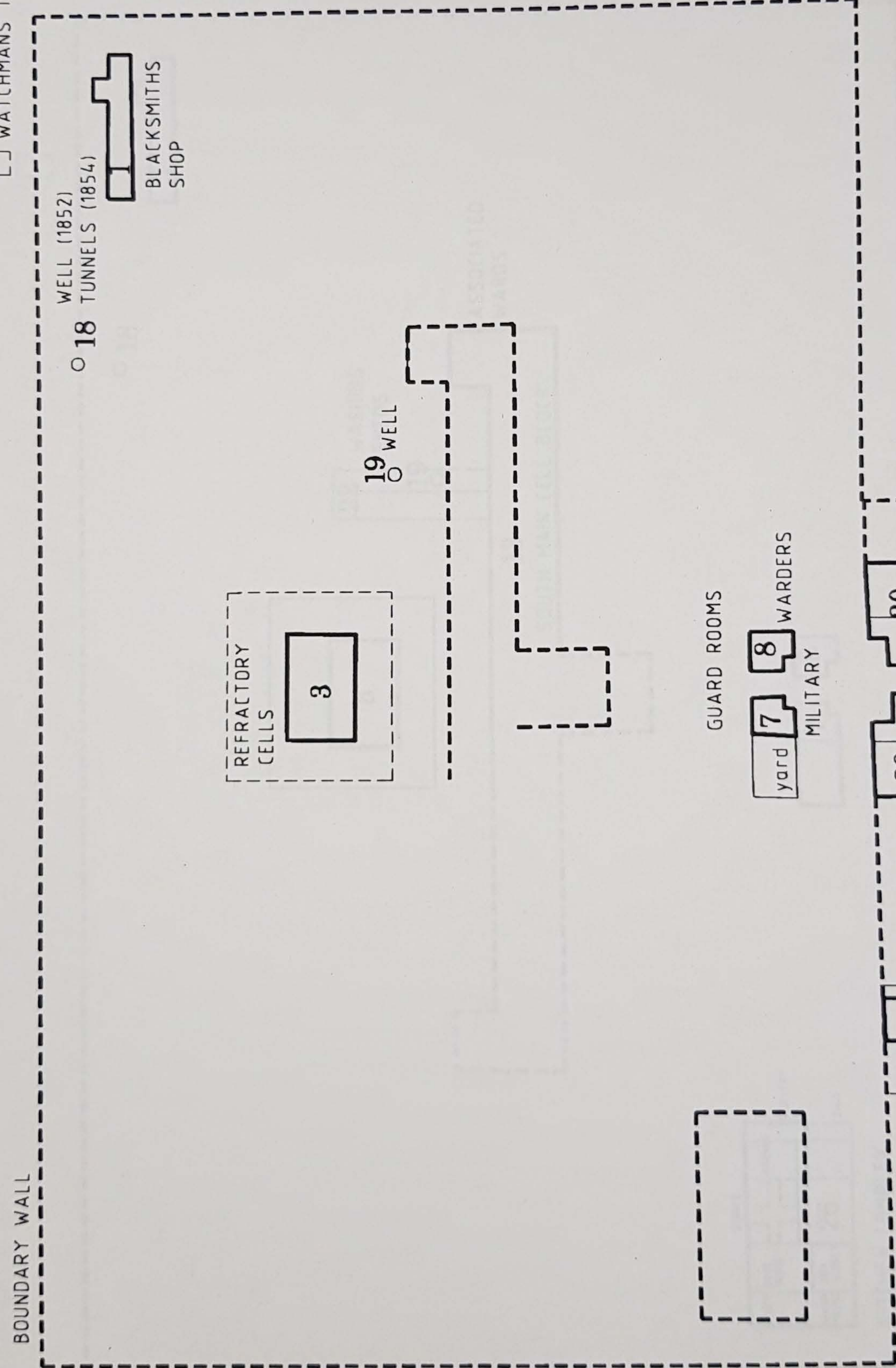
——— EXISTING STRUCTURES
 - - - - DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES
 - - - - EXISTING SUB-SURFACE STRUCTURES

Figure 3
FREMANTLE PRISON
COMPOUND



BUILDING
 MANAGEMENT
 AUTHORITY OF
 WESTERN
 AUSTRALIA

[] WATCHMANS TOWER

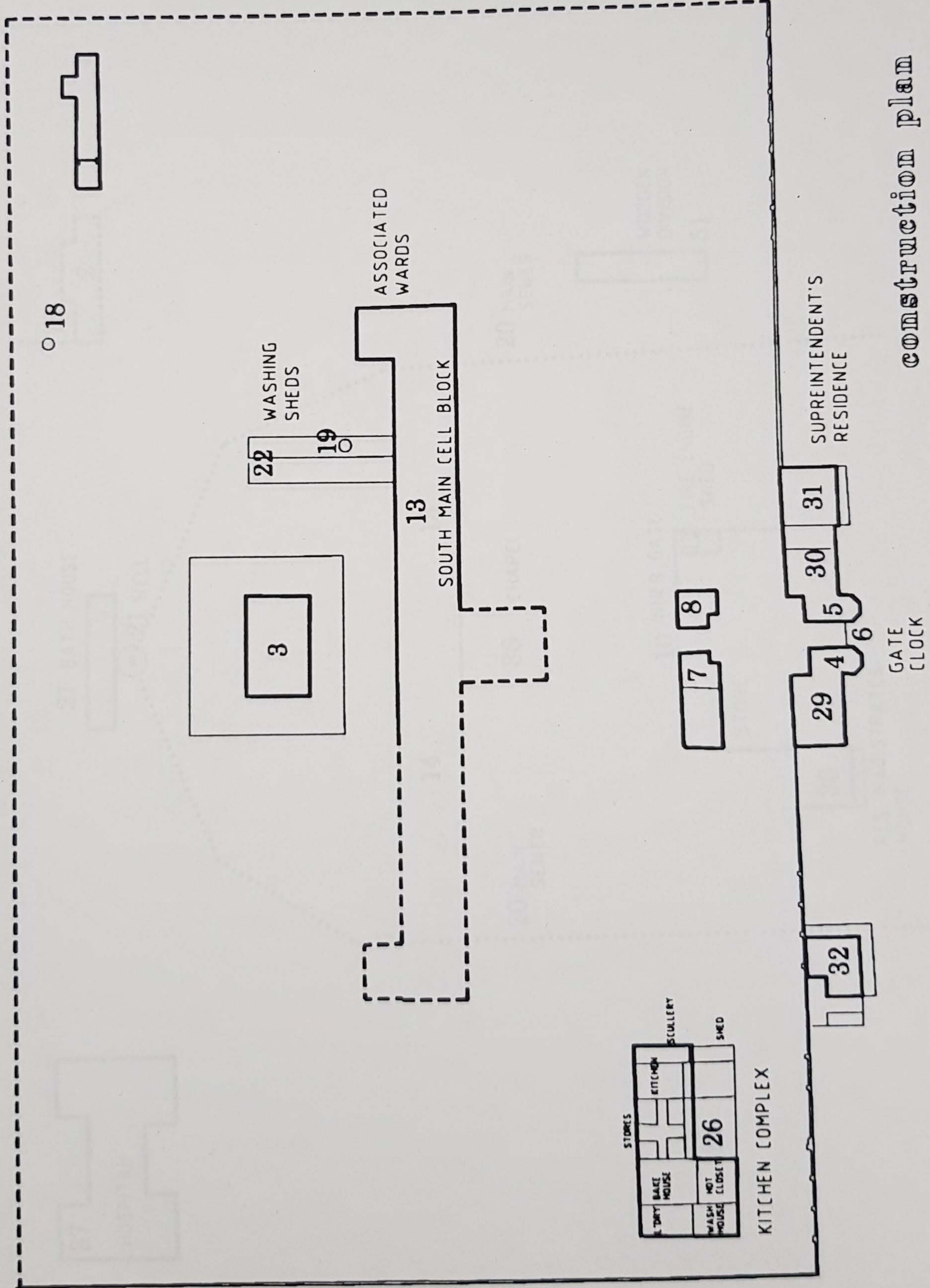
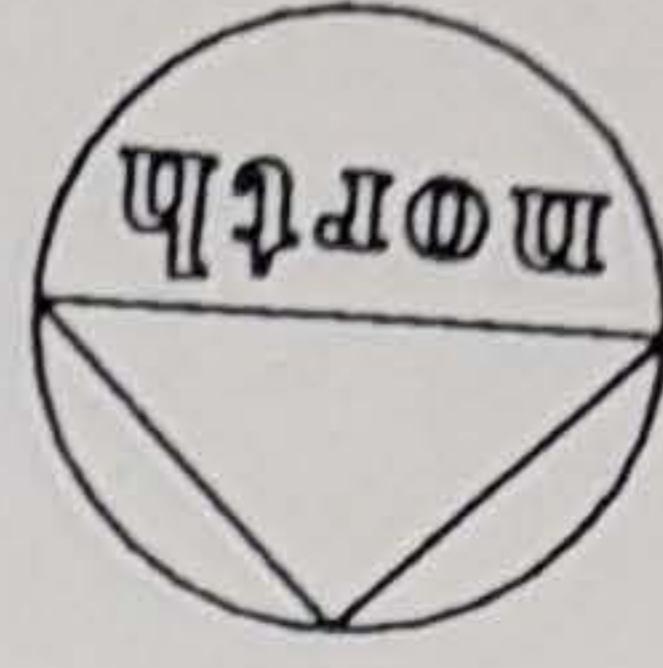


— COMPLETED
 - - - UNDER CONSTRUCTION
 SUB-SURFACE



construction plan 1

FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
 1854

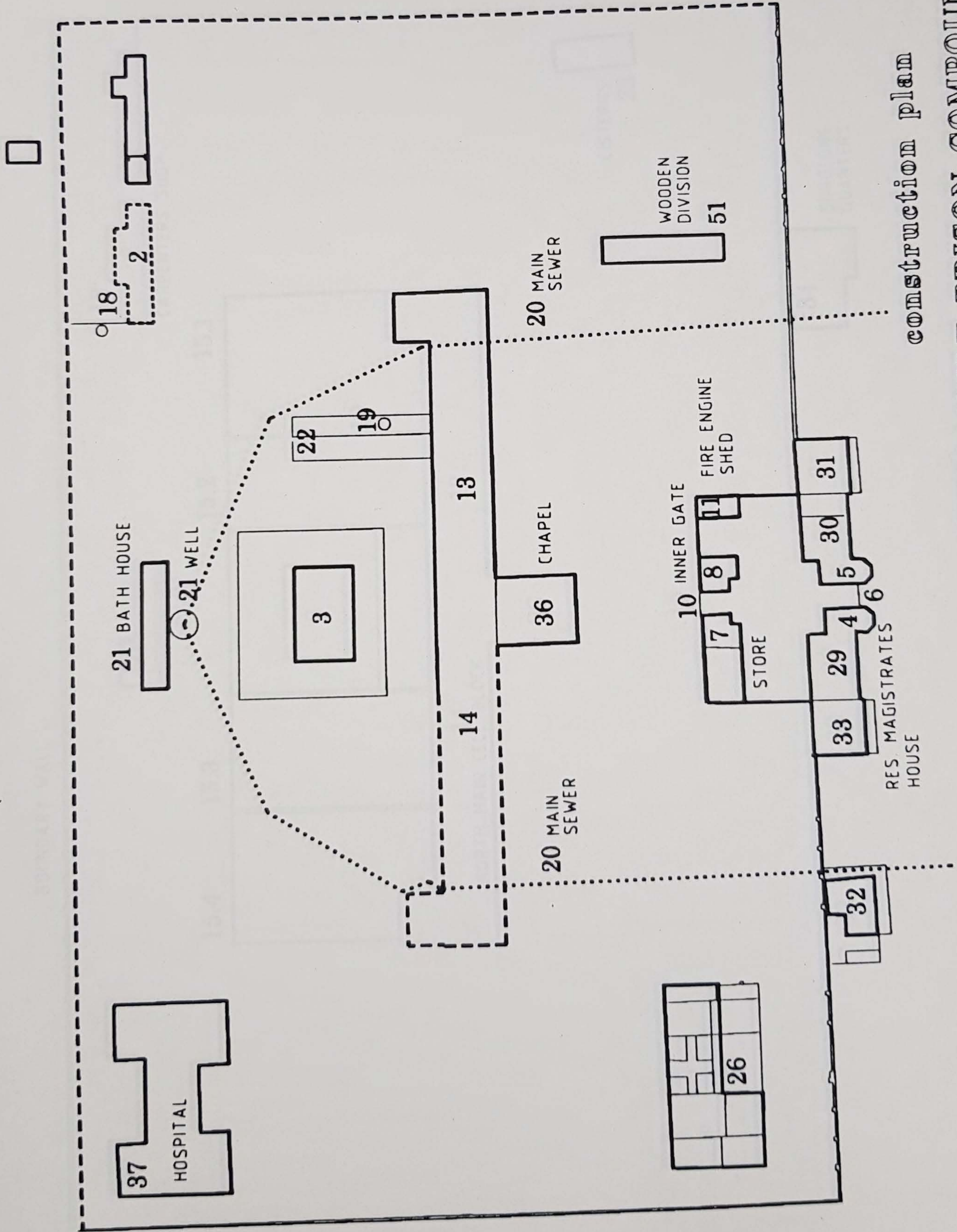


construction plan 2

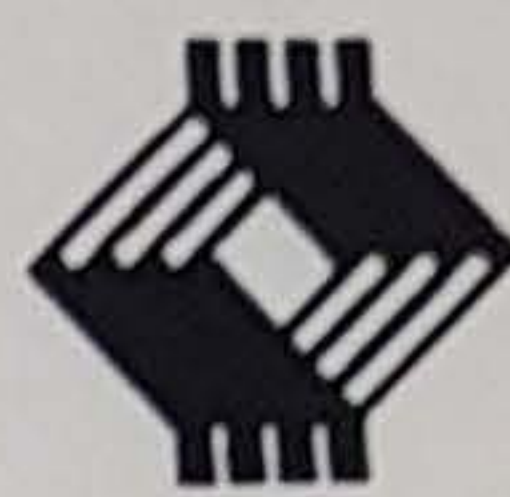
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1855



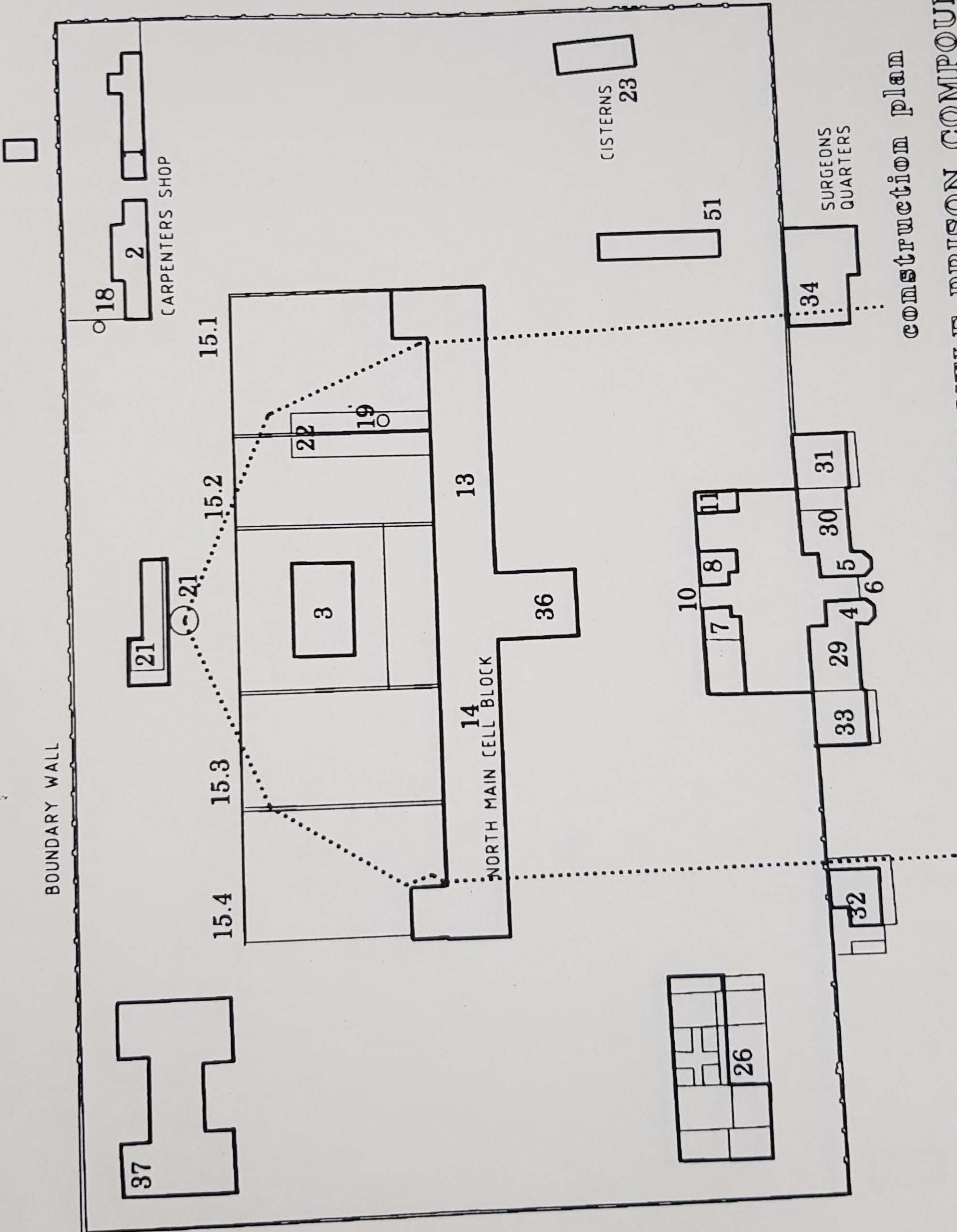
BUILDING
MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA



construction plan 3
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1856



BUILDING
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AUSTRALIA



construction plan 4

FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND

1857

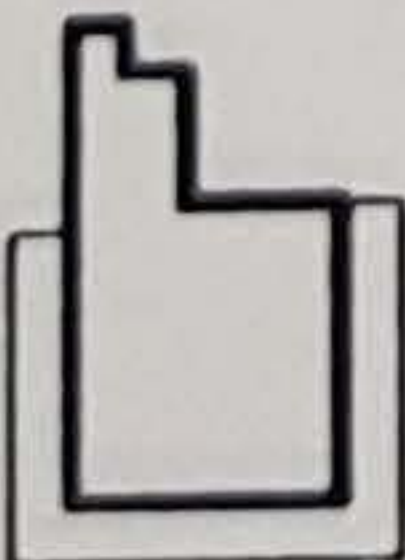


BUILDING
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AUTHORITY OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

WARDERS
RESIDENCE



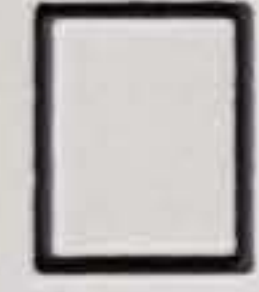
WARDERS
RESIDENCE



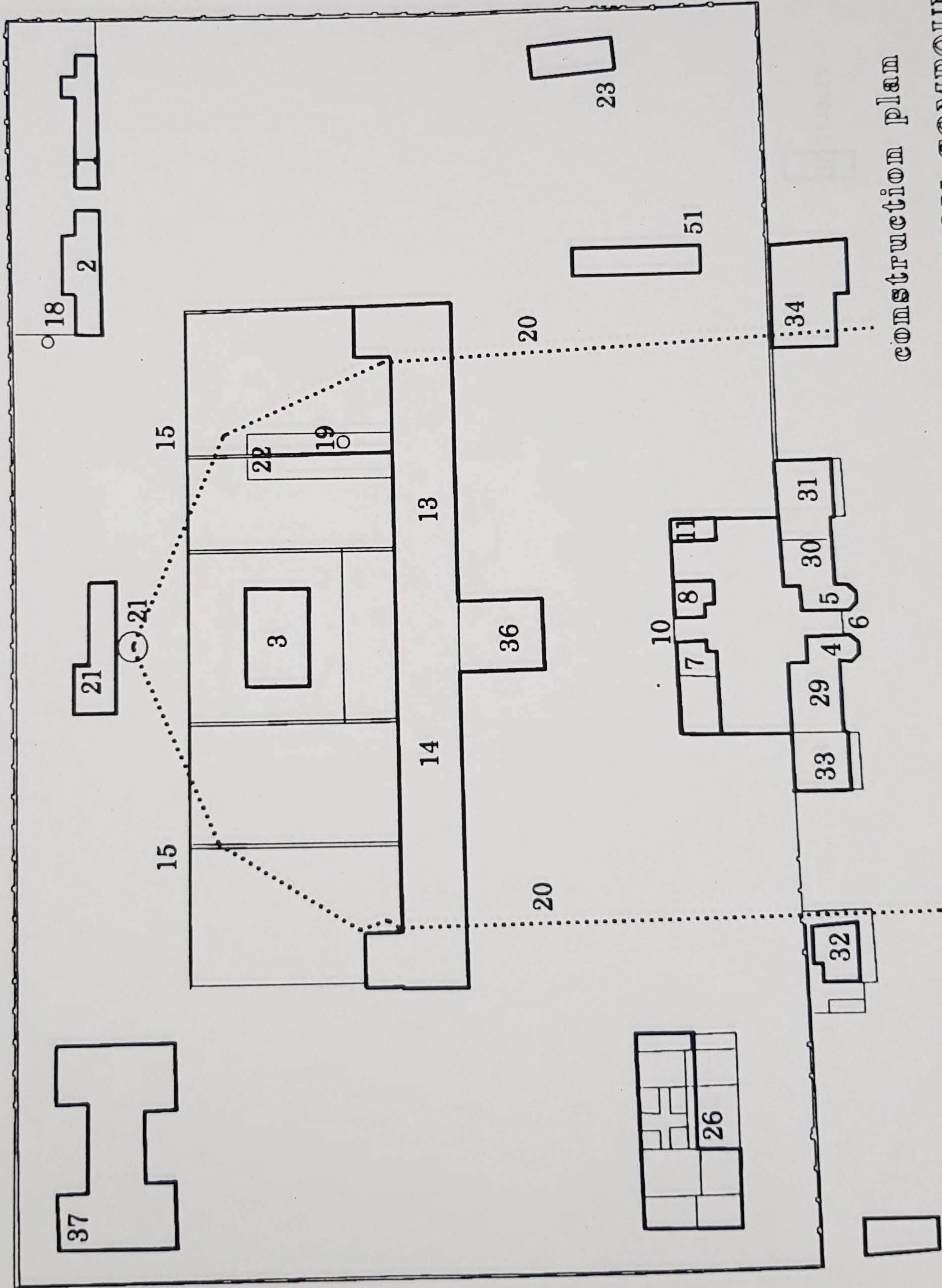
WARDERS
RESIDENCE



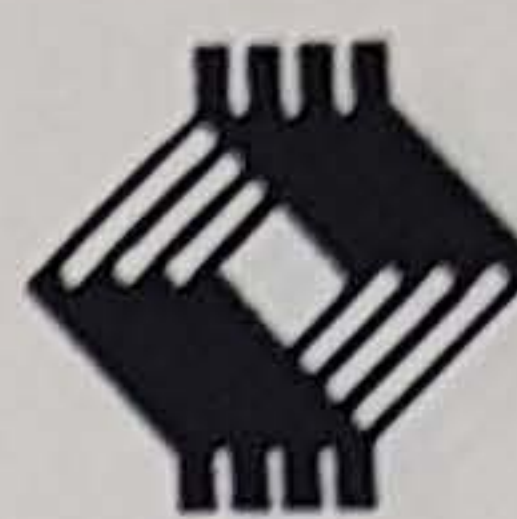
WARDERS
RESIDENCE



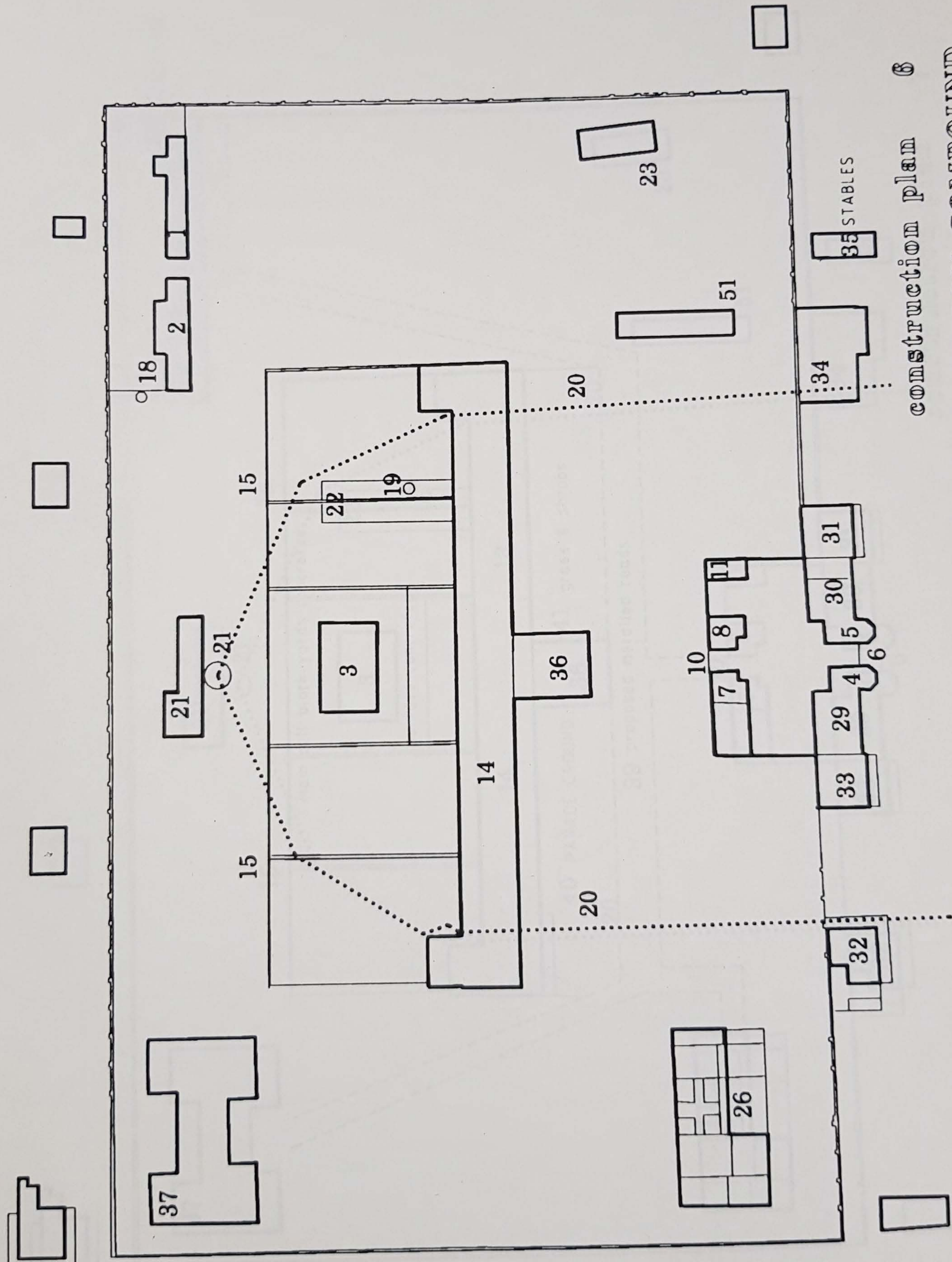
WARDERS
RESIDENCE



construction plan 5
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1858



BUILDING
MANAGEMENT
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WESTERN
AUSTRALIA



construction plan 6

FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND

1859

35 STABLES

37

2

18

15

21

21

15

3

22

19

14

36

20

10

7

8

11

29

4

5

6

33

31

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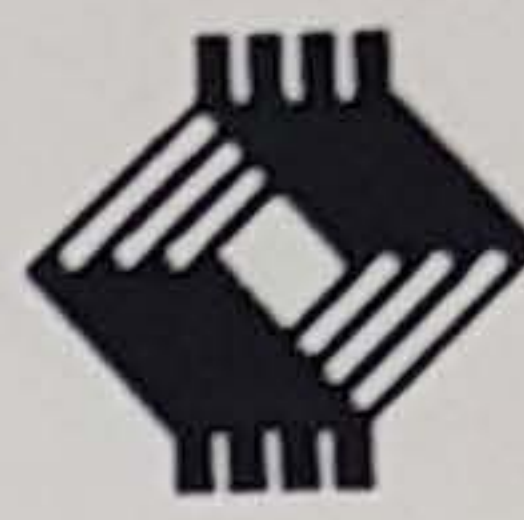
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51

23

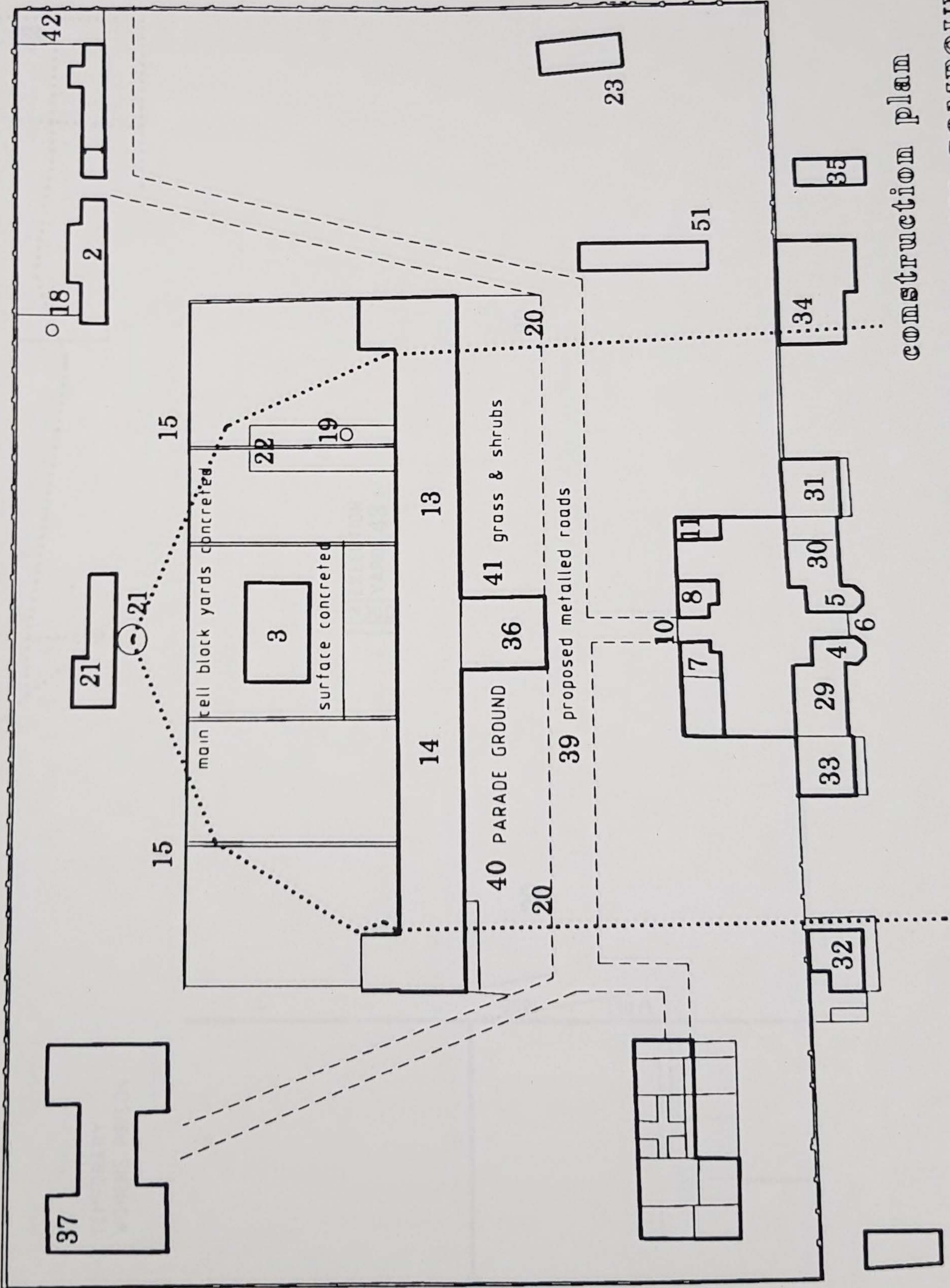
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26



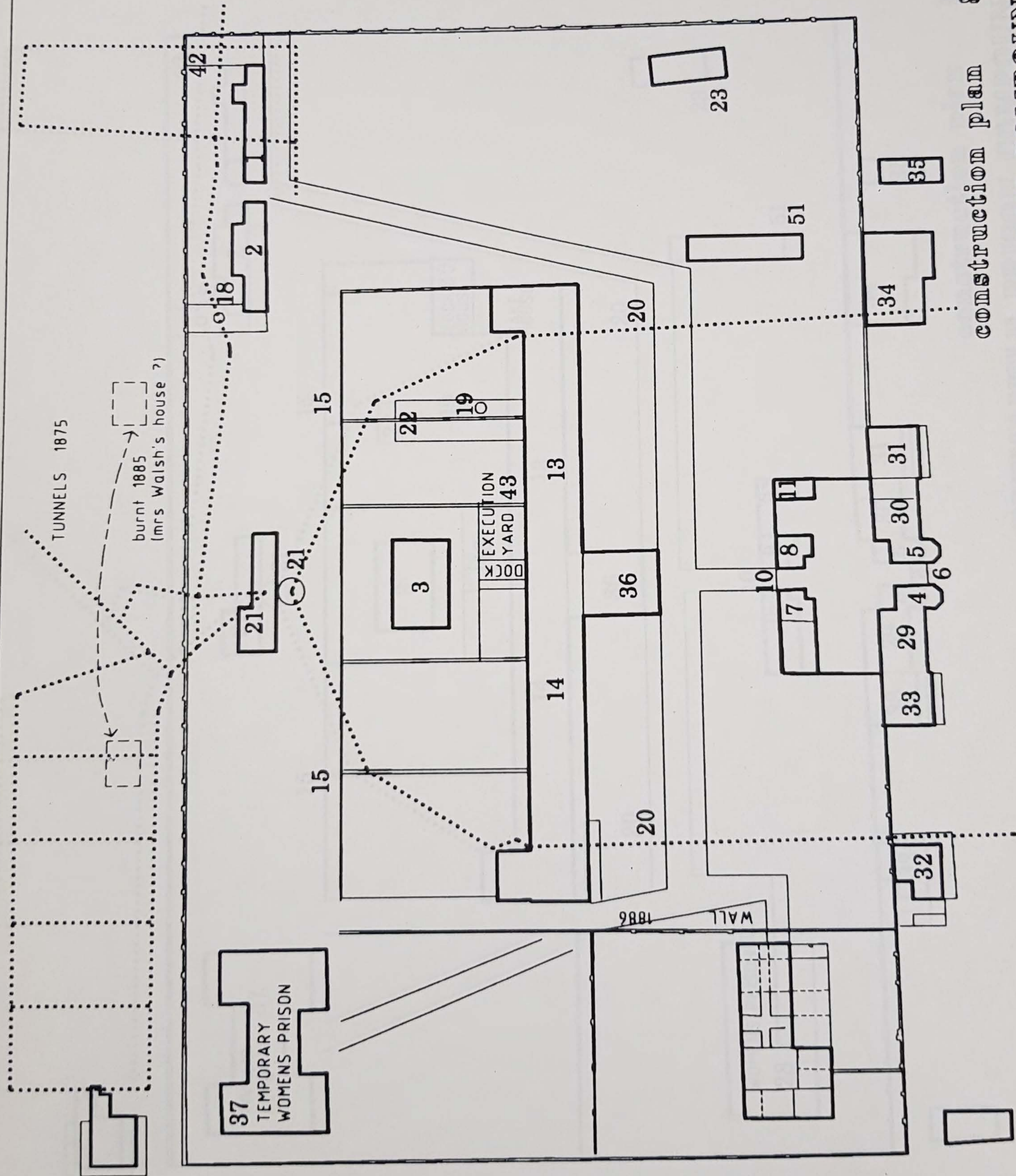
BUILDING
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AUTHORITY OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

WOOD YARD

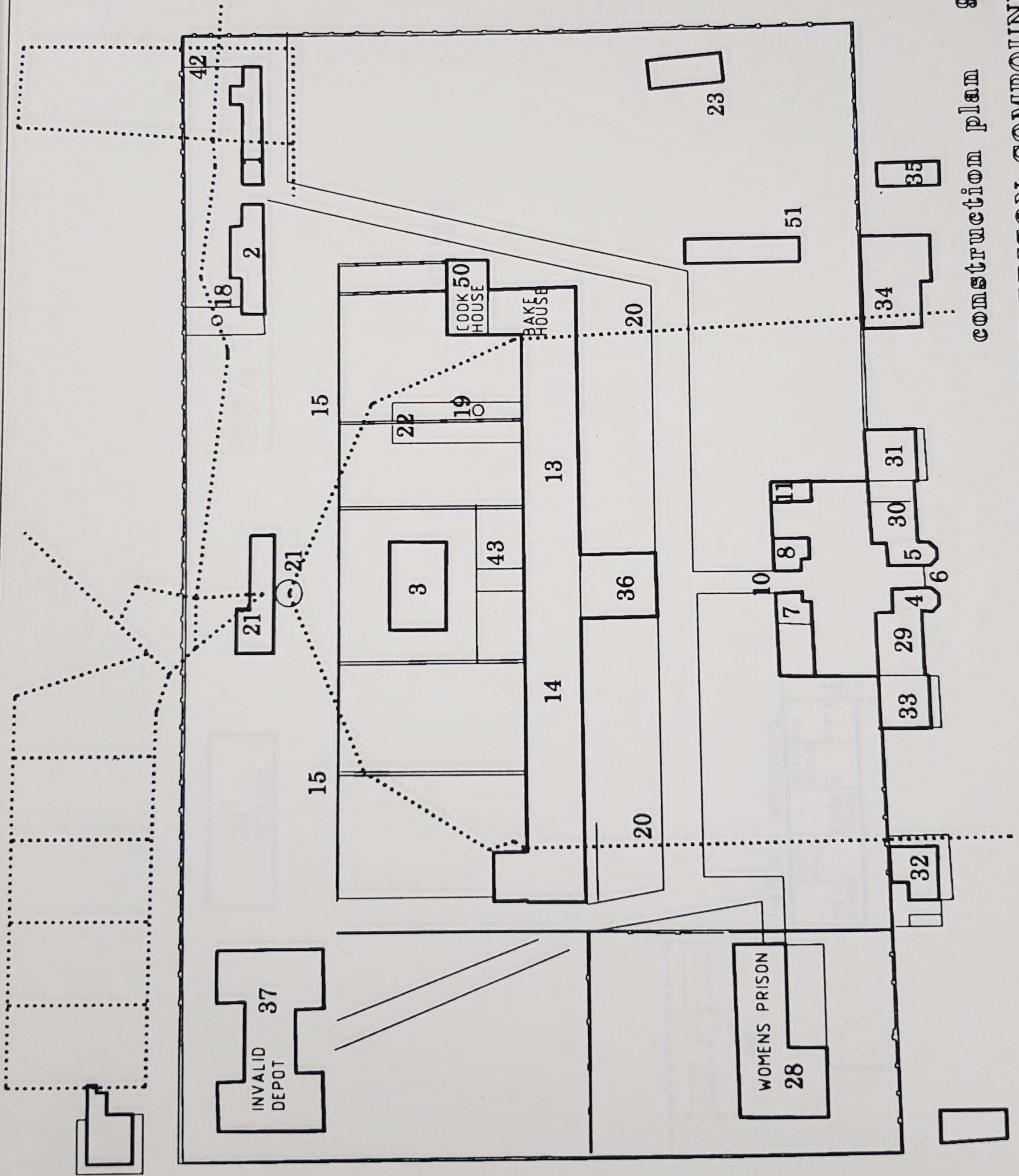


construction plan 7

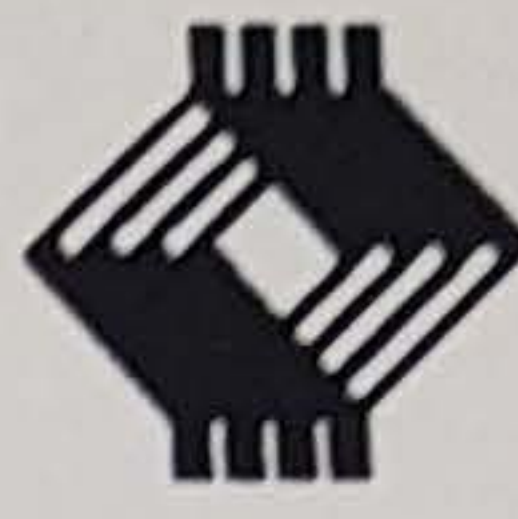
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1862



construction plan 8
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1888



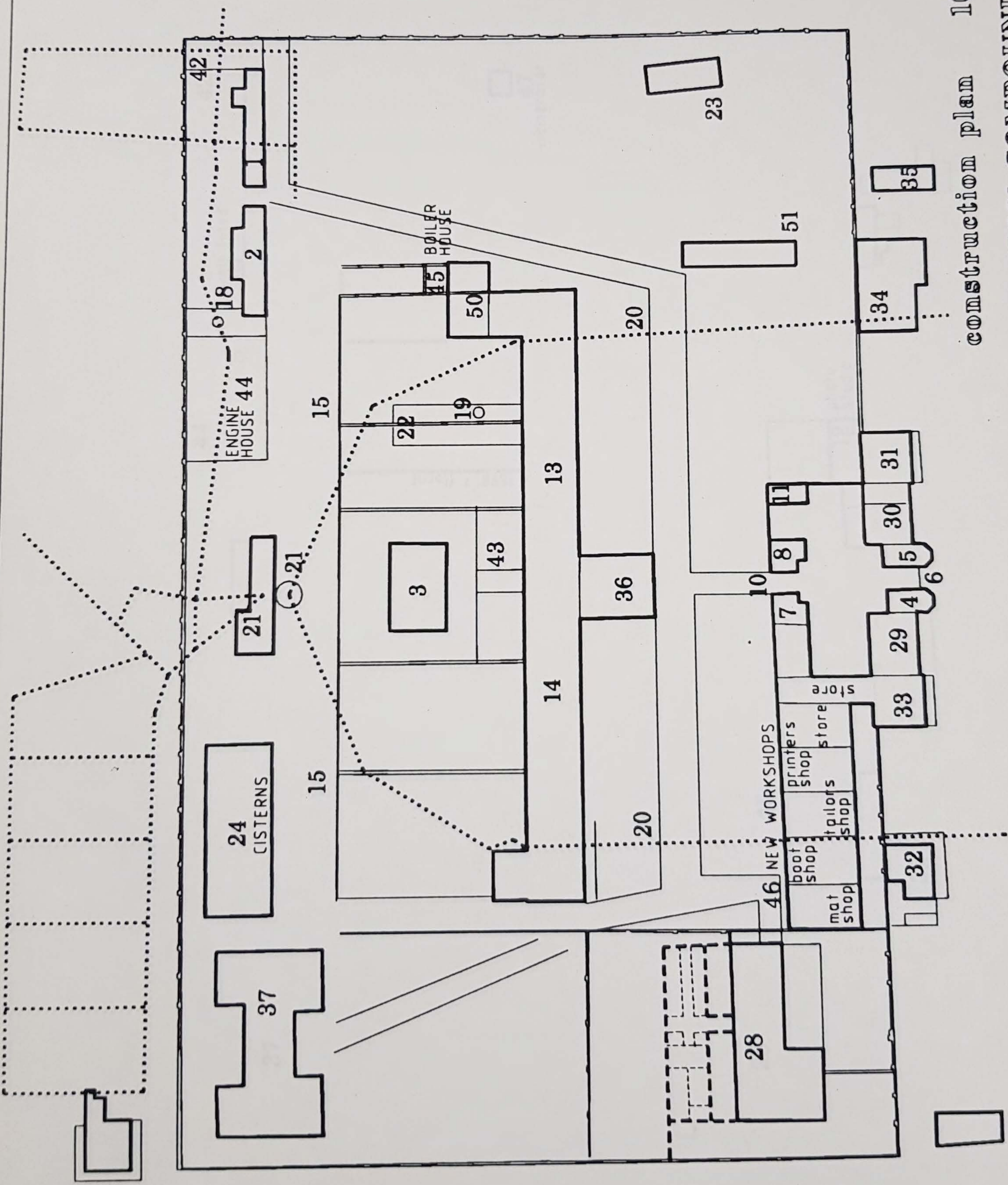
construction plan 9
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1889



BUILDING
MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

construction plan 10

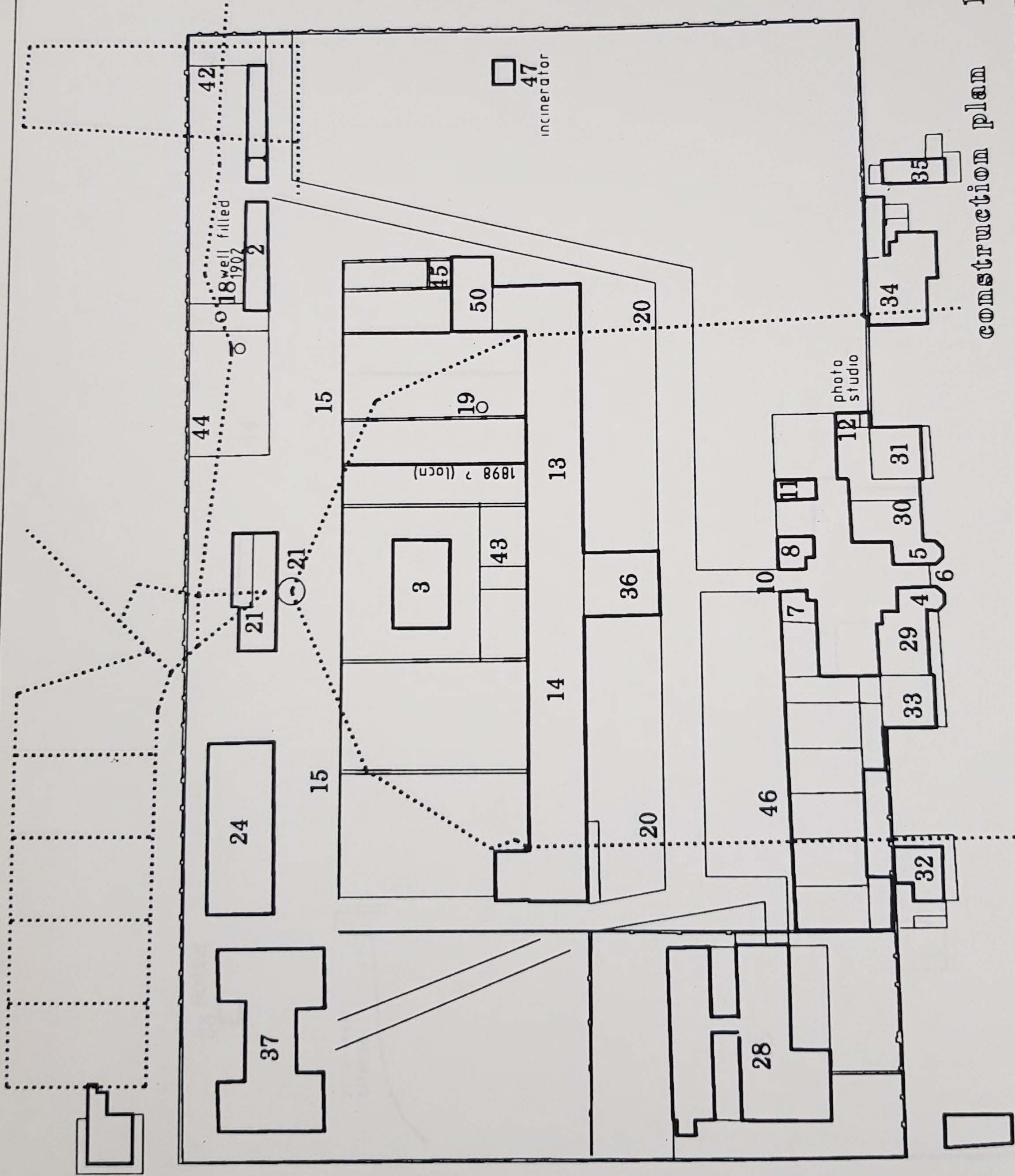
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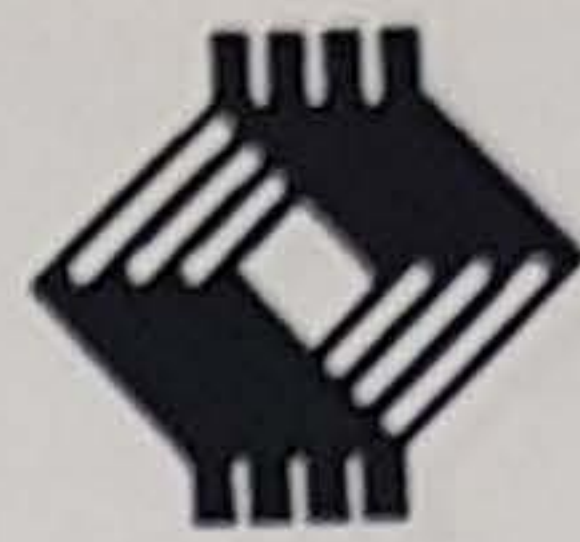




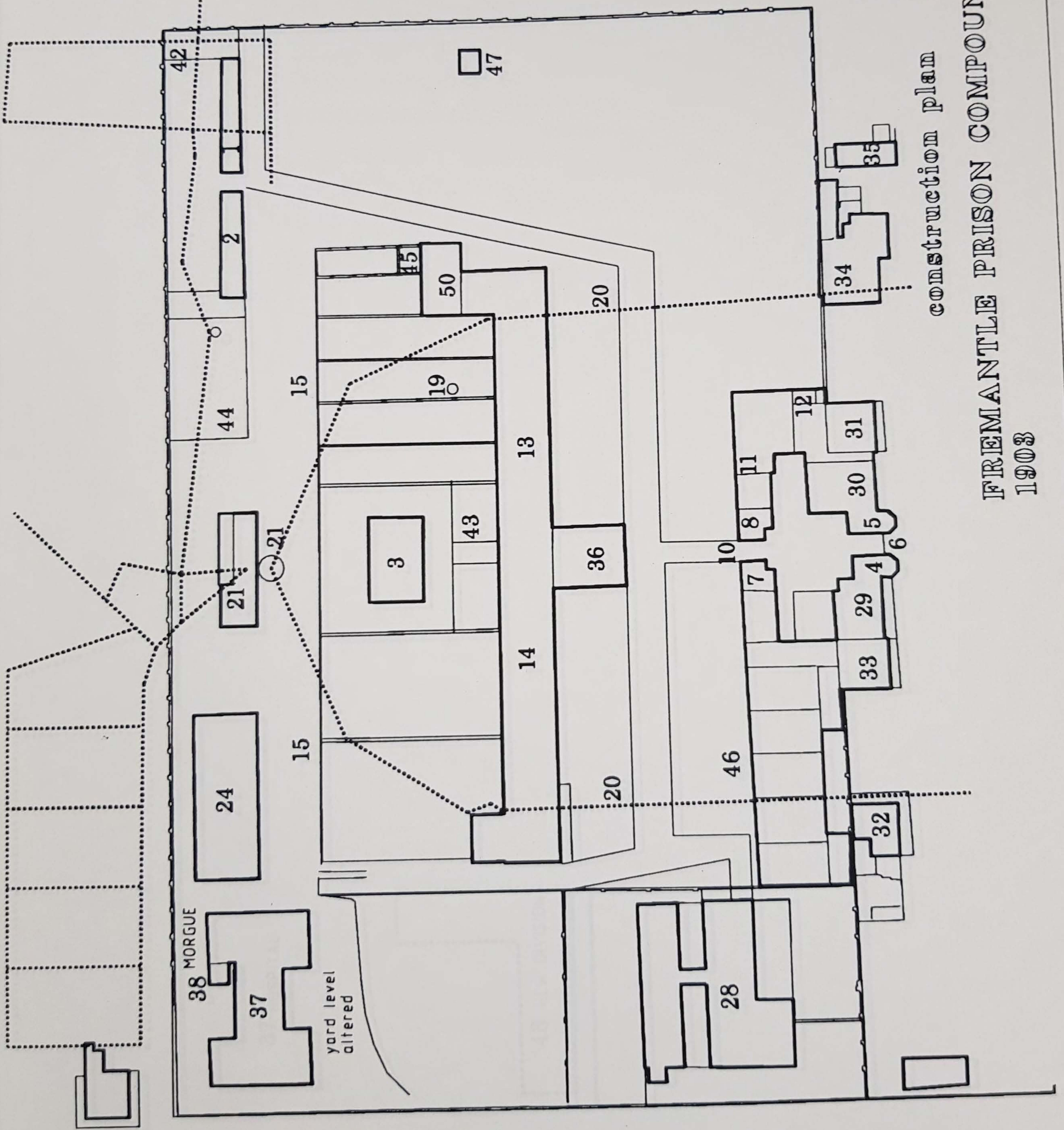
construction plan 11

FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1900





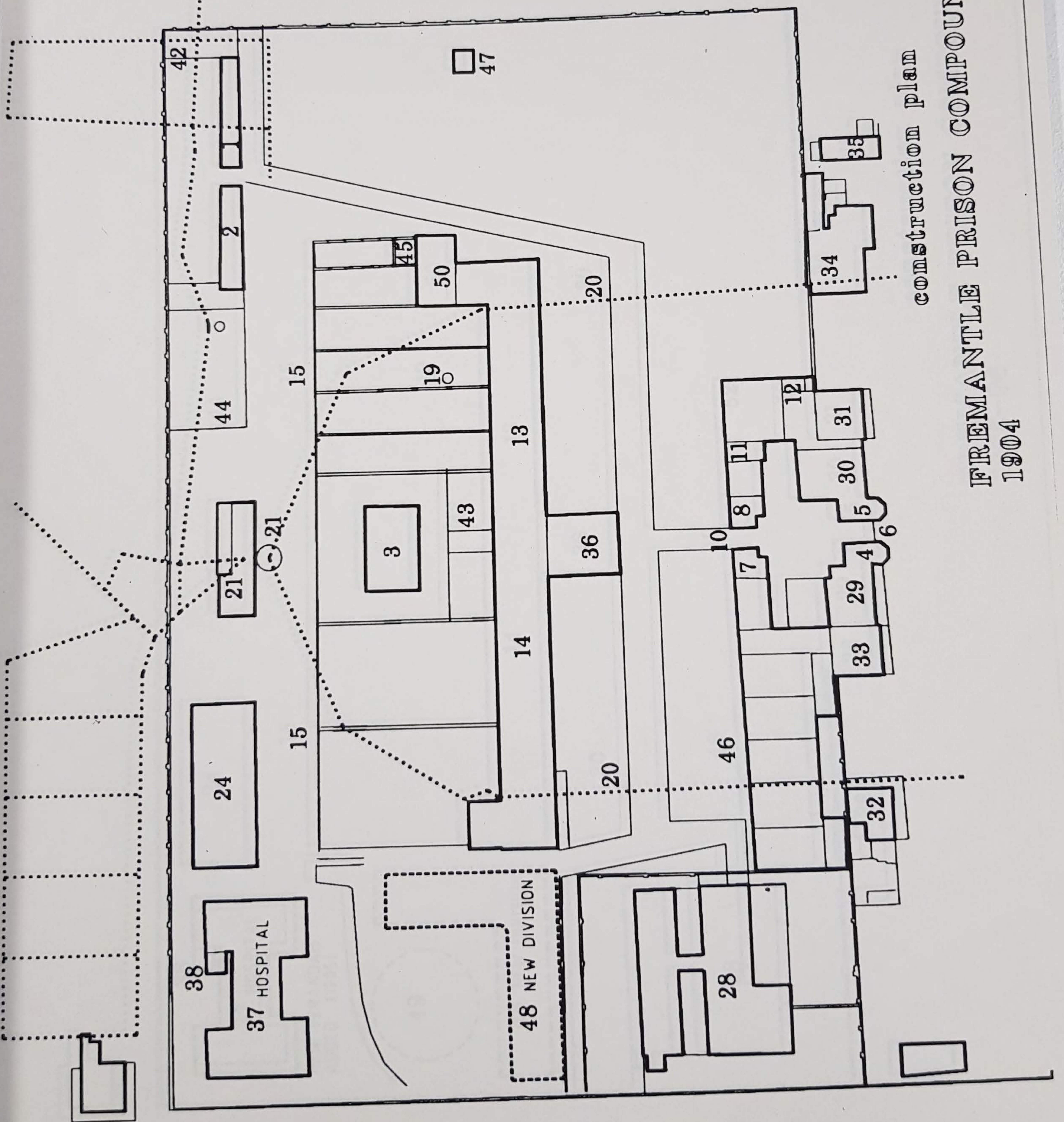
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AUSTRALIA



construction plan 12

FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND

1903



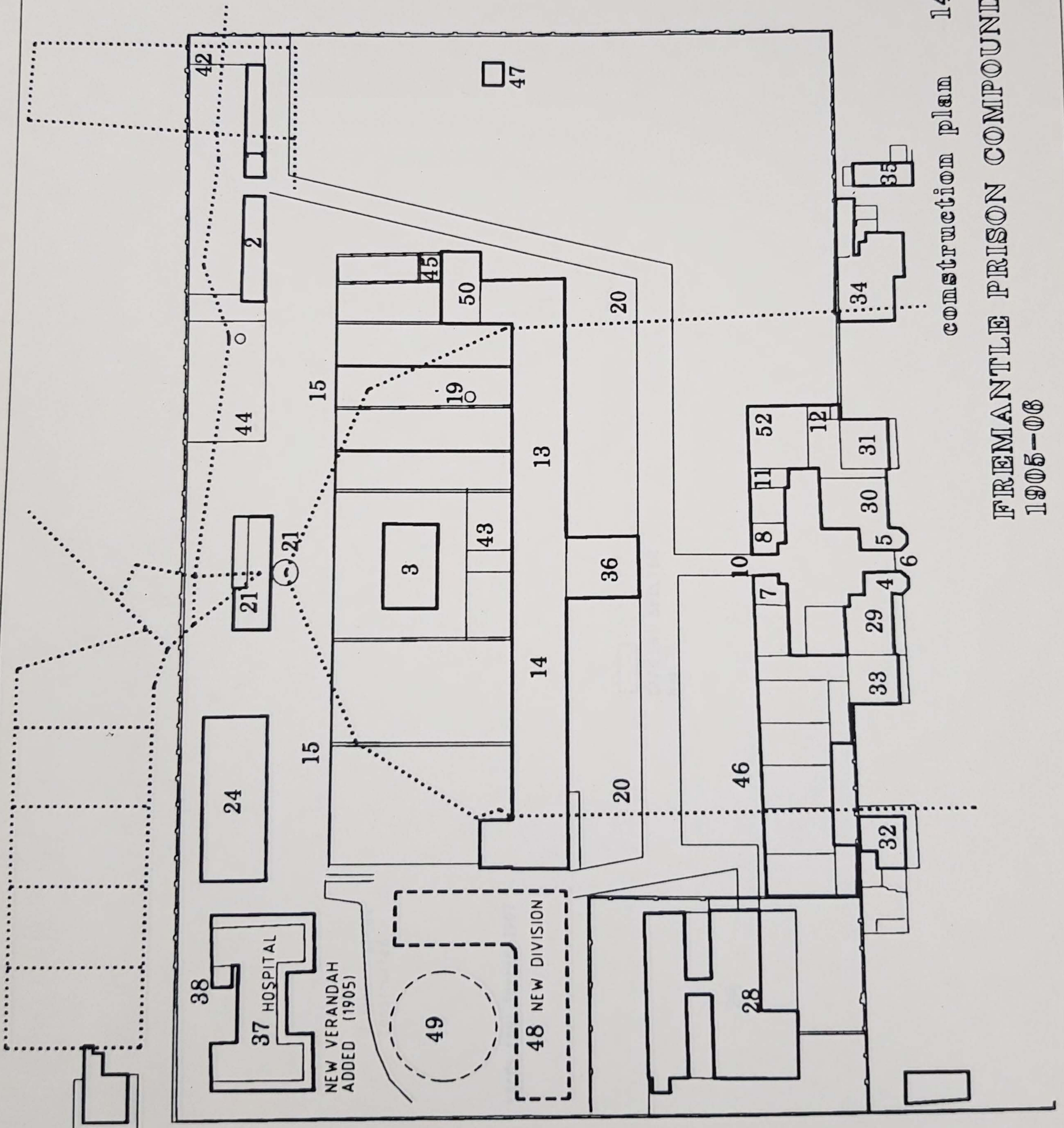
construction plan 13

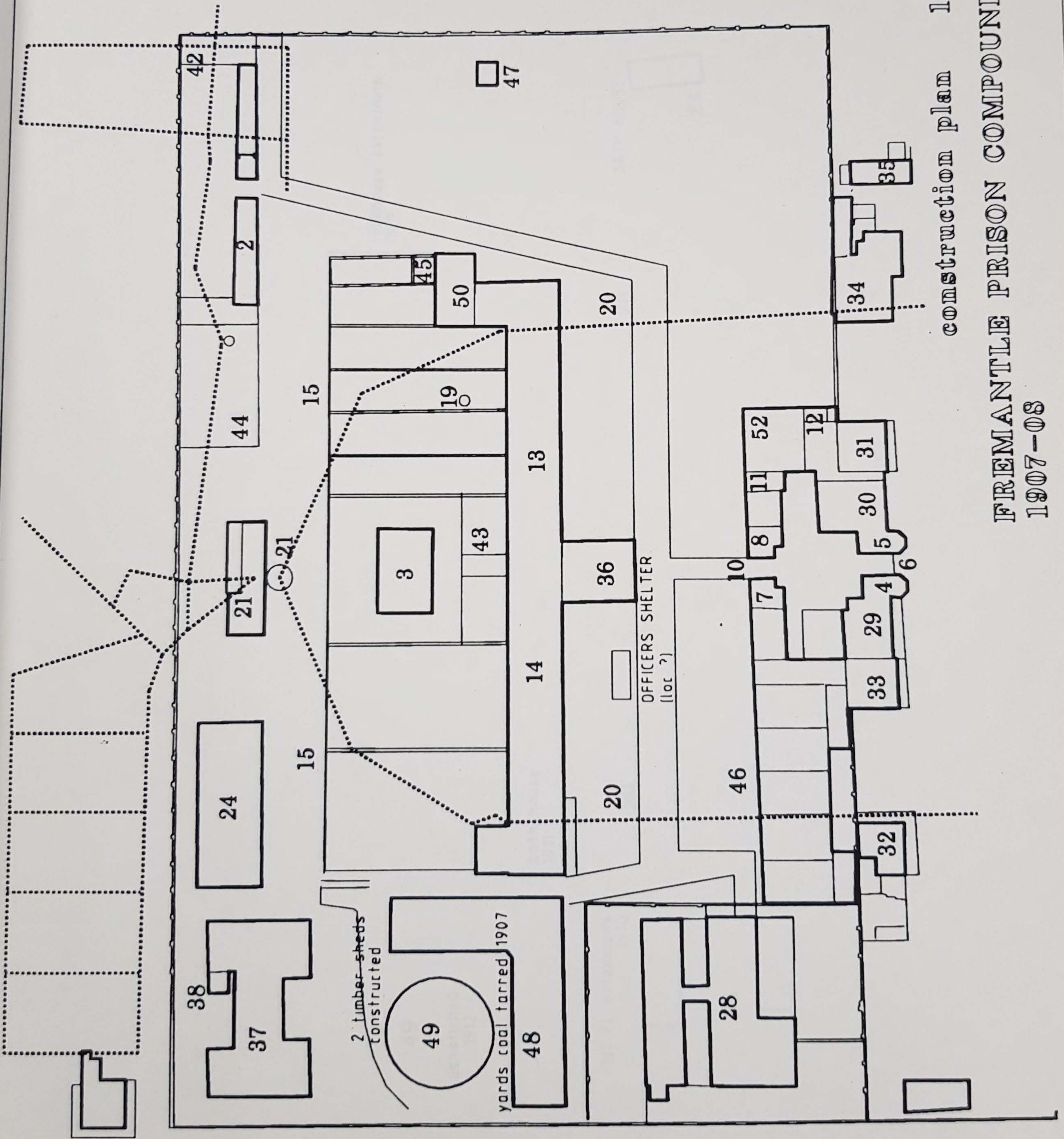
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND

1904



FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1905-06
construction plan 14





construction plan 15

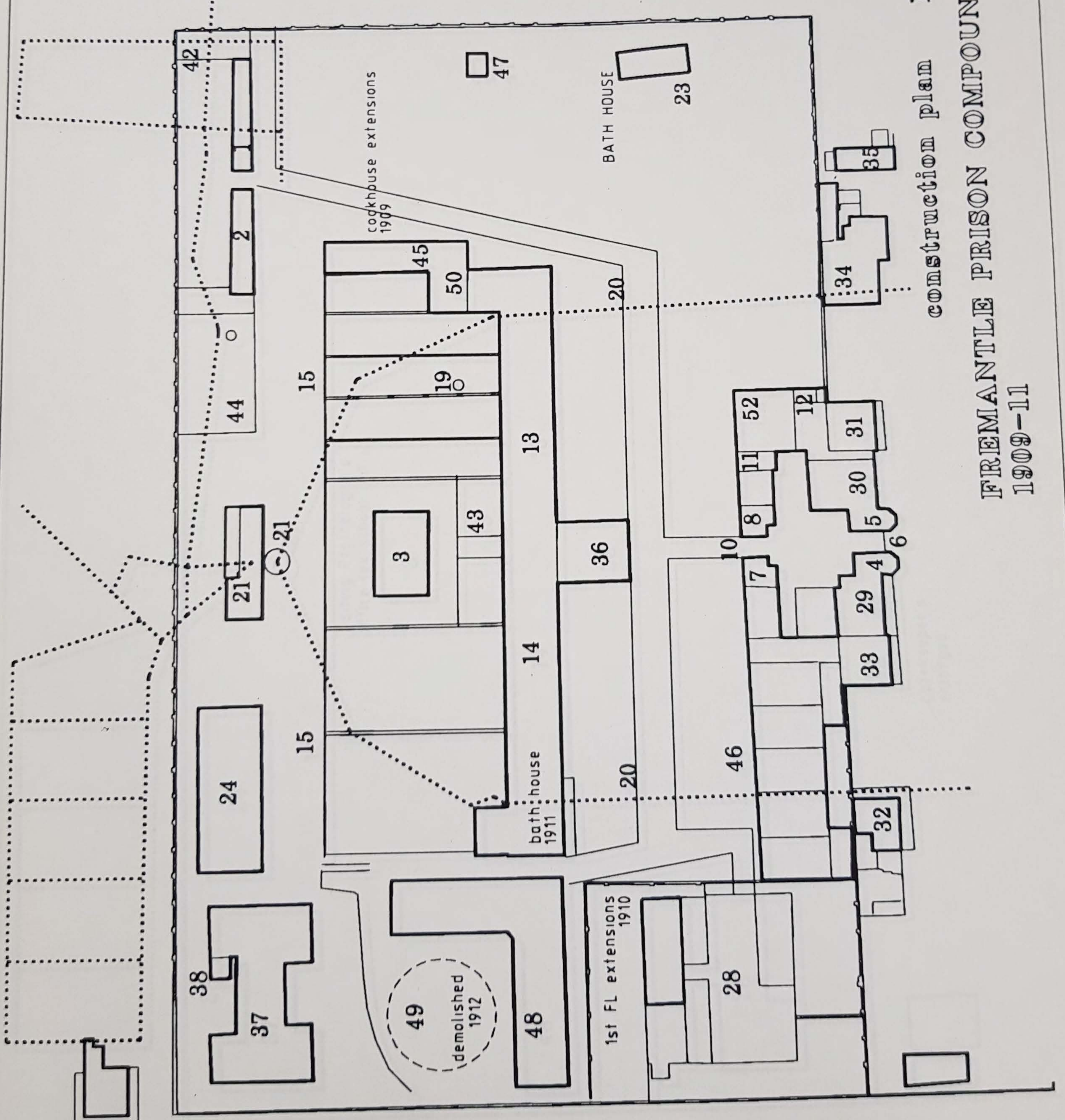
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1907-08

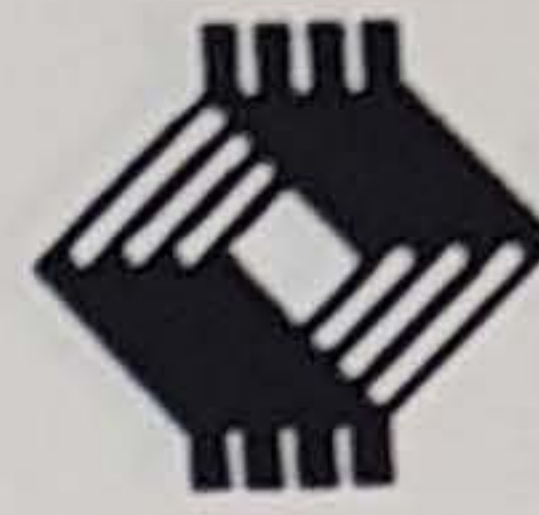
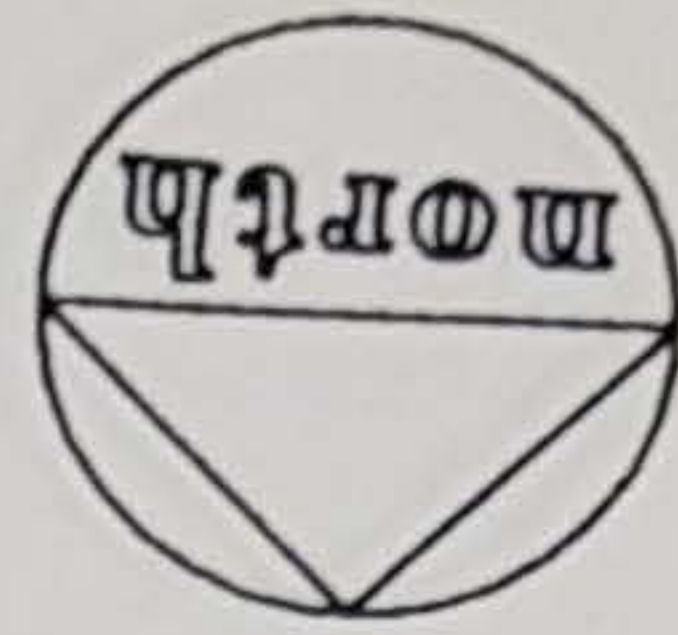


construction plan 16

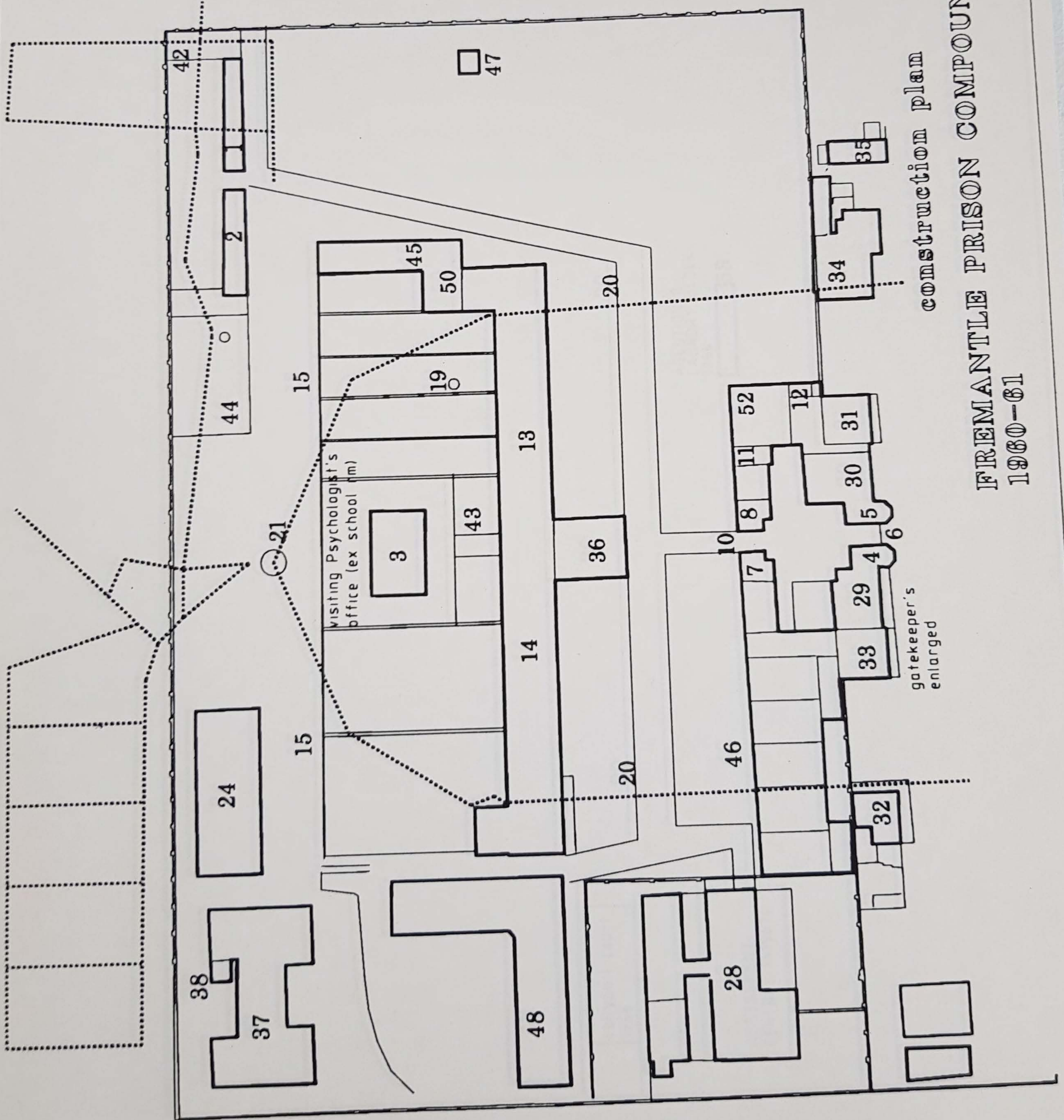
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND

1909-11





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AUSTRALIA



17
construction plan

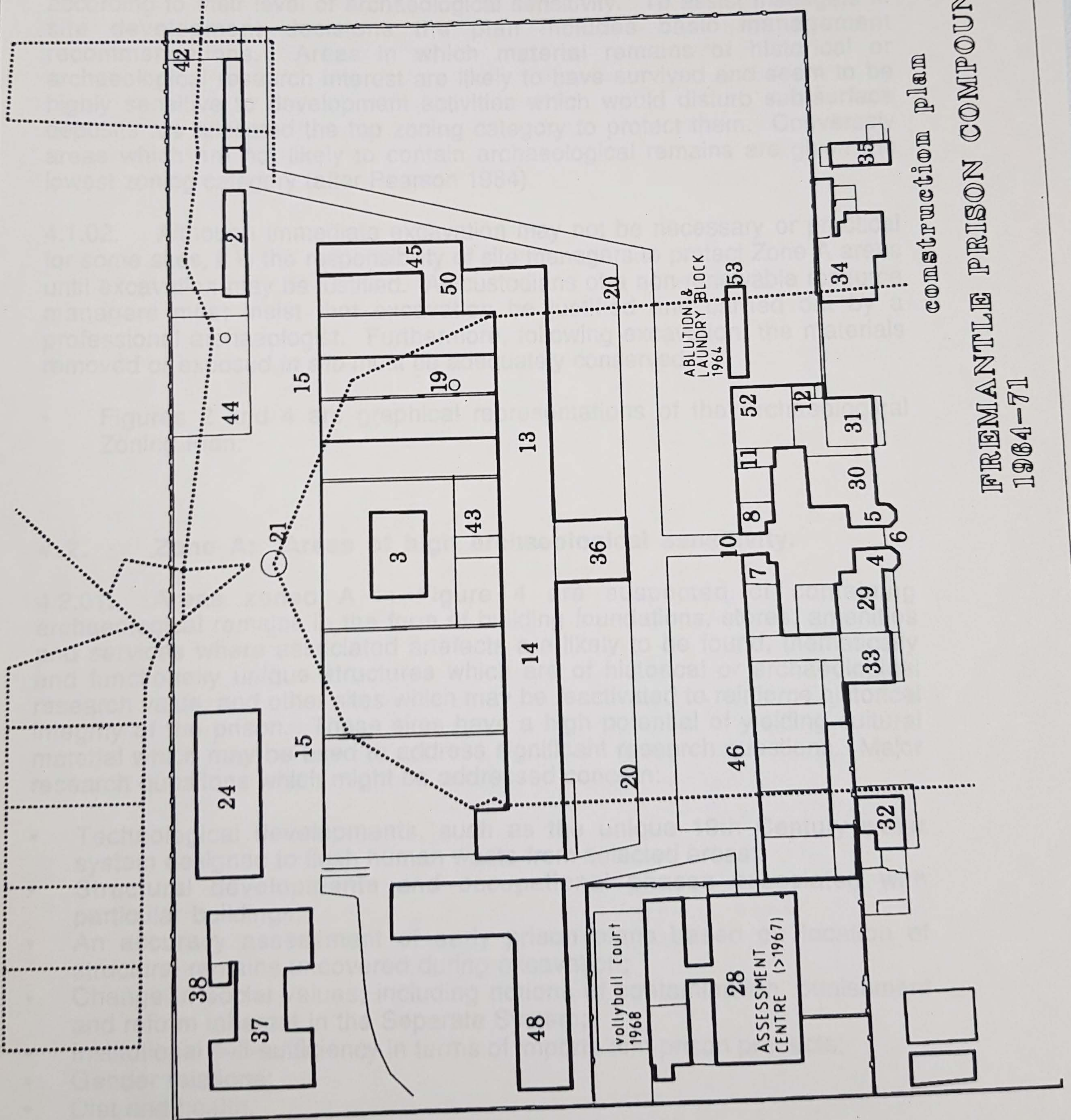
FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1960-61



BUILDING
MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

construction plan 18

FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
1964-71



4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING PLAN

4.1. Introduction

4.1.01. The purpose of the Archaeological Zoning Plan is to classify sites according to their level of archaeological sensitivity. To assist managers in site development decisions the plan includes basic management recommendations. Areas in which material remains of historical or archaeological research interest are likely to have survived and seem to be highly sensitive to development activities which would disturb sub-surface deposits are allocated the top zoning category to protect them. Conversely areas which are not likely to contain archaeological remains are given the lowest zoning category (after Pearson 1984).

4.1.02. Although immediate excavation may not be necessary or practical for some sites, it is the responsibility of site managers to protect Zone A areas until excavation may be justified. As custodians of a non-renewable resource managers must insist that excavation be justified and carried out by a professional archaeologist. Furthermore, following excavation, the materials removed or exposed *in situ* must be adequately conserved.

- Figures 2 and 4 are graphical representations of the Archaeological Zoning Plan.

4.2. Zone A: Areas of high archaeological sensitivity.

4.2.01. Areas zoned A in Figure 4 are suspected of containing archaeological remains in the form of building foundations, stores, amenities and services where associated artefacts are likely to be found, thematically and functionally unique structures which are of historical or archaeological research value, and other sites which may be reactivated to reinforce historical integrity of the prison. These sites have a high potential of yielding cultural material which may be used to address significant research questions. Major research questions which might be addressed concern:

- Technological developments, such as the unique 19th Century water system designed to flush human waste from selected areas;
- Structural developments and occupational phases associated with particular buildings;
- An accuracy assessment of early prison plans based on location of structural remains uncovered during excavation;
- Change in social values, including notions of contamination, punishment and reform inherent in the Separate System;
- Institutional self-sufficiency in terms of imports and prison products;
- Gender relations;
- Diet and health.

4.2.02. In Zone A areas it is essential that no development activities take place before thorough archaeological investigations have been carried out. If it is found, from test excavations, that a proposed development will threaten a significant archaeological resource, it is strongly recommended that the development be re-designed to avoid that resource. The following sites have been allocated Zone A classification:

- The southern knoll was once the location of cisterns (No. 23), Wooden Division (No. 51), an incinerator (No. 47), and a stone shed. The foundations of a retaining wall and a relatively modern feature are also located in this area. It is also possible that a rubbish dump was situated in the area as suggested by its distance from accommodation and work areas and the presence of an incinerator. These structures in combination have been classed Zone A due to the density of possible remains within one area.
- The eastern lawn area was the site of the old bath house (No. 21) and flush well. It is likely that remains of these structures will exist beneath the grassed surface. The extent of their remains should be examined.
- The Engine House (No. 44), containing a well (No. 18), has also been used for other purposes including storage. It is possible that deposits containing artefacts will be found in this area. This area is associated with the unique water system development in Fremantle Prison in the 19th Century.
- The Women's Prison (No. 28) is unique to the Fremantle Prison compound. It represents a phase in the prison's history when female prisoners were introduced and confined in a segregated area. The eastern yards of the old Women's Prison may contain archaeological deposits relating to activities of female prisoners in Fremantle Prison.
- The Radiating Exercise Yard (No. 49) is also significant in its physical representation of the Separate System. The Separate System was established in America by 1832 and was later adopted in Pentonville Prison, England (Ives 1914: 182, 186). Fremantle Prison was based on both Pentonville and Portland Prisons. The yard of New Division should be examined to determine whether remains of the Radiating Exercise structure still exist.
- The area beneath Division 4 (North Main Cell Block) was used as a store. It is clear from features inside the northern derelict rooms that it was also an accommodation area. Excavations in this area will clarify its use(s) and may resolve more dramatic rumours about its past function as a series of dungeons.
- A yard behind South Main Cell Block contained two Washing Sheds (No. 22) and a force pump from England fixed to a well (No. 19) inside the southern shed. The existence of possible remains of these features should be investigated. Two temporary privies were also located at the rear of the yard (BPP Vol 7: Half Yearly Report ending 30 June 1855).

- The former kitchen yard on the western side of the old Women's Prison (No. 22) is a likely location for rubbish dumped from either the female prison or in earlier years, the cook house (No. 26).

4.2.03. It is recommended that areas classified as Zone A be thoroughly tested and defined before development works are undertaken. Based on archaeological assessments of the sites discussed above feasible options might be to:

- proceed with development works;
- salvage remains;
- re-design development works to avoid destruction of an unexcavated archaeological resource;
- expose and display remains.

4.3. Zone B: Areas of medium archaeological sensitivity.

4.3.01. Areas zoned B in Figure 3 are suspected of containing archaeological remains of less research potential and significance than those in Zone A sites. Remains may include evidence of minor structures adjoining substantial buildings, artificial landfill, garden plots and less predictable deposits within yards and parade areas. There is still a reasonable chance of locating remains of high research or display value in Zone B areas. Consequently development works which will disturb subsurface deposits should be preceded by archaeological testing. The following sites have been allocated Zone B classification:

- Entrances into the major drainage tunnels (No. 20) are located in two areas; the north yard behind North Main Cell Block and the south yard behind South Main Cell Block. These sites may contain remains associated with a unique water system constructed in the 19th Century. Consequently, both sites have been classified as Zone B.
- An area in front of the Main Cell Block has also been classified as Zone B. The specific course of the proposed metalled road (No. 39) is uncertain. Excavations in this area may define the original road boundaries. The old road may eventually be reactivated to reinforce historical integrity of the prison.
- The space between the eastern prison wall and the Old Workshops was an open area during the 19th Century. Artefacts associated with the Blacksmith's (No. 1) and Carpenter's (No. 2) shops may be uncovered in this area.
- While examining Zone A sites on the eastern lawn surrounding areas may be tested for artificial landfill. If artificial landfill exists within Fremantle Prison it will most likely be situated in high ground areas. Being some distance from accommodation buildings the eastern lawn may also be a location of a rubbish dump.

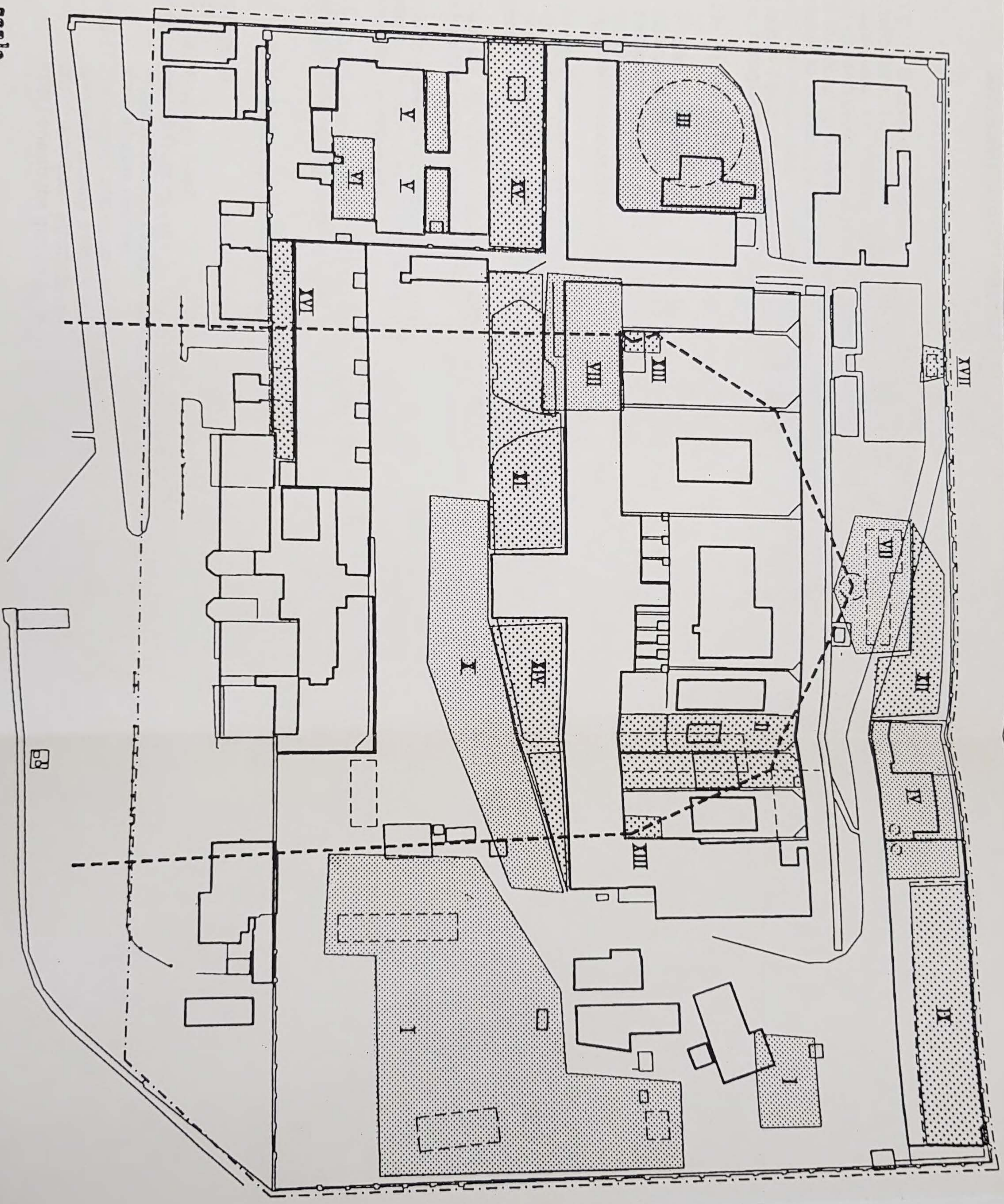
- According to Prison Department documents (PD 205), grass and shrubs were planted in front of South Main Cell Block. This area (No. 41) may be examined to determine the boundaries and contents of the garden, if indeed it was a garden.
- The boundaries and surface material of the Parade Ground (No. 40) may also be determined by test excavations. This site is located in front of North Main Cell Block.
- Stores were once located in the space between the New Workshops (No. 46) and the western prison wall. This area was cleared in 1921 (Prison Department PD 1305) and may contain some artefacts and/or features.
- Less predictable deposits may be uncovered in the Drying Ground on the eastern side of the Women's Prison (No. 28).
- Several shafts associated with wells exist in various locations within the prison compound. One of these shafts is behind the eastern cisterns (No. 24). These sites should be tested for possible artefactual deposits and have been zoned B accordingly.

4.3.02. It is recommended that areas classified as Zone B be sufficiently archaeologically tested to locate any major remains which may necessitate re-designing development works. Development works proceeding on the basis of test excavation results should be accompanied by archaeological surveillance. During such works contracts should allow for proper salvage of remains.

4.4. Zone C: Areas of little or no archaeological sensitivity.

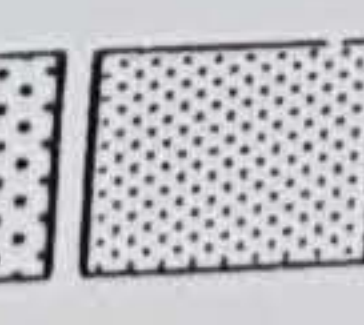
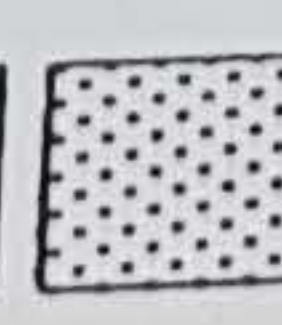
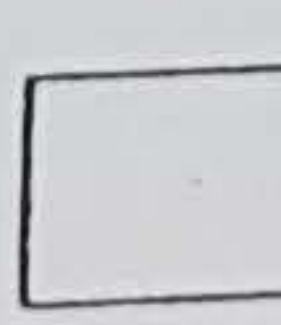


4.4.01. Areas zoned C in Figure 3 would appear to have little or no potential for archaeological remains. This conclusion is based on documentary research. Zone C areas were not places of concentrated activity nor were substantial buildings constructed in these areas. However, 19th Century prison plans indicate that shallow drains dissect various areas within the compound. Contractors should be briefed on the possibility of uncovering such remains. Should archaeological remains be uncovered during the course of development works it is recommended that contractors cease work until the remains have been inspected and assessed by an archaeologist.

Scale
 0 5 10 25 50 mm



FREMANTLE PRISON COMPOUND
 Archaeological Zoning Plan

Figure 4

-  ZONE A
 DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES
-  ZONE B
 EXISTING SUB-SURFACE STRUCTURES
-  ZONE C
 EXISTING STRUCTURES
-  EXISTING SUB-SURFACE STRUCTURES
-  ZONE BOUNDARY



5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

5.1. Excavation Priorities

5.1.01. Excavation priorities correspond to archaeological zoning classifications. When identifying excavation priorities a number of factors must be considered. For example, additional research may be required to provide a valid research design for excavation. Other factors include the condition and type of cultural materials expected to be uncovered, the potential for using the materials to address specific questions, and surface damage to site areas. Based on consideration of the above factors a prioritised list of sites for excavation has been set out below. This list is intended only as a guide to assist managers with site development decisions.

5.1.02. Priorities have been rated according to the following rationale.

- Priority 1 includes sites containing 2 or more features from which a variety of significant information may be obtained. The sites contain fairly predictable and, in some cases, possibly substantial remains. The remains are expected to yield information pertaining to a number of significant research questions.
- Priority 2 has been allocated to single sites which are considered to be of high historical significance. It should be possible to examine at least 1 valuable research question from information retrieved from each of these sites.
- Deposits in Priority 3 sites are less predictable than those above. Interesting and/or substantial remains may be uncovered in these areas.
- Priority 4 sites are considered to be less significant than those discussed above. Though no substantial remains are expected to exist, interesting finds may be recovered.
- It is unlikely that substantial or interesting remains exist in Priority 5 sites although these areas should be tested.

5.1.03. PRIORITISED LIST OF SITES

- **Area No. I**

Zone A

Location: Southern Knoll.

Site(s): No. 23 Cisterns (1857); No. 47 Incinerator (1900); No. 51 Wooden Division (1856); Stone Shed (< 1906); Retaining Wall; Modern Feature.

Priority 1: The number and variety of sites located in the southern lawn area may provide a wealth of information pertaining to various prison activities. Structural remains of all features are likely to exist beneath the ground surface. Foundations of a retaining

wall and a modern feature (also possibly a retaining wall) are at present protruding from the ground, suggesting that demolition procedures were not always thorough. Questions concerning water storage and distribution will apply to the cisterns. Refuse from the incinerator and a possible rubbish dump associated with the feature may provide information applicable to a number of questions depending on the source of the refuse. Such questions concern diet, imports and prison products. Minor investigations at the stone shed site are likely to clarify its function. The Wooden Division site, however, is possibly the most interesting area. This structure housed 176 men in 1956. Both structural remains and associated artefacts are expected to provide information on living conditions and issues such as segregation. Given the variety of different sites and their potential to yield information relating to a number of significant structural, economic and social questions, the southern lawn area has been classified Priority 1.

• **Area No. II**

Zone A

Location: Rear of South Main Cell Block.

Site(s): No. 22 Washing Sheds (1855); No. 19 Force Pump and Well (1854); Privies (1855).

Priority 1: Remains of the washing sheds, pump and a well containing artefactual deposits may exist beneath the bitumen surface of the South Main Cell Block Yard (Figure 4). Structural remains of the washing sheds may provide some information concerning health and hygiene practices in the mid to late 19th Century, although it is unlikely that associated artefacts will be recovered. A force pump, imported from England, was fixed to a well inside the southern shed. Any remains of the pump and its 'connection' to the well would provide interesting information on imported and possibly adapted technology. The pump itself, if not already salvaged, would be valuable for display purposes. There is a good chance that artefacts may have been deposited in the well, either intermittently as waste or during one episode as fill. In either case the contents of the well should provide information on a wide range of subjects including prisoner accessibility to and modification of particular items, and more general issues such as internal economics. The 2 privies located at the rear of the yard were established on a temporary basis. It is unlikely that the contents of the privies will provide samples which are adequate for analysis. If by chance adequate samples are retrieved the material would provide datable information on the health and diet of inmates. Features in the south prison yard have the capacity to provide unique and valuable information concerning diet, health, hygiene, technology and prisoner activities. Consequently the area has been classified Priority 1.

• **Area No. III**

Zone A

Location: New Division Yard.

Site(s): No. 49 Radiating Exercise Yard (1905).

Priority 2: The Radiating Exercise Yard was demolished in 1912. However, remains of this structure may exist beneath the bitumen surface of New Division Yard. As a remnant of the Separate System, imported from England, the Radiating Exercise Yard is highly socially significant. Remains from this site will be relevant to 19th and 20th Century debates concerning punishment and reform, separation or silent association, contamination and other issues which reflect changing social values. From a structural viewpoint the site is also significant. It represents part of the last major construction work to be undertaken in Fremantle Prison. Although it is likely that only the foundations of the structure still exist the site has been classified Priority 2.

• **Area No. IV**

Zone A

Location: Eastern Prison Wall.

Site(s): No. 18 Well (1852); No. 44 Engine House (\leq 1897).

Priority 2: This area has been used as a store and may contain artefactual deposits. The site has a peculiar layout which may be of architectural interest. Sparse scatters of miscellaneous artefacts may be located in the dirt floor of the Engine House. The well was filled during one episode at the turn of the century (1902) and a new well opened next to it. The earlier well was once the main source of fresh water for the Swan River Colony. An extensive tunnel system is associated with the well and Site No. 21. The area therefore is extremely historically significant. As such, it has been classified Priority 2.

• **Area No. V**

Zone A

Location: Women's Prison Yards.

Site(s): No. 28 Women's Prison (1889).

Priority 2: The density and type of deposits expected in the yards of the Women's Prison are less predictable than those above. The area, however, is both historically and socially significant. It is unique to the Fremantle Prison compound and is representative of an aspect of women's history in Western Australia that has often been neglected. Any artefact scatters uncovered in the yards are likely to be important when dealing with issues such as gender relations and segregation. In particular, the site has been classified as Priority 2 because the material culture recovered may be used to expand on an aspect of our history that has not been well documented in either the 19th or 20th Centuries.

• **Area No. VI**

Zone A

Location: Former Kitchen Yard.

Site(s): No. 26 Kitchen, Bake-house, Wash-house and Laundry (1853); No. 28 Women's Prison (1889).

Priority 3: For reasons given above this area is also considered to be significant. The site may contain sparse artefact scatters and structural evidence of the former yard wall. However, it may also be the location of a rubbish dump associated with an earlier phase of occupation when the building was a kitchen complex. Examination of this site may allow a study of occupational phases associated with the building. Information for gender studies, as discussed above, may also be exposed. If a rubbish dump is located then questions can be expanded to include institutional self-sufficiency and economic conditions in terms of food products and discarded items. Because deposits in this site are uncertain but may be substantial, it has been classified Priority 3.

• **Area No. VII**

Zone A

Location: Eastern Lawn.

Site(s): No. 21 Old Bath-house and Flush Well (1856).

Priority 3: Remains of the Old Bath-house may exist beneath the eastern lawn. If in fact, these remains will have display potential. Evidence of the deep well will almost certainly exist. These features may provide technological information on water and drainage systems initiated in the prison in the mid 19th Century. If the bath-house has been completely demolished landfill sequences may prove interesting since this area is on high ground. Deposits in the well are likely to be dry fill. Items intermittently discarded are not likely to have been deposited in the well since its location was never a high activity area. Being out of situ, these deposits may only provide general information on past prison activities. The eastern lawn site has the potential for providing answers to technological and possibly general questions. This potential, coupled with its possible display value, has resulted in the site being classified Priority 3.

• **Area No. VIII**

Zone A

Location: Area below North Main Cell Block.

Site(s): Abandoned Rooms (1857).

Priority 3: The rooms below Division 4 are derelict. They appear to have been used both for storage and accommodation. Results of archaeological investigations in this area are less predictable although they may well prove interesting. The floorboards in the rooms appear to have been in a state of disrepair for some time. Deposits may have been buried beneath or fallen through gaps in the boards. The latter is more likely and such

deposits would have consisted of 20th Century artefacts. Other relics have been dumped or stored in the rooms. The questions that may be pursued from information obtained from these materials are likely to concern the function of the building, living conditions of officers as opposed to prisoners, and goods issued to and stored in the prison.

- **Area No. IX**

Zone B

Location: Between Eastern Prison Wall and the Old Workshops.

Site(s): Old Workshops Yard

Priority 3: Remains associated with the Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Shops may be located in this site. Although the site is presently covered with concrete, it was an open area during the 19th Century. Artefacts recovered from this site may inform on 19th Century methods and techniques applied in manual trades. Tools, materials and the quality of products will be important for answering questions concerning not only prison self-sufficiency but also educational activities. Such questions will, in turn, lead to broader issues such as punishment versus reform. The site has been classified Priority 3 because it is considered to be socially significant in terms of industry, education and changing social values affecting reform programmes.

- **Area No. X**

Zone B

Location: Front of South Main Cell Block.

Site(s): No. 39 Proposed Metalled Road (1862).

Priority 4: The course of the proposed metalled road or its alternative should be specified if eventually it is to be reactivated. Given that no major construction works have taken place in this area, it is doubtful that deposits would have been greatly disturbed. Portions of the old road surface may remain in tact. No artefact scatters are expected and the information uncovered will probably be limited to questions on transport and access routes. Consequently the site has been classified Priority 4.

- **Area No. XI**

Zone B

Location: Front of North Main Cell Block.

Site(s): No. 40 Parade Ground (1862), Officers' Shelter Shed (1908).

Priority 4: In the mid 19th Century a prisoner parade ground was established in front of the North Main Cell Block. An Officers' Shelter Shed was erected in 1908 in an area also referred to as the prisoner parade ground. Whether these parade areas are the same is uncertain. Furthermore, the boundaries of the 1862 parade ground have not been determined. Excavations in the area may well reveal the boundaries. However, no trace of the shelter shed is expected. It was most likely a temporary structure that was easily and completely removed later in the

20th Century. Information obtained from excavations in this area is not expected to be relevant to significant research questions.

- **Area No. XII**

Zone B

Location: Eastern Lawn.

Priority 4: This area is an extension of sites No. 21 and No. 44. As the possible location of refuse and artificial landfill this area should be tested. Although deposits are not predictable, the prominent height, isolation and continuous vacancy of the site suggest that it may have had some unrecorded function, unlike other prison areas.

- **Area No. XIII**

Zone B

Location: North-west corner of North Main Cell Division Yards and South-west corner of South Main Cell Division Yards.

Site(s): Entrances to Drainage Tunnels.

Priority 4: The entrances to the 2 major drainage system tunnels are located beneath the surface of Main Cell Block Yards. Although the system to flush the dilute human faeces from the prison did not succeed, it was a pioneering effort. These sites are significant from both a technological and a historical viewpoint. The entrances will have been securely sealed and it is unlikely that any associated artefacts will remain. Though the sites have potential for questions concerning a unique drainage technology, they have been classified Priority 4 due to the likely lack of material data.

- **Area No. XIV**

Zone B

Location: Front of South Main Cell Block.

Site(s): No. 41 Garden (1862).

Priority 5: The garden may be examined and re-established in its 19th Century form to reinforce the historical integrity of the prison as a site. Investigations in this area will define the boundaries of the garden and may produce some evidence of plant species present during the 19th Century. This site is significant from an aesthetic point of view, as well as its potential to reinforce historical integrity.

- **Area No. XV**

Zone B

Location: Women's Prison.

Site(s): Drying Yard (1889).

Priority 5: It is unlikely that substantial remains will be located in this site. No features are expected to exist. However, there is a possibility that sparse artefact scatters may be uncovered. These remains would be pertinent to questions concerning gender relations and activities within the Women's Prison.

- **Area No. XVI**

Zone B

Location: Area between New Workshops and Western Prison Wall.

Site(s): Stores.

Priority 5: It is not likely that substantial or significant remains will be found in this site. Test excavations may be carried out to assess deposits prior to development works.

- **Area No. XVII**

Zone B

Location: Various.

Site(s): Shafts associated with Wells.

Priority 5: A test pit may be opened at each of the shaft sites to assess deposits prior to development works. Miscellaneous artefacts may be contained in the dry-fill.

5.2. On Site Assessment

5.2.01. Archaeological investigations inside Fremantle Prison will be carried out by two archaeologists, myself and assistant Joe Mattner from the Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia. This work will take place between the hours of 7.30am and 3.30pm each weekday. In selected areas a number of trenches will be opened using manual tools such as shovels and trowels. A kanga hammer or pick may be required to break through bitumen surfaces. Most trenches are not expected to exceed a depth of 1 m. This premise is based on the depth of deposits recently uncovered outside the prison walls by archaeologist Jack McIlroy. Furthermore, the prison itself was built on limestone, the source of its construction material. During the course of archaeological works in the prison compound, levels, stratigraphic sequences and features will be recorded and artefacts salvaged. At no time will tools be left unattended.

5.2.02. Estimates of the number, dimensions and positions of trenches and required excavation times for prioritised sites are listed below:

- Sites: Nos. 23; 47; 51; stone shed; retaining wall and modern feature.
Specifications: Approximately 5 trenches are recommended to be opened in this area over a period of 3 days. Trench 1 (1m x 3m) will be opened at the site of the cisterns (No. 23). It would intersect the southern and eastern walls to locate foundations, internal features and/or artefacts. Trench 2 (1m x 2m) will be excavated at any of the corners of the incinerator (No. 47) extending to its centre. This work should expose structural remains and debris contained in the incinerator. The width of trench 3 will be

1 m. However, its length may vary from 3m to 5m in order to dissect Wooden Division (No. 51) from north to south. Trench 4 (1 m²) will be opened to expose the south-east corner of the stone shed if this structure is not located under any existing feature. Trench 5 (1 m²) will be located on high ground adjacent to the southern wall between the cisterns and the incinerator. The purpose of this excavation is to test for the existence of a rubbish dump. Remains of the retaining wall and modern feature should be recorded.

- Sites: Nos. 22; 19; Privies.
Specifications: Two trenches are recommended for this area. Trench 1 (1m x 2m) will be excavated from north to south so as to intersect both the well (No. 19) and the southern wall of the shed (No. 22). A second trench (1m x 2m) will run north to south in an attempt to locate one of the privies at the rear of the yard. Trenches in this area will cut through bitumen. Consequently, excavations may take 2 to 3 days.
- Site: No. 49.
Specifications: Excavations in this area may require 3 days. During this time 2 trenches would be opened cutting through a bitumen surface. Trench 1 (1m x 2m) will be placed in the centre of the site to locate the Radiating Exercise Yard (No. 49). Trench 2 (1m x 2m) will be placed in the north-west corner of the yard to locate the circumference of the structure.
- Sites: Nos. 18; 44.
Specifications: This area may require 3 to 4 trenches. Perhaps the most significant trench (1m x 2m) would be placed so as to intercept the well (No. 18) and its contents. Another 2 or 3 trenches (1 m²) may be placed at varying positions in the Engine House (No. 44) to locate artefact scatters. One obvious location would be outside the entrance to the well room. Remaining test pits will be located in the wider area to the north of the entrance. These investigations may take 3 days. Additional exploration works are also recommended within the tunnels. Given that features and deposits in the tunnels will lie in water, archaeological investigations in these areas should be carried out by Maritime archaeologists following Stage 2 of the archaeological program.
- Site: No. 28.
Specifications: Either one or both female division yards may be examined. Two test pits (1 m²) will be opened in each yard to assess deposits. The first test pit would be placed in the centre of the yard and the second test pit by the

rear wall of the yard. These locations are assumed to be comparatively high activity areas. Excavation works should be completed within 2 days.

- Sites: No. 26; 28.
Specifications: This area requires no more than 2 test pits (1 m²) to establish the presence or absence of refuse. Both test pits would be located adjacent to the northern prison wall. The first trench would be located left of the central axis of the original building (No. 26; 28) and the second trench to the right of this axis. A rubbish dump would have been easily accessible but would not likely have been placed too close to a doorway or window. This investigation should be completed within 2 days.
- Site: No. 21.
Specifications: Two trenches are proposed for site 21 to be excavated within 2 days. Trench 1 (1 m²) is intended to intersect the well and the western wall of the bath-house. Trench 2 (1m x 2m) will be positioned so as to locate the north-east corner of the bath-house.
- Sites: Abandoned Rooms.
Specifications: Positioning trenches in the abandoned rooms beneath Division 4 will be governed by the state of disrepair of floorboards. Ground surface areas are already exposed which would suit trenches ranging from 1 m² to 1m x 2m. No more than 4 trenches would be required in this area. The investigations should be completed within 2 days.
- Site: Old Workshops Yard.
Specifications: Excavations in the yard of the old workshops may prove difficult since the area is covered by concrete. Two benches (1m x 2m) are proposed. Trench 1 will be located along the northern side of the yard's western wall and trench 2 will be placed along the southern side of the yard's western wall. The separation of trenches is intended to isolate items associated with carpentry as opposed to those associated with blacksmithing. If the concrete floor was removed several test pits would be preferable to 2 larger trenches. A wider area could be investigated. Excavation of the 2 trenches alone may take 3 days with the assistance of a kanga-hammer.
- Site: No. 39.
Specifications: The course of the proposed metalled road may be easily determined by excavating a number of test pits in existing lawn areas on the present parade area. Approximately 6 test pits (1 m²) will clarify the road's surface material, width and course. Three of these trenches will be placed in front of North Main Cell Block and three trenches in

front of South Main Cell Block over a period not exceeding 3 days.

- Site: No. 40; Officers' Shelter Shed.
Specifications: Three trenches are recommended for this site. Trench 1 (1 m²) would already have been opened if investigations of site No. 39 had been carried out. A test pit located on the western boundary of the parade ground and the proposed eastern edge of the metalled road would serve dual investigative purposes. The second trench (1 m²) will be located in the south-east corner of the parade ground and the third trench (1 m²) will be placed in the north-east corner of the parade ground. These trenches will be opened in an attempt to locate the shelter shed, the position of which has not been recorded in historic plans or documents. The time estimated for this work is 1 day.
- Site: Eastern Lawn.
Specifications: This area requires no more than 2 test pits (1 m²) to establish landfill sequences and the extent of subsurface remains. The test pits will be placed between the Engine House and the Bath-house adjacent to the eastern prison wall. Testing will be completed within a day.
- Sites: Entrances to the Drainage Tunnels.
Specifications: Only 1 trench (1 m²) will be required in each yard. These will be opened directly above the entrances to the drainage tunnels in the north and south division yards. Since a bitumen surface must be broken these investigations may take 2 days.
- Site: No. 41.
Specifications: A trench for investigating the garden area would already have been opened during excavation for the proposed metalled road. An additional test pit (1 m²) may be opened closer to the South Main Cell Block Wall for additional information on the contents of the garden. This work would take no more than a day.
- Sites: Drying Yard; Stores; Shafts.
Specifications: Should development works take place in these areas the operations should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

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