



## 4.0 ZONE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Development and future use of the Fremantle Prison Heritage Precinct should capitalise on the site's unique attributes and reinforce its role as a heritage icon, a tourism destination and its potential as a centre for excellence in cultural heritage as well as a diverse range of associated uses.

### 4.1 DEFINITION OF ZONES

The following zones have been identified within the Fremantle Prison Heritage Precinct:

- A Gatehouse and Entry Complex
- B Main Cell Block Forecourt
- C Main Cell Block
- D Female Division and West Workshops
- E New Division
- F Hospital
- G Perimeter Walls
- H Hampton Road Reserve
- I East Reservoir & East Terrace
- J Pumping Station and Tunnels
- K East Workshops
- L Southern End of Main Cell Block
- M Development Zone
- N South Knoll
- P Development Zone
- Q The Terrace

The following areas are outside the precinct boundary, but have been considered due to their physical and historical links to the Precinct. Achieving the objectives for these areas will assist in achieving the Strategic Vision for the Precinct.

- R Fairbairn Street Ramp
- S Warders' Cottages
- O Other Areas
  - The Knowle
  - Fremantle Oval
  - Fothergill Street
  - Parry Street Car Park

The zones are identified in Figure 4.1

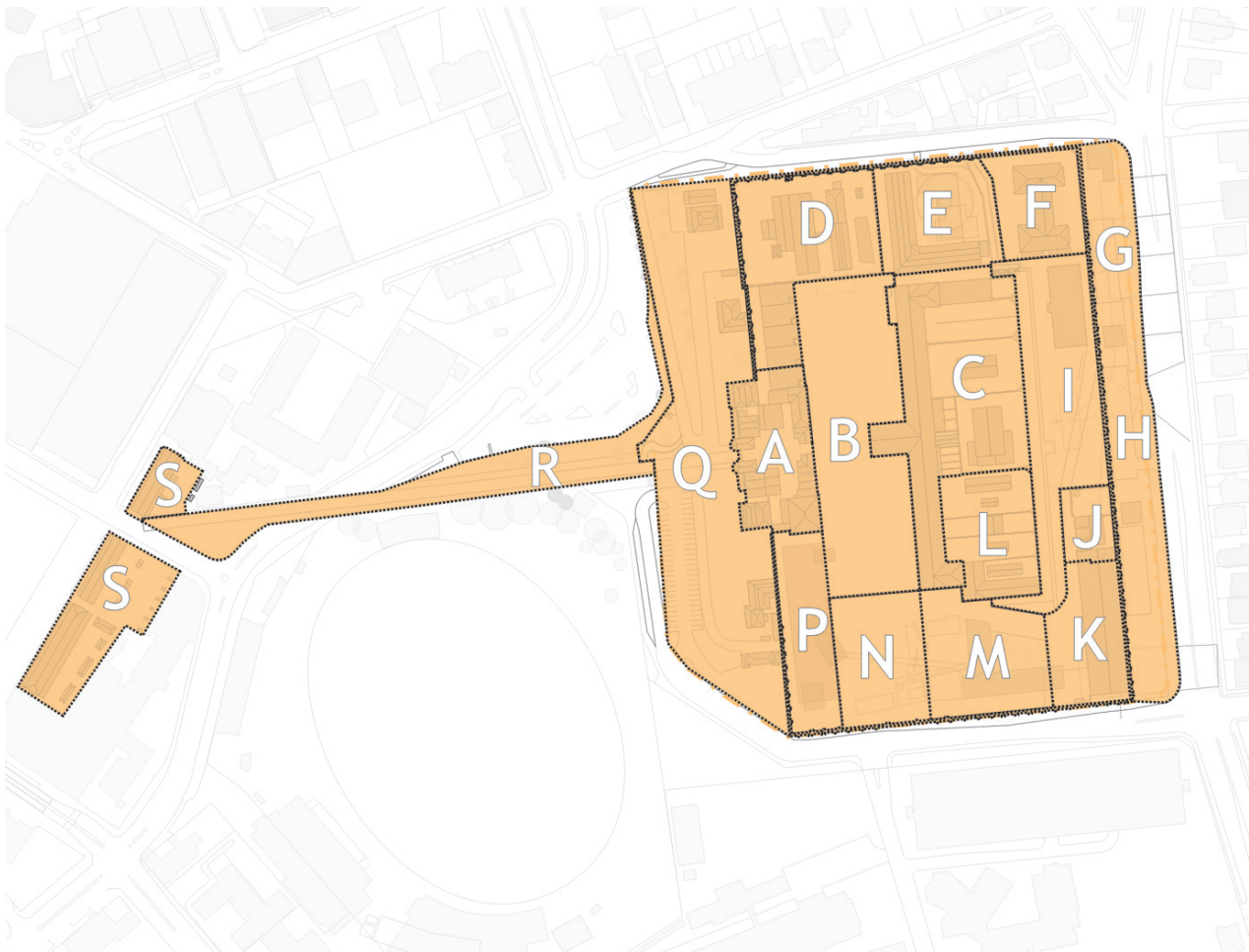


Figure 4.1 Precinct Plan showing the Zones

**LEGEND**

- A Gatehouse and Entry Complex
- B Main Cell Block Forecourt
- C Main Cell Block
- D Female Division and West Workshops
- E New Division
- F Hospital
- G Perimeter Walls
- H Hampton Road Reserve
- I East Reservoir and East Terrace
- J Pumping Station and Tunnels
- K East Workshops
- L Southern End of Main Cell Block
- M Development Zone
- N South Knoll
- P Development Zone
- Q The Terrace
- R Fairbairn Street Ramp
- S Warders' Cottages



## 4.2 PURPOSE OF ZONE GUIDELINES

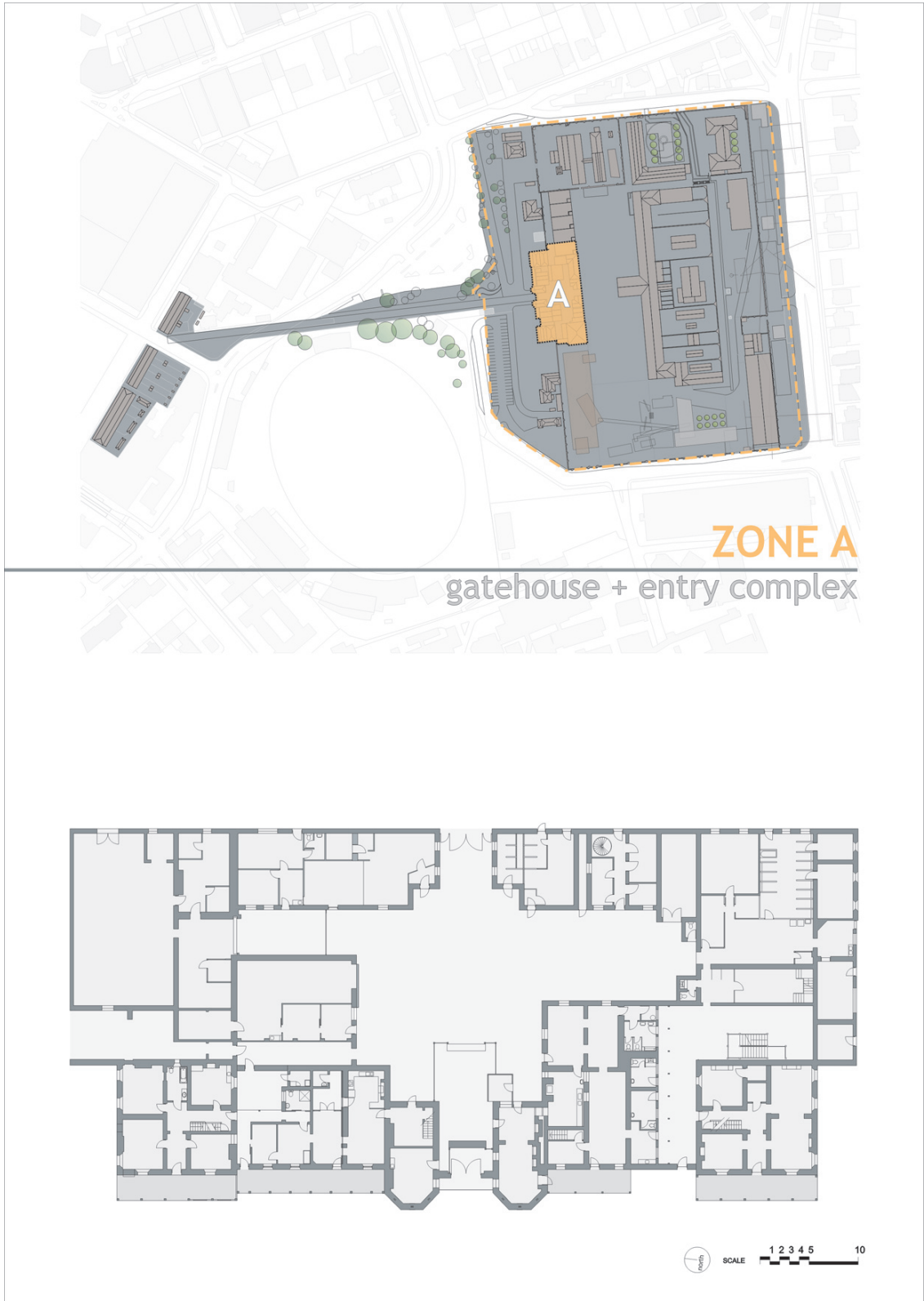
This section provides specific objectives for each of the zones. The objectives outline the future use and development potential for each zone.

The location, built form, capacity and current use of each of the zones is described, along with the historical context and the level of heritage significance of elements within the zone. The relevant conservation policies contained in James Semple Kerr's *Fremantle Prison – A policy for its conservation* (BMA, Rev 1998) are outlined for reference purposes for each of the zones.

Recommendations actions are outlined for each of the zones to assist in achieving the objectives.

Future development proposals for the Fremantle Prison Heritage Precinct will be assessed on the basis of consistency with both the guidelines outlined in this Master Plan and the more specific guidelines in the form of conservation plans and reports prepared for the site.

Compatible uses have been outlined for each zone. The feasibility of these uses will need to be assessed on a case by case basis by accepted process such as business plans and expressions of interest.



**ZONE A**



## 4.3 ZONE A

### Gatehouse and Entry Complex



#### 4.3.1 Objective

Maintain the Gatehouse and Entry Complex as the primary entry point for visitors to the Precinct. Reinforce the significance of the precinct as the centre of the Imperial Convict Establishment in Western Australia. Establish the zone as an active and vibrant centre for tourism and cultural heritage services by intensifying activity and use.

#### 4.3.2 Location

This zone forms the entry to the Precinct and is located in the centre of the westernmost perimeter of the site, overlooking The Terrace, to the west, and the Main Cell Block Forecourt, to the east.

#### 4.3.3 Built Form

The two-storey limestone Gatehouse, crowned with a central clock, visible from both the east and west, presents an imposing entry to the Precinct. The Entry Complex comprises the single storey limestone former quarters (No. 12 & 14 The Terrace) and guard-houses, which flank the Gatehouse and the inner gates, and surround the central open courtyard. No. 10 The Terrace (also known as the Superintendent's House) is connected to the gatehouse with limestone walled buildings. The house is two storey with rendered limestone walls and a corrugated iron roof behind parapet walls. A two storey verandah extends along the west front. The plan is roughly square and there is a door from the house into the prison from the northeast room of the ground floor. No. 16 the Terrace is a two storey building, roughly square in plan, with painted limestone walls. Its roof is corrugated sheet-metal contained behind a parapet, while a two storey timber verandah has been built on the west side.

#### 4.3.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The Gatehouse and Entry Complex buildings have an overall floor area capacity of 2137sqm. The majority of spaces within this zone are 10-50sqm. No. 10 The Terrace has a floor area capacity of 276sqm. No. 16 The Terrace has a floor area capacity of 276sqm.

#### 4.3.5 Current Use

The Gatehouse and Entry Complex are currently used as the primary Visitor Centre accommodating both tourist and retail space. These spaces include the Interpretive Centre, Gatehouse Gift-Shop and Convict Café. No.'s 10 & 12 The Terrace are currently leased to Greening WA, while No. 16 The Terrace is leased to by the University of Western Australia.



#### 4.3.6 Historical Context

In 1854-55 convict labourers quarried limestone from the site to build the combined gatehouse and quarters (No. 12 & 14 The Terrace), entry court, and military and civil guardhouses with embrasures flanking an inner gate (designed by Royal Engineers Wray and Manning). The complex was designed by Royal Engineer, Comptroller Edmund Henderson although it bears evidence of 135 years of additions and alterations, mostly with little reference to the character of the early work. Despite the complexity of this fabric, the original function of the Gatehouse as the access control for the site has been retained.

No.'s 10 & 16 The Terrace were built during the 1850's campaigns for officer's associated with the depot. No. 10 was built in 1853 for the Chaplain and was appropriated by the Superintendent in 1878, and later by the prison bureaucracy for administration purposes. No. 16 was renovated in 1979 for use as a museum.

#### 4.3.7 Level of heritage significance

Gatehouse – Exceptional Significance

Entry Complex – Exceptional Significance

No. 12 & 14 The Terrace – Exceptional Significance

No. 10 The Terrace – Exceptional Significance

No. 16 The Terrace – Exceptional Significance

Entry Court – Some Significance

PWD Store (Interpretive Centre) – Little Significance

Toilet Block – Little Significance

#### 4.3.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 34.1 – Policy 34.3

Policy 27.1 – Policy 27.3

#### 4.3.9 Recommendations

To create a defined 'welcome' to visitors that will announce the site as a vibrant and interesting 'must-see' attraction:

- create interest through new, appealing and innovative on-site signage and lighting and the provision of high standard visitor facilities
- house the primary tourist information and ticketing centre in the gatehouse
- enhance entry courtyard experience by –
  - relocating visitor centre to southern end of complex and removing fabric of little significance (PWD store and wall)
  - removing bitumen to courtyard and reinstate earlier surface
- provide high standard retail and food outlets to either side of gatehouse (No.10 &12) with access directly from the Terrace.

To emphasise the significance of the convict era:

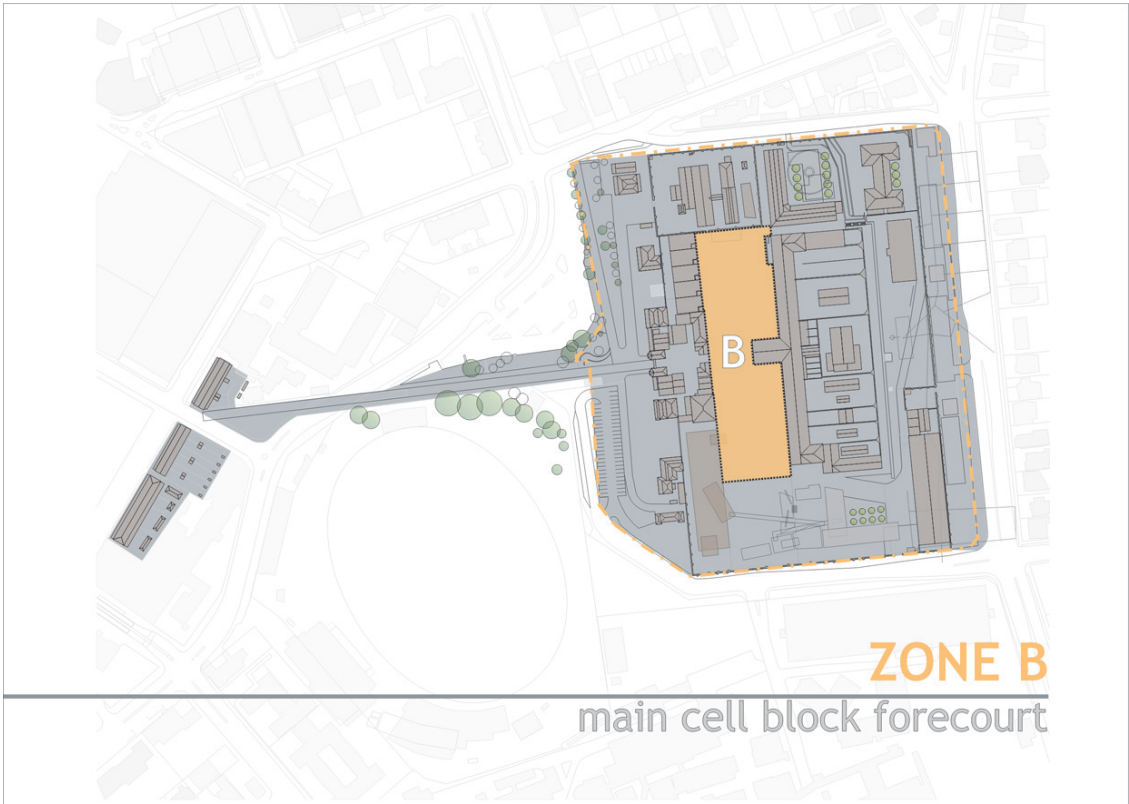
- modify the 'prison' vehicle dock in order to restore the view to the central facade of the Main Cell Block
- remove 'prison' accretions such as barbed wire (record and store)



To create a centre for cultural heritage services:

- house cultural and heritage services in the complex including -
  - administrative offices
  - curatorial offices
  - research centre
  - art gallery and retail outlet for prisoner's art





**ZONE B**





## 4.4 ZONE B

### Forecourt of the Main Cell Block

#### 4.4.1 Objective

Retain and conserve as the primary open space of the precinct, providing an impressive setting for the Main Cell Block and unique spatial experience for visitors to the precinct.

#### 4.4.2 Location

This zone is located on the western side of the Main Cell Block and is bounded by a limestone wall to the north, the West Workshops, Gatehouse and Entry Complex to the west and the South Knoll to the south.

#### 4.4.3 Built Form

The Forecourt reveals the imposing scale of the Main Cell Block building and is characterised by austere, hard surfaces and low scale vegetation. The Forecourt comprises bitumen paths and grassed garden beds delineated by raised brick edging. A single storey red brick building, the Old Canteen (toilets), is located at the northern end of the zone.

#### 4.4.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The Forecourt space is long (on the north-south axis) and narrow and is approximately 7105sqm.

#### 4.4.5 Current Use

The Forecourt of the Main Cell Block is currently used for pedestrian access between the Gatehouse and Entry Complex and the Main Cell Block.

#### 4.4.6 Historical Context

The open Forecourt of the Main Cell Block has survived relatively intact since the 1850's where it formed the dramatic terrace upon which the Main Cell Block was built. Typically it was characterised by austere, hard surfaces of crushed limestone or bitumen and low scale vegetation.

#### 4.4.7 Level of heritage significance

Main Cell Block Forecourt – Exceptional Significance

Old Canteen (toilets)– Some Significance

#### 4.4.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 36.1

Policy 36.2

Policy 36.3

#### 4.4.9 Recommendations

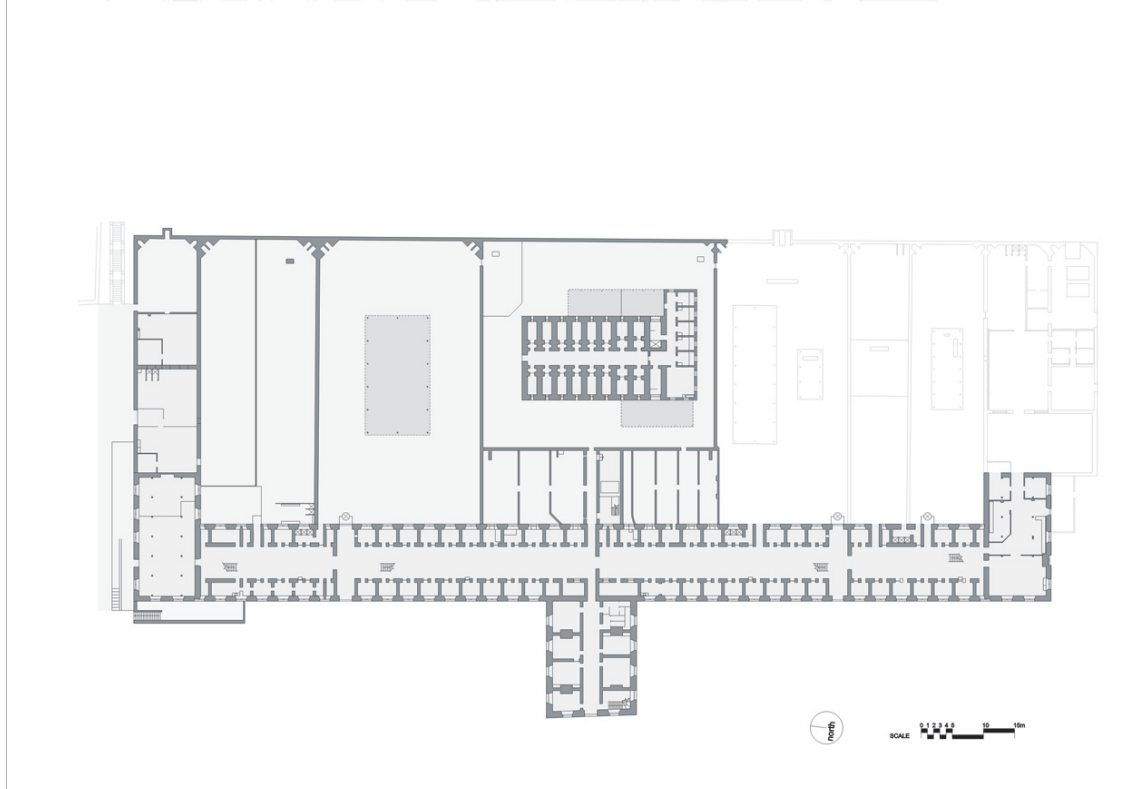
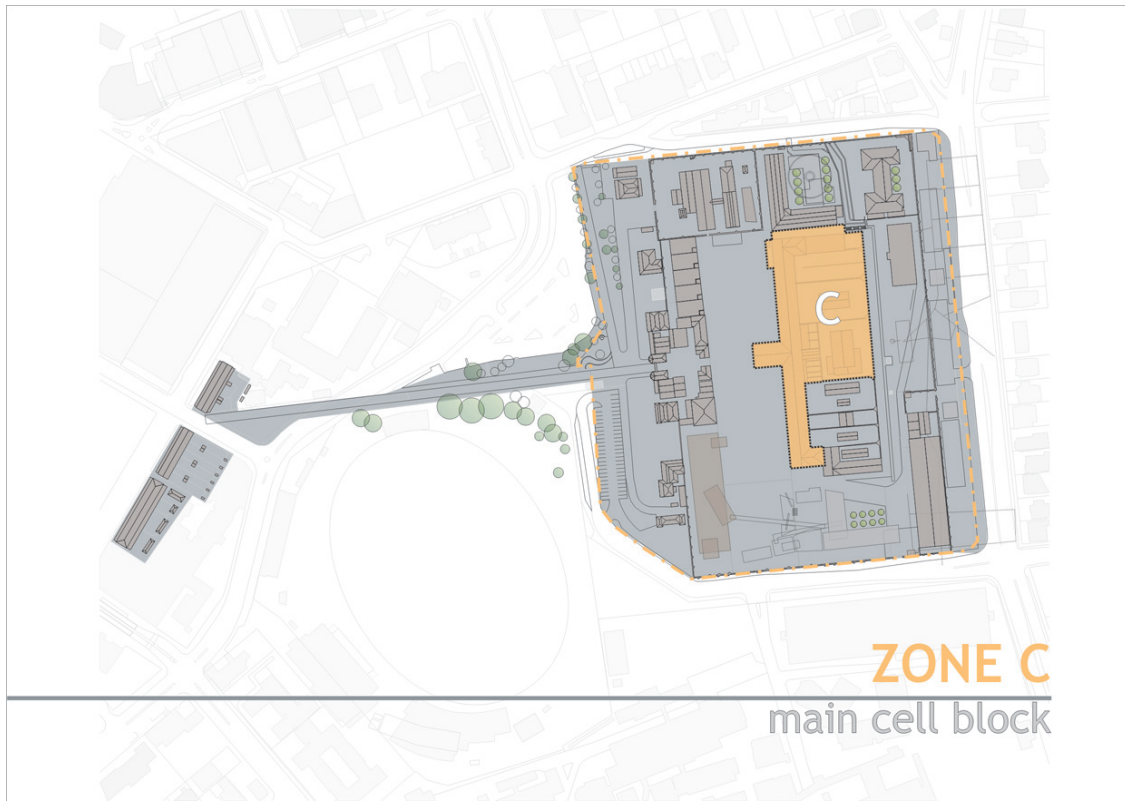
To enable visitors to experience the unique and impressive forecourt and to emphasise this important space:

- encourage increased public access to the space
- utilise for special events and as a performance space -  
remove planter beds and provide smooth, flexible surface (combination of grass and paving)



- provide additional lighting and unobtrusive services
- remove the red brick toilet block at northern end of forecourt.





ZONE C



## 4.5 Zone C

### Main Cell Block



#### 4.5.1 Objective

Conserve, maintain and interpret the Main Cell Block as the prominent landmark feature of the Precinct and as the primary evidence of the convict era. Create a world class interpretive centre revealing the layers of history of the precinct, including its subsequent use as a colonial and state prison.

#### 4.5.2 Location

The Main Cell Block is the largest single building in the Precinct and is located in the centre of the site, directly east of the Gatehouse and Entry Complex, across the Forecourt.

#### 4.5.3 Built Form

The Main Cell Block is the focal and dominating feature of the Precinct and it has come to symbolise the imperial convict era in Western Australia. This impressive limestone building is four-storeys high and approximately 150m long on the north-south axis. On the western side, the chapel projects west from the centre of the building and creates an imposing central elevation. On the eastern side are limestone walled exercise yards and an enclosed separate Refractory building.

#### 4.5.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The combined floor area capacity of the Main Cell Block is 8741sqm. On each floor the majority of rooms are less than 10sqm (former cells). The north and south wings comprise large spaces of 100-200+sqm. The Division Yards and Refractory Cell Block occupy approximately 3848sqm.

#### 4.5.5 Current Use

The Main Cell Block is primarily used as a venue for functions and tours.

#### 4.5.6 Historical Context

The Main Cell Block was constructed from limestone quarried on the site when building commenced in 1853. Designed by Henderson, the plan was based on Joshua Jebb's prison designs at Pentonville Prison (London) and Portland Prison (Dorset). Henderson adapted elements of these designs freely and in terms of a combination of cell size, materials and range form, there is nothing quite like Fremantle in England and Australia (J.S. Kerr, 1998). More than any other building, Main Cell Block illustrates the functioning of the depot and subsequent prison – the processes of confinement, surveillance and separation.



#### 4.5.7 Level of heritage significance

- 1 Division – Exceptional Significance
- 2 Division – Exceptional Significance
- 3 Division and Yard – Exceptional Significance
- 4 Division and Yard – Exceptional Significance
- Single Yards – Exceptional Significance
- Gallows – Exceptional Significance
- Protestant Chapel – Exceptional Significance
- Refractory Cell Block – Exceptional Significance
- Recreation Hall – Exceptional Significance
- Staffroom/Kitchen – Exceptional Significance
- Special Handling Unit – Some Significance
- 3 Division Yard Shelter – Some Significance
- 2 Division Yard Shelter – Some Significance
- 1 Division Yard Shelter – Some Significance
- Boiler House and Kitchen Services – Some Significance
- 1989 Yard Shelter – Little Significance
- Enclosed Yard – Little Significance
- 1960 5 Cell Addition – Intrusive

#### 4.5.8 Conservation policy references

- Policy 38.1 – Policy 38.3
- Policy 38.4 – Policy 38.6 (1992)
- Policy 38.7 – Policy 38.29

#### 4.5.9 Recommendations

Create a world class interpretive centre utilising the full range of the internal spaces and the rear northern yards (3 & 4 division) for paid tours and for the interpretation of the multi-layers of the history of the place by:

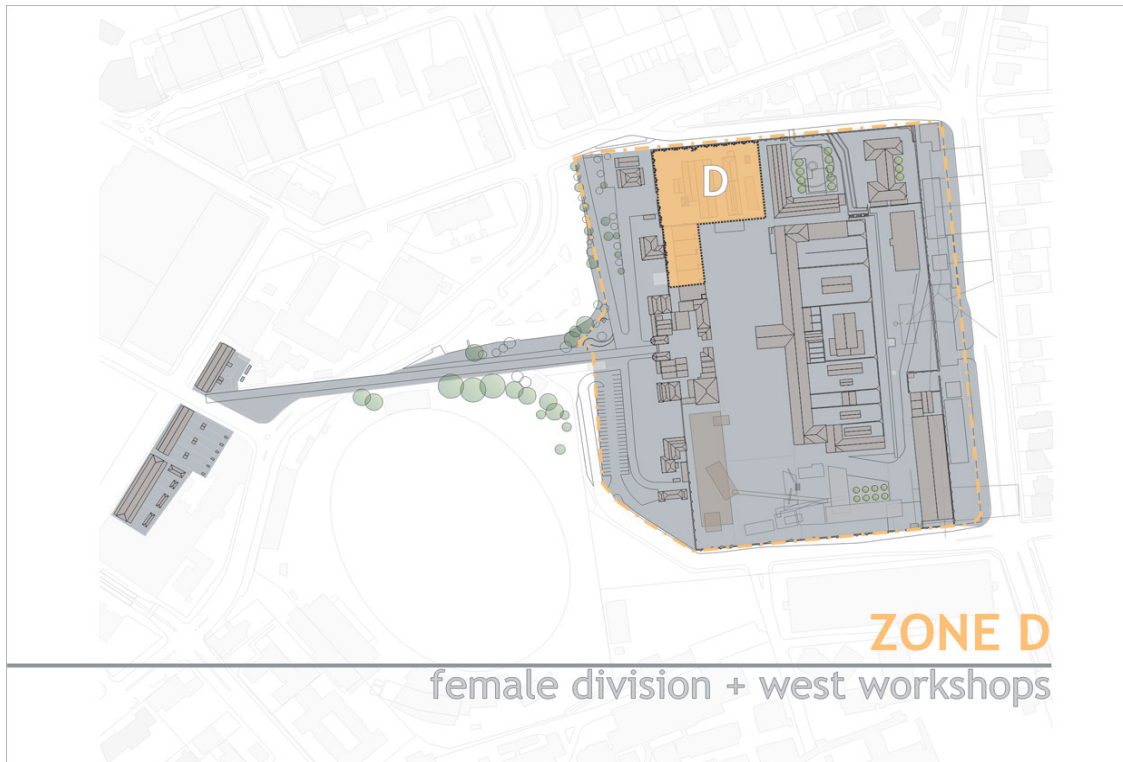
- the provision of a sensitive cultural heritage experience within an intact and authentic heritage icon
- developing a strong, integrated theme reflecting the importance of the convict era and World Heritage values
- maximising the visitors experience through the introduction of a directed, layered and carefully designed interpretive journey
- introducing a range of interpretive styles to suit different learning styles, including state of the art media, sound and light technologies
- maintaining an emphasis on the important and unique role of the well-trained tour guides who are able to provide evocative presentations of past events
- by ongoing partnership arrangements with the community, business and government.



Enhance the interpretive centre by introducing associated special events, educational, cultural and heritage services into appropriate spaces by utilising spaces such as the:

- the chapel for weddings and as a performance space
- the crown theatre to stage plays and films
- the library space and recreation hall to display of the precinct's artefacts
- the special handling unit for education/meeting space
- the basement for exhibitions.





**ZONE D**

female division + west workshops



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15m

**ZONE D**



## 4.6 Zone D

### Female Division and West Workshops



#### 1.1.1 Objective

Conserve and adapt as a centre for creative educational purposes.

#### 4.6.2 Location

The Female Division is a physically distinct group of buildings located to the north-west of the Main Cell Block, hidden from view by enclosing walls. The West Workshops are a series of work spaces between the Female Division and the Entry Complex.

#### 4.6.3 Built Form

Female Division is a single storey limestone building with a red brick upper storey addition and distinctive monitor roof. The West Workshops are a single storey limestone building with a squared limestone rubble parapet wall on the east concealing the saw tooth roof structure.

#### 4.6.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The floor area capacity of the Female Division is 1593sqm. The majority of rooms in the Female Division are 10sqm or less (former cells) with some larger activity areas (50 – 100sqm). The floor area capacity of the West Workshops is 1216sqm.

#### 4.6.5 Current Use

Female Division and the West Workshops are currently leased to the Department of Training (TAFE) as a visual arts facility.

#### 4.6.6 Historical Context

Built in the 1850's as a service area for the convict establishment, the original complex included a cookhouse, bakehouse and laundry. In 1886 a wall was built around the service buildings and they were converted for use as the first separate women's prison in Western Australia. The complex was extended in the 1890's, and again in the 1900's. In terms of both planning and cell sizes, the Female Division differs significantly from the equivalent male accommodation.

The West Workshops were built in 1900-01 after a commission of inquiry supported attempts to provide work for prisoners. The five workshops accommodated traditional trades, namely painters, matmakers, shoemakers, bookbinders and tailors.





#### 4.6.7 Level of heritage significance

Female Division – Exceptional Significance

West Workshops – Some Significance

First floor brick addition to eastern wing – Some Significance

Steel Cages – Some Significance

Former Kitchen (classroom) – Some Significance

Eastern and southern division perimeter walls – Some Significance

Eastern Yard – Some Significance

Small northern addition to eastern wing – Some Significance

Weatherboard additions to west – Some Significance

Covered area – Some Significance

1995 TAFE Workshop fit-out – Little Significance

#### 4.6.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 35.1

Policy 35.2

Policy 39.1

Policy 39.2

#### 4.6.9 Recommendations

On order to utilise this zone as a creative educational centre:

- the current use by TAFE as the Fremantle Art and Design Campus is compatible.

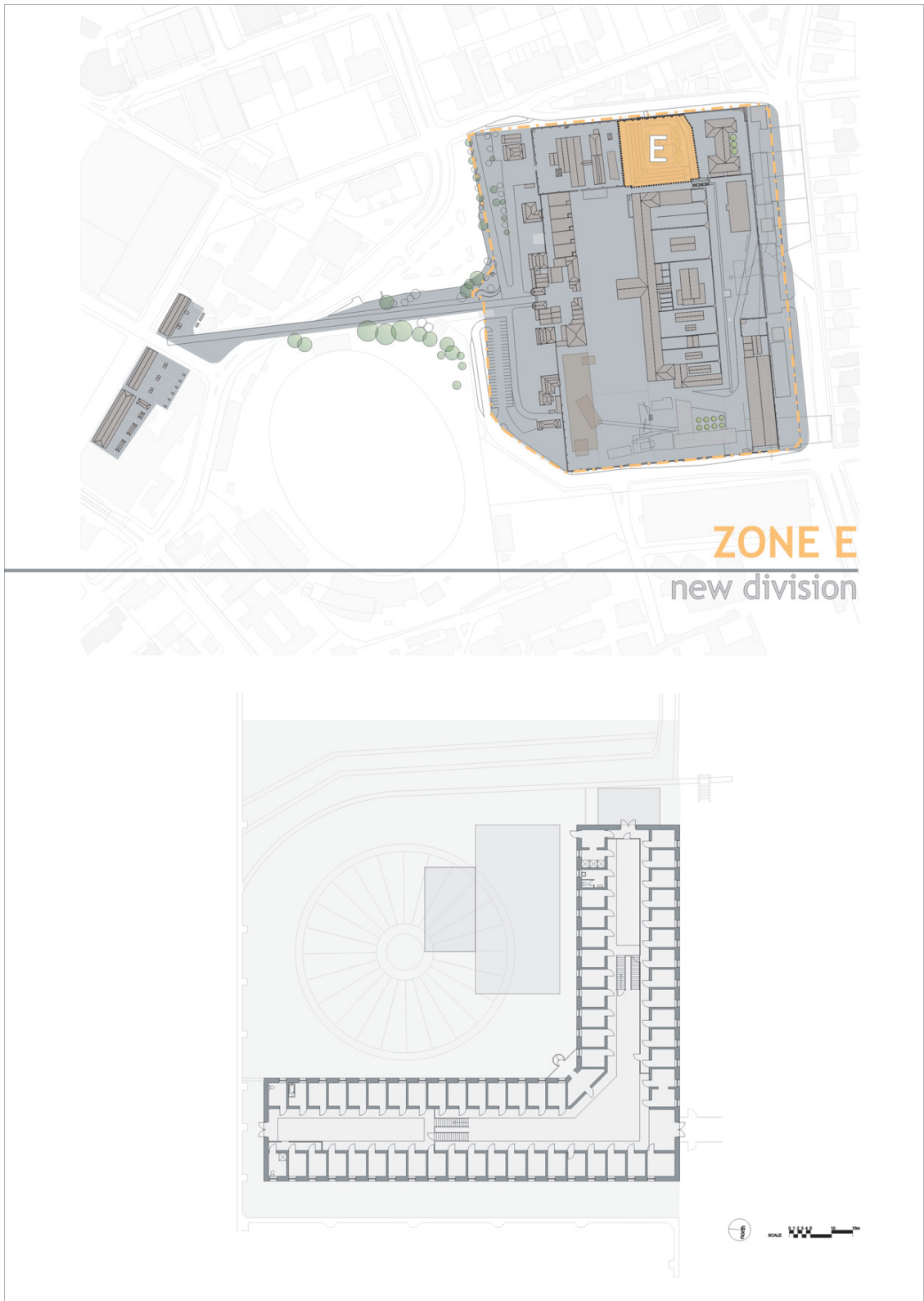
TAFE should be encouraged to –

expand student numbers and extend hours

increase integration into the precinct by holding exhibitions and open days with the workshops accessible from the Forecourt and Entry Complex

- other future uses may include the establishment of a Heritage Skill Centre with training in trades such as traditional masonry and carpentry.





**ZONE E**  
new division

**ZONE E**



## 4.7 Zone E

### New Division



#### 1.1.1 Objective

Conserve and adapt for use as a mixed-use zone.

#### 4.7.2 Location

New Division is located directly north of the Main Cell Block adjacent to the northern perimeter wall. It is linked to the Main Cell Block with a ground floor covered passage at the entry on the southwest corner.

#### 4.7.3 Built Form

The building is L shaped in plan, three stories high with walls of regular coursed limestone blocks with rock face. There is an area of archaeological interest (the remains of the radial exercise yards) in the courtyard of this zone.

#### 4.7.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

New Division has a combined floor area capacity of 9754sqm. The majority of rooms on each floor are 10sqm or less (former cells).

#### 4.7.5 Current Use

New Division is currently leased to the Coastal Business Centre as a business incubator.

#### 4.7.6 Historical Context

New Division was completed in 1907 as a response to over-crowding of the justice system and an attempt by the prison administrators to implement what they saw as the latest prisoner management strategies. The introduction of the 'Separate System' was manifest in the building of "the cage", a 30-unit radial exercise yard for prisoners which was demolished within 5 years. The fabric thereafter reflected more conventional twentieth century regimes and army occupation during World War II.

#### 4.7.7 Level of heritage significance

New Division – Considerable Significance

Courtyard Shelter – Some Significance

Turnstile to Yard – Some Significance

Steel gates at eastern end of eastern wing – Some Significance

Masonry wall between northern wing and Perimeter wall – Some Significance



First floor gallery gates between eastern and northern wings – Some Significance  
Mesh screen in eastern wing – Little Significance  
Infill of atrium at eastern end of eastern wing on second floor – Little Significance

#### 4.7.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 40.1 – Policy 40.9

#### 4.7.9 Recommendations

In order to adapt for mixed use:

- the current use of part of the building as a business incubator is compatible

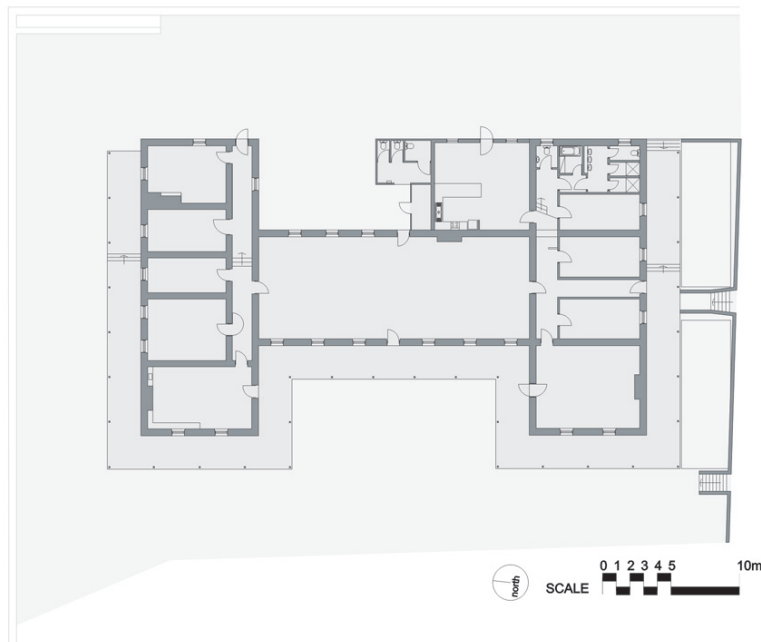
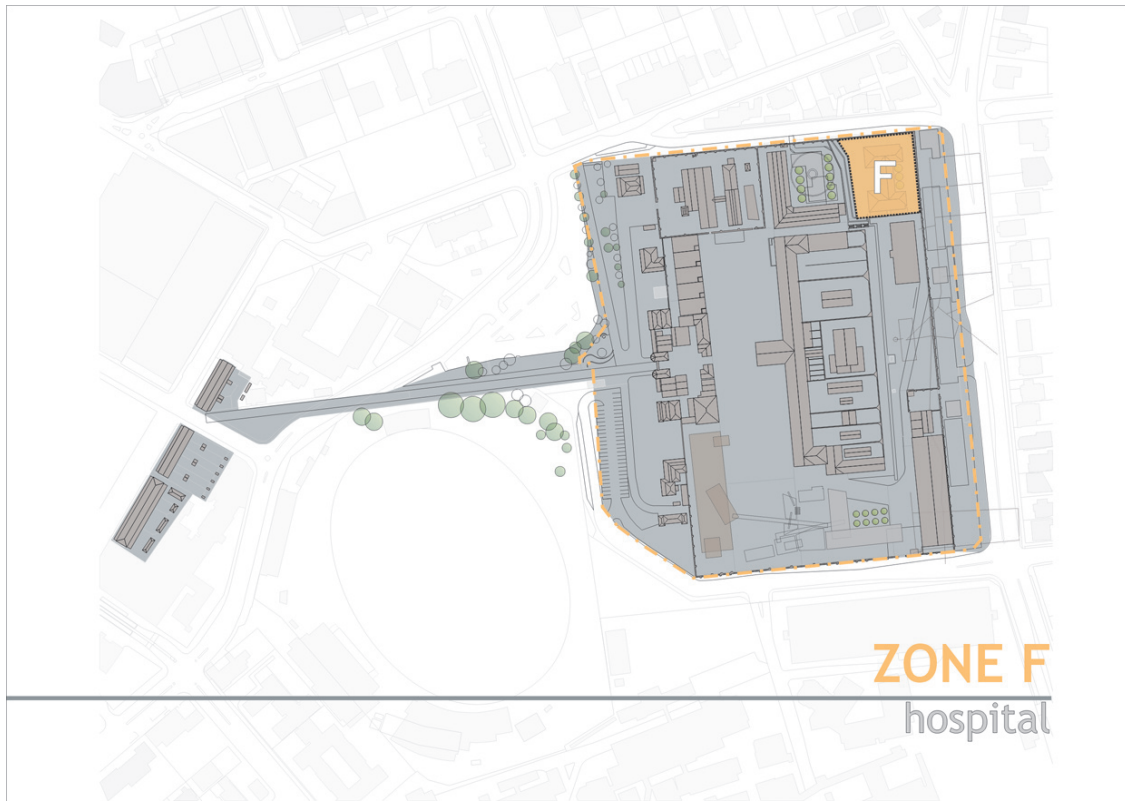
Further adaptation may include:

- the introduction of additional uses including offices, conference 'break-out' spaces and associated short stay accommodation to fully utilise the space and to increase the economic viability
- the extension of educational facilities associated with Zone D and/or Zone F

Viability of new uses may require:

- the removal of some internal walls to create larger spaces, the provision of new amenities and the provision of a lift
- the removal of the courtyard shelter and the provision of a new contemporary shade structure to complement the mixed-use facilities
- a new building in courtyard could provide additional, complementary facilities (subject to archaeological investigation)
- provision of a new vehicular access off Knutsford Street.





ZONE F



## 4.8 Zone F

### Hospital



#### 4.8.1 Objective

Conserve and adapt for community and/or educational use.

#### 4.8.2 Location

The Hospital is located in the north-east corner of the Precinct on an area of high ground which overlooks the Main Cell Block yards and New Division.

#### 4.8.3 Built Form

The building is H shaped in plan, single storey with rendered and painted limestone walls. The building features a wide verandah with timber posts.

#### 4.8.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The floor area capacity for the Hospital is 906sqm. The majority of rooms in the hospital are 10-50sqm (north and south wings) with a large central space (100-200sqm).

#### 4.8.5 Current Use

The Hospital is currently leased to the Fremantle Children's Literature Centre with accommodation for authors in residence.

#### 4.8.6 Historical Context

The former hospital was built in 1857-59 and occupied until 1886 when the hospital function temporarily moved to the Main Cell Block. During this time the hospital building was used as a female prison and as a depot for invalids. From 1904 until 1991 the building was again used as a hospital.

#### 4.8.7 Level of heritage significance

Hospital – Considerable Significance

W.C./Kitchen Amenities – Little Significance

#### 4.8.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 41.1

Policy 41.2



#### 4.8.9 Recommendations

On order to utilise this zone for community/educational use:

- the current use by the Fremantle Children's Literature Centre with accommodation for visiting authors is compatible.
- other potential uses include –
  - a community based learning centre
  - an adult education centre
  - an specialised interpretive centre providing educational opportunities
  - integration with mixed use activities in Zone E.





**ZONE G**  
perimeter walls

**ZONE G**





## 4.9 Zone G

### Perimeter Walls



#### 4.9.1 Objective

Retain and conserve the perimeter walls as the landmark identity of the precinct. Retain the sense of mystery and the security of the site provided by the walls, while encouraging increased access to the precinct.

#### 4.9.2 Location

This zone comprises the north, south, east and west perimeter walls.

#### 4.9.3 Built Form

The walls were constructed in 1850 of random rubble limestone and lime mortar and range in height from 1.2m to 5.0m. An additional four courses of dark stone and coping was added in 1898. Attached piers occur at approximately 6.0 metre centres on the lee side of the walls. The perimeter walls accommodate a number of openings including both vehicular and pedestrian gates.

#### 4.9.4 Current Uses

The Perimeter walls are retained as a physical boundary to the precinct.

#### 4.9.5 Historical Context

The existing walls were built in the 1850's with the buttresses added in 1856 after a section of the wall collapsed during a 'whirlwind'. The walls were built with minimal excavation and hence define not only the extent of the depot but also the original topography (J.S. Kerr, 1998). An extra four courses of stone and coping were subsequently added along most of the wall.

#### 4.9.6 Level of heritage significance

Perimeter Walls – Exceptional Significance

#### 4.9.7 Conservation policy references

Policy 25.1

Policy 25.2

Policy 27.1 – Policy 27.3

Policy 28.1

Policy 29.1

Policy 29.2

Policy 30.1 - Policy 30.2



#### 4.9.8 Recommendations

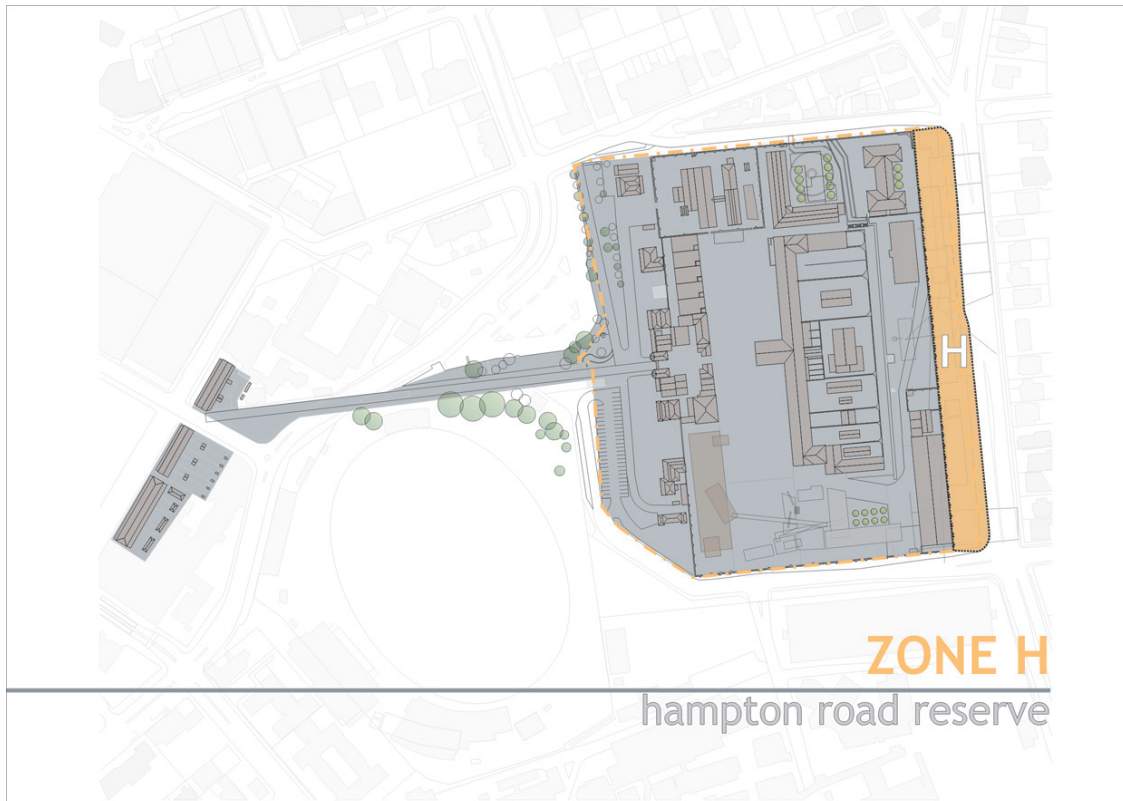
In order to retain enhance the sense of mystery and the landmark quality of the perimeter walls:

- do not allow plantings or construction that will obstruct the external views of the perimeter walls
- introduce new lighting to illuminate the walls at night
- introduce new interpretive devices to promote the activities within the precinct

In order to allow increased access to the precinct.

- utilise existing openings in the perimeter wall to increase access opportunities to specific zones within the precinct.





**ZONE H**



## 4.10 Zone H

### Hampton Road Reserve

#### 4.10.1 Objective

Interpret the Hampton Road reserve and enhance the reserve as the primary vista of the precinct for visitors and others travelling along Hampton Road.

#### 4.10.2 Location

This zone is located outside the eastern perimeter wall.

#### 4.10.3 Built Form

This zone comprises the strip of land between the perimeter wall and Hampton Road, including the archaeological remains of the former cottages, the sand dyke and the buffer zone.

#### 4.10.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

This zone occupies approximately 4625sqm.

#### 4.10.5 Current Use

Hampton Road reserve is currently un-used, except for small car parking area at the northern end of the reserve.

#### 4.10.6 Historical Context

The northern part of the reserve contains parts of the foundations of three early (pre-WW1) cottages that had been built away from the wall so as to leave a buffer zone immediately outside the wall. A sand dyke was built along the reserve to discourage attempts to ram and breach the wall after the riots and fire of 1988. In 1992 the sand dyke was bulldozed, and in 1994 the strip of land between the eastern perimeter wall of the prison and Hampton Road (reserve 28226) was added to the precinct reserve (24042).

#### 4.10.7 Level of heritage significance

Hampton Road Reserve – Some Significance

#### 4.10.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 11.1

Policy 11.2

Policy 11.3

Policy 24.4

Policy 24.5

#### 4.10.9 Recommendations

Interpret the reserve by:

- cut and fill to create a bank and dyke equivalent, close to the Hampton Road footpath, further revealing the limestone perimeter walls
- interpreting archaeological sites of the former cottages

Enhance the vista and accessibility of the precinct from Hampton Road by:

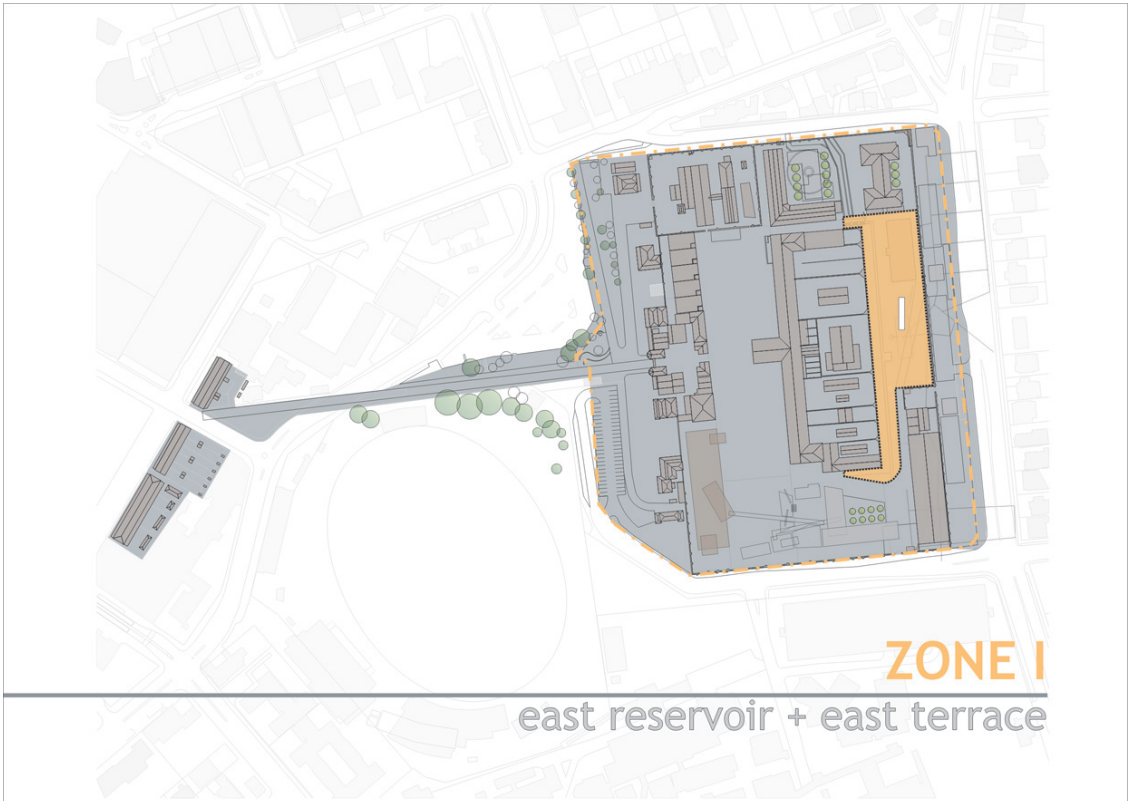
- introducing interpretive devices, at a scale suitable for both pedestrians and vehicular traffic, to provide an introduction to the precinct for visitors arriving by



this route

- establish visitor car parking in this area, largely obscured from view by the new dyke, with the car park access road in the former buffer zone.





**ZONE I**  
east reservoir + east terrace



**ZONE I**



## 4.11 Zone I

### East Reservoir & East Terrace

#### 4.11.1 Objective

Retain and conserve the East Terrace. Conserve and adapt the East Reservoir.

#### 4.11.2 Location

The East Reservoir appears as a low brick structure in the north-east corner of the Precinct, located between the Hospital and the East Terrace. Located to the south of the East Reservoir are the sub-surface remains of the bath-house (footings) and the top of a well. The East Terrace, located between the eastern perimeter wall, the East Workshops to the south, the East Reservoir to the north and the Main Cell Block exercise yards to the west.

#### 4.11.3 Built Form

Due to the slope of the ground the walls range between 150mm to 1.5m above ground level. The reservoir roof consists of five rendered vaults each side of a central vault raised 600mm above those each side. Entry is through a door in a brick lobby approximately 1.2m below ground level at the western end of the central vault. The East Terrace comprises a large, open grassed area bisected diagonally by a bitumen road. A bitumen sealed footpath extends along the western edge.

#### 4.11.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The Reservoir and East Terrace zone occupies approximately 5800sqm.

#### 4.11.5 Current Use

The East Reservoir is no longer used as a water storage facility. The East Terrace provides vehicular and pedestrian access from the Fothergill Street Gate to the Pumping Station and Hospital.

#### 4.11.6 Historical Context

In the 1890's a large brick vaulted reservoir was built as a boost to Fremantle's water supply in the north-east corner of the prison complex. The first half of the reservoir was completed in 1890 and the second, together with part of the reticulation system, about 1895. The Reservoir was built on the East Terrace, the highest part of the precinct. The centre of the terrace contains the sub surface remains of the oldest feature – the 1850's bath-house and well.

#### 4.11.7 Level of heritage significance

East Reservoir – Considerable Significance

East Terrace – Considerable Significance

Sentry boxes and toilet – Some Significance

Remains of bath-house and well – Some Significance

#### 4.11.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 42.1

Policy 42.2

Policy 42.3 – Policy 42.9



#### 4.11.9 Recommendations

Conserve the Eastern Terrace by:

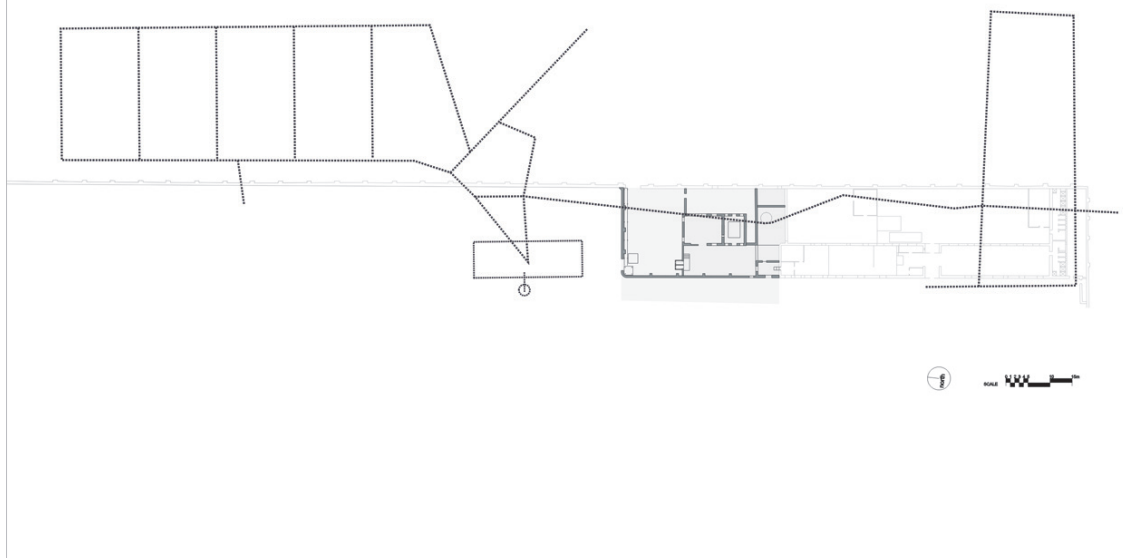
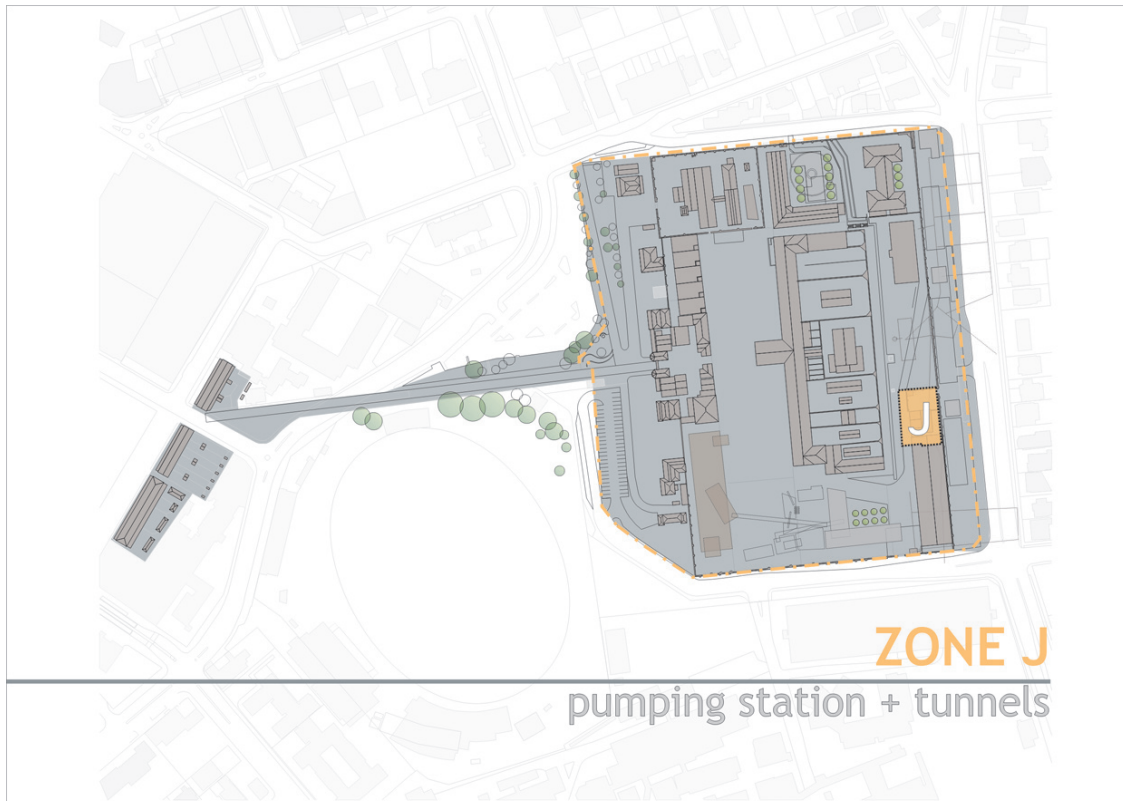
- retaining in its present grassed form
- interpreting the bath house and well.

Conserve and adapt the East Reservoir by:

- retaining the undulating form of rendered brick vaulting to the top of the East Reservoir.
- adapting for use as a specialised retail space, such as a wine cellar, or specialised performance venue
- interpreting its former use as an element associated with the underground tunnel network.







ZONE J



## 4.12 Zone J

### Pumping Station and Tunnels



#### 4.12.1 Objective

Conserve and adapt as a new underground adventure tourism and visitor experience.

#### 4.12.2 Location

This zone is located adjacent to the East Terrace near the south-east corner of the site.

#### 4.12.3 Built Form

This zone includes the former Pumping Station adjacent to the East Workshops, the associated well and the connecting underground hydraulic network of tunnels. The Pumping Station is in a separate high walled compound with its own entry off Hampton Road and a pedestrian access to the East Reservoir. The tunnel network, which also includes series of shafts, drives and weirs, extends underneath parts of the East Terrace, Hampton Road, the Pumping Station and the East Workshops.

#### 4.12.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The Pumping Station and yard has a ground floor area capacity of 763sqm.

#### 4.12.5 Current Use

No current use.

#### 4.12.6 Historical Context

The Pumping Station was a part of the water storage and reticulation scheme constructed in the 1890's, although it was formally excised from the compound in 1901 to allow ease of operation by the works department. The associated shafts and tunnels were cut by prisoners during the 1890's and early twentieth century.

#### 4.12.7 Level of heritage significance

Pumping Station – Considerable Significance

Wells – Considerable Significance

Tunnel Drives and Shafts – Considerable Significance

Addition to Pumping Station – Intrusive

Masonry wall between engine house and eastern perimeter wall - Intrusive



#### 4.12.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 43.1 – Policy 43.6

#### 4.12.9 Recommendations

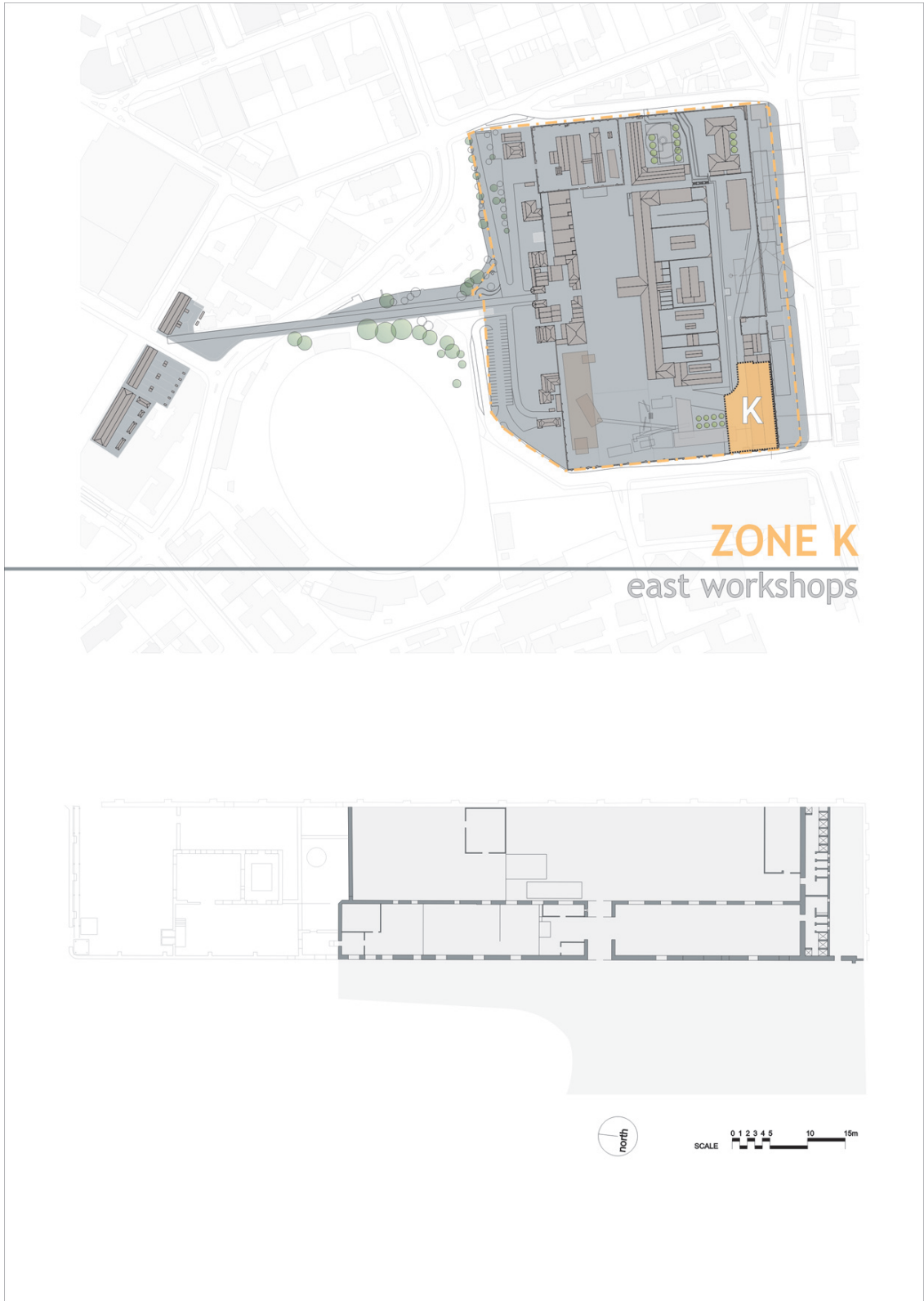
In order to provide a new adventure tourism and experience:

- develop the underground tunnel system to provide an exciting and marketable experience
- utilise the northern end of the East Workshops as a circulation point for visitors to the tunnel experience.

In order to enhance the visitor experience:

- interpret the underground water features including the tunnel network, the Pump Station and the associated well in the East Workshop.





**ZONE K**



## 4.13 Zone K

### East Workshops



#### 4.13.1 Objective

Conserve and adapt for use as a centre for arts, crafts and traditional trades.

#### 4.13.2 Location

The East Workshops are located in the south-east corner of the site, adjacent to the East Terrace.

#### 4.13.3 Built Form

The area is contained within a single storey limestone building to the west elevation and an enclosed area to the east abutting the perimeter wall.

#### 4.13.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The East Workshops have a floor area capacity of 840sqm. The majority of internal rooms are large workshop spaces of 100sqm upwards.

#### 4.13.5 Current Use

Currently only part of the East Workshops are in use, leased to the Fremantle & Districts Model Railway Club. The workshops are also leased as a venue for large groups.

#### 4.13.6 Historical Context

The East Workshops are on the site of one of the first structures to be erected, the original Blacksmiths' shop, built in 1852. By 1858 the carpenters' shop had been transferred to the site and both shops built or rebuilt in limestone within a new yard set against the perimeter wall. The masonry of both shops survives today. Since 1960 the entire yard has been roofed using a light steel truss on steel supports and the large space created was last used as a metal and automotive workshop (J.S. Kerr, 1998). The workshops were introduced to provide activity for the inmates, reduce the running costs of the prison by providing the resources to carry out many repairs and building needs, and to provide a training ground for unskilled labour.

#### 4.13.7 Level of heritage significance

Eastern workshop – Considerable Significance

Carpentry Workshop – Some Significance

Steel mesh screens against eastern perimeter wall – Some Significance

Metal /Automotive Workshop – Little Significance

Store – Little Significance

Toilet addition - Intrusive



#### 4.13.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 43.1 – Policy 43.6

Policy 27.1 – Policy 27.3

#### 4.13.9 Recommendations

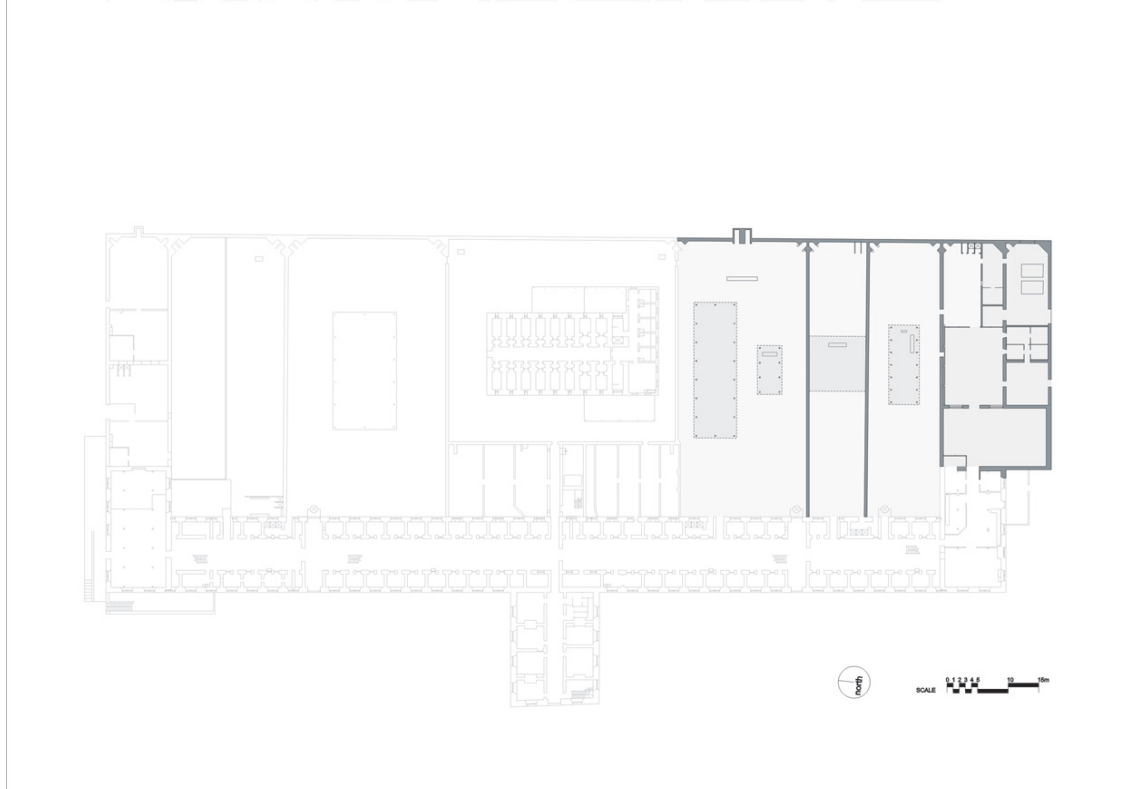
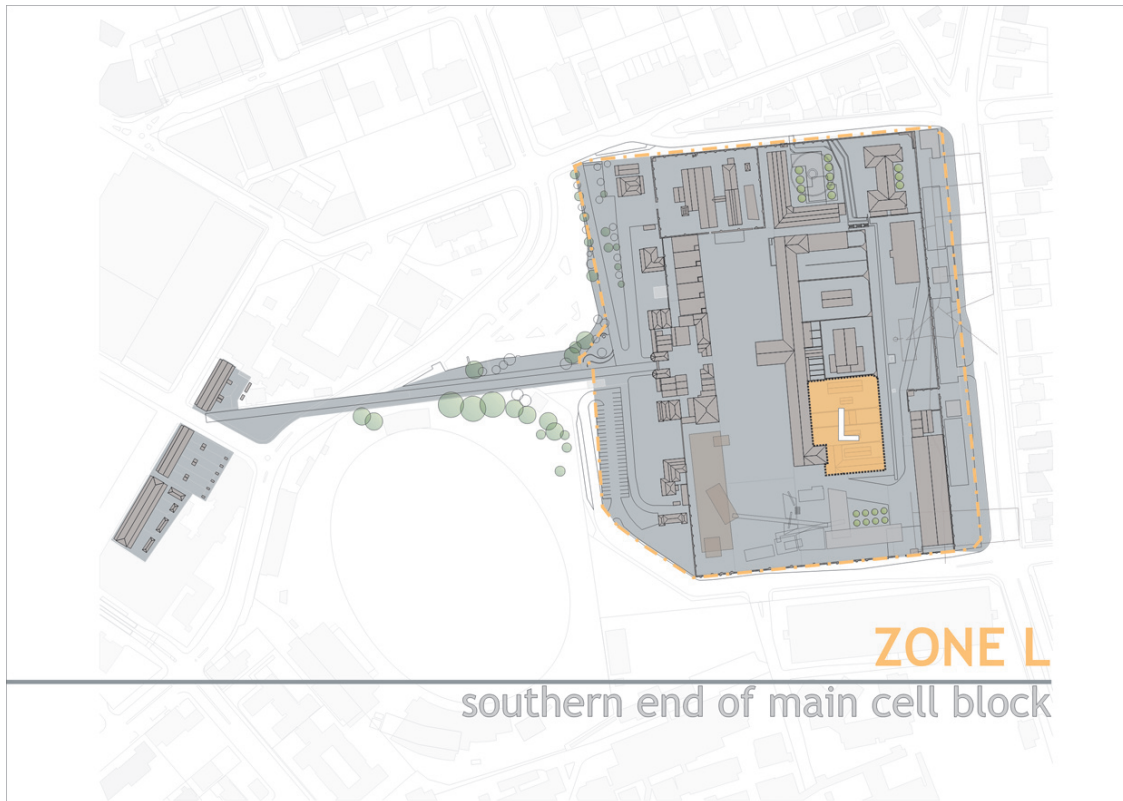
Utilise this zone as a centre for arts, crafts and traditional trades by:

- interpret the original workshops
- providing spaces for -  
workshops  
retail outlets  
venues and exhibitions

Enhance the viability of the zone by:

- providing direct access to the workshops via the gate in Fothergill Street
- redevelopment of the areas of little significance to provide contemporary facilities.





ZONE L



## 4.14 Zone L

### Southern End of Main Cell Block



#### 4.14.1 Objective

Adapt for use as a restaurant and/or service facilities for events.

#### 4.14.2 Location

The former kitchen and related facilities are housed at the southernmost end of the Main Cell Block at ground floor level.

#### 4.14.3 Built Form

These facilities extend to the east as far as the eastern extent of the exercise yards where two boilers with a common brick chimney are found. The main walls of the kitchen area are constructed of limestone. This zone also includes the 1 and 2 Division Yards.

#### 4.14.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The Southern End of Main Cell Block has a floor area capacity of 914sqm. The majority of rooms in this zone are 10-50sqm with a number of larger activity areas (200sqm+). The Yards have a capacity of 1984sqm.

#### 4.14.5 Current Use

The Southern End of Main Cell Block is fitted out for modern commercial catering but these facilities are only used occasionally.

#### 4.14.6 Historical Context

Originally designed as Association wards, the wings flanking either end of Main Cell Block did not remain long in their 1850's use. The lower southern ward became the cookhouse and during the twentieth century progressive development and numerous extensions transformed it into a modest but modern catering facility.

#### 4.14.7 Level of heritage significance

1 Division Yard – Exceptional Significance

2 Division Yard – Exceptional Significance

Yard – Some Significance

Boiler House/Kitchen Services – Some Significance

Steel enclosed yard to south of kitchen – Little Significance





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#### 4.14.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 38.24 – Policy 38.29

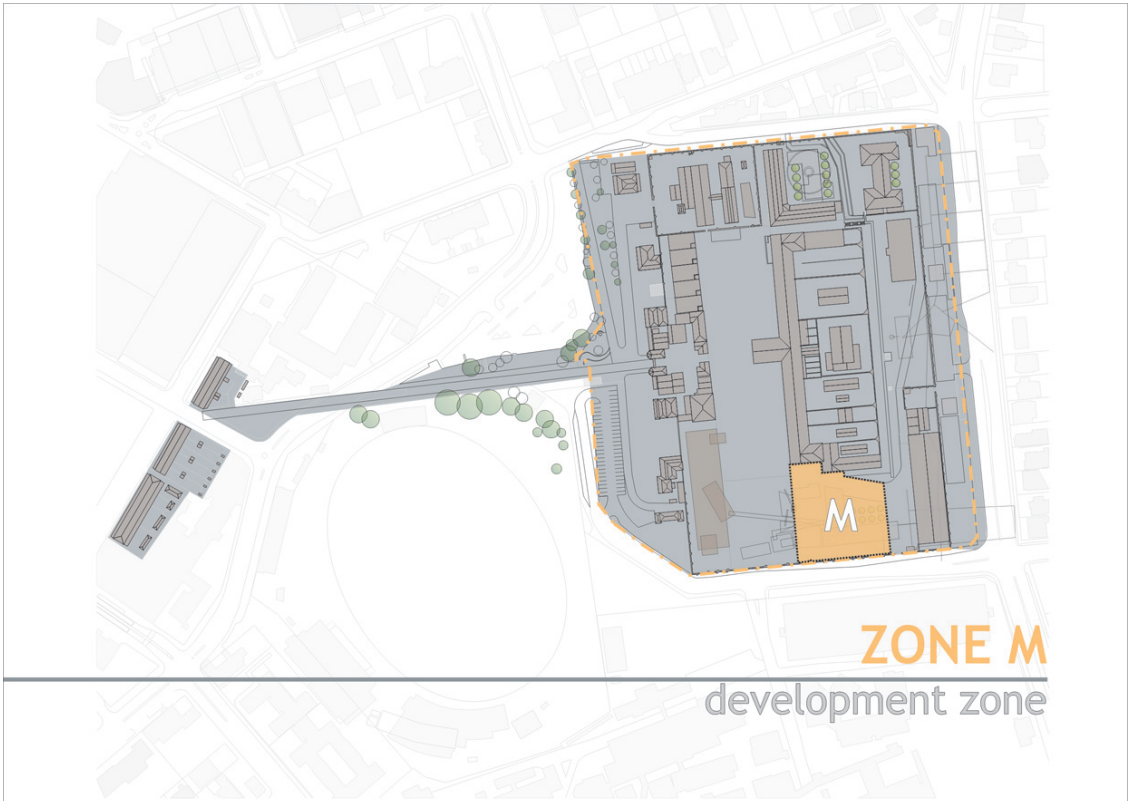
#### 4.14.9 Recommendations

Provide special events facilities by:

- establishing catering facilities
- establishing visitor facilities such as toilets

Provide new restaurant facilities, when feasible, by:

- adapting the southern wing and exercise yards to provide a restaurant opening on to the north-facing courtyard.



ZONE M



## 4.15 Zone M

### Development Zone

#### 4.15.1 Objective

Development zone for future contemporary building to house an art gallery/ museum/ exhibition centre and allied commercial activities of world class standard. The opportunity to introduce a new building, of high civic/public significance and outstanding architectural design, will ensure that future possibilities to expand the vision of the precinct as a premier tourism, cultural and educational destination are not limited.

#### 4.15.2 Location

This zone is located at the southernmost end of the Precinct directly south of the Main Cell Block.

#### 4.15.3 Built Form

This zone currently contains the Shower block, the Helmet Workshop and associated sheds on the ground level. The remainder of the zone comprises the eastern end the South Knoll.

#### 4.15.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The zone occupies approximately 2063sqm.

#### 4.15.5 Current Use

No current use.

#### 4.15.6 Historical Context

Henderson left substantial zones for future development to the north and south of Main Cell Block, these zones came to accommodate a number of temporary new buildings. With the exception of some terrace walling, all the visible structures within this area are of recent erection, modest significance, and are the last of a series that have come and gone since World War 1 (J.S. Kerr, 1998). A brick shower block was erected south of the Main Cell Block in the 1980's.

#### 4.15.7 Level of heritage significance

Sheds – Little Significance

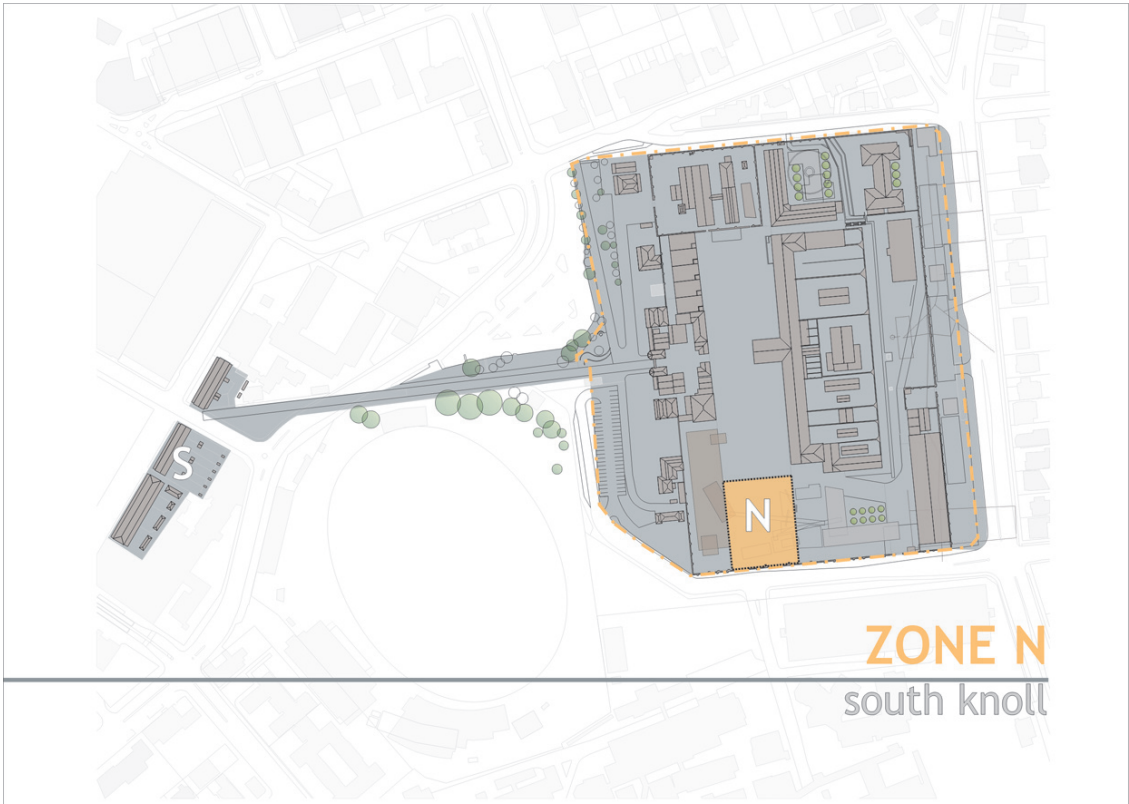
Shower Block – Some Significance/Intrusive

#### 4.15.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 37.1 – Policy 37.9

#### 4.15.9 Recommendations

- Proposals for any new building must demonstrate that it will enhance the viability of the Precinct.
- Instigate an international design competition to select the design of the new building with strict criteria in accordance with the Strategic Vision for the site.



**ZONE N**



## 4.16 Zone N

### South Knoll

#### 4.16.1 Objective

Retain the terraced form and the strong visual element of the original landform, which is visible in the rise of the knoll along the south perimeter wall. Encourage visitors to experience these qualities of the South Knoll.

#### 4.16.2 Location

The South Knoll is located in the southwest corner of the site to the south of the Forecourt.

#### 4.16.3 Built Form

The South Knoll comprises the remains of the high, natural ground level, which has been terraced to form flat, grassed areas. The former playing fields and courts are still in evidence. There is a brick-vaulted reservoir located under the Knoll.

#### 4.16.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The South Knoll zone occupies approximately 2066sqm.

#### 4.16.5 Current Use

No current use

#### 4.16.6 Historical Context

In 1852 Henderson reduced the proposed area to be enclosed by the perimeter wall. The south wall of his revised perimeter mounted the northern spur of Church Hill. The crest of the hill lay to the south of the wall and is now entirely cut away for development. Only the wall with its familiar hump-back profile defines the original contours. Within in the prison the northern spur was progressively cut back and, at least by 1896, terraced. The South Knoll still approximates its original landform, even if reduced and terraced (J.S. Kerr, 1998).

#### 4.16.7 Level of heritage significance

Southern Reservoir – Considerable Significance

South Knoll - Some Significance

#### 4.16.8 Conservation policy references

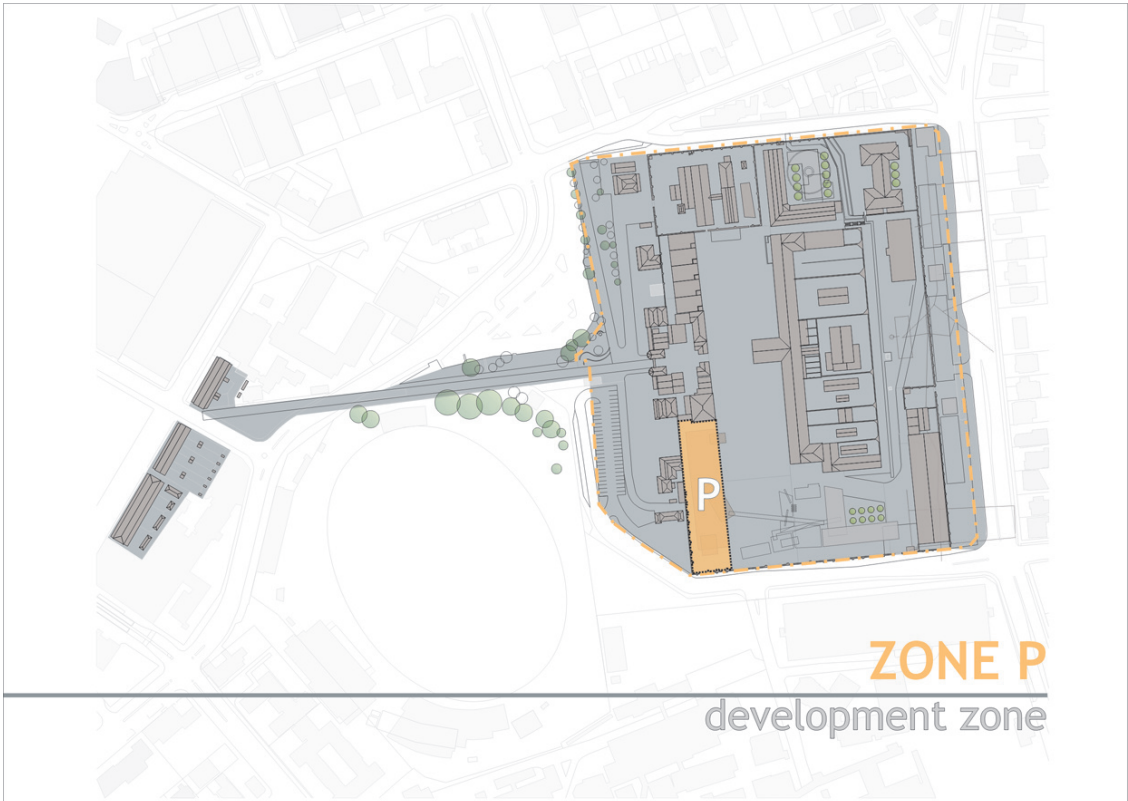
Policy 37.1 – Policy 37.7

Policy 37.9

#### 4.16.9 Recommendations

To enhance visitors' experience of the South Knoll:

- establish an interpretive landscaped area accessible for visitors of all ages
- encourage visitors to experience the view from the South Knoll to Fremantle City and Port
- investigate interpretive opportunities for the Southern Reservoir.



ZONE P



## 4.17 Zone P

### Development Zone

#### 4.17.1 Objective

Development zone for a new Conference/Exhibition Centre to house contemporary facilities associated with the tourist, cultural, heritage and educational uses of the Precinct.

#### 4.17.2 Location

This zone is located in the south-west corner of the prison complex, at the western end of the South Knoll and to the south of the Gatehouse and Entry Complex.

#### 4.17.3 Built Form

This zone comprises open grassed and bituminous areas, similar in character to the Forecourt of the Main Cell Block as well as grassed terraces.

#### 4.17.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The zone occupies approximately 1612sqm.

#### 4.17.5 Current Use

No current use

#### 4.17.6 Historical Context

Arguably Henderson had envisaged the development of the southern zone to create a more or less symmetrical configuration of the prison. Potentially this could include an extension to the south of the Gatehouse and Entry Complex (as with the West Workshops - extended to the north as a workshop range, leaving a sterile zone beside the perimeter wall).

#### 4.17.7 Level of heritage significance

No man's land (in the southern zone) – Little Significance

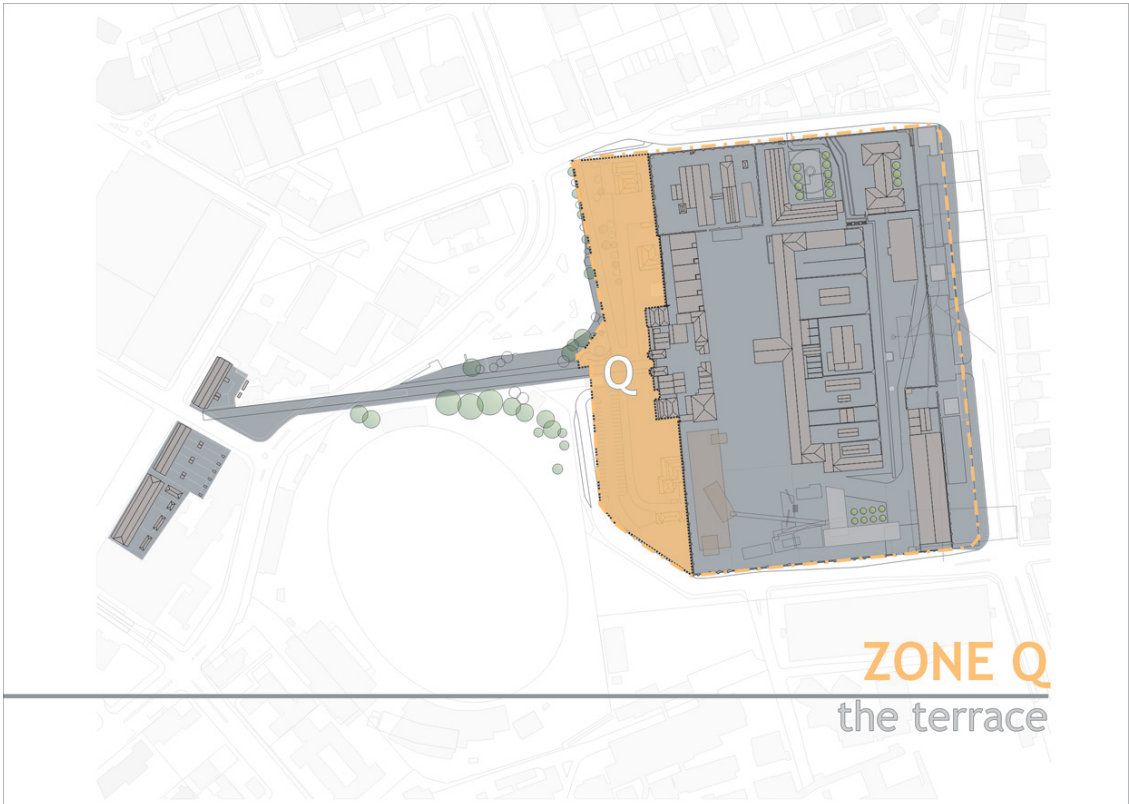
#### 4.17.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 37.1 – Policy 37.9

#### 4.17.9 Recommendations

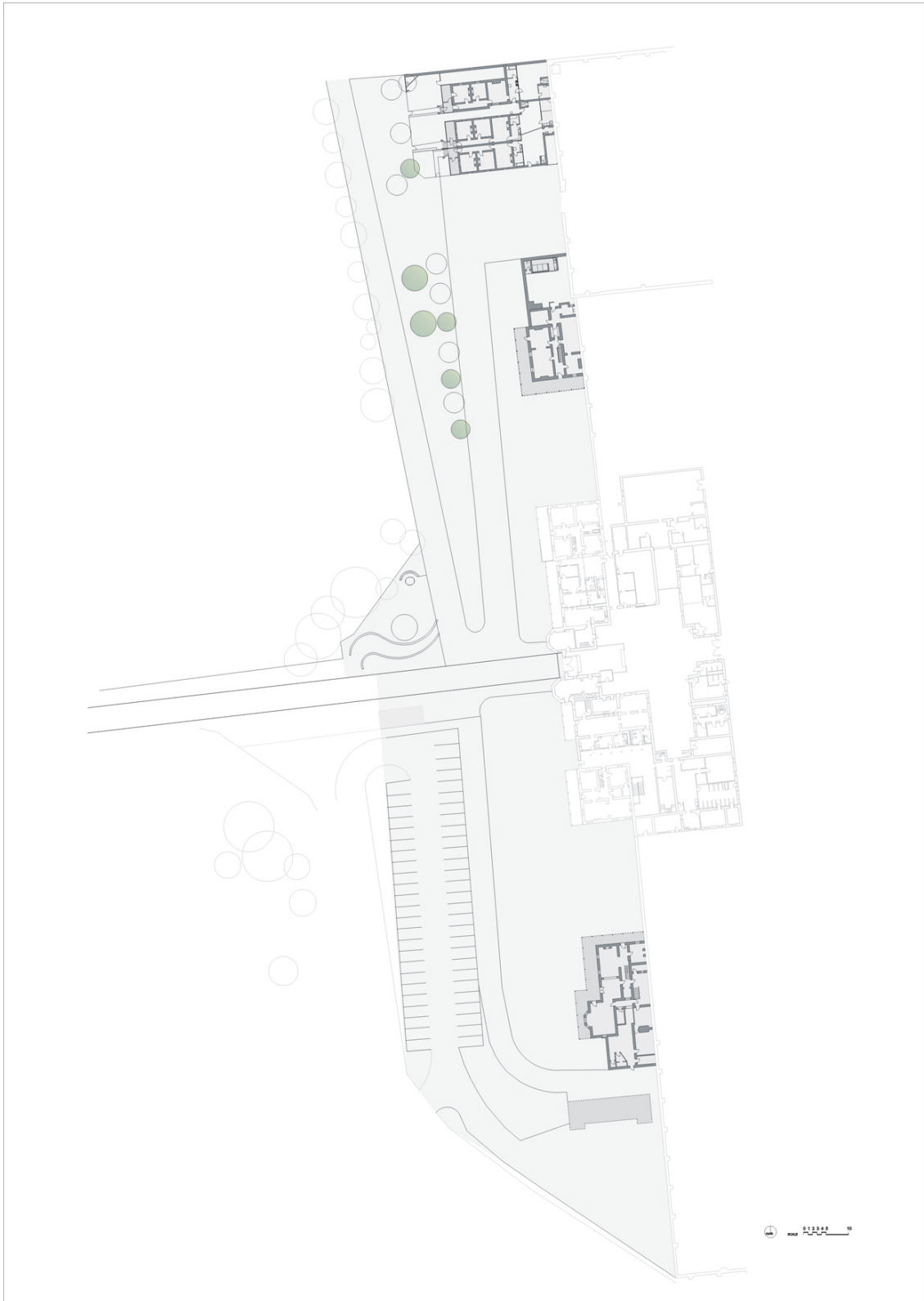
The provision of any new building in this zone should:

- be open to the Forecourt and linked to the Gatehouse and Entry Complex
- incorporate current technology and facilities including:
  - offices
  - visitor amenities (toilet facilities)
  - exhibition spaces (eg. Aboriginal art, Prisoner's art, Migrant history and travelling exhibitions)
  - larger meeting rooms ( breakout spaces for conferences)
  - a roof top venue (with views of Fremantle).
- be designed in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Vision for the site.



ZONE Q





ZONE Q



## 4.18 Zone Q

### The Terrace

#### 4.18.1 Objective

Maintain The Terrace as the dominant façade of the Precinct. Enhance the visibility and accessibility of the precinct within the urban context. Encourage integration of the precinct with the local and broader community with The Terrace as the primary interface. Conserve and adapt the Terrace buildings for use as tourist accommodation.

#### 4.18.2 Location

The Terrace forms the public facade of the Precinct. Built on the escarpment overlooking Fremantle it comprises a broad street with buildings to its eastern side behind fenced gardens. Most of the buildings are constructed adjoining the western perimeter wall of the Precinct and are evenly spaced along the Terrace.

#### 4.18.3 Built Form

No. 2 The Terrace is a single storey house with random rubble limestone walls and corrugated iron roof separated from the perimeter wall by a rear yard. No. 4 and 6 The Terrace are a pair of single storey duplex units with walls constructed of random rubble limestone, with a corrugated iron roofs and front verandahs, separated from the perimeter wall by a rear yard.

No. 8 The Terrace (also known as the Chaplain's House) is a two-storey house with rendered and painted limestone walls. The plan is roughly square with verandas and balconies along the west and south sides. This building has a small roofed area at the rear connecting to the main prison wall.

No. 12 & 14 the Terrace. See the Gatehouse and Entry Complex, Zone A.

No. 10 & 16 The Terrace, See the Gatehouse and Entry Complex, Zone A

No. 18 The Terrace is a two storey structure (also known as the Surgeon's House) with limestone walls. There is a two storey timber verandah on the northern and western sides. A single storey building connects the south-east side of the house to the main prison wall. A single storey limestone structure (former Stables) is located to the south of No 18.

The Terrace zone also includes the Knutsford Street ramp and the Shelter and Lavatories in the Terrace car park. Knutsford Street Ramp is located parallel to the western perimeter wall of the prison complex and comprises a batter bank with gravel roadway linking Holdsworth Street to The Terrace. The Terrace car park facilities are located just south of the axial approach to the Gatehouse.

#### 4.18.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

No. 2, No. 4 and No. 6 have a combined floor area capacity of 292sqm. No. 8 The Terrace has a floor area capacity of 275sqm. No. 18 The Terrace has a floor area capacity of 441sqm. The former Stables have a floor area capacity of 147 sqm.

#### 4.18.5 Current Use

No.'s 2, 4 & 6 The Terrace are currently used as short-stay holiday accommodation. No. 8 The Terrace is used for Administration. No. 18 The Terrace is leased by the Department of Education.



#### 4.18.6 Historical Context

The Terrace houses were built as residences for senior officers of the convict establishment and their families, being larger and more refined than the Warder's Cottages.

No.2 was completed in 1857 as a 'guard room' to accommodate 19 men. In the 1890s, the guard room was converted to quarters and No.s 4 & 6 were built alongside as a duplex. In recent times all three residences were disfigured by façade additions, by 1994 these excrescences were removed and the buildings returned to use as rental accommodation.

The residences No.'s 8 & 18 were built during the 1850's campaigns for officers associated with the depot. No. 18 was extended in 1893 and then altered again early in the twentieth century. In 1998 it was renovated and adapted for re-use as an office. No.8 was converted to staff club use in the last years of the prison, since the prison was disestablished the building has been repaired and modestly adapted to office use (J.S. Kerr, 1998).

#### 4.18.7 Level of significance

2 The Terrace – Considerable Significance

4 & 6 The Terrace – Some Significance

8 The Terrace – Exceptional Significance

18 The Terrace – Considerable Significance

Stables – Considerable Significance

Knutsford Street Ramp – Exceptional Significance

Shelter & Lavatories, Terrace Carpark – Little Significance

#### 4.18.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 22.1

Policy 22.5

Policy 24.1 – Policy 24.2

Policy 32.1 – Policy 32.2

Policy 33.1 – Policy 33.3

#### 4.18.9 Recommendations

To increase the visibility, accessibility and integration of the precinct:

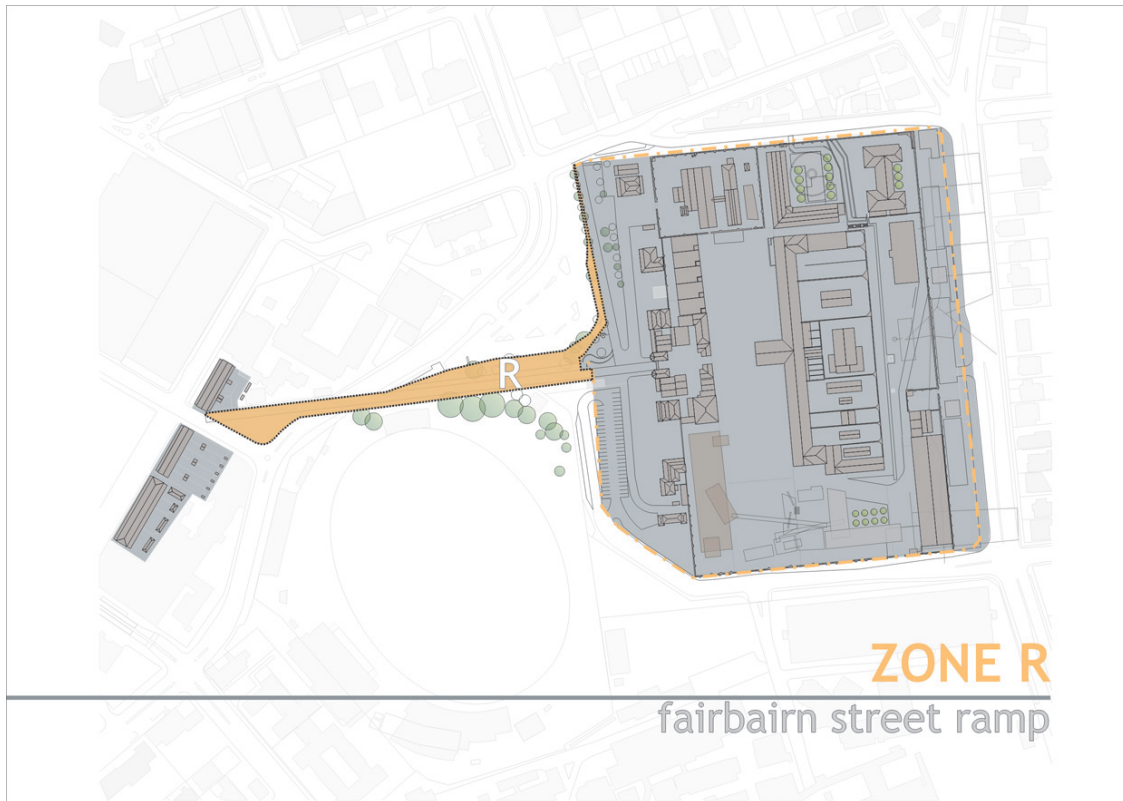
- selectively remove or prune trees that restrict view of The Terrace buildings and perimeter wall, while conserving significant trees
- introduce new lighting to the perimeter walls
- introduce new signage
- remove the Shelter and Lavatories
- redesign car parking to -
  - separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic
  - reduce the visual impact of car parking
  - restrict vehicular access and parking at the northern end of The Terrace



- resurface pedestrian access routes and integrate with the Fairbairn Street ramp.
- establish the landscape setting for the Aboriginal Commemorative Memorial Project, as recommended by the Fremantle Prison Aboriginal Advisory Committee (1998/99). Engage artists to design and fabricate artworks.
- reinstate dominance of Knutsford Street Ramp by selectively removing vegetation and enhancing the view to railway station along Queen Street.

Conserve and adapt the Terrace Houses and lease for serviced tourist/event accommodation, as they become available.







## 4.19 Zone R

This zone is not within the Precinct boundaries, however it has a strong physical and historical link to the Precinct, having been constructed by the convicts to provide access to the site and continuing to be the main access to the Precinct. It is owned by the City of Fremantle.

### Fairbairn Street Ramp

#### 4.19.1 Objective

Reinforce the Fairbairn Street Ramp as the main pedestrian access to the Precinct and as the historic link to the City of Fremantle.

#### 2.2.2 Location

The Fairbairn Street Ramp forms the axial approach to the Precinct and is intersected by both Parry Street and The Terrace.

#### 4.19.3 Built Form

The lower part of the Ramp at the western end has been removed and comprises a bitumen car park. Limestone stairs and retaining walls have been constructed off the Parry Street bypass, which bisected the ramp. The remaining section of the ramp has been resurfaced in limestone. Large fig trees dominate the southern side of the ramp where it adjoins the Fremantle Oval. Eucalypts dominate the northern bank adjacent to the Parry Street car park.

#### 4.19.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

The Fairbairn Street Ramp measures 175m from the Parry Street bypass. In its entirety, from Henderson Street, it is approximately 250m long.

#### 4.19.5 Current Use

The Fairbairn Street Ramp is currently used as the main pedestrian entry to the precinct.

#### 4.19.6 Historical Context

The Fairbairn Street Ramp is an integral part of the original scheme. Spoil from the limestone quarried on the site was used to build up the inclined tramway (Fairbairn Street) on the axis of the gatehouse. By July 1853 it had reached Henderson Street. This link was eventually severed by the Parry Street bypass, constructed in the 1980's.

#### 4.19.7 Level of significance

Fairbairn Street Ramp – Exceptional Significance

#### 4.19.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 22.2 – Policy 22.6

#### 4.19.9 Recommendations

In order to reinforce the Fairbairn Street Ramp as the main pedestrian access to the precinct:

- reinforce axial quality and visual link along the primary access from Henderson Street to the Gatehouse
- selectively prune Moreton Bay Fig trees and remove less important trees to improve views to the Gatehouse

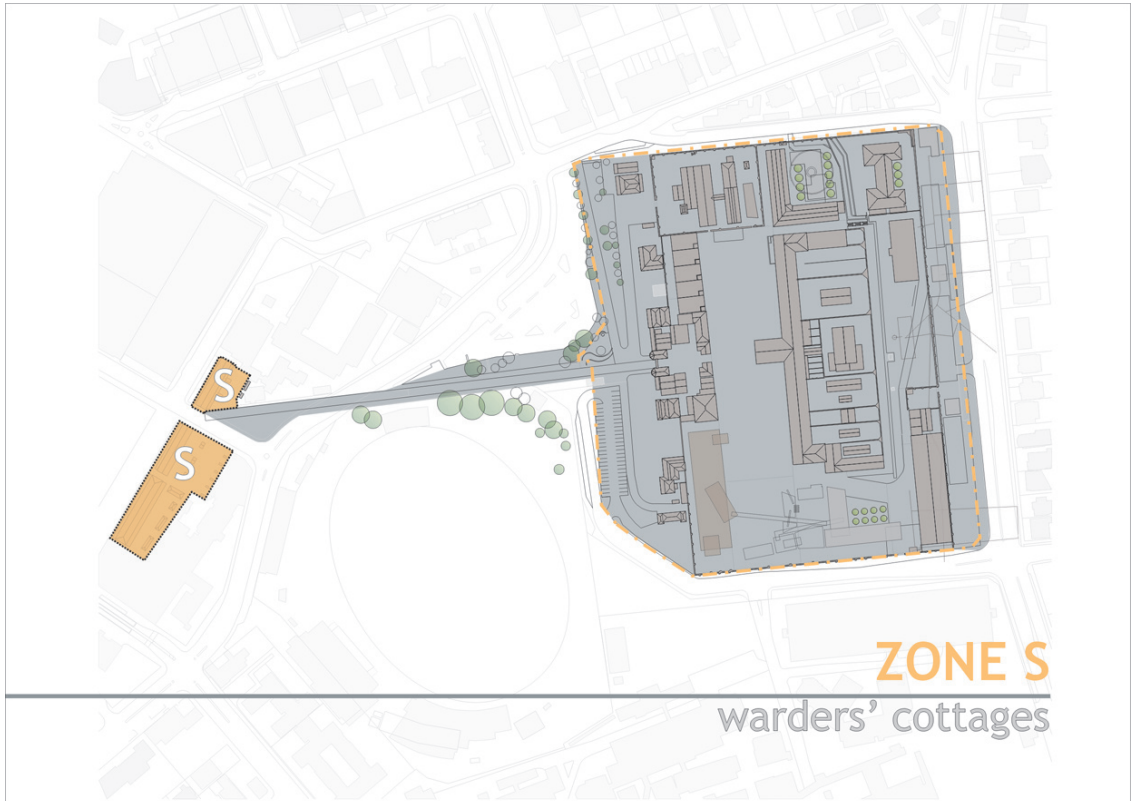


- introduce new interpretive and directional signage
- provide a continuous pedestrian surface
- do not allow vehicular access to the ramp (except for emergency and maintenance vehicles)

In order to reinforce the Fairbairn Street Ramp as the historic link to the City of Fremantle:

- liaise with the City of Fremantle for the full reinstatement of the ramp  
in the interim reinstate the lower incline and recover the ramp's visual continuity by removal of the car parking bays
- liaise with the City of Fremantle to create a public square to base of ramp, introduce appropriate directional and interpretive signage and improve the pedestrian crossing to Parry Street.





ZONE S





## 4.20 Zone S

This zone is not within the precinct boundaries, however it has a strong physical and historical link to the precinct and is owned and managed by the state government.

### Warders' Cottages

#### 4.20.1 Objective

Conserve the cottages and reinstate the historical and physical link between these cottages and the Precinct.

#### 4.20.2 Location

This zone is located along the southern side of Henderson Street (No.'s 7-17, 19-29, 31-41) and comprises the former Warders' Cottages associated with the Precinct.

#### 4.20.3 Built Form

The cottages are two storey terrace houses with limestone walls and corrugated iron roofs and are separated from the street by limestone fences.

#### 4.20.4 Capacity and Configuration of Spaces

No.'s 7-17 Henderson Street have a combined floor area capacity of 563sqm. No.'s 19-29 Henderson Street have a combined floor area capacity of 525sqm. No.'s 31-41 Henderson Street have a combined floor area capacity of 350sqm.

#### 4.20.5 Current Use

The Henderson Street Warders' Cottages are currently used by the Department of Housing for accommodation.

#### 4.20.6 Historical Context

The Henderson Street Cottages were originally part of the convict establishment, built of local limestone during the 1850's as warder accommodation. Most of the cottages remained in continuous use as warder accommodation up to 1989 and they formed the city frontage for the convict grant. In 1993 they were sold to HomesWest.

#### 4.20.7 Level of significance

7-17 Henderson Street – Considerable Significance

19-29 Henderson Street – Considerable Significance

31-41 Henderson Street – Considerable Significance

#### 4.20.8 Conservation policy references

Policy 22.6

Policy 22.8

#### 4.20.9 Recommendations

In order to reinforce the historic and physical links to the precinct:

- utilise these cottages as the link between Fremantle (markets and coffee strip) and the precinct by the use of interpretive signage
- when the opportunity arises adapt one of the cottages (preferably No 29) as a 'shopfront' for the precinct and as the link to other elements of the convict establishment in Fremantle



## 4.21 Zone O - Other Areas

These areas are not within the Precinct boundaries, however they have strong physical and historical links to the Precinct.

### The Knowle

#### 4.21.1 Objective

Conserve, reveal and interpret the Knowle.

#### 4.21.2 Location

The Knowle is located within the Fremantle Hospital site to the southwest of the Precinct.

#### 4.21.3 Built Form

Originally designed as a mansion for Comptroller Henderson, the Knowle is a two-storey limestone building distinctive for its three bay form and two storey timber verandah to the west façade.

#### 4.21.4 Current Use

The Knowle is currently in use by the Fremantle Hospital and Health Service.

#### 4.21.5 Historical Context

The Knowle was completed in 1853 as a mansion for (and designed by) the Comptroller Henderson. In 1867 it became a convict invalid depot. In 1891 the colonial government replaced the imperial invalids with colonial lunatics and then in 1895 it became a public hospital – which it remains today.

#### 4.21.6 Level of significance

The Knowle - Considerable Significance

#### 4.21.7 Conservation policy references

Policy 22.7 – Policy 22.8

#### 4.21.8 Recommendations

- Reintroduce physical and visual links between The Knowle and the Precinct.

### Fremantle Oval

#### 4.21.9 Objective

Reinforce the presence of the Precinct.

#### 4.21.10 Recommendations

- Maintain and improve views through Fremantle Oval by selective removal of less important trees from the eastern edge of oval perimeter and pruning the Moreton Bay Figs and Norfolk Island Pines.
- Control development at the oval so the presence of the Precinct is not undermined.
- Upgrade or remove the red brick entrance to the oval from The Terrace.

### Fothergill Street

#### 4.21.11 Objective

Upgrade Fothergill Street as the main vehicular entry road to the Precinct and as an



alternative pedestrian access. Highlight the significance of the natural rock outcrop and the views of the perimeter walls.

#### **4.21.12 Recommendations**

Upgrade vehicular access and traffic control to the intersection of Fothergill and Hampton Roads.

Upgrade pedestrian access along Fothergill Street.

Upgrade streetscape surfaces and underground powerlines.

Interpret the natural rock outcrop to the perimeter walls and ensure this feature is not obstructed.

### **Parry Street Car Park**

#### **4.21.13 Objective**

Maintain the setting of the Precinct by restricting development to the Parry Street car park.

#### **4.21.14 Recommendations**

Maintain as an open space with car parking. Upgrade interpretive signage and landscaping in order to improve appreciation of the precinct.

### **Knutsford Street**

#### **4.21.15 Objective**

Retain Knutsford Street for local access. Retain the views of the perimeter walls.

#### **4.21.16 Recommendations**

- Improve local vehicular access to the precinct zones adjoining the northern perimeter walls.
- Upgrade pedestrian access along Knutsford Street.