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FREMANTLE PRISON ARCHAEOLOGY

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
HAMPTON ROAD RESERVE AND THE REAR OF  
HENDERSON STREET COTTAGES

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ISBN NO 7244 9672 6

JACK McILROY  
DEC. 1989

Report Prepared for the  
Building Management Authority of Western Australia,  
Fremantle Prison Project

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following persons who contributed their expertise to this project.

Fremantle prison historian Michal Bosworth.

Archaeologist Louise Bavin who will shortly be commencing the archaeological assessment phase within the prison.

BMA architectural staff Ross Smith and project co-ordinator, Ralph Hoare.

The archaeological assistant during the fieldwork period, Moshe Saldinger.

**OFFICE COPY**

17 HENDERSON ST.

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**0 INTRODUCTION**

**0.1** The first aim of this project was to carry out an historical archaeological assessment of the Hampton Road reserve area where four warders' cottages once stood. Particular emphasis was to be given to the site of the chief warders' quarters on the corner of Hampton Rd. and Knutsford St. This site was known as Warder Townsend's quarters and later as Warder Lambert's quarters.

**0.2** The project's second aim was to make a similar assessment of the laneways and gardens behind the warder's quarters in Henderson St. where communal closets, laundries and an open drain once existed.

**0.3** Specifically, the project brief required the consultant

**0.4** To undertake archaeological assessment of Reserve 28226 known as Hampton Road Reserve to determine the existence of remnant or concealed elements indicated by historical research and in particular of "Townsend" cottage at the northern end of the reserve.

**0.5** To undertake archaeological assessment of Reserve 35456 known as the Henderson Street warder's cottages to determine the existence of remnant or concealed elements indicated by historical research and in particular details of the former cesspits and other features that may be located on the rear access laneway to the cottages on the corner of Henderson and William Streets, adjoining Reserve 28866, the fruit and vegetable portion of "Fremantle Markets".

**0.6** This report has been prepared as part of the Fremantle Prison Project on behalf of the Building Management Authority of Western Australia.

**0.7** Field work occupied fourteen days in November 1989.

**1 EVIDENCE**

1.1 This archaeological project was based on the following plans and reports.

**1.2 Plans**

**1.3 Hampton Road Reserve**

An untitled plan of Fremantle prison on microfilm at the Battye Library, Perth, Ref CN 106-76 - MPG 722, Reel 2. This plan shows the four warders quarters along Hampton Rd and is possibly dated c.1850s.

1.4 Plan No. 8171 showing the warders quarters on Hampton Rd/Knutsford St. corner. It is not clear if this is a PWD plan or not.

1.5 PWD Plan No 17271. A sketch plan of Warder Lambert's quarters, dated 1913.

1.6 B.M.A. drawing 'L Two', dated 1989, in which the four warder's quarters are shown superimposed on a modern prison plan.

**1.7 Henderson St. Cottages**

An 1856 microfilm plan in the Battye Library, Ref 1067c, MPG 722 showing details of warder's kitchens to be built.

1.8 PWD Plan No. 6152 showing levels in and around Nos 9 to 17 Henderson St. (Block K), dated 1898.

1.9 PWD Plan No 14285 showing concrete surface drain in rear gardens of Block K, undated, and the size of the original and extended laundry behind Block K.

1.10 Fremantle Prison Warders Quarters Additions, dated 1911.

**1.11 Reports**

**1.12 Hampton Road Reserve**

No reports are available on the warder's quarters on this Reserve.

**1.13 Henderson St. Cottages**

Bosworth, Michal 'The Warder's Cottages, Henderson St. Fremantle. A preliminary survey of sources.' for the State Planning Commission, 1989, unpublished.

**1.14 General**

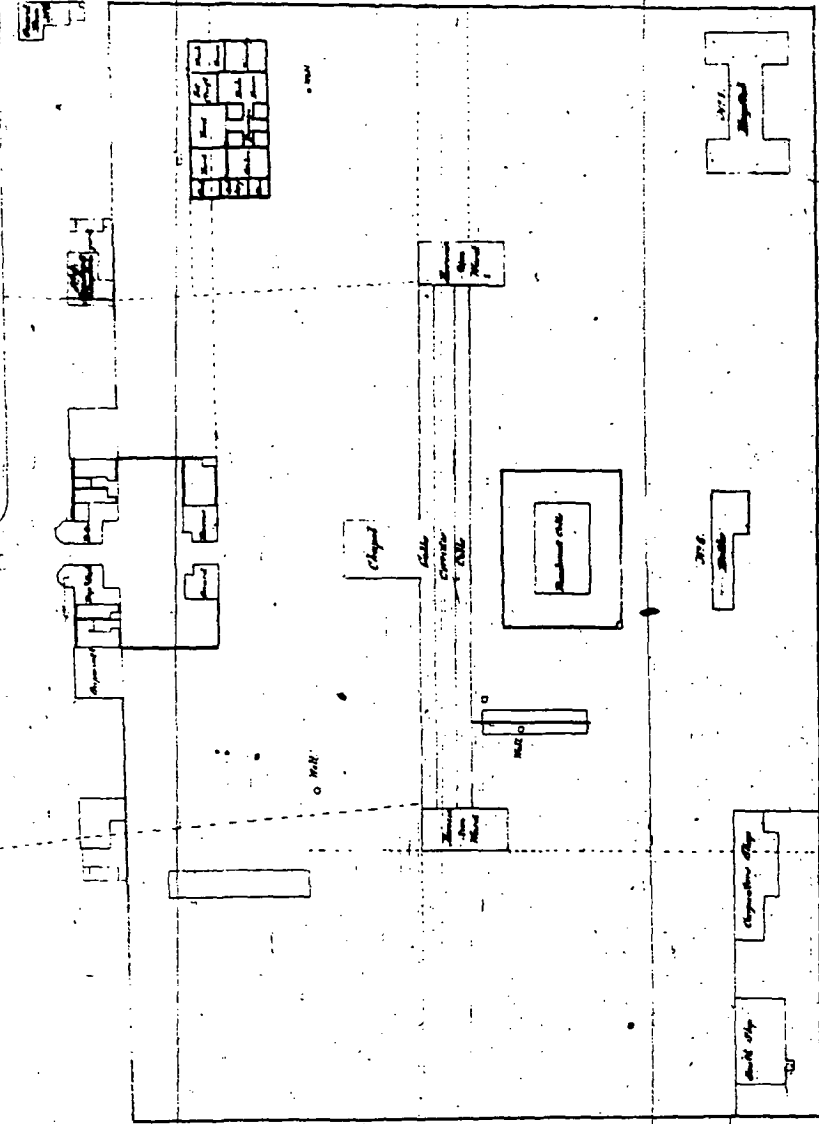
1.15 Davies, Martin & Kristal Buchley. 'Archaeological Procedures Manual, Port Arthur Conservation and Development Project.' Dept. Lands, Parks and Wildlife, Tasmania, Occasional Paper No. 12 1987.

1.16 Pearson, Michael. 'Report of an Investigation into the Historical Archaeological Resources of the Arthur Head Area Fremantle.' Centre for Prehistory, University of Western Australia. 1984.

PLAN 1.3

BATTLE LIBRARY REF: CN 106.76.MPG 722 REEL

*James Mackenzie  
1811-1881*

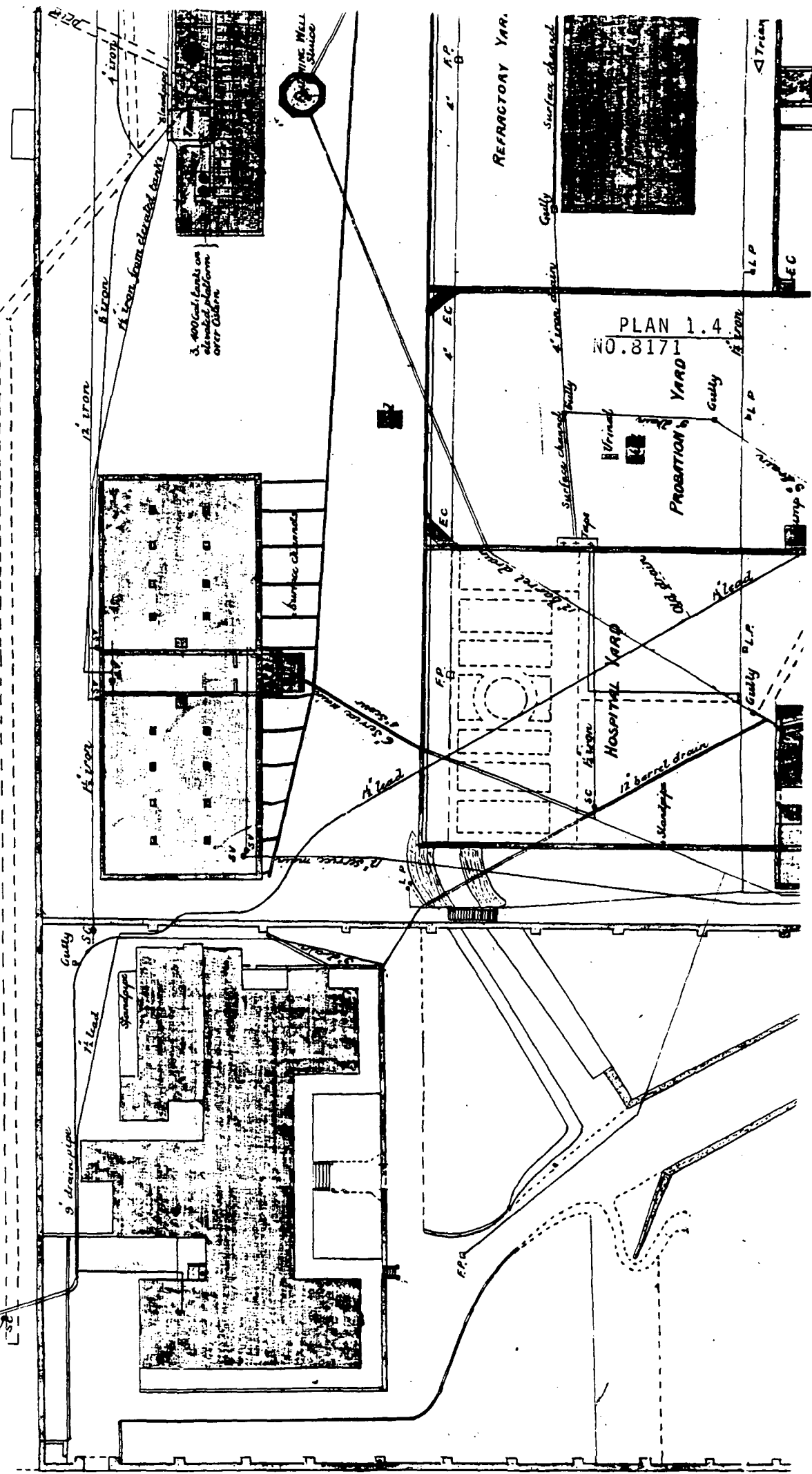


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# FREMAI

Scale 30



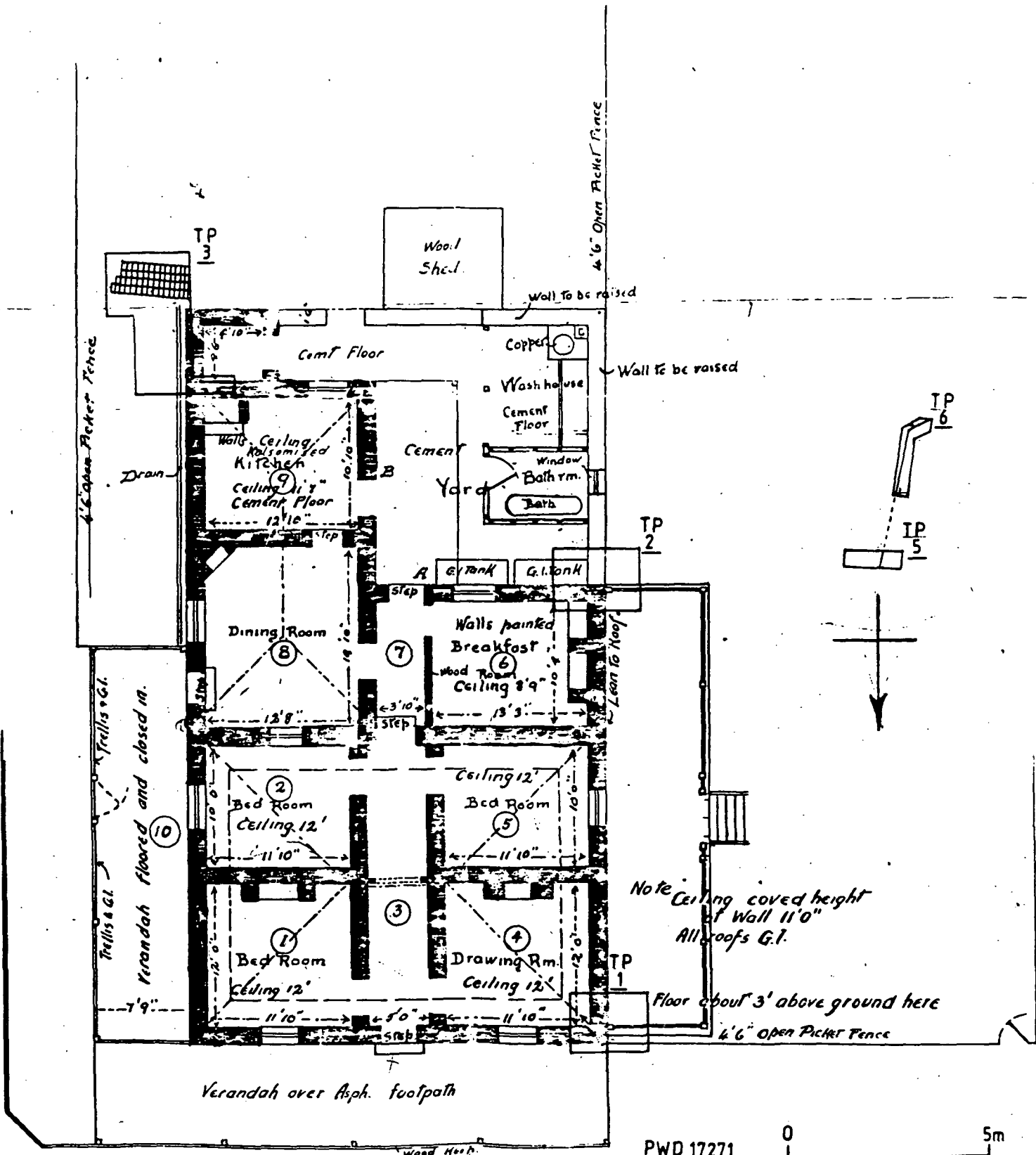
PLAN 1.4  
NO. 8171

Street

Handwritten notes on the left margin.



PWD NO. 17271  
ALSO SHOWS TEST  
PIT LOCATIONS



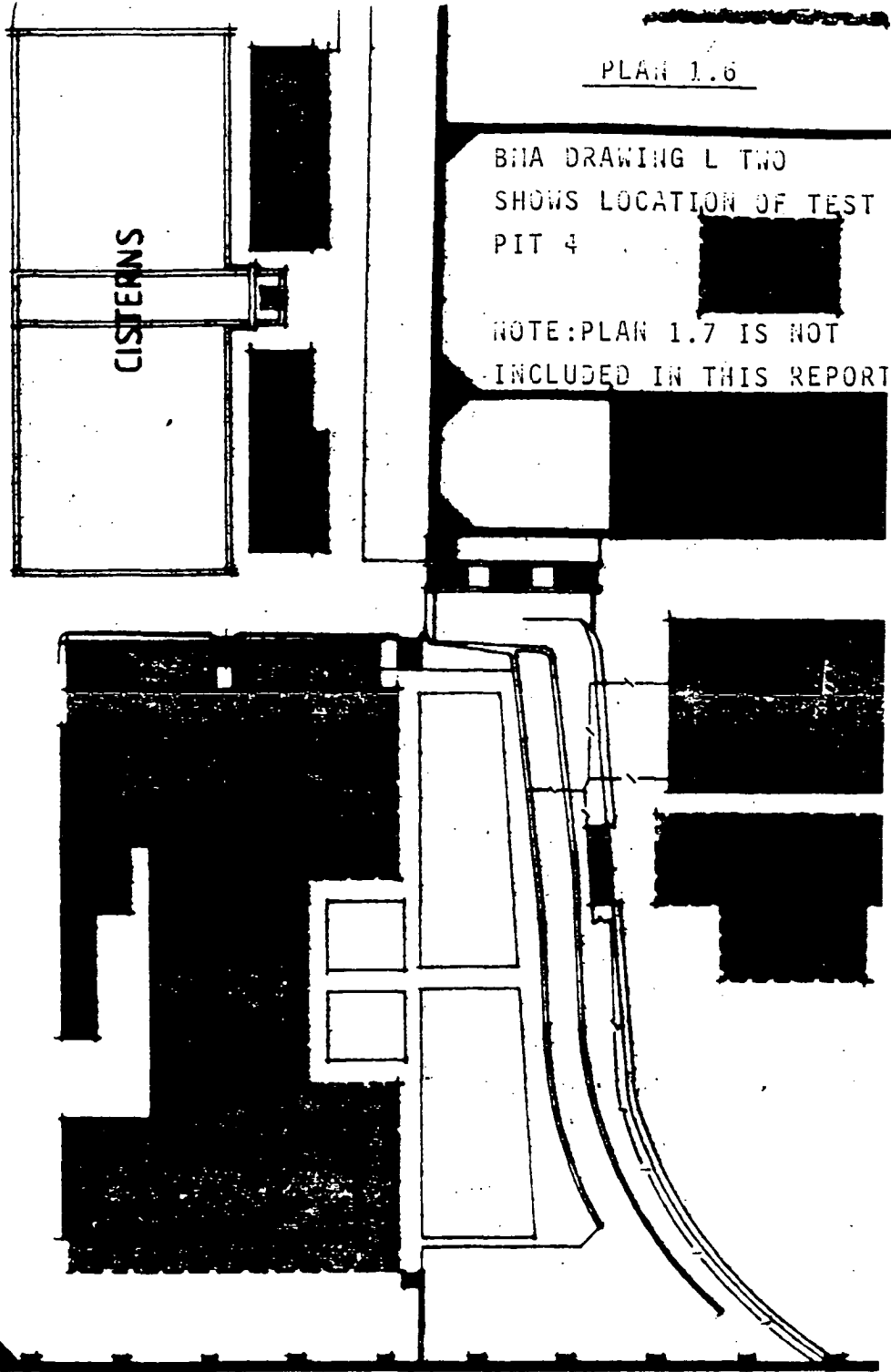
PWD 17271  
TEST PITS TP etc.

0 5m

HILL STREET

BIA DRAWING L TWO  
SHOWS LOCATION OF TEST  
PIT 4

NOTE: PLAN 1.7 IS NOT  
INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

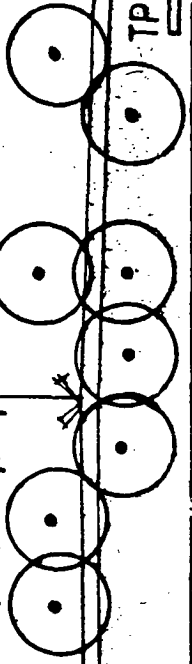


EXISTING FOOTPATH

TP4

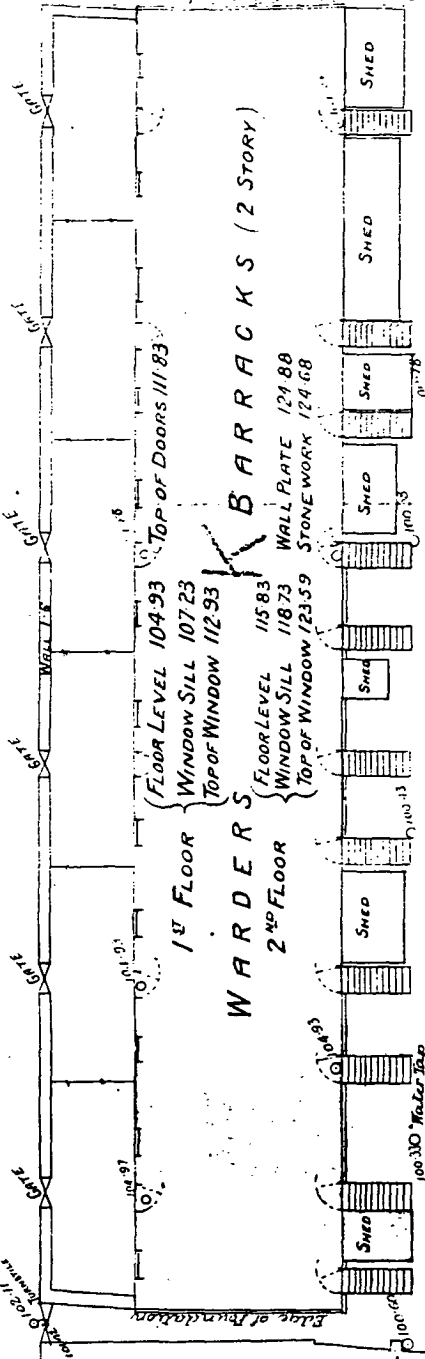
APPROXIMATE LOCATION  
OF FUEL LINE

HISTORIC SITES  
APPROXIMATE  
EXTENT OF  
NEW EARTH MOUND



HENDERSON

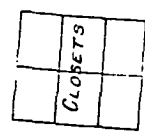
OPEN GARDEN DRAIN



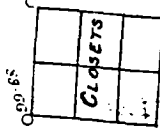
W A Y

O F

PLAN 1.8  
PWD NO. 6152



Attachment Line

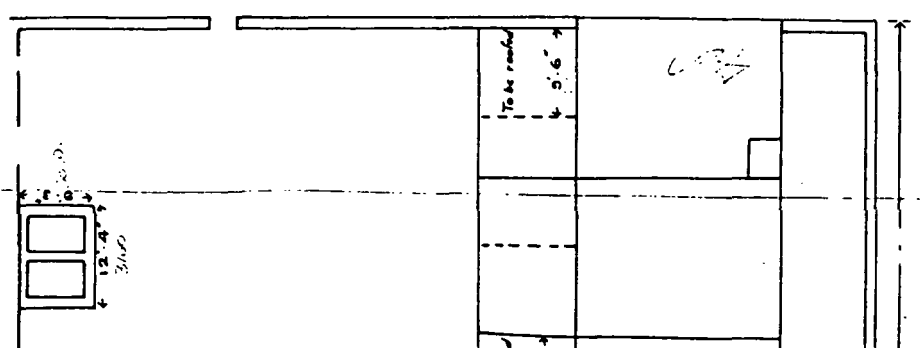
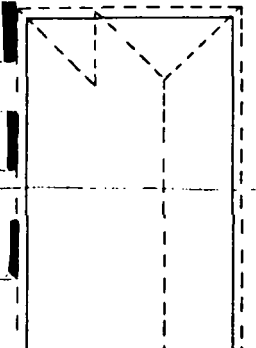
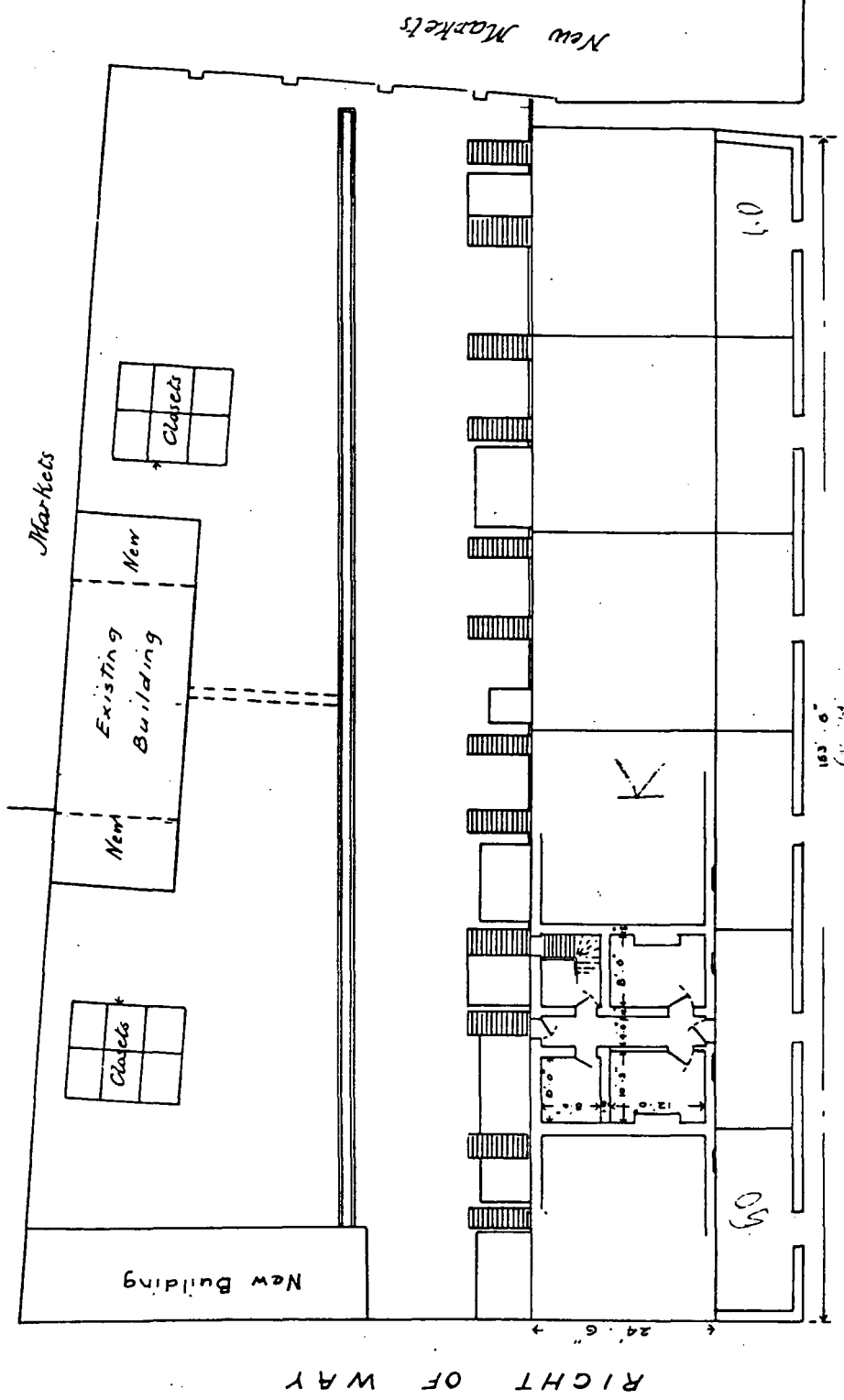
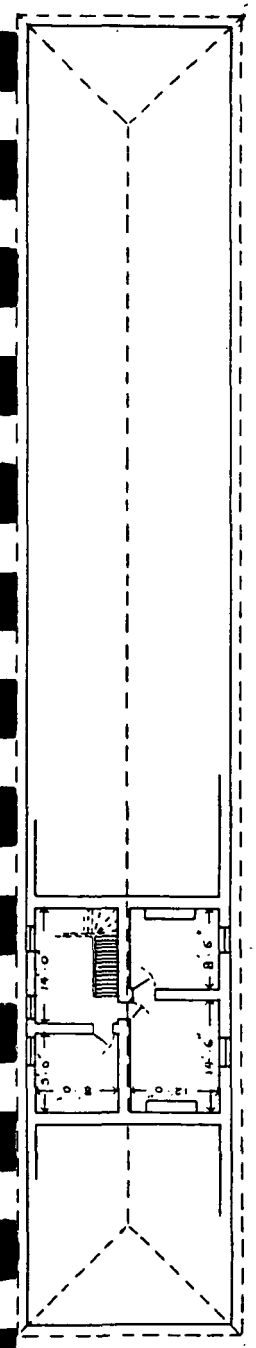


Water Tap

NEW MARKETS

S H T

— First Floor Plan —



HENDERSON STREET — Ground Floor Plan —

*W. J. Shearwick*  
 ARCHT. CL. IN CALIF. STATE



**2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

**2.1 Hampton Road Reserve.**

**2.2** No specific historical report on the warder's quarters on Hampton Road is known to the author.

**2.3** The archaeological test pits have been located on the basis of the available plans. The occupancy to demolition phase of the quarters is believed to be from the early 1850s to the late 1930s (L. Bavin, pers. comm)

**2.4 Henderson St. Cottages.**

**2.5** Bosworth's report has outlined the construction and development of Henderson St. cottages. The following chronology is adapted from her report. Archaeological test pits have been located on the basis of the available plans. Dates below are approximate

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1851-53           | Construction of cottages.  |
| 1877              | Privies converted to dry earth closets.  |
| Between 1899-1908 | Communal laundry 9 metres in length erected between closets.   |
| 1909              | Major renovations. Old privies repaired. Communal laundry extended to c.14.5 metres long. A second communal laundry is erected in the rear of No.17 Henderson St.  |
| 1911              | Laneway established following demolition of extended communal laundry and closets. Laneway behind fruit and vegetable market may also have been established at this time. The second laundry in No. 17 is now described as a wash house. |
| 1915              | The concrete surface drain has been removed by this date.  |
| 1916              | The cottages are connected to the town sewerage system.  |

### **3 SITE RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

- 3.1.1** Fourteen test pits were sunk, six on Hampton Rd Reserve and eight behind Henderson St. cottages. Test pits 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 were opened at Hampton Rd. and test pits 100, 120, 140 150, 160, 180, 200, and 215 behind Henderson St. cottages. Test pits at Henderson St. were located, where possible, so as to cause minimal blockage to resident access consistent with achieving the project's archaeological aims.
- 3.1.2** All trenches were drawn and photographed and spot heights were taken. Drawings record the stratigraphical sequence in each trench and each context is then interpreted in terms of its make-up, position in sequence, and artefacts if any. An overview of historical events in the test pit, as indicated by the archaeological record, is then established.
- 3.1.3** Tools used were mattocks; shovels; trowels, handbrushes and a 5mm sieving mesh. A kanga hammer was used to cut through the bitumen laneway surface.
- 3.1.4** The recording system used on site is that developed by the Department of Urban Archaeology at the Museum of London, England. With this system, each archaeological feature encountered is given a reference number known as a context number. Context numbers are arbitrarily assigned. A standard form is used to record the details of each context. The form has been developed to provide ease of cross reference to all context details. To save time in a short project such as this descriptive details of each context are entered on the form. Further details such as depth of each archaeological feature and stratigraphical relationships between features can be read off from the plan and section drawings and from the matrix chart drawn up for each site.
- 3.1.5** The matrix chart is a flow chart in which context numbers are entered in boxes and the boxes joined by lines. The stratigraphical relationships between contexts are worked out during excavation and can be seen on section drawings, although the section drawings may not include all contexts in a test pit. Generally only the most representative or major section in each trench was drawn. The stratigraphical relationship between contexts is determined by following the connecting lines downward only. The term LX refers to the limit of excavation reached in any test pit.
- 3.1.6** Context and test pit numbers are arbitrarily assigned. Consequently, they are not necessarily in numerical sequence and it is quite possible, for example, for numbers 10 or 20 to appear in the matrix as being above numbers 2 or 3. This merely reflects conditions on site in which a number of trenches may be worked on simultaneously and numbers are assigned to contexts as they emerge. Alternatively, sequential numbers may be assigned within a test pit which is later expanded and relatively recent features with higher assigned context numbers may be found in the extended area.
- 3.1.7** Finds from each context are bagged and marked with the appropriate context number.
- 3.1.8** Colour slide and black and white photographs of relevant stages in each test pit are taken. The photo reproductions in this report are from laser colour copies taken from slides.

- 3.1.9** For all test pit locations and levels of contexts in relation to the Australian Height Datum, refer to the drawings and photos filed at the end of this section on site research.
- 3.1.10** This report has been set out as far as possible in accordance with the requirements of the Document Preparation Manual of the Fremantle Prison Project. The author does not necessarily consider this to be the most effective way of presenting an archaeological report of this nature but appreciates the necessity for standardisation of format of all prison project reports.
- 3.1.11** The site research section is the largest section in this report. To make sense, it is necessary to include interpretation of archaeological findings in this section. The section on analysis of the findings then contains what would otherwise be termed general conclusions.
- 3.1.12** The code 89 HMP refers to Hampton Road Reserve while 89 MRK refers to Henderson St. Cottages.



## **3.2 Archaeological Zoning**

**3.2.1** The archaeological significance of excavated areas is graded as either Zone A,B, or C. The zonings are a useful tool for future archaeologists and developers and are not to be confused with cultural significance. Zoning definitions are taken from Pearson, 1984, pp 32-38.

**3.2.2** **Zone A**  
Areas of high archaeological sensitivity containing or suspected to contain remains of historical value, archaeological research value, or future public display and interpretive value.

**3.2.3** Thorough archaeological investigation is required before any development or other disturbance occurs in a Zone A area. Archaeological opinion will generally be that where testing demonstrates that development threatens remains in a Zone A area, then that development should not proceed.

**3.2.4** **Zone B**  
Areas of medium archaeological sensitivity containing or suspected to contain remains of lesser potential than in a Zone A area. Archaeological testing of such areas is still a pre-requisite prior to development as it is possible that such testing will upgrade any remains to Zone A.

**3.2.5** Where development proceeds on a Zone B area, archaeological monitoring of trenches is strongly recommended.

**3.2.6** **Zone C**  
Areas of little or no archaeological sensitivity containing or suspected of containing no remains or remains of minimal significance.

**3.2.7** As unexpected discoveries are always possible, contractors engaged in development work in Zone C areas should be requested to inform an archaeologist should remains be uncovered. Work should halt until such remains are assessed.

### **3.3 Hampton Road Reserve Excavation Report 89HMP**

#### **3.3.1 Test Pit 1**

- 3.3.2** Purpose. This 2m by 1.55m test pit was positioned so as to locate the north western corner of the warders quarters on the corner of Hampton Road and Knutsford St. The test pit was excavated to bedrock at a maximum depth of c. 40cm below topsoil.
- 3.3.3** Result. The base of the north west corner wall and a verandah post were uncovered in a position almost exactly as indicated by the 1913 PWD plan No. 17271.
- 3.3.4** At the bottom of the test pit lay bedrock 14 containing pockets of natural yellow sand 13. The bedrock has been cut to form wall foundations 15 rather than the foundations having been set separately on the bedrock. The foundation corner is visible rising no more than 12 cm high and varying from a maximum of c. 95 cm wide on the northern foundation to c. 77 cm wide on the western.
- 3.3.5** The internal foundation corner shown by excavation is c. 50cm further south than indicated on PWD 17271. However the PWD plan presumably shows standing walls rather than foundations which could help account for the difference.
- 3.3.6** Remains of a verandah post 16 lie along the west face of wall 15 as indicated on the PWD plan. The somewhat decayed post is 13cm long by 7 cm wide and at least 18 cm high disappearing into sand 13. The post and foundations represent all the structural remains of the warder's quarters.
- 3.3.7** Demolition in the 1930s has been thorough and all re-useable material seems to have been removed from the site. The demolition phase is represented by two deposits 12 and 11 consisting mostly of crushed limestone. Context 11 is the major demolition deposit. It overlies 12 and contains a number of artefacts including wood fragments which may have been part of the original verandah. It also contains variously coloured mortar fragments. The paint traces on the mortar suggest that the painting sequence in this corner of the building was originally light blue, then red and finally cream. Fragments of slate found in deposit 11 may indicate the use of slate in walls as a potential damp proof device, or the possibility of a slate roof.
- 3.3.8** Remaining deposits in this shallow test pit are recent relating to the insertion of an electrically controlled irrigation system immediately below topsoil.

**3.3.9 Test Pit 2**

**3.3.10** Purpose. This 2.2m long by 1.7m wide test pit was positioned to locate wall corners at the opposite end of the verandah from test pit 1, as shown on PWD 17271. Locating wall foundations at this point would have helped verify the accuracy or otherwise of the historical plan. This test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 45cm below topsoil.

**3.3.11** Result. No evidence of walls was uncovered.

**3.3.12** A rough, uneven bedrock surface 27 was uncovered, pockmarked with deposits of natural sand 25. There was no indication that bedrock had been cut to form foundations. While the bedrock slopes away in the western half of the trench this is not necessarily a foundation edge. All wall traces have been removed along with other re-useable material. The demolition phase of the 1930s is again represented by two deposits composed of crushed and compact limestone, 21 and 22. These are stratigraphically the same demolition deposit but are spatially separate.

**3.3.13** Painted mortar fragments from deposit 21 indicate the same paint sequence as found in test pit 1, with the addition of yellow painted mortar with black stripes. Fragments of red brick and slate were also recovered.

**3.3.14** Visible in the base of the test pits north western corner was a sheet of corrugated galvanised iron or tin, probably from the roof.

**3.3.15** A striated sequence of thin sand deposits represented by context 24 overlies the crushed limestone demolition debris. This may have been deliberately laid down or result from wind deposition or both.

**3.3.6** Remaining deposits in this test pit are modern and relate to insertion of an irrigation system.

### **3.3.17 Test Pit 3**

**3.3.18** Purpose. This test pit was positioned so as to locate the south eastern corner of the warder's quarters as indicated on the 1913 PWD plan No. 17271. Initially set out as a slit trench 2.5m long by 0.5m wide it was extended to a width of 3.5m to delineate the extent of deposits. This test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of c.40cm below topsoil.

**3.3.19** Result. No definite evidence of wall corners was found. A red brick paved path was the major excavated feature.

**3.3.20** The initial narrow test pit had revealed a roughly horizontal crushed limestone deposit 34 at its base. This deposit was similar to the demolition debris encountered in test pits 1 and 2. On the theory that deposit 34 would end at, or close to the foundations of the building, the test pit was extended to the south as a first option to uncover the southern wall foundation. It did not do so, revealing instead what appears to be a red brick footpath, 39, c. 90cm wide and one course deep. The limestone demolition debris 34 slightly overlies the brick paving. The paving ends or has been disturbed close to the eastern end of the test pit some 0.5m from the edge of Hampton Rd. It is assumed that 39 was a later access pathway to the yard and wash house at the rear of the warder's quarters. A wooden fence may have existed along the southern edge of the brick paving as indicated by the remains of a thin wooden plank 70 lining a portion of the brickworks southern edge below its surface. The top surface of the brickwork is mortared suggesting another course may have existed.

**3.3.21** The completion of the demolition phase of the warder's quarters is represented by a compact deposit of crushed limestone sand and broken brick 33 on top of the primary demolition deposit 34. Two sand fills, 32 and 36 then overlie 33. Deposit 32 is a dark almost black sand. The reason for this colouration is unknown. The colour seems too intense to have derived from organic degradation and it may have been stained. Deposit 36 is a yellow sand fill.

**3.3.22** A deposit of broken asphalt 31 up to 15 cm thick overlies 36. PWD plan 17271 shows the verandah of the warder's quarters along Hill St. (today known as Knutsford St) as covering an asphalt footpath. If the footpath extended along the eastern face of the building, then 31 represents either its demolition or the demolition of a late foot path or road surface. In either case the destruction of the asphalt post dated the destruction of the warder's quarters, although by how long is not known. The fact that no asphalt was found in test pit 1 may simply indicate that the footpath lay outside the area of the test pit.

**3.3.23** Artefacts retrieved came from contexts 31,32 and 33 and were mostly broken domestic ware. Only two mortar samples were obtained. These came from sand deposit 32 and were painted red, and then pink throughout. These mortar fragments were probably disturbed from context 33 as these deposits were laid down.

**3.3.24** The remaining features in this test pit are relatively recent and consist of a disturbance 37, being a pit or trench cut through the asphalt layer 31 and back filled with an asphalt and sand mix 38. A more recent crushed limestone levelling surface 35 then underlies topsoil 30.

### **3.3.25 Test Pit 4**

- 3.3.26** Purpose. This 3.5m long by 0.5m wide test pit was positioned to locate the north wall of the 'second' warder's quarters, to the south of the structure on the corner of Hampton Rd. and Knutsford St. Measurements from a current BMA plan, Fremantle Prison L Two, indicate the north wall of this building to lie 80m from the north east prison wall corner. However, measurements taken from an early Fremantle Prison plan on microfilm at the Batty Library Ref BL CN 108-106-76 Roll 2. MPG 722 give the distance of the second warder's quarters as c. 76.25m from the north east prison wall corner.
- 3.3.27** Faced with this contradiction and with sufficient time to open one test pit only, it was decided to base the test pit location on the old plan and a trench was opened between 75m and 78.5m from the prison wall corner. The test pit was excavated to natural sand and bedrock at a maximum depth of c. 75cm below topsoil.
- 3.3.28** Result. Negative, there was no definitive indication of a wall within the test pit.
- 3.3.29** Natural yellow sand 49 occupies the northern half of the trench bottom slightly overlying bedrock 48 which occupies the southern half. The point at which the bedrock rises above the sand lies 76.5m from the north east prison wall corner and it is tempting to suggest that this spot marks the foundation for the north wall of the second warder's quarters with the bedrock having been cut away to the north for reasons unknown. However, the bedrock bears no readily visible cut marks and such an interpretation is highly speculative.
- 3.3.30** Overlying both bedrock and sand is a compact crushed limestone and sand deposit 47 interpreted as remains of the demolition debris of the warder's quarters spread either over, or to the north, of the site depending on which of the above map locations is seen as correct.
- 3.3.31** This debris layer is artefact sparse as is the striated sand deposit 46 above it. The only finds retrieved in this trench came from these two deposits and consisted of fragments of green bottle glass.
- 3.3.32** The demolition of the second warder's quarters appears to have been followed by the deposition of a sequence of sand fills 44, 43 and 42 below topsoil 41. It is not possible to date these fills, however 42 is thought to be a fairly recent base laid down for the current topsoil. Deposit 43 contains some crushed limestone and 44 seems almost identical to 42. It is possible that 43 and 44 are as recent as 42 given the similarity between the latter two.
- 3.3.33** It is also possible that evidence for the existence of the second warder's quarters will be found several metres to the south of test pit 4. However on the basis of the best available evidence on which the test pit was located, the second warder's quarter seems to have been subject to a demolition process as thorough as, if not more so than, the first.

### **3.3.34**

### **Test Pit 5**

#### **3.3.35**

**Purpose** This 1.3m long by 0.5m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate a one inch iron water pipe shown on PWD plan No. 8171 as running between the warder's quarters on the corner of Hampton Rd. and Knutsford St. and the prison wall. The test pit was located approximately 12 m from the prison wall corner and 3.8m from the prison wall. This test pit was excavated to bedrock at a maximum depth of c.35cm below the sand track alongside the prison wall.

#### **3.3.36**

**Result;** An iron pipe 55 was located. It was rust encrusted, 3.5cm in diameter and sat on bedrock 56. It was covered with a sequence of undatable sand fills mixed with some crushed limestone, 54, 53 and 52. Deposit 54 is the backfill immediately above the pipe. There is no evidence of a trench having been dug to insert the pipe but trenches cut in deposits consisting mostly of sand and then backfilled with the same material can leave little visible trace. Deposits 53 and 52 are similar to 54, but contain a higher percentage of gravel. They are interpreted as the foundation deposits for the sand track along side the prison wall. This track must have been graded at regular intervals.

#### **3.3.37**

Remaining deposits 51 and 50 represent a recent sandfill and the 1989 vehicle protection barrier respectively.

#### **3.3.38**

Pipe 55 was found in the position of the pipe indicated on PWD plan No. 8171.

#### **3.3.39**

No artefacts were retrieved from this trench.

### **3.3.40 Test Pit 6**

**3.3.41** Purpose. This 2m long by 0.4m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate the continued alignment of the iron pipe south of test pit 5, and in particular to expose a stop cock shown on plan No. 8171. It commenced c. 1.5m south of test pit 5 and was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 35cm below the surface of the sand track alongside the prison wall.

**3.3.42** Result. The iron pipe was located but there was no stop cock. Instead a pipe intersection was uncovered.

**3.3.43** The pipe, assigned a new context number 63 in this new trench in accordance with archaeological convention, sat on bedrock 64, below a sequence of sand and crushed limestone fills. Fills 62 and 61 are similar to 53 and 52 respectively in test pit 5 and are part of the foundation of the sand track along the prison wall.

**3.3.44** The top sand fill 60 is similar to 51 in test pit 5 and is thought to be a fairly recent fill deposit.

**3.3.45** On the basis of the early plan the stop cock should have been located almost exactly 15m from the north east prison wall corner. The bend and pipe intersection uncovered in test pit 6, lies 15.55 metres from the same corner. This indicates that the original position of the stop cock has been exposed, that it has been removed, and that additional pipes have been attached to the original or that the original has been replaced.

**3.3.46** The pipe is also a centimetre wider than the 2.54 cm equivalent of a one inch iron pipe and may have been a later replacement.

**3.3.47** No artefacts were retrieved from this test pit.

### **3.4 Henderson St. Cottages Excavation Report 89 MRK**

#### **3.4.1 Test pit 100**

**3.4.2** Purpose. This 2.1m long by 0.7m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate the north wall of the old closets in the laneway at the rear of No. 15 Henderson St., as shown on a 1911 plan. The test pit was located c. 8m to 10m from the laneway entrance and opened against the rear fence of No. 15 so as to minimise disruption to access for the tenants of the cottages. Test pit 100 was excavated to natural sand at a maximum depth of 1.15m below the laneway surface.

**3.4.3** Result; The closet wall was uncovered.

**3.4.4** The base deposit in the test pit was a light grey natural sand 108, on top of which lay fragmented limestone rocks 107. These rocks did not occupy the entire base of the trench. They are set in a dark grey sand deposit 106, c. 50cm thick which is a natural sand deposit found in all of the laneway test pits excavated to the appropriate depth.

**3.4.5** Similar deposits were also found in two test pits opened in Pioneer Park Fremantle during recent excavations on behalf of Fremantle City Council. This suggests that this dark grey sand deposit may be a widespread sand surface extending at least from Pioneer Park to Henderson St.

**3.4.6** In test pit 100, it seems that 106 has been disturbed by the insertion of limestone rocks 107, but the reason for this insertion is unknown. However, it is presumed to have taken place during the construction phase of the closets or earlier. It is not considered as a natural phenomenon.

**3.4.7** Overlying 106 is a crushed limestone layer c. 20cm thick. It is interpreted as a foundation base for the closets as it runs under the closet wall remnant 104. As it runs under 104, it cannot be demolition debris, while as it extends on both sides of 104 it indicates the possibility that 104 is the central rather than the northern wall of the closet. However, in this case, the 1911 plan is out by at least 80cm to 110cm. Given the relative accuracy of the early plan, it seems more feasible that the foundation deposit 105 extended outside wall 104 for reasons as yet unclear.

**3.4.8** Wall 104 is a limestone footing from 40cm to 45 cm wide, standing to a height of 19cm above its foundations. Its top lies c. 25 cm below the laneway.

**3.4.9** A 38 cm deep cut, 109 for a pit or more likely a post, is set in the north west corner of the trench. Its fill, 110 of sand and crushed limestone contained some small wood fragments, indicating 109 as a post hole. Deposit 109 and wall 104 are sealed by 103, a grey and yellow sand and crushed limestone mix containing some brick fragments. This represents the demolition debris from the closets dating to c. 1911 and suggests that post hole 109 was contemporary with closet use, hence possibly explaining the extension outside the closet wall of the crushed limestone foundation layer 103, required to give a firm base to this and possible other posts.



- 3.4.10**      Artefacts were retrieved from deposit 103 only. They consisted of broken bottle glass, and ceramics, a clay pipe stem and 3 buttons, one bearing a coat of arms and the inscription "Dieu Et Mon Droit", which may have been part of a warder's military uniform.
- 3.4.11**      The remaining deposits in this test pit is recent being a crushed limestone foundation 102 for the bitumen lane surface 101.
- 3.4.12**      Original ground levels outside the closet noted on PWD plan No. 6152, dated 1898, are within 5 to 10 cm of the present laneway surface. These old ground levels have been removed during laneway construction.

### **3.4.13 Test Pit 120**

- 3.4.14** Purpose. This 1.5m long by 0.9m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate the original northern wall of the communal laundry at the rear of No. 13 Henderson St. prior to its extension c. 1909. It was located c. 19m to 20.5m from the laneway entrance and set against the standing boundary limestone wall between the lane and Fremantle Markets. The test pit was excavated to natural sand at a maximum depth of c. 65 cm below the bitumen.
- 3.4.15** Result. Negative. The wall no longer existed although demolition debris was uncovered.
- 3.4.16** The base natural dark grey sand 130 was excavated through its top centimetres only. This was in order to save time and this policy was followed in the remaining test pits in the laneway. Above 130 lay a compact crushed limestone deposit 129, which lies at roughly the same depth as closet foundation layer 105 in test pit 100. Deposit 129 is accordingly interpreted as a foundation pad for the original laundry.
- 3.4.17** Overlying 129 is a dark grey sand fill 126. It is assumed that this is a sand fill dating to demolition as it contains ceramic, glass, nail, and bone fragments. These are less likely to have been contained in a sand fill deposited as part of the construction process.
- 3.4.18** A major crushed limestone demolition debris 125, containing some brick fragments, overlies 126. No artefacts were retrieved from this layer which is taken to date to c. 1911.
- 3.4.19** A dark grey sand fill 131 has been dumped on top of the demolition debris and further covered by another sand fill 124 containing artefacts similar to those found in 126.
- 3.4.20** A hole 127 for a pit or post has been cut through 129. It is difficult to tell which layer seals the cut due to the sand fill 128 being similar to surrounding layers. The best visual estimate is that it is sealed by 124, but this could be incorrect.
- 3.4.21** The cut, post hole or pit, is positioned c.30 cm opposite the end of the limestone boundary wall of the laneway. It is some 38 cm in diameter and at least 40 cm deep. Its stratigraphical position suggests that it may have been a post hole associated with the laundry but the difficulty in deciding its true extent must leave this interpretation as conjectural. It could be a later pit. The only artefact retrieved from fill 128 was a small flat glass bottle containing an unidentified cloudy liquid.
- 3.4.22** A one inch diameter iron pipe runs along the laneway on top of 124. It is an early water pipe but is not shown on any map available to the author.
- 3.4.23** Overlying the pipe is a compact crushed limestone deposit 122 which is the recent foundation for the bitumen laneway surface 121.

### **3.4.24 Test Pit 140**

- 3.4.25** Purpose. This 2.8m long by 0.6m wide test pit was located in the laneway between the fruit and vegetable section of Fremantle Markets and the rear of No. 23 Henderson St. It was opened up across the laneway c. 22.5m to 23m from the lane entrance and was intended to assess whether or not any archaeologically significant deposits existed in this laneway. There was no indication from archival research or early plans that any structure relating to the warder's cottages existed in the laneway. The 1911 plan shows the earth closets in two groups of 4 and 2, as lying c. 3.5m to 4.5m from the lane boundary inside the current back gardens of the cottages. As development options for this laneway are currently under consideration, it was necessary to open at least one test pit within it. The location of the test pit was arbitrarily selected with consideration given to minimising access problems for the cottage residents while excavation was underway. The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m below current ground level. It was the only test pit opened in this laneway.
- 3.4.26** Result. Two sewerage pipes were uncovered.
- 3.4.27** This area has been considerably disturbed by the insertion of ceramic sewerage pipes 147 and 148. A dark grey natural sand deposit 148 was uncovered as the base layer. This is the same natural or disturbed natural sand found in test pits in the first laneway. This deposit was excavated through 60 cm of its depth to ensure that the trenches cut through it to insert the pipes were completely exposed.
- 3.4.28** Fragments of ceramics and animal bone were found in 146. Artefacts were retrieved from deposit 146 only.
- 3.4.29** Pipe 147 is a brown ceramic sewerage pipe with a 20 cm (c. 8 inch) diameter, running centrally down the laneway. The trench cut to insert it, 71, is visible and this trench has been backfilled with grey and khaki coloured sands, 144, mixed with crushed limestone.
- 3.4.30** Brown ceramic pipe 148 runs down the laneway some 60 cm in from the rear of the cottage gardens. It is approximately 15 cm in diameter (c. 6 inch) and has a curved connection to a standing ceramic pipe 149 which is presumably a sewerage pipe connected to a toilet at the rear of the cottage.
- 3.4.31** An irregular shaped trench 72 cut to insert these pipes is visible. This trench has been backfilled with a dark grey sand and crushed limestone fill, 145.
- 3.4.32** The pipe insertion trenches have been cut through a 50 cm thick compact deposit 143 of crushed limestone and rough limestone rocks. This is interpreted as a foundation deposit for the laneway but is not yet datable. If the dates when the pipes were laid down could be discovered from sewerage plans, this would indicate the latest date by which 143 was in existence. A presumed recent laterite laneway foundation 142 has been spread on top of 143. The current lane surface 141 consisting of blue metal gravel loosely set in tar or bitumen, mixed with some sand, overlies 142. While the warder's cottages were connected to the town sewerage system in 1916, these pipes are not necessarily the original pipes.

**3.4.33**

This test pit has provided no indication of the remains of any significant archaeological structure. The insertion of the sewerage pipes has considerably disturbed the laneway foundation deposits. The cuts for these trenches are at times difficult to trace and have been represented as accurately as possible in the trench section drawing. As the sewerage pipes probably run along the entire laneway, there is likely to be nothing of archaeological significance surviving within this laneway except for discarded domestic objects lying in the natural sand deposit 146.

### **3.4.34 Test Pit 150**

- 3.4.35** Purpose. This 1.5m long by 0.75m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate the southern end or wall of the communal laundry following its extension. The test pit was opened against the rear limestone wall of the laneway on the line of the boundary between No. 9 and No. 11 Henderson St., some 30.5m to 32m from the laneway entrance. It was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 1.1m below the lane surface.
- 3.4.36** Result. No evidence of a building wall was uncovered but a concrete pad was revealed c. 95 cm below the laneway surface.
- 3.4.37** A typical base dark grey natural sand deposit 155, was again uncovered. The current limestone lane wall foundation 156 sat on top of the sand as did a rough relatively horizontal concrete surface, 157 which was 1.13m wide. This surface ran up to the laneway wall foundation. The edge of the laundry extension can still be seen marked on the laneway wall and the concrete surface is bisected by this edge.
- 3.4.38** The concrete is at least 12 cm thick and if it was a foundation pad for the laundry edge, then it was constructed to take a considerable weight. No concrete foundations were uncovered in other test pits, and crushed limestone would have been more in keeping with expectations.
- 3.4.39** As there are no known archival references to any other structure in this area after the c. 1911 demolition of the laundry and on the basis of its specific location where the edge of the laundry should have been, concrete surface 157 is interpreted as a laundry foundation or base remnant. Its specific function, however, remains unknown.
- 3.4.40** This designation then affects the interpretation of the remaining deposits in the trench as follows. Overlying the concrete at the northern end of the test pit is a grey sand fill 154, which post dates the demolition of the laundry but by how much is unknown. A further striated grey sand fill 153 containing occasional crushed limestone overlies 154. Finds were retrieved from this deposit only and included broken domestic crockery, a clay pipe stem, glass and bone. Recent disturbance of this deposit was indicated by the presence of a plastic clothes peg and other scrap plastic fragments in 154. This disturbance may have occurred when the bitumen laneway surface 151 was laid down over its crushed limestone foundation 152, which overlies 153. A crushed limestone demolition debris could have been expected to be present in this test pit as the remains of at least a partial limestone building. As it was not, it is possible that this extended portion of the laundry was a wooden structure only and that all re-useable wood was removed. The need for a substantial concrete base pad is not explained.

### **3.4.41 Test Pit 160**

- 3.4.42** Purpose; This 1.5m long by 0.7m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate the southern wall of the closet at the rear of the laneway. The test pit was opened against the rear shed of No. 9 Henderson St. and was located c. 36.5m to 38m from the laneway entrance. It was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 55 cm.
- 3.4.43** Result. The closet wall was uncovered.
- 3.4.44** To save time excavation proceeded in this test pit only until the limestone wall 164 of the closet was uncovered sufficiently to determine its dimensions. The wall was c. 50 cm wide and composed of rough mortared limestone rocks with fragments of a slate top, possibly damp-proofing, and a red brick internal lining. The wall foundation remnant is a maximum of 20 cm high as excavated.
- 3.4.45** Light and dark grey sand fills 165 and 164 respectively overlie the wall and post date its demolition but cannot themselves be reliably dated. A crushed limestone deposit overlying 163 is a foundation base for the bitumen laneway surface 161. A modern PVC drain pipe leading from the rear of No. 9 Henderson St. is the remaining trench feature.
- 3.4.46** Artefacts were retrieved from crushed limestone 162 - a broken bowl, bottle glass and a plastic hairbrush - and from earlier fill 165, again domestic crockery fragments.
- 3.4.47** There was no major demolition debris deposit and all re-useable material was removed when the closets were efficiently demolished c. 1911.

### **3.4.48 Test Pit 180**

**3.4.49** Purpose. This 1.4m long by 0.6m wide test pit was positioned so as to locate the north wall of the closets uncovered in test pit 160 and to confirm the size of the closets. It was located c. 33m to 34.4m from the entrance to the laneway and excavated only to a c. 55 cm depth sufficient to expose the archaeological target.

**3.4.50** Result. The north wall of the closets was uncovered.

**3.4.51** The wall, 185, was at least 45 cm wide. Its south face had been partly cut away by the recent concrete foundation 186 for the gate post at the rear of No. 9 Henderson St. Wall 185 stood to an exposed height of 17 cm along its north face. It consisted of mortared limestone rock with no trace of slate or brickwork as seen in the southern closet wall in test pit 160.

**3.4.52** Following the demolition of the closets, the wall had been covered with light and dark grey sand fills 184 and 183 respectively. Domestic crockery fragments were retrieved from 183. No artefacts were found in the remaining deposits.

**3.4.53** Above 183 lies a crushed limestone foundation 182 for the bitumen lane surface 181.

**3.4.54** Again, no major demolition debris deposit existed.

**3.4.55** The closet size of 3.8m by 4.5m as shown on the 1911 plan is substantially correct.

### **3.4.56 Test Pit 200**

**3.4.57** Purpose This test pit was positioned so as to locate a 24 inch wide concrete surface drain shown on PWD plan No. 14285 as beginning in the rear garden of No. 17 Henderson St. Initially, the test pit was 2m long by 0.5m wide. It was later extended to 2.3m long by a maximum of 1.55m wide to more fully assess exposed features. The test pit was located c. 3m to 5.3m from the rear of the warder's cottage and excavated to a maximum depth of c. 85 cm below current ground level.

**3.4.58** Result. No trace was found of the concrete drain, but a substantial limestone foundation 203 was uncovered along with two iron water pipes 204 and 205 and ceramic sewerage pipe 206.

**3.4.59** The typical dark grey natural sand of this area, 207 was exposed underlying a 60 cm thick limestone foundation 203. This foundation had a horizontal surface at least 110 cm wide running under the trench edge. The limestone foundation is tentatively interpreted as the remains of an extension to the cottages possibly for a kitchen supposed to have been built c. 1856, Battye Library Re. 1067 c, Reel 2, MPG 722.

**3.4.60** It could also be the foundation for the second communal laundry erected in the rear of No. 17 Henderson St. by 1909, in which case the foundation runs well to the south of the laundry wall. It may of course be something entirely different.

**3.4.61** Overlying the foundations is a compact limestone deposit 204 which may be demolition debris from the structure built on the foundations. This deposit is covered by a limestone flecked grey sand fill which is up to 70 cm deep over the edge of the foundations. This sand fill has been disturbed by the insertion of two one inch iron water pipes, 204, c. 30 cm below ground and running towards the cottage, and 205, c. 20 cm below ground and running across the rear garden. A 15 cm wide (6 inch) brown ceramic sewerage pipe with the manufacturer's name 'Ferry' inscribed on it angles across the rear garden 14 cm below the surface. The trenches cut to insert the pipes are not visible. It is assumed that they were cut into sand fill 202 and their trenches then back filled with the same material. They are interpreted as having been laid down in an order corresponding to their depths, but this may not be correct.

**3.4.62** A small number of artefacts were retrieved from 202, consisting of broken domestic crockery and a grey plastic 'ESSO' petrol token indicating recent disturbance of this deposit.

**3.4.63** Sand fill 202 lay directly under the gardens cement paving stones 201 and the adjacent concrete surface 209.

**3.4.64** The concrete surface drain has been completely removed, leaving no trace.



**3.4.65 Test Pit 215**

**3.4.66** Purpose. This 1.3m long by 0.5m wide test pit was opened in the rear garden of No. 7 Henderson St. to determine if any trace of the concrete surface drain remained at its other end. The test pit was located 3.6m to 4.9m from the rear of the warder's cottage and excavated to a maximum depth of c. 75 cm below topsoil.

**3.4.67** Result. No trace of the concrete drain was found.

**3.4.68** The trench was excavated until the typical dark grey natural sand was reached c. 75 cm below the surface. Above this lay a grey sand fill 219 with a loose crushed limestone deposit 218 on top of 219. These fills are presumed to have been dumped to provide a base garden surface but are not datable. Overlying 218 was a further grey sand fill which had been recently disturbed, as modern 'Ever Ready' batteries were found in it. These batteries were not retained. Topsoil 216 lay on top of 217.

**3.4.69** The concrete drain has been completely removed as was the case in the previous test pit 200 in the rear of No. 17 Henderson St.

**3.4.70** There is no evidence of any other structure having been built in this area of the garden.

### **3.5**

### **FINDS**

#### **3.5.1**

Artefacts retrieved from various deposits in the course of the excavation have been broadly categorised following roughly the guidelines of the Port Arthur Fabric Key (Buckley and Davies).

#### **3.5.2**

A more detailed analysis and categorisation cannot be fitted within the schedule of the current project, but may be carried out at a later date e.g. when the archaeological aspect of the Fremantle Prison Project has been completed.

#### **3.5.3**

Most artefacts are common domestic wares or building material.

#### **3.5.4**

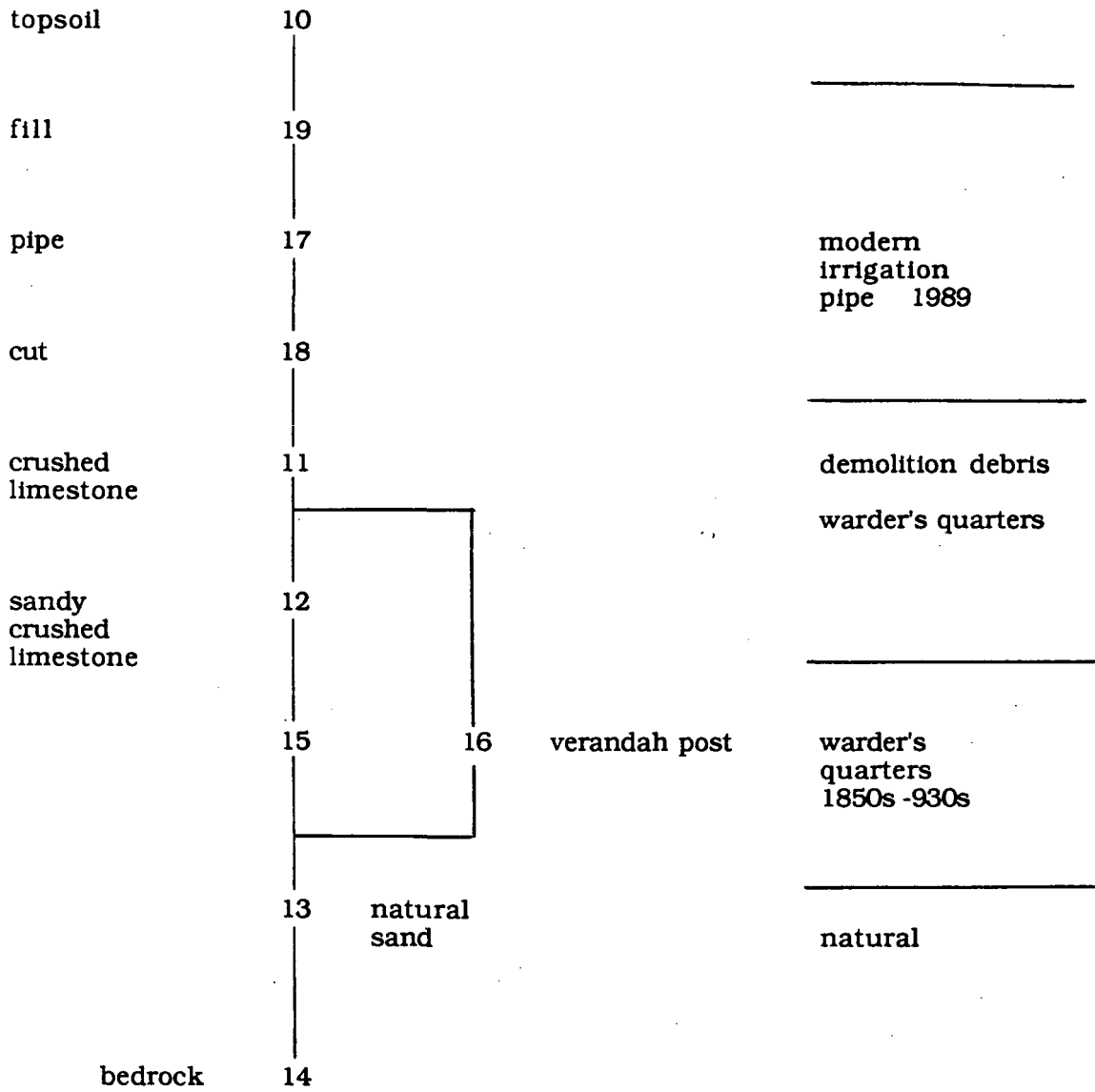
The term 'transfer ware' appears frequently in the finds list and refers to crockery, while all bone located is unidentified animal bone.

- 3.5.5 Hampton Road Reserve Finds 89 HMP**
- 3.5.6 Test Pit 1**  
Context 11  
Mortar fragments with the following paints - cream, cream over earlier red, light blue over earlier red, cream over light blue over red; slate; wood fragments, probably from verandah.
- 3.5.7 Test Pit 2**  
Context 21  
Mortar fragments with the following paints.  
Cream over light blue over red, white over red, light yellow with black stripes; clear and green bottle glass; iron nail; red brick; slate.
- 3.5.8 Test Pit 3**  
Context 31  
Asphalt sample.
- 3.5.9** Context 32  
Clear and brown bottle glass (modern); mortar painted red; mortar which is light pink throughout, not just on the surface; iron nails.
- 3.5.10** Context 33  
Jug handle, in brown and white transfer ware; china cup fragments; unidentified cylindrical object, possibly brass c. 47 mm long by 8 mm diameter; asphalt.
- 3.5.11 Test Pit 4**  
Context 46  
Green bottle glass.
- 3.5.12** Context 47  
Green bottle glass.
- 3.5.13 Henderson St. Cottages 89 MRK**
- 3.5.14 Test Pit 100**  
Context 103  
Cracked glaze saucers, gold paint on white; blue and white and red and white transfer ware; green, blue and clear bottle glass; 3 metal buttons one with coat of arms and inscription which seems to be 'Dieu et Mon Droit', 1 mother of pearl button; 1 unmarked clay pipe stem; iron nails, tin can fragments; coal.
- 3.5.15** Context 106  
Green bottle glass; bone; slate.
- 3.5.16 Test Pit 120**  
Context 124  
Blue and white and red and white transfer ware; clear bottle glass; iron nail.
- 3.5.17** Context 126  
Blue and white, black and white, red and white brown and white transfer ware; green bottle glass; iron nails; bone.

- 3.5.18** Context 128  
Small flat clear glass bottle, 6.3 cm x 4 cm x 1.8 cm, metal screw top, intact, contains unidentified cloudy liquid.
- 3.5.19** **Test Pit 140**  
Context 146  
Blue and white and black and white transfer ware; bone.
- 3.5.20** **Test Pit 150**  
Context 153  
Base of white china (?) bowl; blue and white transfer ware; clay pipe stem - indecipherable marking; clear bottle glass, glass marble; bone; plastic clothes peg, small fragments of green plastic sheet.
- 3.5.21** Context 157  
Concrete sample only.
- 3.5.22** **Test Pit 160**  
Context 162  
White china? bowl base; green and brown bottle glass; yellow plastic hair brush.
- 3.5.23** Context 165  
Blue and white transfer ware bowl rim; green and white transfer ware; slate.
- 3.5.24** **Test Pit 180**  
Context 183  
White china? fragments, one with gold paint.
- 3.5.25** **Test Pit 200**  
Context 202  
White china?; plastic.

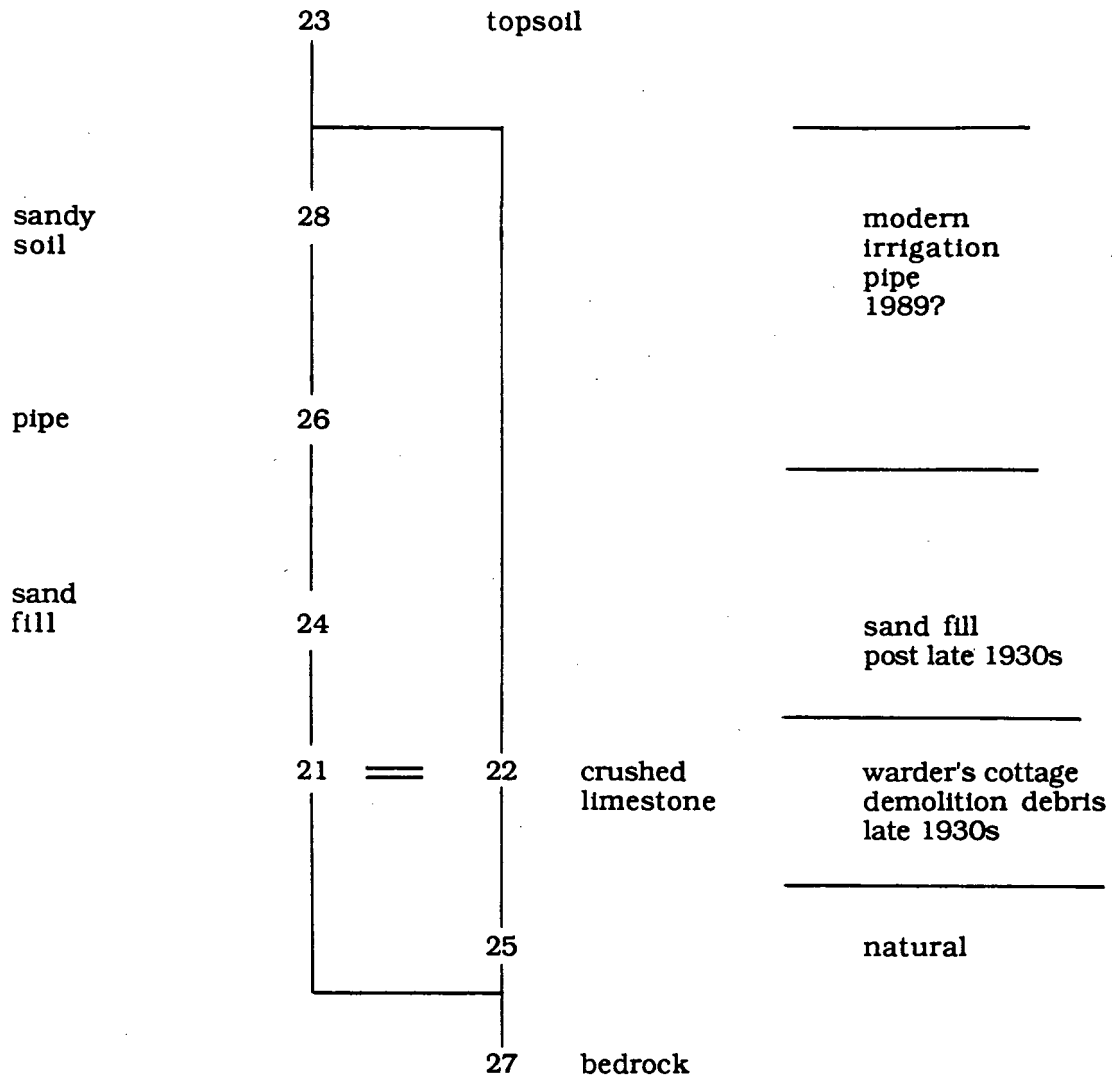
### 3.6 Matrix Charts - Stratigraphical Sequences

#### 3.6.1 89 HMP Matrix Test Pit 1



3.6.2

89 HMP Matrix  
Test Pit 2



**3.6.3 89 HMP Matrix  
Test Pit 3**

topsoil	30	
crushed limestone	35	levelling of surface with fill
sand and broken asphalt	38	cut for relatively recent pit or trench
cut	37	
broken asphalt	31	remains of foot path possibly prior to road widening?
yellow sand fill	36	sand dump fills
black sand	32	at least late 1930s
sand limestone brick	33	warder's quarters demolition debris late 1930s
crushed limestone	34	
wooden plank	70	Warder's Quarters 1850s - late 1930s
brick paving	39	
	LX	

3.6.4 89 HMP Matrix

Test Pit 4

topsoil	41	
yellow orange sand	42	
grey brown sand	43	sand fill dumps thought to be recent
yellow orange sand	44	
striated sand	46	sand fill with some demolition debris from cottage probably late 1930s
crushed limestone	47	demolition debris from warder's cottage late 1930s
yellow sand	49	natural
bedrock	48	



**3.6.5 89 HMP Matrix**

**Test Pit 5**

yellow sand	50	vehicle barrier 1989
grey brown sand	51	recent sand dump
sand, gravel limestone	52	possibly part of track along prison wall
sand, gravel limestone	53	possibly foundation for track outside prison wall
grey sand limestone	54	sand fill - possibly contemporary with pipe
pipe	55	iron pipe shown on plan of prison water supply
bedrock	56	natural

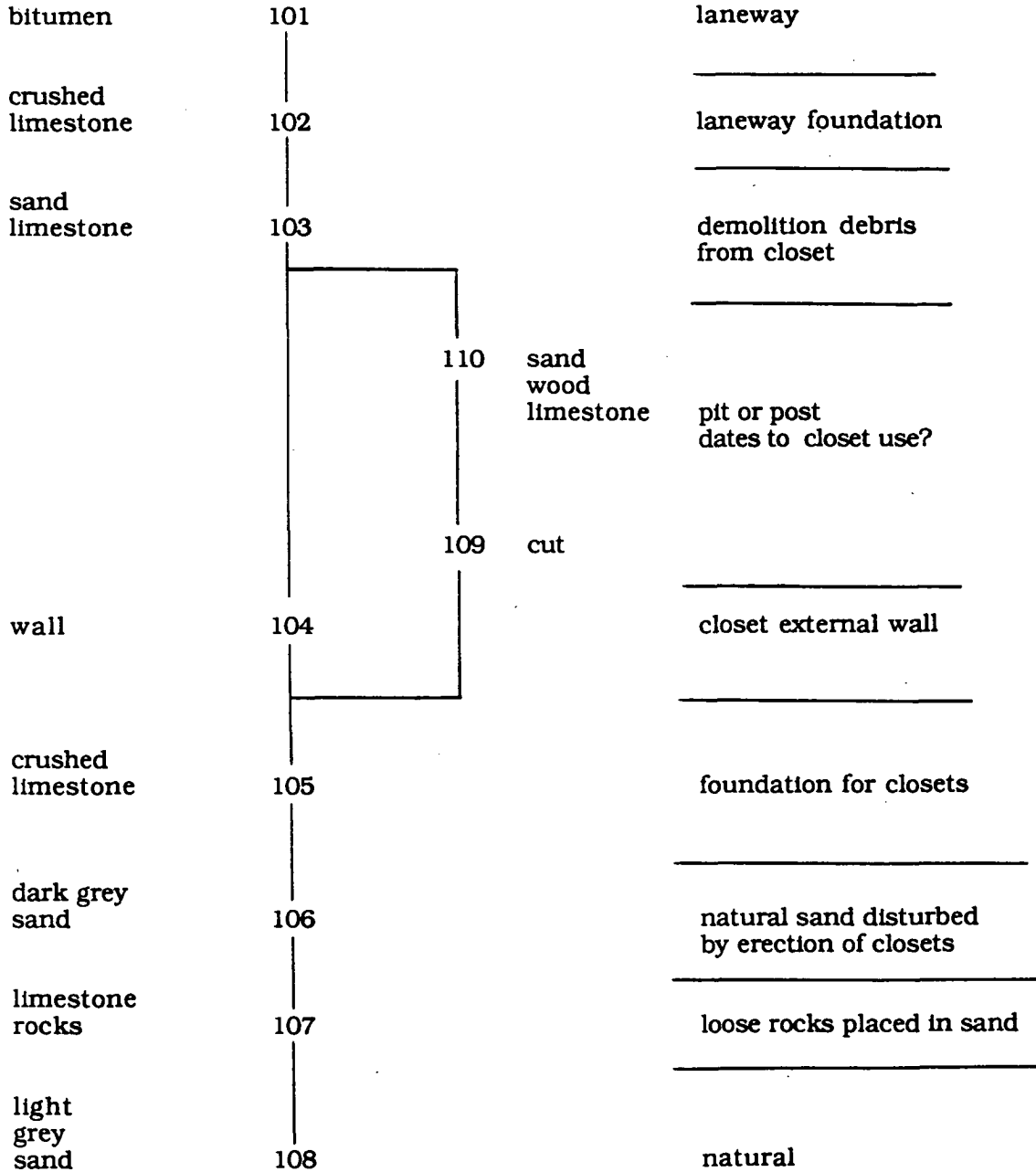
**3.6.6 89 HMP Matrix**

**Test Pit 6**

sand	60	similar to 51 top sandfill
<hr/>		
sand limestone	61	similar to 52
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yellow sand limestone	62	similar to 53 - parts of track outside prison wall
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pipe	63	pipe - extension of pipe 55 in test pit 5
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bedrock	64	natural

3.6.7

89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 100

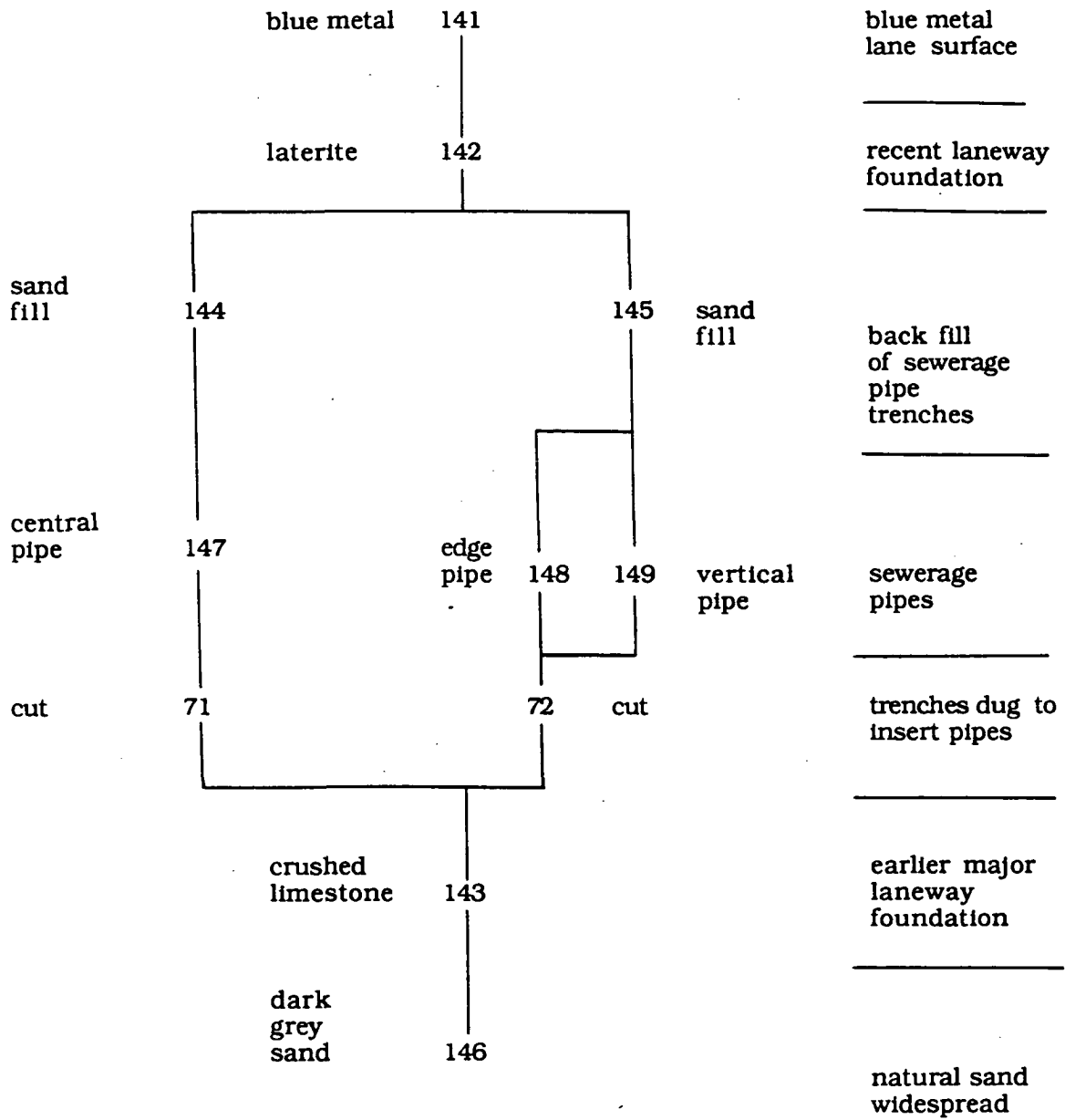


**3.6.8 89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 120**

bitumen	121		
crushed limestone	122		laneway foundation
pipe	123		water pipe
sand	124		sand fill
		fill 128	post hole for corner post or pit?
		cut 127	
dark grey sand fill	131		sand fill
crushed limestone	125		demolition debris from laundry early phase (smaller building)
dark grey sand	126		fill above debris or foundation pad
crushed limestone	129		laundry foundation pad
dark grey sand widespread	130		natural

3.6.9

89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 140



3.6.10

89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 150

bitumen	151	laneway surface
crushed limestone	152	laneway foundation
sand limestone	153	fill to establish laneway recently disturbed
grey sand	154	fill following demolition of laundry
concrete surface	157	part of communal laundry date c. 1909?
laneway wall foundation	156	laneway wall
dark grey sand	155	natural sand widespread

3.6.11

89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 160

pvc  
pipe

166

drain pipe

---

bitumen

161

laneway surface

---

crushed  
limestone

162

foundation for  
laneway

---

dark grey  
sand

163

sand fills  
after closet  
demolition

---

wall

164

communal  
closet wall

LX

**3.6.12 89MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 180**

concrete	186	modern gate post foundation
bitumen	181	laneway surface
crushed limestone	182	laneway foundation
dark grey sand	183	sand fills after closet demolition
light grey sand	184	
wall	185	communal closet wall
	LX	



3.6.13

89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 200

paving  
stones

201

209

concrete

ground surface

grey  
sand  
fill

202

major fill  
deposit  
heavily  
disturbed

ceramic  
pipe

206

sewerage pipe

iron  
pipe

205

water pipe in  
garden

iron  
pipe

204

early water  
pipe to cottage

crushed  
limestone

208

debris above  
foundation

limestone  
foundation

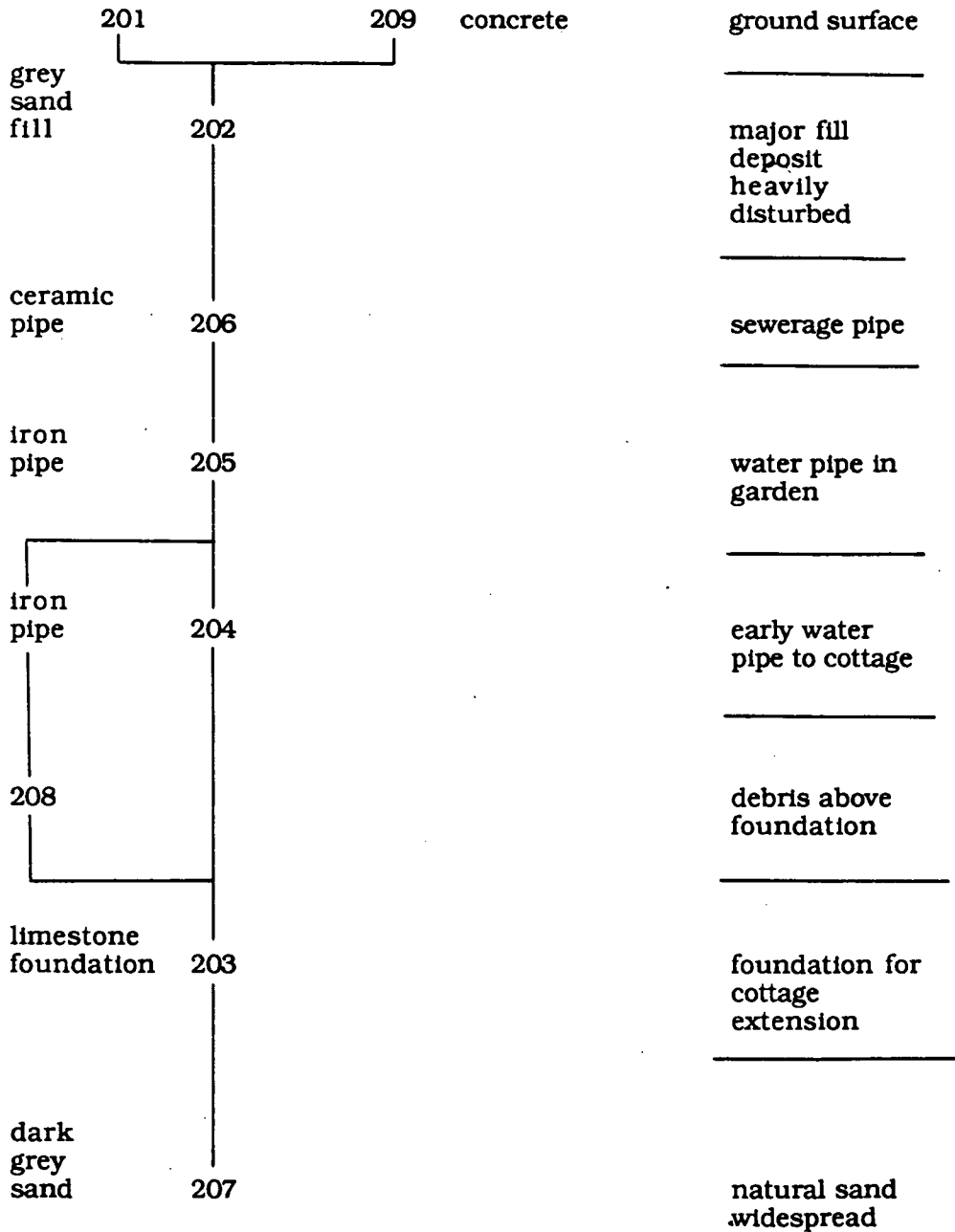
203

foundation for  
cottage  
extension

dark  
grey  
sand

207

natural sand  
widespread



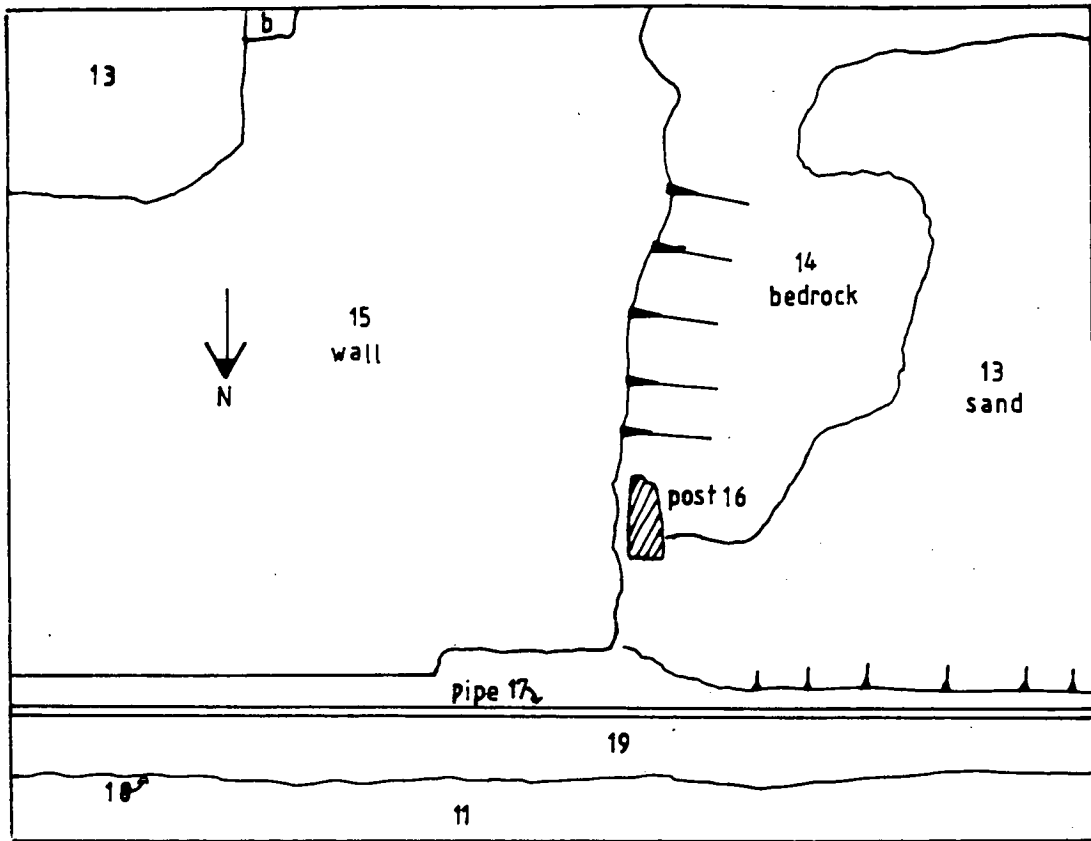
3.6.14

89 MRK Matrix  
Test Pit 215

topsoil	216	garden surface
grey sand	217	recent or heavily disturbed sand fill
crushed limestone	218	fill - undatable
grey sand	219	fill - undatable
dark grey sand	220	natural sand widespread

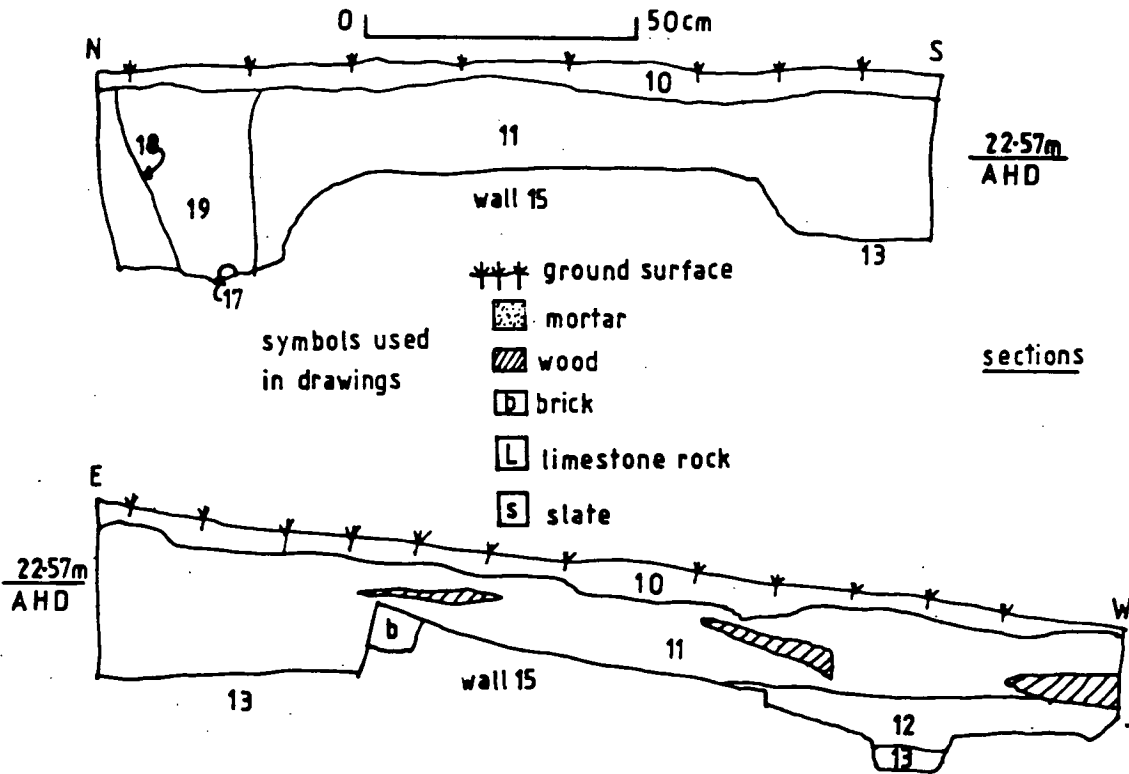
**3.7**

**Sections and Plans**

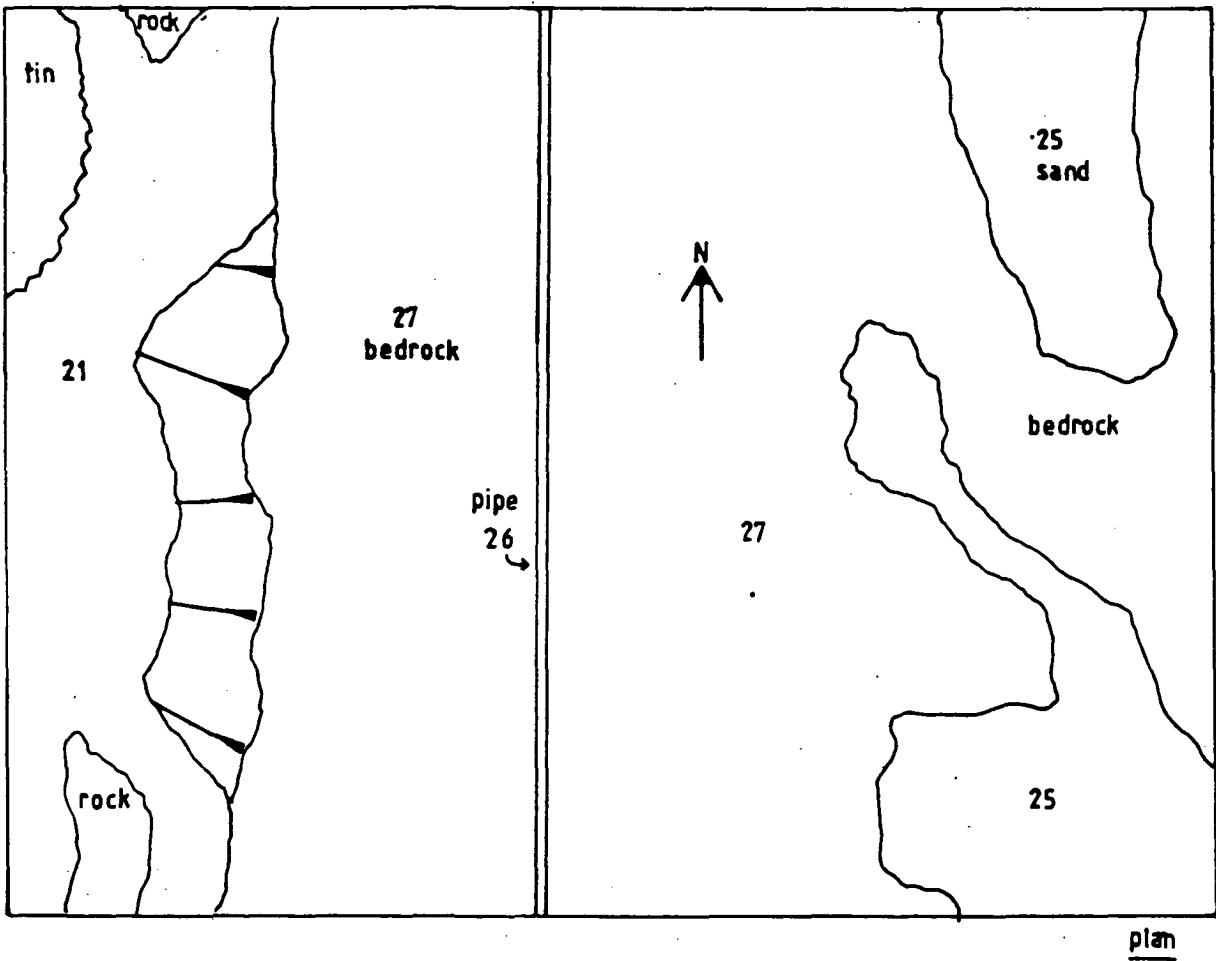
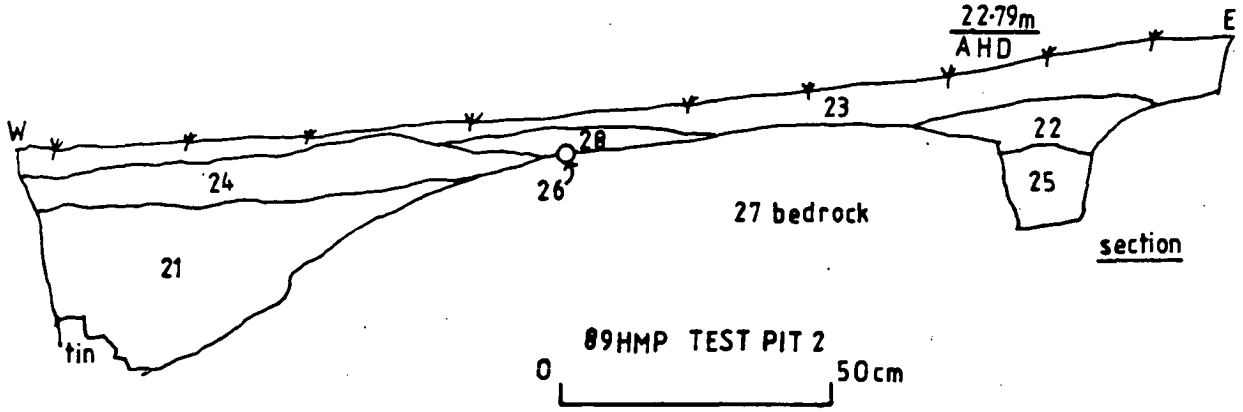


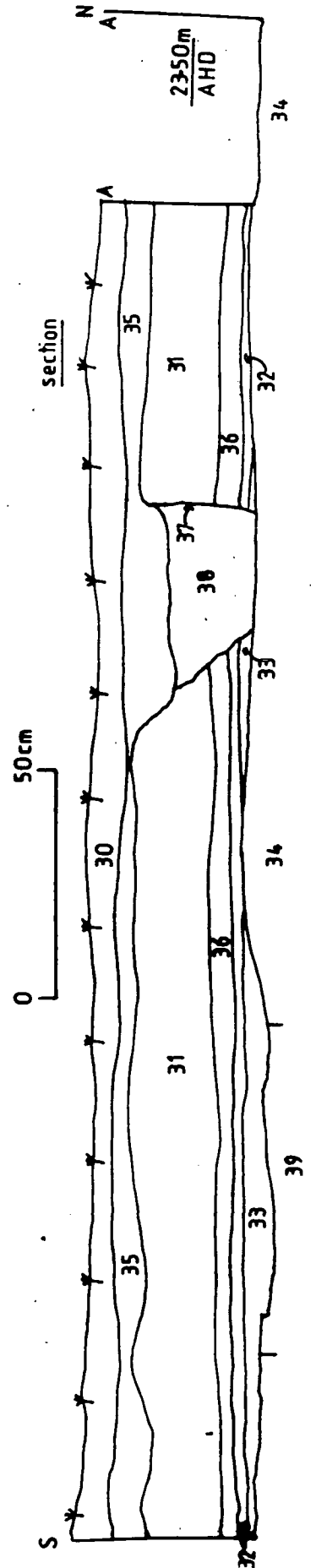
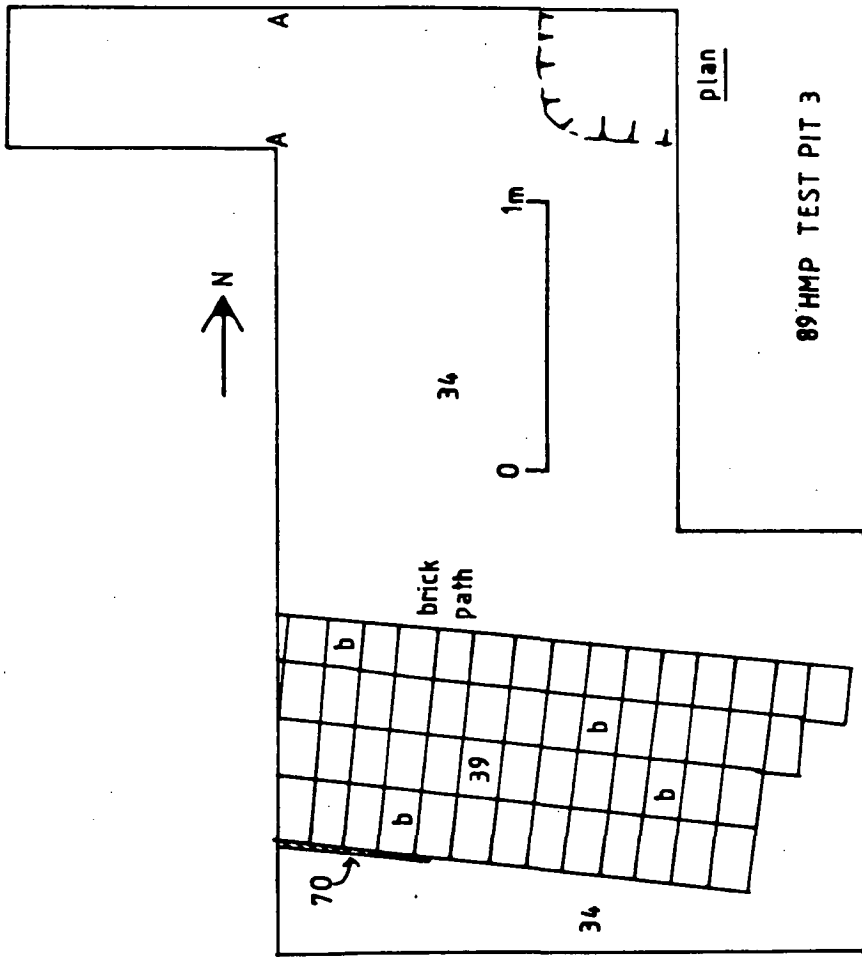
Plan

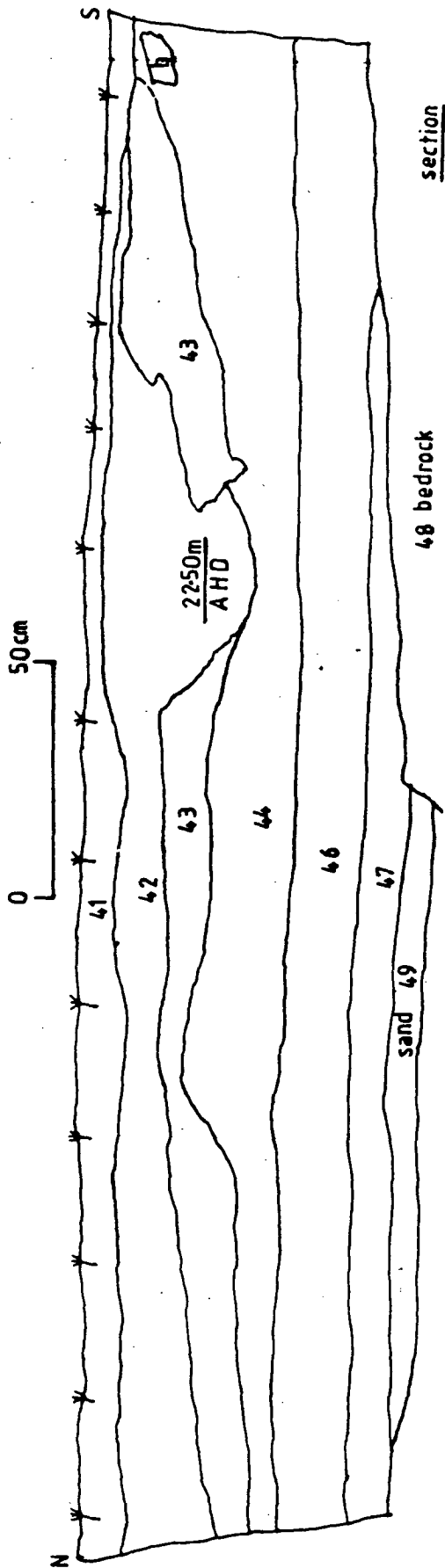
89 HMP  
TEST PIT 1



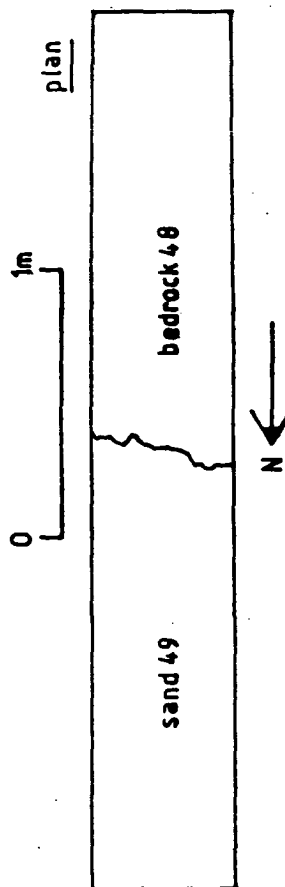
sections

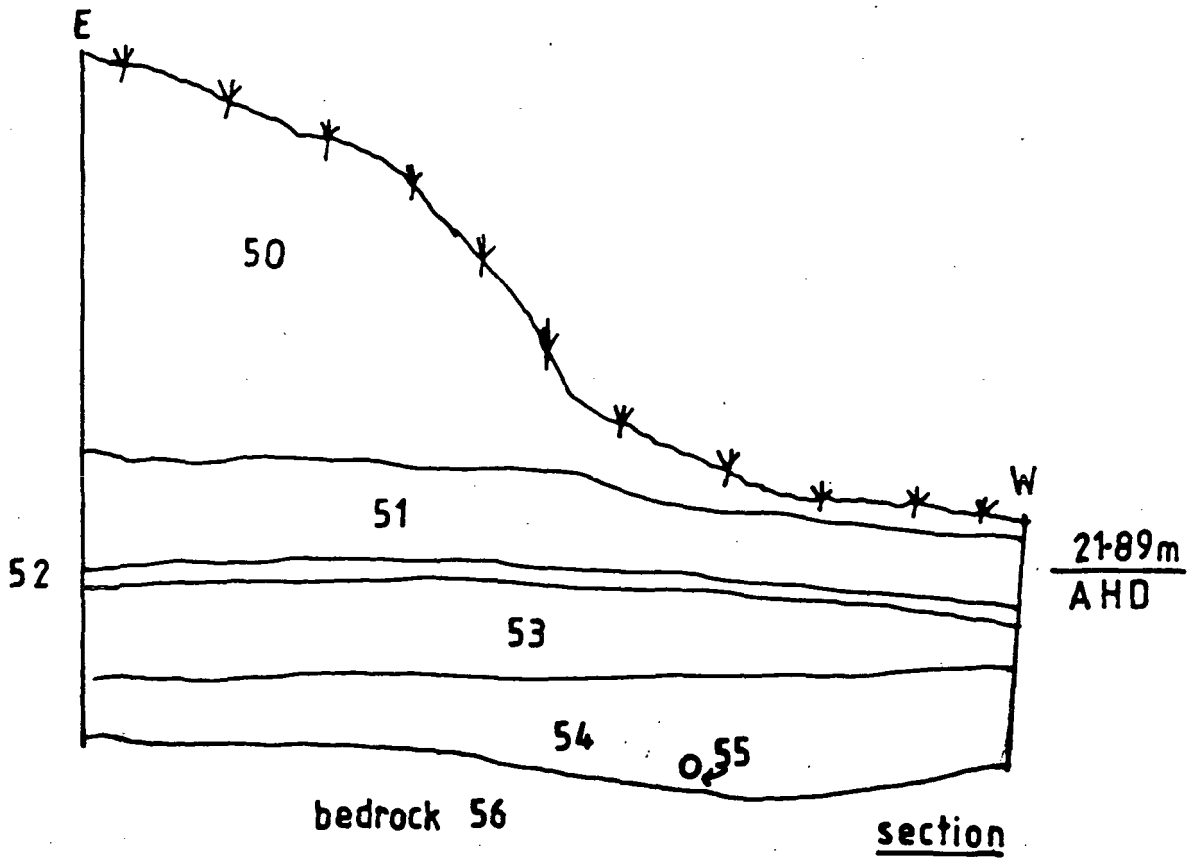




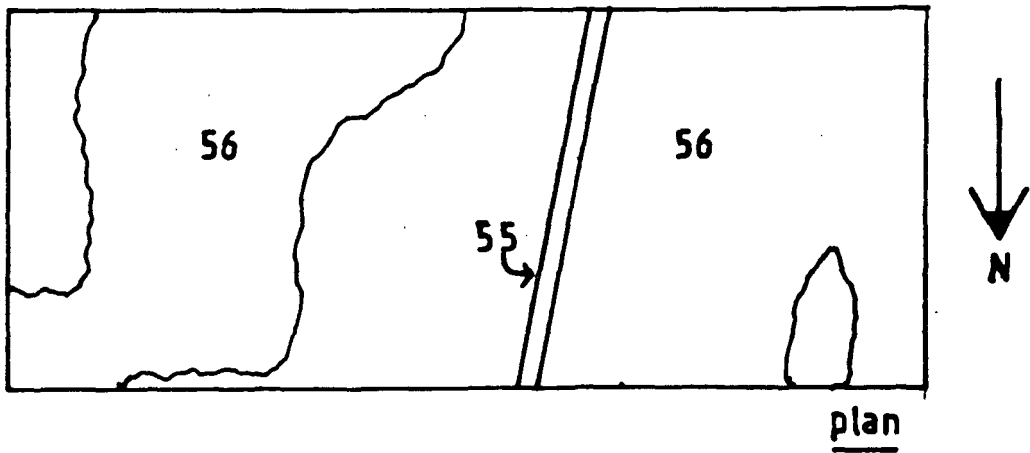


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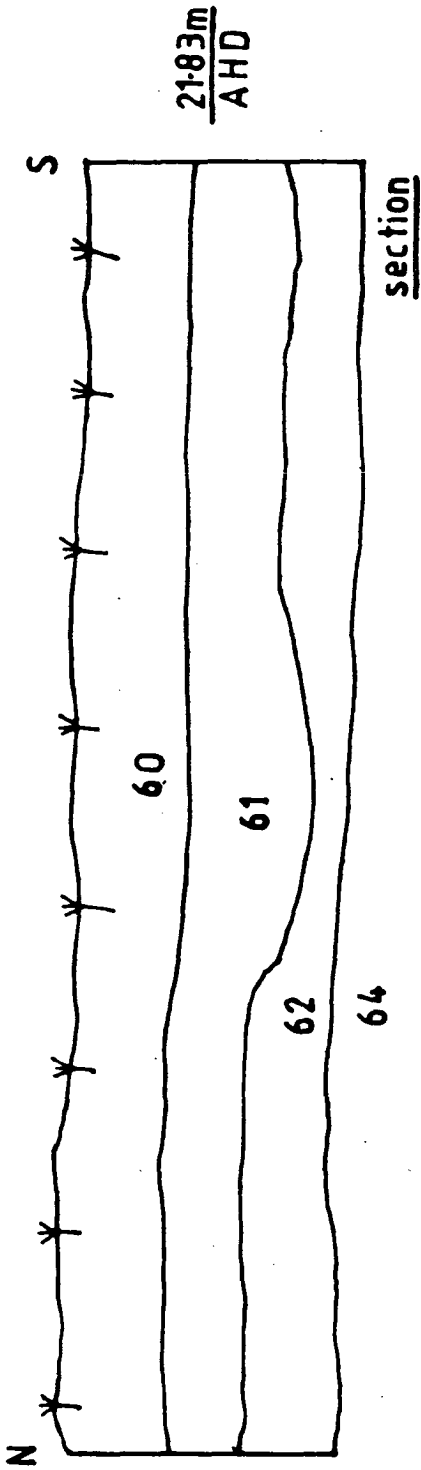




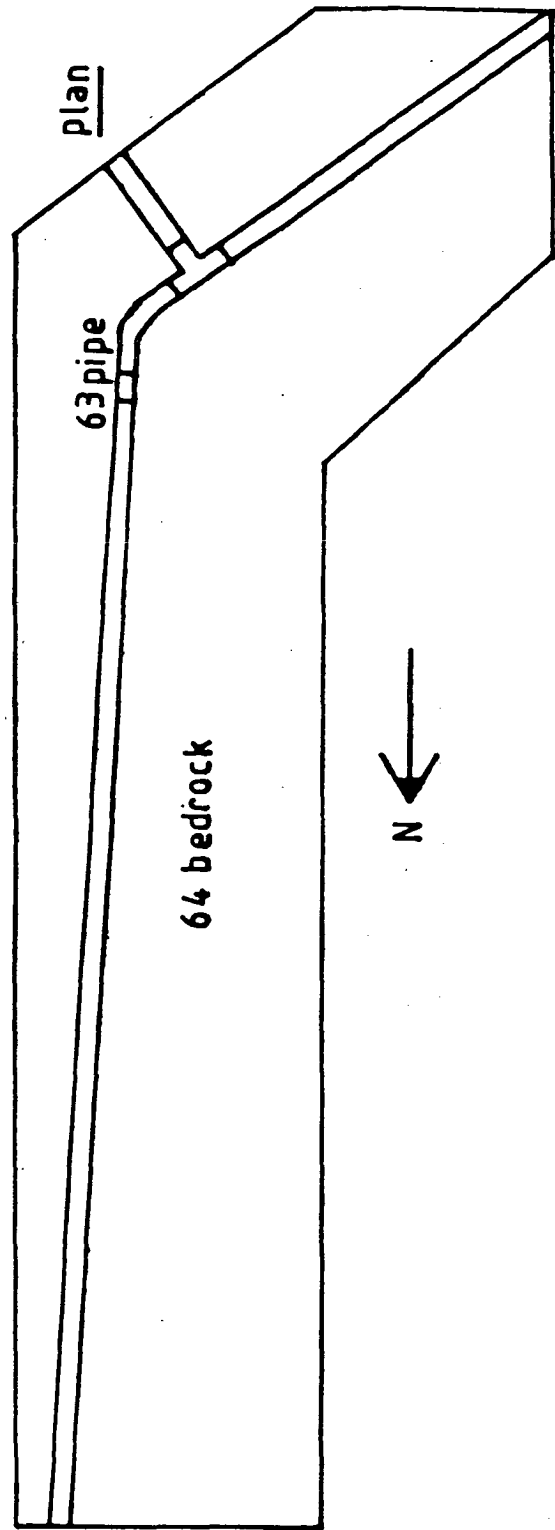
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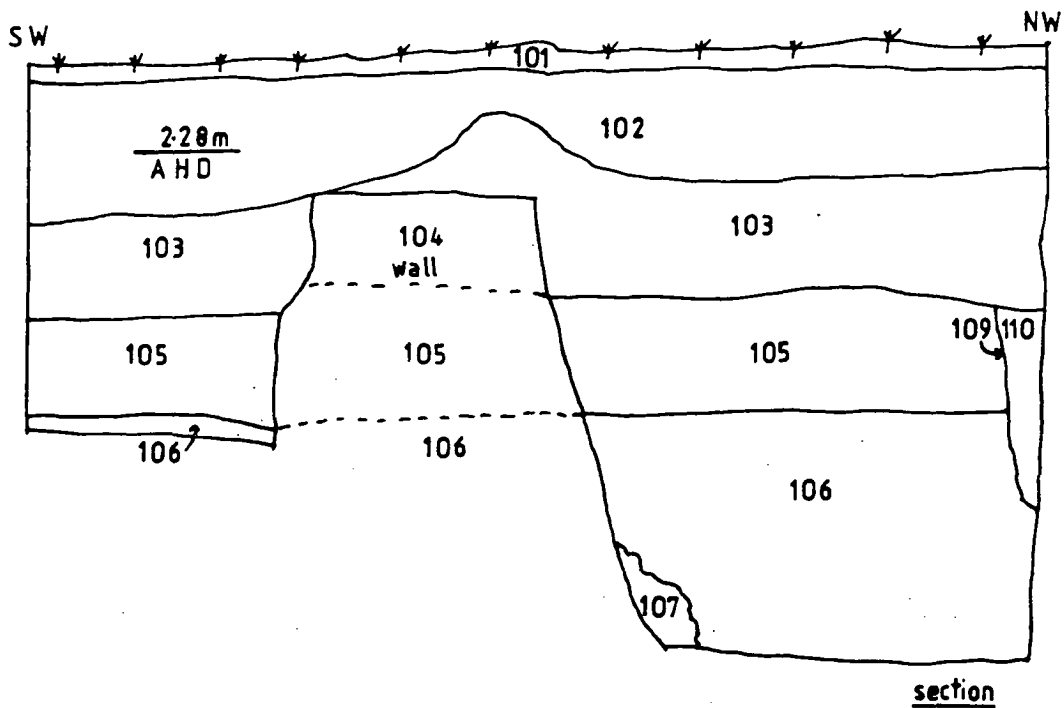




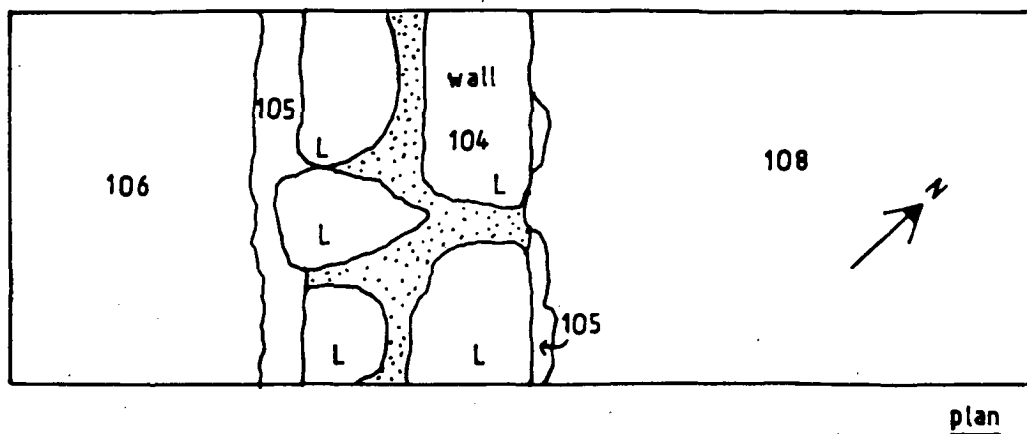


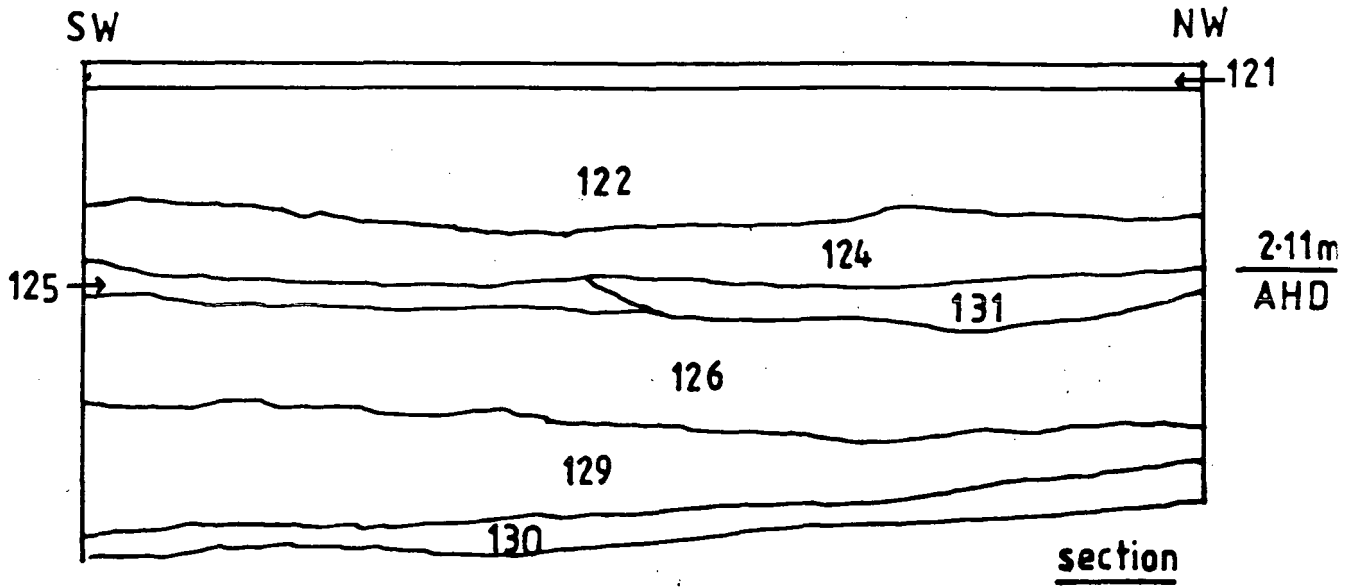
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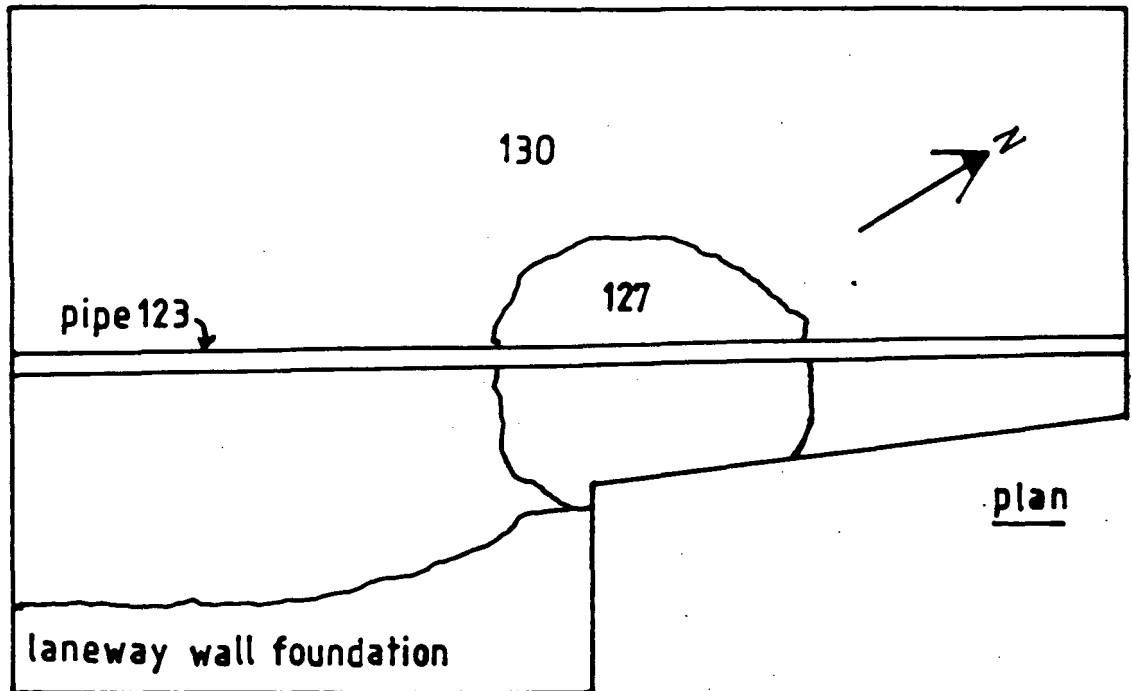


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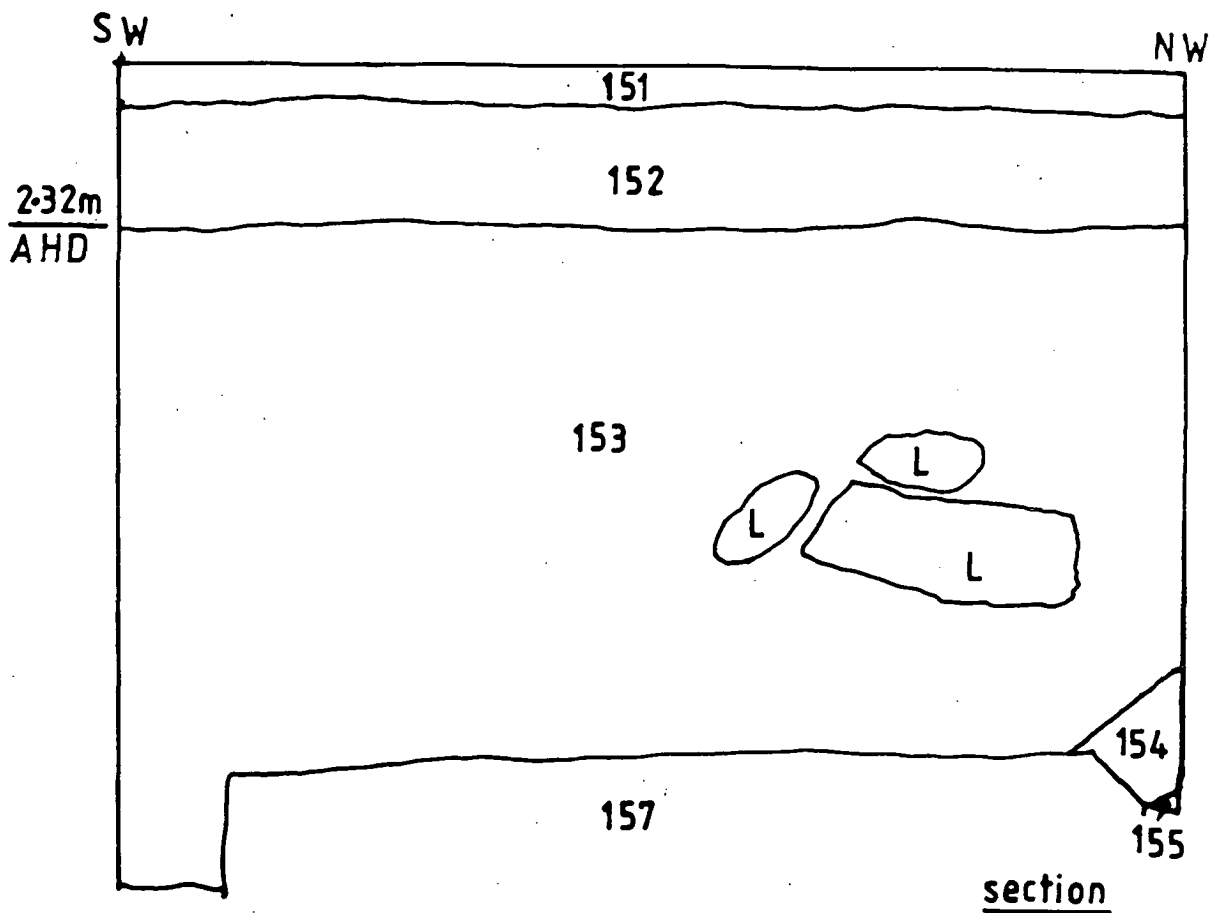




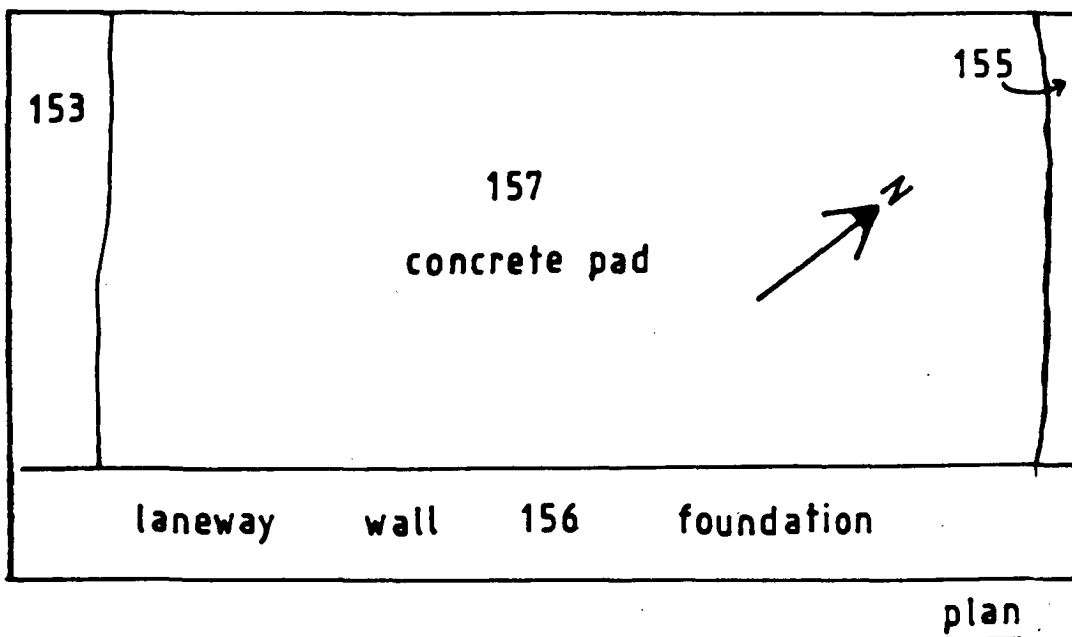
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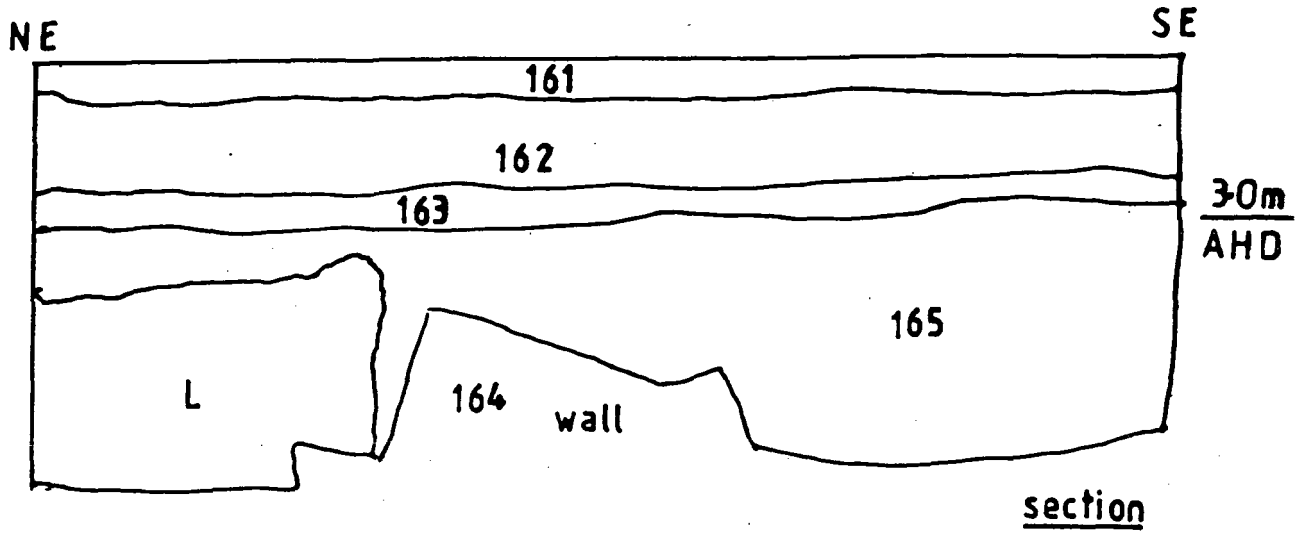




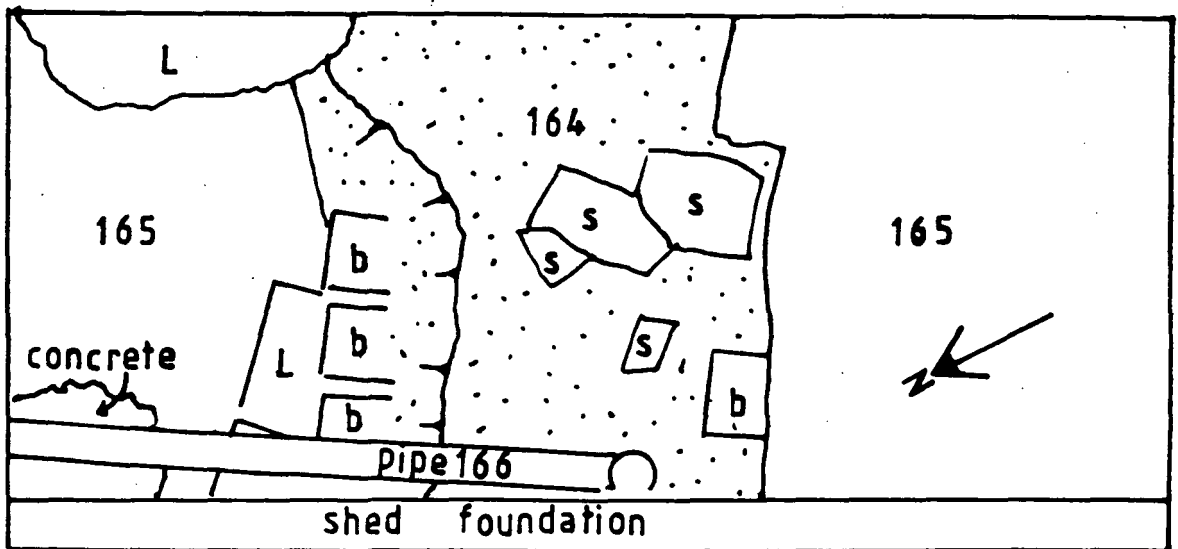


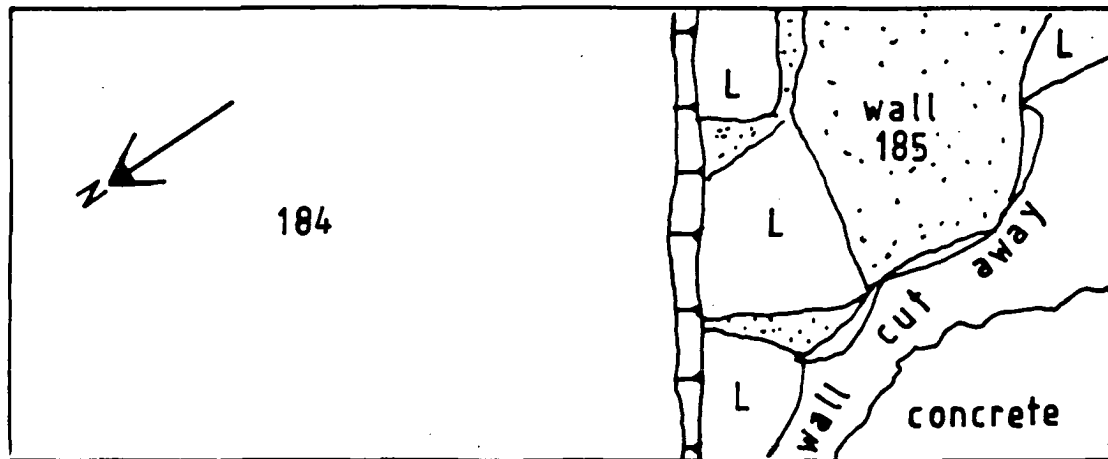
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89 MRK TEST PIT 160





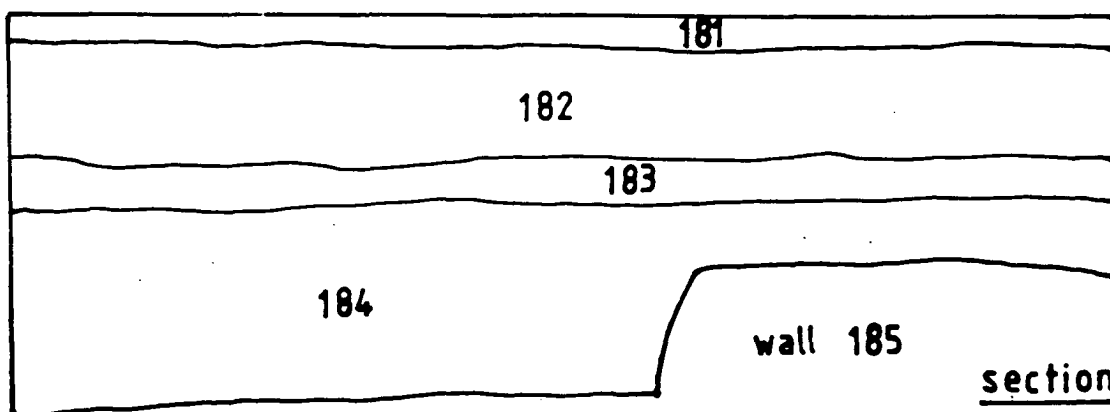
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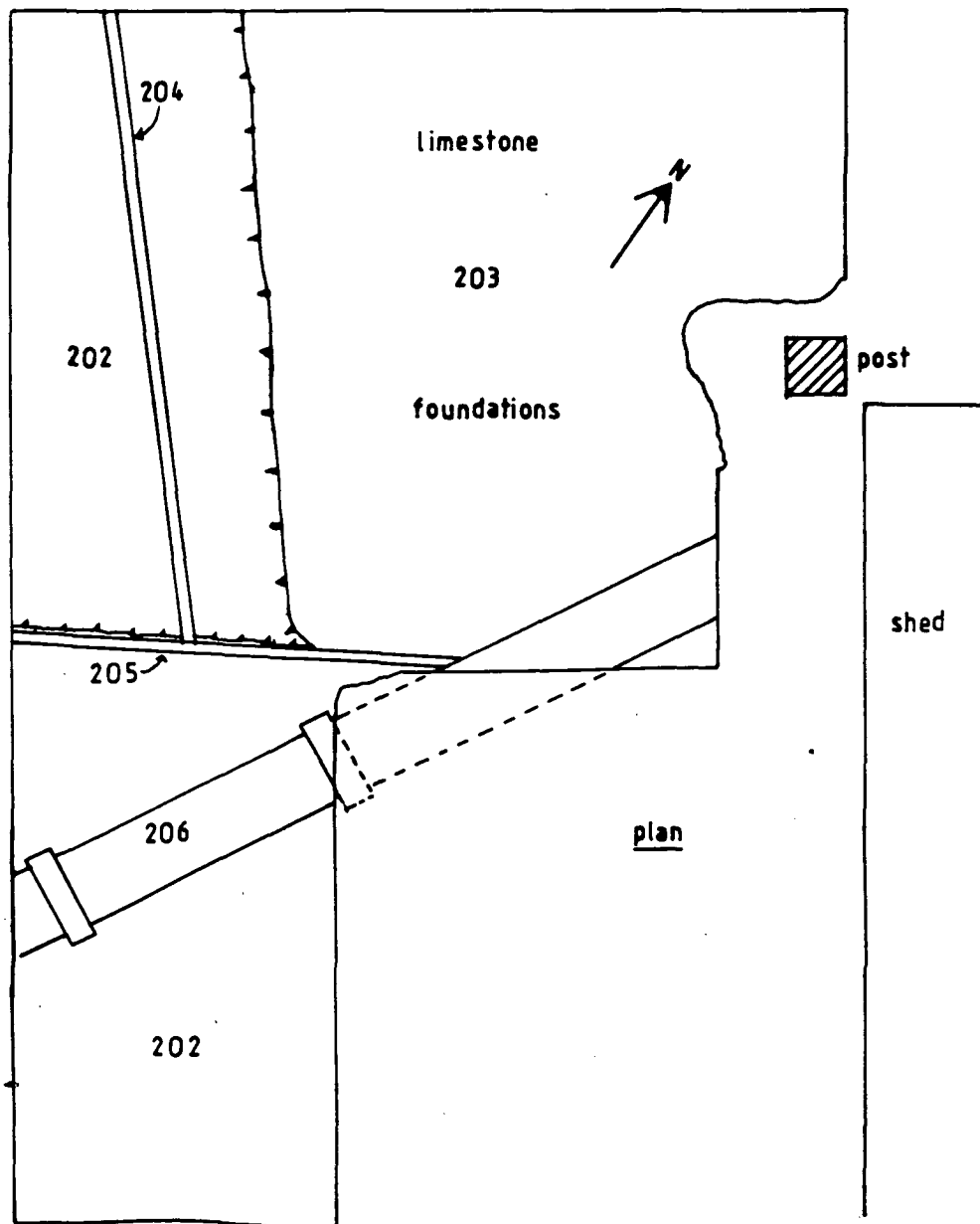
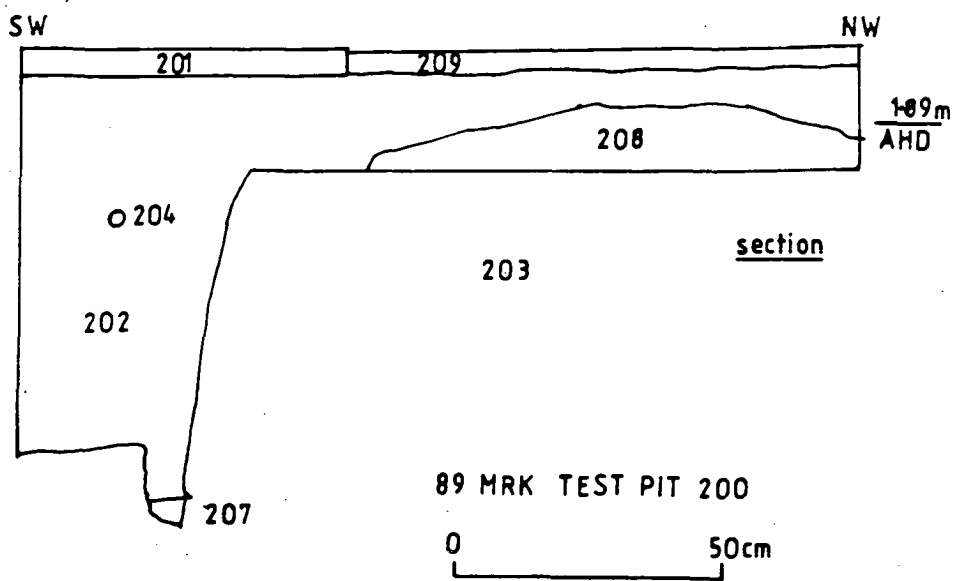


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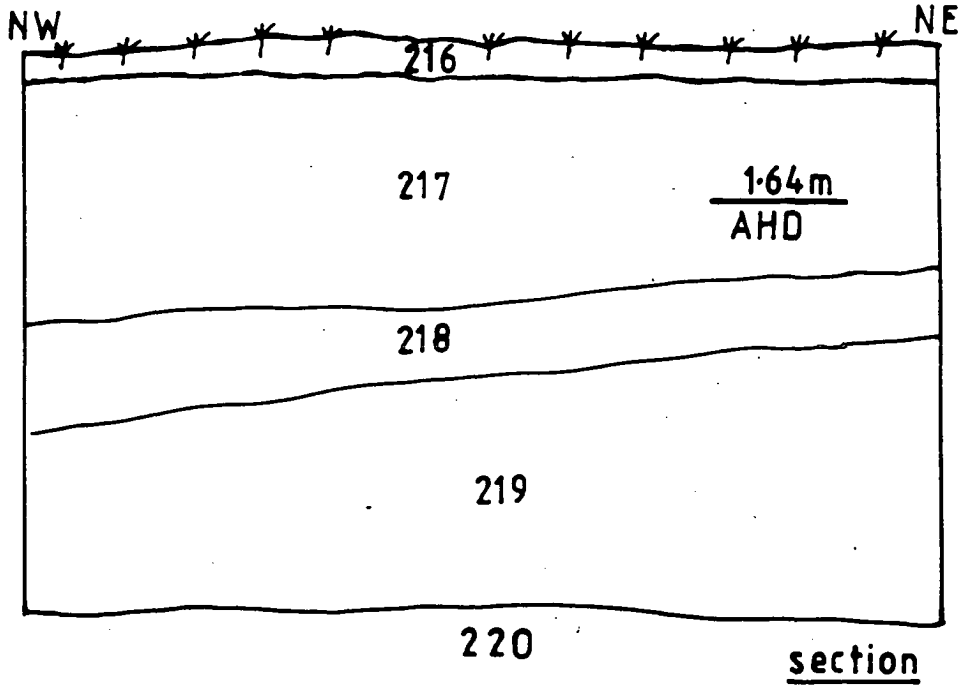
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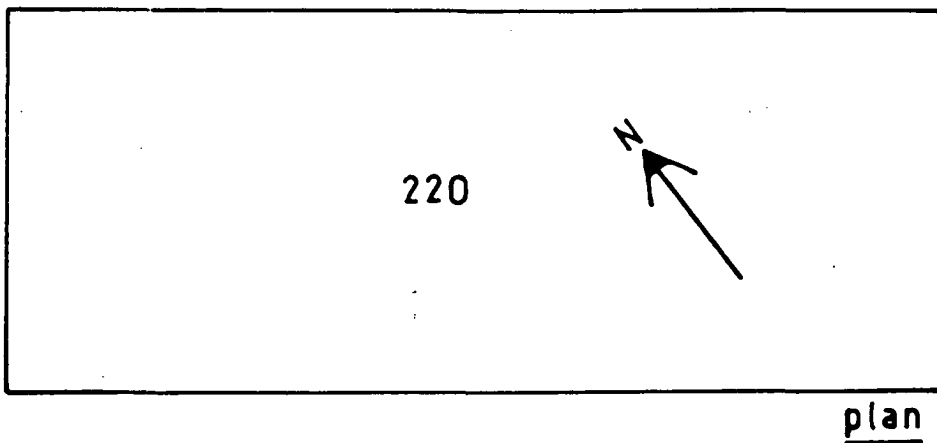
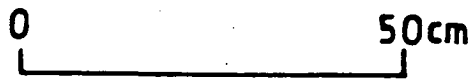
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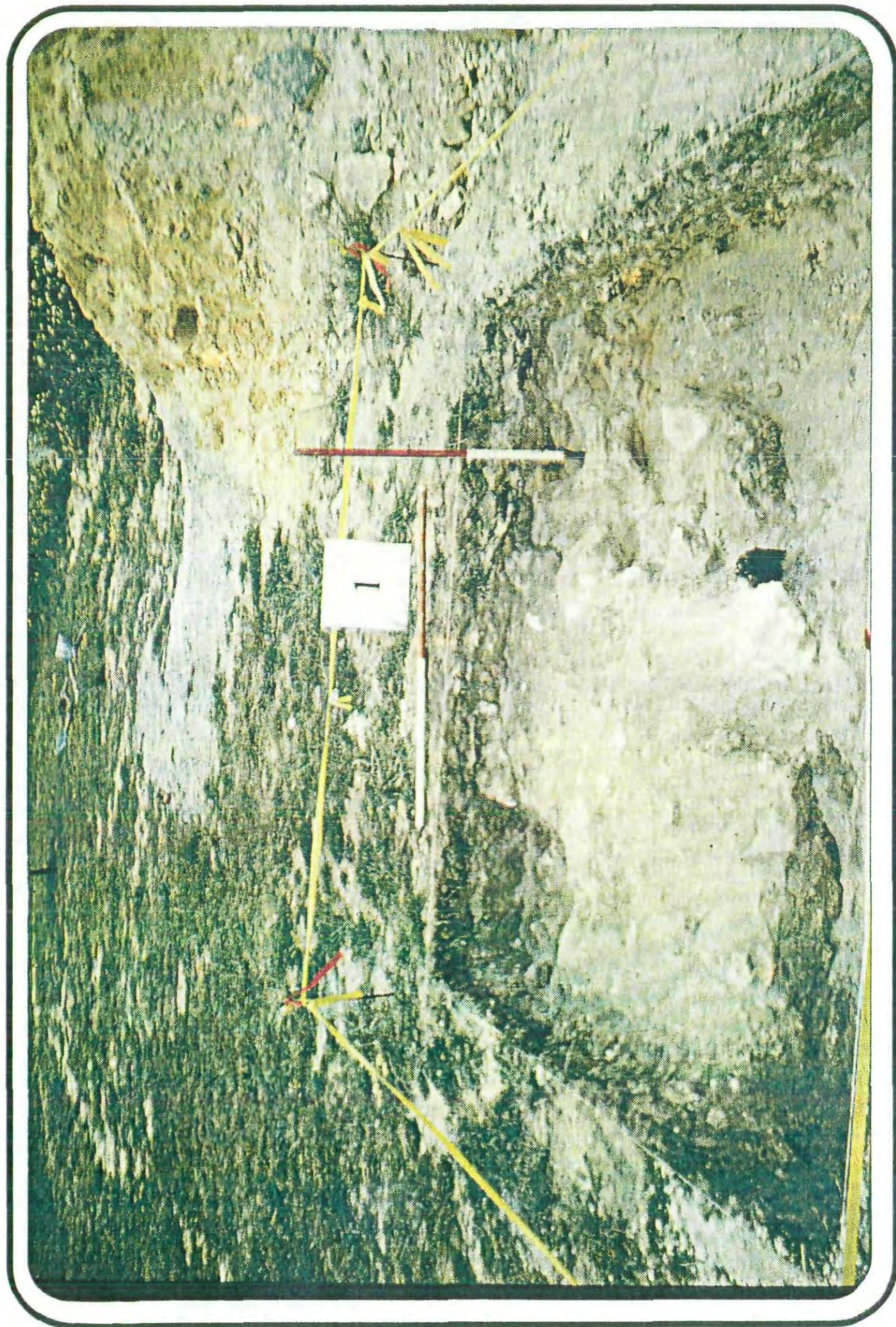
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3.8

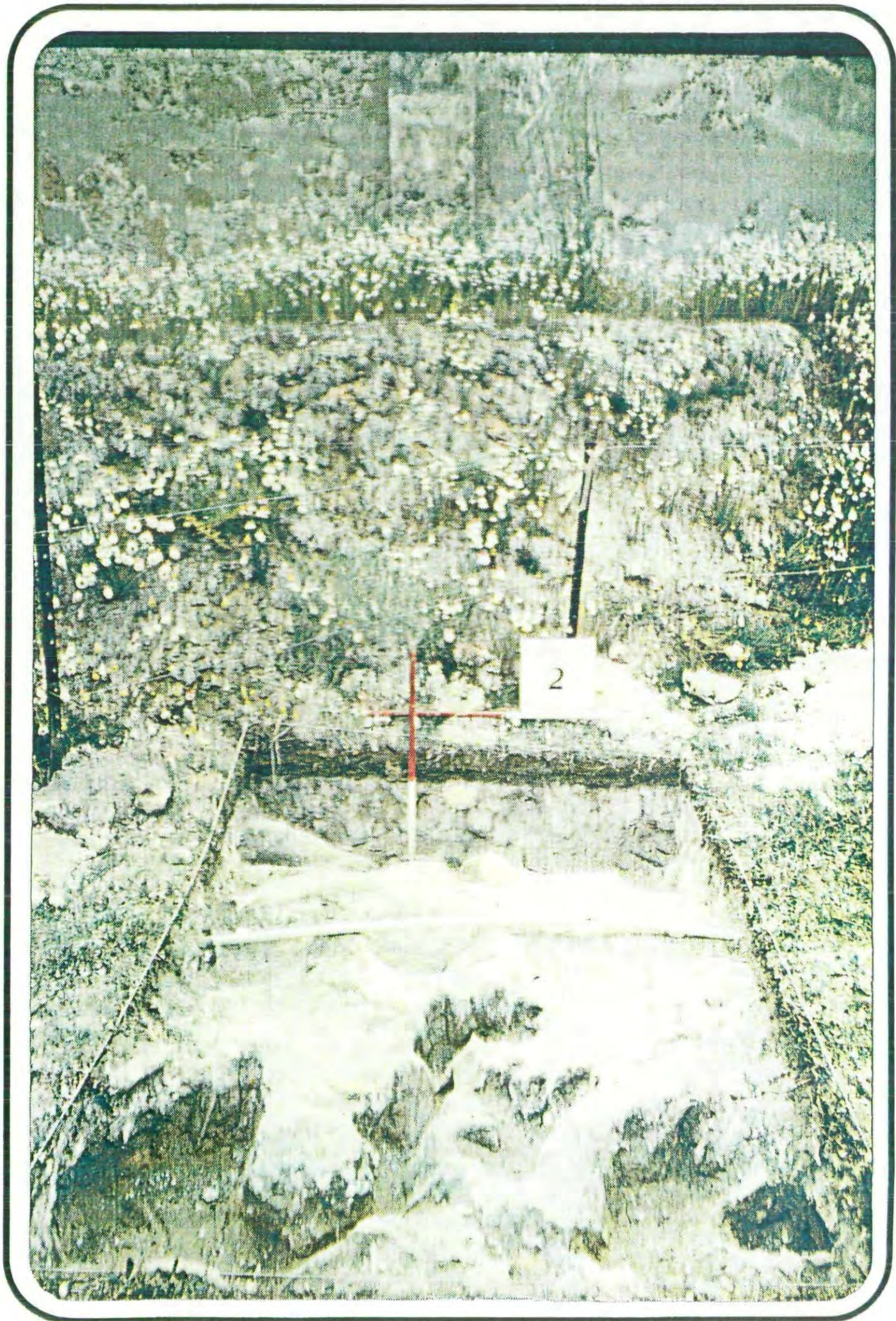
**Excavation Photographs**





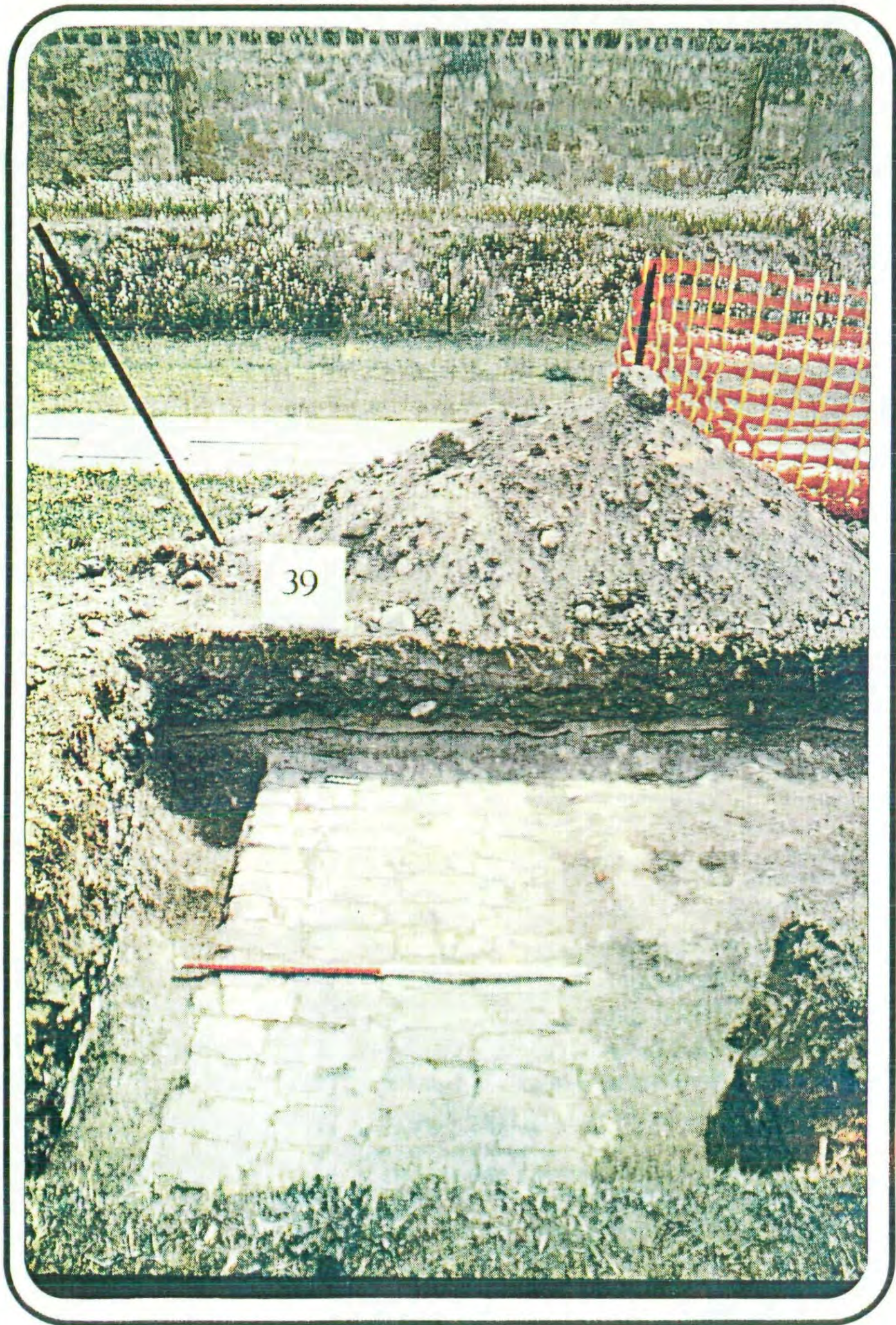
FEST PIT 1, BUILDING CORNER AND VERANDAH POST, VIEW S





TEST PIT 2, BEDROCK, VIEW W





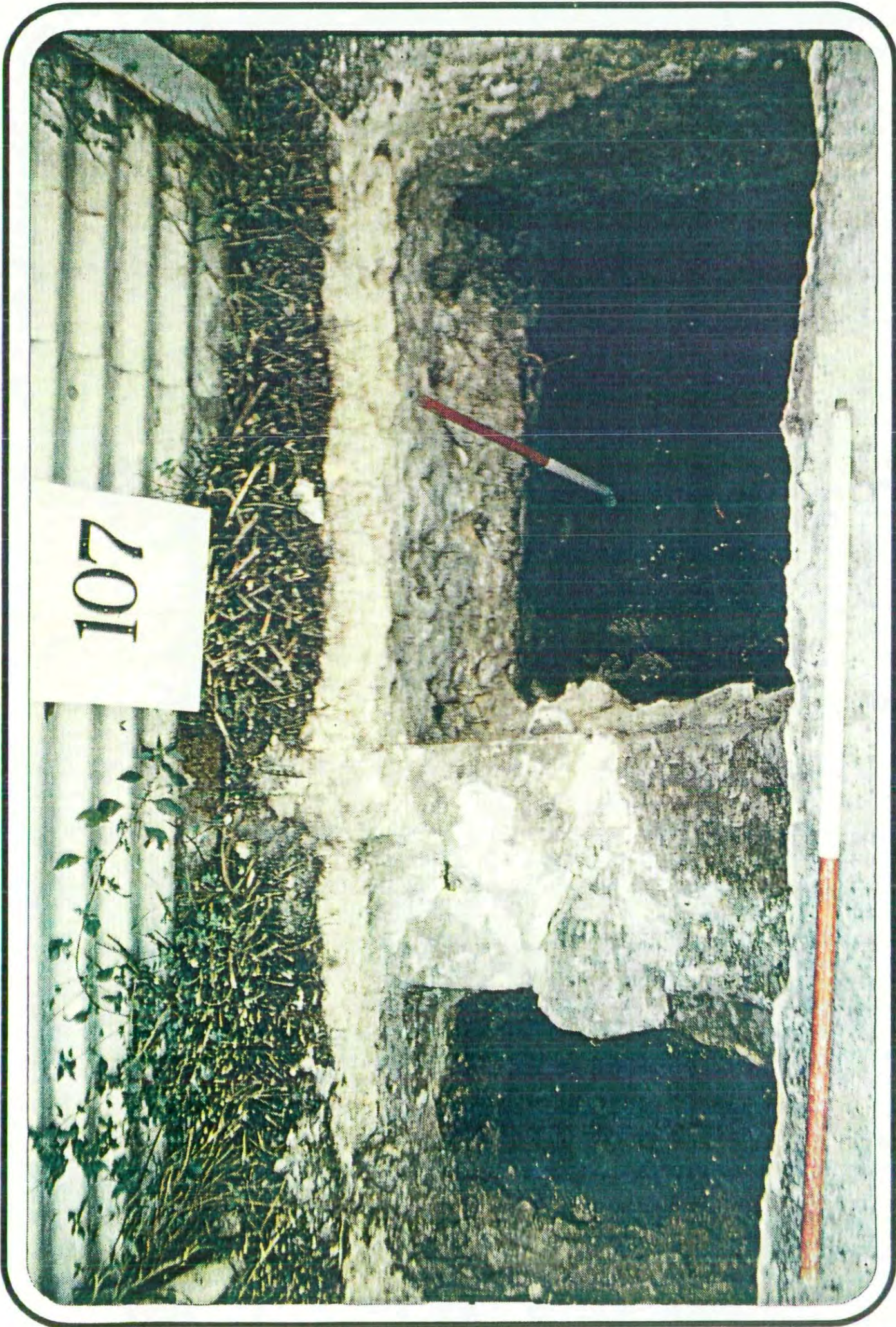
TEST PIT 3, BRICK PATH, VIEW W





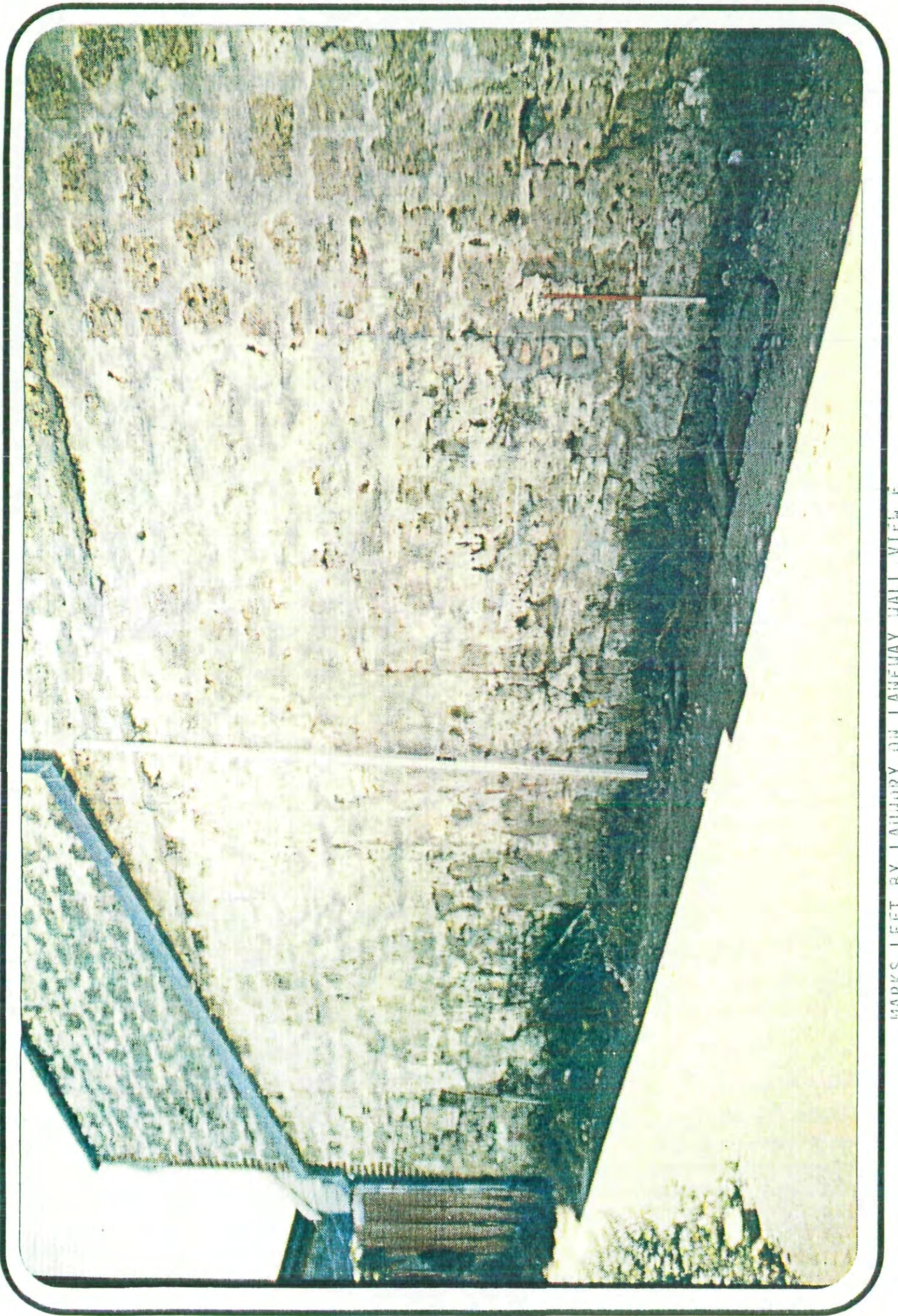
TEST PITS 5 AND 6, PIPES, VIEW SW





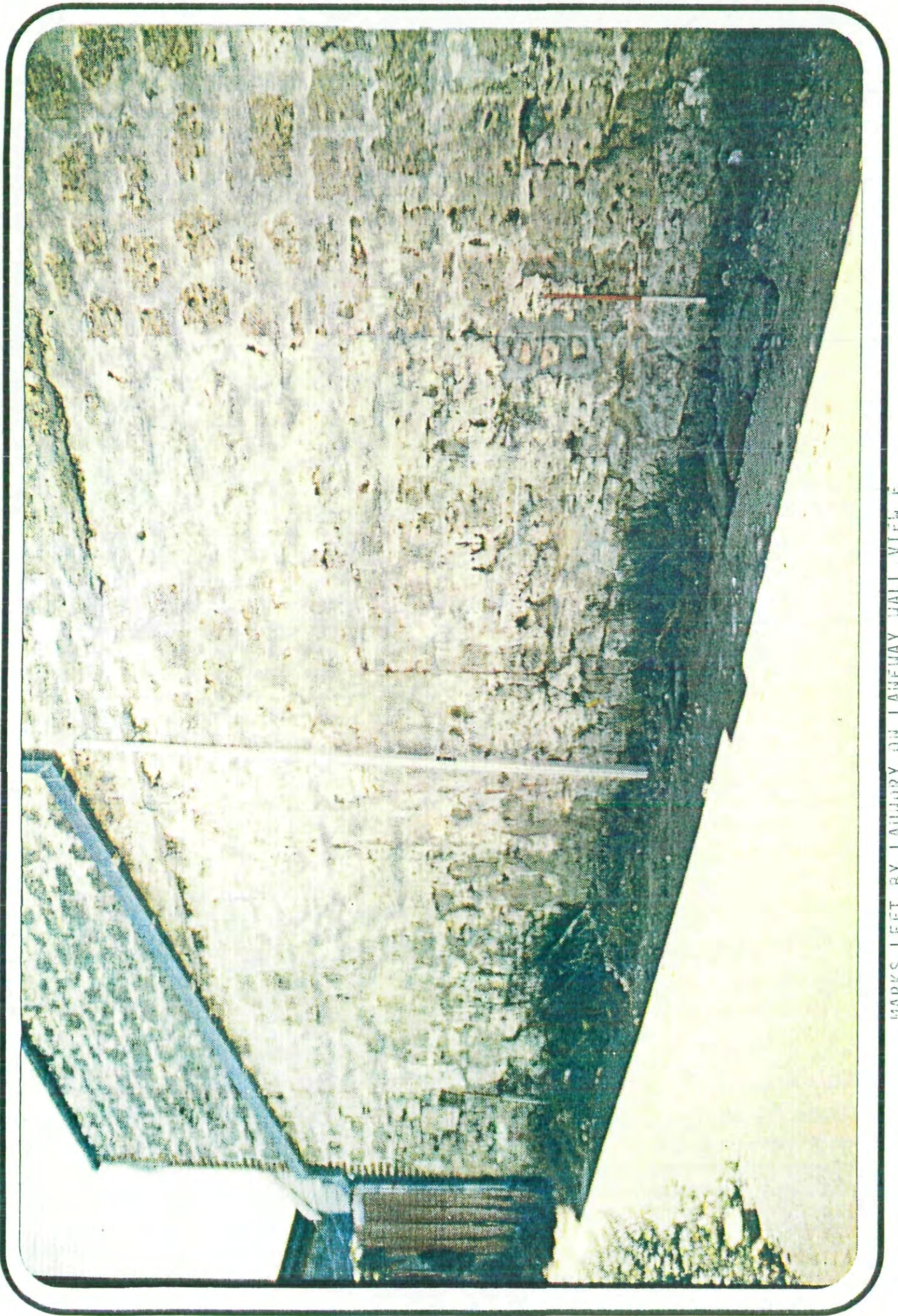
TEST PIT 100, CLOSET WALL 104, CONTEXT 107





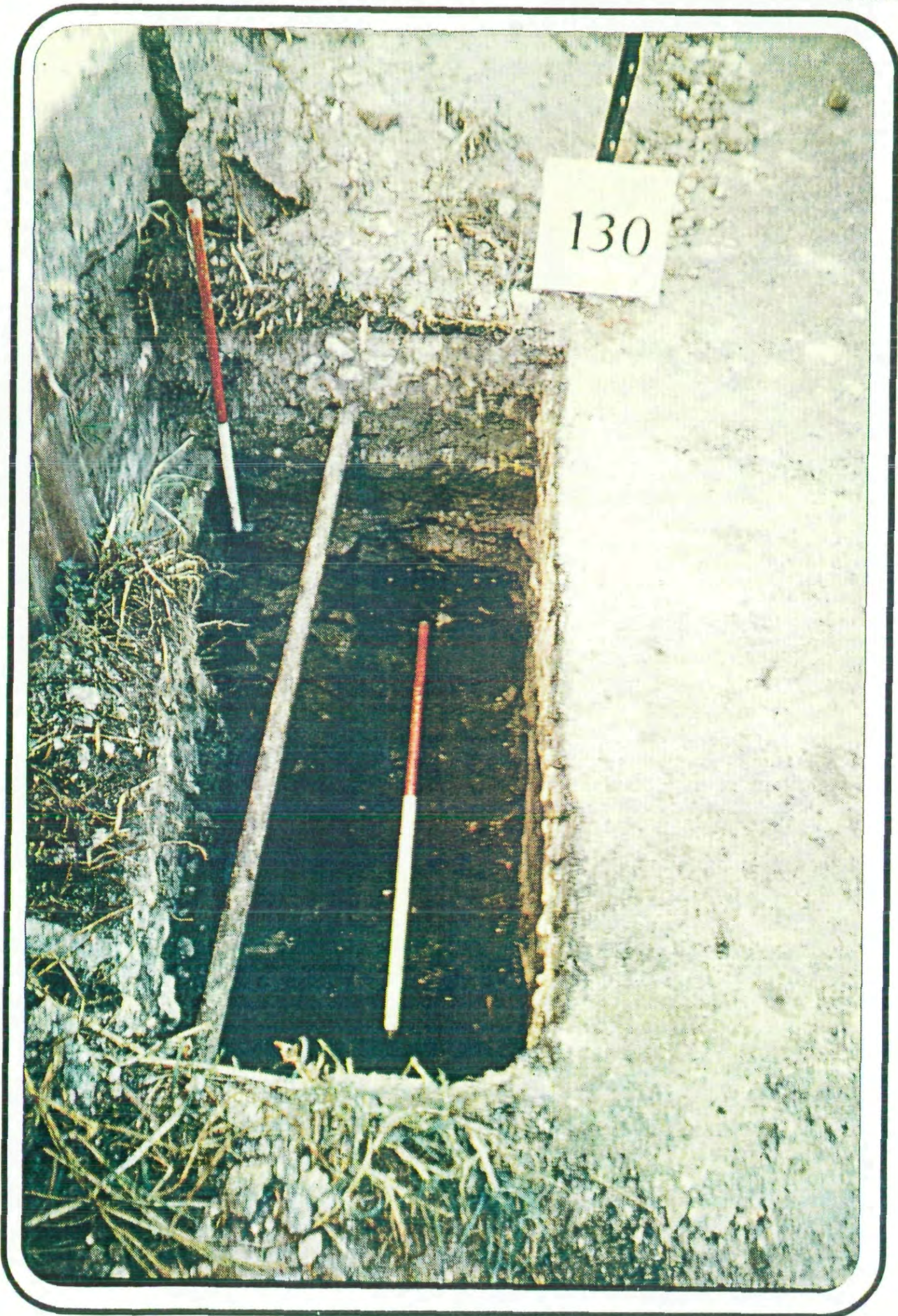
MARKS LEFT BY LAUNDRY ON LANEMAY WALL, VIEW E





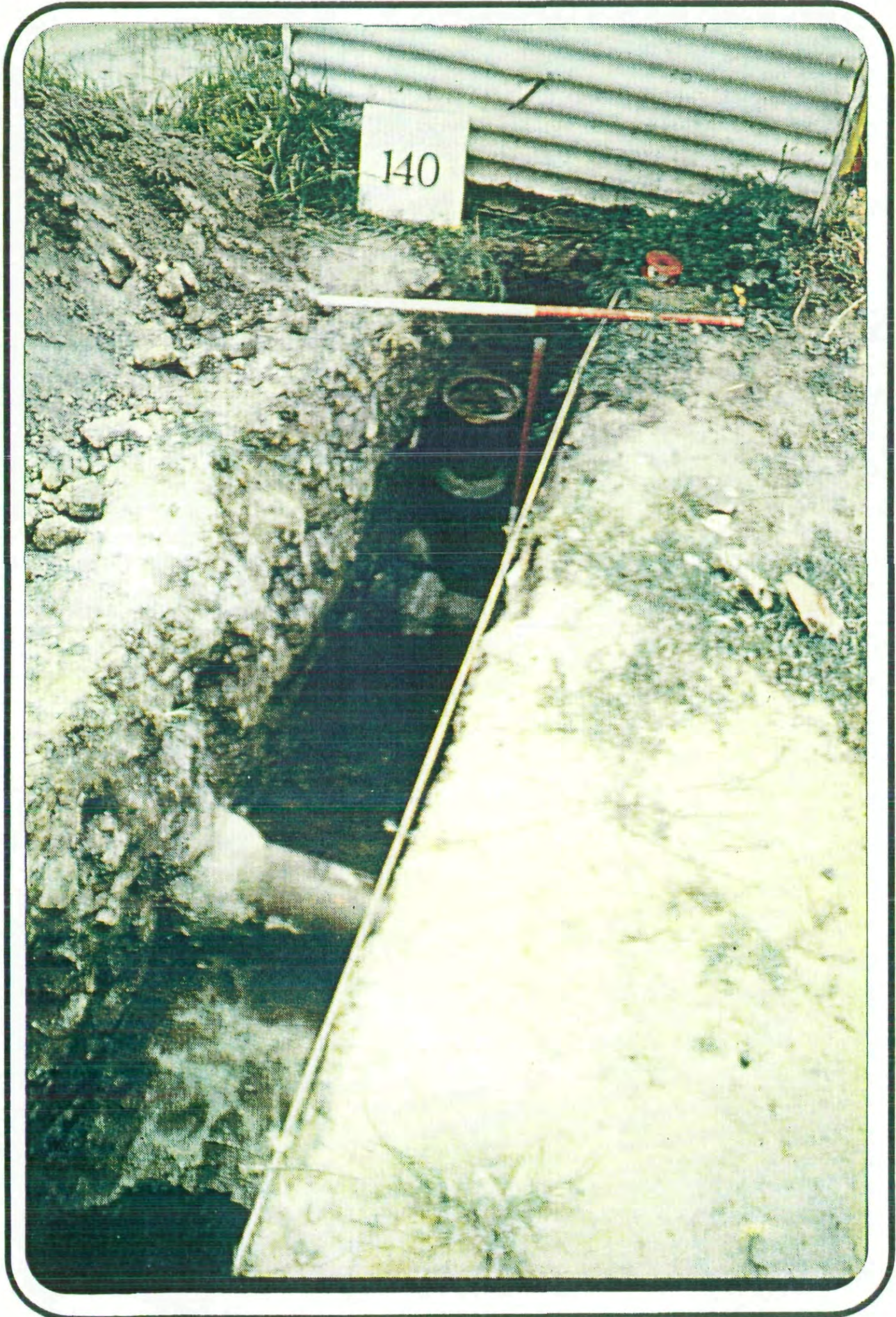
MARKS LEFT BY LAUNDRY ON LANEMAY WALL, VIEW E





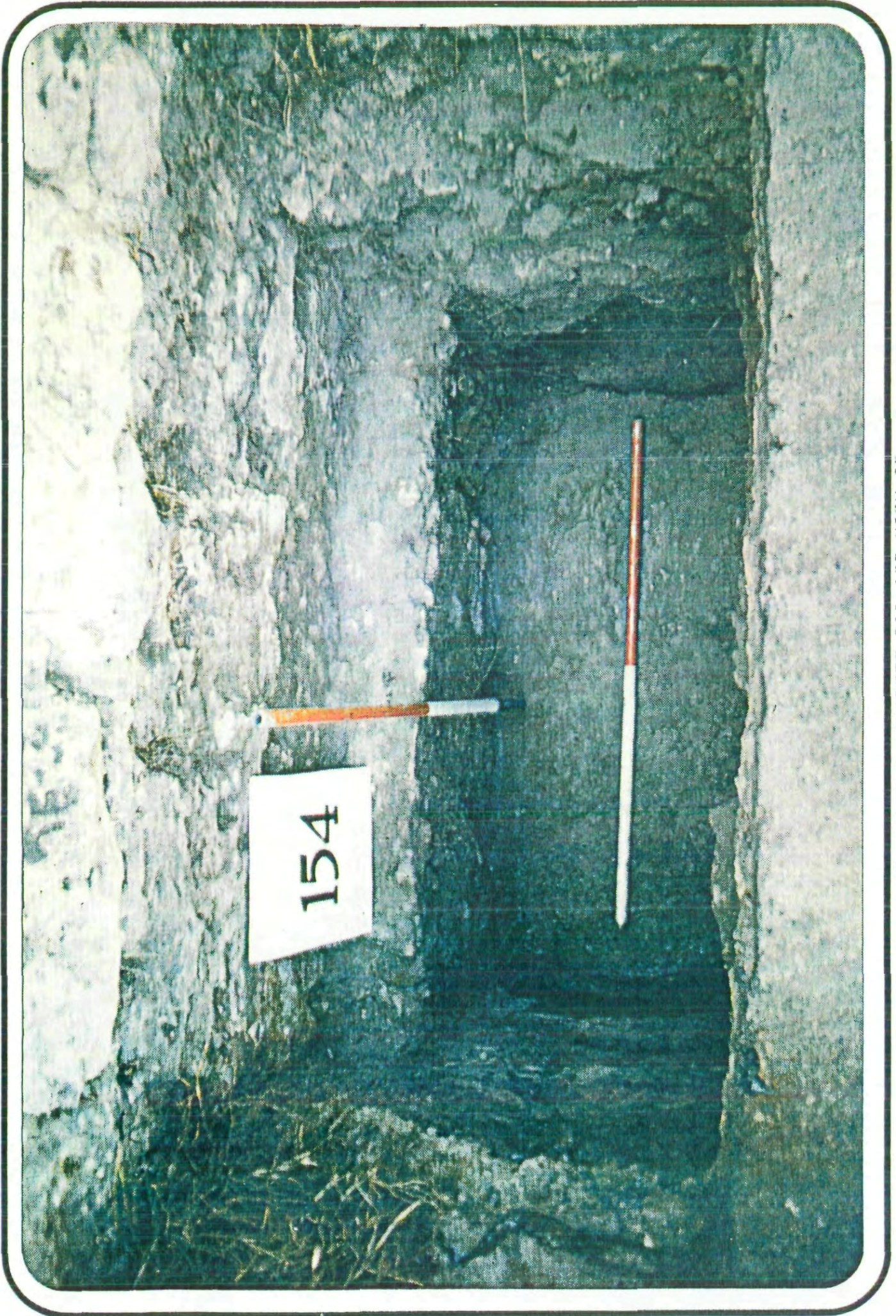
TEST PIT 120, NATURAL SAND 130, VIEW SW





TEST PIT 140, SEWER PIPES, VIEW W





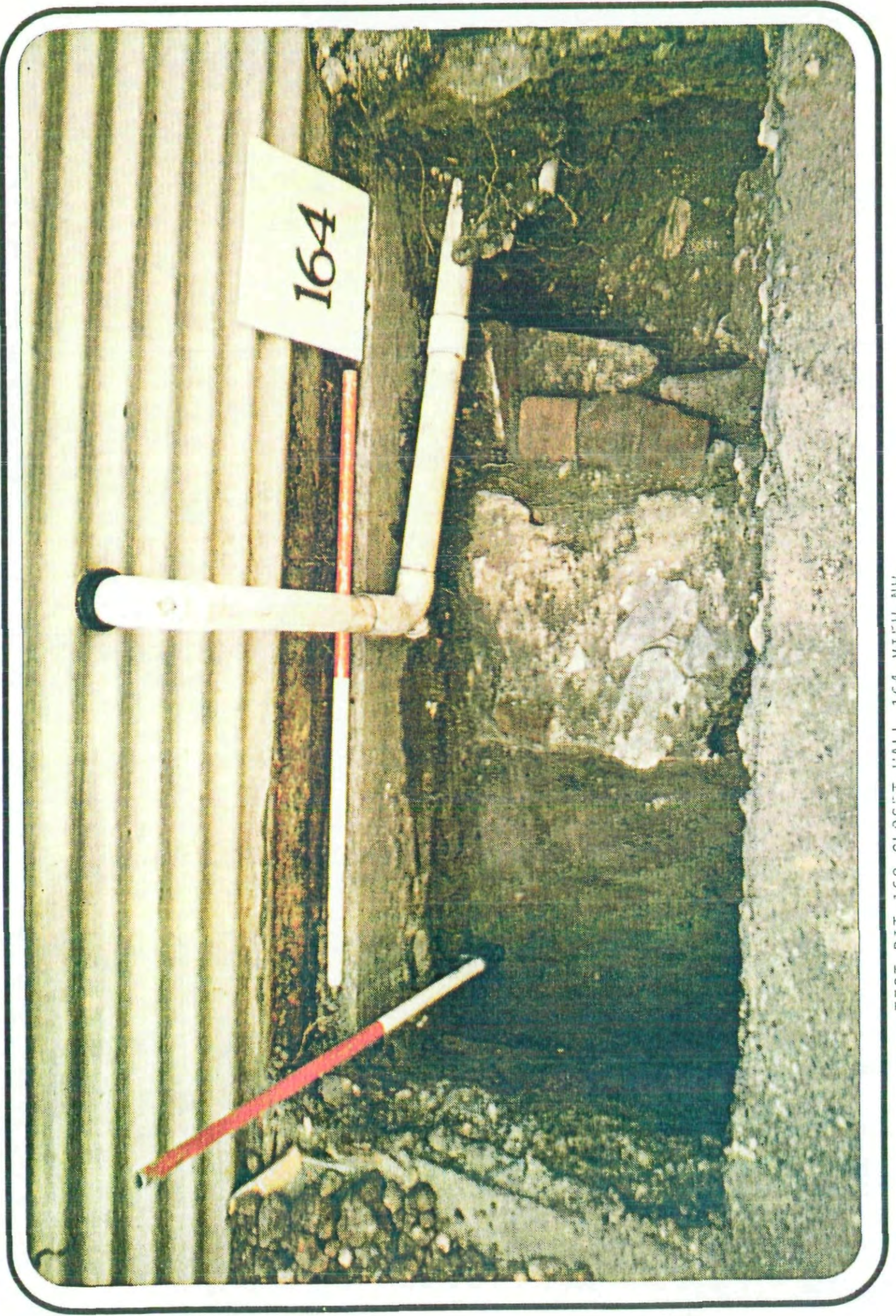
TEST PIT 150, SAND 154 AND CONCRETE PAD 157, VIEW SE





TEST PIT 4, BEDROCK, VIEW S





TEST PIT 160, CLOSET WALL 164, VIEW NW





TEST PIT 180, CLOSET WALL 185, VIEW SW





TEST PIT 200, FOUNDATIONS 203, VIEW NW





TEST PIT 215, SECTION, VIEW NE

## **4**

## **ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS**

### **4.1**

### **Hampton Road Reserve**

- 4.1.1** On the basis of the evidence provided by the test pits, the demolition of the warder's quarters along Hampton Road has been efficient.
- 4.1.2** Warder Townsends (later Warder Lambert's) quarters have been razed to bedrock and only limited elements of their footings remain.
- 4.1.3** A brick paved footpath has been exposed leading to the south eastern corner of the quarters.
- 4.1.4** It has been possible to determine a sequence of wall paints in areas of the quarters from painted mortar fragments retrieved from demolition debris.
- 4.1.5** One verandah post remains 'in situ' outside the north western corner of the building.
- 4.1.6** There is evidence of the internal wall face having been brick lined as seen in test pit 1.
- 4.1.7.** The wall foundations have been formed from cut and worked bedrock as seen in test pit 1.
- 4.1.8.** Corrugated or galvanised iron or tin sheeting as found in test pit 2 has been used probably for roofing material and possibly for some rear walls.
- 4.1.9.** All re-useable material appears to have been removed from the site.
- 4.1.10.** A deposit of crushed limestone appears to be the major demolition debris remnant over Townsend's quarters.
- 4.1.11.** Townsends quarters are considered to have no public display value.
- 4.1.12.** The only element capable of public display is the brick paved footpath in test pit 3.
- 4.1.13.** It is possible that this footpath would rapidly deteriorate if exposed to the elements.
- 4.1.14.** The brick footpath would be an isolated interpretive element located outside the prison walls in an area which would presumably have low visitor impact.
- 4.1.15.** It is suggested that the footpath be left buried unless there are compelling reasons to display it to the public.
- 4.1.16.** There have been alterations to the iron water pipe lying between Townsends quarters and the prison wall with a new pipe junction replacing the old stop cock.
- 4.1.17.** The remaining three cottages outside the prison walls along Hampton Road are considered to be in, at best, the same state of demolition as Townsend's quarters. This conclusion is based on evidence from test pit 4.

- 4.1.18. There is no obvious need for further archaeological work on any of these cottages or on Townsend's quarters unless the remains are threatened with destruction.
- 4.1.19. The warders' quarters on Hampton Rd. have medium archaeological significance and are given a Zone B significance rating.
- 4.1.20. Restoration of the cottages is not recommended.
- 4.1.21. The 1911 plan of the cottages is shown to be substantially accurate.



## **4.2 Henderson St. Cottages**

- 4.2.1** The external wall foundations of the closets have survived demolition within the laneway and probably have been preserved also within the rear gardens of the warders' cottages.
- 4.2.2** There is evidence from test pit 160 that the internal faces of the closet walls were brick lined.
- 4.2.3** Slate embedded in the top of the wall foundations as seen in test pit 160 may indicate an early form of damp proofing.
- 4.2.4** Demolition of the closets and the communal laundry has been efficient and all re-useable material has been removed.
- 4.2.5** The lack of limestone demolition debris in the laundry test pits indicates either an efficient clean - up after demolition or else that the laundry walls were of wood.
- 4.2.6** The concrete pad uncovered in test pit 150 is not clearly explained but is considered as a part of the laundry structure until contrary evidence emerges.
- 4.2.7** The dimensions of the laundry can be determined from markings remaining on the laneway's limestone wall which formed the laundry's rear wall.
- 4.2.8** A thin cement line on this wall indicates the maximum height of the laundry roof at c. 3.6m.
- 4.2.9** The width of the laundry prior to and after extension conforms to early plans.
- 4.2.10** The 1911 plan seems to place the wall of the closest closet to the laneway entrance some 50 cm too far to the north east, ie too far towards the lane entrance.
- 4.2.11** The 1911 plan is accurate for the closets at the other end of the laneway.
- 4.2.12** The remains in the laneway behind Nos. 7 to 17 Henderson St. (Block K) are given a medium archaeological significance and a Zone B rating.
- 4.2.13** The limestone foundations uncovered in the rear garden of No. 17 Henderson St. were unexpected and their full extent has yet to be assessed.
- 4.2.14** These foundations are assumed to have been part of an extension at the rear of the cottages.
- 4.2.15** It seems reasonable to assume that similar foundations exist in the other cottages in K block at least, and probably in J block.
- 4.2.16** There is no requirement for further archaeological assessment of these foundations unless development plans threaten them or such excavation is thought necessary to complete the historical interpretation of the site.
- 4.2.17** Excavation if and when needed could be confined to the rear of No. 17 and to a small test pit in one other arbitrarily selected garden to determine if similar foundations exist.

- 4.2.18** It is almost certain that the foundations continue under the garden shed in No. 17.
- 4.2.19** Three one inch iron water pipes have been found during excavations, one in test pit 120 running along the laneway and the remaining two in the rear garden of No. 17.
- 4.2.20** Similar water pipes can be expected in other gardens in both K and J blocks.
- 4.2.21** A ceramic sewerage pipe has been located in the rear of No. 17 and it should be possible to date its insertion from sewerage plans and its manufacturers name.
- 4.2.22** The concrete surface drain shown on plan has been completely removed.
- 4.2.23** The rear gardens of Nos. 7 to 17 Henderson St. (Block K) are considered of medium archaeological significance and are assigned a Zone B rating.
- 4.2.24** Test pit 140 in the laneway between the fruit and vegetable section of Fremantle Markets and Nos. 19 to 29 Henderson St. has revealed two ceramic sewerage pipes.
- 4.2.25** The trenches dug to insert these pipes have disturbed the minimal archaeological material surviving in these trenches.
- 4.2.26** This archaeological material takes the form of discarded artefacts, few in number, in the top of a dark grey natural sand which is found in both laneways.
- 4.2.27** Archival material offers no evidence that historical structures ever existed in this laneway.
- 4.2.28** As the sewerage pipes are expected to occupy the entire length of the laneway - which should be checkable from sewerage plans - and as there are no archival references to structures in the laneway, then the laneway is considered to be of minimal archaeological significance and is assigned a Zone C rating.
- 4.2.29** The dark grey natural sand uncovered in most test pits in the laneways is similar to base deposits found at Pioneer Park, Fremantle, in excavations earlier in the year.
- 4.2.30** It may represent a widespread surface sand darkened by humic material and by human use and disturbance.
- 4.2.31** It seems to be the main source of the dark grey sand layers used as post demolition back fills in many of the test pits.
- 4.2.32** Artefacts from all sites including the warders quarters on Hampton Road Reserve should be retained until the completion of the archaeological programme inside Fremantle prison and their significance, research potential and public display value re-assessed at that time.
- 4.2.33** The bottoms of all test pits have been covered with black polythene prior to being backfilled.

## **5 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

### **5.1 Hampton Road Reserve Warder's Quarters**

The warder's quarters located in close proximity to the prison walls were an integral part of the efficient functioning of the prison system and a form of the concept of tied housing in which accommodation is provided along with a government job. They share in the common overall significance of the prison site. Their remains have minimal public display value.

**5.1.2** Cultural significance criteria for the warder's quarters on Hampton Road would involve historic value and possibly representativeness as typical warder's quarters and some degree of archaeological research value. The same criteria apply to the sites in the laneway behind Henderson St.

### **5.2 Henderson St. Cottages**

#### **5.2.1 The Closets**

**5.2.2** Attempting to assess the cultural significance of an outdoor loo could be viewed as something of a challenge. In broad archaeological terms, toilets particularly when used over long periods, become repositories of mislaid artefacts and useful time capsules in the dating of sites. In Australia the concept of the 'Great Australian Dunny' seems to be entering popular mythology as one of the icons of the nation's culture. Attempts to protect dunnies from demolition and even to seek their listing by the National Trust or other heritage bodies will eventuate in the near future, if they have not already done so.

**5.2.3** The potential study of toilet deposits, to determine historical dietary patterns is another of their uses. This however may not be appropriate given the current demolished state of the closets behind Henderson St.

**5.2.4** The closet walls uncovered in the laneway are remains of an early communal sanitary system in the history of Fremantle and little more can be said about them.

#### **5.2.5 The Communal Laundry**

The communal laundry was a convenience facility established for use by warders and their families.

**5.2.6** Its modern equivalent today would be the laundries located in the basements of blocks of flats for use by residents only.

#### **5.2.7 The Limestone Foundations in the rear of No. 17 Henderson St.**

**5.2.8** These represent a part of an as yet unidentified development phase in the history of the warder's cottages and like the closets and the laundry, share in the overall significance of the prison site.

**6                    MANAGEMENT**

**6.1                    All sites should be left buried unless threatened with development.**

**6.2                    If threatened by development, further archaeological assessment should take place in accordance with the specific zoning plan requirements for each site.**

**6.3                    The best form of conservation for these specific sites is to leave them buried.**

**6.4                    Future interpretation can be via photographs and short historical summaries in any brochures prepared for the prison area as a whole.**

**6.5                    Mention should be made of the archaeological investigation of the site in any such brochure.**