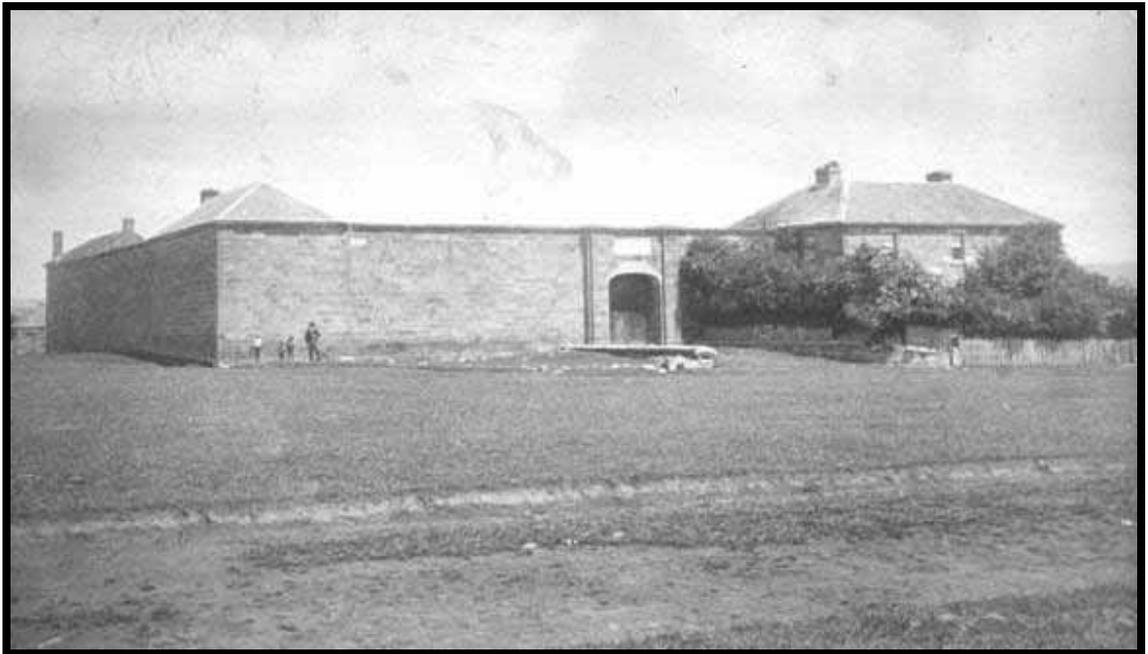


# Oatlands Gaol

Conservation Management Plan 2006



SOUTHERN  
MIDLANDS  
COUNCIL



Brad Williams  
Heritage Project Officer  
Southern Midlands Council

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## **APPENDIX A – OATLANDS GAOL HISTORICAL REPORT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

BRAD WILLIAMS 2004

## **APPENDIX B – OATLANDS GAOL REMEDIAL WORKS REPORT 2004**

BARRY AND ELEANOR BJORKSTEN 2004

## **APPENDIX C – OATLANDS GAOL STRUCTURAL REPORT**

PETER SPRATT 2005

## **APPENDIX D – GAOLER’S RESIDENCE, OATLANDS: A CONSERVATION STUDY**

CRAWFORD CRIPPS & WEGMAN ARCHITECTS, HOBART.

**APPENDIX E – OATLANDS GAOL WALLPAPER ANALYSIS**

ALAN TOWNSEND 2006.

**APPENDIX F – STAGE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS,  
OATLANDS GAOL**

Brad Williams 2005.

# 1. Executive Summary

Designed by Colonial Engineer John Lee-Archer, the Oatlands Gaol was built by convict labour under Governor Arthur's administration between 1834-6. It was the largest regional gaol in Van Diemens Land as was capable of holding up to 300 prisoners. After a troubled, forty-year life as a Colonial gaol, it was downgraded to a municipal gaol in 1863 and was closed in 1937. Most of the buildings were demolished and in 1954 the municipal in-ground swimming pool was built on the site.

The site is in critical need of maintenance to halt its rapid deterioration and all physical works must comply with the relevant statutory bodies and standard conservation practice. Despite having fallen to neglect over the last half a century, the site remains a significantly rich archaeological site. The Gaoler's Residence, a large Georgian sandstone building, remains almost wholly intact, as does the lower portion of the perimeter wall – which encloses the half-acre gaol site, now buried by up to a metre of modern fill. Historical and comparative analysis of the site reveals that it is of very high historic cultural heritage significance.

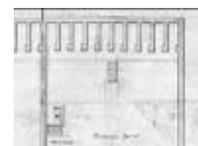
There is a significant amount of fabric remaining, both in the extant building, and in the archaeological resource, which has the potential for interpretation of the heritage value of the place. Of primary significance is the fabric relating to the colonial and municipal gaol periods. The site offers the potential to become one of the premier heritage icons of the district, and potential stands for thematic and regional linkages to promote the site.

There is a suite of urgent works which must be undertaken in order to ensure the mere survival of the site and to halt further degradation. Failure of the roof structure of the Gaoler's Residence, causing undue stress on the stonework, is a major factor contributing to the rapid decay of the building. In addition, there is a significant amount of other remedial works to be undertaken, in order to prepare the site for an adaptive reuse, which complements its heritage value. The removal of the 1954 Municipal Swimming Pool, which is embedded into the former gaol yard, is a major impediment to maintaining and promoting the heritage value of the site, and must be overcome in long-term management strategies.

This document aims to set the basis for conservation planning for the physical works program at the Oatlands Gaol site, to ensure an appropriate approach to the retention, reinforcement and revelation of significant fabric, form, spaces and cultural meaning. The implementation strategy (Section 9) of this CMP will give specific guidance to the restoration and promotion of the site, detailing physical works and further investigations required to achieve the objectives of the site owner. In addition, this plan aims to guide the appropriate compatible and adaptive use of the site and to provide an updated statement of cultural significance in order to better understand why this building is so important. This plan will culminate with the suggestion of a framework for a master planning process, to integrate best-practice conservation planning, with interpretation and business planning practice to ensure survival of the place in a sustainable manner.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Town Hall &c. &c. &c.*



Enquiries regarding the Oatlands Gaol restoration project should be directed to:

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Ph – 03 62545000

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Rationale, brief and plan structure

As owners of the Oatlands Gaol, Southern Midlands Council (SMC) recognise their responsibility to direct works on that site which are required for the conservation of its historic cultural heritage value. SMC also recognise the significant potential that the site has for the interpretation and promotion of the rich and diverse historic cultural heritage of the district.

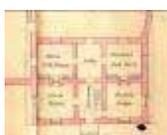
In March 2005, Southern Midlands Council released the document *Oatlands Gaol Interim Conservation Plan*, (Williams 2005). The document, whilst not a comprehensive conservation (or conservation management) plan, was used as a tool for scoping the works required for essential maintenance of the Gaoler's Residence. It recognised the need for a more comprehensive plan, however under the stated constraints attempted to provide a base document to guide the planning of immediate stabilisation works. It also detailed the overall conservation policy for the site. Part II of the interim conservation plan used the conservation policies developed to formulate an implementation strategy for the essential stabilisation works as identified in the Architect's and Engineer's reports (Bjorksten 2004 & Spratt 2005 respectively). The document was endorsed by Heritage Tasmania as an appropriate interim measure in the absence of a more comprehensive plan.

The recommendations of the interim conservation have not, to this date, been implemented due to a lack of resources. Council recognise the need to attract external funding to assist in the conservation of the place and therefore the need to provide a much more comprehensive plan for such. Nonetheless, Council have a budget provisions for urgent works during the 2005/6 and 2007/8 financial years, which will see the commencement of remedial works.

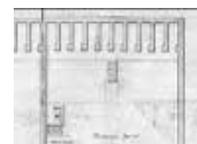
The current *Oatlands Gaol Conservation Management Plan*, is based largely on the *Interim Conservation Plan* – adopting the policies developed therein. This document, however, extends the interim plan to develop specific implementation strategies for the site overall (i.e. beyond essential maintenance work) and gives a more detailed analysis of the physical fabric of the place. This will allow future works programs to extend beyond essential maintenance and to move forward to the long-term conservation and reuse of the place.

Broadly, this document will cover:

- The current composition and tenure of the site
- The history of the place, from which an overview of developmental sequence will be formulated



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would ensure punishment by solitary confinement; the first, what is... 90... 90...*



- The physical components of the place
- An analysis of the physical components alongside the developmental sequence
- An analysis of the wider context of the place (proximal and thematic)
- A further refined *statement of significance* for the place and how the physical components demonstrate this significance.
- The *constraints, opportunities* and *requirements* acting to influence the future management of the place
- Further refined and more specific conservation policies
- An *implementation strategy*, for application to the physical components according to their ability to demonstrate the significance of the place, assessed alongside the constraints, opportunities and requirements.
- Recommendations for works/studies, which are outside the scope of this Conservation Management Plan but are of relevance to the overall restoration and/or management of the place.

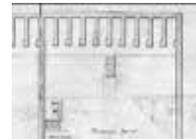
## 2.2. Terminology

The following specific terminology will be used throughout this document:

- **AOT** – Archives Office of Tasmania, Murray Street, Hobart.
- **CMP** – The current document, *Oatlands Gaol Conservation Management Plan 2006*.
- **Council** or **SMC** – The Southern Midlands Council, or former Oatlands Council.
- **Court House** – The closely associated Oatlands Supreme Court House, Campbell Street, Oatlands.
- **DELM** – Department of Environment and Land Management, Macquarie Street, Hobart.
- **HT** – Heritage Tasmania, part of the Department of Tourism, Arts and Environment.
- **Interim Conservation Plan** – The *Oatlands Gaol Interim Conservation Plan*, Brad Williams, May 2005.
- **Site** or **Place** – The Oatlands Gaol and Gaoler’s Residence, as defined in Section 2.3
- **THC** – The Tasmanian Heritage Council.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the first what ... ..*



### 2.3. The site – definition of area

The original Oatlands Gaol reserve is bounded by Barrack, Mason, Albert and Campbell Streets, Oatlands, Tasmania. This area is now comprised of four separate titles as demonstrated by Figure 1 (below);

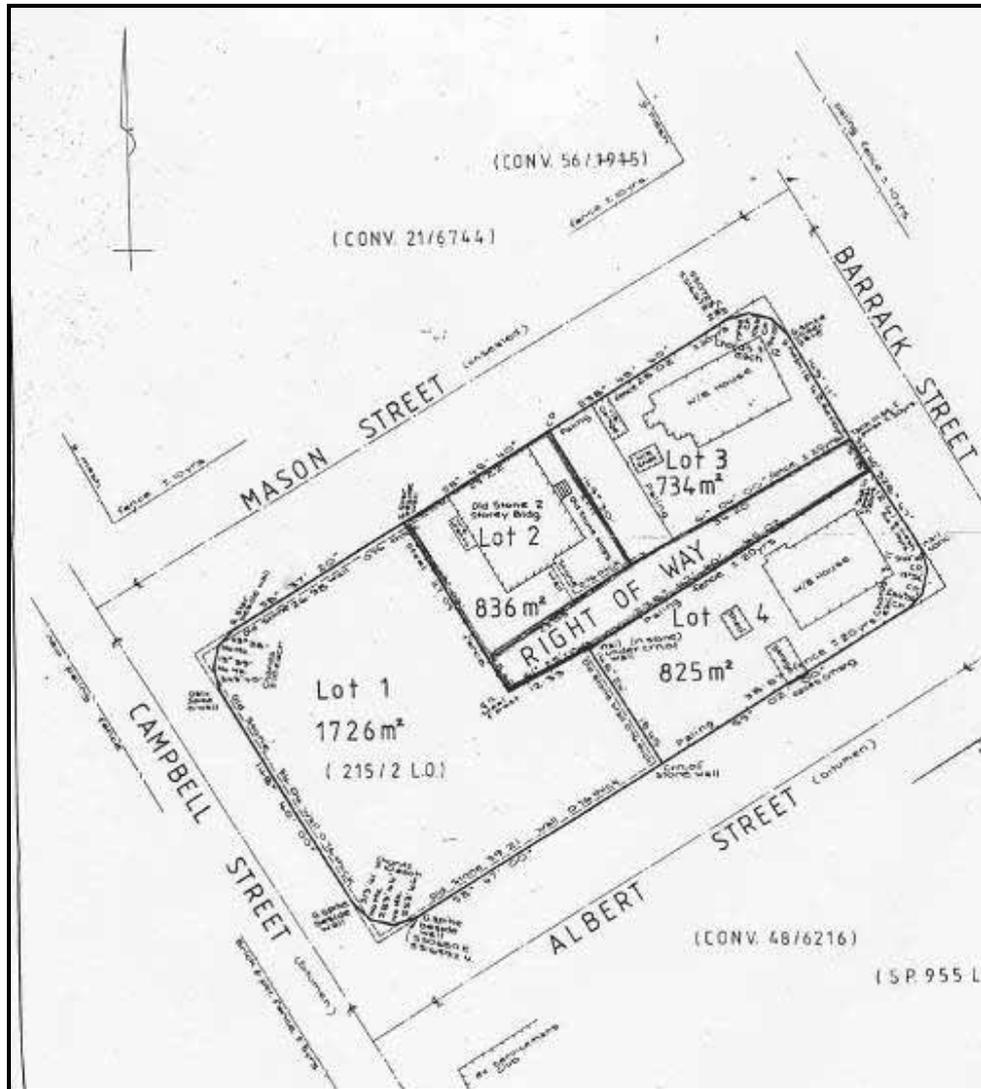
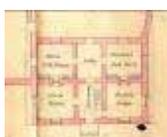


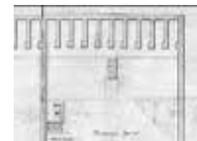
Figure 1 – Allotment plan of the Oatlands Gaol site.

The owner of the gaol and Gaoler's Residence is SMC. Note that the two police houses in front of the gaol (lots 3 and 4) are now on separate titles to the gaol, but once formed part of that site, formerly being known as the 'Police Reserve'. These are not under the administration of SMC.

Specifically, the current tenure status of each portion of that land is:



*substantial Gestral but at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



**LOT 1 Gaol yard** (i.e. excludes residence) (pool yard). Prop ID 5841650.  
Owned by Southern Midlands Council (transferred from the Crown 2007).

**LOT 2 Gaoler's Residence** and laneway. Prop ID 5843613.  
Owned by Southern Midlands Council (transferred from the Crown 2007).

**LOT 3 Western Police House.** Prop ID 5841554.  
Owned by Dept. of Police & Emergency Services (Tas). Currently tenanted.

**LOT 4 Eastern Police House.** Prop ID 5841546.  
Private holding

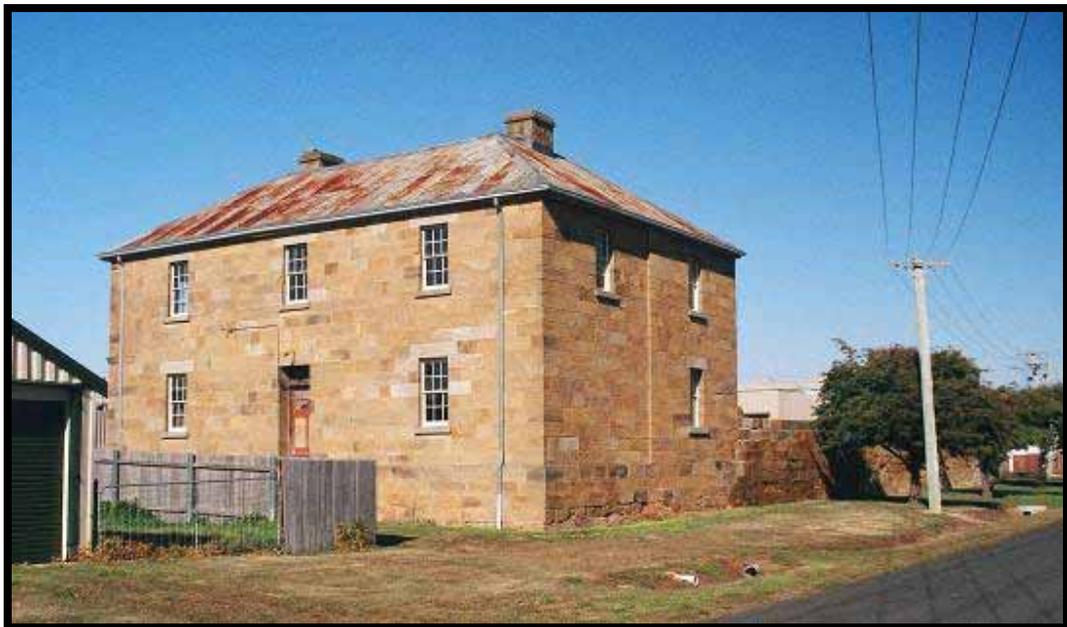


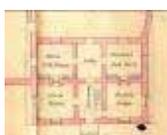
Figure 2 – The Gaoler's Residence (foreground) and walls of the Oatlands Gaol.

Secondary to the actual gaol site, this conservation management plan will also consider the surrounding area as this may have relevance to the curtilage and future development of the place.

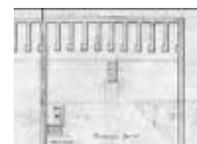
## 2.4. Plan development methodology

This CMP has been developed as the culmination of over two years of research and compilation of relevant data, advice and reports. Broadly, the following milestones were reached as the precursor to this document:

- **May 1985** - *The Gaoler's Residence Oatlands A Conservation Study*, was undertaken by Architects Crawford, Cripps and Wegman. This gave a very brief overview of the history, significance and fabric of the place, made very brief recommendations for remedial works, and broadly discussed possibilities for future



*substantial central but at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would ensure punishment by solitary confinement, the first what ... ..*

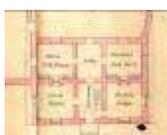


use. This document was well illustrated and provided scaled drawings of the building, setting a useful benchmark to compare the last 21 years of degradation. Although a sound document for its time, this plan is very outdated and lacks sufficient detail to adequately carry out works. **See Appendix D.**

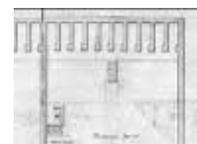
- **April 2004** – Completion of the *Oatlands Gaol Historical Report and Archaeological Survey* (Williams 2004). This document provided a comprehensive historical background for the development of an understanding of how the place has evolved as well as providing the basis for thematic contextualisation of such. The archaeological survey determined that there is likely to be significant archaeological remains beneath the pool, which will certainly act to give a better understanding of the site and the contexts of which it is representative. **See Appendix A.**
- **August 2004** – Completion of the remedial works report (Bjorksten 2004) which detailed the essential works required to the Gaoler's Residence, both short and medium term. These recommendations were not developed under the guidelines of a CMP, however the author of this report integrated preliminary conservation policy and *Burra Charter* principals in its formulation. **See Appendix B.**
- **March 2005** – On the recommendations of the remedial works report, an Engineer's report was commissioned (Spratt 2005) which specifically addressed the urgent structural requirements of the Gaoler's Residence. **See Appendix C.**
- **May 2005** – In order to provide guidelines for the implementation of the remedial works and Engineer's reports, the *Oatlands Gaol Interim Conservation Plan* (Williams 2005) was developed. This was drawn largely from prior reports and included little actual analysis of fabric.
- **2006** – Alan Townsend undertook an analysis of the wallpaper of the Gaoler's Residence as part of the fabric survey presented in the 2007 CMP. **See Appendix E.**

Integrated into the CMP, a fabric survey of the Gaoler's Residence was undertaken, which gave a greater understanding of the actual fabric of that building. No further historical research was undertaken as part of the CMP – the previous historical report adequately providing a thorough understanding of the history of the physical attributes of the site (whilst acknowledging that the site has a multi-faceted history which endless further lines of research possible). Some further secondary source research was undertaken to further develop the thematic and comparative history of the Oatlands Gaol in the CMP development process.

The fabric survey was almost wholly non-invasive. Where possible, observations were made without disturbing fabric. However, where possible, and where it was obvious to not have significant impact on heritage values, some disturbance was undertaken (i.e. removal of small sections of modern accretions, paint/wallpaper sampling etc). Nonetheless, on the whole, the fabric survey balanced as thorough as possible information gathering with consideration to the integrity of the site and the need to gain a better understanding of its layers.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be obviously a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would ensure punishment by solitary confinement; the food about 40 - 45 - 50.*



## 2.5. Limitations

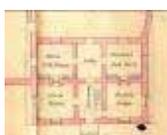
Whilst this document aims to provide a thorough and sound grounding the for management of future conservation works on the site, there were a number of limitations (both unavoidable and self-imposed) acting upon its development:

- **Lack of a thorough knowledge of the archaeology of the gaol yard.** Whilst the study by Williams (2004) gave a good basis for understanding the archaeological resource, the limitations detailed in that study stated that until excavations (test-trenching at the very least) are undertaken, then a thorough understanding of the current condition of the gaol yard cannot be achieved. Further test-trenching is planned for early 2007, under the *Oatlands Gaol Archaeological Proposed Stage II Archaeological Investigations – Rationale and Project Brief* (Williams 10/2005) as approved by the THC.
- **The need for further research into the Oatlands Gaol's place in penal Tasmania and the Oatlands Military Precinct.** Although sections 3.2 and 3.3 briefly contextualise the Oatlands Gaol within these broader themes, still only a basic specific knowledge of such is known. Whilst perhaps more pertinent to the interpretation of the site than the conservation as such, future management of the site requires added research into these, and other, thematic contexts.
- **Resource limitations.** In several instances throughout this CMP, the need for added professional input will be acknowledged. Whilst this may not be pertinent to the current planning stages of the long-term management of the site, if resources had allowed then addition of these recognised professionals to the project team may have had additional benefit. Nonetheless, the CMP has been developed to allow attainment of relevant further professional input prior to implementation, which has been stated where necessary.

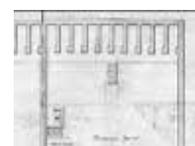
## 2.6. Review of CMP

Whilst this CMP is considered to be adequate to guide the conservation program at the Oatlands Gaol, within the current circumstances and under current standard heritage practice, there are several factors which may influence the need to review and possibly update this document, including:

- Significant change in the circumstances of the owner (i.e. overcoming of identified constraints).
- A significant improvement in knowledge about the site (i.e. historical or archaeological research revealing previously unknown information which has significant bearing on the conservation of the site).
- Following development of a Master Plan for the site, or inclusion of the site within a larger plan.
- If, for any reason, work is not substantially commenced within five years.



*substantial benefit, but at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement, the first, what is... 90... 90...*



## 2.7. Project team

This document has been compiled and written by Brad Williams, Heritage Project Officer, Southern Midlands Council (the Author). SMC have commissioned a number of studies to date, which consider the future management of the site and environs and have contributed to the compilation of this plan. See the bibliography at the end of this document for further information. In particular, the CMP relies on the recommendations of Bjorksten (2004) and Spratt (2005) for an analysis of the structural issues of the Gaoler's Residence (see Appendices B and C). Whilst the authors of these reports were not officially part of the project team, their input made this CMP possible. Valuable input into the fabric survey forming part of Section 4.3 and Appendix D was made by Alan Townsend in his analysis of wallpaper of the Gaoler's Residence.

Unless otherwise cited, all photographs have been taken by Brad Williams and are copyright property of SMC.

## 2.8. Acknowledgements

The following people are amongst those who provided advice and support to the development of this CMP.

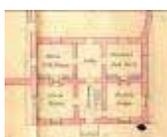
- Tim Kirkwood, General Manager of SMC
- Kevin Walker, Technical Officer SMC
- Barry and Eleanor Bjorksten of Oatlands
- Graeme Corney and Ian Boersma of Heritage Tasmania
- Cr John Jones, SMC
- Rowena McDougall of Andover
- Alan Townsend of Kempton
- Peter Fielding of Oatlands
- Graeme Raphael of Oatlands

## 3. Documentary evidence - Historical context

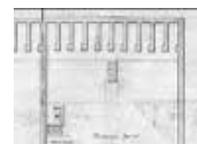
### 3.1. Source analysis methodology

As stated in Section 2.4, the historical background for this CMP was drawn largely from Williams 2004. The bibliography of that report shows that the bulk of the primary source data used was from Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT) sources, particularly the Colonial Secretary's Office (CSO) series. Historic plans from the AOT Public Works Department (PWD) series and maps from the Tasmanian Lands Department (DELM) archive were used extensively to demonstrate the evolution of the place.

Further secondary source research, beyond that done by Williams (2004) was undertaken to further refine the thematic and contextual history of the site for the CMP. Further details of these sources are provided in the Bibliography.



*substantial central but at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement, the first what 4. 4. 4.*



### 3.2. Colonial penal infrastructure in Tasmania

The Oatlands Gaol complex is an example of a colonial gaol – distinctly different to the generally recognised penal infrastructure of Tasmania. The Oatlands Gaol cannot be directly compared to sites such as Port Arthur, Sarah Island and Maria Island, as these are examples of secondary punishment facilities. Similarly, well-known probation stations, such as the Coal Mines, Saltwater River, Browns River, Maria Island and Jericho (amongst many others) are also distinctly different sites to the Oatlands Gaol. The Oatlands Gaol was a primary sentencing facility – it was not a ‘convict-site’ as such (in the context of transported or secondary offenders). It served the same role as today’s Risdon Prison – a place of incarceration for Tasmanian offending criminals, serving their sentence within the confines of the facility (i.e. very different to the ‘hiring facilities’ of a probation station). For this reason, the comparative analysis presented here will be limited to the context of colonial gaols.

Two nineteenth century documents are of particular use when contextualising the Oatlands Gaol into the wider network of Tasmanian Gaols – the 1849 *Report on Gaols* (AOT CSO 24/87/1812) and the 1883 *Commission on the State of Penal Discipline in Tasmania*.

The 1849 *Report on Gaols* describes the state of Tasmanian Gaols at that time. The following were included in that report:

- Hobart
- Launceston
- New Norfolk
- Bothwell
- Campbell Town
- Oatlands
- George Town
- Swansea
- Richmond
- Sorell

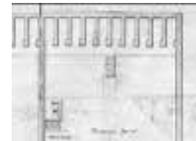
In addition to listing the gaols in operation at the time, this document gives a very detailed description of the operation of each facility, for example – classification and discipline, medical attention, religious instruction, rations, employment etc. There is also a detailed description of the physical form and state of the buildings and floor plans of each facility are provided.

From the 1849 report, it can be seen that Oatlands was the largest regional gaol in operation (much smaller than Hobart but almost the size of Launceston) – based both on area and holding capacity.

Similarly, the 1883 commission gives a description of the operation, and details of the physical layout and condition of Tasmanian Gaols. This document provides an interesting comparison to the 1849 report – overall demonstrating a decreased level of importance of regional gaols (most by this time being operated as Municipal gaols), no less the Oatlands Gaol (as supported by a decrease in numbers of those incarcerated). The floor plan provided in this report, although likely to be based on the 1849 plan (indicating that the author utilised the earlier report as a benchmark for this report), has later additions



*substantial central but at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. – The advantage would be manifest. – Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the first what is... 90... 90...*



added to it, such as the gallows and condemned cells – detailing the physical evolution of this site which details its evolving function within the Tasmanian penal system.

In the context of Tasmanian colonial penal infrastructure, the Oatlands Gaol can be considered to be a significant example of a regional colonial gaol. This will be further explored in Section 5.1 in the development of the Statement of Significance.

### 3.3. John Lee-Archer and Governor Arthur

In addition to the network of colonial infrastructure in which the Oatlands Gaol was included, its history is inextricably linked to two of Tasmania's founding men – Governor George Arthur, the visionary of the Oatlands Gaol, and Colonial Architect and Engineer John Lee-Archer, who designed the complex.

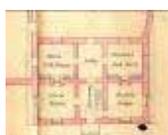
It is well known that Arthur (Governing from 1824 to 1836) was perhaps the most opinionated Governor in terms of Van Diemens Land's status as a penal institution. He facilitated the largest pre-probation system wave of penal infrastructure establishment, and keenly oversaw a sometimes unbalanced blending of penal housing, economy and punishment ideals. It is fortunate that Arthur brought with him a necessity to keep adequate records of the colony, a large proportion of which have survived to demonstrate his views of penal reform and associated infrastructure. An 1825 despatch (quoted in Levy 1953:129) written by Arthur to Lord Bathurst stated:

My Conviction is that, if jails are erected in several districts with solitary cells, so that crimes may at once be examined, and the offenders punished on the spot by the resident Magistrate.... that Van Diemens Land may both advance as a colony and be held up as a terror in England rather than an allurements to vice....

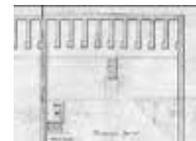
Thus commenced the establishment of regional gaols, with mid-late 1820s examples of modest buildings at Richmond and Oatlands (both later expanded/replaced under the pen of Lee-Archer) and by 1832 a small gaol had been built at Longford. These early gaols were comparatively rudimentary, with only a few token solitary cells. As Evidenced by the earliest design for the Oatlands Gaol (see Figure 12) the early 1830s gaols were designed (at Arthur's request) to be wholly comprised of solitary apartments. In practice, the gaols did not eventuate purely as solitary confinement facilities, with the end products being comprised of wards and other types of accommodation. Nonetheless, Arthur's ideals of solitary confinement did significantly manifest in all examples – Oatlands being no exception.

By 1834, Arthur boasted a fine record of public buildings erected under his administration (Levy 1953:247). A large proportion of this would have had the input of Lee-Archer, with a new Oatlands Gaol in the pipeline at that time. By 1840, the colony had substantial gaols at Launceston, Hobart, Oatlands, Richmond, Campbell Town and New Norfolk, with gaols erected during 1840-1 at Longford (to replace an earlier complex) and Swansea. This excludes numerous watch houses and lockups throughout the colony used for short-term incarceration. The 1849 Report on Gaols gives detailed accounts of these facilities (AOT CSO 24/87/1812) – see previous section.

According to Smith (1962:1), Irishman John Lee-Archer was the man who made the first great contribution to architecture in Tasmania. Lee-Archer was appointed by Lord Bathurst to the position of Van Diemens Land's Civil Engineer, at an annual remuneration



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40 - 40 - 40.*



of £500, in December 1826. Under the administration of Arthur, Lee-Archer continued the work undertaken by previous Architects and Engineers (i.e, Bell, Lambe and Wilson) to oversee Arthur's wave of public construction. Lee-Archer was at the head of the colonial public works program from eleven years, during which period a greatly expanded population and influx of convicts saw him overseeing the construction of possibly around a hundred individual civil and convict infrastructure projects. Major works which were designed by Lee Archer include<sup>1</sup> (asterisk denotes those still largely extant):

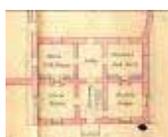
- St Johns Church and Queens Orphan School, New Town\*
- Anglessea Barracks, Hobart\*
- Customs (Parliament) House, Hobart\*
- Ross Bridge\*
- Anglican Churches at Avoca\*, Hamilton\*, Oatlands\*, Ross, Bothwell\*, Richmond\*, Battery Point\*, Jericho, Campbell Town\* and Hobart Penitentiary Chapel\*
- Custom's House Launceston\* (now Paterson Barracks)
- Ordinance Stores, Hobart\*
- Richmond Gaol\*
- Public and Police Offices, Hobart\*
- Lighthouses at Cape Bruny\* and Low Head\*

Oatlands was not the only gaol designed by Lee-Archer, with him planning the construction of the new Hobart Gaol, Launceston Female House of Correction, Richmond Gaol, Maria Island Factory and the conversion of the Cascades Distillery into a Female Factory. He was possibly also responsible for the design of the Gaol at Campbell Town. He also designed other penal infrastructure such as lock ups and watch houses at Campbell Town, Brighton, Sorell Springs, Jericho and New Norfolk. Lee-Archer also designed the 1834 extensions to the Oatlands Court House.

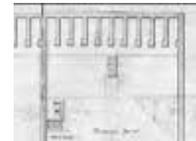
The Oatlands Gaol, and its story, is an interesting link to the working relationship of Arthur and Lee-Archer. Whilst the dynamic between Arthur and Lee-Archer certainly lead to one of the most significant waves of construction in Tasmania, of which there are numerous examples remaining, Smith (1962:47) alludes to Arthur's lack of confidence in Lee-Archer as a works supervisor and his unwillingness to integrate greater economy into his works. It is also suggested that the early failure of many of Lee-Archer's Buildings was due to Arthur's lack of resourcing and a rush to complete building.

The Oatlands Gaol further demonstrates the fractious relationship between these two prominent colonial figures. Figure 12 shows Lee-Archer's original design for the complex, based on Arthur's concept borrowed from an account of the 'state of the art' Auburn Prison in New York (AOT CSO 5/97/2165:121-6). Following the plans being drawn, and at the frustration of Lee-Archer, Arthur stalled the project as he claimed to have found a more suitable site than Oatlands for the proposed gaol (AOT CSO 1/691/165206:57-8). Following eventual commencement of the gaol, Arthur had inspected the partially constructed site, and, according to Lee-Archer's correspondence, has 'rearranged' the building (AOT CSO 5/97/2165:121-6,155). Figures 13-14 demonstrate this rearrangement, indicating which parts of the complex had been built by 1835, and those which were to

<sup>1</sup> For a more comprehensive list of Lee-Archer's work, see Smith 1962:Appendix 1.



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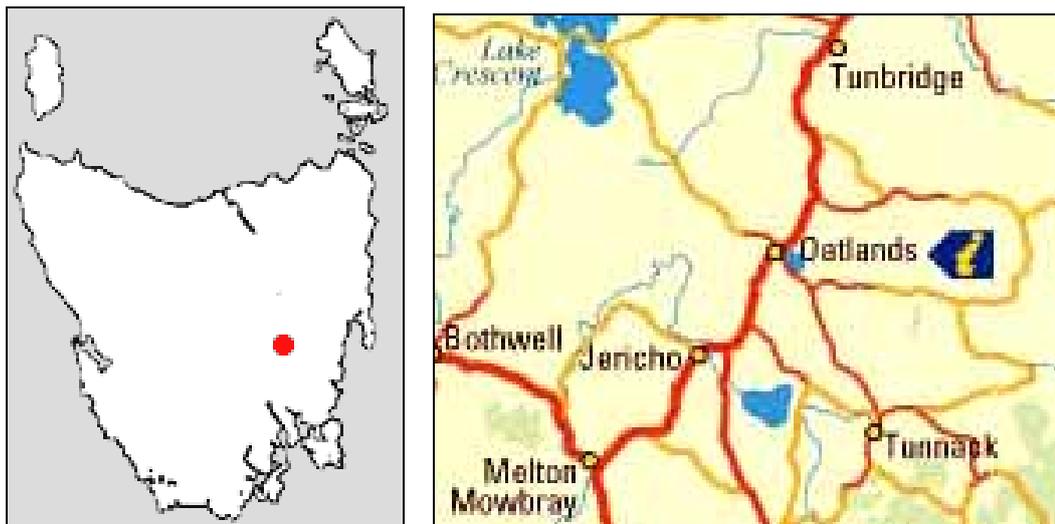


be modified. No doubt Lee-Archer, and the Public Works Department, would find such a radical change of plans frustrating.

Section 3.5 further details the early history of the Oatlands Gaol, with frequent escapes, drainage problems and a general ineffectiveness of the facility requiring widespread upgrading even from an early date in its life. This is further detailed in Williams 2004:20) however correspondence from c1838 (post-Arthur period) describes Governor Franklin's criticism of Lee-Archer's design, with Lee-Archer quick to pass blame back to Arthur (who had by that time left the Colony) and his interference in the design and construction process, as well as the overall management of the gaol.

Whilst a further analysis of stories such as these is beyond the scope of a CMP, the above demonstrates that the Oatlands Gaol is a significant and tangible link to a wide array of thematic interpretation, which has relevance to the history of Tasmania as a whole. The analysis and presentation of these stories, alongside the physical fabric, will be further discussed in Section 9.4.

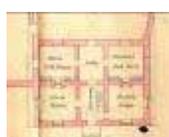
### 3.4. Early settlement and the Oatlands Military Precinct



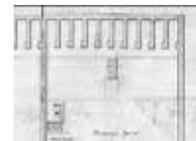
Figures 3 and 4 – Tasmania, Australia (left) and the Oatlands district (right). Map derived from [www.theLIST.tas.gov.au](http://www.theLIST.tas.gov.au).

The first European documentation of the Oatlands district was on the map of Surveyor James Meehan in 1811, who, under the instruction of Governor Lachlan Macquarie, undertook the first survey between Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple (Launceston). Oatlands itself was named by Governor Macquarie on June 3, 1821;

At ¼ past 12, halted at the great lagoon [now Lake Dulverton] (about six miles from Knight's in Westmorland Plains), and fixed on the site of a township on the banks of the said lagoon, naming it "Oatlands" (Macquarie 1821:91).



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement.*  
The Times What 90. 90. 90.



Bent's Almanac of 1825 describes Oatlands as an 'undeveloped site' (Bent 1825:53), however, the founding of Oatlands was formalised in 1826, when Governor George Arthur divided the colony into nine Police Districts, and appointed Thomas Anstey as Police Magistrate of the Oatlands district (Ross 1830:13). Arthur deployed the Royal Staff Corps, with 35 skilled tradesmen (von Stieglitz 1960:42) to begin clearing the town site, to erect the government buildings and mark out streets. The first formal survey of the town site was undertaken by Surveyor William Sharland in August 1827 (DELM map M19). In 1829, Widowson (1829:108-10) described the township as;

The original road runs through the township of Oatlands, a few sod huts mark the site of the place. Only a few soldiers are to be seen, and a miserable gang of prisoners working in chains.

In a more optimistic account, Dr. James Ross described the township in 1829;

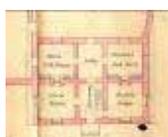
Several cottages are already erected, also an excellent soldiers' barracks and officers quarters. These were built by the Royal Staff Corps, and a church and gaol are in progress (Ross 1830:29-30).

By 1829, there were several permanent buildings on the town site, and the Royal Staff Corps were recalled to New South Wales, the tradesmen being left under the control of Captain Mackay of the 21<sup>st</sup> Fusiliers (von Stieglitz 1960:43) to further establish the township. Sharland re-surveyed the town in 1832 (DELM map O/20), and the greater optimism in its established was evident, as Sharland surveyed 500 acres of allotments, with 50 miles of streets. Sharland reasoned that being half-way between Launceston and Hobart Town, Oatlands would one day be proclaimed the capital (Weeding, 1988:9). The census of December 1835 revealed that Oatlands had a free population of 598 plus 695 convicts (Statistics of Tasmania 1824-35, table 18).

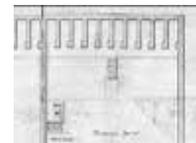
During the 1830's, Oatlands was booming, with seven hotels, stores, two breweries, wind and steam driven flour mills all thriving off the rural economy. Two hundred buildings were erected during this decade, predominately of sandstone (Weeding 1988:9). Oatlands continued to grow past the middle of the nineteenth century, and became one of the primary woolgrowing regions of Tasmania. This prosperity gave Oatlands a great foothold as a primary centre of the colony and the district was proclaimed a rural municipality in 1861, that year seeing Oatlands with a population of 2333 (Stat. Tas. 1866).

Gradually, following the end of the nineteenth century, with a decline in the wool industry, and a regained confidence in the urban economy, the Oatlands district ceased its rapid rise. Whilst it has always remained the centre of the southern midlands, by the late nineteenth century with the advance in the transport systems in the colony, expected need for Oatlands to become Tasmania's central capital had passed.

The early significance placed on Oatlands as being the central capital of the colony of Van Diemens Land is evident in the establishment of the military precinct – the area which accommodated the early government building. This region is the area traditionally bounded by High, Barrack and Church Streets and the Esplanade - which is now intersected by Campbell, Stutzer, Albert and Mason Streets. The earliest map of the precinct is Sharland's 1832 survey of Oatlands (DELM O/20), which shows the Court-House (1828), Commissariat Store (1827), Guard-House (1828), First Barracks and Officer's



*substantial Central Seat at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40. 40. 40.*



Quarters (1827-8). This map also shows the gaol reserve, although it is likely that this has been added to the map at a later time, as the survey was updated on more than one occasion up to 1839 (DELM O/11-12). It is interesting that this map does not indicate the location of the then current gaol and associated buildings (Gaoler's House and Constables hut – see Section 3.5.1).

An 1834 sketch map (Figure 5) of a portion of the precinct shows the intended location of the new gaol. This plan indicates that it was intended to eventually extend the complex to four times the size of what was originally built, which would have enclosed a massive 8000 square metres. This is further discussed in Section 3.5.2, but demonstrates the importance of the gaol to the military precinct as a whole.

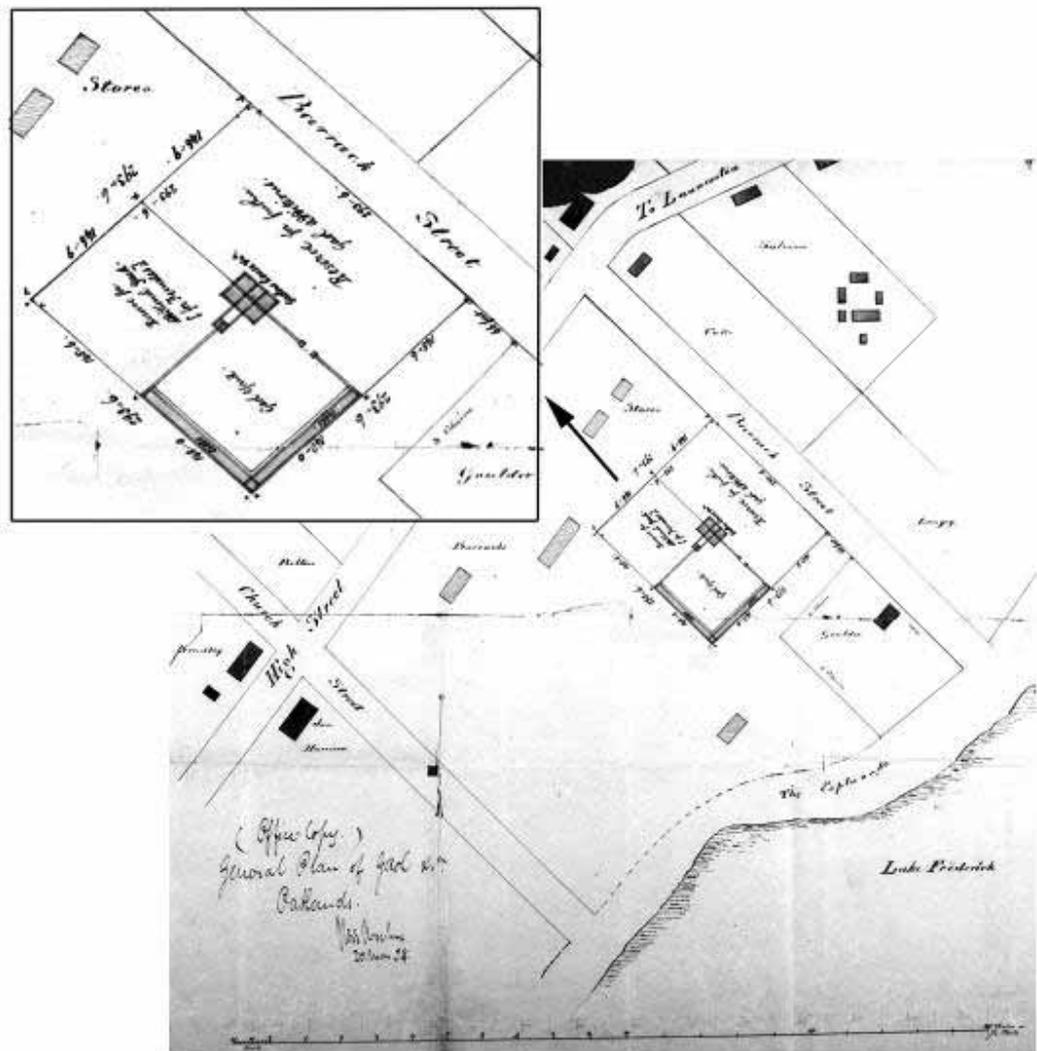
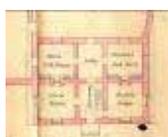
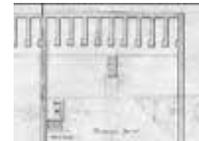


Figure 5 – Lee-Archer's March 1834 site plan for the proposed Oatlands Gaol (with enlargement of proposed gaol as inset), probably based on Sharland's 1832 survey (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:157). This plan shows that the gaol was originally intended to be four times the size actually built.



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



The next survey of the military precinct was undertaken by Calder (1845, DELM O/21) and shows the development of the precinct from Sharland's map. This shows the conversion of the first Barracks to a Probation Station (labelled Prisoner's Barracks), as well as addition of the Gaol (1837), Watch-House (1836), Superintendents and Roads Offices and Second Barracks (c1835) and a dozen ancillary buildings associated with the Barracks precinct and Officer's quarters. This map shows the final general configuration of the gaol and demonstrates its domination of the precinct (see Figure 7).

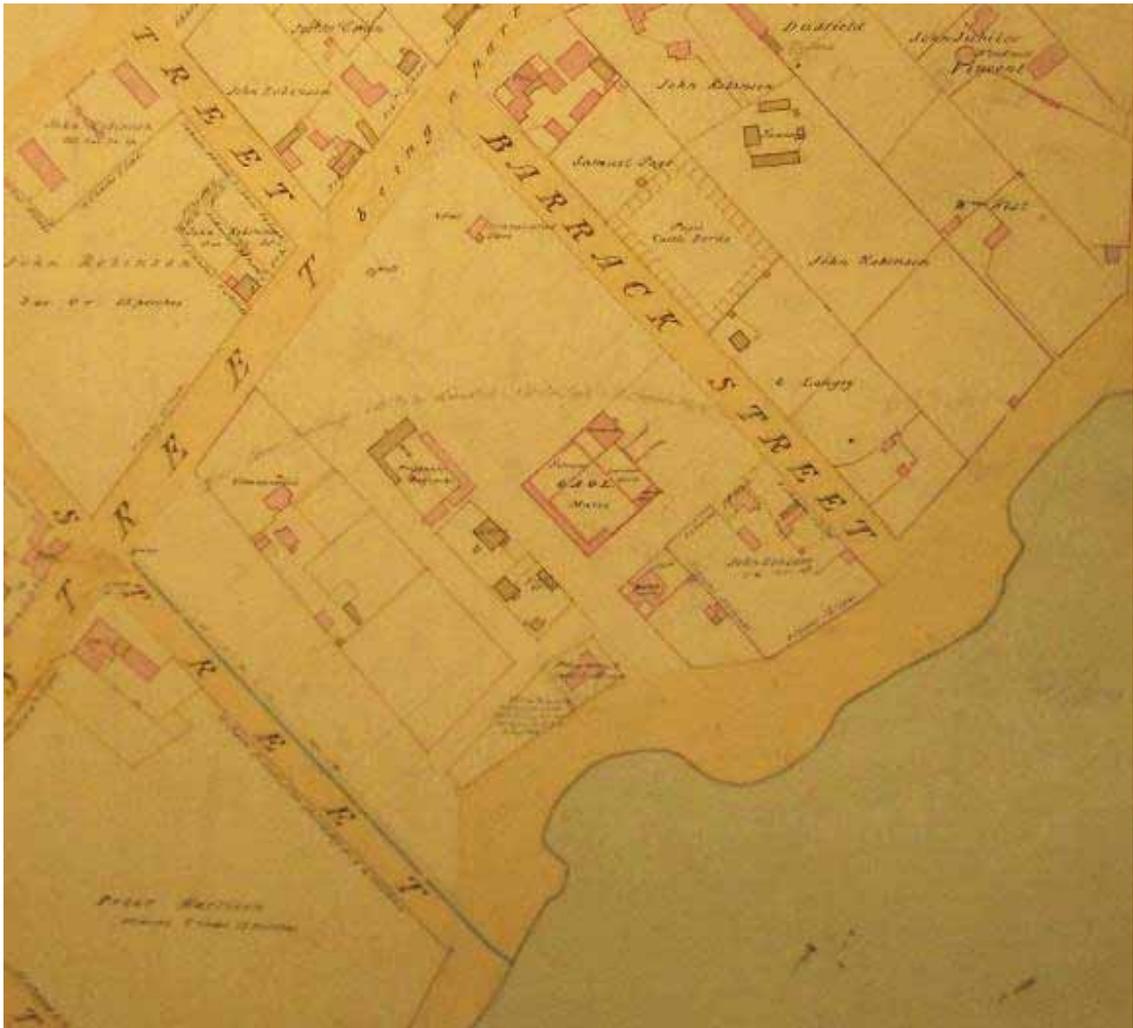
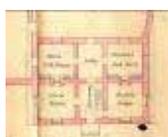
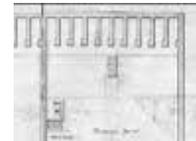


Figure 6 – The Oatlands Military Precinct, from Calder's 1845 survey (DELM O/21).

An upgrade of the precinct was planned for 1847, with the addition of new Barracks and associated buildings adjacent to the gaol, facing Barrack Street (Figure 7), as well as a much larger, and more grand Supreme Court House, attached to the gaol walls. For an undocumented reason, however, these plans did not eventuate, but again reiterate the perceived importance of Oatlands and the military precinct in regard to the development of the Tasmanian interior. A detailed plan of the precinct was drawn at



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 41. 42.*



that time by F Lovett (Figure 8), based on Sprent's earlier plan of the precinct (Sprent's plan has not been located to date). This plan specifically maps out the military precinct, and proposed additions, further demonstrating the importance of the precinct at that time.

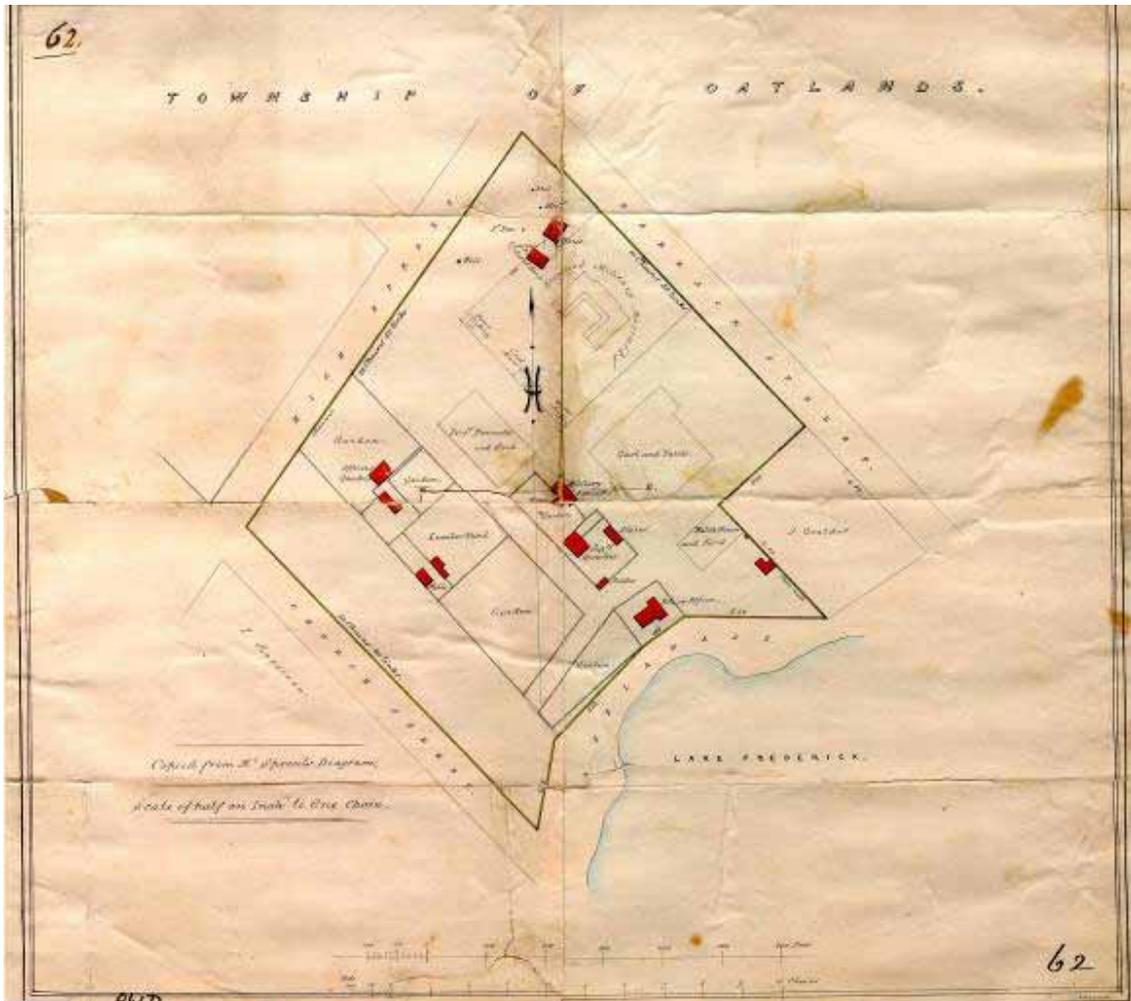


Figure 7 – Lovett's plan of the Oatlands military precinct c1847 (AOT PWD 266/1531).

The disbandment of the official military precinct is demonstrated by Hogan's (1859, DELM O/8) survey (Figure 8). This map shows that the former Barracks/Probation Station had been converted to a school and indicated the allotments and new streets proposed to be apportioned by subdivision and offered for sale. With the exception of the Gaol, School and Police Reserves, the entire precinct was sold to private individuals – the configuration of which is still evident in current titles.



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

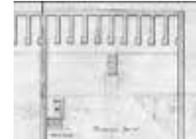
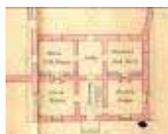
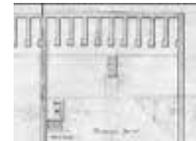




Figure 8 – Hogan's 1859 survey of the Oatlands Military Precinct (DELM O/8)



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



While full historical documentation and investigation of this precinct is beyond the scope of this project, the Oatlands Gaol cannot be investigated without some prior knowledge of the precinct in which it stood. Further research on this precinct is encouraged as a means of conserving and interpreting the site of the birth of the Tasmanian Midlands as an example of a significant colonial outpost. Further depictions of the precinct are included here as Figures 56-58 (Section 4.2).

Nonetheless, the above details and illustrations demonstrate that the Oatlands Gaol was the most dominant building of the Oatlands Military Precinct, and was a critical part of the infrastructure which made up the nucleus of the proposed central capital of the colony. Aside from the significance assigned to individual buildings within the Oatlands Military Precinct, that area is of historic cultural heritage significance as it is the site of the longest running, and last disbanded regional military establishment in colonial Tasmania (excluding secondary-punishment facilities). With 6 of the 30 known buildings still standing, it also represents perhaps the most intact example of a precinct of its type and has significant potential in the understanding and interpretation of the military outposts, which so many colonial towns were founded around. Ongoing research into this precinct will result in a broader understanding of this site and settlement patterns of colonial Tasmania.

## 3.5. The Oatlands Gaol complex

### 3.5.1. The original Oatlands Gaol

The central focus of this study is the Oatlands Gaol, which is recognisable as the two-storey sandstone building in Mason Street, Oatlands. This however was not the original gaol, with another building predating this by ten-years. A memorandum from Lieutenant Governor George Arthur, dated September 1827, announced the erection of the first gaol at Oatlands;

A log-jail, containing four cells for eight men each, will be constructed at Oatlands under the superintendence of Lieutenant Vachell Staff Corps, who will supply the tools from his stores and furnish the carts. A free overseer at a salary not exceeding £25 with 2 carpenters 2 sawyers and eight labourers will be furnished by the Engineer for this work.<sup>2</sup>

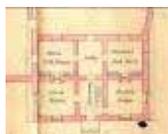
A small log hut for the Gaoler was commissioned at the same time, with George Elder appointed as overseer of the works under the supervision of Major Turton.<sup>3</sup>

The first mention of the erection of a gaol at Oatlands is in the Surveyor's notes accompanying Sharland's 1827 survey of the town site, which states that the site of the proposed gaol was marked in the plan by the letter 'G'.<sup>4</sup> This plan (Figure 9) indicates the intended site as being in the region of 82 High Street and that the Military Precinct was intended to be in the area bounded by High, Gay and Dulverton Streets. For some

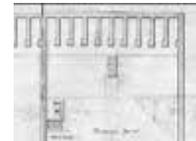
<sup>2</sup> AOT CSO 1/176/4296:186-7

<sup>3</sup> AOT CSO 1/176/4296:194-198

<sup>4</sup> AOT CSO 1/172/4147:102



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Town what 40. 41. 42.*



reason during the following year, the location of the Military Precinct was changed to the area defined in Figure 5 and the gaol was certainly not built on the original intended site.

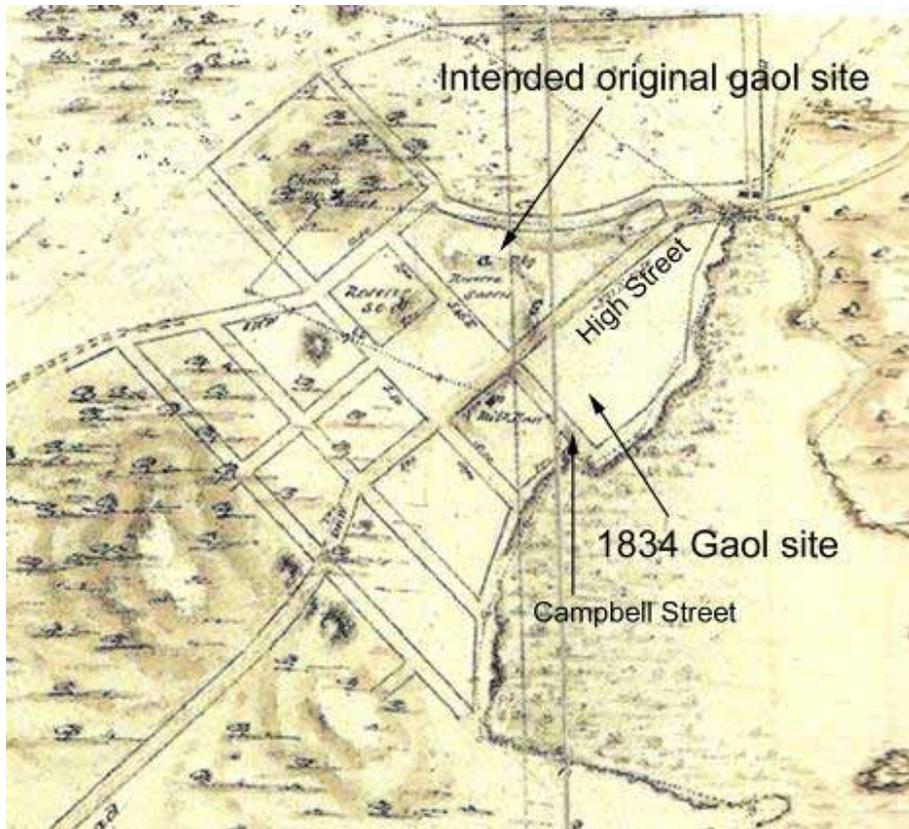
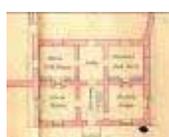


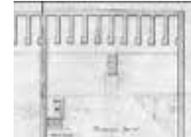
Figure 9 – From DELM M19, the 1827 survey of Oatlands showing the intended Military Precinct reserve and the site of the proposed original gaol.

The original gaol was eventually built probably within the military precinct as defined in Figure 7 and was certainly not on the site of the present building, as both were in consecutive use for a short period. The location of the original gaol is unclear, although it is possible that it was immediately in front of the Gaoler's Residence (on the land now occupied by the two police houses). This assumption is based on a brief mention of the site by John Goulder, who stated in 1837 that he was the neighbour of the Oatlands Gaol (AOT CSO 1/631/14270:225). It is unusual that Sharland's plan of 1832 did not note the gaol, as it shows the location and name of other buildings in the military precinct. None of the 1840s plans of the precinct show the location of the old gaol, however by that time, considering the state of decay of that building (see below) it is imagined that it would have been demolished.

While the location of the original gaol is unclear, there are some detailed descriptions as to the construction of this building. From an 1832 description by Civil Engineer John Lee-Archer, the gaol was a building of log construction, with a shingle roof and saddle-boards. The interior was whitewashed, with a single fireplace and timber floor (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:220). Figure 10 is a detailed plan of the original gaol just prior to demolition,



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40 - 41 - 42*



showing four principal buildings surrounding a yard enclosed by a 2.1 metre high paling fence.

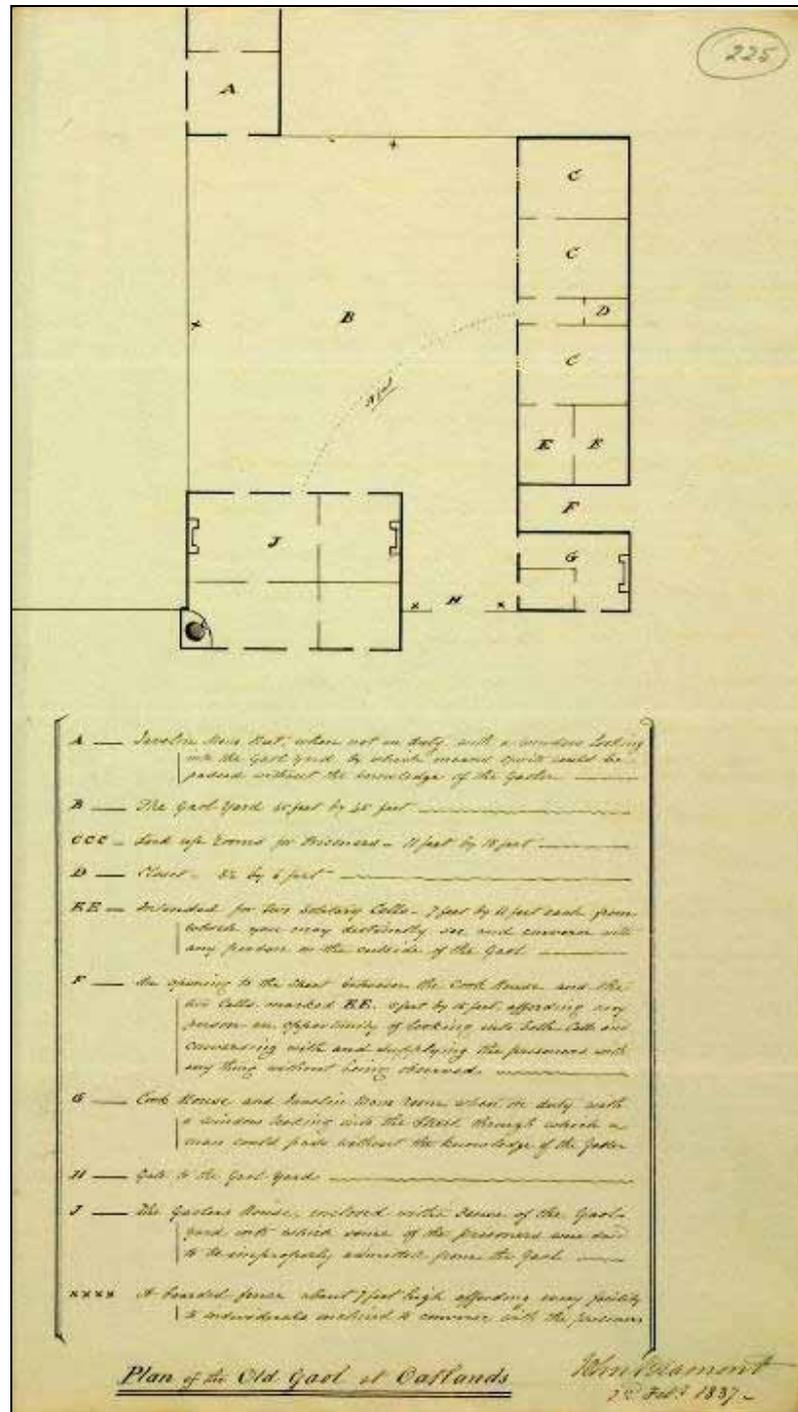
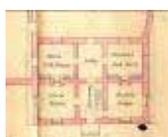
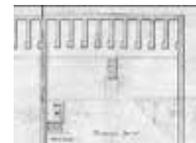


Figure 10 – Plan of the original Oatlands Gaol, February 1837 (AOT CSO1/631/14270:225).



substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. — The advantage would be manifest. — Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.



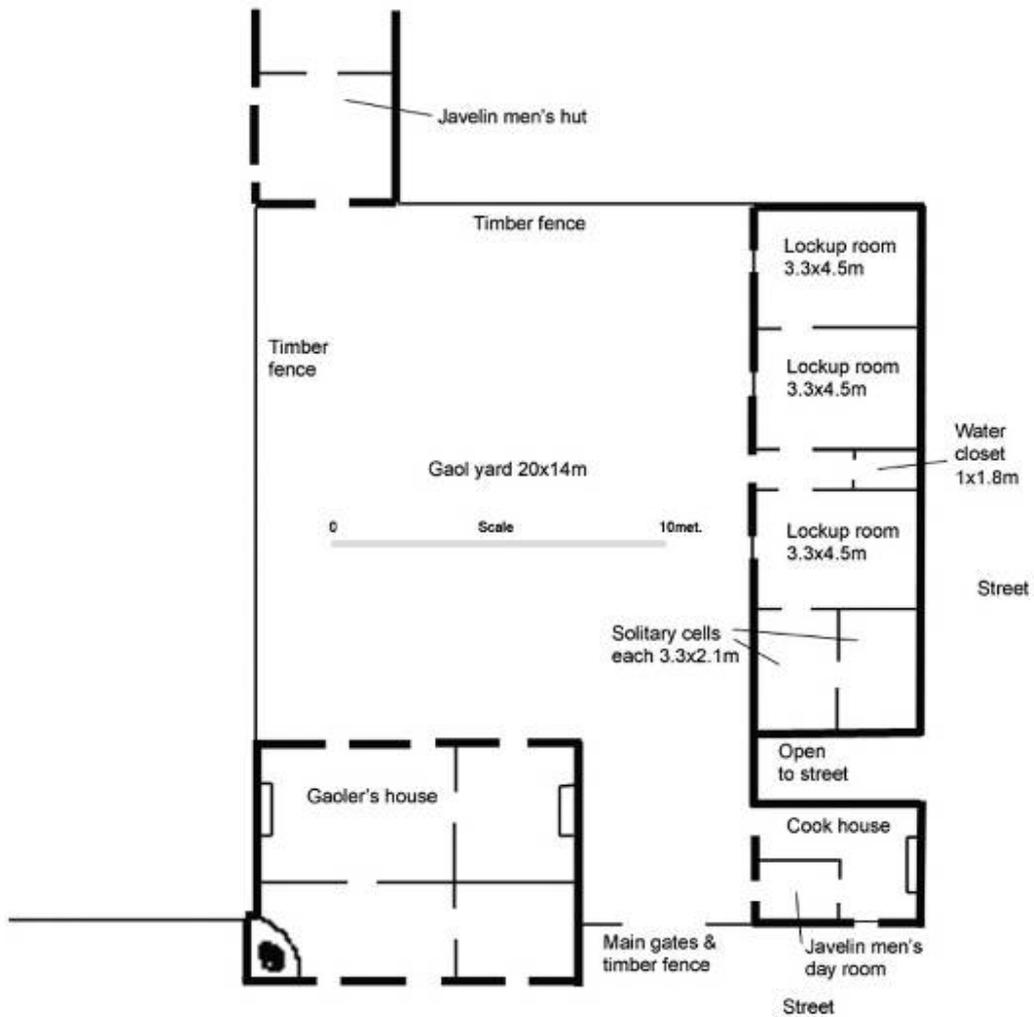
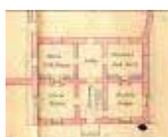
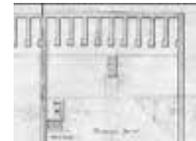


Figure 11 – Tracing of AOT CSO1/631/14270:225 showing the layout of the original Oatlands Gaol, annotations are from the notes on the original plan. This plan gives no indication of locality or northing.

The Gaoler's residence was a crudely built hut of logs lashed together. A sod skillion was attached to the rear and the roof pitch was deemed very unsatisfactory, the whole being very low and damp (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:215-6). In May 1831, Edward Bolger, Gaoler at Oatlands wrote to the Civil Engineer requesting a new Gaoler's residence, as the old one was past service. He also requested repairs to the gaol which had not been repaired since a previous escape attempt. (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:199, AOT SC21/1:34 & 89). Bolger's requests apparently fell on deaf ears, and eleven months later the Sherriff's Office demanded action, reporting:



*substantial structural suit at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 4. 8. 42.*



It appears that the Gaol at Oatlands is really in a very dangerous insecure condition, in as much, that any person from the outside could without any difficulty and in very few minutes liberate all the prisoners confined therein. AOT CSO 1/176/4296:212.

John Lee-Archer travelled to Oatlands in May 1832 to inspect the buildings. He reported that the Gaoler's residence was in a very poor state and barely fit for repair. He recommended contracting repairs to the gaol, which included replacement of several logs and generally securing woodwork and whitewashing (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:210). Lee-Archer recommended that the entire complex (the Gaol, Gaolers House and Constables House) should be enclosed in an eight-foot high fence, with gates between the residences and gaol (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:215-20). Tenders for these repairs were called for by the Commissariat Office on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 1832 (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:221).

In a tender from John McDonnell, he mentions that the Gaol and Gaolers residence could be repaired by temporary measure, but that the principal timbers had rotted to a stage where a good job could not be made (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:223). Oatlands builder George Aitchison tendered for repairs to the other Government buildings, but refused to work on the Gaol, stating:

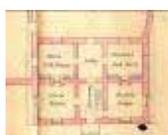
I cannot tender for repairs to the Gaol it was built in a great hurry six or seven years ago for the reception of the Chain Gang and is nearly tumbling down it is very insecure for the purpose of a gaol (in its present state it is not worth repairing and a new gaol might be erected of free stone at a less expense than what the repair of the present one would cost. (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:225-6).

Only one tender was received as per Lee-Archer's specifications - that of Mr. Foord of Hobart Town, which agreed to carry out the desired full repairs to the Gaol. Lee-Archer refused to accept the tender as it was well above the estimated cost and he refused to acknowledge the opinions that the building was beyond repair (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:227-30).

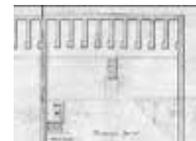
Some attempt at repairing the Gaol was made in late 1832 (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:47) however in January 1834, Gaoler George Dudfield again requested to the Sheriff's Office that something be done about the state of the Gaol following several attempted escapes. The fence as recommended by Lee-Archer in his report two years earlier was never built (AOT CSO 1/176/4296:244).

In 1833 Thomas Anstey described the gaol as:

The present Oatlands Gaol is composed of logs - It was some years ago, built in a great hurry, under Major Turton's direction, for the immediate reception of the Chain Gang, and is, in all respects, inadequate to the purposes of a Gaol, for the use of even this district alone. The building, last year, in a state of great dilapidation, and the logs so loose as to be removable with ease, by any prisoners disposed to make an effort for his escape.... The logs are constantly decaying and becoming daily more and more loose, and it is wholly unfit for the safe keeping of persons charged with flagitious crimes, unless such persons are secured in heavy irons.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40. 40. 40.*



Anstey was concerned about the freedom of communication between prisoners, even prisoners confined in opposite ends of the gaol could communicate and all prisoners could communicate with those outside the building. The lack of a gaol yard meant that prisoners could not undertake exercise and public complaints were forthcoming with prisoners being flogged in full public view. Anstey was an advocate of solitary confinement, classification and hard labour via the tread-wheel,<sup>5</sup> none of which were safely possible with the old gaol. The notes accompanying the plan depicted in Figure 2.4 emphasises the security problems of the original gaol and indicates that some time after 1834 an enclosing fence was erected.

On February 12<sup>th</sup>, 1834, 65 year old crippled Bushranger, Matthew Renegan escaped from custody for nine days after being allowed outside confinement for exercise. This was obviously an embarrassment to the Government and indeed Gaoler Dudfield, who offered a £5 reward 'from his own resources' for the recapture of Rennigan. This highlighted the inadequacies of the Oatlands gaol, as the Government did not blame Dudfield for the escape, but the lack of infrastructure, in this case an enclosing gaol yard.<sup>6</sup> On April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1834, three prisoners, James Deering, Richard Ryan and Henry Abrahams made their escape from the Oatlands Gaol. The men were outside the prison washing their shirts. Dudfield offered a reward of £10, for their apprehension, which occurred near Launceston ten days later. Again, their escape was attributed to the insecure nature of the gaol.<sup>7</sup>

In September 1834, John Lee-Archer again inspected the Oatlands Public buildings and recommended that the Gaol, Gaoler's House and Constables Huts be 'put in a proper state of repair' and that the rubbish and offensive dirt surrounding them be cleaned.<sup>8</sup> He again inspected the public buildings in November 1835, but made no reference to the old Gaol, as by this time the new one was progressing.<sup>9</sup>

Following the commissioning of the new gaol in December 1836, from July 1837 the old gaol was hired by the Roads Department for the housing of convicts on the chain gang.<sup>10</sup> This is the last known documentation of this building and it is likely that by this time it was in a considerable state of disrepair. It is unlikely that the building survived for long after 1837.

<sup>5</sup> AOT CSO 1/691/15206:47-8

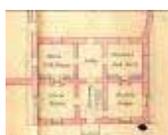
<sup>6</sup> AOT CSO 1/176/4296:243-52

<sup>7</sup> AOT CSO 1/176/4296:258-64

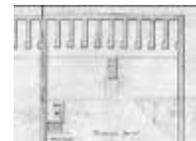
<sup>8</sup> AOT CSO 1/741/16037:193

<sup>9</sup> AOT CSO 1/741/16037:194-6

<sup>10</sup> AOT CSO 5/17 326, AOT CSO 5/17/326:377-8



*substantial benefit but at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40 - 40 - 40.*



### 3.5.2. Colonial Gaol

It is fortunate that a significant collection of documents relating to the colonial gaol period of the Oatlands Gaol have survived. The Archives Office of Tasmania holds hundreds of pages of documentation and plans of the buildings. The analysis of these documents can result in any number of avenues of investigation into all facets of the gaol, and are a resource which should be further utilised.

However, even with the large amount of surviving documentary evidence, it can be imagined that an even larger amount has been lost. According to the *Report on Gaols 1849*, the records kept at the Oatlands gaol were;

- Memorandum book in which all occurrences were recorded
- Letter book
- Ration book
- Book of prisoners received and discharged showing their sentences and how disposed of.

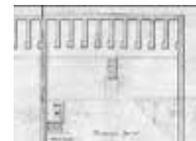
Although none of these documents appear to have survived the years, a great deal can be learned about how this gaol functioned through other primary sources. In the research undertaken by Williams (2004), upon which a large portion of the research for the CMP is based, the records of the Police Department, Governor's Office, Sheriff's Office and the Oatlands Lower Courts were consulted, however yielded only scant information about the actual operation of the establishment. The records of the Public Works Department (PWD) provide a detailed picture of how the physical attributes of the site evolved. Newspaper articles from the time were also useful for documenting the operation of the gaol, however rely on significant searching for the location of this information. This insight into the operation of the gaol relies most heavily on the correspondence both to and from the Colonial Secretary's Office (CSO). The CSO records (Archives Office of Tasmania) are the most accessible, detailed and best indexed records available which detail the operation of the gaol, therefore form the bulk of the primary source material examined here.

There are numerous avenues of historical examination particularly regarding the day-to-day operation of the gaol, which have not been explored here. During archival searches for this project, numerous themes were observed amongst the documentation, including health, religion and personal attributes of the inmates, officials and administrators of the gaol (i.e. Gaoler's wives and children). It is hoped that the restoration and interpretation of the Oatlands Gaol will stimulate further exploration of these subjects. These themes are further explored in Section 10.4.

For the purposes of the conservation management plan, only those records which have a direct bearing on the physical attributes of the site have been included here. Further detailed assessment of historical records can be found in Williams (2004), which also states that there is a plethora of further research and analysis which can be undertaken on the records of the Oatlands Gaol. Research into the other attributes of the site have been undertaken by Evans, and Townsend and should be used to support the physical history of the site.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 25. 26. 27.*



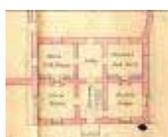
With concerns as to the condition of the original Oatlands gaol, Lieutenant Governor Arthur visited Oatlands in May 1833 to inspect the condition of the building. Arthur expressed his determination for the erection of a new freestone gaol on a chosen site, presumably where the current building stands (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:47). Arthur's desire was supported by Police Magistrate Thomas Anstey:

I believe it is manifest to His Excellency that a strong, and more commodious Gaol at Oatlands is indispensable; and as freestone, equal in quality to the best Portland, is to be found upon the very spot in unlimited quantities, and is quarried with the greatest ease, it would seem to be equally clear that the gaol should be built of that stone..... A large substantial central Jail at Oatlands would obviously be a beneficial measure. – The advantages would be manifold – among the many it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the tread wheel etc. etc. (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:49).

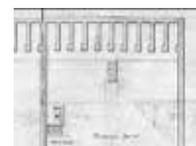
It seems that Anstey's belief in the need for solitary confinement as an efficient punishment was one of the main factors behind his push for a new gaol at Oatlands – a form of incarceration which was not possible in the old building (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:43).

Plans were drawn by Colonial Engineer, John Lee-Archer (See Figure 12), in line with requests from Governor Arthur based on an account he had read of the "state of the art" Auburn Prison in New York (AOT CSO 5/97/2165:121-6, see also Brand 1990:14). It seems that right from the beginning, the dynamic between Governor Arthur and his Colonial Engineer, Lee-Archer, was not harmonious, constant debate between these two men perhaps resulted in the unsuitability of the finished product. The plans shown in Figures 13 and 14 show amendments and scribble, suggesting revisions of the original design prior to commencement.

By May 18th, 1834, a workforce was assembled and ready to commence construction of the new gaol, with 22 masons and mechanics withdrawn from the loan-gang (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:51,59,63). The old Military Barracks were used to house these prisoners while they worked on the new gaol (AOT PWD 266/1576). Delay was experienced however, as the site of the gaol had not yet been decided upon (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:56). On June 18th, 1834, John Lee-Archer urgently requested an approved site plan from the Surveyor General so that work could immediately commence (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:57). Apparently, the Lieutenant Governor was stalling, as he claimed to support a more eligible place for the erection of a new gaol, rather than at Oatlands and refused to give the official go-ahead for construction (AOT CSO 1/691:15206:58). It is unclear as to why Arthur suddenly decided that his chosen site for the gaol may not have been the best option, nor is it clear as to the alternative location. In the meantime, Principal Superintendent of Works, Josiah Spode recommended that the Masons awaiting orders on the erection of the gaol be re-deployed for the laying of the foundations of the Callington Mill (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:60). It was not until June 12th, 1834 that Arthur had conceded the idea of a gaol at Oatlands and gave official approval (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:58).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. – The advantages would be manifold. – Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Terms What? – 40 – 40 – 40 –*



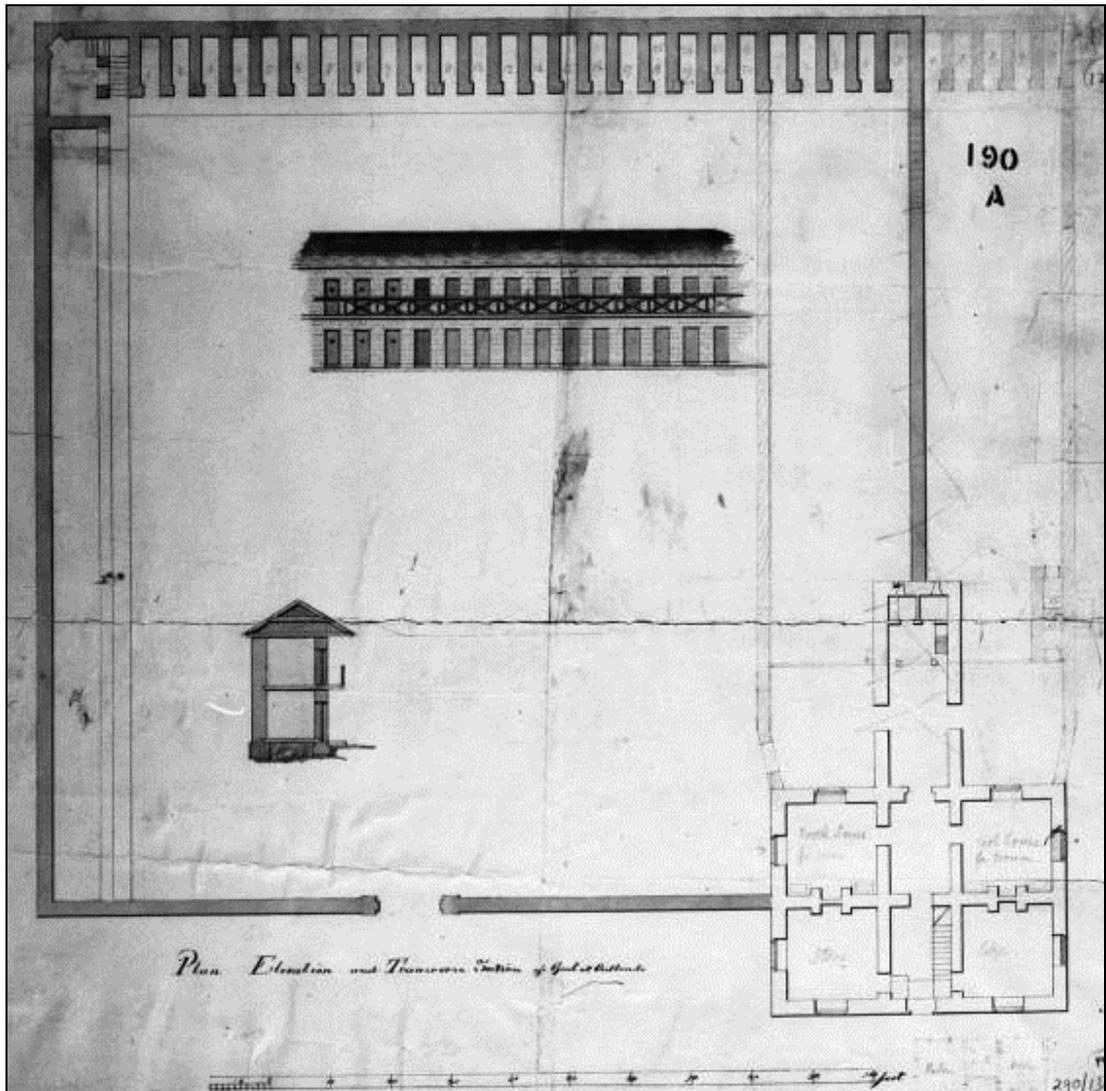
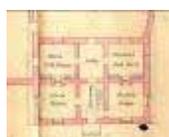
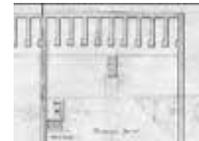


Figure 12 – John Lee-Archer's 1834 plans for the Oatlands Gaol (AOT PWD 266/1555).

On the August 11th, 1834, R. Hall of the Oatlands Public Works reported to John Lee-Archer, that he was ready to commence the foundations of the new gaol but was delayed by the lack of timber, lime and sawyers (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:71-4). Lee-Archer immediately sent a further five pairs of sawyers to the site and tenders were called for the provision of lime and timber (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:68,74-5). Timber was cut on George Wilson's Blue Hills property (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:100-1). Lime was furnished by Mr. Makersey of Oatlands, which was deemed inferior by the Commissariat Office. On July 17th, 1835, tenders were again called for the provision of lime and a cheaper and better quality alternative was supplied by Samuel Hall of Apsley (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:103, see also Williams 2003:94-7). Lack of stone-carts (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:79-82) and disputes over cartage contractors (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:91, AOT CSO 1/691/15206:107-110) added to the delays in construction of the new gaol.



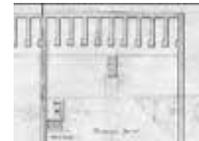
*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? - 84 - 85 - 86 -*



By mid-February 1835, the foundations were reported to have been proceeding very fast, with over 2000 loads of stone having been carted to the site. Progress, however, was slowed by lack of stone-cutters and masons (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:87-90). At this time, however, Lee-Archer produced a second plan for the gaol. It is unknown why the original plan was revised, as no records seem to have survived detailing any dissatisfaction of the 1834 plan, although a later account by Lee-Archer indicated that Governor Arthur was responsible for the rearrangement of the building (AOT CSO 5/97/2165:121-6). Plans from April 1835 (AOT PWD 266/84, 1546, 1547 – Figures 13 & 14) show that the original single yard had been separated into four separate yards, the room for men-on-route was moved from behind the Gaoler's residence to the north-eastern corner of the complex and the entire yard widened. The most significant change, however, was the addition of the Women's Division and the replacement of the solitary cells in the upper level of the gaol with lock-up rooms, a debtors ward and hospitals for both men and women. The balcony as depicted on the original plan was enclosed with a timber wall to form a gallery.



*substantial Central Jail at Botolph's would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? - 84 - 85 - 86 -*



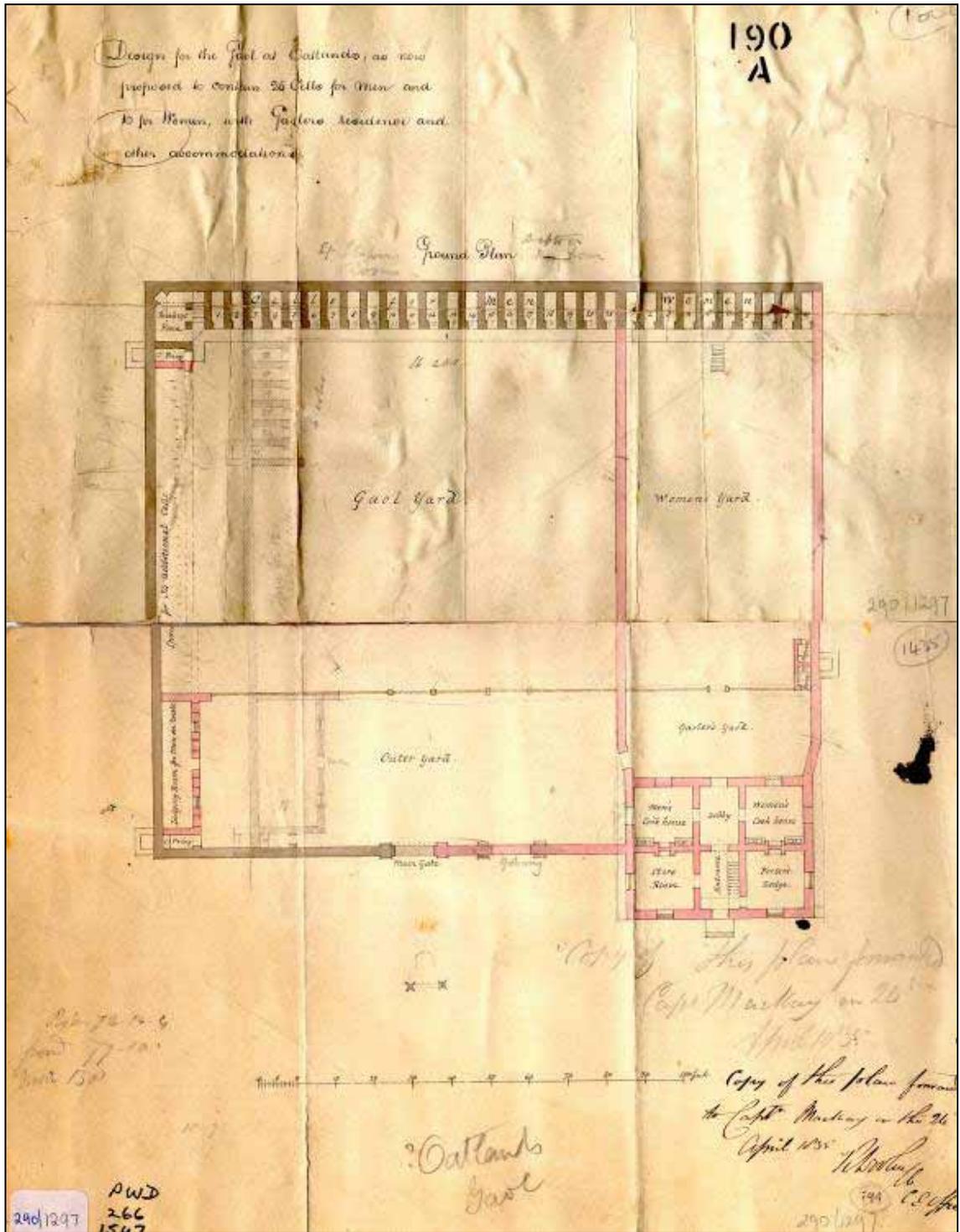
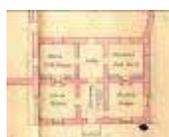
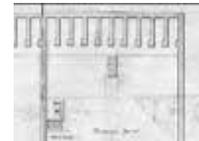


Figure 13 – Ground level plan of Lee-Archer's second design for the Oatlands Gaol. This plan shows which parts of the gaol had been built (brown ink) by March 1835, and those which had not (pink ink) (AOT PWD 266/1546).



substantial central jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.





men-on-route's room and hospital were all too narrow.<sup>11</sup> Later plans show that these were widened, probably at much inconvenience, as Lee-Archer's plan from March 1835 shows that they were already in progress. Lee-Archer inspected the new gaol in November 1835 and reported the progress:

New Gaol – Excavated foundation for partition walls of the four yards, putting in foundation of Gaoler's House and cross walls of yards in rubble stone work. Building foundations of cells and room for men on route. Erecting room for [ditto] in double faced ashlar. Gaol walls and cells in progress for females.

Quantities of work performed – Foundations of rubble stone 273 perches. Walling of Gaol room for men on route and Gaolers House, ashlar and throughs 418 perches. Rough picked and draught work to the above, 10000 feet. Well in the centre of Gaol Yard sunk 60 feet.

Quarry Road – Made a new road from the main quarry to the new Gaol by which a saving of cartage has accrued to Government of nearly one mile, thereby enabling one cart to perform as much work as hitherto had employed two.

New Quarry – Opened a new quarry for ashlar approximating still nearer to the works distance about 500 yards.<sup>12</sup>

With the gaol partially constructed in early 1836, it was decided that a watch-house should be added.<sup>13</sup> Oatlands Police Magistrate, John Whitefoord, submitted a request to the Lieutenant Governor's Office for an additional building, housing a watch-house, cells and constables apartments to be erected in the north-eastern corner of the gaol yard, where the Javelin Men's Building was planned to be erected.<sup>14</sup>

Although plans were drawn for the conversion of the partially completed Javelin Men's Building (Figure 15), the idea of a Watch-House within the gaol complex was abandoned due to a perceived lack of security<sup>15</sup> and a separate watch-house was built to the east of the gaol.<sup>16</sup> At the same time, it was planned for a new Commissariat Store to be erected on the eastern side of the main gates, attached to, but outside the Gaol walls (Figure 16). This plan was also abandoned for an undocumented reason.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>11</sup> AOT CSO 1/691/15206:155

<sup>12</sup> AOT CSO 1/741/16037:196

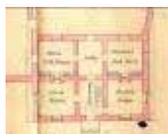
<sup>13</sup> AOT CSO 1/691/15206:122

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 125-129

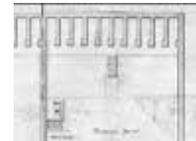
<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 130-32

<sup>16</sup> AOT PWD 266/1587

<sup>17</sup> AOT CSO 1/691/15206:137



*substantial Central Jail at Botolph's would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 40. 40.*



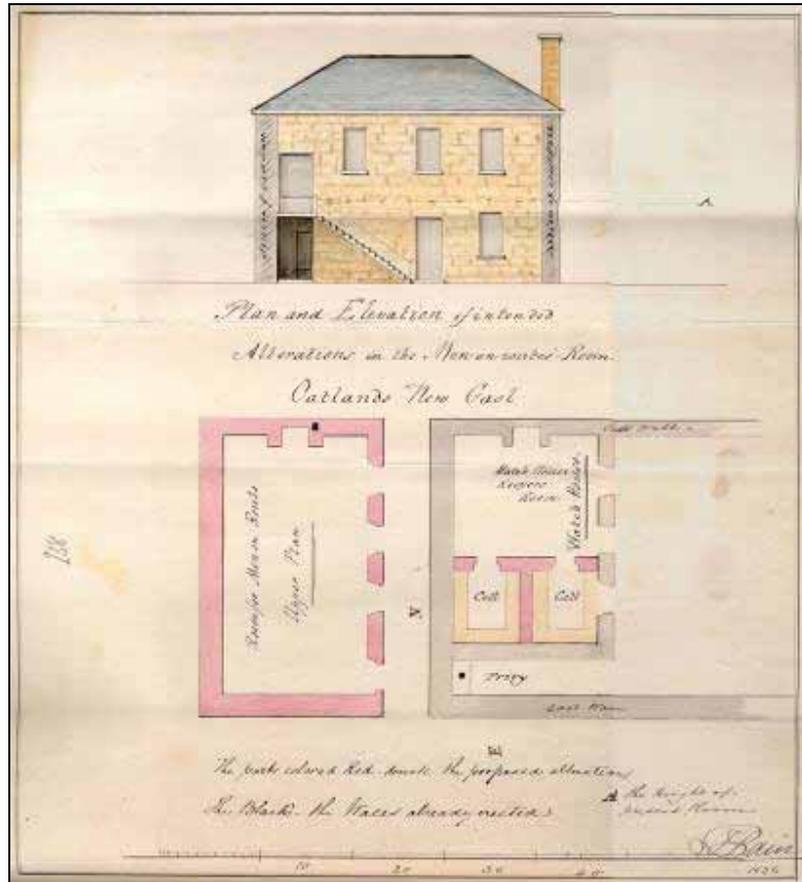


Figure 15 – The 1836 plans for conversion of the partially completed Javelin Men's Building into a Watch-House. The grey walls show what was already built in mid-1836, with the red walls proposed to be added (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:137).

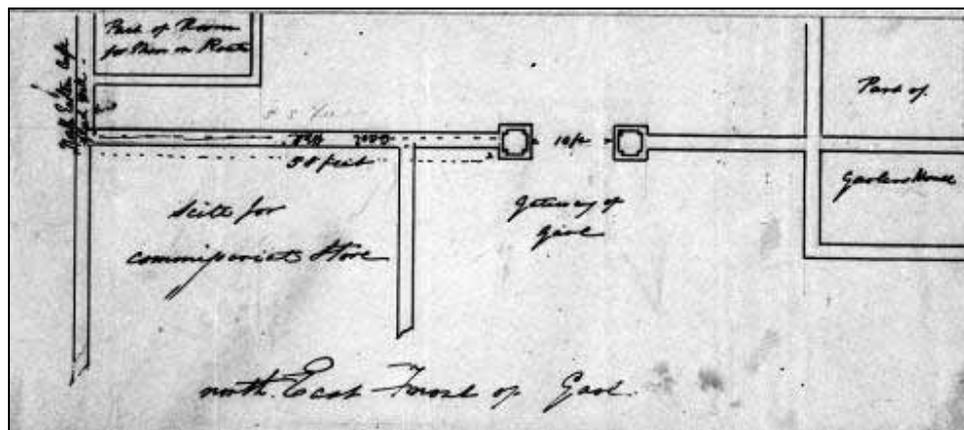
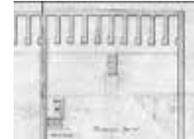


Figure 16 – 1836 plans for a Commissariat Store to be erected on the northern wall of the gaol complex (AOT CSO 1/691/15206:137).



substantial General Jail at Catlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas what 40 - 40 - 40.



On September 5th, 1836, Oatlands J.P. John Pedder informed the CSO that the hospital and women's rooms were completed and with the exception of the glazing of the Men's Division and Gaoler's Residence that the buildings were complete<sup>18</sup>. On September 9th, 1836, the Oatlands Police Magistrate, John Whitefoord, issued a memorandum describing the new facility and that it should be fit for occupation from December 1st of that year.<sup>19</sup> On October 10th, 1836, the Colonial Secretary requested the Police Chief Magistrate to inform Whitefoord that the new building should be ready for occupation on December 20th of that year and that the former gaol should be surrendered to a Mr. Murdock by December 25th, presumably for the housing of the Road Gang as previously arranged.<sup>20</sup> No plans were found here which show the design of the gaol at completion, however documentation suggests that only minor changes to Lee-Archer's second plans of mid 1835 were made prior to 1844 (Figure 18).

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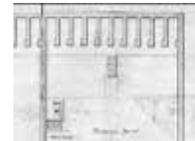
<sup>18</sup> AOT CSO 1/691/15206

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, p.152

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*, pp.139-40



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be thereby a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 20. 84. 46.*



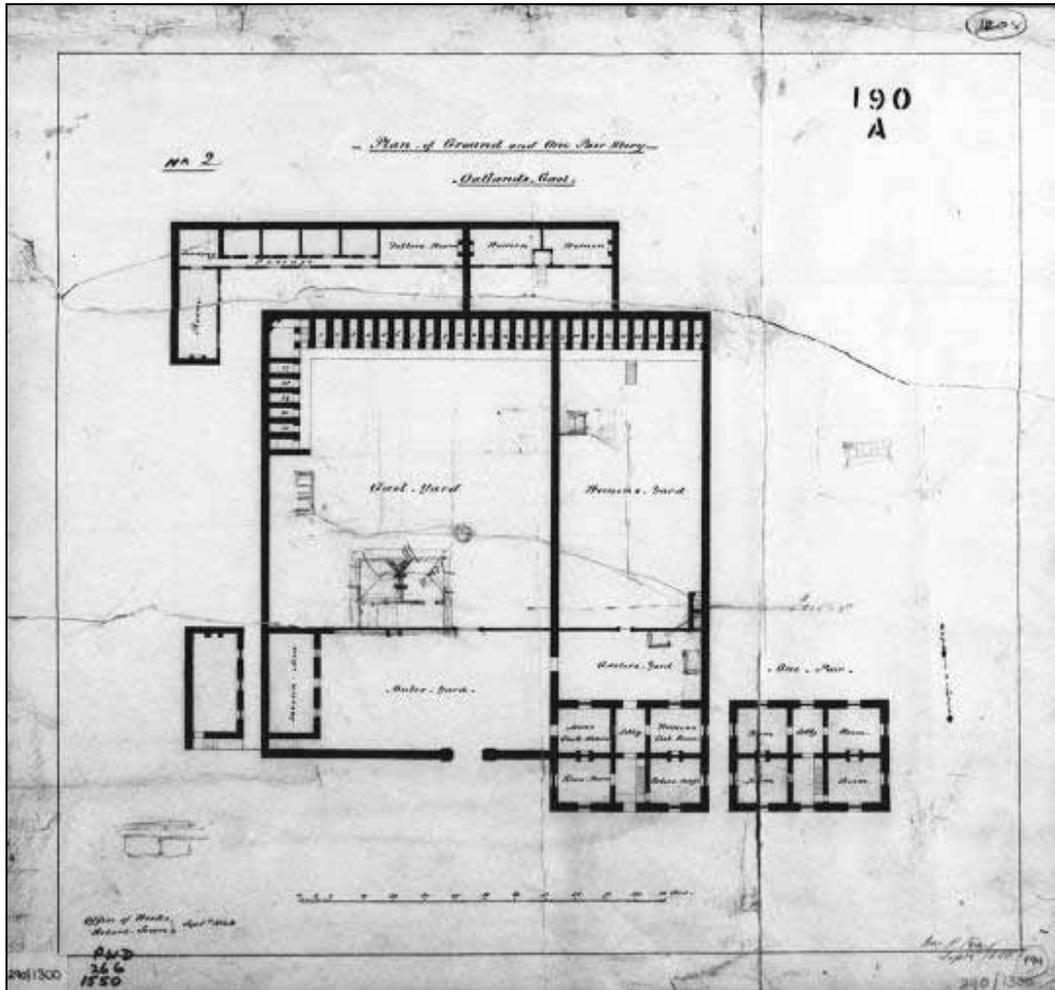
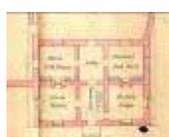


Figure 17 – The earliest known plan of the Oatlands Gaol following completion, by William Kay, 1844 (note 1849 alterations have been sketched over the original plan (AOT PWD 266/1550).

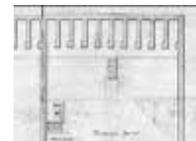
As previously stated, a comprehensive history of the gaol is beyond the scope of the CMP. The history presented here is limited to the major events which acted to shape the physical form of the site. Several themes will be explored here which were the main catalysis to the physical change of the site. These include, but are not limited to:

- Modification of the complex to alleviate security inefficiencies
- Alterations and additions to cater for a changing penal system
- Overhauls of the drainage and sanitation systems
- Alterations and demolition as the complex was scaled down

Whilst not considered to be the only historical occurrences which had major impact on the evolution of the site, from the historical documents thus-far analysed these themes appear to be the major influencing factors. These themes are further explored in the historical report and archaeological survey (Williams 2004).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



### Security of the Oatlands Gaol

Many primary documents make reference to the first Oatlands Gaol being ineffective in its security, the solution being the construction of the new gaol. However, the history of the Oatlands Gaol is plagued with the escape of inmates, with the first reported escape from the new gaol being in its first year of occupation, when John Byron escaped from the facility in August 1837. He lowered himself from the upper storey with his bedding and scaled down the covered top of the wooden staircase to reach an unfinished portion of wall. Police Magistrate John Whitefoord blamed the escape on the unfinished state of the gaol and its peculiar design.<sup>21</sup> This was the first mention of the inadequacies of the design of the Oatlands Gaol .

In February 1838 two men escaped from the gaol, which resulted in the additional barring of windows. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of the same month, George Jackson escaped from the gaol by 'cutting' through his cell door with a knife he had smuggled and knocking of the lock of the main gates (which was only held by two nails). A Javelin Man, Perkins, had neglected to lock the inner gate for the night. Jackson had also removed his handcuffs with an axe and wedge found in the Outer Yard but not his leg-irons. This prompted the installation of ring-bolts into certain cells for the chaining of prisoners likely to escape.<sup>22</sup>

In early March 1838, four men, Edward Thomas, John Russell, John Williams and John Richardson, escaped the gaol by removing the boards and battens from the ceilings of their cell, accessing the roofspace and, using their bedding attached to the chimney, lowered themselves down the outside wall of the gaol from the skylight. Common escapes, particularly early in the life of the gaol, would certainly have been an embarrassment to all involved in the planning and operation of the facility, all involved were quick to try and pass the blame. The Oatlands Gaol had soon proven to be an inefficient facility – much of this inefficiency, as already hinted by Whitefoord,<sup>23</sup> was blamed on the design.

With eight prisoners having escaped from the Oatlands Gaol within the first year of occupation, the Oatlands Police Magistrate, John Whitefoord wrote to the Chief Police Magistrate:

I would therefore take the liberty of suggesting that a Board of Inquiry be immediately held to report upon the state of the building generally as a secure place of custody.

The Sheriff, John Beaumont, immediately recommended that a Board of Inquiry be assembled to investigate the unexpected and frequent escapes from the new facility.<sup>24</sup>

A Board of Inquiry was assembled in March 1838 to inspect the state of the Oatlands Gaol and advise on alterations which would make it a more secure place of confinement. This board consisted of the Sheriff, the Visiting Magistrate of Constitution Hill, the Civil Engineer and the Oatlands Police Magistrate. The Board visited the gaol on the April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1838 and recommended:

<sup>21</sup> AOT CSO 5/56/1246:188-9. This document refers several times to the gaol being unfinished, where earlier documents relay that the building had been finished six months earlier.

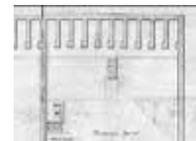
<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*, pp.103-9,124

<sup>23</sup> AOT CSO 5/56 1246:188-9

<sup>24</sup> AOT CSO 5/97/2165:86, 110-8



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 40. 40.*



- A pump to be installed to the well to replace the rope and windlass
- The doors of the main yard and women's yard to be doubly boarded, inside and out. The slide in the doors to the main yard to be removed and all bolts in the door jams be plated in iron.
- All bolts throughout the gaol to be replaced by those of a superior kind.
- Twenty padlocks of the best description to be supplied.
- The whole of the ceilings in the upper rooms of the gaol to be lined with two-inch stringy bark or gum boards and to be securely screwed into the ceiling joists with 3 inch screws.
- The skylight to be repaired and covered with an iron gate bolted into the stonework.
- All chimneys to be fitted with iron grates and iron bars leaded into the stonework.
- The main gate to be fitted with one large cell bolt and padlock.
- The present women's kitchen [*sic* – actually refers to the men's kitchen] to be altered into a Javelin Men's room, the window opposite the fireplace to be removed and a two ½ - inch thick, six-panelled door fitted to an inch and a half jam with narrow architrave to be fitted to the present doorway and passage of the Gaoler's house.
- Two ten-gallon coppers to be provided for the kitchen.
- The ceiling of the men's kitchen to be repaired and whitewashed.
- A sentry box to be provided as well as two more Javelin Men employed.

These works were expected to cost £150.<sup>25</sup> Tenders were called by Colonial Engineer John Lee-Archer for these additional works.<sup>26</sup> In reference to these works, Lieutenant Governor Franklin observed:

The necessity for these repairs and alterations, so soon after the completion of the building, involves a reflection upon the Engineer Department, which appears to render explanation, on the part of the Civil Engineer highly necessary.<sup>27</sup>

In defence, the Colonial Engineer, John Lee-Archer replied:

I would like to take the opportunity of briefly stating, for the information of His Excellency, that in my opinion the defects of this building are to be attributed to the following circumstances: In the first instance, the design for this gaol was made at the desire of His Late Excellency Colonel Arthur, from a description of the American Prison at Auburn<sup>28</sup>, in a work written by Capn. Baird Hall – the whole was to be composed of small cells of strong masonry, & each cell covered with heavy flag stones – In accordance with this design the cells on the lower story, only, have been completed, an alteration having been suggested by Colonel Arthur in the arrangement of the upper story, it being supported that day-rooms would be absolutely necessary in a gaol of this description, and thus, when the apartments became larger, in the upper story the plan of securing the ceilings with flag stones was necessarily abandoned, and a lined ceiling of gum boards substituted.

<sup>25</sup> AOT CSO 5/97/2165:90-8

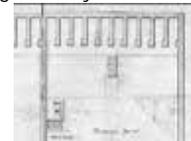
<sup>26</sup> HTG 15/6/1838:433

<sup>27</sup> AOT CSO 5/97/2165:121

<sup>28</sup> Whilst the original plans of the Oatlands Gaol (Figure 12) bears resemblance to sections of the much larger Auburn Prison, the plans were subsequently changed so much that the finished building was significantly different.



*substantial benefit, but at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. – The advantage would be manifest. – Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas what? – 90 – 91 – 92.*



Lee-Archer went on to suggest that the escapes through the ceiling were the fault of a lack of watch and the absence of a sentry box in the yard. He implied that the escape of Jackson earlier that year was through negligence on the part of the Javelin Men leaving the inner gate unlocked and a lack of guarding to allow Jackson to saw through his cell door and gain tools to aid his escape. Lee-Archer also implied that the Ordinance Stores had cut costs by supplying locks of inferior quality for the cells and gates.<sup>29</sup> It seems that perhaps John Lee-Archer's design was doomed from the start, with questions as to its efficiency raised by Governor Arthur as early as April 1835 when only the foundations had been completed.<sup>30</sup>

The design of gaol was again criticised in 1841, with the number of solitary cells deemed larger than necessary and the sleeping rooms were too insecure to use. The cells and wards being directly beside an external wall was the major point of concern for security at the facility. It was then recommended that:

- The gaol wall be surrounded by a second fence.
- Accommodation to be provided for Javelin Men in the Outer Yard.
- Step ladder [stairs to upper level?] opposite female solitary cells to be fenced
- Mr. Smie's [presumably the Gaoler] window to be made into a door or French doors and a gang-way to look out in the angle [?]
- Three water closets in the debtors yard – 1 for debtors, 1 for Javelin Men and 1 for main yard. The wall height of water closets to be raised to the same height as surrounding wall.
- Cells to be lined with 2 inch plank.

It was also recommended that the depth of the gaol buildings be doubled, with cells along the eastern wall to be converted into wards. An extension to the southern wall of the complex was to provide a yard behind the main building equal in size to that in front.

<sup>31</sup> It seems, however, that these works were never undertaken. P Mason, Sheriff, wrote to the CSO on January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1841:

The building is spacious and surrounded by a strong wall, yet the interior is so inconveniently planned as to make it difficult to alter in so as to render it secure and commodious without a considerable outlay of money. AOT CSO 5/274:7123:162.

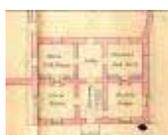
Mason recommended:

- Replace worn out fastenings on doors and windows with strong iron bolts.
- Division of long upstairs rooms in male Division each into two or more smaller rooms as a means of separating prisoners.
- To turn the six cells on the left hand side of the men's yard into 3 small rooms to be used as sleeping berths.
- Erect a fence in front of the solitary cells to prevent persons in the yard holding communications with solitary prisoners.

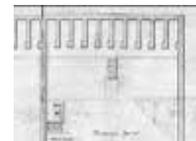
<sup>29</sup> AOT CSO 5/97/2165:121-6

<sup>30</sup> AOT CSO 1/691/15206:155

<sup>31</sup> AOT CSO 5/274:7123:147-53



*substantial General Jail at Botolph's would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40. 40. 40.*



Divide the two debtors rooms into four smaller rooms and cut off the debtors yard from the Outer Yard and main gate by running a wall across, a wall 40 feet in length.

Divide one of the two large rooms in the women's Division into two apartments and remove a water closet which stands in the corner of the women's yard into the opposite corner to prevent the possibility of escape provided by it.

Provide the Gaoler with a better view of the establishment from the upper floor of the Gaoler's residence.

Whilst some of these alterations were eventually undertaken (the debtors wall pre-1855 and removal of female privy 1849) it seems that these recommendations were not accepted immediately.

The *Report on Gaols 1849* again criticised the design of the Oatlands Gaol in terms of the security it provided. Although enclosed by a 25 foot high wall, the security was lessened by the placement of buildings and wards against the perimeter wall. This report states that escapes and attempts have been frequent, in one case by prisoners cutting their way through the walls. (AOT CSO 24/87:1812:137). As early as 1841, Oatlands Gaoler P. Fraser had stated that:

"they [the walls] are strong and high enough.... Although it is not difficult for an expert house-breaker to get through them". AOT CSO 22/10/406:163-4.

These problems apparently continued, as in 1851, J. Burnett, Sheriff, wrote to the CSO:

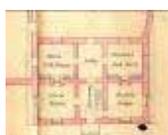
*My Under Sheriff, who has just returned from Oatlands gives such an alarming account of the insecurity at that place..... some very desperate characters remain in it..... I have repeatedly represented to His Excellency the great insecurity of the Gaol at Oatlands.....*<sup>32</sup>

With questions as to the security of the gaol stemming from issues such as cost-cutting and inefficiencies in design, the Oatlands Gaol was subject to constant alterations and additions. With the constant (and often heated) debates between Governor Arthur and Colonial Engineer John Lee-Archer, different authorities obviously had often very different opinions as to how the gaol should be operated, how effective systems were and indeed as to the form of the physical layout of the complex. The archaeological survey (Williams 2004) further discusses the security issues of the Oatlands Gaol and how these acted to shape the physical evolution of the site.

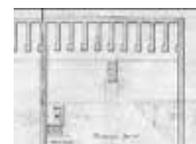
### **Adaptation to suit changing penal requirements**

The previous section has detailed the security deficiencies, resulting in alteration of the complex, however, other major works to the gaol were the result of different requirements for that complex within a changing penal system. Whilst a full examination of the place of the Oatlands Gaol within the colonial penal system is beyond the scope of the CMP, factors such as the upgrade of the Oatlands Police Court to a Supreme Court in 1841 and overcrowding of other female establishments within the colony, resulted in the need to change of the physical layout of the facility.

<sup>32</sup> AOT CSO 24/261/5855:275 & 281



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 40. 40.*



The status of Oatlands as the major judicial site in the interior was upgraded in 1841, when the Oatlands Police Court House was upgraded to a Supreme Court House. It was then necessary to make modifications to the gaol for the accommodation of both remanded and sentenced prisoners, as well as the construction of gallows. The required physical separation of different classes of prisoners was not possible with the established infrastructure of the Oatlands Gaol, which was identified as a major shortfall in its effectiveness.<sup>33</sup> As can be seen on the plans of the Oatlands Gaol, the large, open-plan men's yard did not lend itself to the separation of classes – a reflection of its original function as a facility for incarceration of only two types of prisoner – sentenced and debtors.

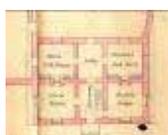
Plans were drawn in 1856 (Figures 18 and 19) which intended to overhaul the men's Division, combining the solitary cells in the eastern wing into a single mess-room and to convert the Chapel into a dormitory. The introduction of more wards would, to a degree, rectify the problem of separating classes of prisoners – more than the original design of one debtors ward, four smaller wards and 23 solitary cells allowed. These plans indicate that the entire façade of the eastern wing was to be demolished, the stone lower wall to be replaced with boards. These works, however, were never undertaken. At the same time, plans also indicate that walls were constructed to separate the south-western corners of both the Men's<sup>34</sup> and Women's yards<sup>35</sup> (see Figure 27) from the overall yards and another Javelin Men's Yard had been added<sup>36</sup> - allowing further separation of prisoner classes.

<sup>33</sup> AOT CSO 24/87:1812:137, 146

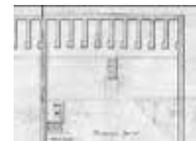
<sup>34</sup> AOT PWD 266/1549. This section of the Men's yard was commonly referred to as the 'Debtor's Yard'.

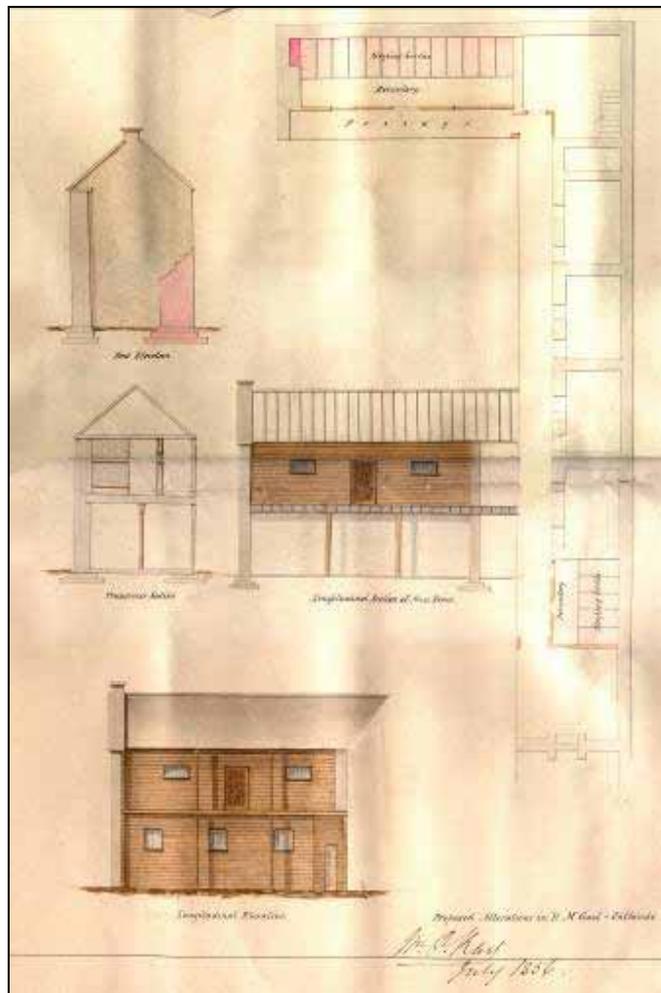
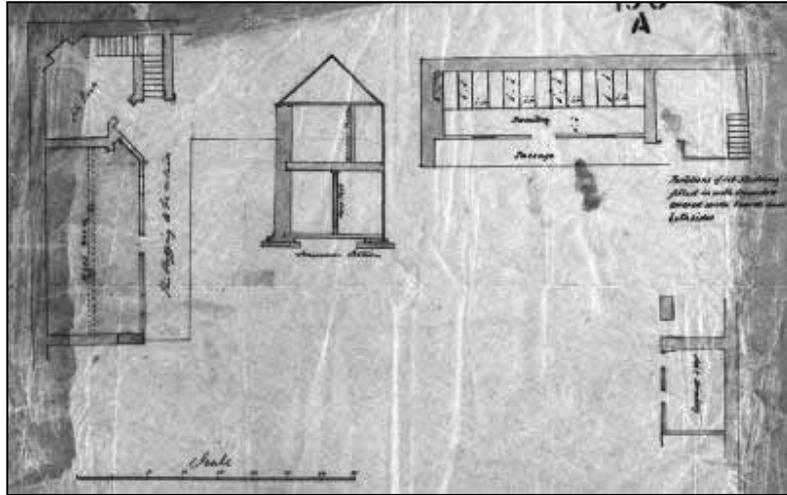
<sup>35</sup> AOT PWD 266/1552

<sup>36</sup> AOT PWD 266/1551

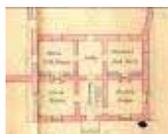


*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 40. 40.*

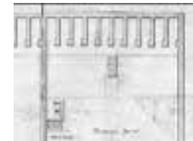




Figures 18 (top) & 19 (bottom) – Proposed alterations to H.M. Gaol, Oatlands, plans by W. Kay, Director of Public Works, July 1856 (AOT PWD 266/1556-7).



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



A major upgrade of the gaol was undertaken in 1849, part of these works included the construction of two condemned cells and a yard, for prisoners awaiting execution – further establishing infrastructure for separation of prisoners within the complex. These, together with the gallows, form perhaps the most enigmatic precinct of the Oatlands Gaol - being the only rural gaol in the colony where executions were undertaken. The first mention of the Condemned Cells was in 1848:

..... The necessity of at least two or 3 condemned cells being erected in that gaol [Oatlands] without delay... to ensure the safe custody of such unfortunate beings also to render their receiving religious instruction without being more or less exposed to the gaze or annoyance of their fellow prisoners. J. Crouch, Sheriff, 18/4/1848.<sup>37</sup>

The Sheriff's department had recognised the need for the Oatlands Gaol to include condemned cells, however were forced to wait until the following year due to the expense of the undertaking. Determined to get the cells constructed as soon as possible, the Sheriff (Crouch) suggested that the inner walls of the gaol be lowered 8-10 feet and that the stone could be re-worked to construct the condemned cells. Crouch suggested that this would have the added advantage of allowing the Gaoler an uninterrupted view of the entire establishment from the upper level of the Gaoler's house.<sup>38</sup> This proposal was rejected by the Colonial Secretary, who, in May 1848, concluded that the works would be budgeted for 1849.<sup>39</sup>

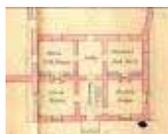
By June 1849, plans indicate that the Condemned Cells had been constructed.<sup>40</sup> Figures 21-24 show very detailed specifications of the condemned cells and Figure 25 confirming that the cells were built quite accurately to those plans. The specifications indicate a sandstone building, with a shingled roof, a timber floor, planked walls and ceilings, and a corner fireplace in each cell – a luxury not afforded to most other prisoners. A private yard was provided and had iron bars enclosing the top. Bedboards folded down from the walls, and hoppers over the windows ensured that no view of the yard could be gained from within, but some light was still let in. The fact that eight men spent their last days within these cells makes this an enigmatic part of the site.

<sup>37</sup> AOT CSO 24/48/1649:107

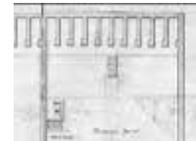
<sup>38</sup> *Ibid*, pp.122-3

<sup>39</sup> AOT CSO 24/48/1649:124

<sup>40</sup> AOT PWD 266/1551



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 40. 40.*



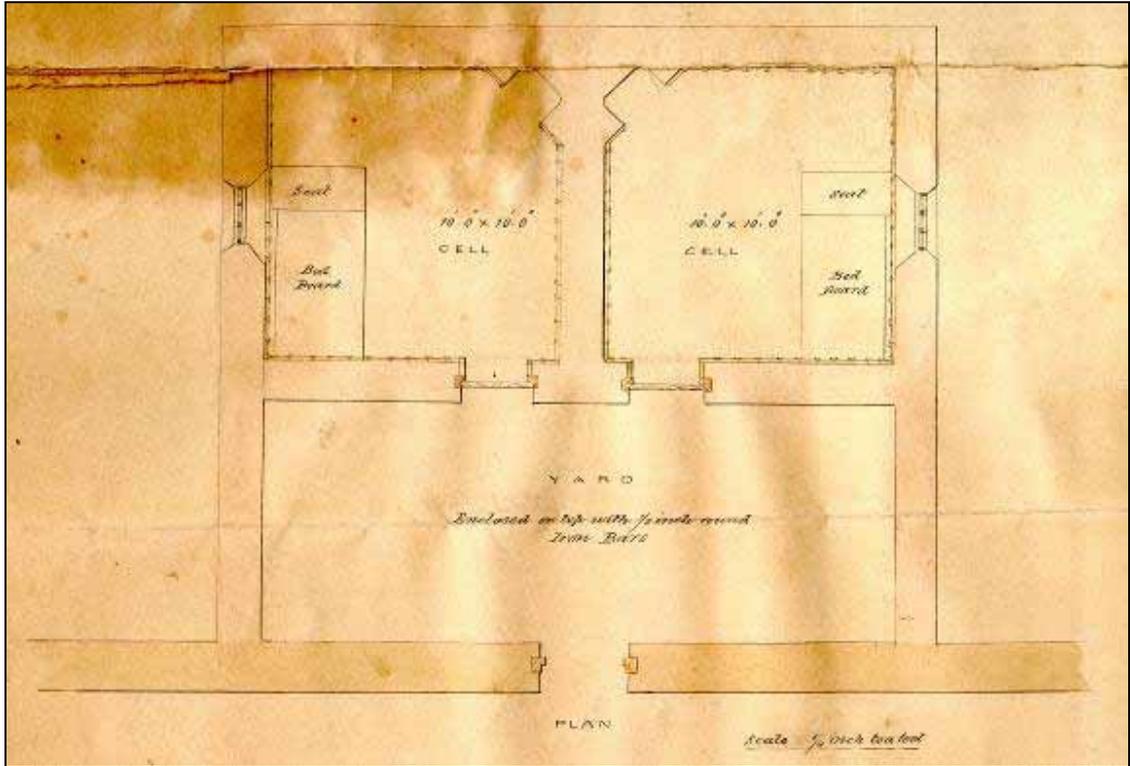


Figure 20 – Plan of proposed condemned cells, Oatlands Gaol (AOT PWD 266/1559).

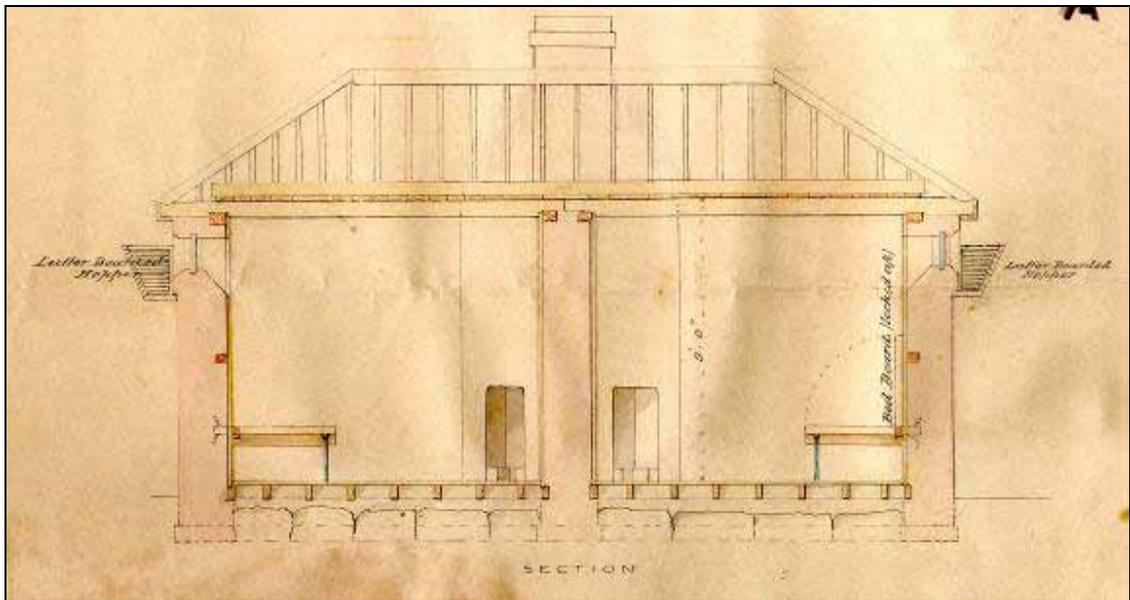
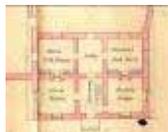
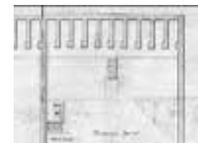


Figure 21 – Section (from north) of proposed condemned cells, Oatlands Gaol (AOT PWD 266/1560).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



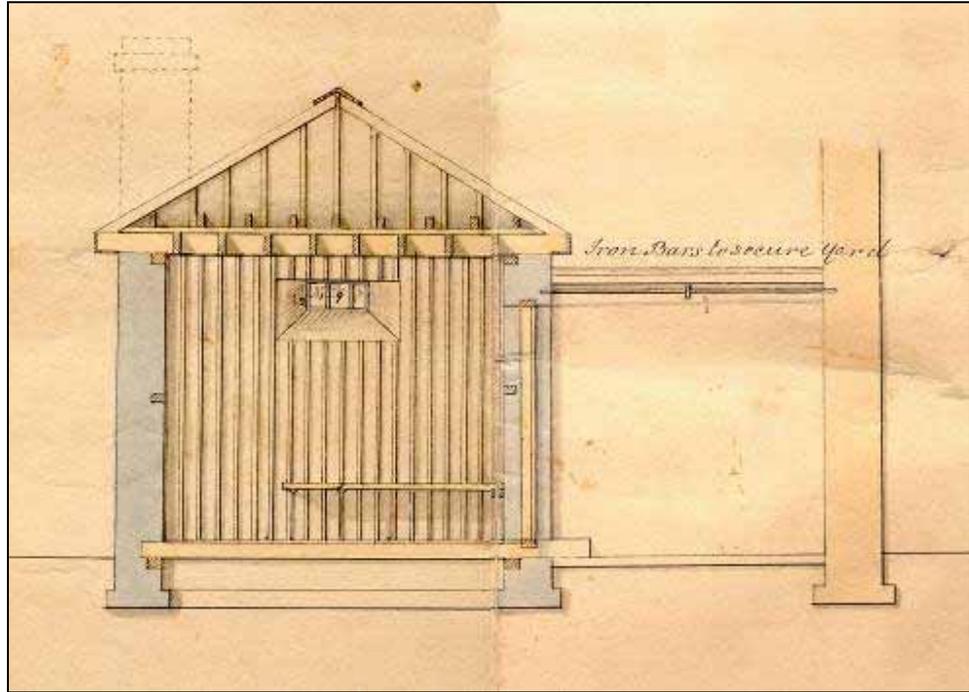


Figure 22 – Section (from west) of proposed condemned cells, Oatlands Gaol (AOT PWD 266/1561).

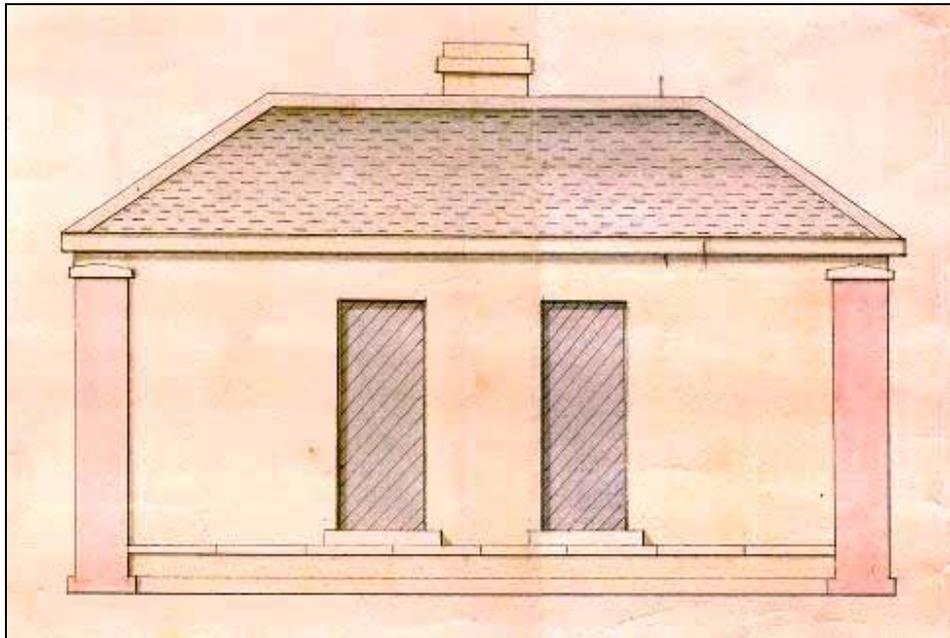
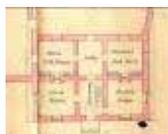
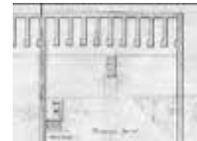


Figure 23 – Northern elevation of proposed condemned cells, Oatlands Gaol (AOT PWD 266/1559).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



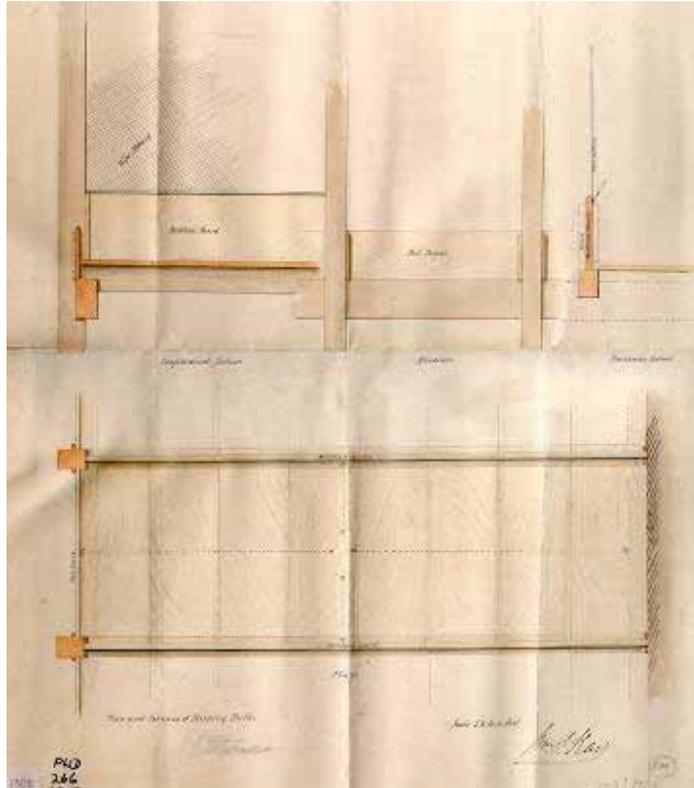
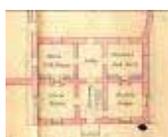


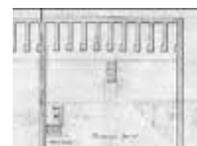
Figure 24 -Specifications of bedboards, Oatlands Gaol condemned cells (AOT PWD 266/1556).



Figure 25 – The western wall of the Condemned cells c1926 (State Library of Victoria Heritage Collections).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



Between 1844 and 1860, a total of eighteen men were executed by hanging at the Oatlands Gaol.<sup>41</sup> This makes the site unique, as it is the only regional gaol (outside Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple/Launceston) where executions occurred on a regular basis<sup>42</sup>. In 1855 the *Private Executions Act* was passed which banned public executions in Tasmanian gaols (*The Examiner* 11/8/1855). Prior to this, hangings were reported to have occurred 'in front of the gaol gates'.<sup>43</sup> See Williams (2004:67-69) for further discussion on the gallows, and a comparative analysis of that structure. Figure 26 describes the atmosphere of a public execution:

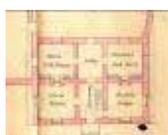
**EXECUTION AT OATLANDS.**—The township this morning presented an unusual scene, owing to the execution of the four criminals left for execution at the late session here. Shortly before eight o'clock the military guard and a posse of constables were assembled in front of the main gate at the gaol, and within a few minutes after eight the Under-Sheriff ascended the platform, followed by the several criminals, Shale, Shea, Sullivan, and M'Gough, who were attended by the Rev. Mr. Dunne on the scaffold; the three former appeared very penitent, and wept bitterly while the executioner was adjusting the rope, &c, but the last named man seemed indifferent to his perilous position, and in a few minutes the fatal bolt was drawn which launched these unhappy beings into eternity. After hanging the usual time their bodies were conveyed to the ground (being part of the Protestant burial ground) for interment. May this township be long without another exhibition of the same kind. I might add that Bishop Willson came from Hobart Town yesterday to visit the unhappy prisoners, and spent the greater part of that day, and was with them early this morning, and remained until they were launched into eternity.—*Correspondent.*  
Oatlands, 9th May, 1848.

Figure 26 – Description a public execution at the Oatlands Gaol, from *The Colonial Times*, 12/5/1848.

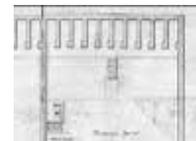
<sup>41</sup> Rieusset 2004

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* Although indicates that there are rare instances of hangings at Macquarie Harbour and Norfolk Island pre-1830 .

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. — The advantage would be manifest. — Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement.*  
*The Times What? 40 — 41 — 42.*



**Plans to convert the Oatlands Gaol to a female factory**

In addition to the need for the Oatlands Gaol to be constantly upgraded to meet the needs of a changing convict system the use of facility was again questioned in 1841, with the proposal to construct an entire new gaol (hence overcoming design inefficiencies) and convert the facility into a Female Factory.

Overcrowding of the female establishments in Hobart Town and Launceston, resulted in the need for further establish Female Factories in other parts of the colony. The bid to convert part of the Oatlands Gaol into such a facility was opposed by Oatlands Gaoler P. Fraser, who argued that the arrangement of the Oatlands Gaol interior was already very impractical and that the addition of more buildings would only act to make the plan worse. Fraser described the female section as being able to accommodate 20 women. Fraser suggested that with the addition of more buildings in that Division, it would be capable of holding no more than 50 women, however this would reduce the open space in the yard to a point where it would “destroy the efficiency of the gaol”. Fraser suggested that a new gaol should be constructed at Oatlands, with the current one being refitted as a Female Factory capable of holding 200 women.<sup>44</sup> This suggestion, however, was apparently given little consideration and was not carried through. This again demonstrates the dissatisfaction the authorities held with the Oatlands Gaol.

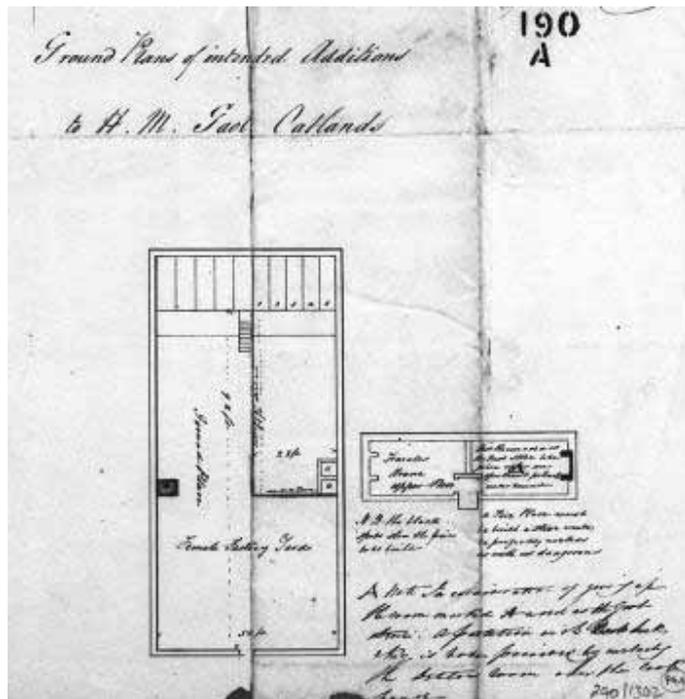
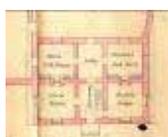


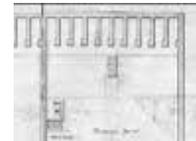
Figure 27 – Undated (presumed c1841) plans of intended additions to the ‘female factory’, Oatlands Gaol (AOT PWD 266/1552).

The records show no further suggestion of a Female Factory at Oatlands and it can be presumed that the opening of the Ross Female Factory in 1848 replaced any desire to

<sup>44</sup> AOT CSO 22/10/406:159-65



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Terms What 40 - 40 - 40*



establish such a facility at Oatlands. Many documents do refer to the Female Division of the Oatlands Gaol as a Female Factory (i.e. PWD 266/1552), although it is very unlikely that this was ever an official title of the Division. The maximum number of women incarcerated at any one time prior to 1848 was six (AOT CSO 24/87:1812:137), certainly less than capacity and less than would be expected in contemporary Tasmanian Female Factories, as described by Casella (2002:28-36).

### Overhaul of drainage and sanitation systems

The earliest instance of major works to the completed gaol was in 1839 (less than two years from opening), which focused particularly on the ineffectiveness of the drainage system. An 1839 report to the Director of Public Works states that the following works were required:

- A drain required around the exterior of the buildings to take away water from the eaves to be conducted to the privies. Constructed in stone.
- A main drain to run from the gaol to connect in with the drain from the prisoners barracks, to cross the road near Mr. Robinsons, length 260 feet. Constructed in stone.<sup>45</sup>

The *Report on Gaols 1849* states that there were privies in the women's yard and that pots were placed in a spare cell in the Men's Division, which were emptied daily into the cesspool of the Women's Division privies and then left to air in the yard. All prisoners were provided with a bucket (without a cover) for night use which was emptied and cleansed each morning.<sup>46</sup> This suggests that from the earliest usage of the complex, there were significant shortcomings in the drainage and sanitation system.

With frequent blockages in the drain running from the Men's Division privies to the cesspit of the female's and Gaoler's privies on the other side of the complex, <sup>47</sup> plans for the overhaul of the gaol privies were drawn by the Director of Public Works in June 1849 (AOT PWD 266/1448, 1551), which are illustrated and further examined in Section 13.10. The Gaoler of that time, Peter Pegus, received criticism from the Director of Public works for not reporting these blockages sooner, as it was revealed that the problem had been long-running.<sup>48</sup> Under instruction from the Director of Public Works, the 1849 upgrade included demolition of all privies, the filling of at least one old cesspit and new privies and cesspits constructed in each of the Gaoler's, Men's and Women's Yards. The problematic drain running from the old Men's Division privies, across the complex to join the women's privy cesspit, was disused and the new men's privy built with its own cesspit on the eastern side of the complex. A drain was also installed to take overflow from the well into the main drain on the western side of the complex. All of these features are further illustrated in Section 13.10.

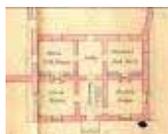
It was reported on August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1851 that the drains in the gaol required cleansing and some reconstruction, as in places the stonework covering them had given way. The drains in the receiving (outer) yard (these are not depicted on any known plans), main yard and yard leading to the female factory were lifted and re-laid with a greater fall. Stone was brought to the gaol for prisoners to break into metal for fill in the yard and two

<sup>45</sup> AOT CSO 5/185/4480:44-50

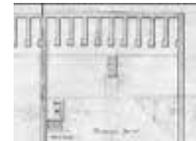
<sup>46</sup> AOT CSO 24/87:1812:137-8

<sup>47</sup> AOT CSO 24/74/2320:30-6

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* pp.30-64



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40 - 40 - 40.*

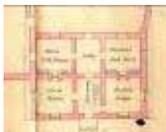


hundred loads of gravel were brought in, both for a foundation for the drain, and to face the heightened ground of those yards. Works were undertaken by a Mr. Clayton at a cost of £20.<sup>49</sup>

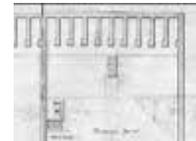
With the inefficiency of the drainage and sanitation systems of the complex requiring a full upgrade within the first fifteen years of the life of the gaol, again questions would have been raised as to the suitability of its original design and construction.

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<sup>49</sup> AOT CSO 24/281/6258:311-6



*substantial General Jail at Boston would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



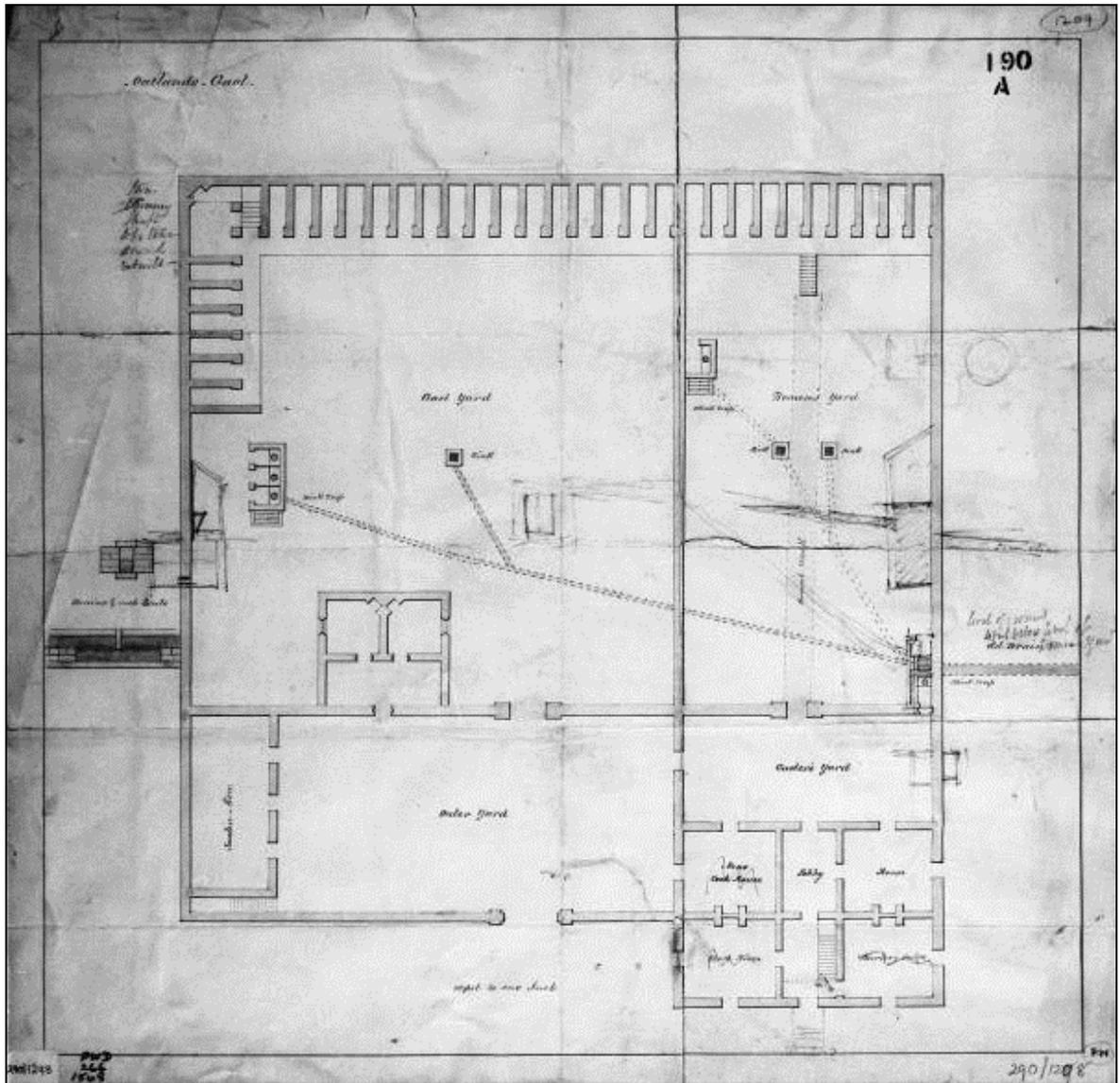
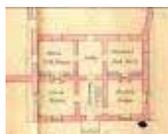
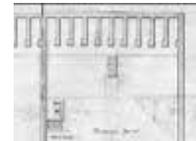


Figure 28 – William Kay's pre-June 1849 plans of the proposed upgrades to the Oatlands Gaol, showing the addition of the Condemned Cells, the original privy locations and the intended locations for the new privies (AOT PWD 266/1548).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



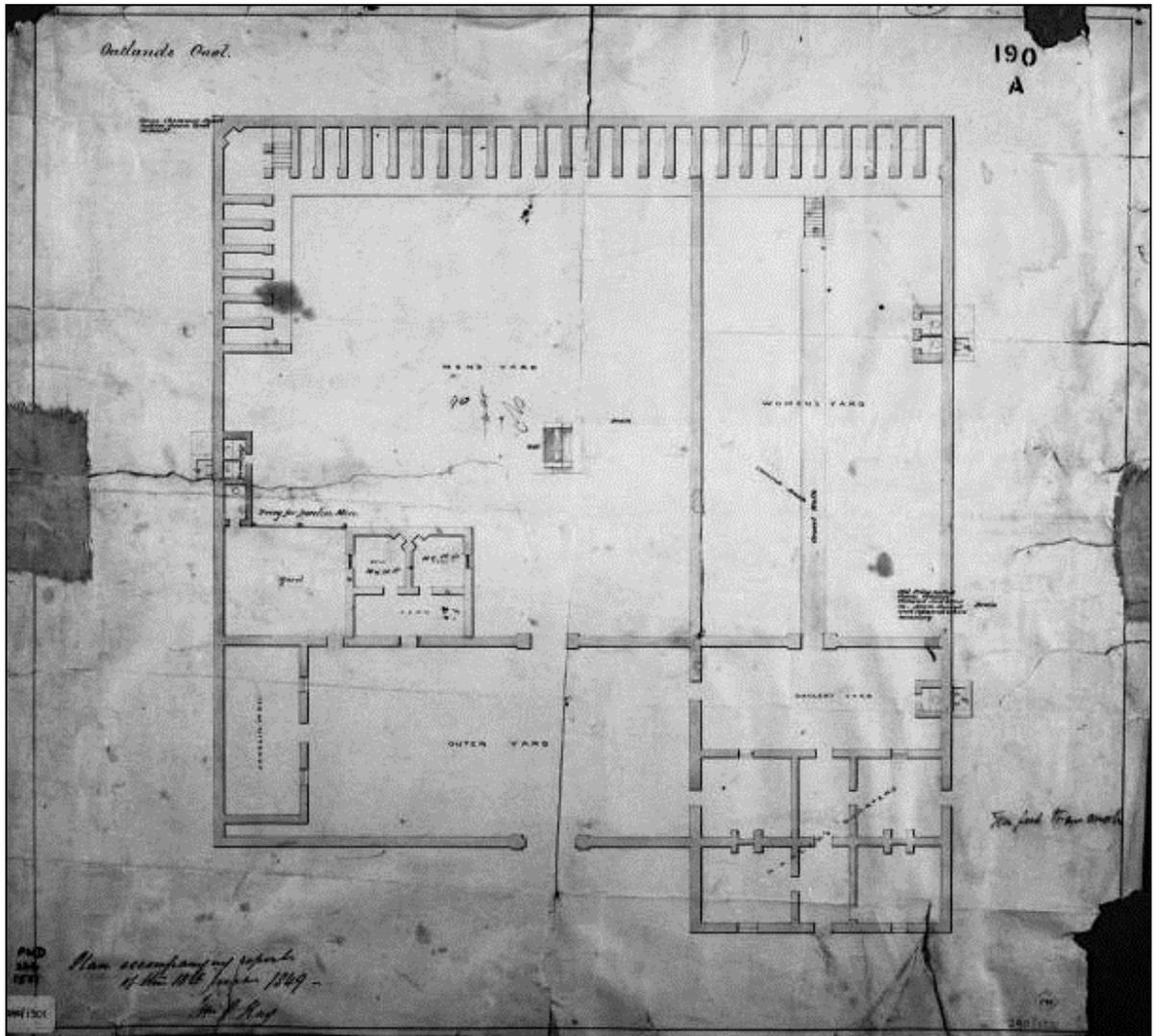


Figure 29 - William Kay's June 1849 plan of the Oatlands Gaol showing the locations of the new privies and drains (AOT PWD 266/1551).

### 3.5.3. Municipal Gaol

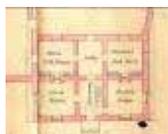
Although the gaol was able to hold up to 200 prisoners,<sup>50</sup> the maximum number of men in the gaol at any one time prior to 1848 was 70, the maximum number of women prior to 1848 was six<sup>51</sup> – well under the expected capacity of the complex. By 1849 Oatlands was the only remaining fully functional rural (outside Hobart Town and Launceston) gaol in the colony.<sup>52</sup> By 1857 the number of men in the Oatlands gaol had decreased to only 16.<sup>53</sup> By 1863, the facility had apparently run the course of its life as a colonial gaol and

<sup>50</sup> AOT CSO 22/10/406:159-65

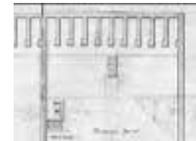
<sup>51</sup> AOT CSO 24/87:1812:137

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p.109

<sup>53</sup> AOT CSO 24/261/5855:276-85



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

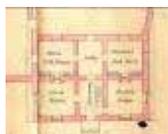


at the end of that year the operation of the complex was handed over to the Municipality of Oatlands, to be run as a municipal Gaol.

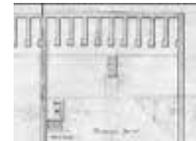
The 1883 *Commission of the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania*, gives a good description of the function of the Oatlands gaol following the end of the convict era and its downgrade to a municipal gaol. A detailed plan of the remaining parts of the gaol was drawn by George Shields, Clerk of Works (PWD) at this time (Figure 30) which indicates that it was apparently intact from the last known complete plan dating from 1849<sup>54</sup> (Figure 29).

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<sup>54</sup> Care should be taken when interpreting this plan, as it seems that Shield's has copied it verbatim from Kay's 1844 plan of the site (AOT PWD 266/1550), roughly adding major post 1844 features which are not necessarily accurate in terms of content and scale.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



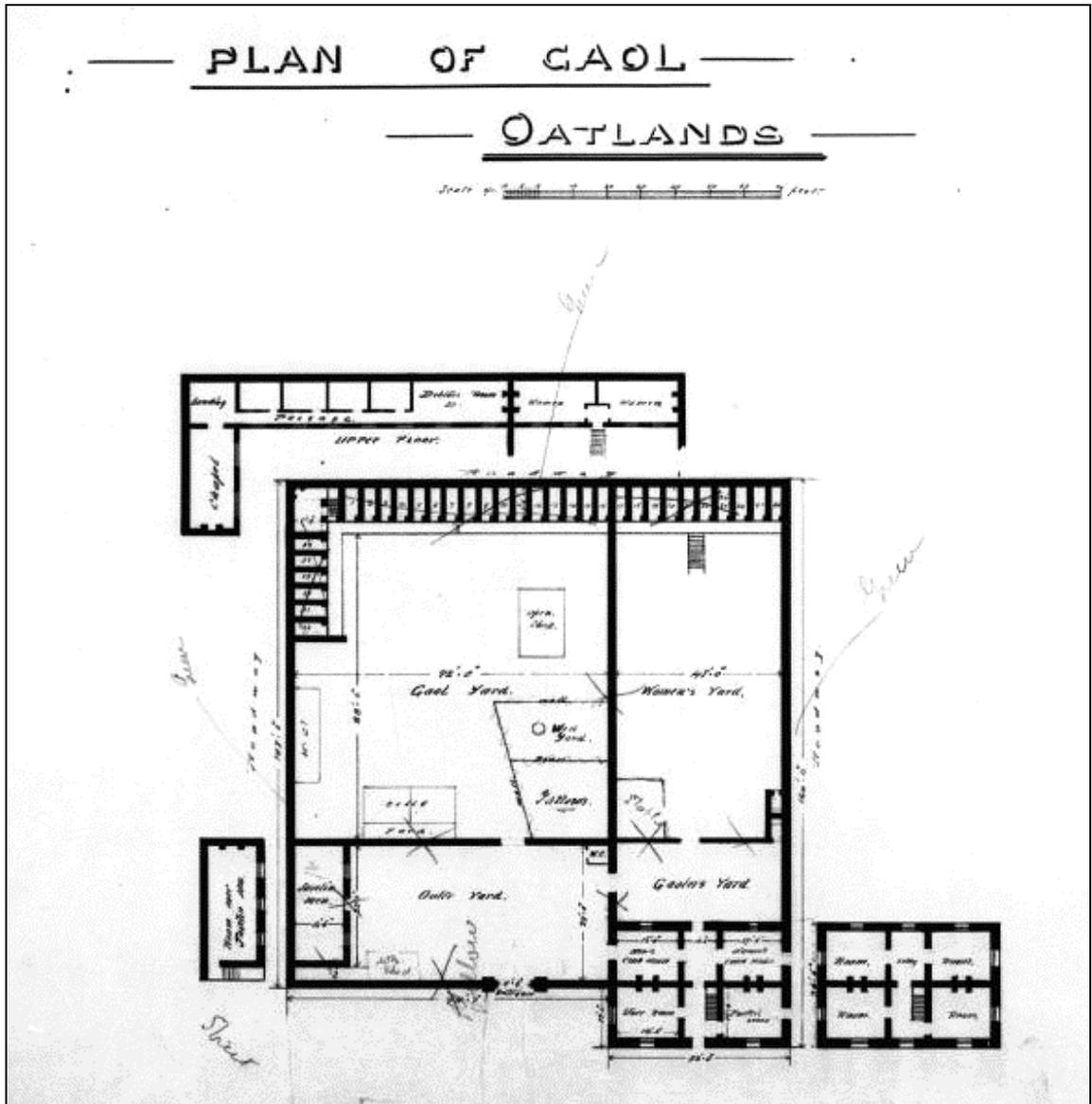
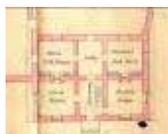


Figure 29 – Shield's 1883 plan of the Oatlands Gaol complex (AOT PWD 266/1564)

Shields reported that the buildings at that time were in fair order, but that the roofs would need re-shingling or covering in iron. The buildings were occupied by the Superintendent of the Municipal Police, as well as the Watch-house Keeper and Constables. The 1883 commission indicated that Oatlands was the only regional gaol in which long-term sentences were still served, provided that the prisoners could be put to labour. All other gaols sent long-term prisoners (generally serving sentences of more than one month) to the Launceston or Hobart Gaols.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40. 40. 40.*

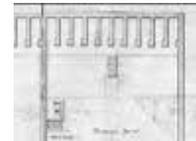




Figure 30 – A c1890 photograph of the Oatlands Gaol (State Library of Tasmania).

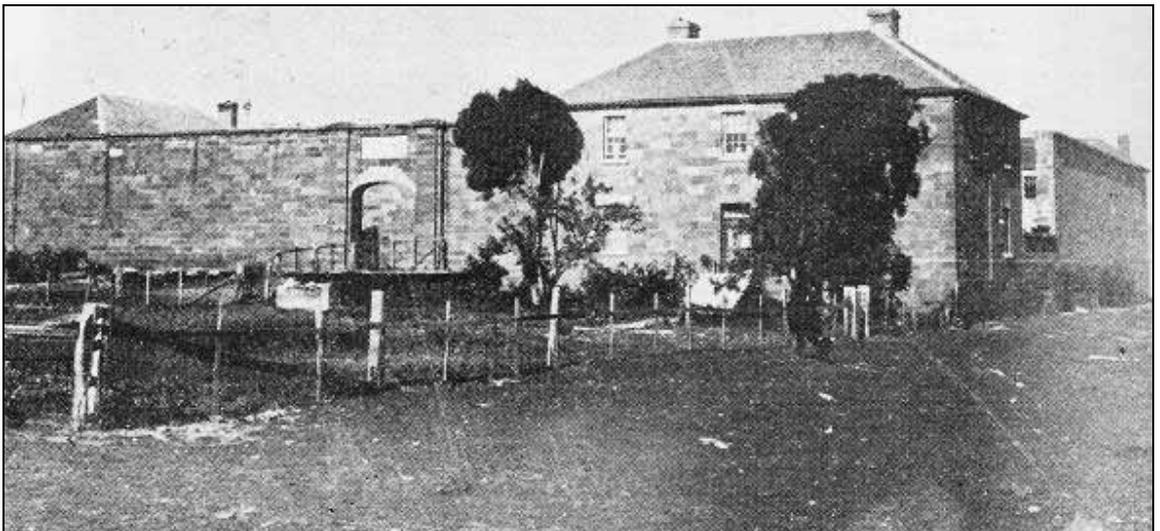
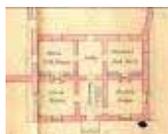


Figure 31 – The Oatlands Gaol 1904 (The Weekly Courier 20/12/1904:18).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

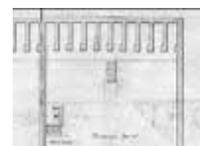




Figure 32 – The Oatlands Gaol 1908 (the *Tasmanian Mail* 23/3/1908:21).

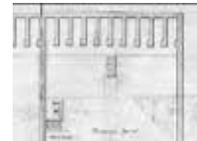


Figure 33 – The Oatlands Gaol c1910 (Author's collection).

The gaol continued operating as a municipal gaol with little change for the next 50 years. The Gaoler's residence and former Javelin Men's Building were used as accommodation for the Sergeant and Constables respectively. Apart from the removal of some internal walls, and a section of outer wall immediately at the rear of the Gaoler's Residence (See



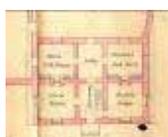
*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 40 - 40 - 40.*



Figures 31 & 33) no evidence has been found to suggest that there were any major alterations or demolition to the complex through this period (see further discussion in Section 3.5.4). Figures 34 and 35 show that the roof of the men's Division had been covered in iron between 1901 and 1926. Photographic evidence dating from 1926 shows that the Men's Division (Figure 35) and Condemned cells (Figure 25) were still standing, but dilapidation had started to become apparent.



Figure 34 – The Men's Division showing solitary cells with the Debtor's ward above, early 1900's (State Library of Tasmania).



*substantial General Jail at Botolphs would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

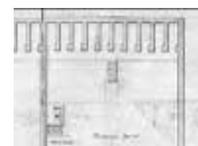




Figure 35 – The Men’s Division, showing solitary cells with chapel above c1926 (State Library of Victoria Heritage Collections).

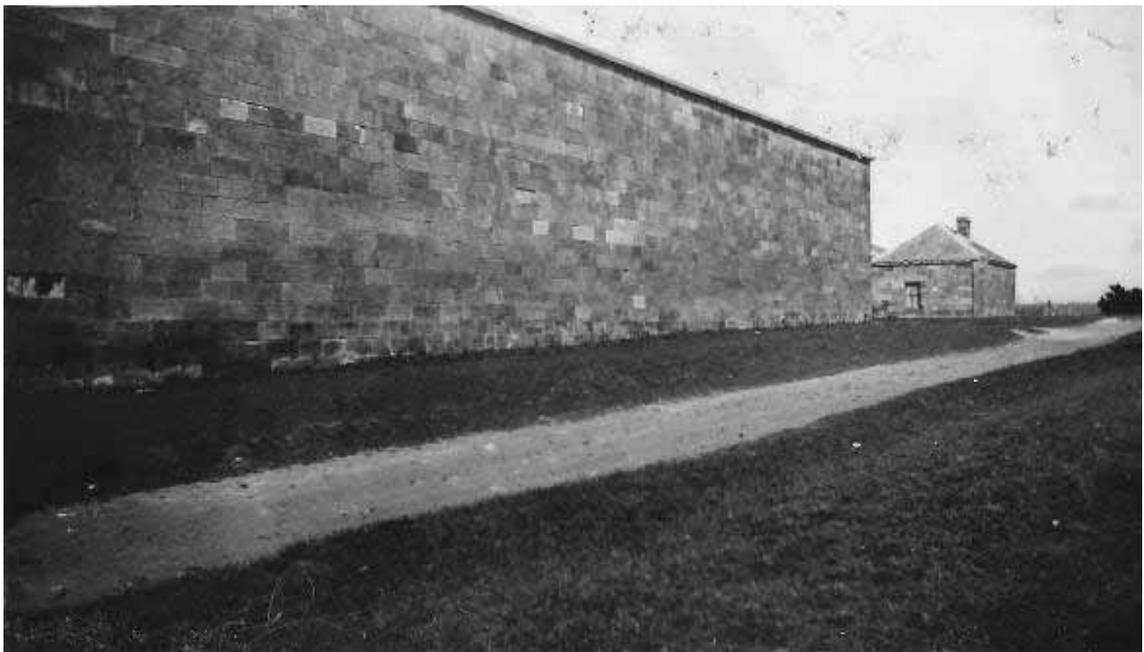
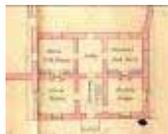


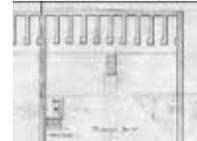
Figure 36 – The southern wall of the Oatlands Gaol 1935 – the Watch House in the background (Oatlands District Historical Society).

The last references cited here which relate to a Gaoler at Oatlands is the appointment of Sergeant Walter Kirkham as Gaoler in February 1932, who replaced Sergeant Herbert Crosswell who was appointed in November 1930.<sup>55</sup> The Gaol return of 1936 indicates that

<sup>55</sup> AOT GD11



*substantial General Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. – The advantage would be manifest. – Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement.*  
*The Times What 50. 80. 90.*



there were 2 prisoners in the Gaol.<sup>56</sup> The *Mercury* newspaper (23/3/1934) described the use of the gaol during that year, which apparently marked the transition to new police infrastructure within Oatlands. With the construction of two new police lock-ups at Oatlands, this article reported that the use of a portion of the gaol to hold prisoners would be discontinued and also states that generally the buildings and walls were in a good state of repair. At this time the Gaoler's residence was still in use as police quarters, but the former Javelin Men's Building had been abandoned several years earlier. During the 1930's, three new police houses were built in Oatlands, two on the reserve in front of the gaol and one near the Court house in Stutzer Street – all of which are still standing, with one still used by police. This apparently spelled the end of the Oatlands Gaol's use as a penal/correctional facility.

### 3.5.4. Demolition and Post-gaol use

By the mid 1930s, the Oatlands Gaol had apparently become a white-elephant, surplus to the needs of the district – although, this was not the first time a major change in usage heralded doom for the building. With the gaol decommissioned as a colonial institution at the end of 1863, it seems that the complex was soon deemed far beyond the needs of the district. In 1879 the Oatlands Municipal Council applied to the Governor to transfer ownership of the site to the council and demolish the buildings for the purpose of reusing the stone to build the Town Hall on the site – as the Warden summarised in a letter to the Colonial Secretary (3/9/1879):

The gaol and site value was not great and that savings on site and materials for town hall would outweigh this.

The Colonial Secretary responded:

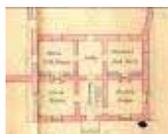
In view of the possible future requirements of this colony as regards to penal discipline, I cannot at present recommend that the request of the Oatlands Municipal Council be completed.<sup>57</sup>

The complex apparently had won a reprieve in 1879, nonetheless, the demolition of the Oatlands Gaol was commenced prior to 1901, with the *Weekly Courier* (20/7/1901) reporting that a portion of the gaol had been pulled down by the Government to provide building materials for the State School. From photographic evidence (Figures 31 & 33) it is likely that this portion was a section of the western wall directly behind the Gaoler's residence and possibly some parts of the inner walls, as Figure 34 shows that part of the wall enclosing the Debtor's Yard had been demolished by that time. Figure 37 shows that by 1907 more of the internal walls had been removed as the Men's Division buildings could be seen through the removed section of wall behind the Gaoler's Residence – this would only be possible with removal of the wall between the Men's and Women's Divisions. No evidence was found which suggests that any buildings had been demolished during the period as a municipal gaol. The Gaoler's Residence, Men's and Women's Divisions, the Condemned cells and Javelin Men's Building were all still standing up to 1937, when the next phase of demolition commenced.<sup>58</sup> If any buildings were lost during the early twentieth century, it is likely that they were only ancillary

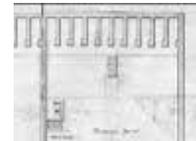
<sup>56</sup> AOT GD42

<sup>57</sup> AOT CSD 10/54:1235

<sup>58</sup> AOT MCC24/39



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? - 40 - 40 - 40*



buildings, such as privies. Figure 42, a post-demolition plan from 1937, shows that by that time several minor structures were added to the former gaol yards, such as stables, tanks and sheds, in support of the domestic use of the buildings (also seen in Figure 37).

Little historical data on the gaol seems to have survived the first quarter of the twentieth-century, it was not until the mid 1930s that the gaol was thrown into the media spotlight, with plans for its impending demolition. *The Mercury* (6/11/1937:10) ran a brief article showing the demolition of the Men's and Women's Divisions of the gaol (Figure 38).

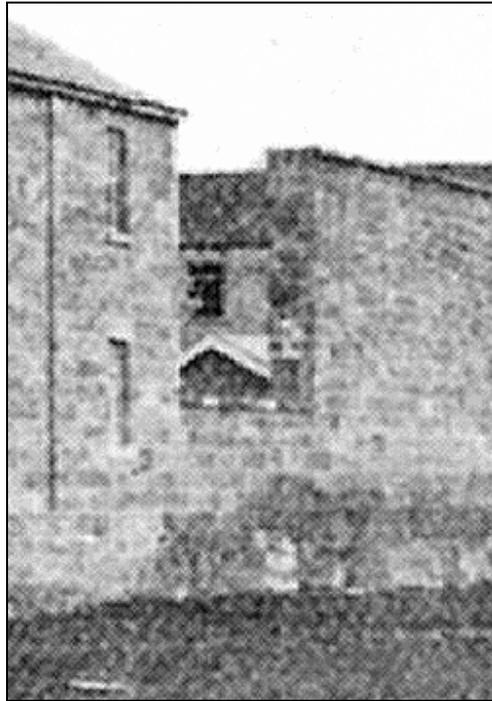
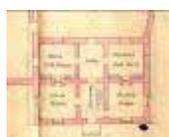
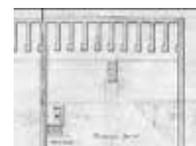


Figure 37 – Photograph showing the first stage of demolition on the western wall of the gaol. The Men's Division can be seen in the background, suggesting that some of the inner walls had been removed by this time. A more recent building in the Gaoler's Yard can also be seen (The *Weekly Courier* 27/4/1907:24).



*substantial General Jail at Botolph's would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



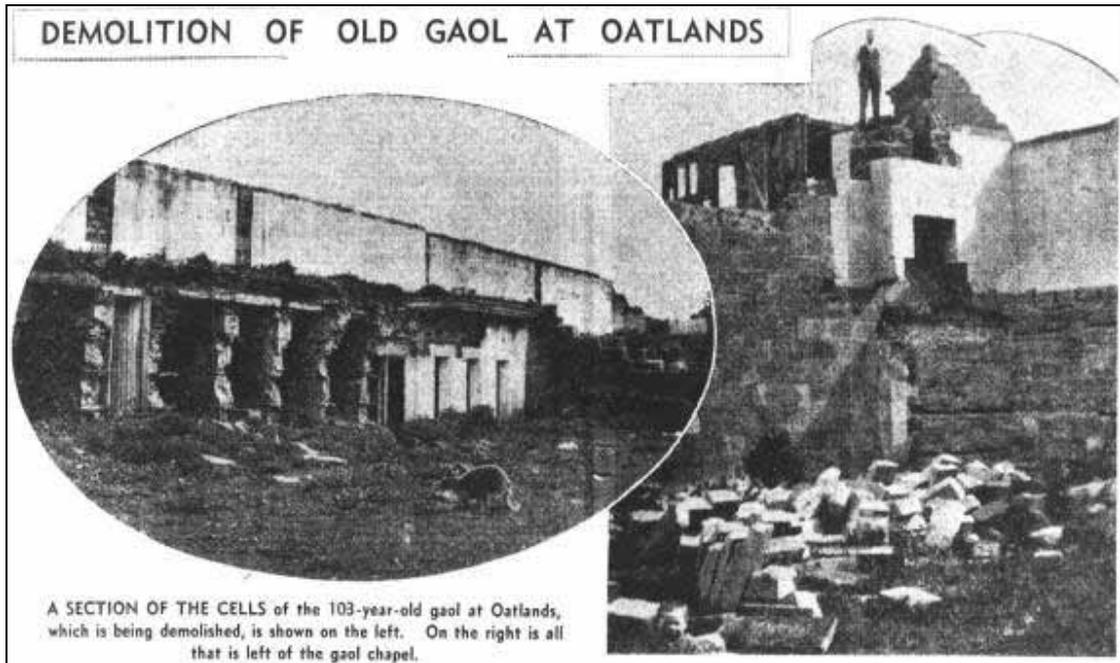


Figure 38 – Demolition of the Men's (left) and Women's Divisions (right) in November 1938. The caption incorrectly describes the upper level of the women's Division as the chapel (The Mercury, 6/11/1937:10).

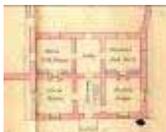
The Oatlands Municipal Council had, shortly before, received a letter from the Tasmania Society in regards to the historical value of the Gaol and its potential for tourism. The advice of this letter was heeded and council requested to the Commissioner of Police that the demolition of the gaol cease.<sup>59</sup> This request was referred to the Chief Secretary, who agreed to visit Oatlands and discuss concerns about the demolition and inspect the site. This visit apparently did not eventuate,<sup>60</sup> and the council received notification from the Commissioner of Police that demolition would continue, as the site had gradually been demolished over several previous years.<sup>61</sup> The Warden of the Oatlands council again wrote to the Commissioner of Police on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1937 requesting that the gaol arch and four remaining cells be preserved.<sup>62</sup> Whilst the gaol arch was subsequently relocated, it seems that the remaining cells were demolished. The contractor who successfully tendered for the demolition of the gaol and removal of stone was a man named Harry Gain.

<sup>59</sup> The Examiner, 5/11/1937:5, AOT MCC 24/39

<sup>60</sup> Ibid, 10/11/1937

<sup>61</sup> Ibid, 20/11/1937

<sup>62</sup> AOT MCC 24/39



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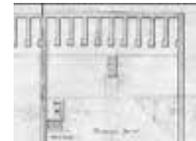
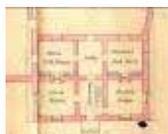




Figure 39 – Demolition of the Men's Division, late 1937 (photograph loaned by Graeme Raphael, Oatlands).



Figure 40 – Demolition of the Men's Division, late 1937 (photograph loaned by the Oatlands District Historical Society).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel '90 - '91 - '92.*

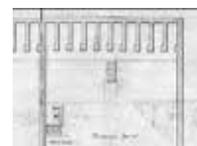




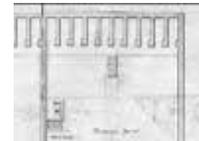
Figure 41 – Photograph of the Men’s Division (the well and condemned cells in the foreground) taken just before 1937.<sup>63</sup>

A plan by G. Hodgson, dated April 1938 (Figure 42) illustrates the post demolition remnants of the Oatlands Gaol. This plan notes the height of walls remaining at that time and that the current yard level was 3’1” (approx. 95cm) above bedrock in the south-eastern corner. This plan implies complete destruction of the cells along the eastern wall, the Javelin Men’s Building, most of the Women’s Cells and half of the cells along the southern wall of the men’s Division. Portions of the internal walls and several cell walls remained at that time (as seen in Figure 40), however as depicted in Figure 43, these were demolished by 1946. Figure 43 shows that the gaol itself has been largely demolished to ground level by that time, leaving an open yard (with several modern outbuildings). A portion of the Men’s Division remained in the south-eastern corner (the Turnkeys room) and subtle shading within the yard suggests shallow archaeological deposits (further detailed in Williams 2004).

<sup>63</sup> This original photograph was offered for sale on eBay in 2005 but was unable to be obtained by SMC. Figure 41 is a low-resolution scan of that image taken from the website. The copyright owner is unknown and the image will be removed from this document should the rightful copyright owner request so.



*substantial structural suit at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? - 84 - 84 - 84 -*



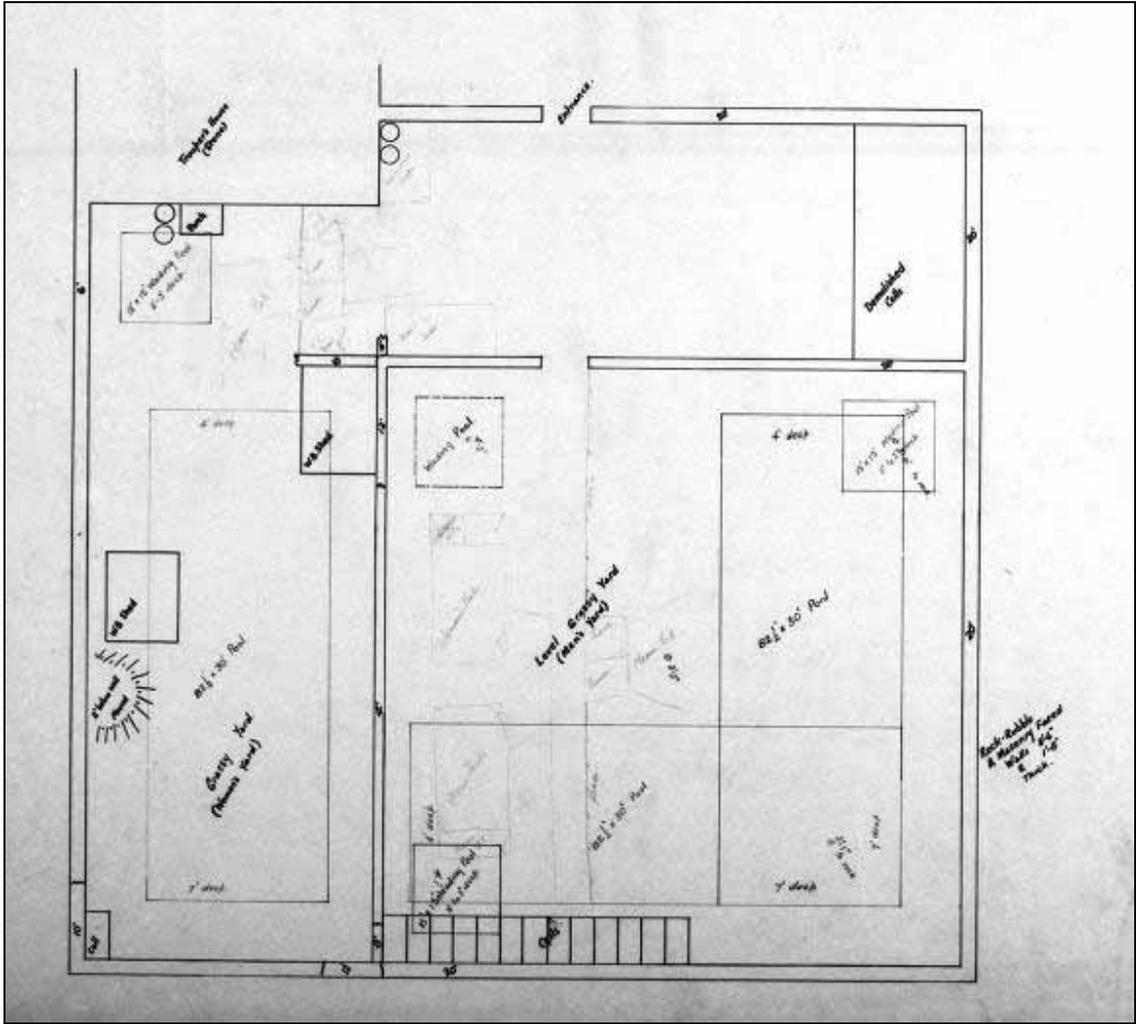
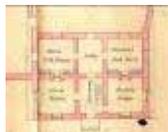
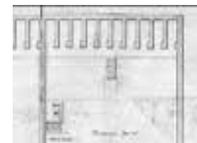


Figure 42 – Hodgson’s April 1938 plan of the Oatlands Gaol site, showing proposed locations for the swimming pool and associated buildings (although different to the eventual layout) (AOT PWD 266/1554).



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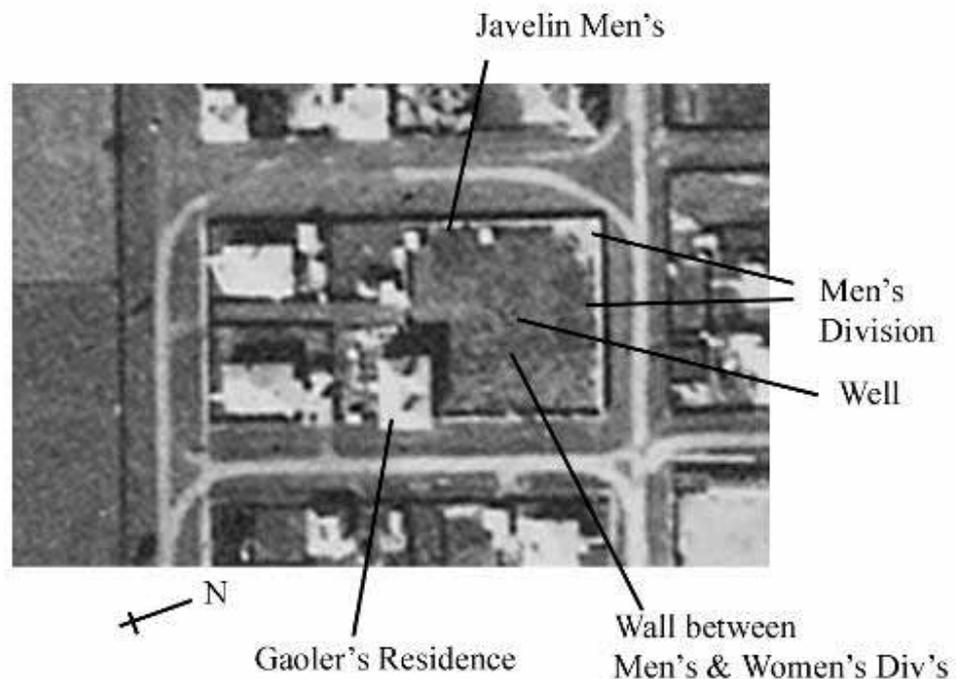


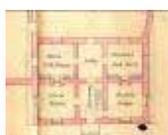
Figure 43 – Aerial photograph of the Oatlands Gaol 1946 showing the state of the yard following the 1937 phase of demolition and before the installation of the pool (DELM).

With plans for the swimming pool apparently shelved due to the Second World War and after more demolition of the site, the pool was opened in the early 1950s. By this time, the outer walls had been demolished to a height of 3 metres on the western side and 1.5 metres on the eastern side – meaning that over half of the outer wall had been lost by that time.

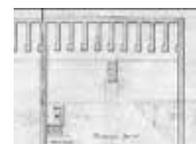
The opening of the swimming pool heralded the next phase of the life of the Oatlands Gaol – the primary purpose for which it is used in 2006. The Gaoler's residence, still being almost wholly extant has served a variety of uses since 1938, including a private residence, WWII soldiers base, an art school and public meeting rooms (Country Women's Association and Rural Youth). The building has served no specific purpose since the early 1980's, with regular maintenance by the Southern Midlands Council preventing its deterioration, the Oatlands Gaoler's residence offers significant potential for a variety of future uses.<sup>64</sup>

The gaol yard, being filled to accommodate the pool, has remained relatively undisturbed for over 50 years. This may have acted to preserve archaeological deposits beneath the fill therefore offering a valuable resource for future research into the site.

<sup>64</sup> See Reed 1998.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel '90 - '91 - '92.*



### 3.6. Overview of developmental sequence

The Oatlands Gaol and Gaoler's Residence has several phases of usage relevant to conservation management:

- **Indigenous/pre European period (pre 1820's)**
- **First gaol (1827-c1837)**
- **Colonial gaol (1834-1863), including phases of;**
  - o **Construction (1834-36)**
  - o **Pre major renovation (1836-1849)**
  - o **Post renovation (1849-1863)**
- **Municipal gaol (1863-1936)**

With the decommissioning of the Gaol in 1936 and the continued use of the Gaoler's Residence, since 1936 these parts of the site have had separate histories since then. In the case of the gaol, these phases can be summarised as:

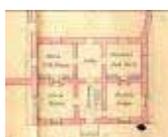
- **Demolition (1937-1954)**
- **Swimming pool (1954-present)**

And the Gaoler's residence as:

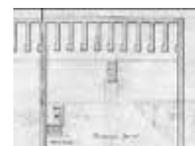
- **Police and private residence (1936 – c1970)**
- **CWA/Rural Youth meeting place (1970s)**
- **Vacant (pre1984-present)**

References to each of these phases will be made where appropriate throughout this document.

Figures 44 – 48 broadly depict the physical evolution of the site for each major phase of the life of the gaol, with current walls and buildings denoted by black lines (buildings shaded). Site features from other periods are shown as shaded lines (and un-shaded buildings). Note that these plans do not show upper levels of the buildings and do not indicate wall heights (see Figures 49-51 for an indication of demolition phases).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Whist 40. 84. 42.*



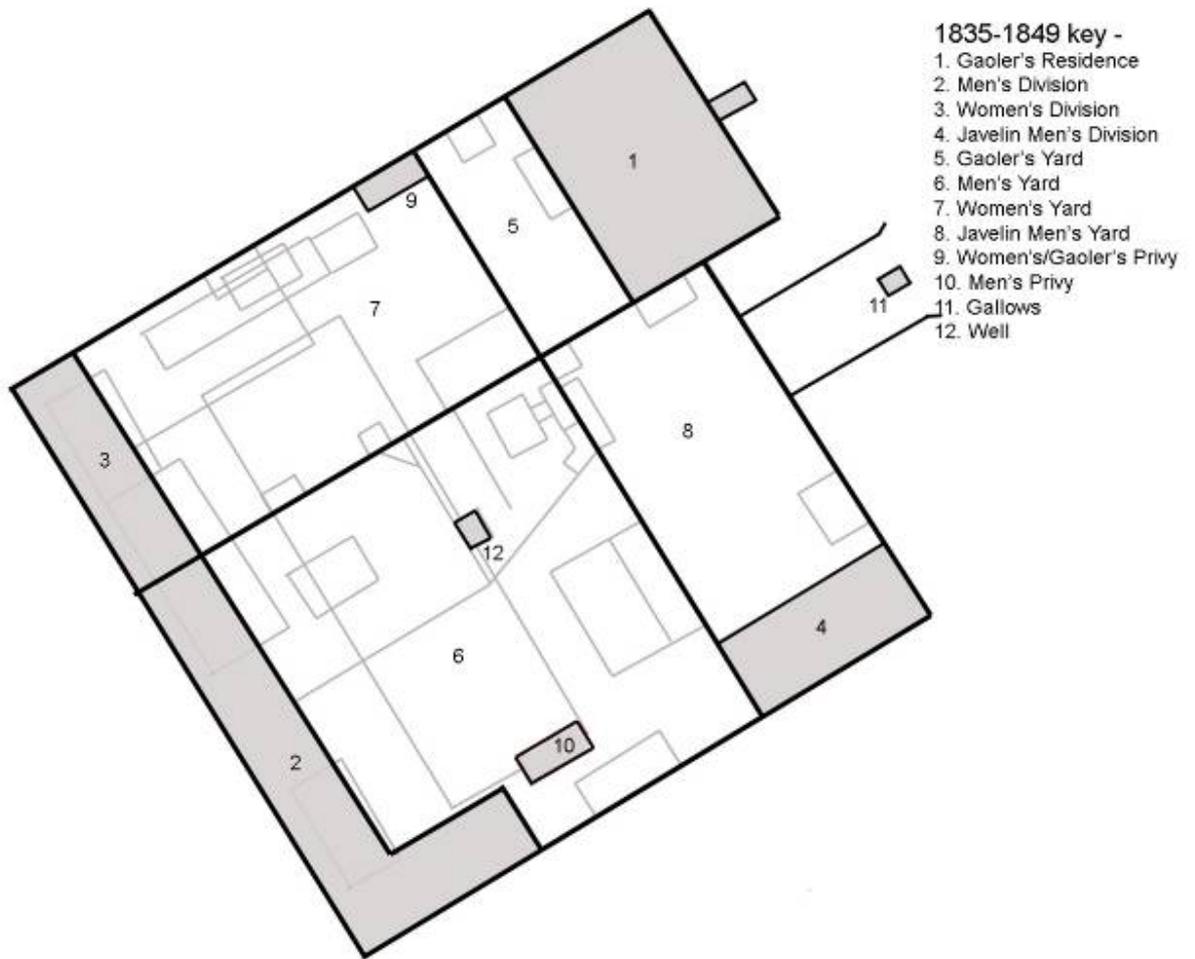
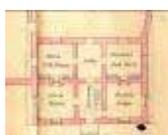


Figure 44 – Phase plan of the Oatlands Gaol 1835-1849.

Figure 44 shows the earliest form of the Oatlands Gaol, as designed by Lee-Archer. There is little evidence that any major change in the form of the complex took place prior to the 1849 renovation, although there was a considerable number of minor changes (see Section 3.5.2). Points to note on Figure 44 include the original gallows in front of the complex, and the positions of the various privies.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. The advantages would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

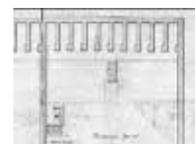


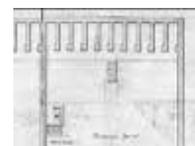


Figure 45 – Phase plan of the Oatlands Gaol 1849-c1855

Figure 45 shows the ground plan of the Oatlands Gaol following the 1849 renovations. Note the new locations of privies and the addition of the condemned cells.



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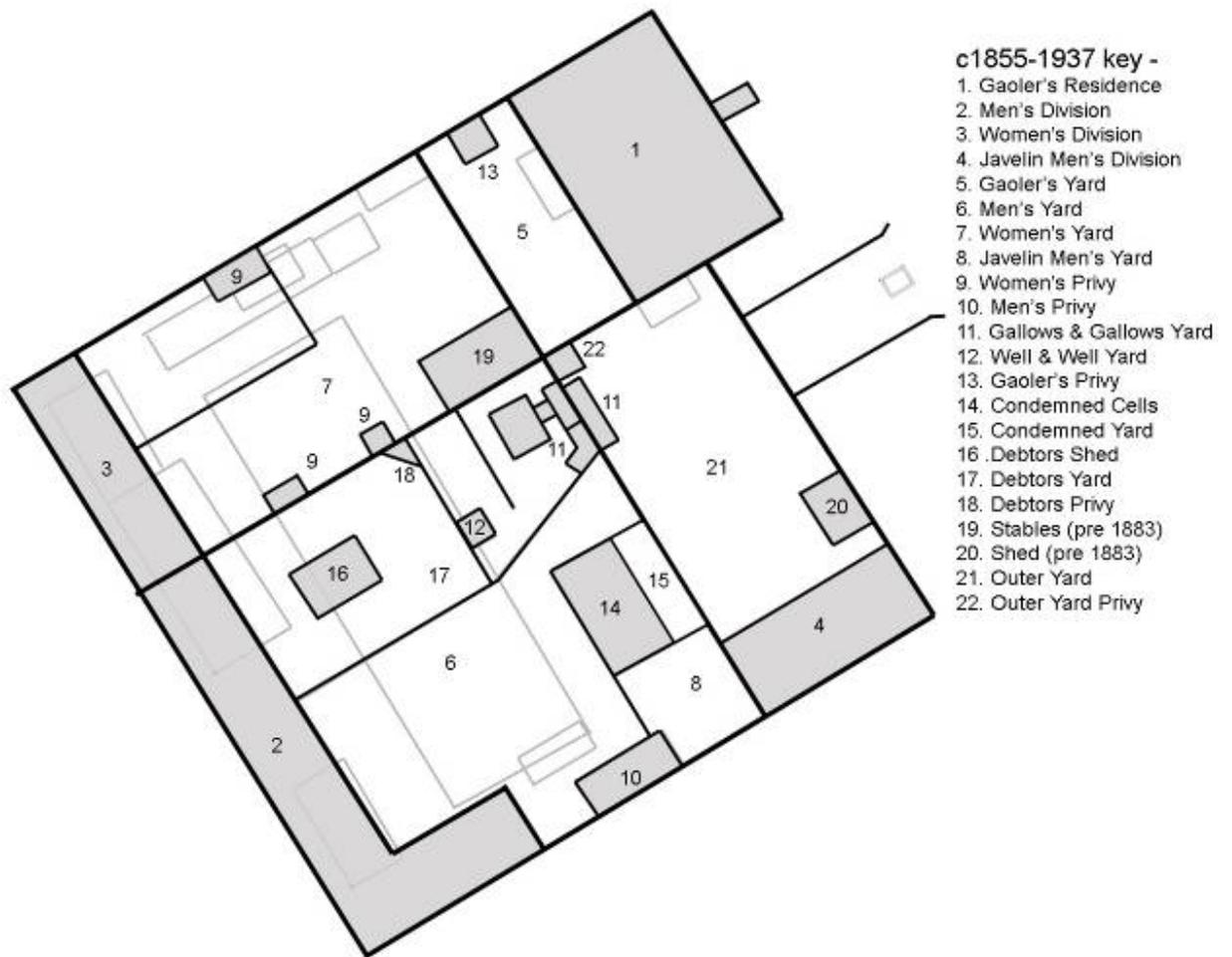


Figure 46 – Phase plan of the Oatlands Gaol c1855-1937.

Figure 46 shows the Oatlands Gaol at the height of its use as a colonial gaol, a form which continued with only minor modification (i.e. addition of new sheds and partial demolition of some walls) throughout the Municipal Gaol period. The c1855 major upgrade is evident in the establishment of the debtors shed, partitioning of the women's yard, addition of more privies throughout, and the erection of gallows inside the walls of the gaol. Walling of the men's yard to form the well, gallows and debtors yard also occurred c1855.



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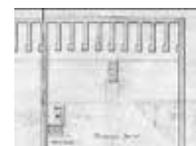
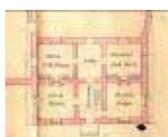


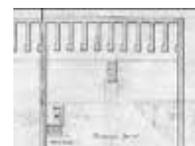


Figure 47 – Phase plan of the Oatlands Gaol following the 1937 demolition.

Figure 47 depicts the site shortly after the 1937 demolition, with the Gaoler's Residence, much of the outer wall (see also Figure 50), and a remnant of the Men's Division cells remaining of the original gaol. Some more modern sheds and porches attached to the Gaoler's Residence remained at that time (the porches were not removed until the 1980's). See Section 3.5.4 for a further description of the site at that time.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a benefit measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



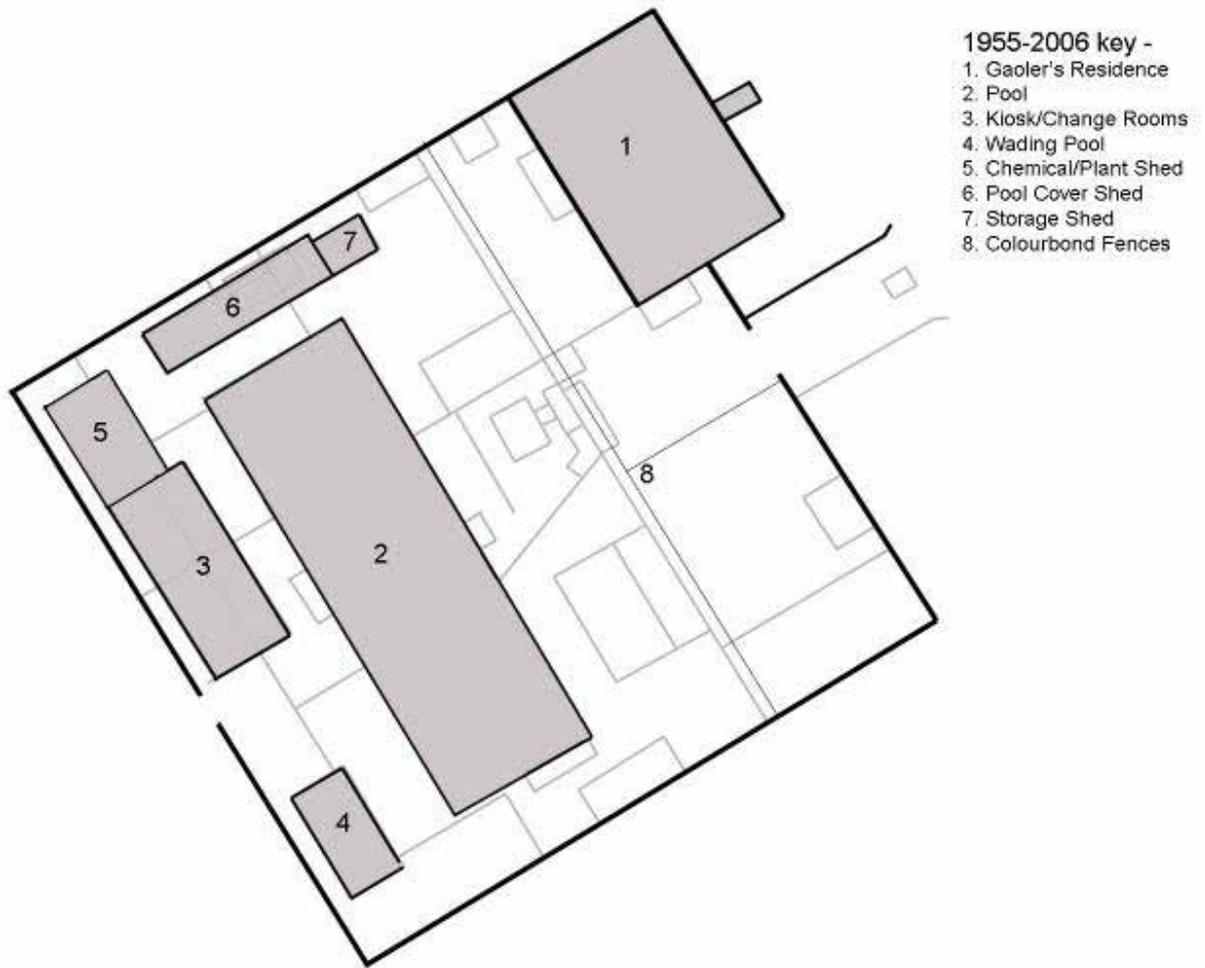


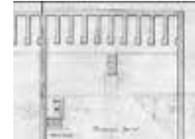
Figure 48 – Phase plan of the Oatlands Gaol 1955-2006.

Figure 48 depicts the Oatlands Gaol site following the 1955 construction of the Oatlands Municipal Swimming Pool. Only the Gaoler's Residence, the lower portion of the outer wall (see also Figure 51) and one of the entrance wingwalls remain as above ground evidence of the Gaol. Only minor modifications have been made to the site during this period, and include addition of ancillary sheds for the pool, addition of an entry to the southern side of the former gaol yard, and erection of Colourbond pool fencing. A further detailed plan of the 2006 form of the site is included here as Figure 178, with detailed photographs of individual elements in Section 4.3.3.

With Figures 44-48 depicting the evolution of the ground-level features of the Oatlands Gaol, a greater understanding of the demolition process on the site can be gained through Figures 49-51 (drawn from Williams 2004:47-8). As the 6 metre+ high gaol walls were once such a dominating feature of the landscape, a 3D indication of their demolition is an essential part of interpreting the impact of demolition has had on the



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel '90 - '91 - '92.*



site. Based on historic images and plans (i.e. Figures 38-42) these diagrams use exaggerated scale to depict the demolition process on major site features.

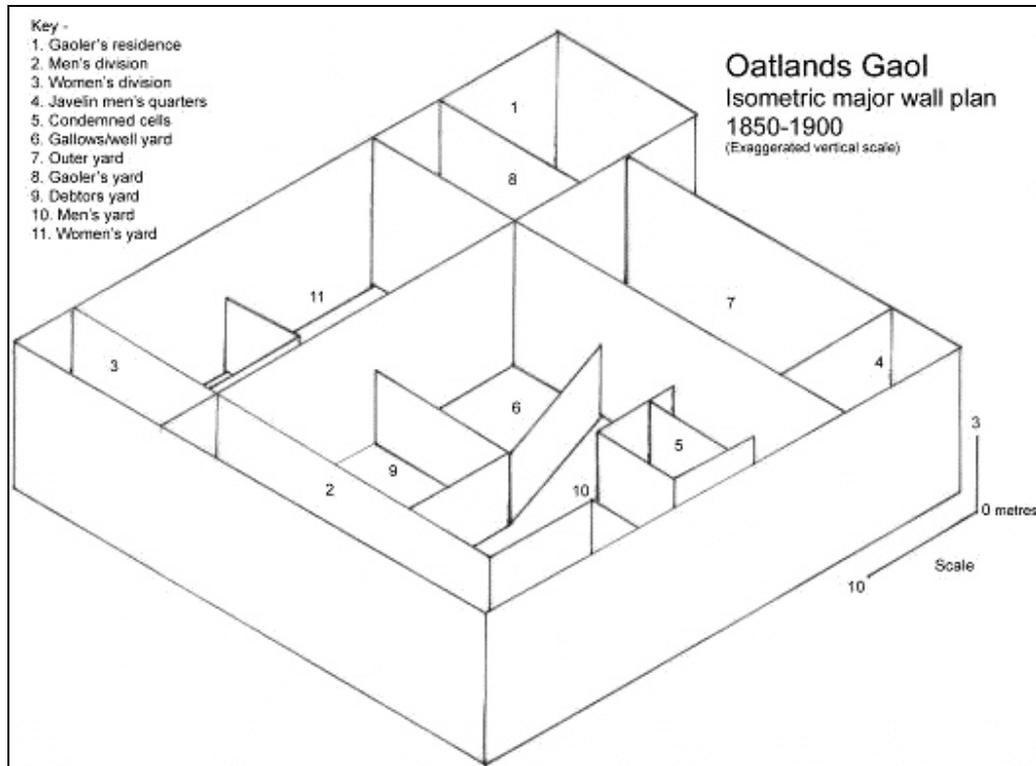
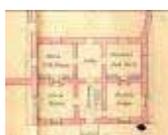


Figure 49 – Isometric major wall plan of the Oatlands Gaol, during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

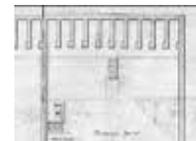
Figure 49 depicts the major walls of the Oatlands Gaol (i.e. from the south-east), during the height of that site's use as a penal facility. Note the internal walls added c1855 were only half the height of the 1835 perimeter wall. A section of the wall behind the Gaoler's Residence was demolished c1900 (see Figures 31, 33 & 37). Apart from that section of wall, it seems that no major demolition took place prior to 1900.

In contrast, Figure 50 shows the extent of damage inflicted during the 1937 demolition. All minor internal walls were removed, as was a large proportion of the south-western corner of the site. All major buildings (excluding the Gaoler's Residence) were demolished, with only a small portion of the Men's Division – which was removed shortly after 1938, along with the gaol arch, which survived 1937.

Figure 51 depicts the site just prior to installation of the pool, with the same amount of historic fabric remaining as in 2006. The process of demolition between 1937 and 1954 is little understood, however is likely to have occurred closer to 1937, with a very long planning period for the pool, no doubt stalled during WWII. Hodgson's pool plan dates from 1938 (see Figure 42) and the pool was not constructed until 1954.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40 - 41 - 42*



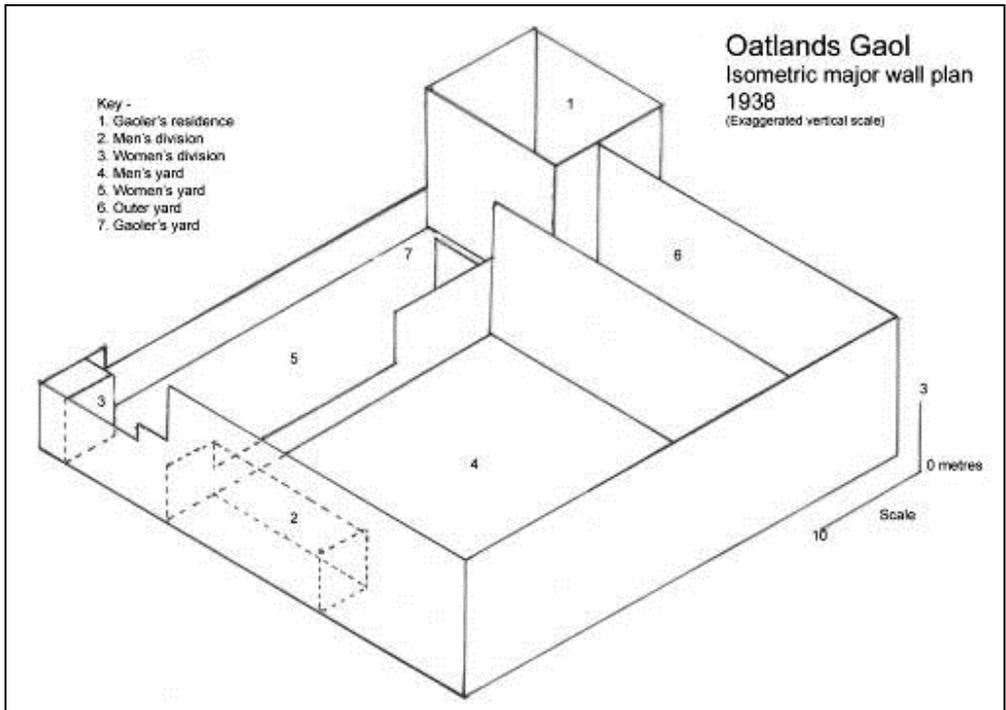


Figure 50 – Isometric major wall plan of the Oatlands Gaol, following the 1937 phase of demolition.

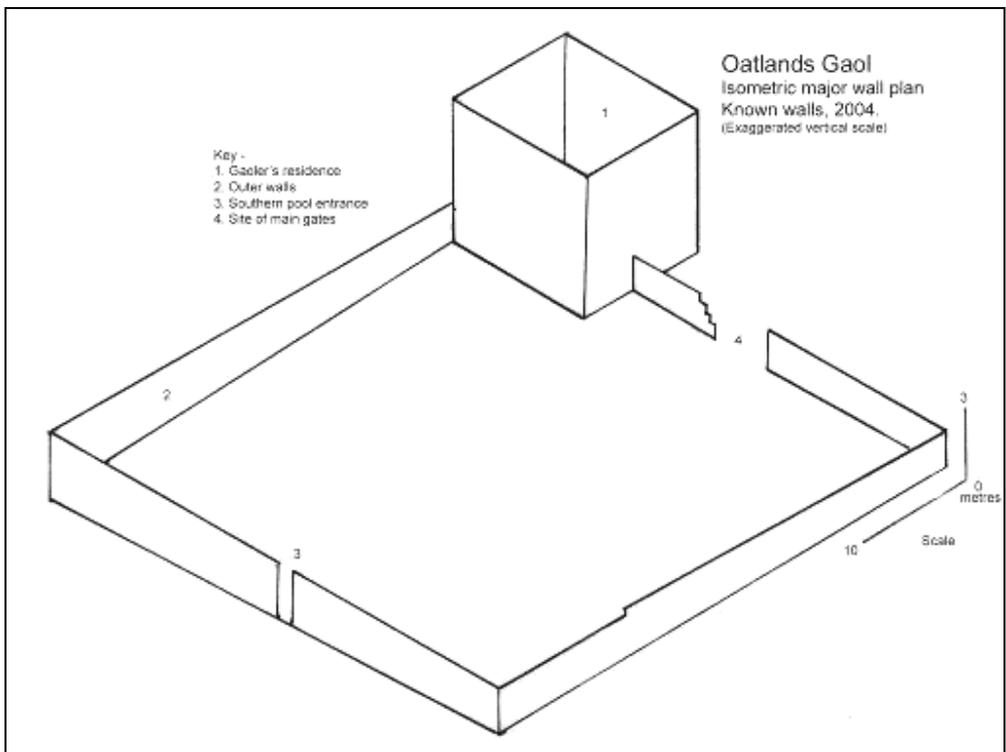
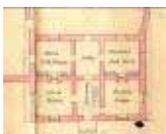
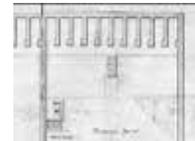


Figure 51 – Isometric major wall plan of the Oatlands Gaol, during the latter half of the twentieth century.



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## 4. Physical evidence

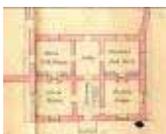
### 4.1. Brief description of the current form of the site

The Oatlands Gaol is one of the most significant and extant examples of a regional colonial gaol remaining in Tasmania. Located in the heart of Oatlands, bounded by Mason, Barrack, Campbell and Albert Streets, the building dates from 1834 and comprises of a ten-roomed, two-storied sandstone Gaoler's Residence, adjacent to a half-acre walled gaol yard, which has been filled to accommodate the municipal in-ground swimming pool.



Figure 51 – Northern<sup>65</sup> elevation of the Gaoler's Residence.

<sup>65</sup> Note – for the CMP 'project north' has been assigned to the direction which the front of the Gaoler's residence faces. Whilst technically north-north-east, project north has been assigned to this orientation to make descriptions more straightforward. Note that this is not consistent with project north as defined by Bjorksten (2004).



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas what 40. 40. 40.*

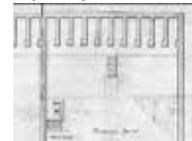
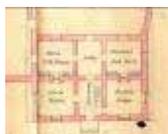




Figure 52 – Eastern wall of the Gaoler's Residence.



Figure 53 – Southern wall of the Gaoler's Residence.



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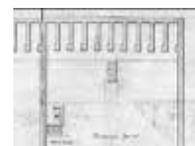
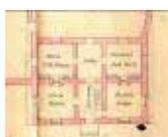




Figure 54 – Western wall of the Gaolers' Residence.

Detailed scale-drawings of each elevation of the Gaoler's Residence are included in Bjorksten 2004 (Appendix B), as well as in Crawford Cripps and Wegman 1985 (Appendix D).

What were the 6 metre high gaol yard walls have been reduced to a maximum of 3 metres in height, but the entire footprint remains. A full description and physical history of the site is provided in Williams (2004) and a brief history and phase designation of the site is provided here in Section 3.



*substantial central suit at bottom would be chiefly a benefit measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wall &c. &c. &c.*

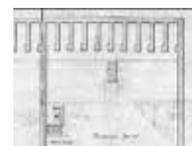
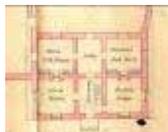




Figure 55 – Northern wall of the Oatlands Gaol (compare to Figures 31-33)



Figure 56 – Eastern wall of the Oatlands Gaol



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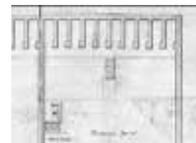




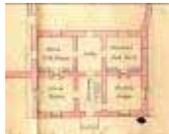
Figure 57 – Southern wall of the Oatlands Gaol (compare to Figure 36)



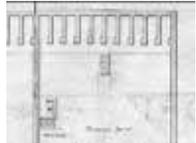
Figure 58 – Western wall of the Oatlands Gaol

The pool is in excess of 50 years old and is due for replacement, as it has been determined that leaching chlorinated water is causing significant damage to the historic fabric of the site (see Bjorksten 2004:2-3). Public support for a new pool, coupled with the general neglect and under-use of the remainder of the site, is the driving force behind the desire to remove the pool and appropriately conserve and promote this as a significant historic site. See Section 4.3.3 for images and survey of the pool.

Terminology used in this document to broadly define areas of the Gaol are based on the original usage of each of these areas, Figure 59 gives an overview of these areas, based on an analysis of historic plans.



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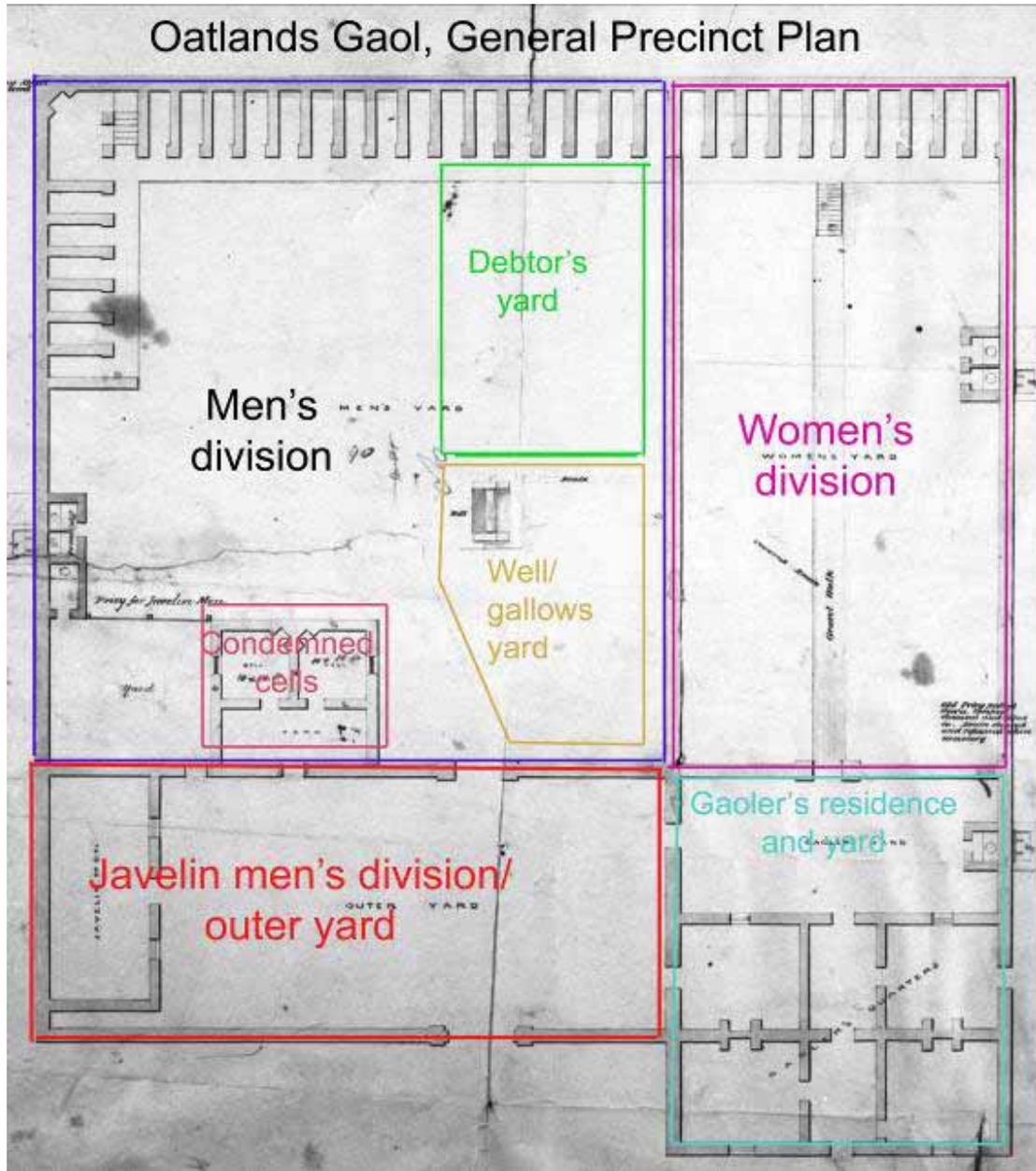
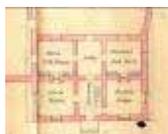


Figure 59 – Oatlands Gaol, general precinct plan (from Williams 2004:45).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

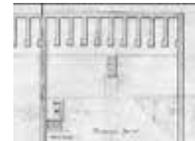




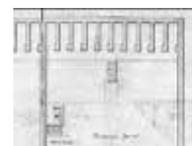
Figure 60 – Looking south-east across the former men's division yard (Court House seen in the distance).



Figure 61 – The Gaoler's Residence and west police house as seen across the pool.



*substantial Central Jail at Dallas would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel '90 - '91 - '92.*



## 4.2. Wider setting and place

As described in Section 3.3, the Oatlands Gaol is one of six remaining buildings which formed part of the Oatlands Military Precinct. The environs of the Gaol, and indeed conservation of this precinct, therefore are of significance to maintaining the heritage values of those buildings and providing an immediate context for the gaol.

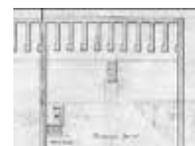
Section 3.4 gives an overview of the form and history of the Oatlands Military Precinct, as well as several historic maps, which trace the physical evolution of the precinct. Figures 62-64 show that the Military Precinct dominated the centre of Oatlands, this area being a significant historic site as the administrative centre of the region during its formative years.

As seen on Hogan's survey of the Precinct (Figure 8) the precinct was sub-divided in the late 1850s, and disbanded, with only selected buildings and allotments remaining for public purposes. This reflects in present-day uses and title boundaries to some degree, as demonstrated by Figure 65. Figure 66 shows the location of the Gaol, in relation to other key heritage sites in Oatlands.

It is important that any conservation planning within the former Military Precinct recognise the significance of the area, and consider the impact that future development may have on this significance. It is equally important that the relationship between the Gaol and Military Precinct is also understood when planning major developments in the town, particularly those that have a heritage component. This will be further discussed in Sections 8.4.4 and 10.4.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 20. 84. 42.*



## Oatlands Military Precinct 1845

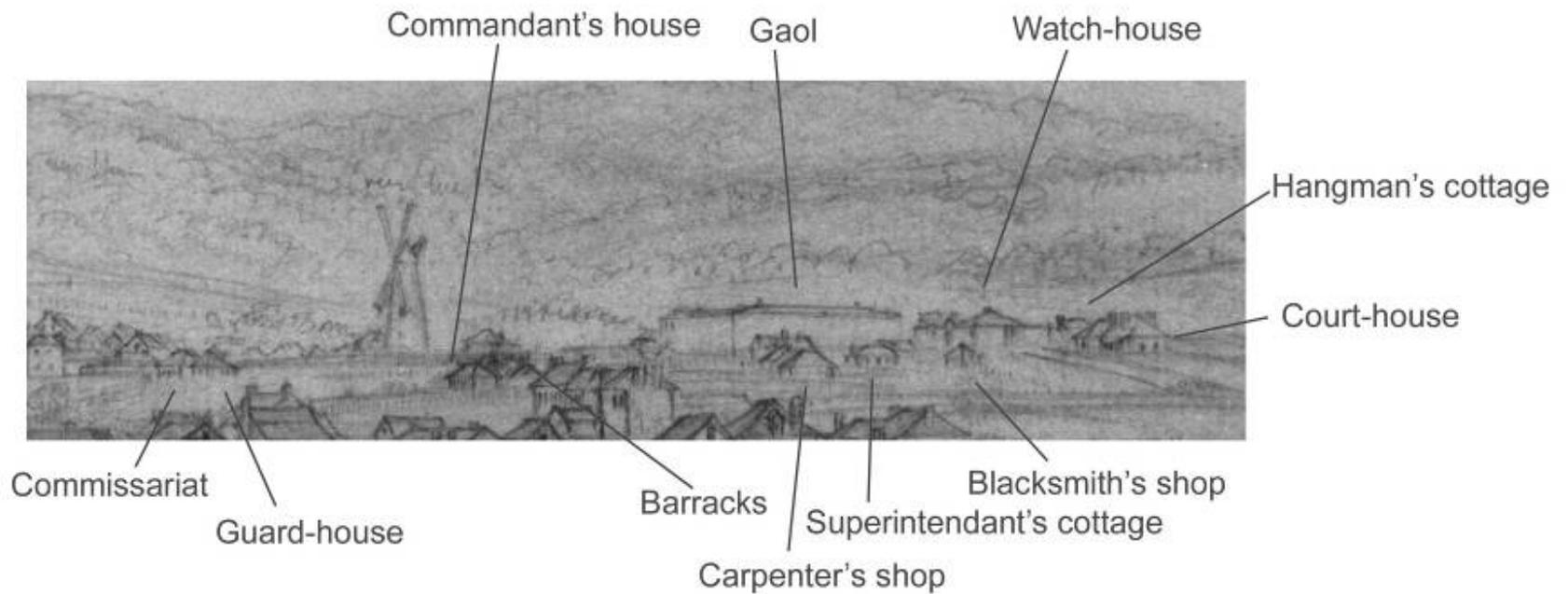
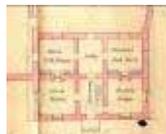
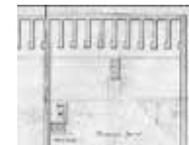


Figure 62 – The Oatlands Military Precinct 1845, demonstrating the Gaol's dominance of that site (Mitchell Library).



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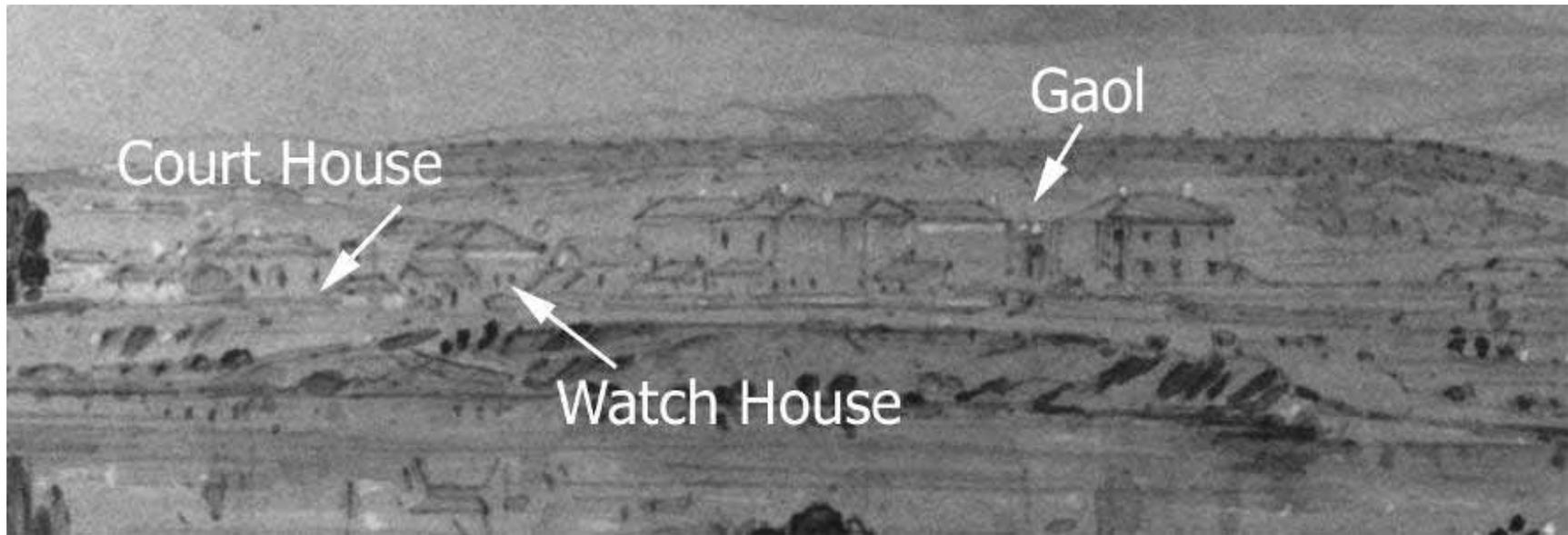
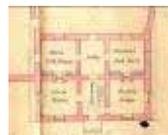
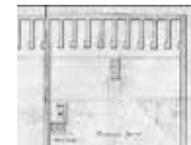


Figure 63 – A c1850 sketch of the Oatlands Military Precinct (Mitchell Library).



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement. The Times 18th Dec. 1841 - 42.*



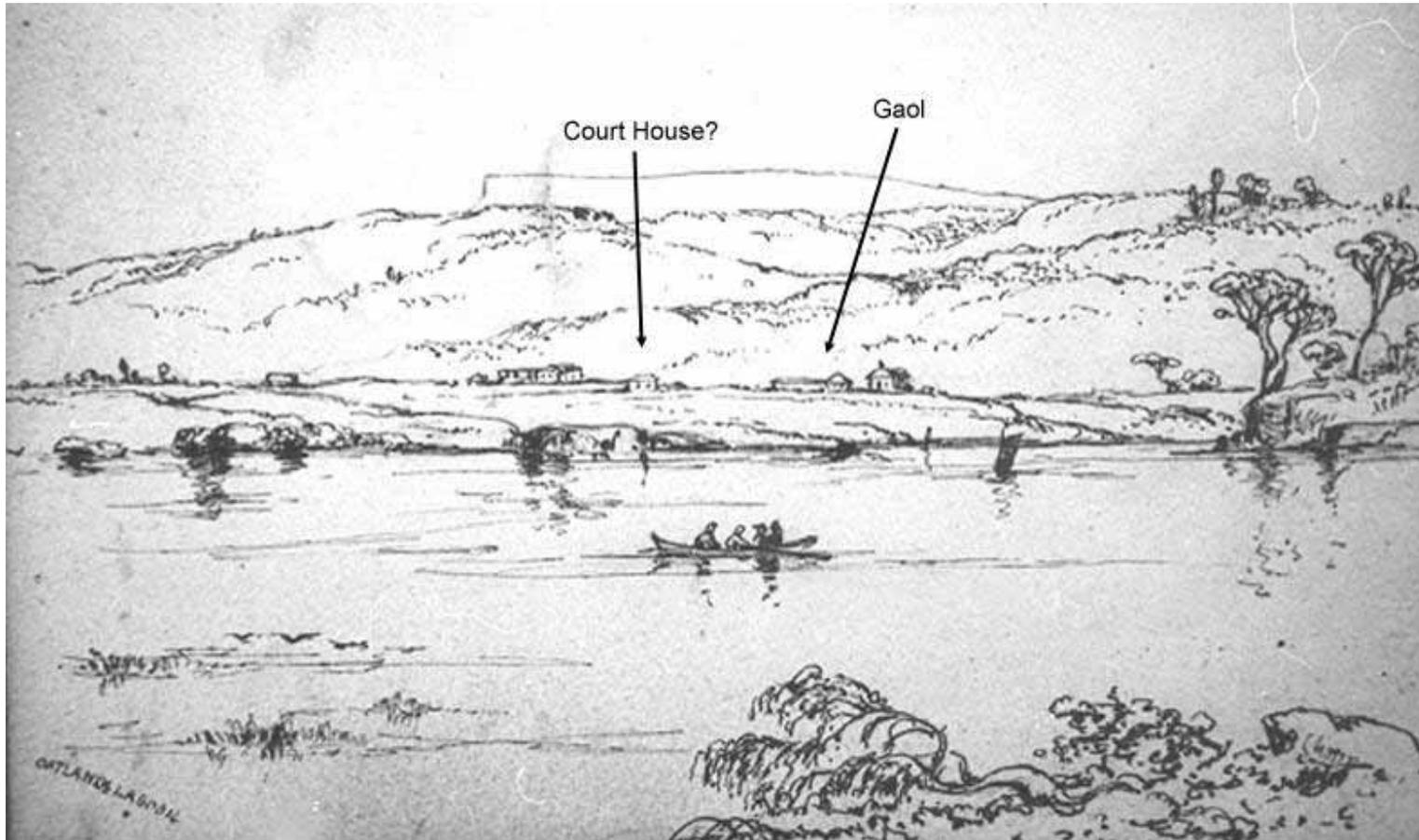
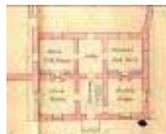


Figure 64 – 1853 sketch of the Oatlands Military Precinct by Bishop Nixon (AOT PH30/1/360)



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement, - The Times 18th Dec 1853 - 1853*

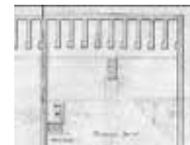
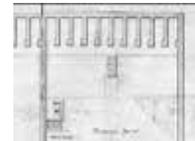




Figure 65 – 2006 title boundaries within the former Oatlands Military Precinct. This figure indicates those buildings remaining from the precinct, as well as those pre-dating 1900 and those still used for some form of public purpose. Adapted from [www.thelist.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelist.tas.gov.au)



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What? 40. 40. 40.*



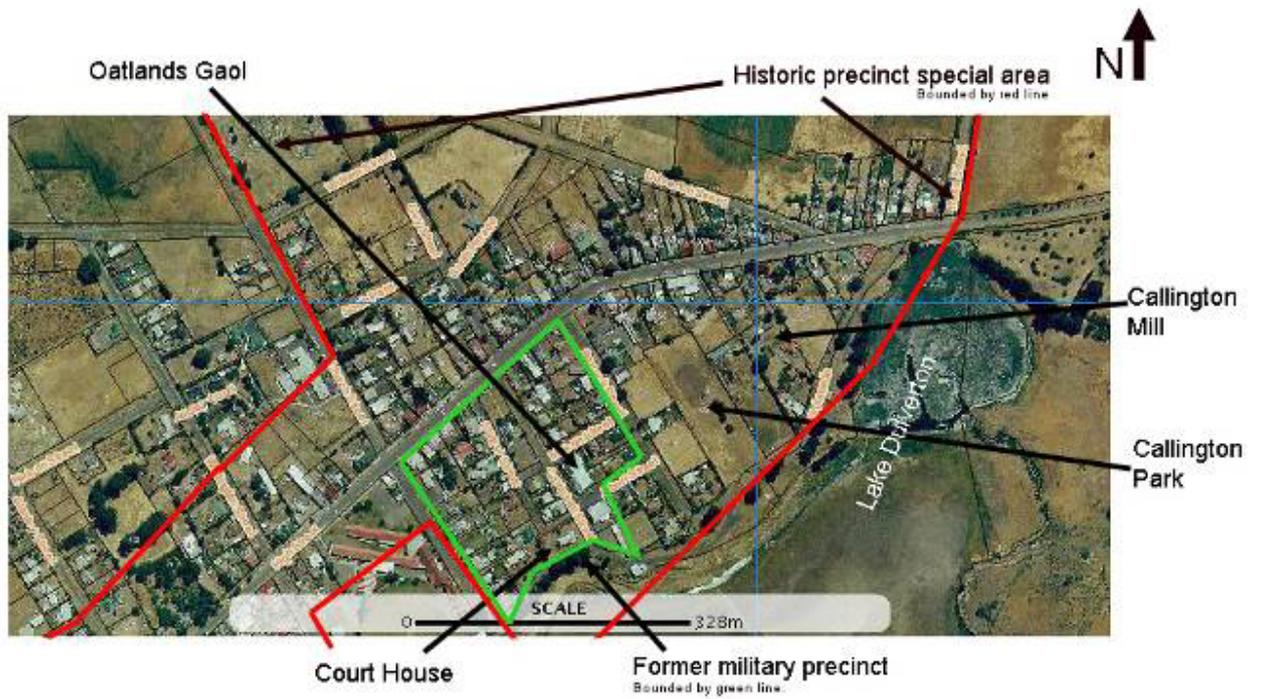
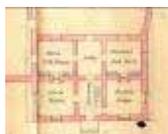
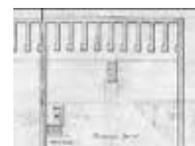


Figure 66 – Aerial view of Oatlands, showing the location of the Gaol and other heritage attractions in the vicinity. Adapted from [www.thelist.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelist.tas.gov.au)



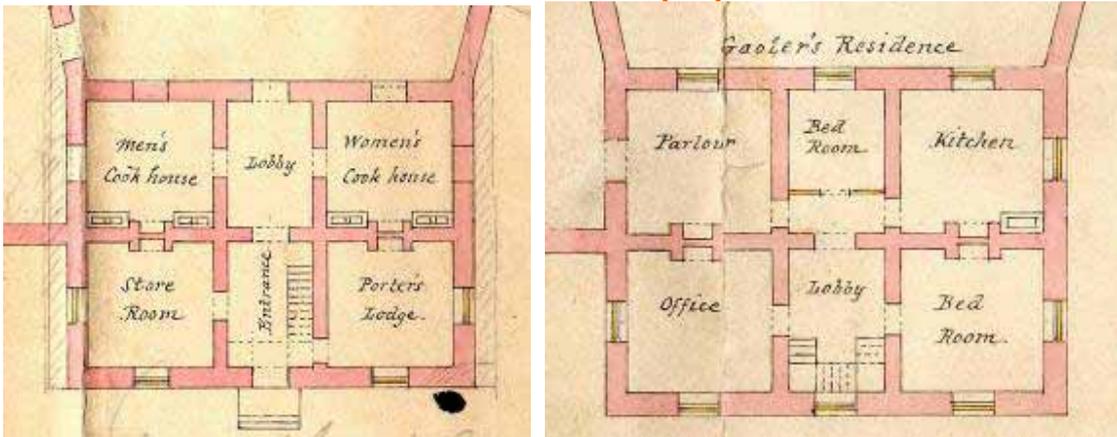
*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



### 4.3. Identification of existing fabric

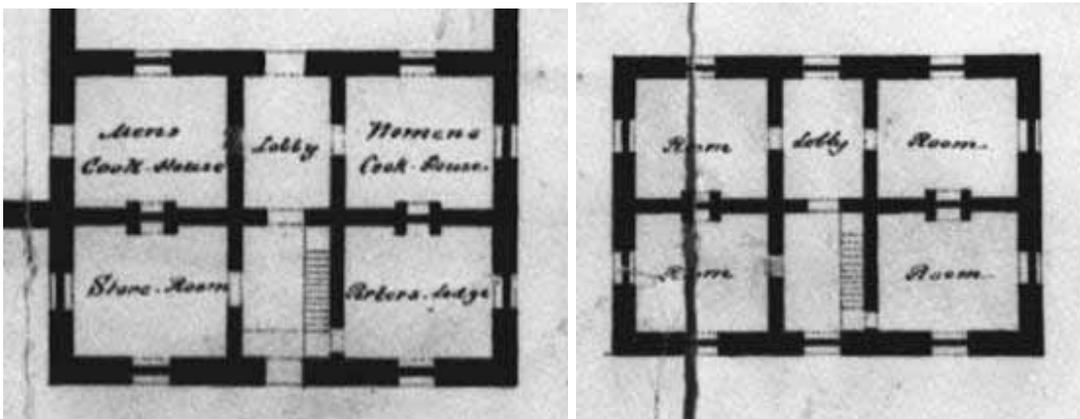
Having provided an overview of the history of the Oatlands Gaol, in order to gain an understanding of how this physically manifests, this section of the CMP will describe the place. Upon development of the statement of significance, levels of significance will be assigned to each of the physical elements in order to determine how these act to demonstrate the historic cultural heritage significance of the site. This section will be broadly divided into two sections – that of the Gaol/Gaoler's Residence and that of the swimming pool.

#### 4.3.1. The Gaoler's Residence – brief survey of plans



Figures 67 & 68 – Lee-Archer's 1835 plans for the Gaoler's Residence.

Lee-Archer's 1834 plans for the Gaoler's Residence show the intended layout and function of rooms. This gives the most comprehensive detail of the intended use of those rooms, however, being only plans, may not depict the exact layout.

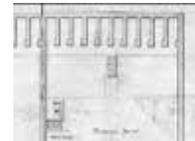


Figures 69 & 70 – Kay's 1844 survey of the Oatlands Gaoler's Residence

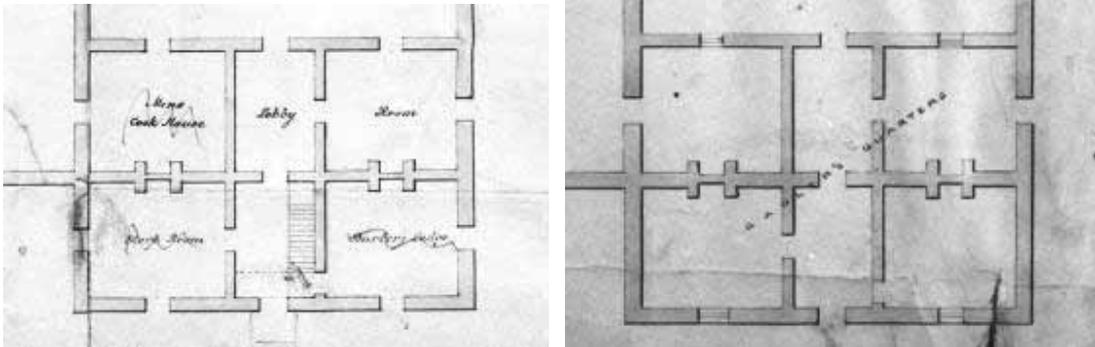
Kay's September 1844 survey of the complex gives a comprehensive indication of the individual room functions of the ground floor of the Gaoler's Residence, but does not



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas what 40. 40. 40.*



define those on the first floor (AOT PWD 266/1550). Shield's 1885 survey of the site shows the exact same layout (and is likely to be a copy of Kay's 1844 survey, therefore not necessarily indicative of the exact layout and function at that time.



Figures 71 & 72 - Kay's 1849 surveys of the Gaoler's Residence (AOT PWD 266/1548 & 1551).

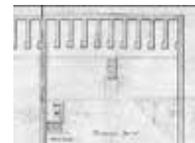
Kay's June 1849 survey of the gaol was mostly concerned with alterations within the gaol yard (i.e. privies) it has given a basic footprint of the ground level of the Gaoler's Residence with basic room functions.

### 4.3.2. The Gaoler's Residence room-by-room description

Figure 73 depicts the 2006 layout of the Gaoler's Residence, adapted from Bjorksten (2004:56). Room labels relate to the text within this document.



*substantial central suit at bottom would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas what 40 - 40 - 40.*



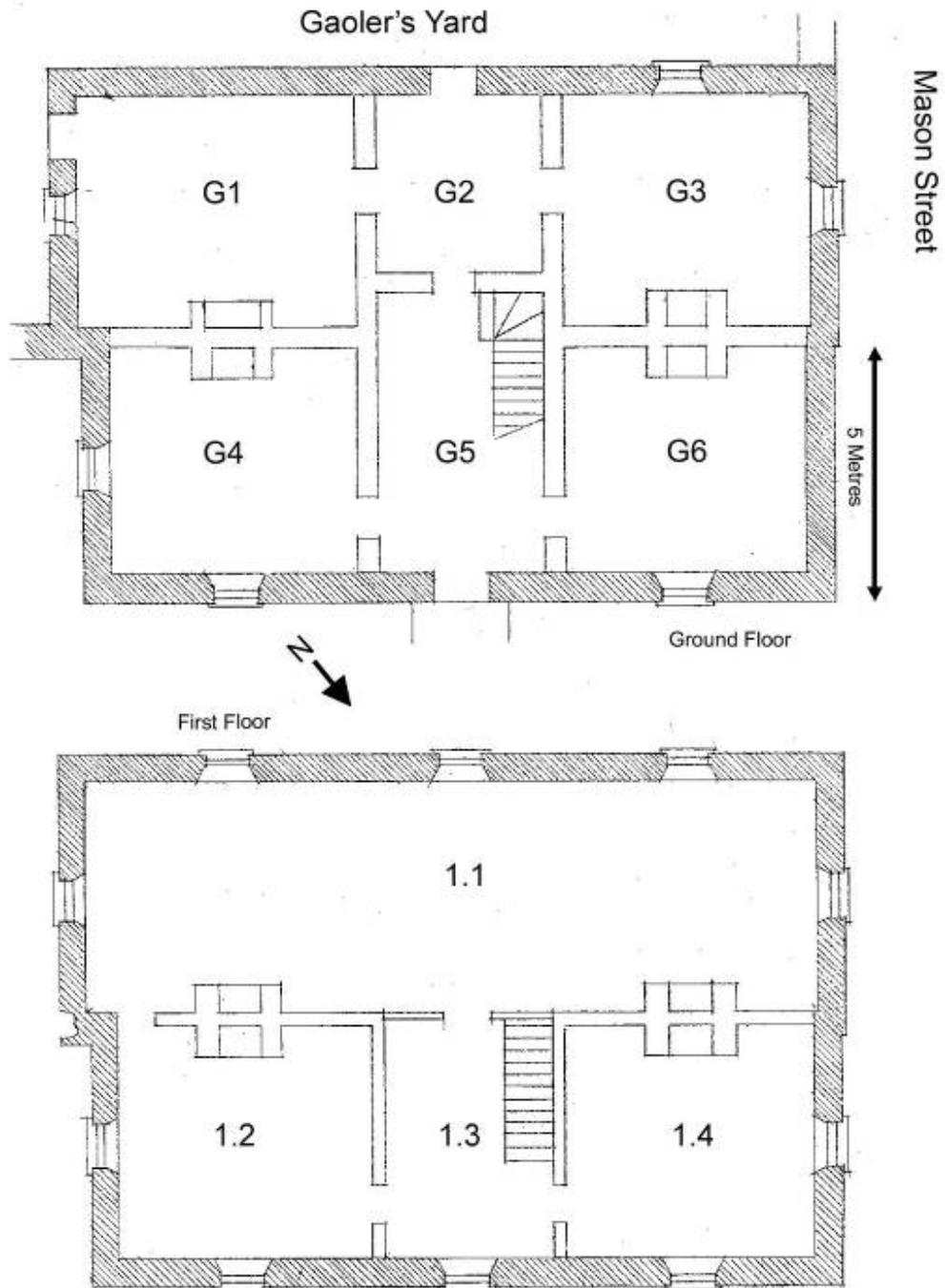
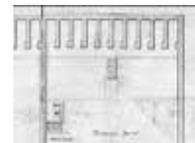


Figure 73 – 2006 layout of the Gaoler's Residence (Adapted from Bjorksten 2004).



*substantial central suit at bottom ends  
 be chiefly a benefit measure. - The advantage  
 would be manifest. - Among the many, it would  
 embrace punishment by solitary confinement,  
 the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



### 4.3.2.1. Room G1 – The Men's Kitchen

#### General form.

The general form of this room is as indicated on all known plans, however this room has been subject to significant modification of door and window openings.

As indicated in Figure 67, Lee Archer's original plan for this room has a central external door on the eastern side, and a window to the southern side. A door joined this room to the rear foyer (G2). Lee-Archer's plans show this window is shown as shaded, suggesting a change-of-mind at some point and that the plans were amended to exclude it. Later surveys of the site (Figures 69 and 71) show that this window was present. In 2006 there was no window in this position. This window will be further discussed below. Had this window not formed part of the original room, then there would be no natural light entering this room, apart from the possibility of a transom light above the door, or glazed panels in the door.

The door on the eastern wall was constructed in that location, however at some point this opening has been converted to a window, with a new door cut into the stonework to the southern side of this. This would have served to improve natural light, and may have marked the blocking of the other window (southern wall). The physical evidence, however, would suggest that this window was never built. The external stonework shows no sign of patching, with pickmarks, block lengths and stone colour suggesting that all parts of that wall are contemporary. Similarly, internally there is no indication of this window, however it is suggested that the plaster on this wall is not original (see below), and may obscure evidence. Further discussion on this possible window is included in G3, see also Figure 75.

Nonetheless, all evidence to date would suggest that the window in the southern wall of the Men's Cook House was never built, and that the original natural light for that room was provided by a transom light above the door in the eastern wall.

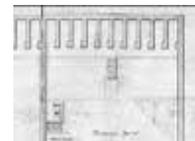
The height of the reveals of the former doorway are 2450mm - sufficiently large enough for a standard door and transom light. The lower 750mm of this opening has been filled with ashlar sandstone (external) and rubble (internal) to form a shorter opening. The original timber reveals and doweled edge-bead of this doorway still exist, part forming the window reveals, part mortared into the stonework. A false lintel has been placed below the original on the outside, which was probably wood-panelled internally (the back of the lintel now visible from inside). The external sill is of rendered brick, and the internal sill is timber, which is thinner than those elsewhere in the building, suggesting that it has not been recycled from another window removed at the time, further dismissing the theory of a window in the southern wall, (see further below). No evidence of the original threshold of this door can be seen. See Figure 75.

The new door in the eastern wall is very crudely constructed. Although the external lintel is a substantial ashlar block, the internal lintel is rubble which is collapsing. The reveals (internally and externally) are roughly rendered rubble (with some brick in the internal reveal).

Whilst Lee-Archer's plans (Figure 67) show a door between this room and the rear foyer (G2), other plans show that there was no door in this location. This is supported by historical evidence (see discussion in G3) and the physical evidence (below)



*substantial central suit at bottom would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel 75 - 76 - 77*



demonstrates that this door is definitely a later addition. This means that originally this room was not accessible from the Gaoler's residence, yet within the building.



Figures 74, 75, 76 & 77 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the former Men's Kitchen (G1).

**Floor.** The floor of this room is of flagstones, which are certainly original. Most of the stones show significant signs of wear and breakage and the south-eastern corner of the floor is deteriorating and has had concrete patching. The north-western corner appears to have dropped significantly. A small section of linoleum remains adhered to one flagstone, which shows a green and cream chequered pattern.



*substantial Central Jail at Botolph's would be chiefly a benefit measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel '90 - '91 - '92.*

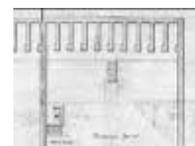




Figure 78 – The flagged floor of the former Men's Kitchen (G1).

**Walls.** The walls are show a significant degree of plaster loss, with the painted surface covering sections of plaster yet also showing stone and brick (i.e the whole has been painted since excessive loss of paster). The lack of doveled edge-beading on the corners of the fireplace would suggest that the plaster on the chimney breast is more recent.

As further discussed in relation to the Women's Cook House (G3), there is a likelihood that this room was not originally plastered, and that the stonework was painted with a lime-based surface finish. Recent loss of plaster has revealed traces of such a finish directly applied to the stone (see Figure 79). Whilst not as conclusive as the evidence revealed by G3, it is suggested that both these rooms were not plastered originally. This does stand to reason, as being wet areas, lime based plaster may not have provided adequate durability, and a regular, thinner coating of lime-based paint/render may have been deemed more hygienic.



*substantial Central Jail at Botolphs would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel 40. 41. 42.*

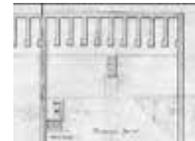




Figure 79 – Detail of plaster and surface finishes, southern wall of G1. This shows remnants of early paint beneath the more recent plaster, as also observed in G3 (see Figure 103)..

### Ceiling.

The ceiling of this room is of lime plaster. This may be original.

### Joinery.

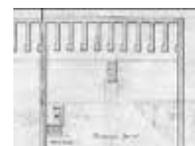
This room has no skirting boards. A wooden plug remains in the western wall onto which skirtings may have once been attached, however there is no conclusive evidence that skirtings ever existed.

The door reveals are mortared stone and the mantel is missing. The only joinery in this room deemed to be original is the reveal and doweled edge-bead of the former eastern wall doorway, which has been converted to a window. The reveal comprises of 2 regency-bead-edged boards (10mm thick) with a 22mm diameter dowel at the outer edge. The top of the reveal does not have this beading, and the sill is a later addition. No evidence of the possible former transom light was evident, however removal of more modern joinery associated with the window might reveal this. Light conditions in this room did not allow an investigation of the timber species used.

Both doors, although early, are not original. Both comprise vertical boards with a regency-edge-bead (7mm on external door, 20mm on that leading to G2) with three horizontal framing boards on the inside. Each show evidence of various phases of locks and bolts. The reveal of the external door shows that it formerly swung inwards in the opposite direction to current. Due to paint coverage, timber species was not identified, although consistent with that style and era it is assumed that they are Baltic pine.



*substantial Central Jail at Botolphs would be chiefly a benefit to man. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Whet 70. 71. 72.*



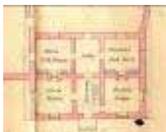
The window is a relatively modern twelve-pane double-hung sash type. Each sash has a different glazing bead profile, the top being similar to those elsewhere in the building, the bottom being quite different, suggesting that it may be a replacement.

A large inbuilt cupboard stands on the western side of the fireplace. This is roughly built of Baltic pine and hardwood and has its upper doors missing.



Figure 80– Cupboard in the former Men's Kitchen (G1)

A 125x20mm, regency-edge-bead board runs the length of the western wall, at a height of 1720mm. This has been roughly cut to accommodate the 'new' doorway, suggesting that it may predate that. This may have been used for hanging utensils etc. Although devoid of any fixtures, removal of paint may reveal points of attachment for hooks etc.



*substantial Central Jail at Botolphs would be chiefly a benefit measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel 40. 41. 42.*

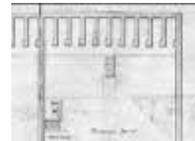


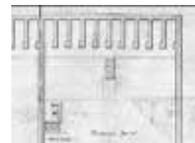


Figure 81 – Hook board (?) in the former Men's Kitchen (G1), which may pre-date the doorway.

**Fireplace.** The fireplace is rendered brick, and the mantel is missing. The opening is low when compared to that in the Women's Cook House (G3) (1200mm). It has a relieving arch supported by a wrought iron bar. The bricks within the fireplace are more modern and a cast iron wood-stove, probably from the 1890s is in largely intact condition. The hearth is at floor level and is a large flagstone – it shows signs of excessive wear and has been re-levelled with concrete. The mantel is missing, and has been for some time as demonstrated from red enamel paint covering the bricks where it would have been.



*substantial Central Jail at Botolph's would  
be chiefly a benefit measure. - The advantage  
would be manifest. - Among the many, it would  
embrace punishment by solitary confinement.  
The Texas Wheel '90 - '91 - '92*





Figures 82 and 83 – The fireplace and sink in the former Men's Kitchen (G1).

**Utilities.** Lee-Archer's 1835 plans (Figure 67) show what appears to be a sink on either side of the fireplace. No conclusive evidence of these remains to confirm whether or not they were installed, however adjacent to one of these sinks on the eastern wall is a very early pipe running through the wall at floor level. This appears not to be associated with the current sink therefore would have a very early date. Selective removal of plaster may reveal point of attachment of any sinks to the walls.

The current sink in this room is of rough timber framing, and is a ceramic sink set below a timber benchtop. It is fed by a tap coming through the window frame, which was probably attached to a tank just outside the window. Lead pipes beneath lead to an external drain vent. Modern lighting with external plastic-coated wiring is also installed in this room.

**Surface finishes.**

The walls and ceiling are painted in a chalky white (possibly whitewash) finish, which is suffering from extreme flaking. As stated above, beneath the plaster is evidence of earlier surface finishes.

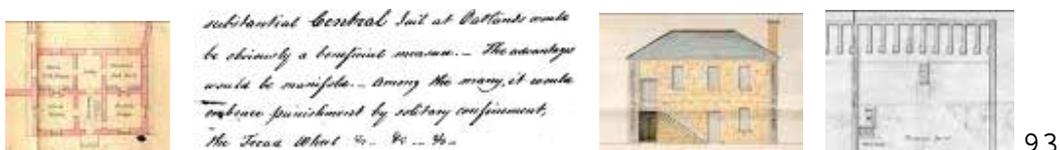
All joinery is painted mission-brown, and edge-bead around the window shows evidence of earlier colours.

A red enamel finish surrounds the fireplace, and the stove is painted silver.

**4.3.2.2. Room G2. – Ground floor rear lobby**

**General form.**

With the exception of the door added to access the Men's Cook House (as discussed in G1), this room is consistent with depictions on all historic plans.





Figures 84, 85, 86 & 87 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the rear foyer (G2).

**Floor.**

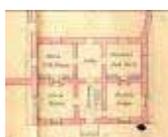
The floor in this room is 100x20mm Tasmanian Oak tongue-and-groove, laid on 75mm battens, which sit upon the original flagstones

**Walls.**

The walls of this room are lime-plaster. A damaged section near the Women’s Cook House door shows two distinct coats (plus top coat) of a very lime-rich mix, with straw and hair binding-agents, this is much lighter in colour than most other rooms, the only similar plaster found in G4 and the central section of 1.1. It appears that the plaster has been patched following the addition of the Men’s Cook House door, as the plaster covers the outer edge of the top reveal.

**Ceiling.**

The ceiling is lime plaster over lathe. This demonstrates a consistency similar to that of the walls.



*substantial central suit at Bottocks would be obviously a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Whist 40. 41. 42.*

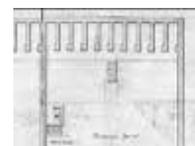




Figure 88 – Failing ceiling in 1.1, the result of an inadequate valley gutter.

**Joinery.**

The skirtings in this room, although partially obscured by the newer floor, are 210mm high with a simple bead at the top (see Figure 89).

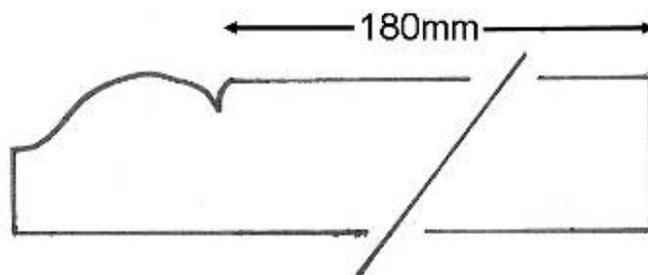
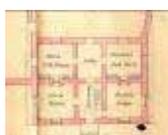
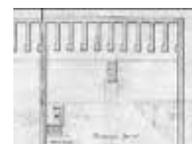


Figure 89 – Skirting profile as observed in G2, also used in G4 and G5.

The door to G1 is vertical boards with horizontal framing (see G1 for further description). The reveals in G2 are rendered stone with a timber head. There are no architraves, however the plaster partially obscures the head which appears to have a ovolo-type edge bead. The sides of the door jamb itself is rebated into the head, and a rounded bead runs around the jamb which appears to be a strip taken from a board similar to those used for the door itself. All fabric relating to this door confirms that it is a later addition.



*substantial central suit at bottom would  
be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage  
would be manifest. - Among the many, it would  
improve punishment by solitary confinement.  
The Texas Wheel 40. 41. 42.*



The door to G3 is 6 panel with no decorative beading to the panels. The reveal is simple squared boards and the architraves on the G2 side are thin boards with rounded edges, mitred at the corners.

The door leading to G5 is a more decorative 6 panel style, with a simple bead around the panels. It is thicker than that which leads to G3 (40mm as opposed to 30mm). The G2 side of this door has simple architraves similar to those around the door leading to G3, however these have been partially covered by a simple, yet wide (100mm) architrave with a regency-bead along one edge. The lock is missing off this door, but an early lock-keeper/striker remains.

The rear door (i.e. leading to the Gaoler's Yard) is 6 panel and made of Baltic pine. The internal side of the door has beading around the panels similar to that on the door between G2 and G5. The 4 lower panels of the external side are flush with the framework and have a regency-style bead down each side. The top two panels were glazed and had a bead matching that internal. It is unlikely that the glazed panels were original, as there is evidence of a previous beading. Further investigation through removal of the current bead may confirm this. The lock is missing, and an old, but not original lock-keeper is in-situ. There is evidence of other locks and bolts. The architraves surrounding this door are similar to those leading to G5 (a 100mm board with a bead to one edge), however these cover a simple, doweled edge-bead.

Complete coverage by paint has prevented the identification of timber species used in this joinery, except for the external door, where damaged panels reveal Baltic pine.

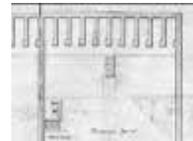


Figure 90 (left) – 6-panel door between G1 and G5 – a typical style throughout the building. Figure 91 (right) – The two layers of architraves in G2 demonstrate an attempt to redecorate that room.

With the exception of the addition of the door to G1, which was probably a functionalist addition, it seems that the style and evolution of joinery in this room represents initial function and later attempts to decorate the room. It seems that originally the architraves surrounding the doors to G3 and G5 were of a very simple profile, with the external door having a simple doweled edge-bead. These were later covered in favour of a more



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ornate moulding, although the door leading to G2 escaped this addition (for an unknown reason) – see Figure 91. The simplicity of the door leading to G2 and with original architraves/skirtings being very simple, is representative of the early function of this part of the building – that of a servants area.

#### Utilities.

There are various modern electrical installations in this room which are disused. In 2006 a meter box was installed to allow basic power connection to the room. There is evidence of plumbing having been connected to the western side of the rear door, possibly for a laundry.

#### Surface finishes.

The walls of this room are painted in a light green paint, which is over the top of a salmon-pink lime based finish. The ceiling is a white paint over a cream coating (although colours may be obscured by excessive damp. Further investigation of these finishes will give a better indication of paint types and colours.

### 4.3.2.3. Room G3 – The Women's Kitchen

#### General form.

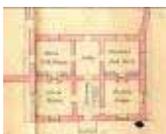
All known historic plans show this room in the same general form as it is in 2006, although Lee-Archer's 1834 plans (Figure 67) show the western window of this room as being absent (i.e. sketched on the plan, then filled). It is most likely that the western window was always there and Lee-Archer's apparent reluctance may have been a security measure that was for some reason overridden (i.e. the window directly addressed the street).

This room is mentioned in 1838 when a Board of Enquiry was formed to review security at the Oatlands Gaol. They recommended that:

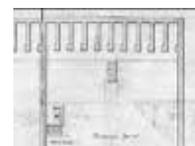
The present women's kitchen to be altered to a Javelin Men's room, the window opposite the fireplace to be removed and a two and a half inch thick, 6 panelled door fitted to an inch and a half jam with narrow architrave to be fitted to the present doorway and passage of the Gaoler's House.<sup>66</sup>

If these works were partially undertaken, then this may account for the different door between G2 and G3, however the window was not blocked and this room was still being used as the Women's Kitchen through the 1840s – therefore the conversion to a Javelin Men's Room is unlikely to have occurred. This reference could have confused the Men's and Women's Kitchen, as the discussion in G1 analyses the possibility that the window opposite the fireplace in that room was removed, and there have been modifications to the door opening between G1 and G2. As stated above, the only way to confirm this story may be the removal of areas of plaster on the southern wall of G1.

<sup>66</sup> AOT CSO 5/97/2165:90-8



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be thereby a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement. The Times What 20. 8. 42.*





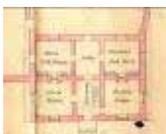
Figures 92, 93, 94 & 95 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the former Women's Kitchen (G3).

**Floor.**

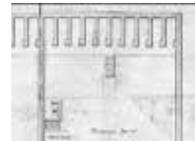
The floor in this room is of masonite, covering a timber floor continued from G2. Evidence of extant flagstones can be seen through rotted sections of the timber (see Figure 96).



Figure 96 – Rotten floorboards, seen through Masonite in G3. The original flagstones can be seen through the rotten timber.



*substantial Central Jail at Dallas would be chiefly a benefit measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Wheel '90. '91. '92.*



### Walls.

The walls are wallpapered lime-based plaster (approx 20mm thick), which (through investigation through a failed section) appears to be over an earlier sequence of paint (distemper or whitewash) finishes. It is therefore certain that the plaster is not original and that the room had a long life with painted stone walls – this supports the similar finding in G1.

The wall between G2 and G3 is brick and has evidence of horizontal timber beams at 900mm high as seen in G1.

The lower walls are a more modern Tasmanian Oak dado of 1125mm in height with a decorative bull nosed capping (see Figures 100-101).

### Ceiling.

The ceiling is Caenite with a hardwood bead covering the joints. A timber quad moulding has been added as a cornice. When viewed from the first floor, it is apparent that this has replaced a lathe and plaster ceiling.



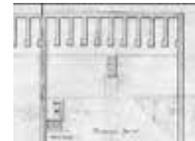
Figure 97 – Caenite ceiling of the Women's Kitchen

### Joinery.

The skirtings are squared Tasmanian Oak boards contemporary with the dado (see below). No original skirtings are apparent. These may be obscured by the later dado (c1940), may have been removed, or the room may have been devoid of skirtings. Further investigation beneath the dado is required although it is very likely that any skirtings were removed either at the time of replastering or when the dado was added.



*substantial central suit at bottom would be chiefly a beneficial measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement. The Texas Hotel '90 - '91 - '92*



The Baltic pine architraves and window reveals in this room are certainly not original as they fit neatly around and over the newer plaster. The architraves are also of a very decorative profile, which would not be expected in a functionalist room such as a servant's kitchen, and 3 different styles are used in this room, which are not found elsewhere in the building, supporting the theory that they are later additions. The southern window reveal is particularly interesting, as it appears to have been made from scrap timber, with each side comprising of three pieces of timber, haphazardly joined. It is likely, that the door reveals are original, as the plaster on the eastern wall is not as thick as elsewhere (being a brick wall a thick plaster may not have been as necessary as over an uneven rubble wall such as the western and southern walls). This has allowed simple replacement of the earlier architrave with the present style without alteration to the reveal. Removal of the window architraves may reveal a doweled-edge-bead as evident around most other windows, although considering that these walls were likely to have originally been painted stone, beading may have been absent altogether. The sill of the southern window is thinner than that of the western window, (20mm as opposed to 30mm which is the usual throughout the building) suggesting that this sill is a replacement.

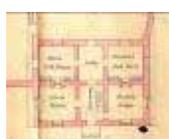
Damage to the architrave and reveals between G2 and G3 shows the construction of this type of reveal. A Baltic pine frame was made from morticed timbers, upon which a wide board is attached. The edge of the frame protrudes forms the door jamb and provides a stronger point of attachment for the hinges and lock.

A low cupboard, contemporary with the dado sits between the chimney-breast and the western wall.

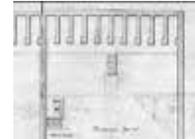


Figure 98 (left) – The built-in cupboard in G3. Figure 99 (right) the door between G3 and G2).

The door is 6 panel and very plain (better described in G2) and has various locks in-situ and evidence of earlier hardware (see Figure 99).



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas, what? 4. 4. 4.*



The windows are twelve-pane double-hung sash style. These are unlikely to be original, but are appropriate. They have no sash weights, and have old locks which complement their style.



Figure 100 (left) – Detail of windowsill and architraves, G3. Figure 101 (right) – The dado in G3.

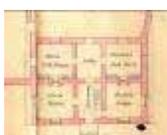
**Fireplace.**

The fireplace is much larger than any elsewhere in the building, being 1450mm in height at the centre of the gently arched opening. Note that this is significantly higher than that in the Men’s Cook House for an unknown reason. The original sandstone mantle, or plain detailing yet bulky proportions is in-situ and most of the bricks appear very early if not original. The base of the fireplace is made of more modern bricks and concrete has been used for repairs.

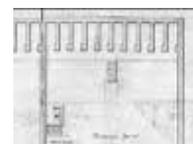
There is a sandstone hearth at the 2006 floor level which shows signs of wear. As this is not the original floor height, this hearth is not original, and its proportions are incorrect (i.e. falls short of the full length of the mantle). It is likely that this hearth sits on top of the original.



Figure 102 – The fireplace in G3. Note that this is much larger than elsewhere in the building.



*substantial central hall at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Food, Water &c. &c. &c.*



### Utilities.

As per G1, Lee-Archer's 1835 plans for this room indicate what appears to be a sink on each side of the chimney breast (see Figure 67), however these are not indicated on any later plan or survey of the building. No evidence of any sinks can be seen, however removal of the dado may reveal evidence of such.

According to Williams (2004:79) local rumour states that there was a well contained within this room. The possibility of this is further discussed in that document, however cannot be confirmed historically. Certainly, the removal of the timber and Masonite flooring would confirm whether or not a well existed in this room.

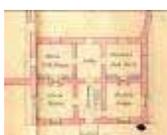
There are various modern electrical installations in this room, with external wiring.

### Surface finishes.

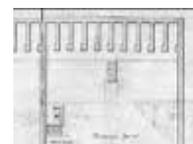
The walls in G3 are covered in several layers of wallpaper and newspaper, which are on top of at least three layers of paint/distemper. An orange colour appears to be the last coat before the wallpaper, with a red/pink and white coat beneath. The wallpaper covering the chimney breast is again different – the top coat being a mid-twentieth-century Spanish style townscape, covering an earlier layer which includes children's motifs (i.e. giraffes). This covers a mottled-yellow paper (as throughout the room), which is over the same paint sequence as elsewhere in the room. Beneath the plaster (see above) the sandstone walls appear to have several coats of paint, including white, black and green colours.



Figure 103 – Detail of the paint and plaster layering in the former Women's Kitchen (G3). Note the painted surface beneath the plaster, which indicates that the room once had painted stone walls. See also Figure 79.



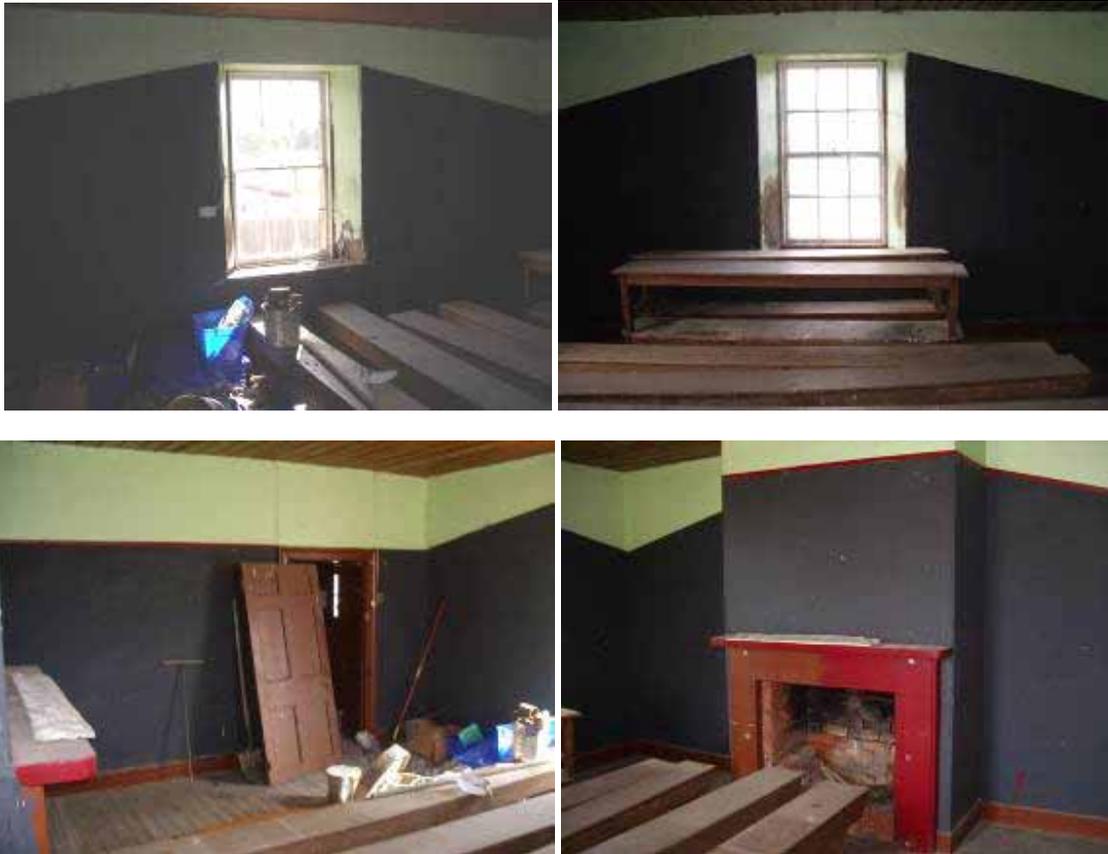
*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
improve punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Times, 18th Nov. 40 -- 41.*



#### 4.3.2.4. Room G4 – The store room

##### General form.

The current form on this room is consistent with all depictions on early plans. A simple near-square room with one door, two windows and a fireplace. All plans show this as the store room, and it does seem unusual that such a prominent room (i.e. at the front of the building) would be used for such a purpose.



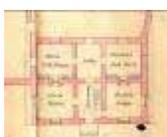
Figures 104, 105, 106 & 107 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the former store room (G4).

##### Floor.

The floor in this room is 100x20mm Tasmanian Oak tongue-and-groove, laid on 75mm battens, which sit upon the original flagstones. The flagstones could not be inspected as they are covered, with confirmation of their existence gained by probing between floorboards.

##### Walls.

The walls of this room are lime-plaster. This is in generally sound condition therefore an inspection of its composition was not possible. The good condition and form of plaster detail where it abuts the doweled-edge-beads of the windows would suggest that this plaster is original, or very early at least. There are obvious repairs to several areas.



*substantial central hall at Port Phillip would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Terra Australis 40. 41. 42.*

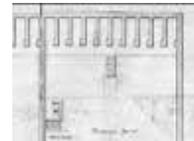




Figure 108 – Baltic pine ceiling of G4.

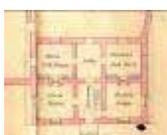
### Ceiling.

The ceiling of this room consists of Baltic pine boards, 150mm wide with a regency bead to one edge (see Figure 108). It is likely that these boards have replaced the original plaster ceiling, however inspection of the rear of the boards (by removal of a floorboard on level 1), failed to reveal any evidence of lathe or plaster.

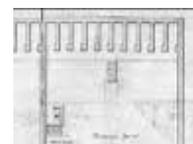
### Joinery.

The skirtings in this room are likely to be original, and are of a simple form as demonstrated by Figure 89. They have been refitted higher up the wall when the timber floor was added. Similarly, the architraves around the door appear to be original as they conform to the predominant style of the building, as depicted in Figure 109. Damage to the architraves reveals that they are made from Baltic pine. The window reveals are lathe-and-plaster and are surrounded by a simple dove-tailed-edge-bead. The sills are timber, and although the species could not be identified (due to paint), it is assumed that these are Baltic pine.

The door is not in place, however it remains on site, being stored in the Men's Kitchen. It is of the same style as the doors leading from G4 to G2 and G6 (see Figure 90). It has been shortened to accommodate the raised floor, and the original hardware has been removed. An early (if not original) lock-striker/keeper remains on the door-frame.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the first what 5. 9. 94.*



The windows are twelve-pane double-hung sash style. These are unlikely to be original, but are appropriate. They have no sash weights, and have old locks which complement their style.

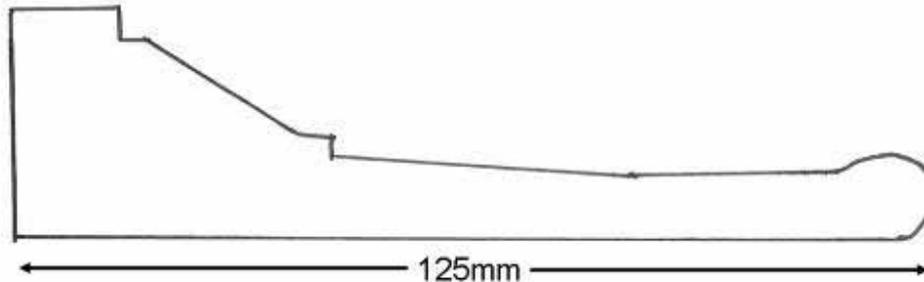


Figure 109 – Architrave profile around the door between G4 and G5, typical of the style throughout the building (with the exception of those in G2 and G3 as previously discussed).

### Fireplace.

The fireplace is square (in contrast to the arches in the former kitchens) and is approximately 1000mm in height (slightly less than original due to raised height of floor). The original sandstone mantle, or plain detailing yet bulky proportions is in-situ and the bricks in the sides of the fireplace appear very early if not original. The base and rear of the fireplace is made of more modern bricks (see Figure 106).

There is a sandstone hearth at the 2006 floor level. As this is not the original floor height, this hearth is not original, and its proportions are incorrect (i.e. falls short of the full length of the mantle). It is likely that this hearth sits on top of the original.

### Utilities.

This room has a modern light and power point, with exposed plastic-coated wiring. There is an older brass light switch beside the door.

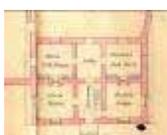
### Surface finishes.

The walls are painted in dark blue to the tops of the doors, with a light green above. The blue extends geometrically to heighten at the window and chimney-breast. An unfinished red border separates these two colours, which is also used on the mantel. The ceiling comprises of unpainted Baltic pine boards, which have a very fine patina. The joinery is painted mission brown, as predominant throughout.

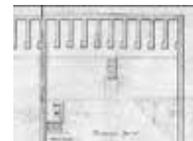
## 4.3.2.5. Room G5 – Ground floor front lobby

### General form.

The current form on this room is consistent with all depictions on early plans. It is an oblong room, with four doors and contains the stairs.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the first what 5. 9. 94.*





Figures 110, 111, 112 & 113 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the front foyer (G4).

### Floor.

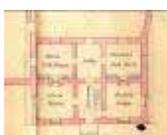
The floor in this room is 100x20mm Tasmanian Oak tongue-and-groove, laid on 75mm battens, which sit upon the original flagstones. Inspection of these flagstones was possible through a split board.

### Walls.

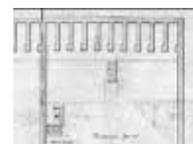
The walls of this room are lime-plaster, which appear to be original. See discussion on ceiling for a description of the cornice (see also Figure 114).

### Ceiling.

The ceiling is lined with Baltic pine boards, X wide, which have been moulded with two beads (one on the edge, one in the centre) to give the appearance of two narrow boards. An inspection of the rear of these boards (by removal of a floorboard in 1.2) did not show any evidence of previous lathe and plaster, although it can be assumed that the pine replaced an earlier plaster ceiling. This is the only room where an early



*substantial central hall at Ballantyne would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wall &c. &c. &c.*



decorative cornice exists. The profile of which is shown in Figure 114. This is cast from a very fine (almost ceramic like) plaster and has been adhered to a roughened wet plaster – suggesting that it is contemporary with the plaster of the walls, but still predating the Baltic pine ceiling. The profile of this cornice is very unusual, and is similar to the skirting boards of the upper level of the building.



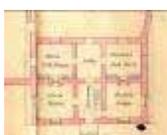
Figure 114 – Baltic pine ceiling and plaster cornice in G4.

### Joinery.

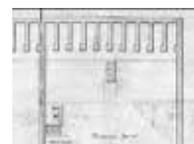
The skirtings in this room, although partially obscured by the newer floor, are 150mm high with a simple bead at the top. This style is continued up the stairs.

### Stairs.

The stairs are polished white sandstone which is cantilevered from the wall. The underside is planed to a smooth surface. The treads have been covered by pine (Huon?), however removal of the boxing over the bottom step reveals the finely finished (and well worn) sandstone steps. The whiteness of this stone is not seen in natural Oatlands sandstone, suggesting that this stone has been brought from elsewhere for this purpose. There is a timber banister, supported by plain square timber balustrades. The newel post at the base is a tapering hexagonal timber post. The railings, balustrades and post are probably original, although removal of the pine boxing would facilitate further investigation of such (see Figures 115-8). The railing and balustrades of the first floor have been removed, and a galvanised pipe rail system installed, probably in the mid-twentieth century. Evidence can be seen of the balustrades being recessed into the floor which supports the notion that those remaining are original. Brass bracing from the removed railing can also be seen on the floor of 1.3 (see Figure 148).



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas Hall 5. 9. 94. 94.*

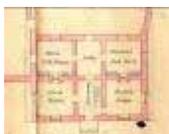




Figures 115-118 – Detail of the stairs, showing the original white sandstone steps beneath the newer pine casing, also the profile of the banister railing.

**Utilities.**

There are various modern electrical installations in this room which are disused, including a conglomeration of wires leading to a meter panel near the front door (see Figure 119).



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
prevent punishment by solitary confinement,  
the Texas Hotel 4-4-4-4*

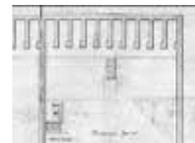




Figure 119 – Electrical installations inside the front door.

#### Surface finishes.

The walls of this room are painted in a cream coloured paint and the skirtings and stairs railing is painted mission brown. An earlier chalky-white finish can be seen on the underside of the stairs. Further investigation of these finishes will give a better indication of paint types and colours.

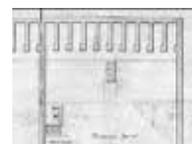
#### 4.3.2.6. Room G6 – The Porter's Lodge

##### General form.

The general form of this room is the same as indicated on all early plans – a simple, near-square room, with one door, one window and a fireplace.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
improve punishment by solitary confinement,  
the Food. What? ... 90 ... 90 ...*





Figures 120, 121, 122 & 123 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the former Porter's Lodge (G1).

### Floor.

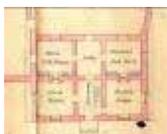
The floor in this room is flagged, with sandstone slabs of courses between 500 and 600m, and the length of flags vary between 600 and 1000mm. These are the best examples of flagstones thus far exposed in the building. It is expected that these are indicative of those in other rooms on the ground floor. The architraves around the door indicate that at some stage this room also had a raised timber floor, as elsewhere on the ground floor (see Figure 125).

### Walls.

The walls of this room are lime-plaster. This is in generally sound condition therefore an inspection of its composition was not possible. It is assumed that it is a lime-based plaster as seen elsewhere in the building. There are obvious repairs to several areas, particularly around the window reveals. A modern coved cornice has been added. Where electrical installations have been removed, the brick wall between this room and G5 can be seen.

### Ceiling.

The ceiling of this room consists of lime-paster over split lathe. The plaster may be original, if not it is very early. Through one failed section, it can be seen that the lathe is very rough, and has been patched from above.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the first what 4. 4. 4.*

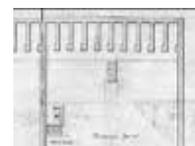




Figure 125 – Section of collapsed ceiling in G6, showing the split lathe beneath. Note also the modern cornice.

**Joinery.**

The skirtings in this room are likely to be original, and are of a simple form as demonstrated by Figure 126. Although the same scale and very similar in profile to the predominant style in the building, they are distinctly different to those elsewhere. The reason for this is unknown. The architraves around the door appear to be original as they conform to the predominant style of the building, as depicted in Figure 109 and are made from Baltic pine. The window reveals are lathe-and-plaster and are surrounded by a simple doweled-edge-bead. The sills are timber, and although the species could not be identified (due to paint), it is assumed that these are Baltic pine. The rounded profile of the front of the sill is consistent with the predominant style of those elsewhere in the building.

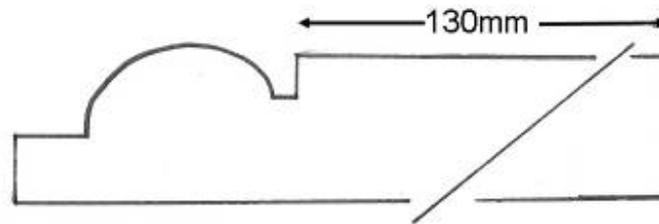
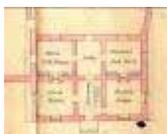
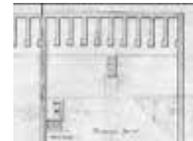


Figure 126 – Profile of skirtings in G6 – a style unique to that room.

The door has been removed from its original location, and made to swing outwards into



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the Tower, what is... 90... 90...*



the foyer. It is of the same style as the doors leading from G5 to G2 and G4 (see Figure 90). It has been shortened to accommodate the raised floor, and the original hardware has been removed. An early (if not original) lock-striker/keeper remains on the door-frame.

The window is a twelve-pane double-hung sash style. This is unlikely to be original, but is not deemed inappropriate. It has no sash weights, and has old locks which complement its style.

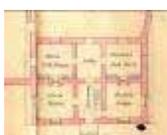


Figure 127 – Bottom of doorway between G6 and G5 showing internal brick wall, and architrave shortened to accommodate a raised floor previously removed from that room.

### Fireplace.

The fireplace is square (in contrast to the arches in the former kitchens) and is approximately 1100mm in height. The original sandstone mantle, of plain detailing yet bulky proportions is in-situ and the bricks in the sides of the fireplace appear very early if not original. The base and rear of the fireplace is made of more modern bricks.

The original hearth, showing excessive wear, is in-situ and is merely a continuation of the flagstone floor.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement,  
the Texas what? 90 -- 90 -- 90*

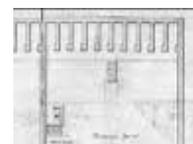




Figure 128 – Fireplace in G6.

#### Utilities.

This room has a modern light, power point and telephone connection, with exposed plastic-coated wiring.

#### Surface finishes.

The walls and ceiling are painted in a modern acrylic paint. Evidence of earlier surface finishes can be seen beneath this. The joinery is painted mission brown, as predominant throughout.

### 4.3.2.7. Room 1.1 – The Gaoler’s parlour, 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom and kitchen

#### General form.

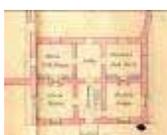
This room is a combination of the former Gaoler’s Parlour, 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom and kitchen – the removal of three walls having made these rooms into the one.

A document dating from 1841 made suggestions as to how security in the Gaol could be improved. One recommendation was:

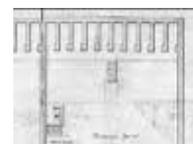
Provide the Gaoler with a better view of the establishment from the upper floor if the Gaoler’s Residence.

Mr Smie’s [presumably the Gaoler] window to be made into a French door and a gangway to look out in the angle [?] (AOT CSO 5/274/7123).

Lee Archer’s 1835 plans (Figure 68) indicate a door at the eastern end of this room, from what was the Gaoler’s Parlour, which apparently lead nowhere. Whilst predating the above recommendation, there may have always been an intention to provide the



*substantial central suit at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement; the Test. What 5. 9. 36.*



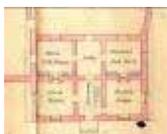
Gaoler's with a vantage point over the Outer Yard. The physical evidence would suggest that the eastern window of 1.1 was at some stage a doorway sized opening, with the 3 courses of stone immediately below the sill course having their perpend aligned, indicating a rough patch-up of a former doorway (see Figure 131). Corresponding internal cracks also support this notion. However there is no indication on the external stonework of any gangway or balcony having been attached, therefore it is not certain whether this ever existed.



Figure 129 – The room comprising of the former parlour, second bedroom and Gaoler's Kitchen, from the south-western corner.



Figure 130 – The room comprising of the former parlour, second bedroom and Gaoler's Kitchen, from the north-eastern corner.



*substantial central hall at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas what 5. 9. 9. 9.*

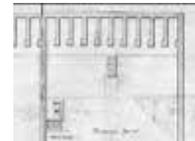




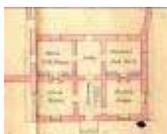
Figure 131 – Red lines indicating vertical joints running the height of 3 courses of stone between the window of the former parlour, possibly indicating a former doorway.

### Floor

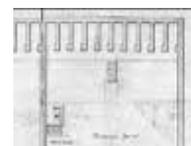
The floor comprises of hardwood boards, 150mm wide, butt-jointed and with evidence to the undersides of pit-sawing. These appear to have been laid green, as gaps resulting from shrinkage have been filled in places with thin strips of matching timber. There is no reason to believe that these are not original.

### Walls

The walls of this room are lime based plaster, consistent with the predominant type throughout the building. Two brick internal cross walls, which separated the former 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom from the Gaoler's Parlour and kitchen have been removed. The timber-framed wall, which separated the 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom from the front foyer (1.3), has also been removed (see red walls on Figure 133). A Masonite lined timber-stud wall has been added a meter north of the original alignment to separate this room from the foyer (see Figure 133). Wall scars from the removal of the brick cross walls have been patched with a cement render. Note that this actual layout is slightly different from depicted on early plans (Figures 68, 70 & 72).



*substantial central hall at bottom would be obviously a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement. The Total What 5. 9. 92.*



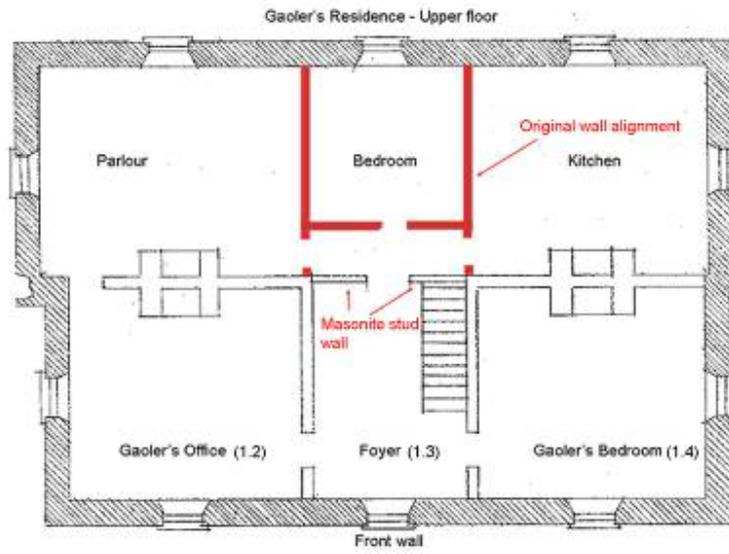


Figure 132 (left) – Scar on internal wall left by removal of cross walls (as indicated in red on Figure 133). Figure 133 (right) – Red lines denoting the original wall alignment on the upper level of the Gaoler's Residence.

### Ceiling

The ceilings in this room are Baltic pine boards, 100mm wide with a bead along one edge. These are in mostly good condition with a very fine original patina (see Figure 134). Where the rafters are visible above these boards, evidence of earlier lathe and plaster (wholly removed) can be seen. Although relatively modern (i.e. possibly around c1900) these predate the removal of the cross walls as they are patched where the walls have been removed. This is supported by a distinct line at the point where the wall between 1.3 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom stood formerly. A hardwood quad moulding used as a makeshift cornice, and a small manhole is present in the ceiling of the Gaoler's kitchen end.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement,  
The Times, Oct. 24, 1840.*

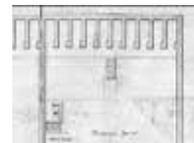


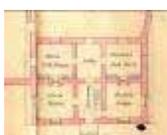


Figure 134 – Baltic pine lining on the ceiling of 1.1. Roof structure can be seen, supported by temporary props to prevent imminent collapse.

### Joinery

The architraves around the door leading to 1.3 appear to be original as they conform to the predominant style of the building, as depicted in Figure 109, and are made from Baltic pine. It is likely that these were simply moved from the original wall alignment (between 1.3 and the former 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom) to their current location. The window reveals are lathe-and-plaster and are surrounded by a simple doweled-edge-bead. The sills are timber, and although the species could not be identified (due to paint), it is assumed that these are Baltic pine. The rounded profile of the front of the sill is consistent with the predominant style of those elsewhere in the building.

Skirtings are consistent with the predominant style as seen in G2, G4 and G5, however these have been modified by the addition of a 100mm wide lining board (with regency bead) to the front, to achieve an overall more decorative effect. Aside from being more decorative, the addition of the board to the front of the skirtings has given them an overall 20mm increase in height, and may have been a means of compensating for a slight drop in floor level (possibly through use of green timber in floor structure). This type of modified skirting board is present in all first floor rooms (although absent in parlour however other plainer beading has been used instead of Baltic pine boards). Figure 135 demonstrates the skirting observed in most rooms on the first level of the Gaoler's Residence.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Food, Water &c. &c. &c.*

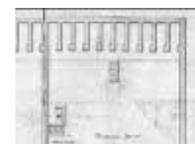


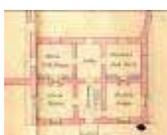


Figure 135 – Skirting board style of the first level of the Gaoler's Residence, compare to Figure 89.

The windows are twelve-pane double-hung sash style. These are unlikely to be original, but are appropriate. They have no sash weights, and have old locks which complement their style.

### Fireplace

This room includes two fireplaces, one from the former Gaoler's Kitchen and one from the former Gaoler's Parlour. Both mantels are matching, and are of very plain sandstone. The former kitchen fireplace has a sandstone and brick base, whilst that in the parlour is wholly brick. It is unusual that the former Gaoler's Kitchen fireplace is of a standard size (as per other domestic rooms in the building) and shows no evidence of any former stove or chimney crane. The bricks in the sides of these fireplaces appear original, although the backs have been re-bricked in at least two layers. A bevelled edge mirror hangs above the mantle of the former parlour. Both fireplaces feature sandstone hearths and the edges of the chimney breasts have simple timber edge-beading (see Figure 136).



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Texas Hotel 40 - 41 - 42*

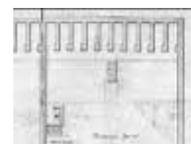




Figure 136 – Westernmost fireplace in 1.1 (the former Gaoler's Kitchen).

### Utilities

This room has a variety of modern lights and power-points throughout.

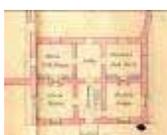
### Surface Finishes

This room appears to have been painted more recently than the front and downstairs rooms, with a light blue paint over the mission brown joinery as seen throughout the building. Further investigation of paint finishes, particularly comparing what was once three rooms, is recommended.

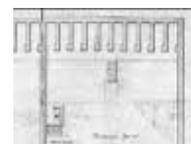
## 4.3.2.8. Room 1.2. – The Gaoler's office

### General form

The current form on this room is consistent with all depictions on early plans. A simple near-square room with one door, two windows and a fireplace, however an additional doorway has been made leading to the end of 1.1 which was formerly the Gaoler's Parlour.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Times. What? 9. 9. 9.*





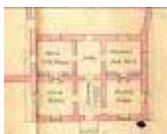
Figures 137, 138, 139 & 140 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the former Gaoler's Office (1.2).

### Floor

The floor comprises of hardwood boards, 150mm wide, butt-jointed and with evidence to the undersides of pit-sawing. These appear to have been laid green, as gaps resulting from shrinkage have been filled in places with thin strips of matching timber. There is no reason to believe that these are not original.

### Walls

The walls in this room are a lime-based hard plaster. This is in sound condition, therefore an analysis of its composition was not possible.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be obviously a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas Hall 40 - 40 - 40.*

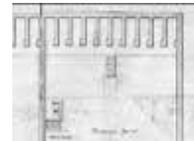




Figure 141 – Door leading into 1.1, a later addition.

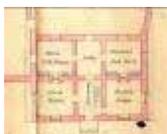
### Ceiling

The ceiling in this room is Masonite with hardwood-coverstrips. The original ceiling was almost certainly lathe and lime-plaster, which has been wholly removed.

### Joinery

The skirtings and architraves in this room are likely to be original, as they conform to the predominant style of the building (as shown in Figures 109 and 135 respectively), as do the window and chimney edge beads. The door is six panel and also appears to be original. Various locks exist on this door, none deemed to be original. Paint does not allow an inspection of the timber species used, however it is assumed that all joinery is Baltic pine, as throughout the building.

The windows are twelve-pane double-hung sash style. These are unlikely to be original, but are appropriate. They have no sash weights, and have old locks which complement their style.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement,  
The Times, Oct. 20, 1840.*

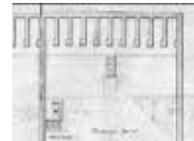




Figure 142 (left) – Door between 1.2 and 1.3, typical of the predominant style of the Gaoler's residence. Figure 143 (right) – Disused sink on the eastern wall of 1.2.

### Fireplace

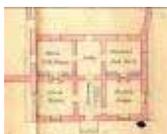
The fireplace in this room has a very plain sandstone mantel, matching those in 1.1 and 1.4. The bricks in the sides of this fireplace appear original, although the back has been re-bricked. The base of the fireplace has a sandstone front, with bricks to the remainder. The fireplace has a sandstone hearth and the edges of the chimney breast have simple timber edge-beading.

### Utilities

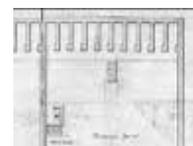
Basic, modern electrical fixtures are present in this room. A makeshift pine kitchen sink is under the eastern window. The fact that the building has two contemporary sinks (probably from the mid-twentieth century) would suggest that at that time the building was divided into two separate tenancies. Further historical research may confirm this.

### Surface Finishes

The walls and ceiling are painted in a modern acrylic paint. Evidence of earlier surface finishes can be seen beneath this. The joinery is painted mission brown, as predominant throughout.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas, what? ... 90 ... 90.*



### 4.3.2.9. Room 1.3 – First floor lobby

#### General form

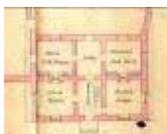
The general form of this room is as-depicted on early plans, however the overall size has been shortened by the realignment of the wall between this room and the 2<sup>nd</sup> bedroom (see discussion in 4.3.2.7).



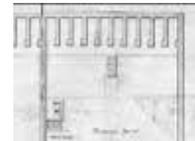
Figures 144, 145, 146 & 147 (clockwise from top-left). The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the upstairs foyer (1.3).

#### Floor

The floor comprises of hardwood boards, 150mm wide, butt-jointed and with evidence to the undersides of pit-sawing. These appear to have been laid green, as gaps resulting from shrinkage have been filled in places with thin strips of matching timber. There is no reason to believe that these are not original.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Texas Hotel 50 - 50 - 50.*



### Walls

The walls in this room are a lime-based hard plaster. This is in sound condition, therefore an analysis of its composition was not possible, although damaged areas on the window reveal would indicate a consistency similar to that seen elsewhere in the building.

### Ceiling

The ceiling is comprised of Baltic pine boards, 150mm wide with a single edge bead (as seen in 1.1 and G4). These are not original, and have replaced an earlier lathe and plaster ceiling.

### Joinery

The skirtings and architraves in this room are likely to be original, as they conform to the predominant style of the building (as shown in Figures 109 and 135 respectively). The doors are six panel and also appear to be original (see discussion in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4). Paint does not allow an inspection of the timber species used, however it is assumed that all joinery is Baltic pine, as throughout the building. Joinery associated with the stairs is further discussed in G5.

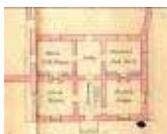
The window is a twelve-pane double-hung sash style. This is unlikely to be original, but appropriate in styling. There are no sash weights, and features an old lock (possibly recycled).

### Stairs

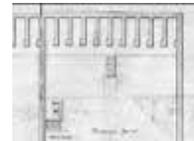
Further description of the stairs is included in Section 4.3.2.5. Although a modern metal-pipe balustrade has been fitted for safety reasons, evidence of early brass balustrade supports and the rebates in the floorboards to house uprights exist on the floor of this room (see Figure 148).



Figure 148 – Part of a brass balustrade support, and line of rebates to house uprights in the floor of 1.3.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Terra. What 5. 9. 9. 9.*



## Utilities

Basic, modern electrical fixtures are present in this room.

## Surface Finishes

This room appears to have been painted more recently than the front and downstairs rooms, with a light blue paint over the mission brown joinery as seen elsewhere in the building. The ceiling is painted with a yellow flat (possibly lime based) paint which post-dates the realignment of the wall between this room and 1.1.

### 4.3.2.10. Room 1.4 – The Gaoler's bedroom

#### General form

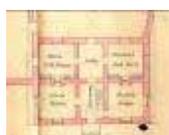
The current form on this room is consistent with all depictions on early plans. A simple near-square room with one door, two windows and a fireplace.



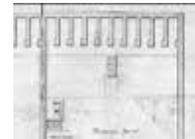
Figures 149, 150, 151 & 152 (clockwise from top-left) - The northern, eastern, southern and western walls of the Gaoler's Bedroom (1.4).

## Floor

The floor comprises of hardwood boards, 150mm wide, butt-jointed and with evidence to the undersides of pit-sawing. These appear to have been laid green, as gaps resulting from shrinkage have been filled in places with thin strips of matching timber. There is no reason to believe that these are not original. Where several boards are missing, the



*substantial central hall at Botolphs would be thereby a temporary measure. - The advantage would be manifest. - Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas Hall 4. 4. 4.*



structure of the floor framing (ground level ceiling framing) can be seen. These are large pit-sawn hardwood beams, 250mm thick, which have been morticed and pegged together (see Figure 153). A large amount of accumulated underfloor deposits are evident in the floor cavity.



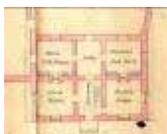
Figure 153 – Substantial floor framing of the upper level of the Gaoler's Residence, showing pegged and morticed joints.

### Walls

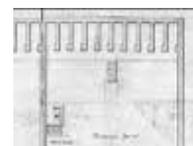
The walls of this room are lime based plaster, consistent with the predominant type throughout the building. Loss of plaster above the windows demonstrates that the internal window headers are brick.

### Ceiling

The ceiling in this room is masonite with hardwood-coverstrips. The original ceiling was lathe and lime-plaster, which has been wholly removed.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Terra What 5. 9. 94*





Figures 154 (left) and 155 (right) – Collapse of the Caenite ceiling in the former Gaoler's Bedroom (1.4).

### Joinery

The skirtings and architraves in this room are likely to be original, as they conform to the predominant style of the building (as shown in Figures 109 and 135 respectively), as do the window and chimney edge beads. The windows are twelve-pane double-hung sash style. These are unlikely to be original, but are appropriate. They have no sash weights, and have old locks, which complement their style.

### Fireplace

The fireplace in this room has a very plain sandstone mantel, matching those in 1.1 and 1.2. The bricks in the sides of this fireplace appear original, although the back has been re-bricked. The base of the fireplace has a sandstone front, with bricks to the remainder. The fireplace has a sandstone hearth and the edges of the chimney breast have simple timber edge-beading.

### Utilities

Basic, modern electrical fixtures are present in this room.

### Surface Finishes

The walls of this room feature several layers of wallpaper, giving a broad range of periods of decoration of this room. With the exception of the women's kitchen, no wallpaper is present in any other room, suggesting that the Gaoler's Bedroom received preferential treatment than other area in the building. Further discussion on this wallpaper can be seen in Townsend 2006 (see Appendix E). The painted joinery on this room is mission brown, consistent with the finishes elsewhere in the building. Further investigation of these finishes is recommended. The Caenite and hardwood-coverstrip ceiling has never been painted.



*substantial central hall at Ballantyne would be obviously a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas Hotel 4. 4. 4.*

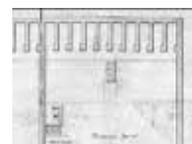
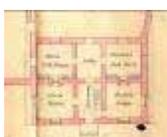




Figure 156 – Two examples of the multiple layers of wallpaper in the Gaoler's Bedroom. For a detailed analysis, see Appendix E.

#### 4.3.2.11. The roofspace of the Gaoler's Residence

The roofspace of the Gaoler's Residence is largely original, however has had significant elements removed. Originally shingled (as seen in Figure 30) the battens and shingles have been removed when the roof was clad in corrugated iron. A thorough extant recording and phase diagrams of the roof construction has been included in Bjorksten 2004 (see Appendix B), therefore duplication here is not necessary. Further analysis of the roof structure has been undertaken by Spratt (2005 – see Appendix C).



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Terra. What? ... 90 ... 90 ...*

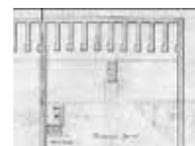




Figure 157 – Roofspace above the Gaoler's bedroom (1.4). Note the evidence of the former lathe and plaster ceiling.

#### 4.3.2.12. Underfloor of the Gaoler's Residence

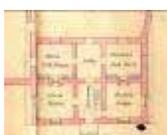
Little is known about the underfloor space of the ground level of the Gaoler's Residence. It is very unusual that a flagged floor is set upon such a raised bed, with the north-west corner of the Gaoler's Residence approximately 1.4 metres above ground level. The 1985 Conservation Study suggests that the floor is bed upon Mason's tailings, similar to those used in the fill of the front steps (visible through patches of wear in the treads). Should this be the case, a significant amount of tailings would have been required, and these would need to have been very fine and well compacted, considering that only minimal subsidence of the flags has occurred over 170+ years. Lifting of selected flagstones would reveal what is beneath, and give a better understanding of the construction techniques of the building.

There is also evidence of significant underfloor deposits under the floorboards of the upper level of the Gaoler's Residence. Recent stabilisation works required the lifting of several boards, in 1.1 and 1.4, which revealed a very artefact rich deposit (in a dust and bird-dropping matrix).

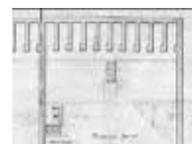
#### 4.3.2.13. Exterior of the Gaoler's Residence

##### Walls and eaves

The walls of the Gaoler's Residence are ashlar sandstone, quarried locally (see Williams 2003) which is neatly finished with pickmarks and some draughted edges. At approximately 700mm in thickness, the walls consist of an ashlar outer skin, with a lesser quality ashlar inner skin, the core of which is filled with mortar and rubble (see Figure 160). The Gaol walls are of similar construction, however both the inner and outer skins are of a fine quality finish.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement;  
the floor about 4. 4. 4.*



The visible foundations of the building are of a thicker construction, forming a ledge at the ground floor level. The specifications of the foundations below ground are largely unknown as yet. Some excavation (Williams, forthcoming) has revealed that just below ground level the stone is of a rougher finish, but the blocks are largely the same dimensions and overall quality as those above for at least another two course, then a larger (i.e. flatter) stone forms the base. Further archaeological investigation will reveal more detail of the foundations.

The tops of the walls are large flat stones, which span the top of each skin and projects outwards to form eaves. Further detail of the eaves can be found in Bjorksten (2004:91), included here as Appendix B. Whilst it has not been possible to view a cross-section of the walls of the Gaoler's Residence, Figure 160-1 shows a cross-section of the gaol walls, which is likely to be similar to that of the Gaoler's Residence.

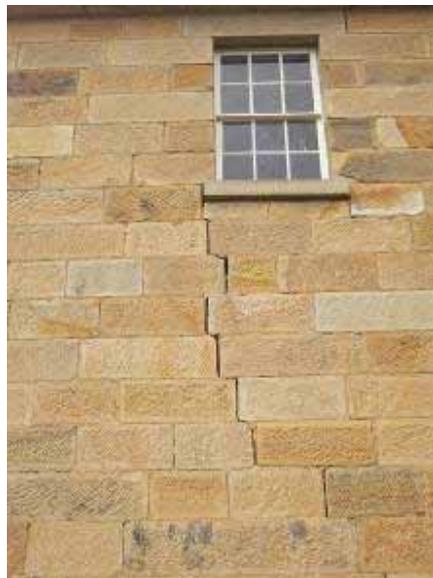
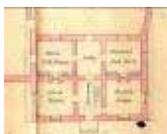


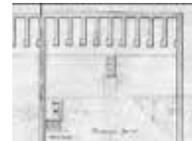
Figure 158 – Typical stonework of the exterior of the Gaoler's Residence.



Figure 159 – Sandstone capstones which form the eaves of the Gaoler's Residence.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement;  
the floor what 4. 4. 4.*



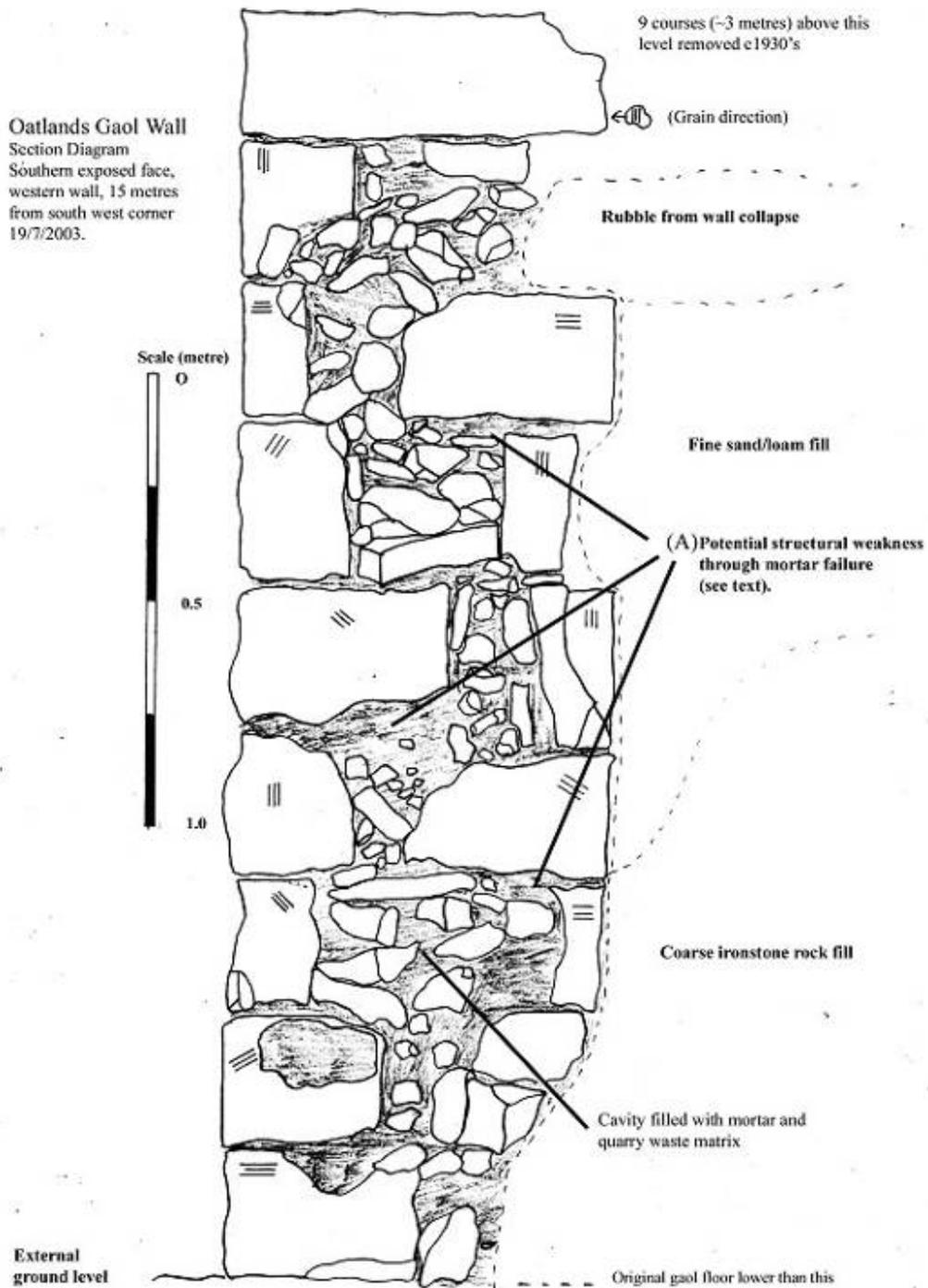
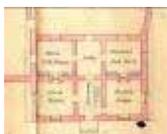


Figure 160 – Typical section of the gaol walls, from Williams 2003:75.



*substantial central part at bottom would  
 be chiefly a temporary measure... The advantage  
 would be manifest... Among the many, it would  
 embrace punishment by solitary confinement,  
 the Food, Water &c. &c. &c.*

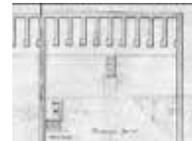
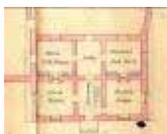




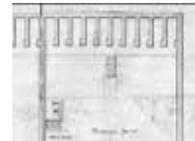
Figure 161 – Internal rubble/mortar fill of walls, as seen on demolition scar to the east of the original main gates site.



Figure 162 – Foundations of the Gaoler's Residence (north-west corner).



*substantial central jail at Ballantyne would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantages  
would be manifold. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Texas Hotel 90 - 90 - 90.*



The sandstone walls of the Gaoler's Residence (and indeed the Gaol walls) are mortared with a lime mortar, typical of the era. An analysis of this mortar is included in Williams (2003:156), which finds that there are two distinctly different strengths of mortar used. The pointing mortar (i.e. the outer face of the mortar) is a reasonably strong lime mix, comprising 57% soluble carbonates, whilst the bedding mortar (i.e. the mortar on a horizontal plane between stones, and binding the rubble-core matrix) contains (on average) only 32% soluble carbonates. The study by Williams (2004) of local mortars demonstrates that this is typical building practice of that era. Further discussion on the history of lime use in mortars of the Oatlands Gaol (and in the Oatlands district) is contained in Williams (2004:51, 91-7)

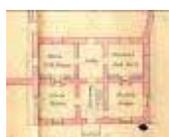
Much of the pointing of the Gaoler's Residence is original (or at least very early) however some sections have been pointed with an inappropriate cement pointing. Large sections of the gaol walls have been repointed with a lime-based mix (an angle grinder being used in some areas which has severely damaged the stone).



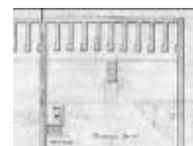
Figure 163 – Examples of pointing on the façade of the Oatlands Gaoler's Residence, showing a very early lime-based mortar (horizontal) and a more recent (and inappropriate) cement based mortar (vertical).

### Windows, sills and lintels

All of the windows of the Gaoler's Residence are twelve-paned, double-hung timber sash windows (fixed upper sash, unweighted lower sash), which are typical of the era of the building (see Figure 164). It is very unlikely that any of these represent the original



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement; the first what ... ..*

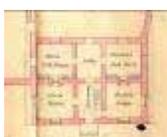


windows, however some sashes appear to be very early. A large number of sashes were replaced by SMC in the early 1990s, which were purpose made to match existing. As discussed through the description of the interior of the building, a variety of mismatched, yet early, window hardware has been used.



Figure 164 – A typical window of the Gaoler's Residence, this example being the northern window of the former Porter's Lodge.

The sills are finely finished sandstone, which are fitted to match the window reveals, with a slight tapering on the upper side to case off water. There is a subtle channel along the underside to avoid drips running down the wall, a very typical design feature of contemporary buildings. The sill of the men's kitchen window is rendered brick, and is a later addition (see G1 discussion above).



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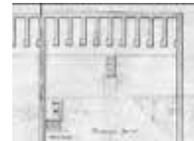


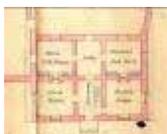


Figure 165 – A typical windowsill of the Oatlands Gaoler's Residence, this example beneath the southern window of the former Women's Kitchen.

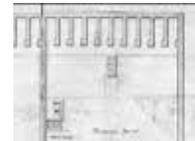
The lintels are quite consistent across the building, and are finely carved sandstone with a picked face and draughted margin. However, there are two subtly different styles, one with a flat base, the other with a slight rebate to each end so that the base sits just below the line of the top of the supporting wall blocks.



Figure 166 – The subtly more articulated lintel style of the Gaoler's Residence showing a shaped base rather than being a squared block spanning the opening. This style represents about half the lintels in the building.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Texas Hall 50 - 50 - 50*



**The front steps**

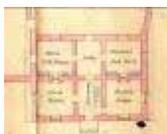
The front steps are well-worn sandstone, which show evidence of being picked to adhere a render to, as an early attempt to repair. There is a short flagstone path leading to the steps. The side wall of the steps are ashlar sandstone, consistent with the wall blocks. Although well-worn, the treads of the steps show evidence of a former rounded front, mitred at the edge and extending to the sides of each step. See Bjorksten (2004:18-19) for further discussion regarding the steps (Appendix B).



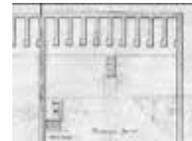
Figure 167 – The front steps of the Gaoler's Residence.



Figure 168 – Rubble fill, probably quarry tailings, beneath the steps leading to the Gaoler's Residence – see also Williams (2003:105).



*substantial central hall at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas Hall 5. 9. 9.*



## Chimneys

The Gaolers Residence has two chimneys to service the eight fireplaces within. These chimney breasts are presumed to be brick, and the chimney shafts within the roofspace are brick, and the courses above the roof line are sandstone. These chimney tops are simple and square in shape, with a projecting ring of stone just below the top course. The internal flue partitioning is of sandstock brick, and the easternmost chimney has one terracotta chimney pot. Further details of the chimneys can be found in Bjorksten (2004) – see Appendix B.

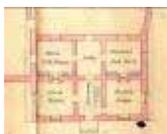


Figure 169 – One of the two chimney tops of the Gaoler's Residence.

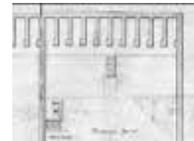
## Roofing gutters and fascias

Early depictions of the gaoler's residence (i.e. Figures 30-33) show a shingled roof on this, and other buildings in the complex during the 1890s and early 1900s. Figure 34 shows detail of the shingled roof of the Men's Division, c1900, which appeared to be in good condition at that time. Figure 35 shows that by 1926, the Men's Division had an iron roof, which had been partly removed (or had simply blown off), and that the shingles beneath were in a poor state of repair. The current Gaoler's Residence roof is of corrugated, galvanised iron, which appears to be quite early – possibly the first iron roof on that building. As previously stated (and further analysed in Bjorksten, 2004), the shingles and battens of the Gaoler's Residence have been removed, at the time the iron roof was installed. The current iron roof of the Gaoler's Residence is seen in Figure 169.

The original shingled roof of the Gaoler's Residence would not have had any guttering, and it is likely that the fascias were simply the outer edge of the capping blocks forming the eaves and wall tops. Currently, the guttering is affixed to the stone, with the exception of the eastern side where a timber fascia board has been affixed to the stone,



*substantial central hall at Ballantyne would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Terra Hotel 5. 9. 94.*



onto which the guttering is attached. The guttering is galvanised ogee-profile, which was installed in the 1990s. Various forms of galvanised, aluminium and plastic downpipes are installed on the building.

In addition to rainwater goods, the exterior of the Gaoler's Residence has a variety of externally run services, including electricity, telephone, drainage and fresh-water. These consist of various fabrics (plastic, lead and iron) – see Figure 170..

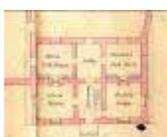


Figure 170 – An example of the various externally-run services entering the Gaoler's Residence.

### The Gaol walls

The remaining portion of the gaol walls ranges from 1.7 to 3.3 metres in height, a portion of their original 6 to 7 metre height (as depicted in Figure 30). The construction of the walls is described above (see also Figure 160). The ashlar blocks in the walls range from 200mm to over 2000mm min lengths, and the course are generally 305mm high. Williams (2003) further discusses the construction and finishing of these walls, with numerous individual Mason's styles evident in the finishes. Figures 55-8 give an overview of the remaining gaol walls, which range in height from 1.8m to 3.3m – only one-third to half their original height.

The walls have been demolished incompletely, and in several places the internal fill of the walls can be seen. The walls were of fairly typical construction for their time, two skins of ashlar, bed into a weak lime mortar, with a rubble filled core and harder lime mortar used for pointing (see Figures 160 & 171). There is evidence of shell having been used in the mortar, and Williams (2003:156) further analyses this mortar.



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be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Times, 18th Nov. 40 - 41 - 42.*

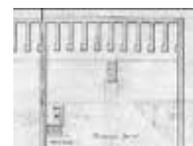




Figure 171 – A typical portion of the current top of the gaol walls, the incomplete demolition leaving the rubble/mortar inner fill exposed.

Figures 30-32 show that the wall was originally capped with massive capstones, which would have been approximately 1000mm in width to span the 700mm+ wall width, with some overhang. Some of these capstones have survived, and have been reused as capstones on top of the relocated gaol arch (see below and Figure 172). Three large stones are also stored in the Oatlands Supreme Court House, which are reputedly capstones from the gaol wall.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Terra Wall 4. 4. 4.*

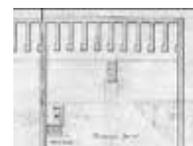




Figure 172 – Capstones on top of the relocated gaol arch, High Street, Oatlands. These are likely to be original capstones from the gaol walls.

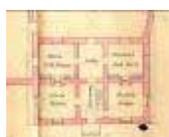
Original plans for the gaol show two wingwalls flanking the approach to the main gates (see also Figure 30). One of these (western) remains almost wholly intact, whilst the other has been demolished (archaeological evidence may remain on the allotment now part of the eastern police house). These wingwalls were ashlar sandstone, with broad tapering capstones, gently flaring outwards at the ends. Further details on the remaining wingwall are included in Bjorksten (2004:90) – see Appendix B.



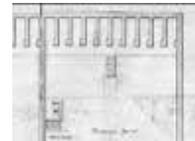
Figures 173 and 174 – The western wingwall leading to the main gates of the Oatlands Gaol.

### The gaol arch

Whilst no longer on the gaol site, the gaol arch still exists at Oatlands, having been relocated in 1939 to form the main gates to the former Oatlands Area School (73 High Street). Although having been shortened by three courses, the arch itself is in remarkably intact condition. The walls of the arch are ashlar sandstone, consistent with that of the remainder of the walls, however the blocks which form the arch itself are a much finer white sandstone. These blocks are recessed to accommodate the gates



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wall &c. &c. &c.*



which once filled the opening. The basal hinge-pin rebates which once supported the massive gates still exist in the original foundations of the gates at the Oatlands Gaol (See Figure 176).



Figure 175 – The gaol arch, moved to High Street in 1939. The former Oatlands Area School, and the SMC Offices can be seen in the background.



Figure 176 – Iron hinge-pin rebates, installed with lead plugs, remaining on the original foundations of the gaol arch at the Oatlands Gaol.



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas what? ... 90 ... 90.*

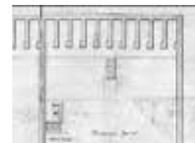




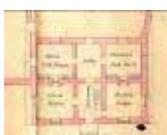
Figure 177 – Detail of the plaque telling of the history of the arch, probably the reversed and reinscribed original plaque which read AD 1834.

Section 3.5.3 (Figures 30-32) shows several depictions of the gates and gaol arch prior to removal. Extant recording of the arch has already been undertaken by Grant (1993) with copies of these drawings held at SMC.

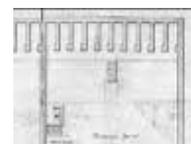
### 4.3.3. The gaol (swimming pool complex)

#### 4.3.3.1. General layout

The Oatlands Municipal Swimming Pool is located on top of the remains of the Oatlands Gaol – specifically across the former men’s and women’s divisions. As described in Section 3.5.4, following the demolition of most of the site in 1937, plans were immediately commenced for the construction of a swimming pool on the site. Opened in 1954, the pool has been in constant use since that date, with various ancillary buildings and plant added as required. The 2006 layout of the pool is depicted in Figure 178. Figure 48 is an overlay of the 2006 survey over various historic plans/surveys of the site, which gives an indication of what historic features were located on the location of modern features (for further detailed discussion see Williams 2004).



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the best of all. 90. 91. 92.*



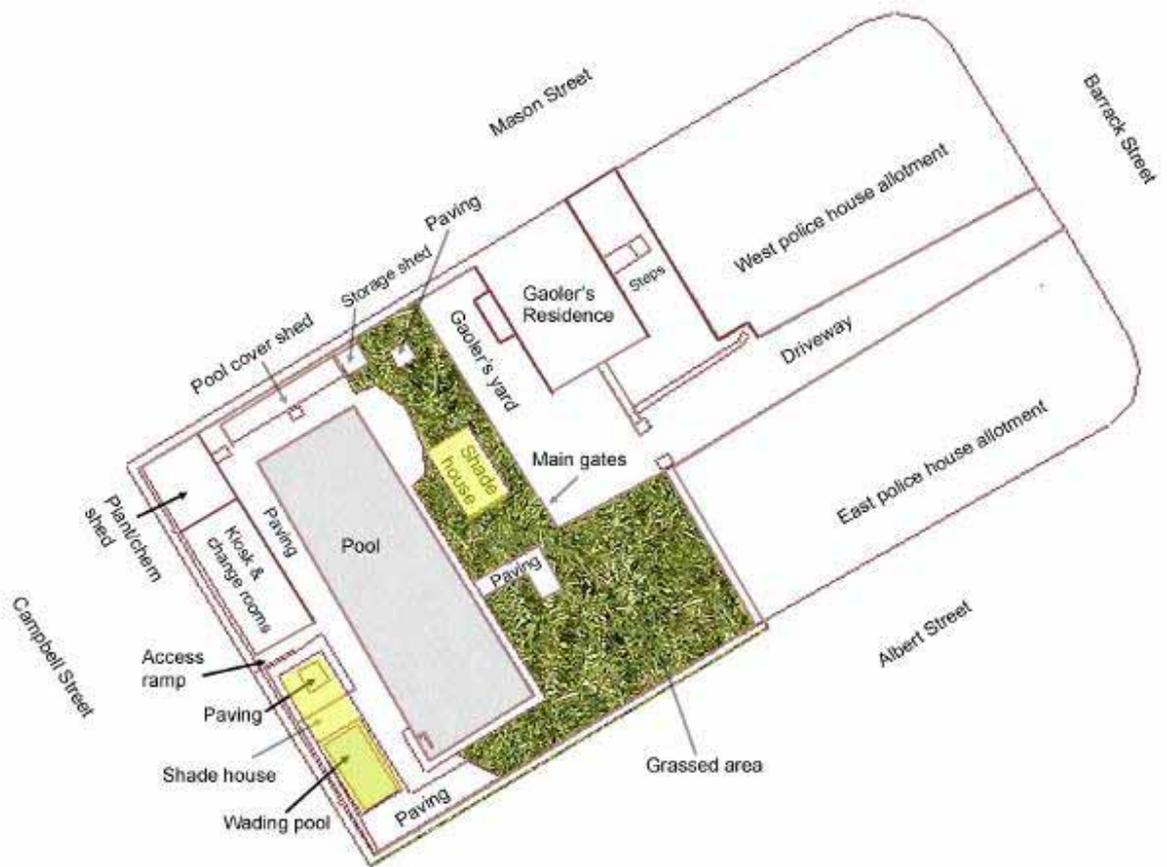
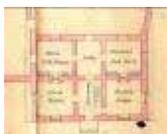


Figure 178 – 2006 survey of the Oatlands Municipal Swimming Pool (adapted from Taylor 2006)

### 4.3.3.2. The pool

#### General form

The pool itself is in-ground, with painted cement walls and bottom. The shallow end (900mm deep) is at the eastern end, with access steps on the southern side. The deep end (2200mm) is on the western end, with a fibreglass diving board on the northern side.



*substantial central hall at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*

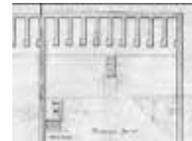




Figure 179 – Overview of the pool, facing north-east.

### 4.3.3.3. The wading pool

#### General form

The wading pool is a small, shallow cement pool set amongst various sandstone and cement paving, under a shade house. There is a grassed play area adjacent and a paved area with a cast-cement table and benches. The deepest end (west) is approximately 300 mm deep, and tapers to zero depth at the eastern end.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Texas Hotel 40 - 41 - 42*

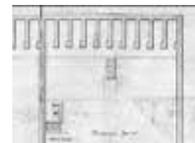




Figure 180 – The wading pool.

#### 4.3.3.4. The kiosk and change rooms

##### General form

The kiosk and change rooms are the largest building associated with the swimming pool, measuring 16m x 6m. The building is constructed of cement block, with a cement floor and an iron roof. The change room windows are hollow cement blocks laid on their edges, and the kiosk window is an aluminium-framed sliding door. A roller door encloses the counter of the kiosk.

##### Internal detailing

The kiosk is located on the eastern end of the building. It is comprised of two rooms – the kiosk and a food preparation area. Internally, the change rooms are very basic. The men's change rooms (in the central section of the building) comprise of two showers, change area, a toilet and a urinal. The women's change rooms comprise of two showers, two toilets and two change cubicles.

##### External detailing

The front of the building is decorated with a mural, which was painted by local school children in 2002 (see Figure 186). A plaque commemorating the opening of the facility is mounted on the front of the building (see Figure 187).



*substantial central hall at Ballantyne would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Hotel '90 - '91 - '92.*

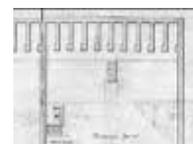
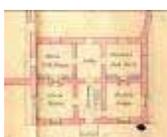




Figure 181 – The northern wall of the kiosk and change room building.



Figure 182 – The southern wall of the kiosk and change room building.



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be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement,  
the Texas Hotel 40 - 40 - 40.*

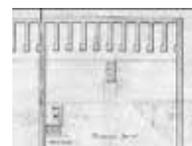




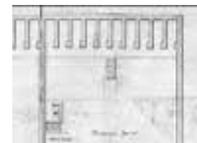
Figure 183 – The north-eastern corner of the kiosk. The ramp from the pedestrian entrance is in the foreground.



Figure 184 – Inside the men's change rooms



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement,  
the Texas what? ... 90 ... 90.*



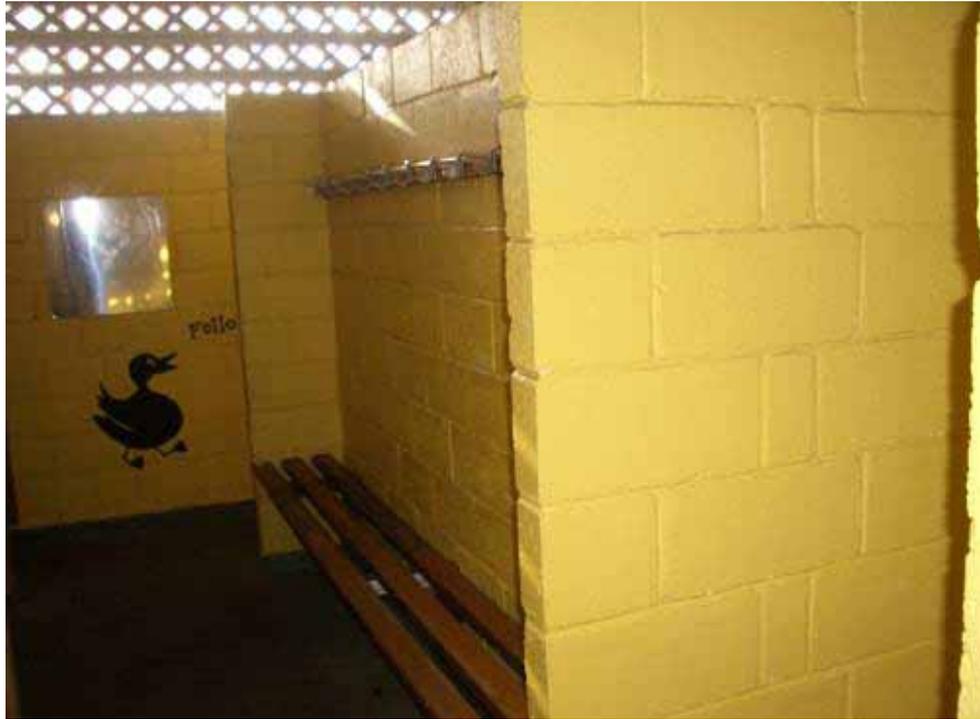
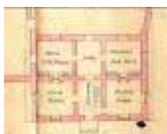


Figure 185 – Inside the women's change rooms



Figure 186 – The mural on the front of the kiosk and change room building.



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be chiefly a temporary measure... The advantage  
would be manifest... Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement,  
the Texas Hotel 40 - 40 - 40*

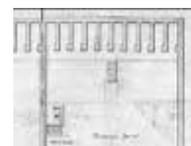


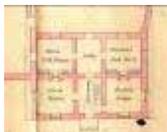


Figure 187 – Plaque on the front of the kiosk and change room building marking the opening of the pool, which commemorates the sesquicentenary of British settlement in Tasmania.

#### 4.3.3.5. Chemical shed and plant room

##### General form

The chemical shed and plant room is a small shed attached to the western end of the kiosk/change room building. It is a very basic building, clad in Colourbond, with a wire internal partition dividing the building into two rooms. The filtration and heating system of the pool is located within this building.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Terra What 4. 4. 4.*

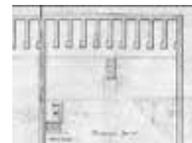
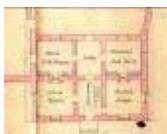




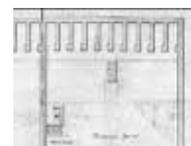
Figure 188 – Northern wall of the chemical shed/plant room.



Figure 189 – Internal view of the chemical shed/plant room.



*substantial central hall at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the army, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas what? ... 90 ... 90.*



### 4.3.3.6. Storage shed and pool cover shed

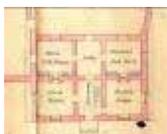
#### General form

The storage shed on the western side of the pool is a 3 metre by 3 metre prefabricated zincalume shed, with a single door. It is on a cement slab.

Adjacent to the storage shed (to the south) is a long, steel framed, open sided shed which houses the pool upon which the pool cover is rolled.



Figure 190 – The storage shed.



*substantial central hall at Balfour would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Texas what? ... 90 ... 90.*

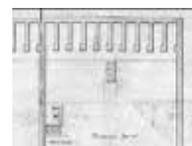




Figure 191 – The pool cover shed.

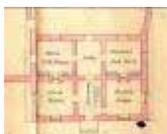
### 4.3.3.7. Shade houses

#### General form

As depicted on Figure 179, there are two shade houses on the site. These are basic structures made from square tubular iron framing with shadecloth walls and roof.



Figure 192 – Shade house on the grassed area near the vehicular gates on the northern side of the pool yard.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Texas Whet 50-50-50*

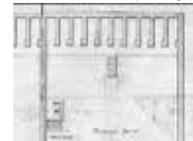




Figure 193 – Shade house covering the wading pool in the south-eastern corner of the site.

### 4.3.3.8. Paving and landscape elements

#### General description

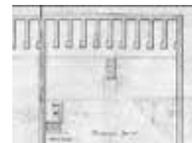
There are a number of different paving styles surrounding the pool. The immediate edge comprises of cement blocks with a rounded edge on the pool-side. Around this, on the southern, eastern and western sides are various types of cement, sandstone and block paving. The majority of the pool yard is grassed and there is only one small tree in the yard. There are several sets of cast cement tables and benches throughout the site and a fibreglass diving board is near the north-western corner of the pool.



Figure 194 – Examples of paving types at the south-western corner of the pool.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
impose punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Texas Hotel 90 - 90 - 90.*



### 4.3.3.9. Fences and gates

The feature defining the boundary of the gaol site is the lower remainder of the original sandstone gaol walls. Within these walls, is a steel-framed colourbond fence with a barbed wire top. The vehicular entrance gates, and the pedestrian gate into the site are steel framed wire-mesh gates. As all parts of the pool area are supervised at all times when opened, no child-proof fencing exists within the yard.

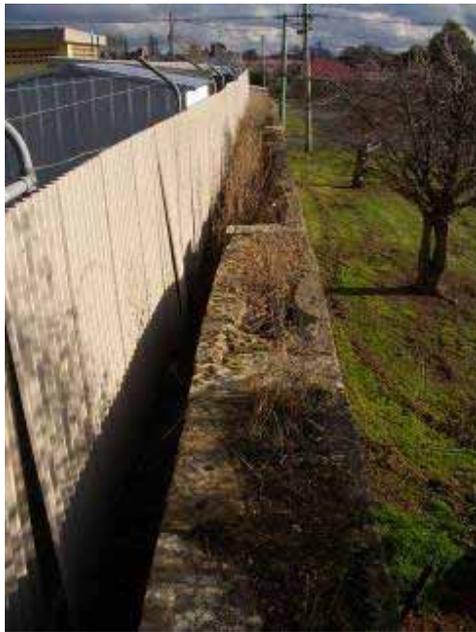
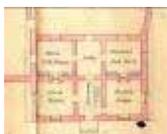


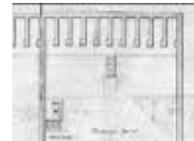
Figure 195 – The western wall of the pool, showing the top of the remaining gaol walls with the Colourbond pool fence within.



Figure 196 – The main gates leading to the pool yard.



*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enable punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Texas what? ... 90 ... 90*



## 5. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

### 5.1. Site type – comparative analysis

#### 5.1.1. Colonial Gaols in Australia

A keyword search 'gaol' on the Register of the National Estate ([www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi)) revealed 86 gaols in Australia which have status on this register. A search with the keyword 'prison' resulted in 41 records – some of these would be duplicates of the 'gaol' search, however others were additional to this list. It can safely be estimated that there are approximately 100 historic gaols in Australia. These range from small lockups, to much larger city complexes. A comparative analysis of these examples, and the Oatlands Gaol, has not been attempted here, however would help to further establish the significance of the Oatlands Gaol with in this wider system, and would assist in establishing a discussion network between site managers.

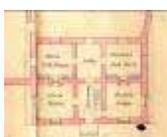
#### 5.1.2. Tasmanian Gaols

The first major report on Gaols in the colony of Van Diemens land was undertaken in 1832, which described eight of the ten gaols in operation at that time, including Oatlands Gaol (AOT CSO 1/645/14504). From this report, it can be concluded that the original Oatlands Gaol was a very important facility in the colony, however due to it's inadequate physical nature, was failing to operate successfully (see Section 3.5.1) – a theme common through all gaols of the time (Evans 1996:85). Of the ten gaols operating at that time, only the Richmond Gaol remains (original section) in any extant condition. All others, including Oatlands, are archaeological sites (at best). See Section 3.2 for further discussion.

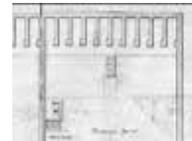
The 1849 report consisted of very detailed information about the physical form of the gaols, and their everyday operation. It also contained floor plans of each gaol – from which it is evident that the Oatlands Gaol was the largest regional gaol in the colony, and was a similar size to that of Launceston. Only the Hobart Gaol was a substantially larger facility (see Section 3.5.2 for further history of the gaol at that time, including the modifications made as a result of the 1849 report). Another report on Tasmanian gaols was undertaken in 1883, the *Commission of the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania*, which gives similar information as the 1849 report, albeit with an overall diminished importance placed on regional gaols (see also Sections 3.2 and 3.5.3).

It should also be noted that there were a much larger number of facilities used in the colony as 'gaols' – which were usually lockups or watch-houses, not purpose built and categorised 'gaols' *per-se*. Generally, these were only used for short-term incarceration, such as debtors and for minor offences. These included facilities such as Pontville, Hadspen, Avoca etc (see Evans 138-41).

Of the 10 gaols described in the 1849 *Report on Gaols, and the 1883 report*, only Richmond Gaol has survived almost fully intact, with Oatlands being the second-most intact. The Hobart and Launceston Gaols have been largely demolished (se below). No built evidence remains of the Bothwell, George Town, Longford, New Norfolk or Swansea Gaols. It may be assumed, however, that further research would discover archaeological remnants of such.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Town what 5. 90 -- 90.*



A search of the Tasmanian Heritage Register reveals 7 gaols/penitentiaries registered, these being:

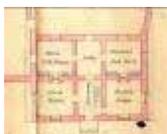
- Oatlands Gaol and Gaoler's Residence
- George Town Barracks and Convict Gaol (Watch House)
- Pontville Gaol and Watch House
- Old Gaol and Watchman's Cottage, Hadspen (Lock-up)
- Richmond Gaol
- Hobart Penitentiary Chapel and Criminal Courts (the 'new' gaol, replacing the original Hobart Gaol in Murray Street).
- Former Launceston Penitentiary

The George Town and Hadspen gaols are very small, and although largely intact, are not demonstrative of a substantial complex. They were most likely intended as watch houses, i.e. intended for short-term incarceration, rather than a place to serve a longer sentences.

The Pontville Gaol was a larger complex than those at Hadspen and George Town, and did serve as a house of correction. This complex was largely demolished during the 1930s, however substantial subsurface remains, and several associated cottages, make this a significant example of colonial penal infrastructure.

The former Launceston Penitentiary was largely converted to the Customs building during the 1860s, however there are significant extant elements remaining which may be demonstrative of the colonial gaol.

Oatlands and Hobart Gaols have extant buildings, and significant archaeological remains. Of the original Hobart Gaol, in Murray Street, nothing remains. There is even little likelihood of archaeological remains, as the building was completely demolished and a substantial bank building erected on the site in the 1850s. Of the 'new' Hobart Gaol (largely demolished in the 1960s), only the Penitentiary Chapel and Law Courts remain (plus some other minor elements of the complex) as well as some parts of the perimeter wall – nonetheless this site does have significance archaeological potential.



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas what? - 90 - 90 - 90*

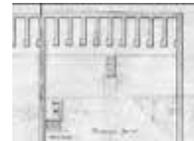
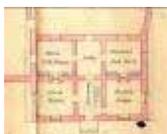




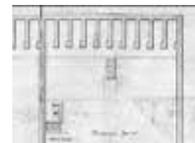
Figure 197 – The Longford Gaol during demolition c1920s (State Library of Victoria).



Figure 198 – The old Hobart Gaol, Murray Street (State Library of Victoria).



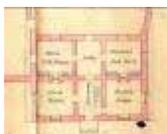
*substantial central hall at bottom would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Terra Hotel 40 - 42 - 44*



Overall, it can be concluded that Oatlands was the largest regional colonial gaol in the colony of Van Diemens Land, and the second or third largest when including 'city' facilities. As the only regional gaol where executions took place (i.e. associated with a Supreme Court House) it is of very high historic cultural heritage significance. Apart from the almost fully extant Richmond Gaol, and alongside the partially extant and archaeologically significant Hobart Gaol, the Oatlands Gaol is amongst the most extant colonial gaol complexes in Tasmania.

### 5.1.3. Richmond Gaol

As a means of better understanding the Oatlands Gaol, comparison can be drawn to a remaining colonial gaol complex which may demonstrate attributes which have been lost (or obscured) at Oatlands. The closest analogy with which the Oatlands Gaol can be compared is Richmond Gaol, 70kms south-east of Oatlands. Although a much smaller complex, the Richmond Gaol is almost wholly intact, and its timeline is quite similar to that of Oatlands. The bulk of Richmond Gaol was built in 1835, to an 1832 Lee-Archer design. The sandstone Lee-Archer complex incorporated the 1825 gaol (probably designed by David Lambe) – with this building being almost wholly intact. Therefore Richmond and Oatlands Gaols were built of sandstone at about the same time, were designed by the same architect, and both replaced mid 1820s gaols of smaller proportions. Richmond had a distinct and significant Women's Division, and the layout of the buildings roughly corresponded with Oatlands, albeit on a smaller scale. As does Oatlands, Richmond Gaol has a close association with a nearby 1820s Court House. A directional plan for that site was developed in 1983 (Lennox 1983) which, for its time, was a quite comprehensive document guiding the management and direction of the site. No recent CMP or similar exists for the Richmond Gaol, therefore observations of that site are used here to demonstrate possible analogies with the Oatlands Gaol.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the Food, Water &c. &c. &c.*

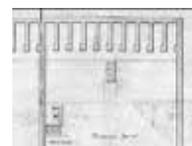




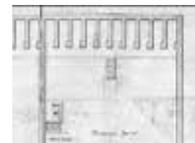
Figure 199 – The Façade of the 1825 Richmond Gaol.



Figure 200 – The façade of the 1835 Richmond Gaoler's Residence, a Lee-Archer design contemporary with the Oatlands Gaol.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Texas Hall 40 - 40 - 40.*



From an analysis of the Richmond Gaol, the best possible depiction of the lost detailing of the Oatlands Gaol can be gleaned. Remembering that these two complexes were contemporary works of the same architect, under the same administrative system, therefore their specifications are expected to be similar. Whilst local variations would have existed (i.e. material and labour availability) overall it is considered that a lot can be learned about the Oatlands Gaol by analysing the Richmond Gaol. This is particularly useful when considering the interpretation of the Oatlands Gaol and will be further discussed in Section 10.4.

## 5.2. Previous statements of significance

Several official statements of significance exist for this site. The listing of the site on the Australian Heritage Commission database (place 11633) gives a statement of significance as:

A two storey stone Georgian building erected about 1830 as the Oatlands gaol. Contiguous with the building are high stone walls to the former exercise yard. The building contributes to the townscape of historic Oatlands.

This listing mistakes the Gaoler's Residence as being the gaol itself and implies that the gaol walls only enclosed a yard, rather than the gaol buildings themselves. The Tasmanian Heritage Register (identifiers 5511 & 5546 – separate listings for walls and residence) is more sufficient in describing the significance of this site, however is also in need of review:

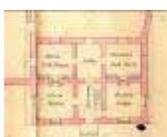
**Residence:** This building is of historic heritage significance as an illustration of the development of the penal system in Colonial Tasmania. This site is of historic heritage significance because its townscape associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place. The Gaoler's residence is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two-storey sandstone Old Colonial Georgian penal building.

**Walls:** The former Gaol Walls are of historic cultural heritage significance for their historical and social associations with the development of the convict system in colonial Tasmania. This site is of historic heritage significance because its townscape associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.

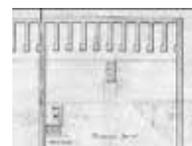
The Oatlands Gaol Interim Conservation Plan (Williams 2005) assessed the Oatlands Gaol according to the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria for the Register of the National Estate, as incorporated into the act in 1990 (see [www.ahc.gov.au](http://www.ahc.gov.au) for further details). This is considered to be the most thorough statement of significance to date, and will form the basis of that developed in Section 5.4.

### Criterion A: Its importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history

**Criterion A.4:** With law and order being a significant theme in the establishment of colonial Australia, the Oatlands Gaol is an important artifact of the penal infrastructure of colonial Tasmania. As the largest regional colonial gaol in Tasmania, it played a major part in the function of penal servitude during the colonial era. On a local level, the gaol was an integral part of the police district of Oatlands – its size and function reflecting the early perception that Oatlands was to become the administrative capital of central Tasmania.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the first about 40 - 45 - 46.*



**Criterion B: Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history**

**Criterion B.2:** With the exception of Richmond and Hobart Gaols, the Oatlands Gaol is the most extant colonial gaol in Tasmania. The Gaoler's Residence is one of only 6 extant buildings remaining of the 30 or so known to have constituted the Oatlands Military Precinct. Being the only regional colonial gaol where executions took place, the Oatlands Gaol holds the only gallows site in regional Tasmania. With further investigation this site may represent a very rare example of the functions early judicial system of Tasmania.

**Criterion C: Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural identity**

**Criterion C.2:** As an archaeological site, the Oatlands Gaol has potential to yield information on the penal system of colonial Australia. Investigation of the structures and associated artifacts would give insight into the lives of those working and incarcerated in the site, fostering a greater knowledge of the colonial penal system. The Gaoler's Residence has potential for research into domestic architecture associated with this system – how free people lived in the same complex as those under sentence.

**Criterion D: Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:**

- i) A class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
- ii) A class of Australia's natural or cultural environments

**Criterion D.2:** The Oatlands Gaol is a rare and significant example of activities relating to incarceration and judicial administration in nineteenth century Australia. The Gaol comprises of Men's Women's, Javelin Men's and Debtor's divisions as well as the various domestic and administrative functions represented by the Gaoler's residence. Of lesser significance is the sites ability to demonstrate the mid-twentieth century adaptation of a penal site to house public recreational facilities.

Lesser significance is assigned to the swimming pool. Although this does represent a twentieth-century Australian recreational environment, this phase of the site is not considered culturally valuable when compared to the other phases represented by the complex and is not significant on a state or national level.

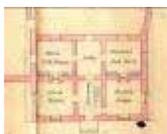
**Criterion E: Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.**

**Criterion E.1:** Oatlands prides itself on its collection of Georgian sandstone architecture, reputedly the largest and most intact precinct of such in the southern hemisphere. The gaol dates from the earliest decade of sandstone buildings in the town and is one of the largest and most dominant in the townscape. The classic Georgian lines represented by the Gaoler's Residence are iconic of a Georgian village and the mellow hues of the sandstone throughout the complex sit comfortably amongst surrounding stone buildings.

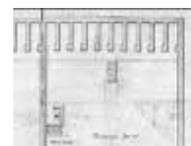
No aesthetic significance is assigned to the post 1900 accretions to the site.

**Criterion F: Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.**

**Criterion F.1:** The period from which the site draws its greatest creative and technical significance is the colonial gaol period (c1834-1870). The Gaoler's Residence is an example of simple yet dominant Georgian architecture. The hard, square lines of the building demonstrate the classic simplicity of the Georgian period and the proportions and placement of the building reflect the attitudes towards penal architecture of the mid-nineteenth century. The perimeter wall of the complex represents a significant technical achievement necessary for the purpose of confinement. The use of sandstone in the complex is a demonstration of the burgeoning stonemasonry industry of the region during the nineteenth century and attests to the skill of the civil engineers and convict mechanics of the time. The complex is a rare surviving example of the work of famed Colonial-Engineer John Lee-Archer and its architectural layout bears witness to the penal reform attitudes of the Arthur administration of the colony.



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure... The advantage would be manifest... Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the Town Hall 50-51-52*



**Criterion G: Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons**

**Criterion G.1:**

The site represents significance to the recreational history of the community of Oatlands. The swimming pool established through public subscription in 1954, and having half a century of continual use is part of the lifestyle of many current residents. This significance, does not extend to that of a national standard and is overshadowed by the attributes of the nationally significant colonial-period use of the complex, therefore the pool is not considered significant when compared to other phases of the site.

**Criterion H: Its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history**

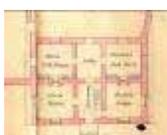
**Criterion H.1:** The construction of the complex by convict labour means that the buildings are a tangible link to the convict foundations of the region. The Oatlands Gaol was the only regional gaol where executions took place – eighteen men lost their lives on the gallows at Oatlands thereby inextricably linking this site to the lives, crimes and perils of these men – cementing this site into local folklore. Tasmania is a world leader in the study of convict life – of which gaols are a closely related field of study – Oatlands Gaol is a tangible link to the lives of sentenced criminals, their victims, families and descendants and the association of such to the establishment of modern day Australia.

Of lesser significance is the sites association with later police activity (c1870-1930) – being an opportunistic reuse of established infrastructure through adaptation. Nonetheless this is a phase in the history of the site which must be acknowledged. Aside from the countless convicts who toiled for the construction of the complex, the Oatlands Gaol has associations with influential founding settlers and administrators – who are also of national importance. The complex was designed by famed Colonial Engineer John Lee-Archer amidst great debate between himself and Governor George Arthur. These men were instrumental in the foundation of colonial Tasmania and the Oatlands Gaol provides a tangible link to these men.

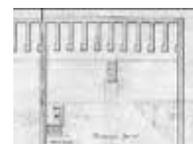
### 5.3. Criteria for assessment of significance

At 2006, the highest level of heritage listing which has been assigned to the Oatlands Gaol is the Register of the National Estate. With this list being somewhat superseded with the introduction of the National Heritage List, the highest level listing with any statutory power over the site is the Tasmanian Heritage Register listing.

Whilst the statement of significance developed to Register of the National Estate criteria in Williams (2005) is deemed adequate, one of the aims of the CMP is to provide the basis for Works Applications to the THC, accordingly, the statements of significance developed in 5.4 will follow criteria used by the Tasmanian Heritage Council, as per the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the Force. What 5. 9. 94.*



## 5.4. Statement of significance

The following statement of significance for the Oatlands Gaol is developed from the criteria for entry into the Tasmanian Heritage Register (s16 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*).

### A. It is important in demonstrating the evolution of the pattern of Tasmania's History.

The Oatlands Gaol complex is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate over 180 years of penal/police infrastructure in a regional centre. Having superseded an 1827 gaol (probably adjacent), the complex operated as a centrally administered colonial gaol for 28 years from 1836. With the formation of Municipal Government in Tasmania, the complex became a municipal gaol, as it operated for a further 63 years, until closure in its centenary year of 1936. The Gaoler's Residence still used for police accommodation until the 1950s, new police houses were built immediately in front during the late 1930s – one of which is still used for police purposes. Together with the adjacent Court House, the Oatlands Gaol therefore is demonstrative of the needs of policing the district through two centuries, as well as the various colonial and Tasmanian penal/police systems.

### B. It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage

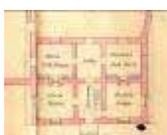
The Oatlands Gaol complex is of historic cultural heritage significance as a rare example of a colonial gaol in Tasmania. Apart from Richmond it is the most extant example remaining of at least ten contemporary gaol complexes. As the only regional colonial gaol where executions were commonplace, the site may yield rare archaeological remnants of the gallows – the only other example of such being largely re-created gallows in the remnants of the Hobart Gaol.

### C. It has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history

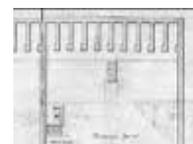
The Oatlands Gaol complex is of historic cultural heritage significance as a major archaeological site, which may yield information about over a century of penal servitude in Tasmania. Archaeological survey has ascertained that the half-acre gaol yard is beneath almost a metre of mid-twentieth-century fill, and that there may be archaeological remains beneath - several metres in depth in places. Further study of the physical layout of the complex may yield information about the architecture of colonial incarceration, which might be interpreted to analyse contemporary attitudes towards such. The study of artifacts derived from this place may be interpreted to analyse the lifestyles of those once existing within – adding depth to the ephemeral history of such. Study of the Gaoler's residence and its fabric may yield information about the domestic lives of those free, who were living in the complex.

### D. It is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places

The Oatlands Gaol is of historic cultural heritage significance as it represents several phases of penal/police infrastructure in Tasmania. It is representative of a large Georgian sandstone government building, and of the architecture of John-Lee Archer. The Oatlands Gaol, together with other c1830 Tasmanian penal sites are representative of



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the Town, West, &c. &c. &c.*



Governor Arthur's attitudes towards criminal reform, which was influenced by a much wider reform system.

**E. It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement**

Not assessed.

**F. It has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations**

The Oatlands Gaol is of historic cultural heritage significance as it is the most recognisable building remaining of the Oatlands Military Precinct, and together with the Court House is considered to be an icon of the colonial settlement of the district. When analysing the history of these places, the names of the Gaoler's, Police Magistrates, staff and inmates filter through to today's community – with many current families descending from these figures. This represents a cultural continuity in the township, of which the residents are well aware and proud of. The Oatlands community has provided great interest in the conservation of the gaol, as demonstrated by community participation in various restoration and archaeological projects to date.

**G. It has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history**

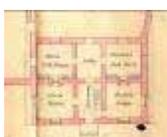
The Oatlands Gaol complex is of historic cultural heritage significance as it represents the attitudes of Governor Arthur towards penal reform in Tasmania. It is an example of the architecture of John Lee-Archer, who is perhaps the most noted of pre 1840s Tasmania Colonial Architects/Engineers. The design of the complex was a brainchild of Arthur's as he strove for the ultimate regional penal facility, and his constant interference in the Lee-Archer design process has well documented (and long-lived) disagreement between the two.

## **6. Constraints, opportunities and requirements**

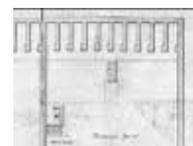
### **6.1. Constraints**

As per the statement of significance and the requirements outlined below, the following have been identified as the main constraints in achieving the findings of the CMP:

**The need for a replacement pool:** The Oatlands community has demonstrated unanimous support for the development of the Oatlands Gaol as a historic site. This can only be done effectively with the removal of the current swimming pool, which would only be supported by the community if a suitable replacement is provided off-site prior to decommissioning of the current facility. The Southern Midlands Municipal Sport and Recreation Plan (Hepper 2005) has made recommendations on the replacement on the pool, and accordingly a working group has commissioned a feasibility study as the basis for planning. Overall, it can confidently be stated that the comprehensive conservation of the Oatlands Gaol cannot be achieved in the absence of a new swimming pool at Oatlands.



*substantial central jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement. The Times, Oct. 5. 40 -- 41.*



**Finance:** It is acknowledged from the outset that the appropriate conservation, interpretation and compatible use of the Oatlands Gaol site will be an expensive exercise, which may not be immediately financially viable. In addition, the cost of establishing another pool, and demolishing the current pool is cost-prohibitive to the current administrators. Without significant external funding, the Oatlands Gaol will continue to succumb to decay, with Council's current resources only able to address basic maintenance.

**Additional planning:** Section 10 of this document describes the need for further planning (outside the scope of the CMP) in order to guide the conservation, interpretation and management of the Oatlands Gaol. In particular, an interpretation plan, and business management model (with appropriate feasibility study) are considered essential, both for the long-term management of the site and to guide the directions of the conservation program. Whilst both of these studies would require significant funding, they are essential to demonstrate that site administrators are considering the long-term sustainability of the site and how it will be presented and interpreted to the public.

## 6.2. Adaptive reuse opportunities

The largely extant Gaoler's Residence provides a unique opportunity for the promotion and interpretation of the site and its place in the wider penal system of the district and the colony. Being one of only two buildings of its type in Tasmania, the Gaoler's residence offers significant opportunities as guided by the adaptive usage policy as defined in Section 8.4.6. Although having been subject to widespread demolition, the gaol yard provides great opportunity for archaeological research into colonial confinement and the penal system, as well as the on-site interpretation of such (see Williams 2004). This half-acre site also has the opportunity for use as an open-air public space (i.e. non-impact recreational use).

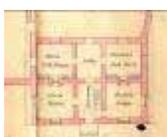
Overall, the site has the potential to become a significant tourist drawcard. Alongside *Callington Mill*, the gaol could provide the focus of heritage tourism in the Southern Midlands and become an icon of the convict history of the region. Aside from appropriate conservation management, adequate business management and promotion is required for this opportunity to be fully realised (see also Section 6.1 – Additional Planning).

## 6.3. Legislative and statutory requirements

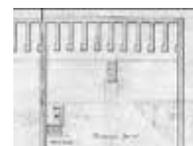
### *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.*

The Oatlands Gaol and Gaoler's Residence are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, therefore subject to the provisions of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. Part 6 of that Act describes the process for approval to carry out works.

Whilst a large part of the works proposed in this document would not affect the cultural heritage value of the place, therefore may be exempt from the requirement to obtain a works permit from the Tasmanian Heritage Council, it is recommended that no work be undertaken without consultation with Heritage Tasmania. It is also recommended that a



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the first what 5. 9. 94.*



copy of this CMP be submitted to the Tasmanian Heritage Council for comment, with the possibility that it form the basis for a works application.

**Southern Midlands Planning Scheme 1998.**

The Oatlands Gaol and Gaoler's Residence are listed on Schedule 4 (Buildings and Works of Historical Significance) of the Southern Midlands Planning Scheme 1998 (*the Scheme*). This makes the site subject to the provisions of Part 10 of the Scheme, which sets the planning guidelines for works on the place.

The Oatlands Gaol and Gaoler's residence are also included in the Oatlands Historic precinct Special Area, therefore subject to the provisions of Part 9 of the Scheme.

The Scheme requires that all works on that site, internal and external, require planning approval as a *Discretionary* planning assessment. Only those works which are considered to be essential maintenance, and which do not significantly alter the appearance of the place, are exempt from the requirement of a planning application.

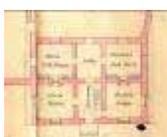
The fact that SMC are the site owners does not negate the need for the usual planning and development application procedures. It is recommended that this CMP provide the basis for a planning application to SMC.

**Australian Heritage Commission (AHC):** The site is listed on the Register of the National Estate. Whilst this body does not have any mechanisms of requirements for works application submissions or assessment, works should comply with the guidelines set by the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (section 30).

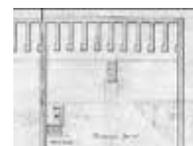
**Building Code 2004 (including Tasmanian supplement) – As set by the *Building Act 2002*:**

Work to the place should comply with building code provisions, via the relevant building and plumbing permits. A Building Surveyor should review plans prior to submission to local government for building approval to ensure that compliance is met. It is acknowledged that there will be cases where the code may not be met due to the impact which compliance may have on significant fabric, therefore these should be assessed case-by-case, with non-compliance mitigated as best as possible to ensure appropriate conservation outcomes. The *Building Act 2002* has sections where exemptions can be granted where compliance would threaten the historic cultural heritage significance on the place – this should be assessed by private Building Surveyor, in conjunction with a heritage professional, to ensure best-fit with the provisions of the act within the policies of the CMP.

**Fire safety requirements:** The high cultural significance of this site, and the extent of combustible elements in the Gaoler's residence, alongside required evacuation procedure, means that fire safety and security issues are a primary consideration in planning for the site. These requirements are outlined by the Building Code 2004. The necessity of fire safety equipment may sometimes contravene standard conservation practice (i.e. detract aesthetically from cultural significance). However, the priority is ensuring the longevity of the building – hence adequate fire protection is a primary priority. Nonetheless, adherence to the CMP (i.e. when introducing new fabric) should occur where practicable.



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**Disability Discrimination Act:** Where this would not be at the irreversible detriment of the historic cultural heritage values of the place, access to the site must comply with the *Disability Discrimination Act*. This, however, may be problematic for access to the first floor of the gaoler's Residence. Feasible alternatives for access should be considered, and if no alternative is apparent then site administrators should seek an exemption from that act upon the grounds that access (to that part of the site only) would be of detriment to the heritage value of the place. Interpretation planning should consider this scenario and propose means to compensate for possibly limited access.

**Public liability and OHS considerations:** Public access to the site (including disabled access) and employee/public health and safety considerations must be considered by the site administrator as part of their duty of care. Appropriate insurances must be attained from the outset of the project.

## 6.4. Stakeholder requirements

**The owner:** As the owner and administrator of the site, SMC require that any planning recognises the long-term goal of overall financial viability. Whilst acknowledging the immense importance of the site, on a local, state and national level - economic reality, particularly where public funds are used, must be balanced with conservation needs. Flow-on effects from the promotion of the building (and within thematic and/or multi-regional promotion) should also be considered when calculating viability.

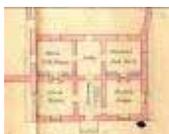
**Public access:** A primary aim of the overall Oatlands Gaol project is to increase public access and interpretation of the building.

**Public consultation:** As a publicly owned site of high heritage significance, as well as being leased and administered by a public agency, regular and thorough public consultation should be undertaken. It is the responsibility of the project manager or steering committee to ensure that the wishes and expectations of the public are met where practicable.

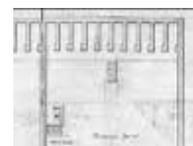
**Current users:** The Oatlands pool is a well used resource during the warmer months. A critical component of the management of the Oatlands Gaol site is to ensure that the people of the district do not lose their pool. A replacement pool must be commissioned prior to closure of the existing facility. A local tourism operator, Mr. Peter Fielding, has used the Gaoler's Residence as the subject of ghost tours since 1989 – future management of the site should not prohibit this usage.

## 6.5. Broad objectives of site owner

The following broad objectives describe SMC's involvement in the Oatlands Gaol conservation project, these objectives are based heavily upon the statement of significance as defined in Section 5.4. These objectives are pursuant to Sections 3.1.1 and 3.3.1 of the *Southern Midlands Council Strategic Plan 2006-2011*, which relate to the conservation and promotion of heritage places (particularly those publicly owned) in the municipal area.



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SMC's objectives for the site are:

- To conserve the physical fabric of the Oatlands Gaol site, including\*:
  - Structural stabilisation
  - Appropriate restoration
  - Removal of modern accretions where appropriate to reveal the primary significance of the site, whilst still maintaining secondary significance where appropriate

\*In accordance with the *Burra Charter* and legislative requirements.

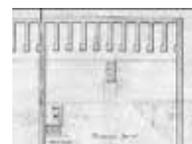
- To protect and promote the cultural values of the site for both current and future interpretation
- To encourage use of the site and associated artifacts as a research commodity
- To preserve, interpret and promote the site as:
  - An integral part of, and tangible link to the judicial administration of early Tasmania and the Oatlands district
  - A major component of the Oatlands Military Precinct, in particular its associations with the Oatlands Supreme Court House
  - An example of Governor Arthur's colonial disciplinary infrastructure
  - An example of John Lee-Archer's Georgian civil architecture

Whilst still acknowledging the other layers of site usage provided these do not obstruct the interpretation of the primary significance of the site.

- To encourage appropriate adaptive re-use of the site with long-term strategic management and an acceptable level of sustainability
- To explore linkages with relevant agencies as a means of further promoting the site.



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## 7. Analysis of existing fabric and ability to demonstrate significance of the place

### 7.1. Degrees of significance

For the purposes of Section 7.2, the following scale will be used to assign degrees of significance to individual elements of the fabric of the Oatlands Gaol

5 – Elements of primary significance. These should not be removed and should be conserved and retained. The removal of any of this fabric may only occur with professional advice stating that there is no feasible alternative to its removal and that it must be removed for more imperative conservation reasons. Any removal of this fabric must first be recorded in-situ and representative samples kept, in-situ if possible or stored.

4 – Elements of very high significance. These should not be removed unless it can be demonstrated that there is no feasible alternative to removal, or that their removal will expose or allow conservation of fabric of greater significance. Any removal of this fabric must first be recorded in-situ and representative samples kept, either in-situ or stored.

3 – Elements of moderate significance. Generally, these should be retained, however their removal may be justified as a means of facilitating conservation, or revealing fabric or form of greater significance. Any removal of this fabric must first be recorded in-situ and representative samples kept, either in-situ or stored.

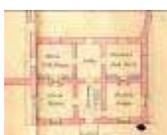
2 – Elements of low significance. These may be retained or removed as required/desired. Basic recording prior to removal is recommended.

1 – Elements of little or no significance. Generally, these are elements which are obtrusive to the heritage significance of the place. These should be removed and recording or storing of representative samples is optional.

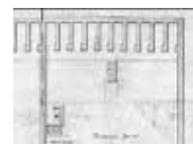
### 7.2. Significance assessment of fabric

Based on the description of fabric in Section 4.3, and with consideration to the statements of significance outlined in Section 5.4, the table below assigns levels of significance (as defined in Section 7.1) to individual elements of the place.

This section does not attempt to assign significance to the archaeological resource of the Oatlands Gaol. At this stage, all archaeological deposits relating to the gaol/police usage are deemed to be of significance, and will be further discussed in Section 10.2.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the Texas Hall 40 - 40 - 40.*



### G1 – The Men’s Kitchen

	Element	Signif.
Floor	Flagstones	5
	Lino sample	3
Walls	Plaster	4
Ceiling	Plaster	4
Joinery	Doors	3
	Window	2
	Window reveals	5
	Hook board? on west wall	4
Fireplace	Cupboard	3
	Hearth	5
Fireplace	Wood stove	3
	Sink	2
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	1
	Wall finishes	3
Surface finishes	Ceiling finishes	3
	Joinery paint	3

### G3 – The Women’s Kitchen

	Element	Signif.
Floor	Flagstones	5
	Masonite flooring	1
	Timber flooring	1
Walls	Plaster	5
Ceiling	Caenite, cover strips & quad.	1
Joinery	Door & door hardware.	5
	Windows & window hardware.	3
	Window reveals	4
	Dado	2
	Cupboard	2
Fireplace	Hearth (upper)	2
	Hearth (lower)	5
	Bricks in fireplace	4
Fireplace	Mantel	5
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	5
	Ceiling finishes	1
	Joinery paint	2

### G2 – The ground level rear foyer

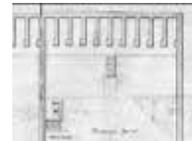
	Element	Signif.
Floor	Flagstones	5
	Timber floor	1
Walls	Plaster	4
Ceiling	Plaster	4
Joinery	Doors (to G3, G5 and external)	5
	Door reveals	5
	Skirtings	5
	Architraves (top layer)	4
	Architraves (bottom layer)	5
Utilities	Meter box	1
	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	3
	Ceiling finishes	3
	Joinery paint	3

### G4 – The store room

	Element	Signif.
Floor	Flagstones	5
	Timber flooring	2
Walls	Plaster	5
Ceiling	Baltic pine boards	3
Joinery	Skirtings	5
	Architraves	5
	Door	5
	Windows & window hardware.	3
	Window reveals and edge bead.	5
	Hearth (upper)	2
Fireplace	Hearth (lower)	5
	Bricks in fireplace side	5
	Bricks in fireplace base and rear	2
	Mantel	5
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	3
	Ceiling finishes	3
	Joinery paint	3



*substantial central, but at bottom would be chimney a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Food, Water, & ...*



### G5 – The ground floor front foyer

Element		Signif
Floor	Flagstones	5
	Timber floor	1
Walls	Plaster	4
Ceiling	Baltic pine	3
Joinery	Doors (to G3, G5 and external)	5
	Front door	3
	Door reveals	5
	Skirtings	5
	Architraves (top layer)	4
	Architraves (bottom layer)	5
	Stairs	Cantilevered stone staircase
	Timber stair casing	4
	Railing	5
Utilities	Meter box	1
	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	3
	Ceiling finishes	3
	Joinery paint	3

### 1.1 - The Gaoler's parlour, second bedroom and kitchen

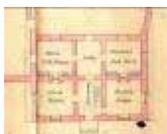
Element		Signif
Floor	Timber flooring	5
	Additional door opening leading to 1.2	2
Walls	Plaster	4
Ceiling	Baltic pine boards	2
Joinery	Skirtings	5
	Architraves	5
	Door	5
	Windows & window hardware.	4
	Window reveals and edge bead.	5
	Hearths	5
	Bricks in fireplaces (sides)	4
Bricks in fireplaces (rear)	2	
Fireplaces	Mantels	5
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	4
	Ceiling finishes	2
	Joinery paint	4

### G6 – The Porter's Lodge

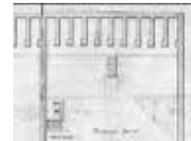
Element		Signif
Floor	Flagstones	5
Walls	Plaster	4
Ceiling	Plaster	4
	Cornice	1
Joinery	Architraves	5
	Door	5
	Windows & window hardware.	4
Fireplace	Window reveals and edge bead.	5
	Hearth	5
	Bricks in fireplace	4
Utilities	Mantel	5
Surface finishes	Electrical fixtures	1
	Wall finishes	3
	Ceiling finishes	3
	Joinery paint	3

### 1.2 - The Gaoler's Office

Element		Signif.
Floor	Timber flooring	5
	Plaster	4
Walls	Additional door opening leading to 1.1	2
Ceiling	Caenite, cover strips and quad.	1
Joinery	Skirtings	5
	Architraves	5
	Door	5
	Windows & window hardware.	3
	Window reveals and edge bead.	5
	Sink cupboard	1
	Hearth	5
Fireplace	Bricks in fireplace	4
	Mantel	5
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	3
	Ceiling finishes	2
	Joinery paint	3



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### 1.3 - The upstairs foyer

Element		Signif.
Floor	Timber floor	1
	Plaster	4
Walls	Wall between foyer and 1.1	1
Ceiling	Plaster	4
Joinery	Doors (to G3, G5 and external)	5
	Door reveals	5
	Skirtings	5
	Architraves	4
	Window and window hardware	4
	Window reveals and edge bead.	5
Stairs	Bannister	1
Utilities	Panel	1
	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	4
	Ceiling finishes	4
	Joinery paint	4

### 1.4 - The Gaoler's Bedroom

Element		Signif.
Floor	Timber flooring	5
Walls	Plaster	5
Ceiling	Caenite, cover strips and quad.	1
Joinery	Skirtings	5
	Architraves	5
	Door	5
	Windows & window hardware.	4
	Window reveals and edge bead.	5
Fireplace	Hearth	5
	Bricks in fireplace	4
	Mantel	5
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	1
Surface finishes	Wallpaper	5
	Wall finishes (paint)	4
	Ceiling finishes	1
	Joinery paint	4

### Exterior elements of the Gaoler's Residence

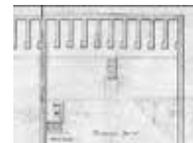
Element		Signif.
Roof structure	Roof framing and upper floor ceiling structure	4
	Roofing iron	2
	Flashings, timber fascias, guttering	2
Stonework	Walls (Gaoler's residence and Gaol)	5
	Sills, lintels and eaves	5
	Early pointing	3
	Modern pointing	1
Front steps	Sides and treads	5
	Fill beneath steps	4
Chimneys	Chimneys	5
	Chimney pot	4
Wingwall		5
Windows		4
Gaol arch	Including hinge supports	5
Foundations in Gaoler's Yard		3
Disused modern utility installations	Former electrical, telephone, drainage and plumbing connections	1

### The swimming pool complex

Element		Signif.
Kiosk and change rooms	Building	1
	Internal fixtures	1
	Mural	3
	Opening plaque	4
Pool	Pool	1
	Diving board	1
Wading pool	Wading pool	1
Chemical shed and plant room	Building	1
	Plant	1
Other sheds	Aluminium shed	1
	Pool-cover shed	1
Shade houses		1
Paving and landscape elements	Paving (all)	1
	Tables/chairs	1
Fences	Colourbond fence	1
	Gates	1



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## 8. Conservation policy

### 8.1. Purpose of policy and definitions

It is expected that any administrators and professionals planning and undertaking physical works on site will first familiarise themselves with all general conservation policies, then the specific implementation recommendation (based on these policies) relating to the particular element on which works are being planned. As per the stated constraints and limitations of the CMP, the specific implementation recommendations are not intended, at this stage, to provide a comprehensive coverage of all works required. The policies, however, have been designed with the intention that, in future, they can be used to formulate further specific implementation strategies, consistent with earlier strategies, as more is learned about the site.

### 8.2. Role of statement of significance

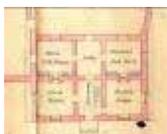
Any conservation policy strongly favours the conservation of elements of primary significance, and the removal of elements which may be of detriment to the conservation or interpretation of elements of a higher significance. A thorough understanding of the statement of significance is therefore essential in appreciating how specific policies have been developed, and how these should be applied to the physical attributes of the place.

The Oatlands Gaol statement of significance has defined and ranked the periods and themes which that place represents, and the analysis of the physical attributes has detailed exactly what has survived to represent such. Each element of the physical fabric has been assigned its own significance level, based on its ability to demonstrate the significance of the place, and thresholds for assignment of this significance have been kept consistent in the assessment of all elements.

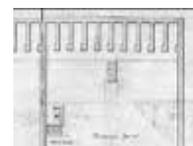
The policies below, therefore, broadly guide how this fabric should be treated in order to allow it to better conserve and demonstrate the statement of significance.

### 8.3. Development of policy

Having ascertained the ability for fabric to demonstrate the statement of significance, constraints, opportunities and requirements are considered, alongside stakeholder requirements, to develop the broad conservation policies below. Whilst conservation policies may be contrary to the constraints, opportunities or requirements, the policies aim to best address these whilst still maintaining appropriate conservation practice. Any unresolved conflict is then specifically debated in the implementation strategy (Section 9).



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## 8.4. Policies

The underlying principle, by which all conservation practices should be guided, is the ICOMOS Australia *Burra Charter*. The statement of significance has defined the attributes of the site of which greatest significance is assigned, thereby the priority of conserving attributes associated with such should be considered paramount compared to those of lesser significance. This, however, must be balanced with retention of elements of lesser significance where guided by the conservation policies. With the statement of significance in mind and with the adoption of *Burra Charter* principles this section will introduce the conservation policies developed specifically for the Oatlands Gaol.

### 8.4.1. Policy 1: Preservation being the preferred method of conservation.

Fundamentally, preservation of fabric should be the preferred method of conservation, rather than intervention through restoration and reconstruction. This, however, is often overruled by the need for presentation and interpretation of the dominant significance of the site, as well as the need for stabilisation of elements of the site through restoration and reconstruction.

Preserving elements of the site which show rare and significant cultural value through stabilised degradation or dereliction may be a way of interpreting the authenticity of the site – something which restoration or reconstruction may detract from. For definitions of preservation, restoration, reconstruction etc. see the *Burra Charter*.

### 8.4.2. Policy 2: Authenticity and avoiding reconstruction.

Generally, the reconstruction of elements of the Oatlands Gaol is to be avoided. Reconstruction of any element of the site should only be undertaken where imperative to adequate interpretation of a certain aspect as defined by an endorsed interpretation plan, or as a means of protecting, repairing or stabilising a portion of the site. Any reconstruction should be reversible and introduction of new material should follow the guidelines detailed elsewhere in this document.

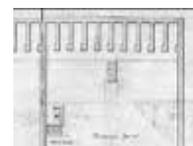
### 8.4.3. Policy 3: Retention of character.

Closely related to Policy 1, restoration works should consider the need for retention of character. It is policy that over-restoration should be avoided. The derelict nature of this site is considered as part of the overall character, however, it is acknowledged that the practice of preservation must sometimes give way to essential restoration and that some loss of character may be consequent (see Policy 1).

Where restoration is undertaken, priority must be given to revealing the dominant significance of the element which is being restored, mostly, but not exclusively, the pre 1863 phase of the site. This must be a balance with maintaining a feeling of the passage of time (ie. 'layering'), yet still achieve the aims of the restoration in terms of stabilisation and interpretation.



*substantial Central Jail at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement, the Texas Wheel &c. &c. &c.*



#### 8.4.4. Policy 4: Setting and curtilage

It is fortunate that the site has not been greatly encroached upon by development, as might have happened if the site was in an urban setting. The views, both to and from the site, are quite aesthetically pleasing. Future planning should consider these values. No structure or development should encroach upon the aesthetic value of the site. Site administrators should consider revision of zoning and precinct planning issues of the site and immediate vicinity.

As a major complex of the Oatlands Military Precinct, this site should be managed in accordance with any future conservation plan of that precinct. It should also be considered that the site is within a residential zone, with immediate residential neighbours. Consideration should be given to the impact on the amenity of neighbouring properties which development of this site could have, and inversely, through planning controls, mitigate the impact that neighbouring development may have on the site. The possibility of acquiring land around the site will be discussed in Section 10.1.

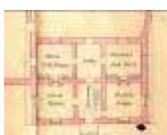
#### 8.4.5. Policy 5: Significant fabric – retention and removal

Section 7 has assigned degrees of significance to specific elements of the place. However, it is important to note that almost all fabric associated with this place is deemed significant. It should be acknowledged that even some fabric of low significance may have interpretive value, and should be preserved where not obstructing or threatening that of higher significance.

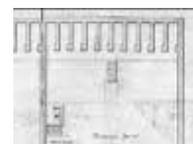
Generally, as per the statement of significance, all elements of the site relating to the swimming pool are considered to be of lower significance than convict/penal/police periods of the site. All fabric relating to the colonial gaol period (pre 1863) is considered of primary significance. Removal of fabric should only be allowed where retention of that fabric might prevent the dominant significance of the site (in this case, pre 1863 fabric) from being appropriately interpreted or conserved.

Removal of significant fabric should be avoided unless it is the sole means of undertaking essential preservation, restoration or reconstructive works. Any significant fabric (i.e. level 2 or above) proposed to be removed must be recorded prior to removal, either through archaeological survey, fabric survey, photography or architectural drawing. The level of recording will be dictated by the significance, with items of very low significance requiring only basic recording (as defined in Section 7). Should removed fabric reveal other layers of previously obscured fabric, these should be assessed via the policies of this document prior to any decisions being made on their removal or retention.

It is policy to retain a representative sample of removed fabric, unless this fabric is considered to be of very low significance (i.e. level 2 or below). This should be done either *in-situ* (with accompanying interpretation) or as a provenanced artifact stored in accordance with an appropriate collection policy.



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#### 8.4.6. Policy 6: Compatible use and adaptation

As per the requirements of the site administrator, the future management of the Oatlands Gaol relies of a certain level of economic sustainability. For this reason, and for the adequate presentation and interpretation of the site, it is necessary that the site establish a dynamic character – that change and development be accepted and encouraged within guidelines of the conservation plan. Compatible use of the site in general should not detract from its cultural or aesthetic significance and represent a dominant theme as closely intertwined with this as possible. Any restoration, reconstruction or addition of new fabric for compatible use should be reversible and follow the guidelines explained throughout this document. Over-commercialisation should be avoided.

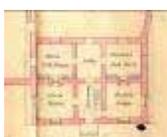
This document acknowledges that there may need to be various stages in the development of an adaptive reuse for the site, i.e. the desired end use may not be immediately attainable. There may need to be stages in an adaptive reuse program (i.e. use of ground floor only), which may not see an entirely appropriate outcome immediately. Any stages in adaptive reuse of the site must comply as closely as practicable with this document and demonstrate the potential to fulfil the desired long-term reuse of the site as defined by site administrators in line with the CMP or any future master plan (developed according to the policies of the CMP).

#### 8.4.7. Policy 7: Interpretation

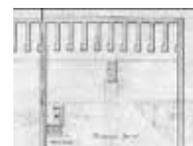
Interpretation should focus on the presentation of the dominant significance of the site (i.e. pre 1863), whilst still acknowledging other layers of significance and their associations with usage of the site, provided that this does not prevent interpretation of the dominant significance. Interpretation should consider all facets of the history of the site, i.e. social, physical, thematic etc. Interpreting the physical fabric without historical/social perspective should be avoided.

Interpretation need not wholly directly relate to the usage of the site, however linkage to the site should be made. I.e. the dominant theme of interpretation could be incarceration, with sub themes relating to minor associations such as Governor Arthur, John Lee-Archer, stonemasonry etc. Linkages to other sites, whether local or thematic, should be encouraged. The Oatlands Gaol has a particularly strong linkage with the nearby Oatlands Supreme Court House. Interpretation of these two sites within the context of each-other should be a primary consideration.

All interpretive installations must comply with the policies in this document relating to introduction of new fabric/buildings. Interpretation should be aesthetically pleasing, appropriately themed, effective and engaging. Uniformity (i.e. branding) of installations and products is encouraged where practicable. Linkages with external brands (i.e. Convict Trail, Heritage Highway etc) should be encouraged where appropriate.



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#### 8.4.8. Policy 8: Archaeology, artifacts and collections

As this site is deemed a highly significant archaeological site, and considering the potential that removal of the pool may cause disturbance to the site, archaeological supervision is essential for mitigating much of this process. No part of the site will be excavated without at least a watching brief by an archaeologist. Any invasive archaeology should only be undertaken with the relevant permits from the agencies described in Section 6.3 (in addition the Tasmanian Aboriginal Heritage Office should be consulted).

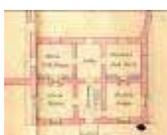
Where possible, archaeological investigation on the site should be non-invasive and/or involve remote sensing methods as a means of preserving the resource. This plan does, however, acknowledge that disturbance of the archaeological record is an unavoidable consequence of the conservation and management of the site. Done properly, archaeological investigation has the potential to greatly enhance the understanding and interpretation of the site.

Invasive archaeology should be guided by thorough research design which clearly states the aims, constraints, methodology, contingencies and expected results of the works. The research design for invasive archaeology must consider the future conservation of exposed remains and excavated artifacts.

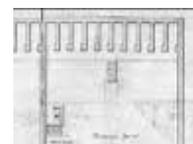
Archaeological excavation by means of test-trenching should precede any demolition works (associated with swimming pool infrastructure) as a means of better understanding the impact that removal of modern accretions would have on historic fabric. Academic/research excavations should be encouraged, however this should only be undertaken when guided by a satisfactory research design attaching appropriate relevance to a site-based or thematic study. Where possible, archaeological excavation should consider preservation of the archaeological resource. For example, if research questions and interpretive needs can be satisfied by partial excavation of a component of the site, a portion should remain unexcavated for future research.

Movable cultural heritage (i.e. artifacts from excavations or those uncovered in restoration works) should be stored on-site and used in interpretation where practicable. Those artifacts not stored on-site or used in interpretive display should be treated according to relevant curatorial guidelines and collection policies. The acquisition of artifacts or collections which assist in the interpretation of the site should be encouraged. Priority of acquisition should be given to items with direct provenance to the Oatlands Gaol or immediate precinct, however other appropriate collections may be used if these assist in interpreting any theme of the place and that they are clearly provenanced. Periodic display of any Oatlands Gaol artifacts in other accredited interpretation facilities should be encouraged, as should the use of artifacts for research purposes – as guided by appropriate loan policies.

As the site has significant potential for display of collections and artifacts, this usage should be encouraged. However, the establishment of any collection (and subsequent display) should be guided by Policy 7. For example - collections should be relevant to the site, and have the ability to assist in the interpretation of one or more key themes.



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#### 8.4.9. Policy 9: Modern additions and service connections

It is inevitable, with the preservation, conservation, restoration and interpretation of the site, that there will be a need for introduction of new fabric. With compatible use of the site, there may be a need to construct new buildings (i.e. shelters for people and to protect unearthed features). Where practicable, the introduction of new fabric should match the specifications of the original and/or surrounding fabric, yet still be distinguishable on close inspection (or through documentary sources, i.e. conservation reports and/or interpretation) as introduced fabric. New fabric should only be introduced to the site where restoration or preservation of original fabric is not feasible, or where the introduction of new fabric is essential for the restoration, reconstruction, conservation, interpretation or compatible use of the site.

Connection of services (i.e. water, fire equipment, electricity) to any part of the complex should be undertaken in the most subtle and non-intrusive way practicable whilst still meeting appropriate installation guidelines. It is acknowledged that the installation of services may detract from the aesthetics of the site, however, this is necessary for the adaptive use (i.e. electricity) and protection (i.e. fire equipment) of the site. Trenching for the installation of services must adhere to Policy 8. Access and running of services within the Gaoler's Residence must be supervised by a heritage professional, and have minimum impact with maximum reversibility where practicable.

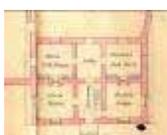
Introduction of new fabric for the purpose of structural stabilisation of the Gaoler's Residence and gaol walls may contravene this plan where deemed necessary by a structural engineer, and where it can be demonstrated that there is no feasible alternative. Maintenance of structural stability of the site should be the paramount consideration, even if introduction of new fabric detracts from significance. Nonetheless, when planning/designing structural bracings etc. this plan should be considered, and where appropriate/possible the introduction of new fabric should be as subtle as practicable.

#### 8.4.10. Policy 10: Quality Assurance

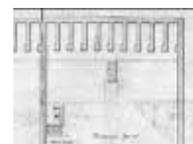
It is general policy that all works undertaken on the site, particularly those involving physical works to historic fabric, be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced professionals. It is the responsibility of the site administrator to ensure that professionals and tradespeople are adequately qualified and indemnified and adhere to the ethical guidelines of their profession. All professionals should be familiarised with the conservation plan and be contracted to work within the constraints and guidelines of such.

Tendering and comparison of proposals for works to the place should follow the standard guidelines of SMC, and be assessed by appropriate heritage professionals. It must be acknowledged that when dealing with such a significant place, with specialist conservation needs, that reputable and experienced tradespeople, with a proven track-record, should only be employed, and that the lowest price need not always be the best alternative.

Adequate project planning is essential to the success of the overall Oatlands Gaol project. All major works should be guided by comprehensive studies, which should be



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reviewed and/or endorsed by SMC or external agency/practitioners (i.e Heritage Tasmania, Tourism Tasmania etc).

## 9. Implementation strategy

### 9.1. Purpose of strategy

The purpose of the implementation strategy is to apply the conservation policy to the specific elements of the site. It will propose a sequence of implementation based on the urgency or works.

For the purposes of planning, works proposed have been ranked into three categories, depending on the urgency and logical sequence of such. The following are broad consequences of each category:

**Urgent works (1)** – Works which, if undertaken as soon as possible, will slow or stop the deterioration of the significant physical attributes of the place. I.e.

- Structural stabilisation
- Roof works

**Medium term and cosmetic works (2)** – Works which are not essential to slowing or stopping the deterioration of the place, but if undertaken will assist in revealing and interpreting the heritage values of the place. I.e.

- Plaster restoration
- Interior decoration

**Longer-term works (including fitout for adaptive reuse) (3)**– Works which are not essential for maintaining or revealing the heritage value of the place, but are desirable for allowing compatible use of the place. I.e.

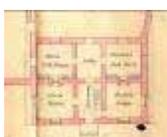
- Kitchen facilities
- Interpretation panels

Cost of works has not been considered in the ranking process, as the purpose of the ranking is to determine what must be done, and in what possible order, regardless of the cost (or constraints) identified.

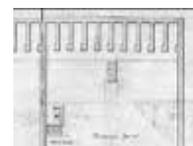
### 9.2. Supporting documents

Over the last few years, SMC have commissioned the following documents as the basis for understanding the urgent conservation requirements of the Oatlands Gaol (in particular the Gaoler's Residence).

- *Oatlands Gaol Historical Report and Archaeological Survey*, B. Williams, 6/2004. Provided here as Appendix A.
- *Oatlands Gaol, Remedial Works Report 2004*, B. & E. Bjorksten, 8/2004. Provided here as Appendix B.
- *Oatlands Gaol Structural Assessment*, P. Spratt, 3/2005. Provided here as Appendix C.



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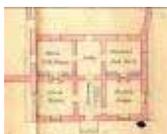
Whilst these documents were commissioned in the absence of a conservation plan, the brief provided for each detailed preliminary conservation policy and each report having regard to such. The recommendations from each are aligned more closely with refined conservation policy in Section 9.3, with specific implementation strategies developed.

Where appropriate, the implementation strategy will make direct reference to the recommendations of these reports, which should be regarded as the basis for the specifications of the proposed works.

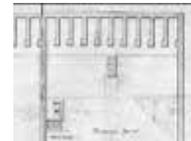
### 9.3. Specific implementation of conservation policy

The following tables break down the site, element-by-element and give a brief overview of its condition and makes recommendations as to the works required for the conservation of that element. The recommendations are based largely on the significance of the element (as assigned in Section 7.2) coupled with the urgency (as defined in Section 9.1). These tables will be summarised into urgency categories in Sections 9.4 to 9.6 respectively.

G1 - The Men's Kitchen				
Element	Condition comments	Recommendation	Urgency	
Floor	Flagstones	Bad. Excessive breakage and fretting and has dropped in north-western corner.	Lifting and relaying is not an option, as lifting will accelerate breakage and relaying may not be possible. Fretting may be halted if damp issues elsewhere are addressed. Monitor amount of dropping in north-west corner. Should this room have high pedestrian traffic, protection by matting should be considered.	2
	Linoleum sample	Reasonable condition yet fragile	Retain if possible, perhaps beneath Perspex. Alternatively remove and store.	2
Walls	Plaster	Reasonable, needs attention in places	Readhers drummy or loose sections. Patch as desired, however aim to leave representative areas of painted brick/stonework. Consideration may be given to reconfiguring this room to original form, i.e. reinstatement of door in current window opening and blocking of current external door. Specifications for such work should be guided by the policies of the CMP.	2
Ceiling	Plaster	Reasonable, needs attention in places	Readhers drummy or loose sections. Patch as required.	2
Joinery	Doors	Good condition, but offer inadequate security.	Preferably leave as-is, however may be removed or modified if required for conservation, security or interpretation purposes.	3
	Window	Good.	Retain or remove as desired, according to future decisions about door/window openings in this room.	3
	Window reveals	Good.	Leave as-is. Further investigate form, fabric and paint finishes. May form a door reveal should this window ever be reinstated to a door.	3
	Hook board? on west wall	Good.	Further investigation required to establish significance	3
	Cupboard	Reasonable. Doors missing.	Retain or remove as desired. May be useful for interpretive/display purposes.	3



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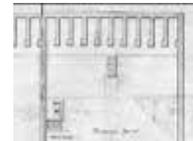


Fireplace	Hearth	Good.	Retain as is. Remove concrete if possible without detriment to stone.	3
	Wood stove	Reasonable. Some elements missing.	Retain, restore or remove as desired. May be useful for interpretive purposes.	3
Utilities	Sink	Reasonable condition	Retain or remove as desired. May be useful for interpretive/display purposes. Further investigation of former sinks should be undertaken.	3
	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	Flaking	Further investigate finishes. Remove flaking if desired, generally leave as-is.	3
	Ceiling finishes	Flaking	Further investigate finishes. Remove flaking if desired, generally leave as-is.	3
	Joinery paint	Reasonable	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation. Inside of cupboard shows fine patina which should be retained if that cupboard is retained.	3

G2 - The ground-level rear-foyer.				
Element		Condition comments	Recommendation	Urgency
Floor	Flagstones	Unknown, as obscured by timber flooring.	Remove all timber flooring components and assess sandstone. General guidelines for flagged floors, as detailed for other rooms, should guide maintenance.	3
	Timber floor	Reasonable	Remove to expose sandstone floor and full height of skirtings.	3
Walls	Plaster	Reasonable	Re-adhere drummy or loose sections. Patch as required.	2
Ceiling	Plaster	Very bad.	Although early fabric, this ceiling is in danger of collapse and should be replaced. Lathe should remain in situ and hard plaster (or plasterboard with a skim-coat if hard plaster if former is cost-prohibitive) should be installed to replicate that removed. If possible, retain a section of original. Consider false ceiling to leave more of original intact if possible.	1
Joinery	Doors (to G3, G5 and external)	Those to G3 and G5 are good (have been shortened to accommodate raised floor), external door is in bad condition.	Should timber flooring be removed, then doors will require heightening to original height. The external door should be restored and the top panels replaced either with timber or glass, according to what was originally present. Appropriate hardware should be fitted.	3
	Door reveals			
	Skirtings	Good	Leave as-is.	3
	Architraves (top layer)	Good	Record, remove and store to expose more significant earlier architraves and beading.	3
	Architraves (bottom layer)	Good	Expose by removal of more modern architraves.	3

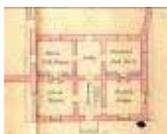


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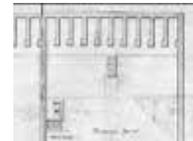


Utilities	Meter box	New	Of no significance, yet essential for use of the building. Build appropriate cupboard to hide and consider relocation in the long-term.	3
	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	Reasonable. Moderate flaking.	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3
	Ceiling finishes	Bad	Further investigate and record finishes as this will be lost when plaster is removed for necessary new ceiling. A section of plaster with samples of finishes should be kept and stored.	3
	Joinery paint		Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3

G3 - The Women's Kitchen				
	Element	Condition comments	Recommendation	Urgency
Floor	Flagstones	Unknown, as obscured by timber flooring.	Further investigate by removal of timber floor.	3
	Masonite flooring	Warped and damaged in places.	Remove.	2
	Timber flooring	Extensively rotted and potentially dangerous.	Remove. Consider keeping a small section in one corner as representative.	2
Walls	Plaster	Reasonable in most areas, however very loose in the south-western corner and will collapse easily.	Preferably leave as-is, however stabilisation will need to be undertaken which may result in unavoidable loss of sections. Consider leaving part of the plaster removed to expose surface finishes which are on the walls beneath.	1
Ceiling	Caenite, coverstrips and quad.	Good.	Remove and replace, preferably with hard-plaster, or if cost-prohibitive plasterboard with a skim-coat to imitate hard plaster is acceptable. No cornice should be added.	3
Joinery	Door & door hardware.	Good	Leave as-is, however should timber flooring be removed, then door will require heightening to original height. Hardware may be retained or replaced with appropriate as desired.	3
	Windows & window hardware.	Good	Leave as-is.	3
	Window reveals	Good, although sill of southern window needs repair.	Repair southern window sill. Some modification may be required if current architrave is removed to expose earlier detailing.	3
	Dado	Good	Removal of this dado would expose earlier and more significant fabric, however may compromise integrity of plaster. Dado should only be removed if plaster has been stabilised. If removed, a representative sample (i.e. in one corner) should remain in-situ.	3
	Cupboard	Good	Retain or remove as desired. May be useful for interpretive or display purposes.	3



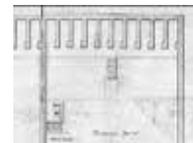
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	Hearth (upper)	Reasonable.	This will need to be removed when the floor is removed. Record and store. Removal may necessitate repairs to mantel.	3
	Hearth (lower)	Unknown	It is unknown if this even exists. Assess condition if upper hearth is removed.	3
	Bricks in fireplace	Good.	Leave largely as-is. A couple of bricks have disintegrated and will require replacement with like.	3
<b>Fireplace</b>	Mantel	Good	Leave as-is. Repaint with suitable traditional finish if desired.	3
<b>Utilities</b>	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	2
	Wall finishes	Good, however sections are threatened with plaster collapse.	Leave largely as-is. Some loss for plaster restoration is inevitable and acceptable. Further analysis of finishes is highly desirable. Consider interpretation of wallpaper and paint finishes through exposure of various layers (behind glass/Perspex if necessary for conservation).	2
	Ceiling finishes	Good.	Will be lost when ceiling is removed.	3
<b>Surface finishes</b>	Joinery paint	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3
<b>G4 - The store room</b>				
	<b>Element</b>	<b>Condition comments</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Urgency</b>
	Flagstones	Unknown as obscured by timber flooring	Further investigate	3
<b>Floor</b>	Timber flooring	Good.	Remove all timber flooring components and assess sandstone. General guidelines for flagged floors, as detailed for other rooms, should guide maintenance.	3
<b>Walls</b>	Plaster	Generally good	Re-adhere 'drummy' or loose sections. Patch as required with lime-based plaster.	3
<b>Ceiling</b>	Baltic pine boards	Good.	Although not original, this is an early repair to the ceiling and may be retained/replaced as desired. If this is replaced it should be with lime-based hard-plaster.	3
	Skirtings	Good. Have been raised to allow for raised floor.	Generally leave as-is. Re-fit to original level should timber floor be removed.	3
	Architraves	Damaged when door was removed.	Repair damage, retain original profile.	3
	Door	Good. Has been shortened to accommodate raised floor. Has been removed and stored.	Re-fit door to original location. Heighten to fit opening should timber floor be removed.	3
	Windows & window hardware.	Good.	Leave as-is. Ensure that sashes are weatherproof	3
<b>Joinery</b>	Window reveals and edge bead.	Bad. Rapid decay.	Patch reveals with lime-based product and consolidate drummy sections. Reshape edge-bead to original form. Make good sill.	2

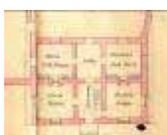


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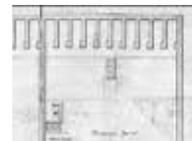


<b>Fireplace</b>	Hearth (upper)	Reasonable.	This will need to be removed when the floor is removed. Record and store. Removal may necessitate repairs to mantel.	3
	Hearth (lower)	Unknown	It is unknown if this even exists. Assess condition if upper hearth is removed.	3
	Bricks in fireplace side	Bricks in side of fireplace are good, those in back and base are in poor condition.	Retain sides as-is. Remove bricks from back and assess condition of fireplace. Repair as necessary with compatible bricks.	3
	Mantel	Good	Leave as-is. Repaint with suitable traditional finish if desired.	3
<b>Utilities</b>	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations. Brass switch may be left for interpretive purposes.	3
<b>Surface finishes</b>	Wall finishes	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	2
	Ceiling finishes		Leave as-is. Gently clean if desired.	3
	Joinery paint		Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.

<b>G5 - The ground-level front-foyer</b>				
<b>Element</b>				
<b>Floor</b>	Flagstones	Unknown as obscured by timber flooring. Some wear evident in doorway.	Further investigate	3
	Timber floor	Good.	Remove all timber flooring components and assess sandstone. General guidelines for flagged floors, as detailed for other rooms, should guide maintenance.	3
<b>Walls</b>	Plaster	Good. Some stabilisation of cornice required.	Consolidate drummy sections as required, readhere and stabilise cornice.	2
<b>Ceiling</b>	Baltic pine	Good.	Although not original, this is an early repair to the ceiling and may be retained/replaced as desired. If this is replaced it should be with lime-based hard-plaster.	3
<b>Joinery</b>	Doors (to G3, G5 and external)	Generally good.	Doors will need to be heightened if floor is lowered (i.e. to original dimensions). Appropriate hardware will need to be installed. Re-swing those leading to G4 and G6. Front door may be retained if desired, or replaced with a well-researched replica of original.	3
	Door/window reveals	Good	Generally leave as-is. Neaten if desired.	3
	Skirtings	Good (although partially obscured).	Assess condition when floor is removed, generally leave as-is if stable.	3
	Architraves	Good.	Generally leave as-is, however will require repairs/patching when doors are re-swung and floor removed.	3
	Coat rack	Good – hooks missing	Generally leave as-is. Consider reinstating hooks with appropriate for interpretive purposes.	3

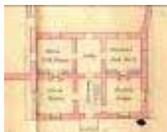


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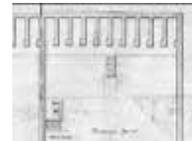


Stairs	Cantilevered stone staircase	Has been covered by timber casing, so full inspection was not possible. One step inspected shows extreme wear.	Leave timber casing over steps, however consider replacing a couple of treads with Perspex or glass so that the worn steps beneath can be interpreted.	2
	Timber stair casing	Good.		
	Railing	Good, some balustrades missing.	Generally leave as-is. May need added bracing to make secure. Replace missing balusters with like profile. See also comments for room 1.3.	2
Utilities	Meter box	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate fixtures. Meter panel should not be in this room.	3
	Electrical fixtures			
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3
	Ceiling finishes	Excellent	Leave as-is. Gently clean if desired.	3
	Joinery paint	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3

G6 - The Porter's Lodge				
Element				
Floor	Flagstones	Good. Some subsidence noticeable.	Leave as-is. Consider lifting and re-bedding should subsidence cause inconvenience.	3
Walls	Plaster	Good	Re-adhere drummy sections where necessary.	3
Ceiling	Plaster	Mostly good but collapse of localised area in S/W corner.	Stabilise area around collapse. Patch with lime-based hard-plaster.	2
	Cornice	Good.	Remove and repair square-edge to wall-ceiling junction.	3
Joinery	Architraves	Good, but have been shortened to accommodate raised floor.	Generally leave as-is. Some patching/repair required at base of architraves and when door is re-swung.	3
	Door	Good, but has been shortened.	Re-swing to original location. Bottom will require repair to reinstate full length.	3
	Windows & window hardware.	Good. Although not original these windows are not deemed inappropriate.	Retain replace as desired.	3
Fireplace	Window reveals and edge bead.	Generally good, but with inappropriate patching.	Patch reveals with lime-based product and consolidate drummy sections. Reshape edge-bead to original form. Make good sill.	3
	Hearth	Good	Leave as-is.	3
Fireplace	Bricks in fireplace	Bricks in side of fireplace are good, those in back and base are in poor condition.	Retain sides as-is. Remove bricks from back and assess condition of fireplace. Repair as necessary with compatible bricks.	3
	Mantel	Good.	Leave as-is. Repaint with suitable traditional finish if desired.	3
Utilities	Electrical fixtures	Disused.	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3
Surface finishes	Wall finishes	Good. Some damp damage in SE corner near fireplace.	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation. Damp problems should be addressed with repair of valley gutter on roof.	3
	Ceiling finishes	Good (except for area of plaster failure)		
	Joinery paint	Good.		



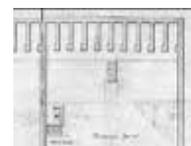
*substantial central, but at bottom would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement, the first, what 4. 4. 4.*



1.1 - The Gaoler's parlour, second bedroom and kitchen				
<b>Floor</b>	Timber flooring	Some boards in central area rotted.	Retain all flooring to the former parlour and kitchen. These should be scrubbed and left as is. No modern surface finishes are to be added. Shellac/wax may be used if desired. Some boards in the former 2nd bedroom have been lost and some will need replacement. The good boards from this room should be removed and used for repairs elsewhere in the first floor, and a new floor should be laid in the 2nd bedroom once walls have been reinstated. These boards should be hardwood of a matching width (150mm), butt-jointed and finished with a traditional finish (i.e wax or oil).	2
<b>Walls</b>	Removed walls	Loss of these walls is causing extreme structure problems	That these walls be rebuilt in their original configuration as per the recommendations of Bjorksten 2004.	1
	Additional door opening leading to 1.2	Not an original doorway. May be contributing to structural faults.	Infill with masonry to block opening. Plaster over opening and replace skirtings either with recycled or replicated.	2
	Plaster	Bad. Sections failing and in danger of collapse.	Following reinstatement of cross-walls and other structural works, repair drummy plaster and patch with lime-based plaster.	2
<b>Ceiling</b>	Baltic pine boards	Boards generally good, although ceiling is slumping and there is some rot.	Remove all pine boards. Store for future use. Ideally, ceiling should be replaced with hard plaster, however if cost-prohibitive replace entire ceiling with plasterboard with a skim coat to imitate hard plaster. No cornice should be added.	2
<b>Joinery</b>	Skirtings	Generally good, however will need attention and replication of sections when cross walls reinstated.	Leave extant skirtings as-is. Replicate the profile to fit to central room once cross-walls have been reinstated.	3
	Architraves		Only 1 door has extant architraves. These should be retained when wall is realigned and replaced to their original location.	3
	Door		Retain and replace into original location when wall is realigned. Remove intrusive hardware and replace with period fixtures.	3
	Windows & window hardware.	Good.	Leave as-is. Ensure that sashes are weatherproof	3
	Window reveals and edge bead.	Reasonable – poor.	Patch reveals with lime-based product and consolidate drummy sections. Reshape edge-bead to original form. Make good sill.	2
	<b>Fireplaces</b>	Hearths	Good	Leave as-is.
Bricks in fireplace		Bricks in side of fireplace are good, those in back and base are in poor condition.	Retain sides as-is. Remove bricks from back and assess condition of fireplace. Repair as necessary with compatible bricks.	3
Mantels		Good	Leave as-is. Repaint with traditional methods if desired.	3
<b>Utilities</b>	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3



*substantial central, but at bottom would be chimney a fireplace. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement, the first what 5. 9. 94.*

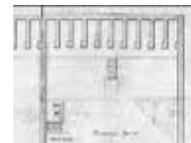


<b>Surface finishes</b>	Wall finishes	Poor	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation. Extensive plaster repair will be required prior to any new application of surface finishes.	3
	Ceiling finishes	Unpainted Baltic pine has a fine patina.	Although a fine patina, this will be lost with removal of this ceiling.	2
	Joinery paint	Generally good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3

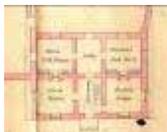
<b>1.2 - The Gaoler's Office</b>				
<b>Floor</b>	Timber flooring	Good	Boards should be scrubbed and left generally as-is. No modern surface finishes are to be added. Shellac/wax may be used if desired	3
<b>Walls</b>	Plaster	Good	Consolidate drummy or loose sections. Patch as required.	2
	Additional door opening leading to 1.1	Not an original doorway. May be contributing to structural faults.	Infill with masonry to block opening. Plaster over opening and replace skirtings either with recycled or replicated.	2
<b>Ceiling</b>	Caenite, coverstrips and quad.		Remove and replace with lime based hard-plaster, or if cost prohibitive plasterboard with a skim-coat to imitate hard plaster. No cornice should be added.	3
	Skirtings			3
<b>Joinery</b>	Architraves		Retain as-is.	3
	Door		Retain as-is. Remove inappropriate hardware and replace with appropriate fittings.	3
	Windows & window hardware.		Leave as-is. Ensure that sashes are weatherproof	3
	Window reveals and edge bead.	Good	Patch reveals with lime-based product and consolidate drummy sections. Reshape edge-bead to original form. Make good sill.	3
	Sink cupboard	Bad condition	Remove cupboard.	3
	Hearth	Good	Leave as-is.	3
<b>Fireplace</b>	Bricks in fireplace	Bricks in side of fireplace are good, those in back and base are in poor condition.	Retain sides as-is. Remove bricks from back and assess condition of fireplace. Repair as necessary with compatible bricks.	3
	Mantel	Good	Leave as-is. Repaint with suitable traditional finish if desired.	3
<b>Utilities</b>	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3
<b>Surface finishes</b>	Wall finishes	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3
	Ceiling finishes	Good. Although will be lost when ceiling is replaced.		3
	Joinery paint	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3



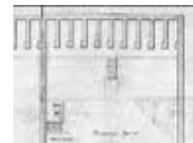
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1.3 - The upstairs foyer				
<b>Floor</b>	Timber floor	Good	Boards should be scrubbed and left generally as-is. No modern surface finishes are to be added. Shellac/wax may be used if desired	3
<b>Walls</b>	Plaster	Good.	Readhere drummy or loose sections. Patch as required.	3
	Wall between foyer and 1.1	Good	This wall is not in the original alignment and should be removed (as per discussion in Section 3.4.2.7). When walls are reinstated to 1.1 the correct alignment will be achieved. New wall should be either hard plaster, or plasterboard with a skim coat to resemble hard plaster.	2
<b>Ceiling</b>	Baltic pine boards	Good, although slumped from ceiling failure.	Following stabilisation of roof structure, retain in-situ if possible or desired. Otherwise remove and replace with lime based hard-plaster, or if cost prohibitive plasterboard with a skim-coat to imitate hard plaster. No cornice should be added.	2
<b>Joinery</b>	Doors (to 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4)	Good	Generally leave as-is. Remove intrusive hardware and replace with appropriate fittings.	3
	Door reveals			
	Skirtings	Good	Generally leave as-is. Some work will be required to restore the joinery associated with the southern wall after it is realigned.	2
	Architraves	Good. May require minor repairs when intrusive hardware is removed.		
	Window and window hardware	Good.		
	Window reveals and edge bead	Bead in good condition, however reveals and sill require attention.		Patch reveals with lime-based product and consolidate drummy sections. Reshape edge-bead to original form. Make good sill.
<b>Stairs</b>	Bannister	Good. Does not offer adequate protection.	Remove and replace with appropriate railing and balustrade. The rail and balustrade type should be duplicated from the lower style, and the balustrade should align with the rebates in the floor from the previous configuration. As this is a safety issue, this should be a priority and should conform to BCA requirements.	1
<b>Utilities</b>	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3
<b>Surface finishes</b>	Wall finishes	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	3
	Ceiling finishes			
	Joinery paint			



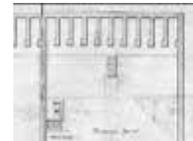
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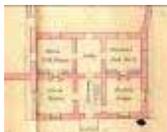
1.5 - The Gaoler's Bedroom				
<b>Floor</b>	Timber flooring	Generally sound, but several boards are missing	Treat existing boards as per elsewhere on the first floor, replace missing boards to match original (possible recycling those from the former 2 <sup>nd</sup> bedroom).	2
<b>Walls</b>	Plaster	Poor condition. Several sections are failing.	This plaster requires immediate attention, as its failure is acting to damage the significant wallpaper. Consolidate drummy sections where possible, and patch remainder with lime based hard-plaster. Consideration should be given to maximum retention of wallpaper (as per below). Structural rectification of western wall must precede these works.	1
	Wallpaper	Variable. Mostly good, however failing paste is acting to destroy the wallpaper.	Upon stabilisation of plaster (following structural stabilisation) the wallpaper should be readhered where possible. Generally, all of the wallpaper should be retained (if feasible) however some may be stripped provided that representative samples are kept in-situ for interpretive purposes.	2
<b>Ceiling</b>	Caenite, coverstrips and quad.	Collapsing.	Remove and replace with lime based hard-plaster, or if cost prohibitive plasterboard with a skim-coat to imitate hard plaster. No cornice should be added.	2
<b>Joinery</b>	Skirtings		Generally leave as-is.	3
	Architraves			
	Door	Good	Generally leave as-is, however inappropriate hardware may be removed and replaced with more suitable.	3
	Windows & window hardware.	Good.	Leave as-is. Ensure that sashes are weatherproof.	3
	Window reveals and edge bead.	Edge bead is in good condition, however sills and reveals are in poor condition and are deteriorating rapidly.	Patch reveals with lime-based product and consolidate drummy sections. Reshape edge-bead to original form. Make good sill.	2
<b>Fireplace</b>	Hearth	Good	Generally leave as-is	3
	Bricks in fireplace	Bricks in side of fireplace are good, those in back and base are in poor condition.	Retain sides as-is. Remove bricks from back and assess condition of fireplace. Repair as necessary with compatible bricks.	3
	Mantel	Good	Leave as-is. Repaint with suitable traditional finish if desired.	3
<b>Utilities</b>	Electrical fixtures	Disused	Remove and replace with other appropriate installations.	3
<b>Surface finishes</b>	Wallpaper	Peeling, significant damage	Readhere where possible and gently clean to remove dust and bird droppings. Some loss of wallpaper is acceptable to facilitate plaster restoration. Retain as much as possible and expose/interpret layers accordingly.	1
	Wall finishes (paint)	Bad. Top coat over wallpaper has been damaged by degradation of underlying plaster and wallpaper.	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation. Take care not to damage wallpaper by repainting.	2
	Ceiling finishes	Bad condition	Will be lost when ceiling is removed.	2
	Joinery paint	Good	Further investigate finishes then retain or repaint with traditional finish as guided by findings. If repainting, consider leaving representative sample of current finish exposed for interpretation.	2



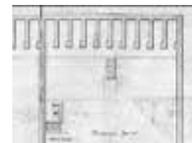
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Exterior of Gaoler's Residence and gaol walls				
Roof structure	Roof framing and upper floor ceiling structure	Failing	A thorough analysis of the roof structure has been undertaken by Bjorksten (2004) and Spratt (2005) which provides recommendations for rectification. A Structural Engineer should be commissioned to draw exact specifications based on the Bjorksten (see p24.1) and Spratt reports. Addition of new fabric to facilitate these recommendations should follow the general conservation policies of the CMP.	1
	Roofing iron	Failing	Replace with short-sheet galvanised corrugated iron following roof structure stabilisation works.	1
	Flashings, fascias, guttering	Guttering appears to be adequate, however incompatible metals may be causing accelerated corrosion. Flashings need attention. Valley gutter needs attention.	Obtain advice from a roofing specialist and complete all necessary works based on this advice, as well as that of Bjorksten pp14, 74 & 99.	1
Stonework	Walls (Gaoler's residence and Gaol)	Overall, foundations are sound, however significant structural failure is resulting from roof spread as examined in Bjorksten and Spratt. Damp and salt issues are causing deterioration and rainwater penetration of gaol wall tops threatens integrity.	Make good all stonework (and associated drainage issues) by the recommendations of Bjorksten (pp 24-25) and Spratt. These recommendations are considered up-to-date and thorough, therefore their recommendations have not been largely duplicated within the CMP. Therefore It is recommended that those documents guide these works alongside the policies of the CMP. Further debate should be exercised where any of these recommendations contravene the policies of the CMP, and additional justification may be sought. See Appendices B and C.	1
	Pointing	Variable – a lot of repointing necessary		
	Sills	Good		
	Lintels	Some requiring replacement		
	Eaves	Good, some may require re-bedding		
Front steps	Sides	Good	Repoint as necessary. Generally leave as-is. Fill material to be retained.	2
	Treads	Severe wear and decay	Conserve as per recommendations of Bjorksten (p19). Rebedding may be required. Steps should be weatherproofed with a minimal amount of lime based mortar, just enough to stop water penetrating the rubble core. Rustic and worn appearance should remain, and consideration should be given to using another door as the main entry point to the building (which would allow disabled access which would be problematic with the front door.	1
Chimneys		In severely decayed condition.	Reconstruct chimney tops with existing stone if possible, otherwise use local stone in same form as original.	1
Wingwall		The wall itself is largely intact, the capstones are severely decayed and the end requires reconstruction.	Repoint wall as necessary. Reconstruct collapsed end with original stone (still in-situ). Repair capstones with lime mortar where possible. Some may need replacement in order to keep the core of the wingwall watertight, replace with local sandstone in same form as original	1



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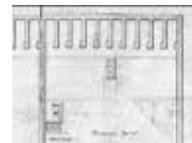


<b>Gaol arch</b>		Good condition, although some deterioration on base courses.	Liaise with owner (Tas State Government) on conserving the arch in-situ. Address damp problems and remove cement elements (pointing etc). Liaise with owner for possible relocation of the arch back to its original location.	3
<b>Foundations of skillion in Gaoler's Yard</b>	Sandstone foundations	Good	Although not largely significant, leave in-situ to demonstrate evolution of the site. Removal may be justified by future archaeological planning.	3
<b>Disused modern utility installations</b>	Former electrical, telephone, drainage and plumbing connections	Disused	The remains of modern (i.e. c20th) utility installations on the exterior of the Gaoler's Residence and gaol walls are deemed intrusive and should be removed.	3

<b>The swimming pool complex</b>				
<b>Kiosk and change rooms</b>	Building	Good		3
	Internal fixtures	In need of upgrade	Demolish once new facility is established	3
	Mural	Good	As this mural may have community value it should be relocated to another public site.	3
	Opening plaque	Good	Retain for interpretative purposes	3
<b>Pool</b>	Pool	In need of upgrade. Leaking chlorinated water which is causing damage to historic fabric	Demolish once new facility is established	1
	Diving board	Good	Remove once new facility is established	3
<b>Wading pool</b>	Wading pool	Good		3
<b>Chemical shed and plant room</b>	Building	Good condition but makeshift construction	Demolish once new facility is established	3
	Plant	In need of upgrade	Remove once new facility is established	3
<b>Other sheds</b>	Aluminium shed	Good	Relocate once new facility is established	3
	Pool-cover shed	Good	Demolish once new facility is established	3
<b>Shade houses</b>		Good	Demolish once new facility is established	3
<b>Paving and landscape elements</b>	Paving (all)	Mostly good.	Remove once new facility is established	3
	Tables/chairs	Good	Relocate once new facility is established	3
<b>Fences</b>	Colourbond fence	Good		3
	Gates	Good	Remove once new facility is established	3



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## 9.4. Summary of urgent works

It is recommended that the following planning and works be undertaken as the highest priority:

### Planning

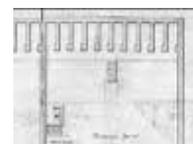
- A suitably qualified and experienced Structural Engineer should be commissioned to draw exact specifications for the implementation of recommendations made by Spratt and Bjorksten for the stabilisation of the roof structure (see Appendices B and C).
- Further investigation of the physical impact of the removal of the pool should be undertaken in order to ascertain the likelihood of damage to historic fabric (see Section 10.2).

### Works

- Implementation of the works recommended by Spratt and Bjorksten to stabilise the roof structure as further detailed by a Structural Engineer, including;
  - Bracing of roof structure
  - Repair of valley gutter and all other rainwater goods
  - Reinstatement of load bearing walls in 1.1
- Replacement of roofing iron on the Gaoler's residence with short-sheet galvanised iron.
- A suitably qualified and experienced stonemason should be commissioned to implement the recommendations of Bjorksten for stabilisation of the stonework of the Gaoler's Residence, including;
  - Spiking and grouting of walls
  - Replacement of lintels where required
  - Weatherproofing of exposed internal areas (cores) of external walls
  - Repointing
  - Stabilisation of front steps
  - Capping of gaol walls
  - Repair of chimneys
- Removal of swimming pool and all associated infrastructure.
- Lower entire ground level of Gaol yard to historic ground level (subject to the conservation of archaeological structures via a detailed archaeological management plan).
- Installation of air drains where recommended by Bjorksten and Spratt (i.e. to entire internal length of western gaol wall and the rear wall of the Gaoler's Residence, and the internal side of the western gaol wall).
- Remove asphalt paving immediately abutting the southern outer wall to a distance of at least 300mm from the wall. An air-drain or ag-drain should be installed as per the recommendations of a stonemason.



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be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
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impose punishment by solitary confinement;  
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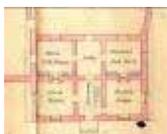
- Realignment of wall between 1.1 and 1.4.
- Reinstall stair railing in first floor foyer to match existing (safety issue).
- Repair of flooring in 1.1 (safety issue).
- Stabilisation/replacement of failing ceiling in G2.
- Restoration of back door.
- Weatherproofing of all external joinery.

## 9.5. Summary of medium term works

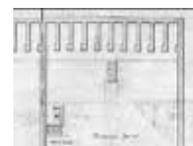
It is recommended that the flowing planning and works be undertaken as part of the overall conservation project as opportunities allow. Whilst these are not critical to the conservation of the place, they are necessary as part of the overall restoration and interpretation of the place:

### Planning

- An interpretation and public access plan be undertaken (within the parameters of the CMP) to guide the implementation of the non-urgent conservation program. With thorough stakeholder consultation, this plan should address issues such as:
  - How best to allow public access to the site
  - Target audience and how best their needs/desires can be addressed
  - Appropriate themes for interpretation of the place
  - Innovative media for the delivery of interpretive themes
  - Linkages to other heritage sites (local and thematic)
  - Approaches to promotion of the site generally
- A business/financial model should be formulated, based on the recommendations of the interpretation and public access plan, within the physical parameters set by the policies of the CMP.
- An analysis of paint finishes of the Gaoler's Residence to guide interpretation and re-decoration in preparation for future compatible uses. Study of surface finishes also has significant research potential.
- An archaeological management plan should be formulated – extending the policies outlined here in Section 10.2 (as guided by Policy 8) to guide future mitigative and interpretive archaeology on the site.
- A landscape master plan for the future redevelopment of the gaol yard should be formulated. This should incorporate the findings of the interpretation and archaeological management plan.



*substantial central hall at Ballinacree would be chiefly a temporary measure... The advantage would be manifest... Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement; the first what 5. 9. 94.*



- Development of a precinct plan for the Oatlands Gaol, incorporating the Oatlands Supreme Court House and Military Precinct, and with regard to the Callington Mill Master Plan (and other relevant strategies).
- Liaison with the Tasmanian State Government for the conservation and possible return of the gaol arch.

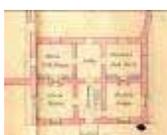
### Works

- Remove all intrusive elements of the Gaoler's Residence (i.e. disused electrical and plumbing installations, interior and exterior).
- Remove timber flooring from the ground floor of the Gaoler's Residence, with retention of a representative sample as guided by Policy 5.
- Repair and stabilise plaster walls (following stone stabilisation) with lime-based hard plaster (no cement should be used). Consideration should be given for the need to install conduit within this plaster for future installation of electrical services.
- Repair all window reveals and sills.
- Painting of all external joinery
- Reinstate ceilings in G2, G3 and the entire first floor with lime-based hard-plaster, or alternatively, if cost prohibitive, with plasterboard with a skim-coat to imitate hard-plaster (painted with a traditional paint finish). Patch ceilings with hard-plaster elsewhere as required. Some modern products may be used in ceiling plaster mixes if required for greater adhesion.
- Restoration of staircase.
- Repair and restore all floors and joinery as guided by the CMP
- Undertake archaeological test-trenching and mitigation works as guided by the archaeological management plan.

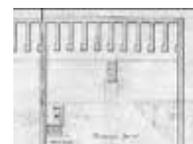
## 9.6. Longer-term works (including fitout for adaptive reuse)

### Planning

- Business/financial model will need to have been formulated, reviewed and viability assured. All pre-implementation recommendations will need to have been addressed.
- The interpretation/access plan must be completed, with key linkages and policies (as identified) established.



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would embrace punishment by solitary confinement, the Food, Water &c. &c. &c.*



## Works

- Painting of internal spaces (walls, window sashes, joinery etc) where guided by the interpretation plan and the surface finish analysis.
- Restoration of fireplaces.
- Installation of electrical, plumbing and protective fixtures, to facilitate the identified adaptive reuse, whilst maintaining the integrity of the building (i.e. as guided by the Policy 9).
- Adaptation as required for public access (i.e. disabled access).
- Undertake research/interpretive archaeology as guided by the archaeological management plan.
- Implementation of the recommendations of the landscape master plan.

## 10. Other issues and recommendations

### 10.1. Ownership of site and environs

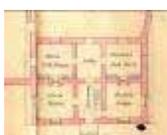
It is recommended that the site owner seek to acquire the houses immediately in front of the gaol. It is recommended that these houses be retained, as they are considered important in demonstrating the evolution of the site as the centre of policing the Oatlands district. The retention of these houses would allow essential services (i.e. toilets) to be very near the gaol, without adding any new and potentially obtrusive elements to the precinct. The removal of fences and outbuildings associated with these houses would act to open up the space in front of the gaol. This would have the advantage of:

- Allowing the opening up of space in front of the gaol (and views to and from the Callington Mill precinct.
- Partial restoration of the dominance of the Gaoler's Residence when viewed from Barrack Street and the Callington Mill precinct.
- Ability to provide supporting infrastructure to the gaol site within these buildings

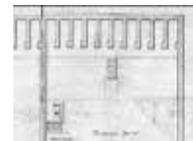
Further research should also be undertaken into determining the site of the original Oatlands Gaol, which may be on the sites of these houses. Confirmation of this would add impetus into the acquisition of these properties as part of the overall Oatlands Gaol project and allow a much greater depth of interpretation and understanding of the site. Should these properties be acquired as part of the Oatlands Gaol site, specific conservation policy should be developed for each.

### 10.2. Archaeology

Williams (2004) has undertaken a thorough archaeological survey of the Oatlands Gaol site (see Appendix A). With over 2000m<sup>2</sup> of gaol yard and building remains covered by



*substantial central part at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enhance punishment by solitary confinement; the Town Hall 5. 9. 94.*



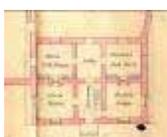
the swimming pool complex, the Oatlands Gaol is a massive archaeological site of very high historic heritage significance. The potential for the pool removal to have a negative impact on the archaeological resource is very high. SMC have recently completed a spatial survey of the site in its current form), which has been georeferenced with all known historic plans of the site (see Figure 201). This has expanded the work by Williams and given a good indication of where historic features lie beneath modern fill. There still remains, however, at least three unknown variables which present difficulties when approaching archaeology on the site:

- The inaccuracies of historic plans are unknown (i.e. was the complex built exactly as indicated on plans?)
- It is unknown how thoroughly obliterated buildings and foundations were by the demolition process (i.e. are there significant remains of foundations? Or where these thoroughly removed?). Williams (2004) attempts to answer this question, however physical investigation is required.
- It is also unknown how modern material might be adhered to historic remains (i.e. is the concrete mass of the pool intertwined with historic stone features?).

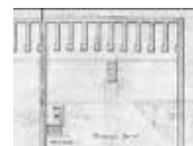
SMC have already commenced a series of archaeological test-trenches across the site to attempt to answer these questions. The results of these test-trenches should guide the development of a thorough archaeological plan for the site, which must guide the long-term management, conservation and interpretation program. A research design, as endorsed by the Tasmanian Heritage Council (March 2006) is included here as Appendix F.

An archaeological management plan needs to be formulated for the site prior to any major earthworks (i.e. removal of pool) commencing. This should refine the conservation policies and significance assessment developed here, to more specifically relate to the archaeological resource.

To guide future archaeological works, SMC have recently completed a survey and plan georeferencing exercise to gain a greater understanding of the likely archaeological features beneath the current pool yard (Taylor 2006). A current survey of the site has been layered over 12 historic plans in an attempt to calibrate their accuracy and to suggest what may lie beneath any modern features. These form part of SMC's overall GIS system, and have the potential to be expanded to incorporate more of the military precinct. Figure 201 is an excerpt from that system. For example, it can be seen that the gallows lie directly beneath the current shade house, and the well is close to the edge of the pool. This knowledge is invaluable when planning future archaeological works and should form part of the overall future planning for the site.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the first what 4. 4. 4.*



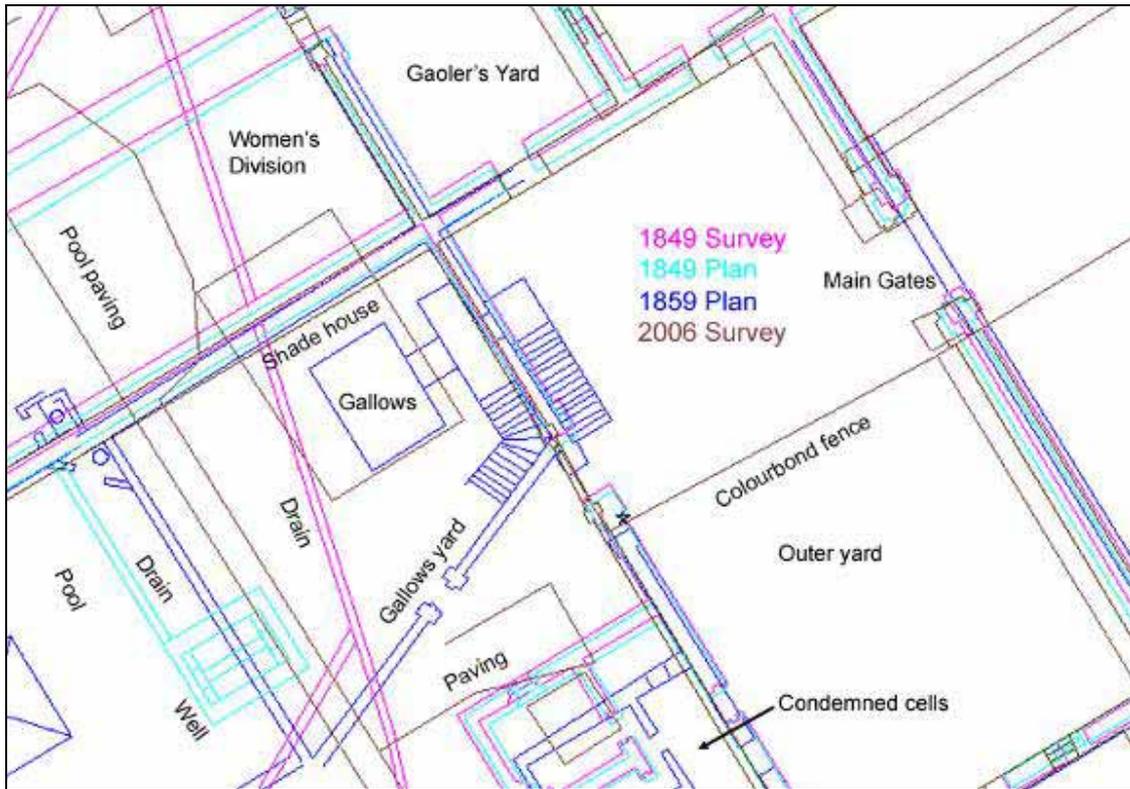
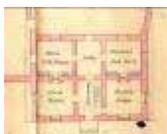


Figure 201 – Digitised overlays of the 1849, 1885 and 2006 surveys of the Oatlands Gaol/Swimming Pool (adapted from Taylor 2006).

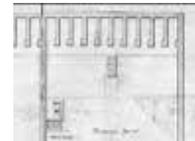
### 10.3. Further fabric analysis

As stated throughout the fabric analysis of the Gaoler's Residence, a thorough analysis of the surface finishes (paint etc) needs to be undertaken prior to any invasive works on the building. The scope of the CMP has not allowed a detailed investigation of such, as specialised expertise in paint sampling and analysis is required for such an undertaking. Whilst Townsend's analysis of wallpaper has been a valuable addition to the analysis of the fabric of the Gaoler's Residence, this needs to be extended to include all surface finishes. The Women's Kitchen, in particular, demonstrates a very complex layering of wall finishes, a greater understanding of which could yield invaluable information about interior decoration of a very rare type of colonial room.

Another element of the Gaoler's Residence, which lends itself to further investigation, is that of locks on the internal doors. All doors in the Gaoler's residence appear to be original, and some have evidence of several phases of locking devices. Considering that the function of this building was originally very diverse (free and bond under one roof) an understanding of locks would add to the interpretation of this building and understanding its exact place in the prison system of the time. Again, beyond the scope of the CMP, but this has been identified as an avenue of further research.



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## 10.4. Interpretation, promotion and key linkages

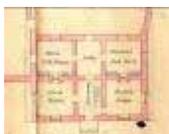
Section 6.5 has described SMC's desire to use the Oatlands Gaol as a publicly accessible site which acts to interpret the rich and varied cultural heritage of the district. For this to occur to best-practice, a detailed interpretation policy should be developed for the site, alongside or as part of the interpretation plan for the wider Military Precinct or other locally or thematically linked sites. This should be based strongly on the statement of significance (Section 5.4) and the broad aims of the site administrator (Section 6.5). Appropriate interpretation is necessary for the adequate presentation hence sustainability of the site – enriching the visitor's experience.

Research has been recently undertaken for the Oatlands Supreme Court House Interpretation and Collection Management Plan (Gurnhill 2006), which has explored visitor trends and community desires for access and interpretation of the court house, and associated publicly-owned historic sites at Oatlands. This research should form the basis for a similar plan for the Oatlands Gaol, and eventually be extended to wider thematic and local sites (i.e. Oatlands Military Precinct, Southern Midlands Convict Sites, Heritage Highway etc.)

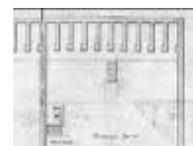
A key component of any interpretation planning should consider the best way to allow regular public access to the site. Section 5.4 described the community significance of the Oatlands Gaol, therefore access to the building will strengthen these values. Broadly, the following points should be considered in the development of an interpretation planning:

- Utilisation and expansion previous visitor research into potential visitation
- Liaison with key stakeholder groups to find their desires, and to incorporate the findings into the plan
- Further review of historical and thematic literature to gain an understanding of the site's key themes and linkages
- Development of innovative interpretive media for installation in the building
- Understanding of the best way for the public to access the building (i.e. opening hours, staffing levels)
- Development of strategy scenarios for the application of these findings – SWOT analyses of various scenarios alongside public consultation
- Consideration of fit with other local and regional tourism/heritage strategies and thematically linked sites, i.e.
  - Tourism Tasmanian strategies
  - Local heritage and tourism strategies
  - Richmond and Hobart Gaols
- Consideration of fit with other local heritage sites/attractions, in order to strengthen overall attraction and avoid duplication, i.e.
  - Callington Mill
  - Oatlands Supreme Court House
- Development of collection acquisition, management and display policies

Any strategy considered should have regard to the physical restrictions of the site and comply with the guidelines and policies of the CMP. As the site is inextricably linked to the Oatlands Supreme Court House, consideration should be made with aligning the strategies proposed here to the forthcoming Interpretation and Collection Management Plan for that building (Gurnhill 2006).



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## 10.5. Business planning

Whilst site administrators have an obligation as a public agency to maintain the heritage values of the Oatlands Gaol, Section 10.4 describes the need to promote and allow access to these values (i.e. site access and interpretation). Alongside this, comes the added responsibility of making the site economically sustainable – to be able to continue this access and to provide justification (beyond conservation responsibilities) for the expenditure of public funds upon the site. Business/financial planning is therefore a critical part of the overall Oatlands Gaol project.

Figure 202 proposes a master planning model, which demonstrates that the overall master planning process will comprise of three streams – conservation, interpretation and finance. With conservation planning in-place, and funds secured to implement conservation works, the next step is to develop the interpretation and financial planning streams. The Oatlands Gaol and Supreme Court House Working Group are currently preparing a business management model brief for the development of the overall financial plan, however this must be preceded by the interpretation and public access plan in order to determine target audiences and broadly how the site should operate and be accessed.

## 10.6. Funding opportunities

At the time of production of the CMP, there were several grant opportunities which might be applicable to the Oatlands Gaol project:

### **Department of Environment and Heritage, National Heritage Investment Initiative:**

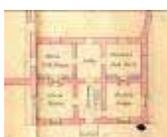
This scheme is released annually (closing January) and aims to provide funding for essential conservation works on historic heritage places of national significance. Although giving preference to places on the National Heritage List, this scheme is aimed at any place for which a national significance can be demonstrated. A conservation plan endorsed by the relevant state heritage agency is a prerequisite for this scheme, and it is not essential (but desirable) for financial input from the owner. For further information see [www.deh.gov.au](http://www.deh.gov.au).

### **Tasmanian Conservation Fund:**

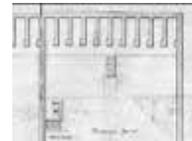
Administered by Heritage Tasmania, and under the provisions of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* 1995, this fund makes provision for up to \$25,000 (as a one-third of total cost) contribution towards essential maintenance works on places listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. See [www.heritage.tas.gov.au](http://www.heritage.tas.gov.au) for further details.

### **Tasmanian Community Fund:**

General grant rounds are opened twice annually (closing around February and August) for the Tasmanian Community Fund. Historic cultural heritage projects are often funded by this scheme, with a recent 'special round' targeting such projects. Aimed at end-users (i.e. the community), the general grant rounds may not be suitable for conservation projects, unless these are high profile and provide greater public access to the place.



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This grant scheme might consider the implementation of interpretation recommendations. For further information, see [www.tascomfund.org](http://www.tascomfund.org).

**Arts Tasmania Small Museums and Collections Program:**

Although targeted at managing collections, this program provides small grants for small museums. As the Oatlands Gaol project progresses, and with further archaeological work, this program may be suited to implementing the recommendations of the interpretation plan. See [www.arts.tas.gov.au](http://www.arts.tas.gov.au) for further details.

In addition, schemes such as the *Local Tourism Development Grants* (Tourism Tasmania – [www.tourism.tas.gov.au](http://www.tourism.tas.gov.au)) and the *Australian Tourism Development Program* (AusIndustry – WEBSITE) may be applicable for implementing tourism and promotional strategies for the place.

Consideration should also be given to the formation of a *Regional Partnerships Agreement*, through the Tasmanian Employment Advisory Council, in consultation with a local Area Consultative Committee. See [www.reionalpartnerships.gov.au](http://www.reionalpartnerships.gov.au)

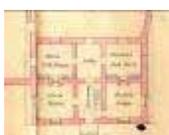
The above grant schemes only consider the heritage and tourism aspects of the Oatlands Gaol project. There may be other opportunities for securing funds for other aspects (such as business planning), which have not been covered here. Also, the removal of the swimming pool (and whatever replacement) will also open opportunities for further funding (i.e. sport and recreation grants). Whilst investigation of these funding sources is outside the scope of the CMP, removal of the pool is certainly a significant aspect of the conservation project.

## 10.7. Review of conservation management plan

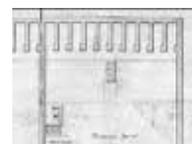
Whilst the conservation policies within this document are deemed adequate to oversee the long-term management of the Oatlands Gaol, the specific implementation of these policies will require further update and refinement as the planning and implementation phases of the project progress. Findings and recommendations of the interpretation and business plans (or other relevant studies) may require a review of the CMP. Also, as physical works on the site progress, previously unknown elements and unexpected difficulties may result in the need to review the specific implementation of these policies.

It is therefore recommended that a minor review of this document be undertaken once an interpretation plan and business plan have been developed.

Should this not occur prior to 2011 (i.e. 5 years after the production of this document), then the CMP should be subject to a major review at that time.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would induce punishment by solitary confinement; the first. What 5. 90 -- 92.*



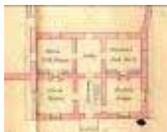
## 10.8. Master planning process

Whilst the previous sections have made suggestions as to other planning studies necessary to guiding the long term conservation and operations of the Oatlands Gaol, there is a recognised need that a Master Plan will be required to consolidate these plans, to resolve any conflict between them, and to formulate a more comprehensive implementation policy.

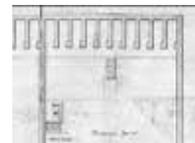
Like the CMP has consolidated recommendations from the structural assessment, remedial works report and archaeological survey, a Master Plan should consolidate the CMP alongside the proposed interpretation plan and business/marketing model – ensuring that these plans are all implemented in a consistent manner.

Whilst the CMP can confidently guide the restoration project, only broad policies for interpretation or business planning have been made, and these require significantly more refinement and development.

Below is a proposed model, which demonstrates the three major streams of planning required for the site, how these may interact, and how these may be staged:



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage would be manifest. Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; the first what ... ..*



## Possible planning sequence - Oatlands Gaol

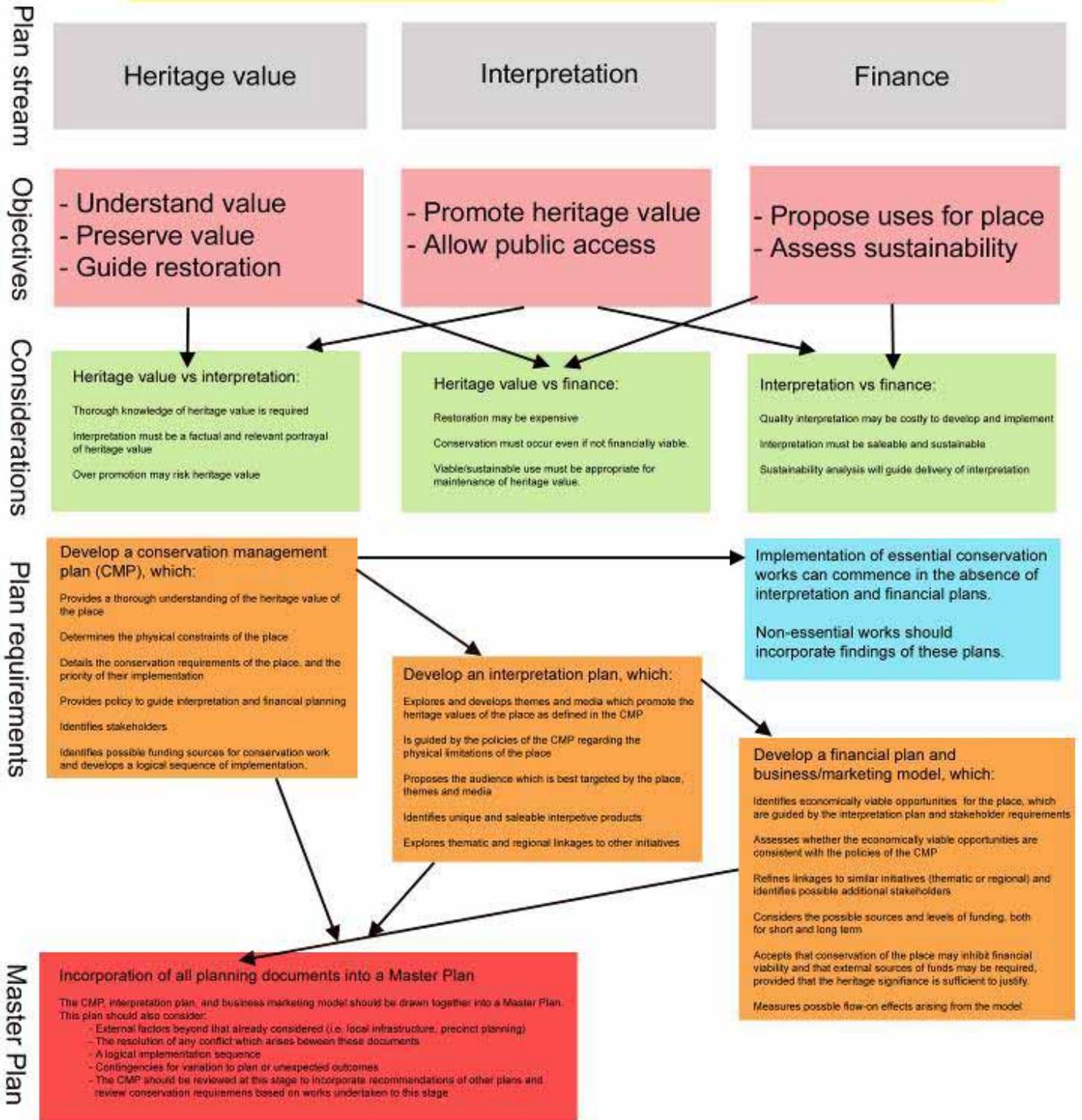
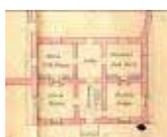


Figure 203 – Diagrammatic depiction of the logical sequence of planning leading to the master plan development for the Oatlands Gaol.



*substantial central hall at Oatlands would be chiefly a benefit room... The advantage would be manifest... Among the many, it would enforce punishment by solitary confinement; The Town Hall 1840-41-42*

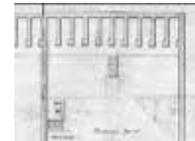
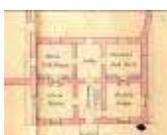


Figure 203 shows the proposed sequence of the Otlands Gaol project. Broadly, there are three main facets of this project. Whilst planning for the heritage value objectives is comprehensively addressed by the CMP, the project, at this stage, is lacking in planning to meet the interpretation and finance considerations.

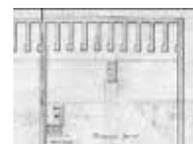
The considerations summarised by figure 203 demonstrate an array of factors which may be at conflict as part of this process. For example:

- The ability to make the place financially viable may be constrained by the physical requirements of conservation
- The cost of essential restoration may be difficult to recoup
- Quality interpretations may be cost prohibitive in either the short term (i.e. installation) and/or long term (i.e. staffing)

This demonstrates that the master planning process must incorporate conservation, interpretation and financial planning. Although strongly intertwined, the CMP may precede the other plans – as conservation of the site is essential, regardless of the end use, the CMP will set the parameters for the interpretation and business plans. Also, the recommendations of the CMP may be implemented without the other plans.



*substantial central hall at Otlands would  
be chiefly a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enforce punishment by solitary confinement;  
The Times, Oct. 24, 1840.*



# 11. Bibliography

## Primary sources:

For a comprehensive bibliography of all primary and archival sources used in establishing the historical context of the Oatlands Gaol, please refer to the bibliography in Appendix A (*Oatlands Gaol Historical Report and Archaeological Survey*, Williams 2004).

A large amount of primary archival material has been transcribed by Alan Townsend, copies of which are held by Southern Midlands Council.

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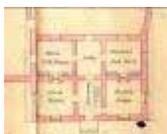
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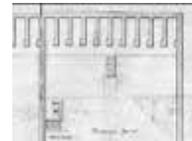
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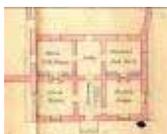
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The Terra Australis 4. 40 -- 42.



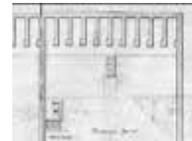
## Conservation and Planning Reports

(See also Appendices A-E for full versions of those reports marked with an asterisk).

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be obviously a temporary measure. The advantage  
would be manifest. Among the many, it would  
enhance punishment by solitary confinement;  
the Town Hall 5. 9. 94.*



**Appendix A – Oatlands Gaol Historical Report and  
Archaeological Survey,**  
Brad Williams 2004

**Appendix B – Oatlands Gaol Remedial Works Report  
2004,**  
Barry and Eleanor Bjorksten 2004

**Appendix C – Oatlands Gaol Structural Report**  
Peter Spratt 2005

**Appendix D – Gaoler’s Residence, Oatlands: A  
Conservation Study**  
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**Appendix E – Oatlands Gaol Wallpaper Analysis**  
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**Appendix F – Stage II Archaeological Investigations,  
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