



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY THE HOSPITAL

BY TERRA ROSA CONSULTING | PREPARED FOR DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE

OCTOBER 2020

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
	PURPOSE	5
	BACKGROUND AND SITE LOCATION	5
	SCOPE OF STRATEGY.....	5
	HERITAGE LISTINGS	7
	KEY DOCUMENTS.....	7
	AUTHORS	7
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	8
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	9
	PHASE ONE – CONSTRUCTION AND HOSPITAL.....	11
	PHASE TWO – WOMEN’S PRISON.....	12
	PHASE THREE – INVALID DEPOT	13
	PHASE FOUR – HOSPITAL.....	14
	PHASE FIVE – POST CLOSURE AND CHILDREN’S LITERATURE CENTRE	15
3	ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SITE	17
	PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY	17
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	17
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	20
	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	22
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	23
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	27
	APPENDICES	29
	APPENDIX A – PROJECT CONTACTS	30
	APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS AND TERMINOLOGY	31
	APPENDIX C – PRICING SCHEDULE.....	32
	COPYRIGHT	34
	DISCLAIMER	34
	VERSION CONTROL.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Location of the Hospital within Fremantle Prison, showing the surrounding area.....	6
Figure 2 – Sequence of Development, DAR Studio, 2020.....	10
Figure 3 - 1859 Hospital Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990.....	11
Figure 4 - 1889 Women's Prison Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990.....	12
Figure 5 - 1903 Invalid Depot Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990.....	13
Figure 6 - 1946 Hospital Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990.....	14
Figure 7 - 1990 Hospital Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990.....	15
Figure 8 - 2020 Floor Plan, DAR Studio, 2020.....	16
Figure 9: Areas of exceptional archaeological significance, DAR Studio, 2020.....	21

1 INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) has engaged Terra Rosa Consulting (Terra Rosa) to develop an Archaeology Management Strategy (AMS) for the Hospital at Fremantle Prison (the Hospital). The Hospital is a highly significant structure within the World Heritage Site of the Fremantle Prison. Built between 1857 and 1859, the Hospital is one of key Fremantle Prison buildings constructed by convict labour and demonstrates five phases of occupation all of which contribute to the overall significance of the building and have the potential to yield archaeological material from those periods.

Fremantle Prison intend to undertake conservation works to the Hospital building which include the insertion of a breathing strip around the perimeter of the building within the boundary of the existing verandah, remove damaged plaster, and the removal of concrete slabs below timber floorboards in the interior of the building. These conservation works will potentially impact on any archaeological material below these surfaces.

The purpose of an AMS is to provide practical strategies for the management of the archaeological components of a place (Heritage Council 2019: 2). The aim of this AMS is to draw on the previously identified strategies and recommendations outlined in the Hospital Conservation Management Strategy 2020 by Dar Studio, to assess the proposed conservation works and determine how they will potentially impact any archaeological deposits at the Hospital.

BACKGROUND AND SITE LOCATION

The Hospital at Fremantle Prison is located at 1 The Terrace, Fremantle Western Australia on Crown Land Reserve 2404. The prison site is bounded by Knutsford Street to the north, Hampton Road to the east, Fothergill Street to the south and Fairbairn Terrace to the west.

The Hospital is situated in the northeast corner of the Fremantle Prison on an area of high ground which overlooks the New Division to the west and the Main cell Block to the southwest. The area immediately surrounding the building is characterised by open areas to the north and east, with lawn and garden beds to the west. The building is surrounded by the external prison walls to the north and east and an internal boundary fence to the west and south.

SCOPE OF STRATEGY

The DPLH has commissioned the Archaeological Management Strategy (AMS) to identify strategies to manage potential impacts from the proposed conservation works outlined in the Conservation Management Strategy (2020). The AMS is concerned with the potential impact of the proposed conservation works and provides strategies to manage potential impacts and any archaeological material encountered.

The AMS is aligned with the principles of the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013) and the Archaeological Management Strategy guidelines published by the Heritage Council of Western Australian in 2019. The AMS is informed by the guiding documents of the Fremantle Prison Heritage Management Plan 2019 and the Hospital Conservation Management Strategy 2020.



The methodology used in this AMS is primarily a desktop assessment, with a site visit undertaken on 5 October 2020. The AMS provides an overview of the legislative frameworks governing the site, historical background and phases of occupation noting the key changes to the physical layout and original fabric of the building, an assessment of archaeological potential and significance, and provides strategies to manage the potential impact on the archaeology of the place during the proposed conservation works. A definition of the terminology used is provided in Appendix B.

Fremantle Prison Hospital Location Map

Job No: DPLH2002 Map No: 1 Coordinate System: GDA94 MGA Zone 50
Date: 2/11/2020 Author: Ariell

Disclaimer: The information in this map is accurate as at the date of issue. Spatial accuracy level of +/- 15m unless otherwise noted.

Scale 1:2,000
0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters



TERRA ROSA CONSULTING



Figure 1 - Location of the Hospital within Fremantle Prison, showing the surrounding area.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

The Hospital as part of the Fremantle Prison is recognised and registered by four tiers of heritage legislation: world, national, state, and local, as well as non-statutory heritage listings as shown in Table 1 below.

Register / Listing	Name
Statutory Listing	
World Heritage List	Australian Convict Sites Serial Listing, 1 August 2010.
National heritage List	Fremantle Prison (Former), including Fairbairn Street Ramp and Warder's Cottages (Ref: 105762), 1 August 2005.
WA State Register of Heritage Places	Fremantle Prison, excludes Fairbairn Street Ramp and Warder's Cottages (Ref: P1014), 30 June 1995.
City of Fremantle Local Heritage List	Fremantle Prison (Ref: 1014) and West End Conservation Area (Ref: 22601), 8 March 2007. Municipal Inventory, Category 1A – 18 September 2000.
Non Statutory Listing	
Classified by the National Trust (WA)	3 October 1960.
Register of the National Estate	21 March 1978.

KEY DOCUMENTS

This AMS has been prepared with reference to the following key documents:

- Fremantle Prison Conservation and Future Use, Archaeological Zoning Plan of the Prison Compound (Bavin, 1990)
- Fremantle Prison Conservation & Future Use (Building Management Authority of Western Australia, 1990)
- Conservation Management Strategy the Hospital (DAR Studio 2020)
- Fremantle Prison Heritage Management Plan, (Extent Heritage Pty Ltd and Lovell Chen, 2019).
- Archaeological Management Strategies (Heritage Council, 2019)

AUTHORS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Preparation of this AMS has benefited from the assistance of the following personnel:

- Daniel Holland, Kellie Fleming and Janine Symons from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
- Courtenay Heldt from the Fremantle Prison
- Anne Golden and Ben Fordyce from Terra Rosa Consulting

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The area of Fremantle / *Walyalup* is situated within the traditional lands of the Whadjuk Noongar people (Whadjuk People Native Title claim area WC2011/009) with Fremantle holding particular significance due to its location near both the Swan River / *Derbal Yerrigan* and the Indian Ocean. Prior to European settlement Fremantle was a place of trading and cultural practices for the Whadjuk people (City of Fremantle 2020).

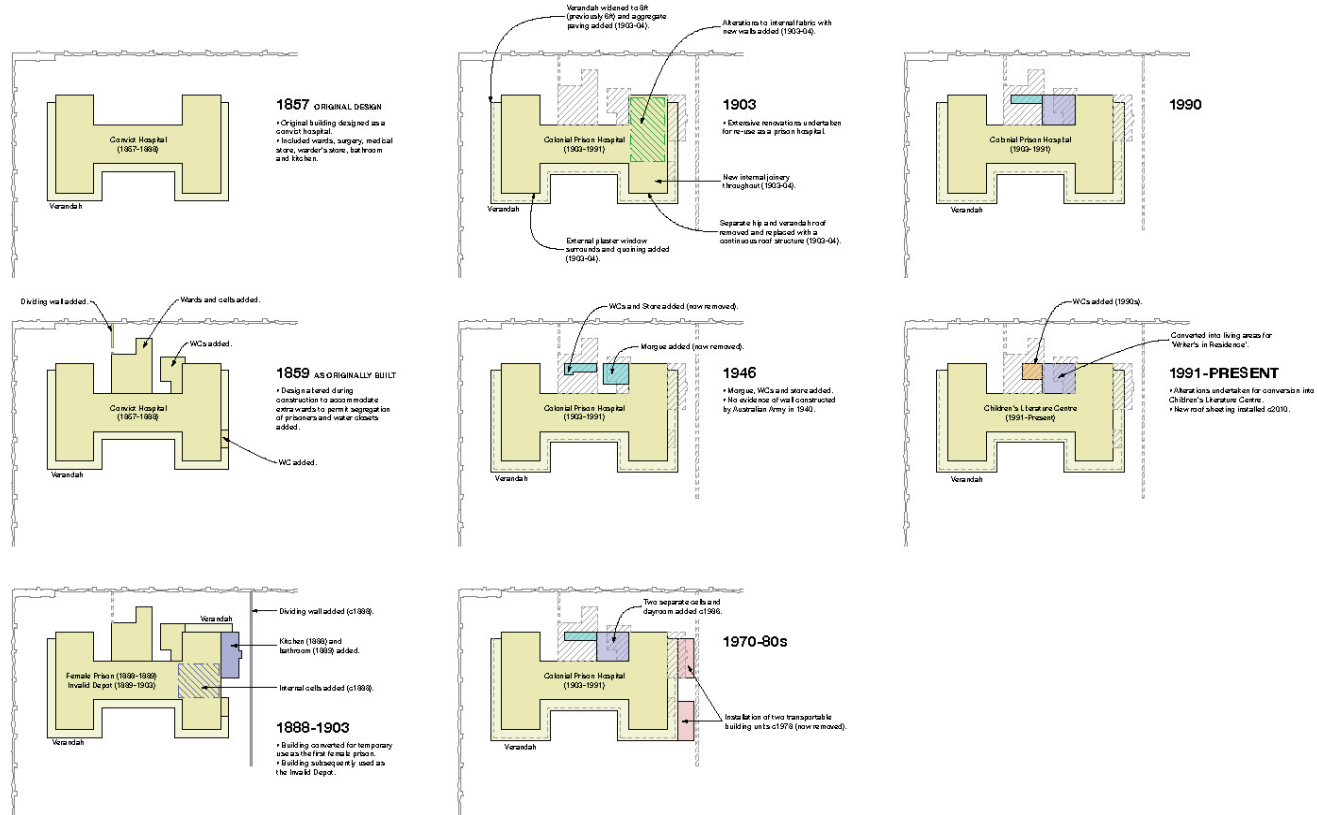
Following settlement of the Swan River Colony in 1829, the small settler population meant that there was a shortage of labour and convict labour was requested from the Colonial Office. By 1850 the first convicts arrived on the *Scindian* and a site for the convict establishment was selected. The prison was subsequently designed by Captain Henderson, comptroller of the Swan River Colony (Campbell 2011: 1.5).

Construction of the Fremantle Convict Establishment began in 1852 and the main building campaign included the entry, housing for guards and administrators, the Main Cell Block, and perimeter walls. Further buildings, including the Hospital, guard room, and carpenter shop were constructed from 1857 using convict labour (Campbell 2011: 7.6).

Prior to the construction of the Hospital building which is the subject of this AMS, a temporary structure had been built on the foreshore at Fremantle, however once construction of the Fremantle Prison began, a temporary hospital was relocated to the Wooden Division on the South Knoll (Garrick & Jeffrey 1987: 25), above the Parade Ground.

The site of the current Hospital is situated in the northeast corner of Fremantle Prison, isolated from the main buildings. The hospital was deliberately separated to not only ensure isolation from the Main Cell Block but also to take advantage of the highest point of the site and the perceived benefits of the sea air for health.

The use of the Hospital building can be separated into five phases of occupation which impacted both the physical fabric of the building and its significance. The full sequence of construction is provided in figure 2, below.



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PROJECT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY HOSPITAL AT FREMANTLE PRISON	DRAWING TITLE SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT	 SCALE N/A	LEGEND  Building Footprint of Convict Era  Demolished 1860s Convict Fabric	
CLIENT DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE	DRAWING NO. 107		DATE APRIL 2020	

Figure 2 – Sequence of Development, DAR Studio, 2020

PHASE ONE – CONSTRUCTION AND HOSPITAL

Constructed from 1857 to 1859, the Hospital was designed by the Royal Engineers, with the original design being amended to include additional wards and single patient rooms. The completed building consisted of a single storey limestone building with an H pattern layout, a verandah wrapping around the northern, southern, and western aspects, and separate hip and verandah roof lines (BMA 1990).

The single storey, domestic scale of the Hospital contrasted sharply with the dominating form of the main prison buildings. Opened in December 1859, the Hospital consisted of a general ward for 30 patients, separate fever and ophthalmic wards for 10 patients, four observation wards for single patients, two skin diseases wards - capable of holding three patients each, and facilities including a kitchen, bathroom, medical store, warder's store, surgery, and toilets (see Figure 3).

For the next 30 years the Hospital remained relatively unchanged and continued to treat convicts as well as the personnel associated with the Fremantle Prison including warders and administration staff.

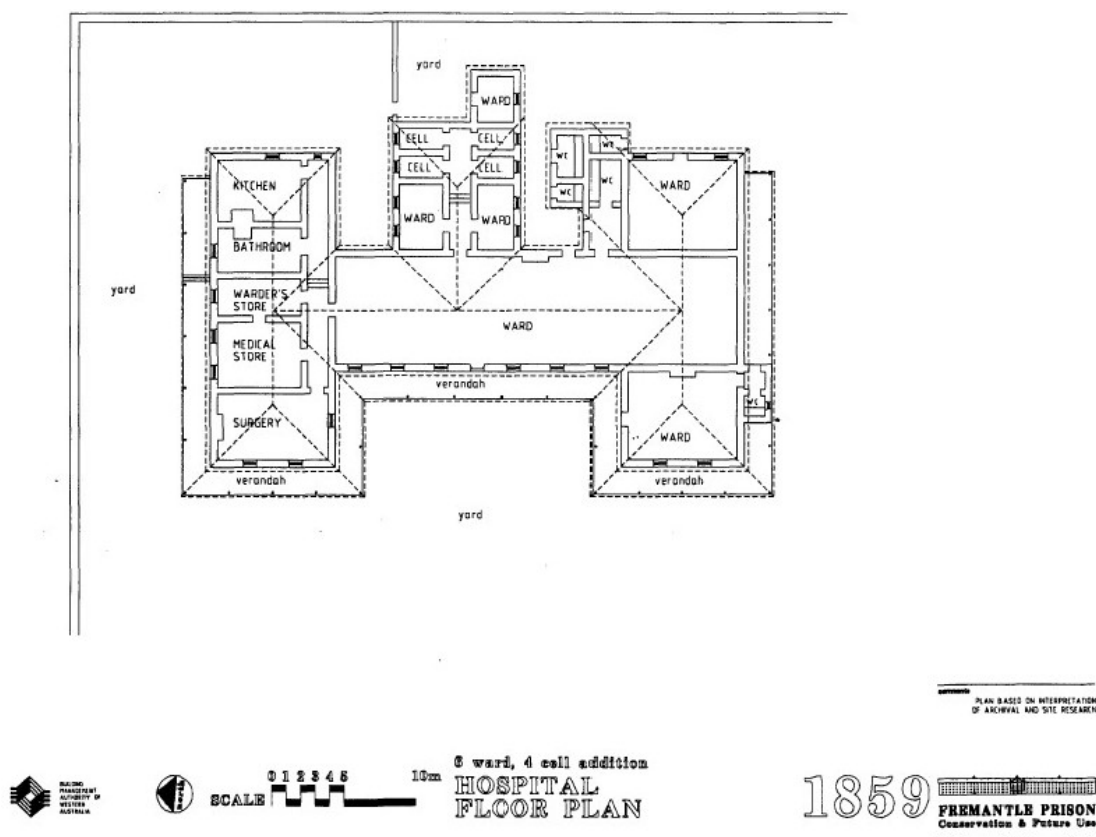


Figure 3 - 1859 Hospital Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990

PHASE TWO – WOMEN’S PRISON

In 1865, the British Government declared that convict transportation to Western Australia would cease in 1868 and as such the Fremantle Convict Establishment was renamed Fremantle Prison in 1867. By 1886, the management of the place was transferred to the Western Australian Colonial Administration (BMA 1990). At this time, the hospital facilities were relocated to the Main Cell Block and the Hospital building was repurposed for use as a Women’s Prison. It is not known whether the alterations undertaken in 1885 to create additional individual cells in the general ward of the Hospital building were commenced in preparation for the female inmates, or to facilitate segregation for the existing inmates.

The use of the Hospital building as a Women’s Prison was brief, with a new, purpose-built Women’s Division being assembled from existing buildings at the site in 1889. During the three years as the Women’s Prison, an additional bathroom was added to the southeast corner of the building, however the exact year is not known (see Figure 4).

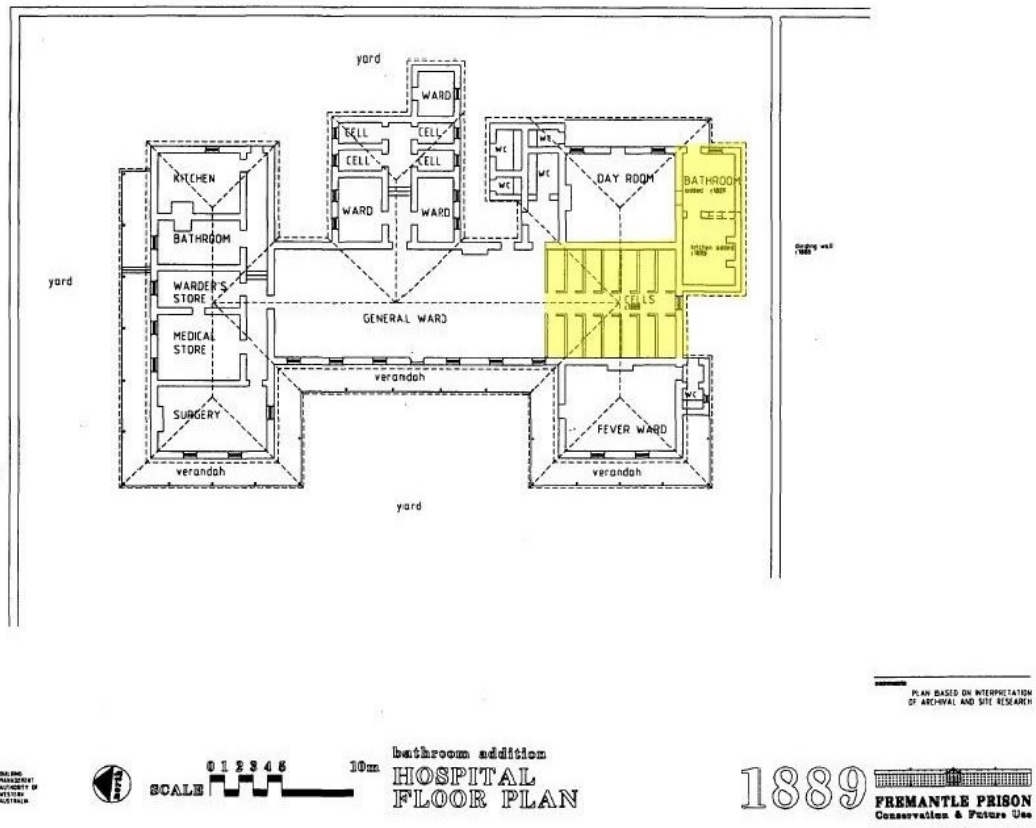


Figure 4 - 1889 Women’s Prison Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990

PHASE THREE – INVALID DEPOT

Following the short period of use as a Women’s Prison, the Hospital building was again repurposed as an Invalid Depot in 1889. Invalids consisted of released prisoners - both psychiatric patients, and any former inmates incapable of earning their own living after completing their sentence. To facilitate the accommodation of invalids who were free men and the separation of inmates from the invalid patients both internal and external alterations were required (Fremantle Prison 2009).

Alterations included a wall around the perimeter of the Hospital building, internal renovations including the removal of individual cells in the general ward constructed for the Women’s Prison and an opening created in the external wall of the prison so that access was separate from the main prison building.

While the use of the Hospital building as the Invalid Depot ceased in 1903, a number of internal alterations had been made that year including division of the general and isolation wards, an external door added to the southern side of the ward and front steps to the west.

In the final iteration of the Hospital, plans from 1990 show the 1940s additions on the eastern side of the building had been conjoined and the morgue divided into wards and activity space. In the general ward a toilet and store were added to the northern and southern corners (see Figure 5).

From 1903 onwards the Hospital continued to operate as the prison hospital until the prison’s closure in 1991; however, towards the end of this time, patients with serious illnesses were treated at the nearby Fremantle Hospital (BMA 1990).

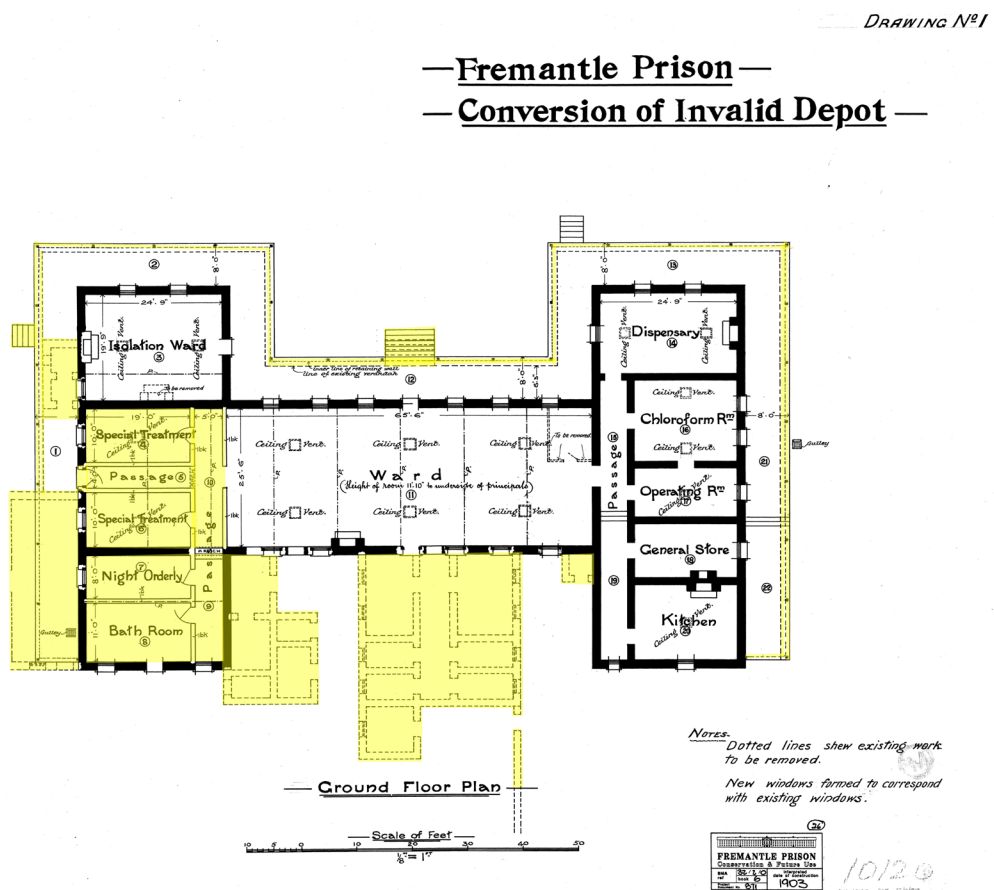


Figure 5 - 1903 Invalid Depot Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990

PHASE FOUR – HOSPITAL

Following the granting of Responsible Government and Federation in 1901 there was a Royal Commission into the penal system relating to the living conditions of the prisoners. As a result, issues were raised with keeping invalids who were free men within the bounds of the prison. As such, in 1903 the invalids were relocated to the Old Men’s Home in Fremantle, and the building was returned to its original use as the Prison Hospital (BMA 1990).

In 1903 the Hospital building was in poor physical condition and a number of works were undertaken to enable the building to once again be used as a Hospital. The works included the demolition of the original 1859 fabric on the eastern side of the building which consisted of the cells and toilets, and the demolition of the late 1880s-bathroom extension on the southeast side (see Figure 5). As well as the demolition, the separate hip and verandah roof lines were replaced with a continuous roof, the verandah was extended, and much of the building including plaster and window surrounds were renewed.

Also, at this time the New Division building and radial exercise yard were constructed to the west of the Hospital building, and while it did not directly impact the Hospital it affected the isolated nature of the place.

During the Second World War, Fremantle Prison was occupied by the Australian Army and utilised as an internment facility for Italian nationals and in 1946 there were further changes to the hospital building which included the installation of a water tank and construction of a store, toilets, and morgue on the eastern side of the building, as well as the removal of the steps on the western side (see Figure 6).

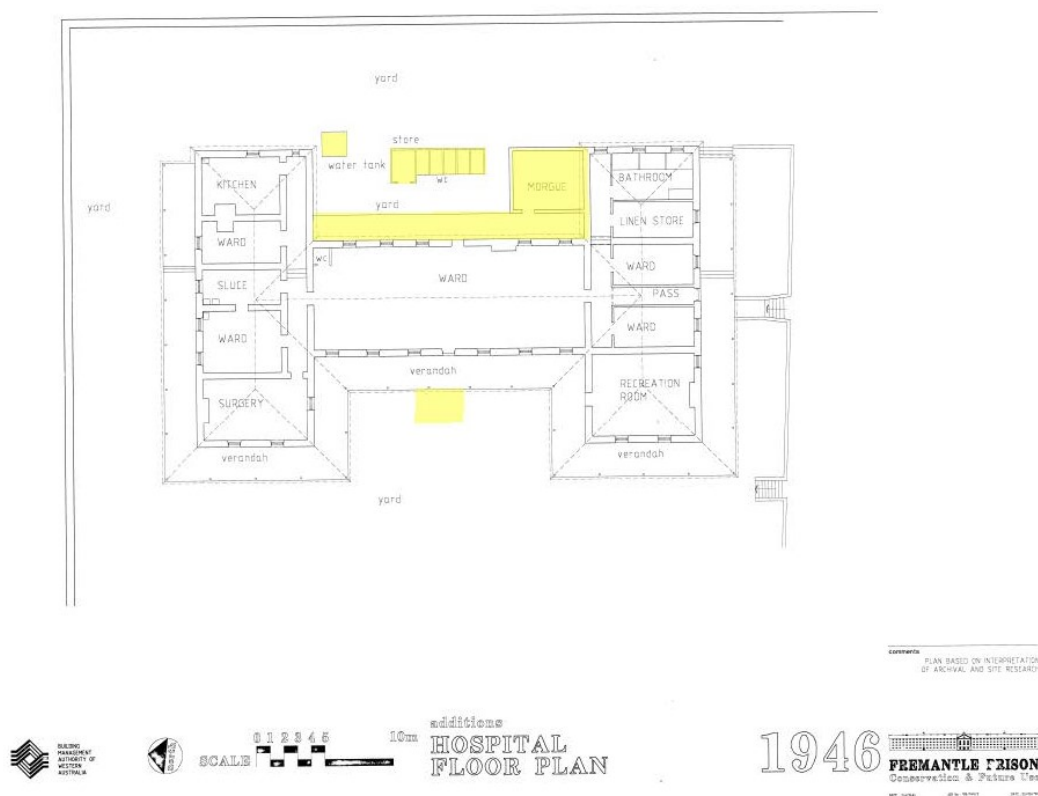


Figure 6 - 1946 Hospital Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990

PHASE FIVE – POST CLOSURE AND CHILDREN’S LITERATURE CENTRE

A combination of the increasing need for updated prison facilities, and the 1988 riot and fire, led to the closure of Fremantle Prison in 1991. As early as 1960 the National Trust of Western Australia had recognised the heritage significance of the place and this was further supported in 1978 when it was added to the Register of the National Estate (now closed). Such recognition had prompted the need to investigate and manage the conservation and potential future uses of the prison following its closure. In 1992 the place received statutory protection when it was added to the State Register of Heritage Places.

In 1992 Fremantle Prison also opened as a cultural heritage tourism site, while the former Hospital building was adaptively reused for educational purposes as Fremantle’s Children’s Literature Centre in 1993, a use which continues to this day. In order to repurpose the building for use as the Literature Centre minor repairs, repainting and removal of non-significant fabric was undertaken, however the layout and fabric of the building remains much the same as it was in 1990 prior to the closure of the prison (see Figure 7 and Figure 8).

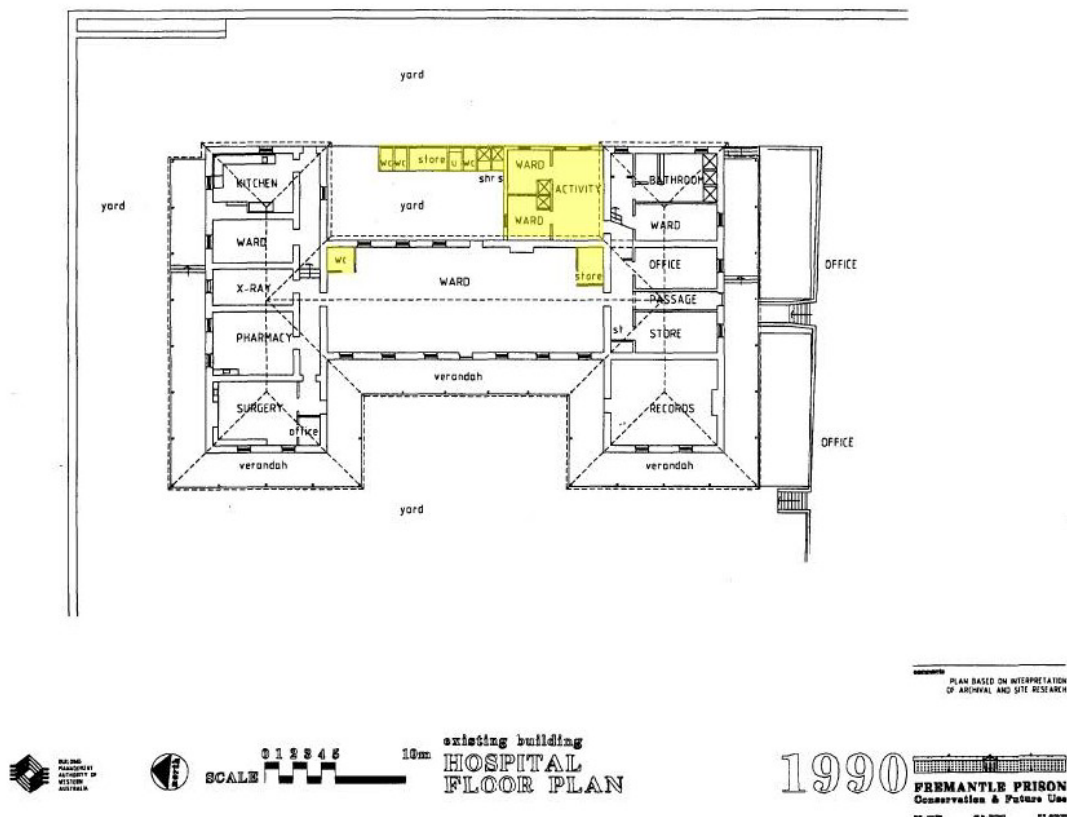


Figure 7 - 1990 Hospital Floor Plan, Building Management Authority, 1990

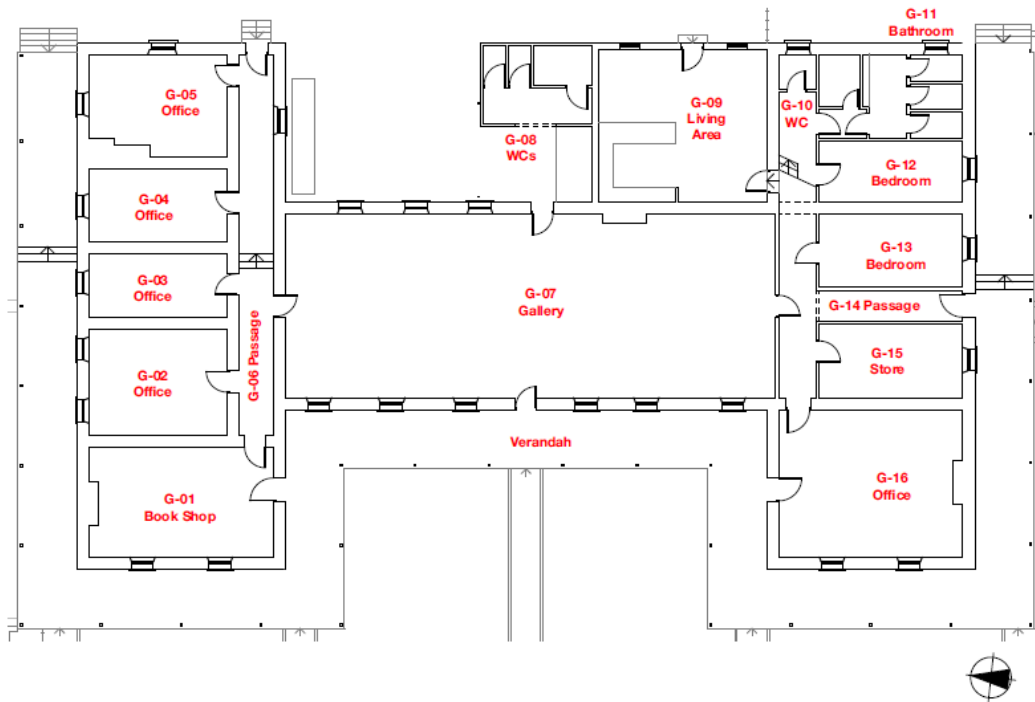


Figure 8 - 2020 Floor Plan, DAR Studio, 2020

The Fremantle Prison site gained further recognition of its heritage values when it was added to the National Heritage List in 2005 and world acclaim in 2010 as the only Western Australian cultural heritage site included the Australian Convict Sites serial listing on the World Heritage List.

Today, the Fremantle Prison continues to operate as a key tourism site, educating visitors and providing insight into the history and heritage of the place.

3 ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SITE

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

From 1990 there have been a number of archaeological excavations and studies undertaken at Fremantle Prison including Bavin (1990), Mclroy (1990), Western Australian Museum (1993), Nayton (1998), Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting UWA (2005), and Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting (2009). Except for Bavin (1990), who devised an archaeological zoning plan for the entire Fremantle Prison, none of the previous excavations were concerned with Hospital. The five-year 'Fremantle Prison Project' was also inaugurated in 2013 by UWA archaeological students and staff for archaeological investigation of the site (Winter & Whitely 2015). While Bavin categorised the building as Zone C, having little to no areas of archaeological sensitivity, there was no consideration made to underfloor deposits and the potential to recover cultural material from there (Bavin 1990).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the Hospital is determined by a variety of factors including site formation processes and the type of archaeology present.

SITE FORMATION PROCESSES

There are three processes that should be considered in determining the archaeological potential of the Hospital: sub-surface deposit accumulation, deliberate caching of objects, and the cumulative impacts of progressive works at the site.

Firstly, it is important to consider the accumulation of sub-floor deposits over time. The Hospital building is likely to retain its original floors, though whether they are butt-joined or tongue-and-groove floorboards was not able to be discerned during the site inspection. However, it is likely that the original 1857 building floors were butt-joined as tongue-and-groove flooring was not invented until c. 1880s (Casey 2004: 34). Because butt-joined floorboards are not interlocked, but are instead fitted closely side-by-side, under-floor deposits are able to form across the entire sub-floor space where there are gaps in the floorboards – particularly where gaps form when the boards warp and contract following wear, and where knots in the wood shrink and fall out. One high-profile excavation highlighting this was the CSR Pyrmont site in New South Wales (Casey 2004). Here, the excavated sub-floor deposits seven domestic buildings were analysed, and it was suggested that the likely presence of floor coverings such as carpets (and later linoleum), as well as the introduction of tongue-and-groove floorboards post-1880s would limit deposition (ibid.:34). However, recent research by Winter et al (2020) on twelve historic Western Australian sites (including the Fremantle Prison (1855), Fremantle Lunatic Asylum (1862), and Fremantle Artillery Drill Hall (1895), indicates that deposition through tongue-and-groove floorboards is still possible as the floorboards are damaged over time (see also Winter and Romano 2019: 334). Mein's 2012 honours research at the Fremantle Prison is also of note, indicating that there was a significant invertebrate ecology that existed in the sub-floor spaces both on the ground and between floors contributing to the accumulated deposits (p. 73-74).

In the case of the prison it is likely that materials have been deliberately concealed both under the floor and within the walls. Studies of underfloor deposits from prisons and institutions such as asylums show that caching behaviour is common, and inmates and patients would sometimes go to great lengths to hide objects which were of importance to them (Winter et al, 2020). During the period in which the Hospital was built, the deliberate, ritual concealment of objects in building structures by site construction workers was also practiced across Australia, including in Western Australia (Evans 2010; Burke et al. 2016)). These rituals are believed to have their origins in 13th Century Britain to which items such as shoes, garments, dead cats, and children's toys are concealed mostly within the subfloor, but also in voids near doorways, windows, and chimneys (Evans 2010: 132- 138). Evans posits that the location of such concealments may be due to a fear of spiritual danger posed by these spaces, as ones in which evil spirits could occupy. Evidence for these practices in Australia appear to have occurred from European settlement in 1788 and continued until the 1930s

(ibid.: 177), and Evans identified 18 sites within Western Australia that contained ritually concealed objects in their subfloor spaces, including two in Fremantle and one in nearby Beaconsfield (ibid.: 138; 376-399). As such, it may be possible that the Hospital building contains objects that have been similarly concealed beneath its floors, either by inmates and invalids, or by the convict labourers who built the structure from 1957.

Finally, the alterations to the building need to be considered. As stated in the Fremantle Prison Collection Significance Assessment, there has been limited cultural material recovered that dates to the late 1800s to early 1900s. Given that the Hospital was occupied during this period and major alterations were undertaken during this time there is potential to recover material which can contribute to the understanding of this period (Heritage TODAY 2017: 65). However, it must be noted that it is extremely likely that the cumulative works on the building will have also disturbed or destroyed some archaeological material.

There are areas of interest associated with the different phases of occupation and have the potential to reveal archaeological deposits which can yield information about the place.

Exterior

Southeast section of the building:

- Removal of the verandah and the addition of a bathroom in 1889 when the building was utilised as the Women's Prison.
- Removal of the 1889 bathroom addition and reinstallation of the verandah in 1903 when the building was utilised as the Invalid Depot.

All sections

- Widening of the verandah in 1903 when the building was utilised as the Invalid Depot.

Interior

All rooms

- During each phase of occupation, the interior of the building underwent minor alterations and change of use.
- Original 1857 floorboards are likely to have resulted in the deposition of materials (see above).

Although there have been many alterations to the building, the Hospital has the following archaeological potential as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 1: Archaeological potential of the Hospital

Location	Possible archaeological evidence	Integrity of remains	Archaeological potential
Whole building	<p>Small sized artefacts (such as buttons, pins, coins) located under the floors which have slipped between floorboards.</p> <p>Deliberately cached larger objects within the sub-floor and other building voids.</p> <p>Artefacts associated with all phases of occupation.</p>	Localised disturbance associated with replacement of flooring, services, and vermin activity.	Moderate - High
1889 Bathroom addition	<p>Remains of the addition on the southern side of the building.</p> <p>Small artefacts associated with Women's Prison and Invalid Depot.</p>	Disturbance associated with the reinstatement and extension of the verandah in 1903.	Moderate
Central ward	<p>Artefacts located under the floors.</p> <p>Artefacts deliberately concealed in wall voids and in the sub-floor space.</p>	Localised disturbance associated with replacement of flooring, services, and vermin activity.	High
Room G7 (see figure 9).	<p>Artefacts located under the floors.</p> <p>Artefacts deliberately concealed in wall voids and in the sub-floor space.</p>	Localised disturbance associated with replacement of flooring, services, and vermin activity.	High

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Fremantle Prison including the Hospital has been thoroughly established through multi-level heritage listings. The significance of the Hospital as an individual building was articulated in the 2020 Conservation Management Strategy as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 2: Statement of Significance

- The Hospital clearly demonstrates in its fabric the system and conditions in which the convicts lived and received medical treatment, and the perceived need to separate and segregate sick prisoners. It demonstrates the primary importance of having onsite medical care for convicts, which was essential to maintaining a healthy and strong workforce for the construction of public works projects;
- The Hospital is an important element of the surviving physical evidence of the imperial convict public works establishment and provides evidence of its subsequent adaptation for colonial and state use, and later as a cultural heritage site. It contributes to the exceptionally intact architectural ensemble of Fremantle Prison;
- The Hospital is one of the oldest purpose-built hospitals in Western Australia;
- The Hospital is significant for its use as Fremantle Prison's first women's prison from 1886 to 1889, and its use as an Invalid Depot for a period from 1889 to 1903;
- The Hospital has extensive research potential because of its high degree of integrity and authenticity, which in combination with documentary evidence, collections, oral traditions, and archaeological features, has the ability to provide unique insights into the health and medical care of convict and subsequent prisoners through colonial and state prison administration;
- As a cultural heritage site open to the public, the Hospital has the potential to educate and communicate information about convict history and the provision of healthcare; and
- The Hospital is the only domestic type of building in the prison compound and is distinguished by its elevated position and relatively simple yet functional planning including its wide verandahs (no other of the 1850s Prison buildings originally had verandahs). The open garden on the west side and the stone concrete steps on the south west are also distinguishing features;

Generally, the entire Hospital holds considerable archaeological significance, though there are three areas that could be considered to hold exceptional significance as they have the most potential to inform and add to the understanding of place.

Archaeological investigation of these features has potential to uncover evidence that will further current understandings of the Hospital site's history and use.

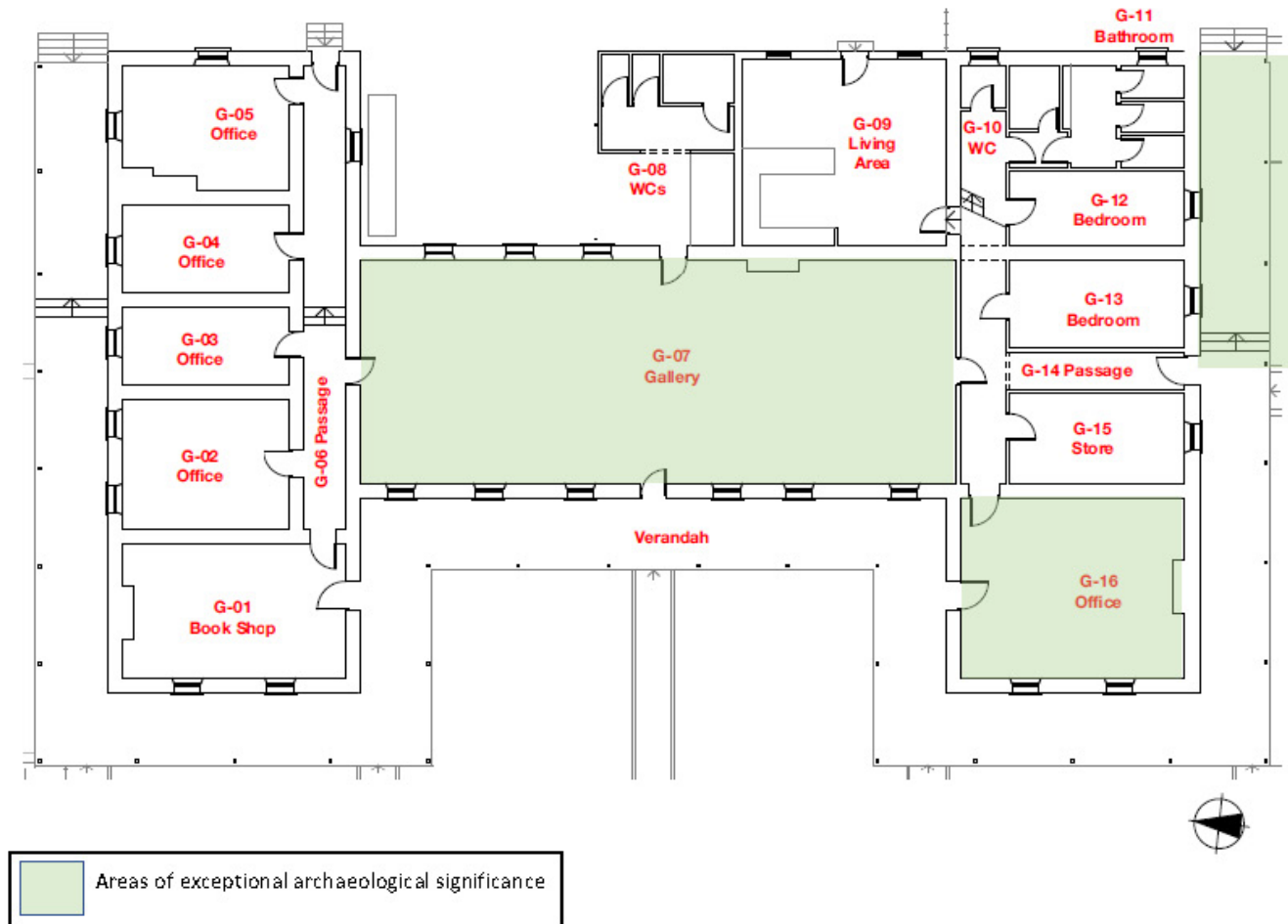


Figure 9: Areas of exceptional archaeological significance, DAR Studio, 2020



Plate 1: - Southeast section of verandah, F. Jose, 2020

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the archaeological significance and potential for archaeological deposits, the Hospital has the potential to reveal information about several historic themes including:

- Living conditions of convicts at the Hospital during the 1800s
- Gender relations and activities in the Women's Prison
- Living conditions of Invalid patients during the early 1900s
- Domestic scale construction techniques from the 1850s
- Evolution of health care from the 1850s to 1990s

Within the framework of those themes, archaeological research questions could include:

- What can the archaeological evidence tell us about the Hospital's inhabitants (in terms of socio-economic groups, race, religion and nationalities);
- What can the archaeological evidence tell us about the living conditions within the Hospital (diet, medicines, personal effects);
- Is there archaeological evidence of the former bathroom extension on the south of the building;
- What does the archaeological record tell us about the phases and alterations made to the Hospital building;
- What can the archaeological evidence tell us about the use of verandahs (in terms of activities, uses by patients and staff), considering that no other 1850s prison buildings included verandahs.
- Can the archaeological evidence identify evidence of internship during World War II?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The following strategies form the basis of general archaeological management at the site.

1. Awareness of archaeological potential

During conservation works all contractors working on the site should be made aware of the high potential for archaeological materials to exist both under the floor and within the walls – particularly around exterior openings such as doorways, windows, and chimneys.

2. Archaeological investigation

Where works are likely to impact areas of archaeological potential, this disturbance should be undertaken in conjunction with archaeological investigation and recording. This would include a visual inspection, photographs, and a written record.

Based on the results and impacts of the work the below strategies may be employed.

3. Archaeological investigation of the walls

Where disturbance of areas of archaeological potential is proposed, this disturbance should be undertaken in conjunction with archaeological investigation and recording. This would include a visual inspection of the walls, photographs taken and the removal of any objects from the walls. The removal process would include a record of the location the objects, a description of the object and its location. This would include in situ photographs of the objects and further photographs of the object once it has been removed.

4. Archaeological excavation

Archaeologists should excavate sub-floor deposits following Casey's (2004) gridded methodology (p.29-30) where possible. As it is unlikely for these areas to have clear stratigraphy due to the accumulation of dust and the potential effects of insect activity, the project areas should be excavated as a grid, with each grid point removed by shovel and bagged. The bagged excavated deposits should be finely sieved, and all recovered artefacts should be cleaned, labelled, and stored in a manner appropriate for their particular requirements (e.g. metal, organics, fabric, etc.).

5. Post-Excavation Management

Upon completion of an archaeological excavation the following should be undertaken:

- **Post excavation analysis of artefacts** – Any artefacts recovered should be analysed and researched to determine whether they can contribute to the understanding of the Hospital and address the proposed research questions. Prior to commencing this work, it should be decided whether the artefacts may be moved offsite, or if a location at the prison can be made available for this analysis.
- **Prioritise management of archaeological material** – Appropriate management of archaeological material should be given high priority in the management of the Hospital's heritage values.
- **Conservation and storage of artefacts** – Fremantle Prison is responsible for the conservation and storage of artefacts recovered from the site unless alternative arrangements are made prior to the commencement of works.
- **Interpretation** – An interpretation strategy should be developed for any artefacts recovered from the site, including whether they are displayed on site, or within the Fremantle Prison to aid in public engagement and education.



Plate 2: Location of bathrooms in 1889 Women’s Prison, F. Jose, 2020

For the conservation works specific to the brief, table 4 outlines the proposed archaeological works.

Table 3: Management strategies relating to conservation works		
Scope of Work	Archaeological Potential	Proposed Archaeological Works
Strip out – fixtures and finishes	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Walls – structural repairs	Moderate	Archaeological investigations of any potential caches.
Walls - external render repairs	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Paint removal	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Walls, quoining and surrounds - render finish	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Timber floor repairs	High	Test pitting to confirm likelihood of underfloor archaeological deposits. Archaeological excavation of underfloor where debris is being removed.

Scope of Work	Archaeological Potential	Proposed Archaeological Works
Removal of concrete floors	High	Test pitting to confirm likelihood of underfloor archaeological deposits. Archaeological excavation of underfloor if removal is required, otherwise leave in situ.
Joinery Repairs	None	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Rainwater Goods – general works	None	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Rainwater Goods – installation of soakaway	Low to Moderate	Archaeological investigation if materials identified.
Timber window and doors	Low to moderate	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
New air drain	Low to moderate	Except for the area of exceptional archaeological significance: None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified. Over the area of exceptional archaeological significance: archaeological investigation after the removal of concrete.
Paint scrapes	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Painting	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Verandah Pavers	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.
Wall Vents	Low	None – contractors to contact archaeologists if archaeological materials identified.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information presented in the Archaeological Management Strategy, Terra Rosa have developed the following recommendations to assist Fremantle Prison with the management of the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the Hospital.

Recommendations

Fremantle Prison is advised that care should be taken during the removal of the floors.

As the timber floor structure and verandah slab are considered to be of exceptional and considerable significance, all effort should be made to limit the destruction of this original fabric during the proposed works.

Further, there is likely to be archaeological material in the underfloor deposit and limiting the impact to this sub-floor increases the likelihood of an intact deposition.

Underfloor areas should be investigated by an archaeological team.

Following the removal of the concrete slabs or any wooden floorboards, it is recommended that an archaeologist investigates the underfloor areas. If any archaeological materials are present, the area should be excavated and recorded, and any artefacts salvaged.

Any areas where archaeological materials are identified during works should be investigated by an archaeologist.

During the course of the conservation works, should any archaeological material be identified, the works should stop and allow an archaeological investigation to take place. Upon completion of the investigation, any further works should be discussed.

Any artefacts found should be archaeologically salvaged.

Due to the potential for artefacts to inform the understanding of the Hospital and contribute to the proposed research questions, any artefacts found should be recorded and salvaged for post excavation analysis.

These will be analysed onsite unless other arrangements are made.

Fremantle Prison is advised that they are responsible for any artefacts found during the proposed conservation works.

Fremantle Prison are responsible for the conservation and storage of artefacts recovered from the site unless alternative arrangements are made prior to the commencement of works.

Following the proposed conservation works, an interpretation strategy should be developed for any artefacts found.

An interpretation strategy should be developed for any artefacts found during the proposed conservation works. This strategy should consider the public engagement and educational opportunities of displaying the artefacts on site or within Fremantle Prison.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – Project contacts

Appendix B – Acronyms and terminology

Appendix C – Pricing schedule

APPENDIX A – PROJECT CONTACTS

The contact details of the heritage project stakeholders are provided below. Terra Rosa thanks everyone involved with the project and its organisation.

Terra Rosa Consulting

Address	96 Marine Terrace, Fremantle, WA 6160
Email	info@trco.com.au
Report author	Fabienne Jose
Editors	Jade O'Brien and Megan Tehnas
Executive sign-off	Scott Chisholm

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

Contact	Dan Holland
Address	140 William Street, Perth Western Australia 6000

Fremantle Prison

Contact	Courtenay Heldt
Address	1 The Terrace, Fremantle WA 6160

APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS AND TERMINOLOGY

The following terms and acronyms are used in this report. Definitions are provided below for reference and follow the *Burra Charter*.

Term / abbreviation	Definition
Adaption	Hanging a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use
BMA	Building Management Authority
Compatible use	A use that respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
Conservation	All the processes of looking after a place so to retain its cultural significance.
Cultural significance	Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places, and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Fabric	All the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents, and objects.
Maintenance	The continuous protective care of a place, and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves restoration or reconstruction.
Place	A geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces, and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
Preservation	Maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
Reconstruction	Any place which may meet the criteria of an Aboriginal site under s5 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i> .
Related place	A place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.
Restoration	Returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
Setting	The immediate and extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance and distinctive character.
Use	The functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.
Terra Rosa	Terra Rosa Consulting
The Act	<i>Heritage Act 2018 (WA)</i>

APPENDIX C – PRICING SCHEDULE

It is proposed that an archaeological test-pitting program could be conducted where the floors are being removed. For the test-pitting program it suggested that the room is gridded and test pit locations are chosen from the grid in areas where it is more likely that artefact would be identified based on the work of Winter et al (2020).

This estimate is based on 2 heritage consultants undertaking the test pitting program in the following locations (see figure 9 for locations):

- Two test pits each in G-03, G-04 and G-15;
- 10 test pits in G-07; and
- Four test pits in G-16.

It is estimated that the 20 test pits could be removed by shovels and sieved. The test pit locations would either be in “sweep zones” or locations where large gaps are identified in the floorboards. It would be also requested that one day of archaeological recording take place prior to the removal of the floorboards.

Upon completion of this work, a preliminary advice would be provided including a second budget estimate would be provided with the estimated time for post-excavation works including a report.

Any further works beyond this or any archaeological investigations would be agreed with Fremantle prison prior to commencing. In the case of archaeological investigation, a senior archaeologist would be made available to attend the Hospital. The hourly rates for this are provided below.

Hourly Rates

Position	Rate per hour (ex. GST)
Project Manager	\$160.00
Senior Archaeologist	\$140.00
Archaeologist	\$110.00

CONSULTANCY FEES AND EXPENSES						
Pre-excavation investigation of floorboards	CONSULTANT TYPE	PAX	RATE PP	DURATION	UNIT	AMT EXCL. GST
Excavation Program	Senior Heritage Consultant	1	\$1,120.00	1.00	days	\$1,120.00
Excavation Program	Heritage Consultant	1	\$880.00	1.00	days	\$880.00
						\$2,000.00
Project Delivery	CONSULTANT TYPE	PAX	RATE PP	DURATION	UNIT	AMT EXCL. GST
Fieldtrip Preparation	Heritage Consultant	1	\$110.00	5.00	hours	\$550.00
Fieldtrip Preparation	Senior Heritage Consultant	1	\$140.00	5.00	hours	\$700.00
Excavation Program	Senior Heritage Consultant	1	\$1,120.00	3.00	days	\$3,360.00
Excavation Program	Heritage Consultant	1	\$880.00	3.00	days	\$2,640.00
						\$7,250.00
Reporting and Deliverables	CONSULTANT TYPE	PAX	RATE PP	DURATION	UNIT	AMT EXCL. GST
Preliminary Advice Report	Senior Heritage Consultant	1	\$1,400.00	1.00	days	\$1,400.00
						\$1,400.00
Project Expenses	DESCRIPTION	PAX	RATE PP	DURATION	UNIT	AMT EXCL. GST
Miscellaneous	Excavation materials	1	\$750.00	1.00	lump sum	\$750.00
						\$750.00
PROJECT FEES AND EXPENSES TOTAL						\$11,400.00
GST						\$1,140.00
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE						\$12,540.00

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VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Change Log	Author(s)
0.1	10/09/2020	Draft document created	F. Jose
0.2	1/10/2020	Document edited	J. O'Brien
0.2	2/10/2020	Document issued	J. O'Brien
0.3	05/11/2020	Document edited	M. Tehnas
1.1	05/11/2020	Document sent for review	A. Golden
1.2	11/11/2020	Document edited	J. Harris and J.O'Brien
1.3	12/11/2020	Document issued	J.O'Brien