

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## Important notes for nominators

Before completing this form, read the *Guideline for Nominations to the State Heritage Register* \* to check whether a nomination is appropriate.

You should only nominate an item you believe to be particularly important in the context of all of NSW, beyond the local area or region.

This is because only items of *state* heritage significance are eligible for listing on the State Heritage Register.

When completing this form note that:

- It must be completed and submitted electronically.\*
- Follow the guideline\* to fill out the form accurately.
- **YELLOW sections** of this form are mandatory for your nomination to be accepted for consideration.
- **BLUE sections** of this form are recommended, but are not essential, unless otherwise indicated in the form.
- The completed form must show *how* the nominated place is *state* significant to meet the criteria for listing on the register.
- Incomplete nominations, or those with insufficient information, may not be accepted.
- A complete and accurate nomination form, with a clear assessment of state significance of the place or object, will assist in the timely consideration of your nomination.

\* Download this form and guideline at: [www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/nominating](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/nominating)

## A. Nominated place

### 1. Name

<b>Name of place / object:</b>	Photograph or other image: Gladesville Hospital Landscape
<b>Other or former name(s):</b>	Gladesville Hospital and Parramatta River Regional Park Gladesville Mental Hospital/Gladesville Hospital for the Insane Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum

### 2. Location

<b>Street address*:</b>	20-62 (no.)	Victoria Road, (street name)
	Gladesville (suburb / town)	
<b>Alternate street address:</b>	(no.)	(street name)
	(suburb / town)	
<b>Local government area:</b>	Hunters Hill Council	
<b>Land parcel(s)*:</b>	Lot 877 (Lot no/s)	(section no.) DP832717 (DP no.)
	Lot 2 (Lot no/s)	(section no.) DP877893 (DP no.)
	Lot 1 (Lot no/s)	(section no.) DP877893 (DP no.)
<b>Co-ordinates*:</b>	-33.839008 (Latitude)	151.131159 (Longitude) (Datum)

\*At least one of these three location details must be provided. For a movable object, enter its principal location. If the place has no street number, provide land parcels. If it has no land parcels, provide Co-ordinates and a map.

### 3. Extent of nomination

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**Curtilage map of nominated area:**



<b>Source of map or plan:</b>	SIX maps
<b>Boundary description (in words):</b>	The boundary extends from the end of the Hospital Cemetery near Crown Street on the east along to Punt Road in the west but excludes the Police Station on the corner of Punt and Victoria Roads. The boundary extends down Punt Road and extends to Bedlam Point. It should include the area of the original punt wharf and remnants of the Great North Road in on the western edge of the Hospital grounds and Parramatta River Regional Park From Bedlam Point the boundary extends around Bedlam Bay and includes all of the Parramatta River Regional Park. From the eastern edge of the Park the boundary follows the boundary wall of the Hospital site and crosses to Crown Close and thence in a line to Victoria Road along the Cemetery boundary.

## 4. Ownership

<b>Name of owner(s):</b>	NSW Department of Health NSW NPWS ( Parramatta River Regional Park)	
<b>Contact person:</b>	Suellen Douglass, Facilities Management Dept. Health Gladesville Campus 0457535118	
<b>Contact position:</b>	NPWS Valleys Area Office,	
<b>Postal address:</b>	Lane Cove National Park, Lady Game Drive (street address or postal box)	
	Chatswood (suburb or town)	
	NSW (state)	(post code)
<b>Phone number:</b>	8448 0400	
<b>Ownership explanation:</b>		

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## B. Significance

### 5. Why is it important in NSW?

<p><b>Statement of state significance:</b></p>	<p>The Gladesville Hospital landscape is of exceptional historic significance at a State and National level as the site of the first purpose-built mental asylum on mainland Australia and as the oldest surviving former lunatic asylum in Australia. The landscape bears evidence of the way in which the place functioned over 150 years of continuous government institutional use in the area of health: stone walling, pathway remnants, vestiges of former garden layouts, cultural plantings and the cemetery all contribute to the story of the treatment of the mentally ill since the 1830s. The entire entity is a rare record of the development of the place as a designed mental hospital from the 1830s to the 1970s.</p> <p>The Gladesville Hospital landscape has an association with the first keeper of the Asylum, Thomas Digby. It has an exceptional association with the administration of Dr Francis Campbell who oversaw substantial landscape developments 1848-1867 and an exceptional association with Dr Frederick Norton Manning, who implemented 'moral therapy' principles of psychiatric care, which were based on the belief that a positive, caring environment where the patient was involved with nature was beneficial. The landscape played a pivotal role in this method of treatment and Manning oversaw significant planting and further development of the hospital landscape 1868-1882, a standard later maintained by Dr Sinclair 1883-1925. The headstones of both Manning and Sinclair survive in the Gladesville Hospital Cemetery. That two such significant figures in Australian psychiatric history defined their working lives in relation to Gladesville, as shown by their burial places, is extremely rare.</p> <p>The Gladesville Hospital Landscape is of aesthetic significance at a State and National level for its ability to demonstrate the development of an institutional landscape from the late 1830s onwards—as such it is rare. Its proximity and position overlooking the Parramatta River and the grand nature of the main sandstone buildings demonstrates the importance placed on this institution by the 1830s colonial government. The inclusion of distinctive garden elements including fountains, ornaments, stairs and the garden folly or 'Bush House' along with a diverse array of historic cultural plantings is indicative of the importance placed on the grounds of the institution.</p> <p>The Gladesville Hospital landscape is the primary example of a landscape developed with the aim to assist in the treatment of the mentally ill and was the precursor to the implementation of the idea of a curative landscape, fully developed at Callan Park, Rozelle and later psychiatric hospitals.</p>
<p><b>Comparisons:</b></p>	<p>Callan Park</p> <p>Gladesville Hospital shares many similar characteristics with the Callan Park section of the former Rozelle Hospital. One distinct difference is that the Gladesville landscape includes a cemetery with significant plantings of <i>Callitris columellaris</i>.</p> <p>Callan Park was chosen for a new asylum in 1876 due to its ability to be accessed by water and it possessed the characteristics of an ideal site as described by Dr Manning, superintendent of Gladesville Hospital and later Inspector General for the Insane. For hospital planning, Manning had adopted 'moral therapy' principles of psychiatric care, which were based on</p>

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	<p>the belief that a positive, caring environment where the patient was involved with nature was beneficial. The landscape played a pivotal role in this method of treatment. The establishment of a pleasant, healthy environment with views over the landscape, but shielded from the general public was fundamental to this theory.</p> <p>Manning had established a landscape setting for the pre-existing buildings at Gladesville, which were photographed and admired. However Callan Park Mental Asylum was the first hospital in Australia to be designed, built and opened as a complete hospital using the principles he espoused. The development of the gardens was a direct application of the moral therapy principles of patient care in the landscape.</p> <p>Cumberland Hospital (Parramatta Mental Asylum) At Parramatta and Gladesville, Manning worked with the sites he had, gradually building new facilities to improve the workings of the hospitals and initiating the planting of rich and diverse gardens.</p> <p>Rydalmere</p> <p>Rydalmere, the former Female Orphan School and later the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, and now the University of Western Sydney Campus, was an institution to be converted to a mental hospital in 1888. On a comparative basis, it bears a number of similarities with Cumberland Hospital, being a former and early institution for females and situated on the river near Parramatta. The major expansion, with additional landscaping, of this institution as a mental hospital occurred from the 1890s onwards when the institution was re-orientated from facing the river to addressing Victoria Road.</p> <p>Kenmore Hospital, the first country mental hospital, the concept of which was first promoted by Dr Francis Campbell in 1863, was also a product of his successor Dr Manning's planning for the State. It was not finished until 1900, the grounds being cleared and planted by male patients from 1895 onwards. One other mental hospital of note, which was conceived along new ideas, was Morriset Hospital, near Newcastle. This was built using the special ideas of Dr Sinclair. Designed by the Government Architect's Office under Vernon, it was the first institution laid out using Sinclair's "entirely new principles" and was commenced in 1908-9.</p>
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## C. Description

### 6. Existing place or object

<b>Description:</b>	<p>The main Gladesville Hospital precinct, formerly known as the 'southern precinct' of the expanded hospital, lies to the south of Victoria Road in Gladesville between Punt Road, which leads to Bedlam Point on the Parramatta River, to the west and Crown Close off Crown Street to the East. Banjo Paterson Park lies to the west of the main precinct and gives continuity to the Parramatta River landscape. A former 1830s punt house area, a sandstone cutting and remains of the sandstone wharf below the high water mark at Bedlam Point mark the first section of the convict-built Great North Road. Residential subdivision is to the east of the precinct. The most striking landscape element on Victoria Road is the former cemetery, which is punctuated by mature <i>Callitris columellaris</i>. The cemetery is located outside the boundary wall. The internal spatial subdivisions are still discernible and an important aspect of its designed character. The graves</p>
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of Dr Frederick Norton Manning and Dr Eric Sinclair are prominent elements in the cemetery area.

The Hospital site is situated within the Pittwater subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion and in the Port Jackson Basin. The underlying Hawkesbury sandstone geology means the soils typically stony, highly permeable and of low fertility although organic matter in some parts of the site has led to some areas of improved soils.

The site has a dramatic landform comprising of a crescent shaped ridgeline enclosing a bay to the south which is further defined by the steep slopes in between the two. Most of the site development has successfully exploited this theatre-like setting facing the Parramatta River. The lower part of the site, particularly toward Bedlam Point is characterised by steep slopes. In the middle of the crescent of the site there is a flat area, now a sporting oval, which was formed by land reclamation. This continues the low-level water plane. To the west of the oval there are Port Jackson figs, *Ficus rubiginosa*.

Old plantings on the site include hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), Cook pine (*Araucaria columnaris*), kauri (*Agathis robusta*), Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) *Callitris columellaris* (coastal cypress pine) and giant bamboo. Palms, including the more unusual *Butia capitata*, are a feature of the site. A path leading to the NSW Medical Board, which is housed in the former Medical Superintendent's residence is flanked by *Casuarina* sp. planted c.1980s.

Near Victoria Road on the ridge the former main range of hospital buildings retains an important complex of courtyard spaces and the old enclosures of the former male and female divisions are still partly appreciable. On the ridge toward the eastern end of the site the pavilion wings of a later phase of Vernon buildings provide a variety of spaces that are characteristic of the aim to provide intimate courtyard like spaces in hospital planning. Tall sandstone boundary walls are a defining feature of this site in comparison to many other former psychiatric hospitals where walls were lowered or removed. Stone gateposts at the various entry points to the site also remain.

As the visitor approaches the eastern end of the site and the Vernon range of buildings 'The Hill Branch' there are the remains of a former terracotta fountain and basin in the art nouveau style. This was very likely manufactured by the Royal Doulton potteries and was rare. The damage is recent (December 2017) and the fountain will likely be reconstructed. There are a number of significant structural garden elements across the site. A fountain, possibly made by former patients remains in the old original asylum range. There is a set of gothic inspired stairs below the former Medical Superintendents residence (now the NSW Medical Board). Nearby in the south west part of the site a now derelict but rare garden element survives. Originally called a tool shed when first built, it was an elaborate gothic-inspired structure with pilasters of clinkers. On an elevated site, which faces Bedlam Bay, the building performed as a functional garden folly and was more often referred to as a bush house. Today this element is surrounded by vegetation and there are no longer views toward the Bay from the unusual bush house.

A large stormwater outlet, which drains from the upper slopes of the former hospital is located near the boat shed on the water's edge.

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<b>Condition of fabric and/or archaeological potential:</b>	Archaeological potential is high
<b>Integrity / intactness:</b>	High
<b>Modifications Dates:</b>	From 1838 onwards
<b>Date you inspected the place for this description:</b>	1990s, 2000s, 13 February 2018
<b>Current use*:</b>	Harbourside recreational land, Health related services including NSW Medical Board
<b>Original or former use(s)*:</b>	Mental Hospital, Psychiatric Hospital
<b>Further comments:</b>	

Illustrations can be inserted as images in section J.

\* These details must be entered if you are basing the significance of the place or object on its past or present use.

## D. Historical outline

### 7. Origins and historical evolution

<b>Years of construction*:</b>	<p>1838-39 main Asylum Group including male and female wards          1846-7 Cemetery, expansion of asylum and kitchen garden          1835-1849 Walkway to the Wharf          1852 West male division, east male division (1858)          1853 George Patten House          1856-1862 extensive additions to Asylum range for accommodation          1862 Two underground water cisterns          1862-1868 Further additions to Asylum range          1865 Punt House, Asylum walls to east of the site          1870 Gardener's Cottage          1869-70 Tool House also known as the Bush House/Greenhouse.          1878 Gate keepers lodge relating to Hill Branch          1878-1881 The Hill Branch buildings          1886 Construction of stone wall around the cemetery          1898 Boat sheds, Stables          1908 Matron and nurses quarters (start year)</p>	1972 (finish year)
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<b>Designer / architect*:</b>	Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis (1835-1845) Edmund Blackett and Alexander Dawson (1849-1854) Alexander Dawson (1856- 1862) James Barnet (1862-1891) Walter Liberty Vernon (1891-1911) George McRae (1912-1925) Various architects from Government Architects Office
<b>Maker/ builder:</b>	
<b>Historical outline of place or object:</b>	<p>Gladesville Hospital was part of the Aboriginal 'Wanne' territory inhabited by the Wangal clan. It is likely their numbers were significantly reduced by the smallpox epidemic of 1789. There was an archaeological site recorded by Attenbrow in 1989. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation includes open and shelter midden sites near the foreshore and these represent a small fraction of the number, which would have been in the area pre-1788.</p> <p>Farms in the Gladesville and Ryde areas were established in the 1790s and were known as the 'Eastern Farms.' In 1832, the Bedlam Point Wharf also known as Punt Road Wharf was constructed. The punt crossed the River to provide access to the Great North Road, which approximately followed the alignment of Punt Road.</p> <p>1838-1867</p> <p>A decision to establish an Asylum at Tarban Creek was made in 1834. In September 1835, Surveyor H F White went to Tarban Creek with instructions to survey 3 lots, one of which was to be reserved as a paddock for the intended Asylum. Designed by Mortimer Lewis and completed between 1838 and early 1839, the Tarban Creek Asylum, was first purpose-built institution for the care of the mentally ill on mainland Australia.</p> <p>The Asylum was overcrowded from the start and lacked an adequate water supply. Initially, few funds were available for the adequate care of patients, let alone the establishment of substantial gardens. Despite this, the siting of the hospital above the Parramatta River obeyed the picturesque principles of landscape design which were prevalent at the time and followed by the initial designer of the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum, Mortimer Lewis, as well as fulfilling one of Samuel Tuke's recommendations that mental asylums be sited so that they command a delightful prospect. It also had the advantage that all patients could be transported by water, rather than road. The initial buildings were in a quadrangular formation in the north western portion of the site.</p> <p>During this period good sanitary conditions, the supply fresh vegetables, and an adequate water supply and drainage were considered important for the health of patients. The first 'keeper' of the asylum was Thomas Digby who purchased land adjacent to the asylum and built a house. Digby proposed an enclosing of two acres of garden, which he considered integral to the care of the patients. In 1847 two acres to the south of the asylum was enclosed with an 8 ft high paling fence and this was enlarged to 4 acres in 1848. In 1848 an orchard was planted near the river using stock from the Macarthur Camden Park Nursery. By the 1850s the kitchen garden was capable of providing vegetables for the Asylum year round.</p> <p>During the early 1840s areas to the north of the Asylum wall were enclosed and developed and included a drying ground, wood splitting and a wooden fence and gate. In 1847 Bishop Broughton consecrated a cemetery of one</p>

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acre, located well away from the Asylum. During 1846 a Select Commission of Inquiry found the Asylum did not operate as it was proposed or on the lines of contemporary views on the treatment of the insane. At outcome was that Dr Francis Campbell was appointed as Medical Superintendent of the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum and 1848. Digby was dismissed in 1850. The water supply was improved in 1848 and a stable, coach house, cart shed and drains constructed.

Overcrowding continued to be a constant problem and additional wards were constructed between 1858 and 1862. During 1862 two underground water cisterns were built. In 1863 the first well-constructed drains were built.

It was not until the 1860s that views on environmental aesthetics, the idea that psychological wellbeing could be related to the patient's environment, began to be connected to hospital design and patient care. In 1863 an inquiry by the Legislative Assembly into the treatment of the insane heard the views of Bishop Willson of Hobart who drew on his knowledge of a number of institutions in Australia and Europe and recommended that an asylum should have 'cheerful and extensive views' of the surrounding country in addition to ample space for gardening and outdoor activities. However, Dr Francis Campbell, Medical Superintendent from 1848 to 1867 continually complained about the woefully inadequate situation at the Asylum and was hampered in the capacity to effect major improvements to the grounds.

During 1866 the stone enclosing walls of the grounds and cemetery were constructed. These walls enabled enhanced patient safety and freedom, which included the ability to better access the gardens and extensive grounds.

1868-1925

The most active period of major landscaping along with an extensive building program came after the appointment of Dr Frederick Norton Manning first as medical superintendent at Gladesville. Manning took up his appointment in 1868 after an extensive tour overseas. He presented a detailed report to the Government in the same year. For hospital planning, Manning had adopted 'moral therapy' principles of psychiatric care, which were based on the belief that a positive, caring environment where the patient was involved with nature was beneficial. The landscape played a pivotal role in this method of treatment. The establishment of a pleasant, healthy environment with views over the landscape, but shielded from the general public was fundamental to this theory. The patients were the gardeners and farm labourers, these activities were considered a part of their curative treatments.

In 1869 a road from the main buildings to a new wharf (a wharf for transporting patients had been in place since the 1830s) in the bay of the Parramatta River was constructed. An elaborate green house was constructed in 1869-70. This was originally known as the Tool House and is a building unique in NSW and a significant feature of the importance placed on the gardens.

During the 1871-78 large amounts of plants were despatched from the Botanic Gardens to Dr Manning at Gladesville, indicating the extent of work being undertaken there. The plants sent varied from large Moreton Bay figs, silky oaks, various pines, Moreton Bay chestnuts, brushbox, lilly pilly, Bunya pine to perennials such as roses, fuchsias and herbaceous material such as coleus. The propagation of plants at Gladesville was instigated as well, with

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Gladesville possibly supplying other mental hospitals. During this period an elaborate tool shed was constructed. It was designed to be a picturesque statement in the landscape and perhaps to emphasise the importance of gardening and agricultural enterprise in the hospital. The hospital landscape developed with vines, vegetable gardens and orchards. Hollows were filled and cliffs reduced in height by the addition of spoil, landfill determined the pattern of extensive terraced gardens and picturesque additions such as a small 'gothic' stairway punctuated the landscape.

In 1878 Dr Manning was appointed as Inspector General for the Insane in a crucial period when he was responsible for the construction of a new hospital at Callan Park. Manning retained his position at Gladesville until 1882. Dr Eric Sinclair was appointed as a medical officer in 1882 and became Medical Superintendent in 1883, a position he held until his death in 1925. In 1878-1881 the Hill Branch buildings were constructed on the north-east corner of the site. The resulted in the two major ranges, the original Asylum and the Hill Branch, addressing the amphitheatre like valley between them. These also related to tow phases in attitudes towards patient care. The Hill Branch expressed the same Moral Therapy philosophy as Mannings project at Callan Park, where the approach reached its most integrated and major expression.

By the 1890s photographs of Gladesville Hospital show well-developed vineyards, vegetable gardens, ornamental gardens and a kangaroo enclosure. The Superintendent's residence was surrounding by gardens that featured Norfolk Island pine, hoop pines and exotic pines, cordylines, New Zealand flax and echiums. In 1897 Gladesville Hospital was described as being:

A very complete establishment, with a fine series of swimming baths, orchards, gardens and picturesque grounds, and everything that may be considered likely to prove beneficial to the patients.

Sinclair initiated a new building program in the 1890s and in his organisation of the hospital and the treatment of patients, he emphasised scientific methods of treatment. The grounds and gardens of the hospital retained their importance during this period and this is demonstrated in photographs from the 1920s.

1926-1960s

Although the economic downturn of the 1930s impacted the hospital materially, the grounds were maintained, largely through patient involvement. Vehicular access from Victoria Road was made during the 1930s. During the 1950s an extensive program of reclaiming the land in the bay below the kitchen garden was instigated. The cemetery wall was demolished during this period and the gravestones removed in 1964. The kitchen garden was completely removed in 1957 and the c.1838 boundary wall to the ward block was removed c.1963.

During this period the medical model of patient care dominated the environmental, which was the dominant philosophy during Dr Manning's promotion of Moral Therapy principles. The role of the garden was diminished and the use of the grounds for recreational purposes increased with the building of new swimming baths, dressing sheds and toilet blocks.

During the 1930s, when Professor Waterhouse of Sydney University was writing about trees and gardens, he and others became great proponents for

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	<p>planting <i>Callitris columellaris</i>. Photographer Harold Cazneaux took photographs of the trees at Gladesville Hospital to accompany articles. One of these was later used in the book <i>Australian Gardening of To-Day</i> (1943).</p> <p>1970s onwards</p> <p>The move toward the treatment mental health to community-based facilities began in the 1970s and quickened following the Richmond Report of 1983. During this period the practice of using patients for the maintenance of the grounds of psychiatric hospitals was curtailed and this directly impacted on the character of the gardens and grounds of all former psychiatric hospitals.</p> <p>As buildings were re-purposed, some new landscape elements were introduced. These included a line of Casuarina, which is now a feature of the grounds.</p> <p>In 1998 the southern foreshore land, which was part of the Hospital's former formal and vegetable gardens, the wharf and the bathing facilities, was transferred to the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. In 2001 Parramatta Regional Park was established at Bedlam Bay, on the river frontage of the former Gladesville Hospital. The park includes Bedlam Point, a foreshore walk and the oval on the reclaimed land of the bay.</p> <p>Part of the campus to the north of Victoria Road was sold off for residential development during this period.</p>
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\* These details must be entered (as shown in the guideline) if you are basing the significance of the place or object on its architectural or technical qualities or its historical period of construction.

Historical maps, photographs or other illustrations that help to explain the history of the place can be inserted in section J.

## 8. Historical themes represented

<p><b>National theme(s):</b></p> <p><i>Select one or more of 1-9.</i></p> <p><i>New line for each selected.</i></p>	<p>3. Developing local, regional, national economies</p>
<p><b>State theme(s):</b></p> <p><i>Select one or more for each above selected National theme 1-9.</i></p> <p><i>New line for each selected.</i></p>	<p><i>Within National themes 1-3:</i></p> <p>3. Health</p> <p>3. Environment - cultural landscape</p> <p><i>Within National themes 4-9:</i></p> <p>9. Persons</p>

## E. Criteria

### 9. Assessment under Heritage Council criteria of state significance

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<p><b>A. It is important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW.</b></p>	<p>It meets this criterion of State significance because the Gladesville Hospital landscape is of exceptional historic significance at a State and National level as the site of the first purpose-built mental asylum on mainland Australia and as the oldest surviving former lunatic asylum in Australia. The landscape bears evidence of the way in which the place functioned over 150 years of continuous government institutional use in the area of health: stone walling, pathway remnants, vestiges of former garden layouts, cultural plantings and the cemetery all contribute to the story of the treatment of the mentally ill since the 1830s.</p> <p>‘The Gladesville Hospital contains the largest and oldest group of patient wards in Australia constructed for the placement of the insane and includes its own large cemetery as well as various phases of major site expansion which together form a rare record of the development of the place as a designed mental hospital from the 1830s to the 1970s.’</p> <p>The landscape is of historical and archaeological significance for the site of the former punt crossing which traversed the Parramatta River near Bedlam Point to provide access to the Great North Road, later re-aligned to Punt Road.</p>
<p><b>B. It has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW.</b></p>	<p>It meets this criterion of State significance because the Gladesville Hospital landscape has an association with the first keeper of the Asylum, Thomas Digby. It has an exceptional association with the administration of Dr Francis Campbell who oversaw substantial landscape developments 1848-1867 and an exceptional association with Dr Frederick Norton Manning, who implemented ‘moral therapy’ principles of psychiatric care, which were based on the belief that a positive, caring environment where the patient was involved with nature was beneficial. The landscape played a pivotal role in this method of treatment and Manning oversaw significant planting and further development of the hospital landscape 1868-1882, a standard later maintained by Dr Sinclair 1883-1925. The headstones of both Manning and Sinclair survive in the Gladesville Hospital Cemetery. That two such significant figures in Australian psychiatric history defined their working lives in relation to Gladesville, as shown by their burial places, is extremely rare.</p> <p>I</p>
<p><b>C. It is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.</b></p>	<p>The Gladesville Hospital Landscape is of aesthetic significance at a State and National level for its ability to demonstrate the development of an institutional landscape from the late 1830s onwards—as such it is rare. Its proximity and position overlooking the Parramatta River and the grand nature of the main sandstone buildings demonstrates the importance placed on this institution by the 1830s colonial government. The inclusion of distinctive garden elements including fountains, ornaments, stairs and the garden folly or ‘Bush House’ is indicative of the importance placed on the grounds of the institution.</p> <p>This landscape, with its canopy of landmark mature trees, makes a notable contribution to the streetscape in the Gladesville and Hunter’s Hill area. It is a outstanding cultural landscape when viewed from and across the Parramatta River, with sandstone built structures, terracing, cultural plantings and open spaces that make an impressive statement in the broader landscape.</p>

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<p><b>D. It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</b></p>	<p>The Gladesville Hospital landscape has a special association for former medical staff and patients and for the local community, particularly members of the Hunters Hill Trust.</p> <p>It does not appear to meet this criterion of State significance.</p>
<p><b>E. It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW.</b></p>	<p>It meets this criterion of State significance because the landscape includes evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the form of midden sites that offer opportunities to better understand aspects of Aboriginal cultural practices along the Parramatta River before European settlement. Such sites represent a small percentage of those that would once have been present and are therefore a depleted resource and relatively rare.</p> <p>The landscape holds European archaeological potential in particular the remnants of the early punt wharf and traces of Old North Road.</p>
<p><b>F. It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW.</b></p>	<p>The Gladesville Hospital landscape is of exceptional historic significance at a State and National level as the site of the first purpose-built mental asylum on mainland Australia and as the oldest surviving former lunatic asylum in Australia. Its ability to demonstrate the development of an institutional landscape from the late 1830s onwards is rare. It contains a rare and substantially intact 1840s-1940s major public landscape with a large and diverse surviving plant collection that includes Australian rainforest species, palms, giant bamboo and conifers.</p> <p>The significance of the remnants of the Great North Road and former Gladesville Hospital is partly due to their early construction dates, their intactness and their rarity in demonstrating the early development of Sydney.</p> <p>The cemetery is rare for its association with the development of the Gladesville Hospital site and is the only former lunatic asylum in Sydney that contains a cemetery. The headstones of both Dr Frederick Norton Manning and Dr Eric Sinclair survive in the Gladesville Hospital Cemetery. That two such significant figures in Australian psychiatric history defined their working lives in relation to Gladesville, as shown by their burial places, is extremely rare.</p> <p>I</p>
<p><b>G. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places/ environments in NSW.</b></p>	<p>It meets this criterion of State significance because Gladesville Hospital landscape is the primary example of a landscape developed with the aim to assist in the treatment of the mentally ill and was the precursor to the implementation of the idea of a curative landscape, fully developed at Callan Park, Rozelle and later psychiatric hospitals</p>

## F. Listings

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## 10. Existing heritage listings

Check one box for each of the following listings:

Listed	Not listed	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Local environmental plan (LEP) - heritage item</b> (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Regional environmental plan (REP) - heritage item</b> (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>LEP - Conservation area</b> (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Draft LEP - Draft heritage item</b> (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Draft LEP - Draft conservation area</b> (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>State Heritage Register</b> (search the register at <a href="http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au">www.heritage.nsw.gov.au</a> )
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>National Trust register</b> (call the National Trust to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Aboriginal heritage information management system</b> (by Dept. of Environment & Conservation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Royal Australian Institute of Architects Register of 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture</b> (call the RAI A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>National shipwreck database</b> (search <a href="http://maritime.heritage.nsw.gov.au/public/welcome.cfm">maritime.heritage.nsw.gov.au/public/welcome.cfm</a> )
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Engineers Australia list</b> (call Engineers Australia to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>National Heritage List</b> (search Australian Heritage Database <a href="http://www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl">www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl</a> )
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Commonwealth Heritage List</b> (search above Australian Heritage Database)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Register of the National Estate</b> (search above Australian Heritage Database)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>NSW agency heritage and conservation section 170 register</b> (call owner or occupier Agency)
<b>Other listings:</b>		

## G. Photograph

### 11. Image 1

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Principal photograph of place or object:



<b>Subject of photo:</b>	Looking across part of the cemetery toward the graves of Dr Manning and Dr Sinclair, the stone boundary wall is behind and a gatehouse on the right.
<b>Date of photo:</b>	13.2.2018
<b>Photographer:</b>	Colleen Morris
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	

Include additional photographs and images in section J.

If possible, please also provide a high resolution, publication-quality copy of this image saved to disk (or as non-digital prints) with the signed hard-copy of the nomination form.

## H. Author

### 12. Primary author of this form

<b>Your name:</b>	Colleen (first)	Morris (family)
<b>Organisation:</b>	Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (NSW)	
<b>Position:</b>	consultant	
<b>Daytime phone number:</b>	96600573	
<b>Fax number:</b>		
<b>Postal address:</b>	33-35 Ilka Street (street address or postal box)	
	Lilyfield (suburb or town)	
	NSW (state)	2040 (post code)
<b>Email address:</b>	morris@zeta.org.au	
<b>Date form completed:</b>	14.02.2018	

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## 13. References used for completing this form

	Author	Title	Publisher	Repository / location	Year published
1.	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service	Parramatta Regional Park Plan of Management,	Office of Environment and Heritage		March 2015
2.	Tanner & Associates	Gladesville Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan	Department of Public Works and Services (NSW),		2001
3.		Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney Archives 'Plants Despatched' B3 manuscript			
4.	Shum, W. A	Australian gardening of to-day : written by leading authorities	Sun News-Pictorial, Melbourne		1939
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

## 14. Signed by author

  
Colleen Morris  
Author (sign and print name) Dated 7.3.2018

## 15. Signed by copyright holder(s) of image(s)

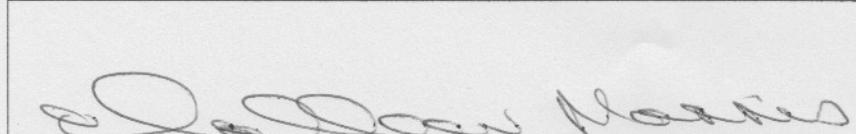
  
Colleen Morris  
Image copyright holder (sign and print name) Dated 7.3.2018

Image copyright holder (sign and print name) Dated

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## 13. References used for completing this form

	Author	Title	Publisher	Repository / location	Year published
1.	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service	Parramatta Regional Park Plan of Management,	Office of Environment and Heritage		March 2015
2.	Tanner & Associates	Gladesville Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan	Department of Public Works and Services (NSW),		2001
3.		Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney Archives 'Plants Despatched' B3 manuscript			
4.	Shum, W. A	Australian gardening of to-day : written by leading authorities	Sun News-Pictorial, Melbourne		1939
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

## 14. Signed by author

Author (sign and print name)	Dated

## 15. Signed by copyright holder(s) of image(s)

Image copyright holder (sign and print name)	Dated
Image copyright holder (sign and print name)	Dated

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Image copyright holder (sign and print name)

Dated

Signing 14 and 15 confirms the author of this form and copyright holder(s) of images give permission for the Heritage Branch to use non-confidential information and images entered in this form for any purpose related to processing the nomination. Possible uses include (but are not limited to) publication on the Heritage Branch website, newsletter, reports or other publications. The author of the form, image copyright holder(s) and photographer(s) will be acknowledged when published.

## I. Nominator

### 16. Nominator to be contacted by Heritage Branch

<b>Name:</b>	Ms	Colleen (first)	Morris (family)
<b>Organisation:</b>	For AILA (NSW)		
<b>Position in organisation:</b>	consultant		
<b>Daytime phone number:</b>	0435600183		
<b>Fax number:</b>			
<b>Postal address:</b>	33-35 Ilka Street (street address or postal box)		
	Lilyfield (suburb or town)		
	NSW (state)	2040 (post code)	
<b>Email address:</b>			

<b>Alternate contact name:</b>	Ms	Christine (first)	Hay (family)
<b>Position in organisation:</b>			
<b>Daytime phone number:</b>			
<b>Fax number:</b>			
<b>Postal address:</b>			
<b>Email address:</b>			

### 17. Reasons for nomination

<b>Background or reasons for nomination:</b>	Nominated through AILA (NSW) listing project  Historical importance and a significant landscape.
--	--

### 18. Form signed by nominator for submitting

Nominator (sign and print name)

Dated

## CHECKLIST

 [Spell check your form - double click here \(or F7\)](#)

Before submitting this form, check that you have:

Photograph or other image: Gladesville Hospital Landscape ♦ Last printed 7/03/2018 ♦ Page 16

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form



- completed all yellow sections, and other sections marked as essential.
- completed blue sections wherever possible.
- explained why the place or object is *state* significant in the statement of state significance.
- explained *how* one or more of the criterion has been fulfilled for listing.
- inserted photographs, maps and other illustrations as digital or scanned images.
- acknowledged all sources and references you used.
- signed and dated this form.
- obtained the nominator's and image copyright holders' signatures.
- if possible, attached a disk (or non-digital prints) for posting select image/s of high resolution, suitable for publication.

## TO SUBMIT THIS NOMINATION:

<b>Post all of the following:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. a signed hard-copy of the form;</li><li>2. an electronic copy of the completed form saved to disk (unless you prefer to email it separately); and</li><li>3. other attachments, such as high-resolution copies of photographs suitable for publication.</li></ol>	<b>Addressed to:</b> The Director Heritage Branch NSW Department of Planning Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2124
	<b>If an electronic copy of the form is not posted, email it instead to:</b> <a href="mailto:nominations@planning.nsw.gov.au">nominations@planning.nsw.gov.au</a>

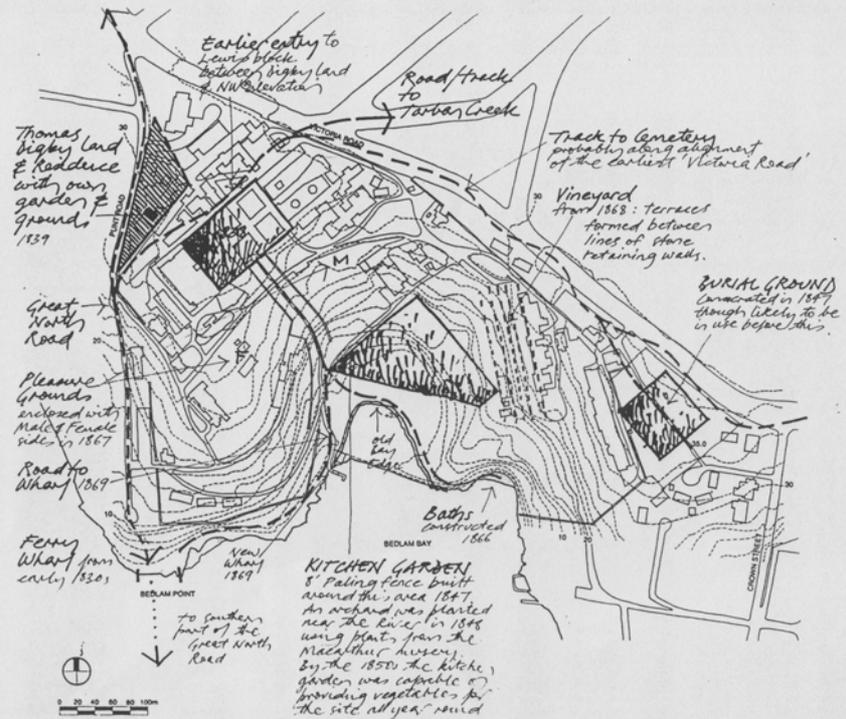


# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Photograph or other image:

Fig.10: 1835-1860s (Phase 1) Historical Development of the Landscape, NTS

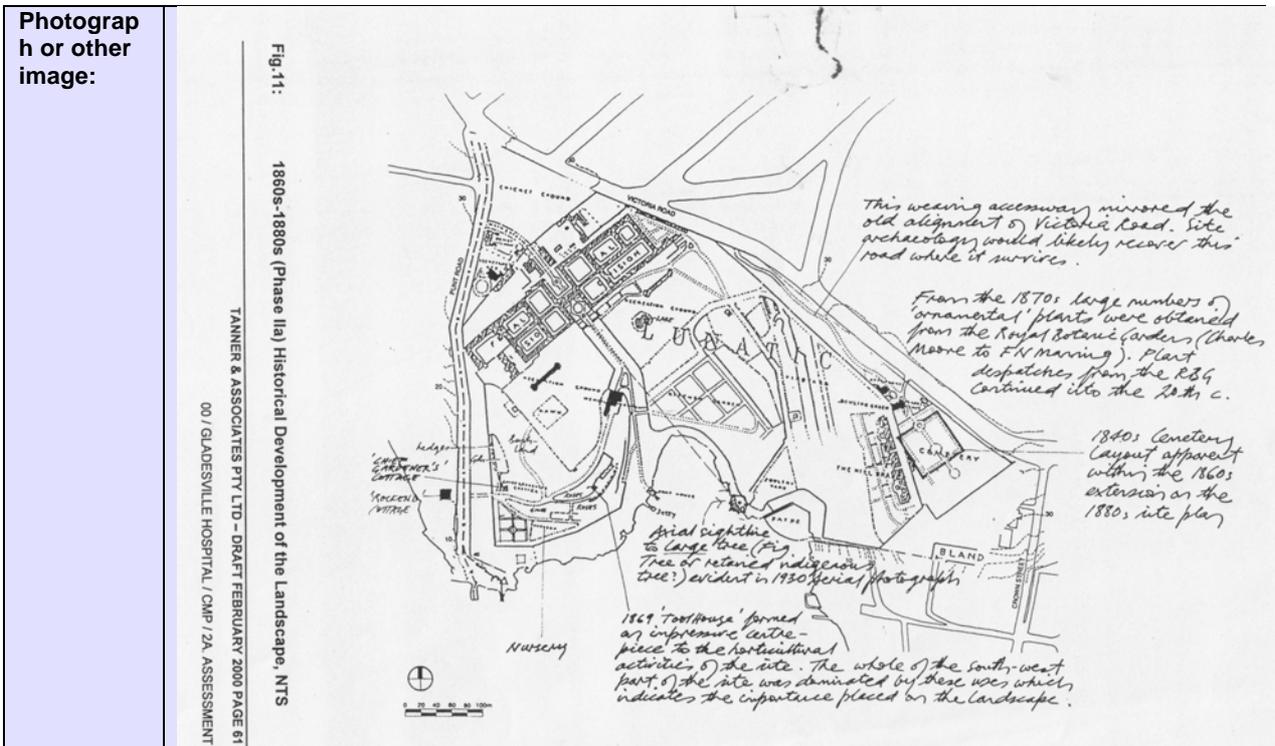
TANNER & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD - DRAFT FEBRUARY 2000 PAGE 80  
00 / GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL / CMP / 2A. ASSESSMENT



Subject of image:	Analysis of Historical Development of the landscape Phase 1 1835-1860s (Tanner and Associates Draft CMP 2000)
Date of image:	
Photographer or author:	Geoffrey Britton
Copyright holder:	

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Image 4



Subject of image:	Analysis of Historical Development of the landscape Phase 2 1860s-1880s ( Draft Tanner and Associates CMP 2000)
Date of image:	
Photographer or author:	Geoffrey Britton
Copyright holder:	

Image 5

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Photograph  
or other  
image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	View of part of the Superintendent's residence, from garden walk to the Parramatta River
<b>Date of image:</b>	c. 1890
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	SLNSW MLGPO no SH347
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## Image 6

Photograph or other image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	The former Medical Superintendent's residence, now Medical Board of NSW
<b>Date of image:</b>	13.2.2018
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Colleen Morris
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	

## Image 7

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Photograph  
or other  
image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	View of the vineyards and Superintendent's residence
<b>Date of image:</b>	c.1892
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	Ryde Library ref number 4954459 requires permission for reproduction

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## Image 8

Photograph or other image:	
<b>Subject of image:</b>	The Mortimer Lewis designed main building
<b>Date of image:</b>	c.1892
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	Ryde Library 4954513 must not be reproduced for other purposes without the prior permission of the Library.

## Image 9

Photograph or other image:	
<b>Subject of image:</b>	Scenes of Gladesville Hospital
<b>Date of image:</b>	1927
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Broadhurst

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form



<b>Copyright holder:</b>	SLNSW PXA635/283-286 IE 1084976
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# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## Image 10

<b>Photograph or other image:</b>	
<b>Subject of image:</b>	Main Building undergoing conservation
<b>Date of image:</b>	13.2.18
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Colleen Morris
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	

## Image 11

<b>Photograph or other image:</b>	
<b>Subject of image:</b>	Scenes of Gladesville Hospital
<b>Date of image:</b>	1927
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Broadhurst
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	SLNSW PXA635/283-286 IE1084976

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

## Image 12

Photograph or other image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	Row of Coastal Cypress Pines at Gladesville' No.3
<b>Date of image:</b>	1933
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Harold Cazneaux
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	NLA 54321512

## Image 13

Photograph or other image: Gladesville Hospital Landscape ♦ Last printed 7/03/2018 ♦ Page 27

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Photograph or other image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	Callitris in former cemetery
<b>Date of image:</b>	13.2.18
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Colleen Morris
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Image 14

Photograph  
or other  
image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	The Bush House (Tool House) prior to the collapse of its roof
<b>Date of image:</b>	c1970s-80s
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	unknown
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	

Image 15

# State Heritage Register Nomination Form

Photograph  
or other  
image:



<b>Subject of image:</b>	The Bush House
<b>Date of image:</b>	13.2.18
<b>Photographer or author:</b>	Colleen Morris
<b>Copyright holder:</b>	