

## **SHR Listing nomination**

Name:

Gladesville Hospital Landscape

*Other or former name(s):*

*European:*

Gladesville Hospital and Parramatta River Regional Park  
Gladesville Mental Hospital/Gladesville Hospital for the Insane  
Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum

### **Location**

*Street address:*

Victoria Road, Gladesville

*Alternate street address:*

*Local government area:*

Hunters Hill Council

*Land parcel(s):*

Lot 877 DP832717 6242.234sqm

Lot 2 DP877893 40633.017sqm

Lot 1 DP877893 170764.588sqm

*Co-ordinates:*

-33.839008, 151.131159

### **Extent of Nomination**

*Curtilage map of nominated area:*



*Source of map or plan:*  
Six maps

*Boundary description (in words):*

The boundary extends from the end of the Hospital Cemetery near Crown Street on the east along to Punt Road in the west. 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.

NSW Department of Health  
NSW NPWS ( Parramatta River Regional Park)

*Contact person:*

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Phone number: 8448 0400

*Owner explanation:*

## Significance

### Why is it important in NSW

Statement of state significance

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.

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.

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.

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.

### *Comparisons:*

#### **Callan Park**

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 *Callitris columellaris*.

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 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.

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. Gladesville Hospital Landscape does not include a more intensive and creatively designed garden such as that at Broughton Hall (now part of what is referred to as Callan Park).

The planting of the ornamental grounds at Callan Park was undertaken in the latter half of the 1880s and 1890s. Therefore much of the planting at Callan Park post-dates the major early plantings at both Gladesville and Parramatta. Gladesville Hospital was the first place where Manning implemented his beliefs that the landscape played an important role in the treatment of mental health.

#### **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.

## Rydalmere

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.

## Other Mental Hospitals

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 Morrisset 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.

## Description:

### Existing place or object

Description:

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 *Callitris columellaris*. 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 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.h 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.

*Condition of fabric and or/ archaeological potential:*

Archaeological potential is high

*Integrity / intactness:*

High

*Modifications date:*

From 1838 onwards

*Date you inspected the place for this description:*

1990s, 2000s, 13 February 2018

*Current use:*

Harbourside recreational land, Health related services

*Original or former use:*

Mental Hospital, Psychiatric Hospital

*Further comments:*

## Historical outline:

### Origins and historical evolution

*Years of construction:*

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

*Maker / builder:*

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

*Historical outline of place or object:*

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.

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.

### **1838-1867**

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.

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.

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.

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 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.<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> Sue Zelinka, 'Out of Mind, out of sight: public works and psychiatry in New South Wales, 1810-1911', in L. Coltheart (ed) *Significant Sites, History and public works in New South Wales*, Hale and Iremonger, 1989, p.109.

perennials such as roses, fuchsias and herbaceous material such as coleus. The propagation of plants at Gladesville was instigated as well, with Gladesville possibly supplying other mental hospitals. During this period an elaborate tool shed was constructed. It was designed to be a pictureque 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 pictureque 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 pictureque grounds, and everything that may be considered likely to prove beneficial to the patients.*<sup>2</sup>

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.

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<sup>2</sup> Gordon and Gotch, *Glimpses of Australia*, Sydney 1897.

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 planting *Callitris columellaris*. Photographer Harold Cazneau took photographs of the trees at Gladesville Hospital to accompany articles. One of these was later used in the book *Australian Gardening of To-Day* (1943).

### **1970s onwards**

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.

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.

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.

Part of the campus to the north of Victoria Road was sold off for residential development during this period.

### **Historical themes represented**

3 Economy-developing local, regional and national economies  
Health-Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans

### **Criteria**

#### **Assessment under heritage Council criteria of state significance**

*It is important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW*

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 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.'<sup>3</sup>

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.

*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*

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.

*It is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW*

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.

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<sup>3</sup> Tanner & Associates *Gladesville Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan*, prepared by Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd for Urban Design Advisory Service, commissioned by Department of Public Works and Services (NSW), 2001. P103.

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 an 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.

*It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

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.

*It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW.*

This 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.<sup>4</sup>

The landscape holds European archaeological potential in particular the remnants of the early punt wharf and traces of Old North Road.

*It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW*

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.

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.

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

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<sup>4</sup> NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, *Parramatta Regional Park Plan of Management*, Office of Environment and Heritage, March 2015, p.10

figures in Australian psychiatric history defined their working lives in relation to Gladesville, as shown by their burial places, is extremely rare.

*It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places / environments in NSW*

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.

## Listings

### Existing heritage listings

Dept. Health s.170 Register  
Hunters Hill Council LEP2012 Schedule 5 I338, I394, I398, I399, I440, I419,  
Former Register of the National Estate ( non-statutory)  
National Trust Register

### Primary author of this form

Colleen Morris

### References used for completing this form

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, *Parramatta Regional Park Plan of Management*, Office of Environment and Heritage, March 2015

Tanner & Associates *Gladesville Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan*, prepared by Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd for Urban Design Advisory Service, commissioned by Department of Public Works and Services (NSW), 2001.

Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney Archives 'Plants Despatched' B3 manuscript

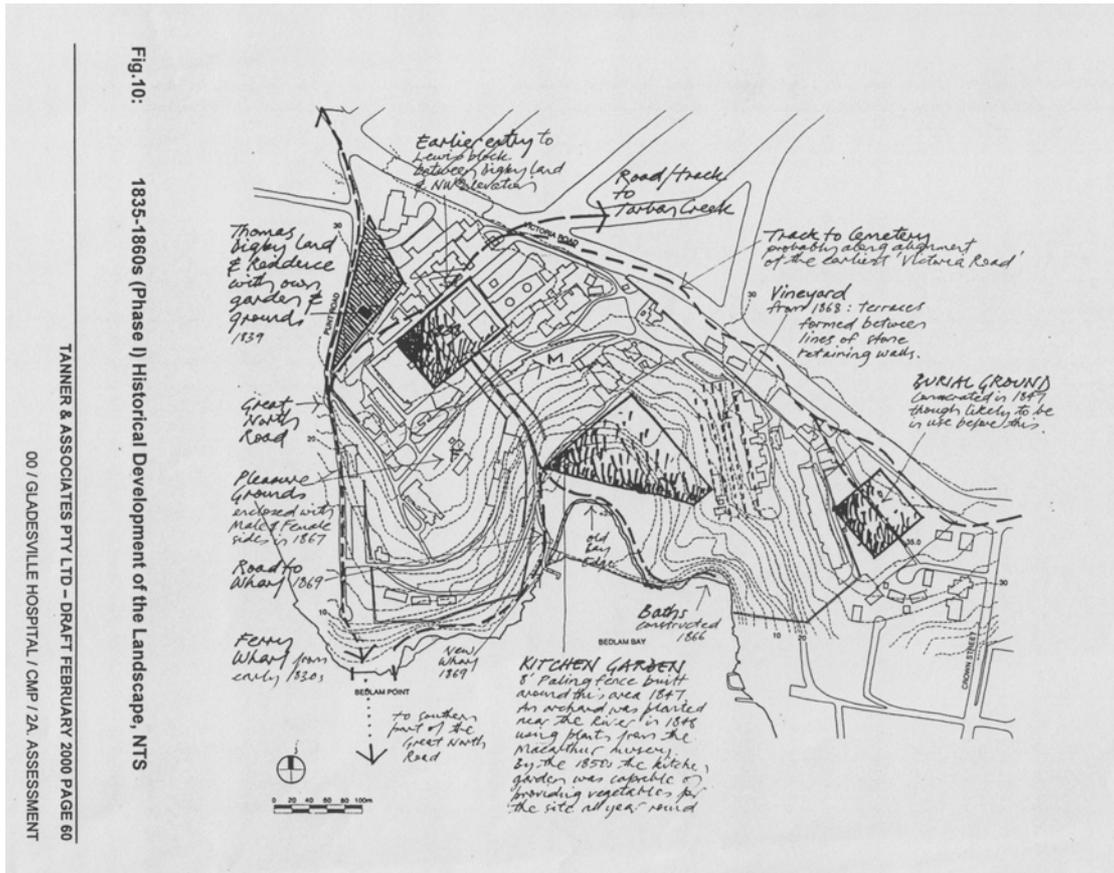
Shum, W. A. *Australian gardening of to-day* : written by leading authorities ; arranged and edited by the editor of "Australian home beautiful", W.A. Shum, Sun News-Pictorial, Melbourne, 1939



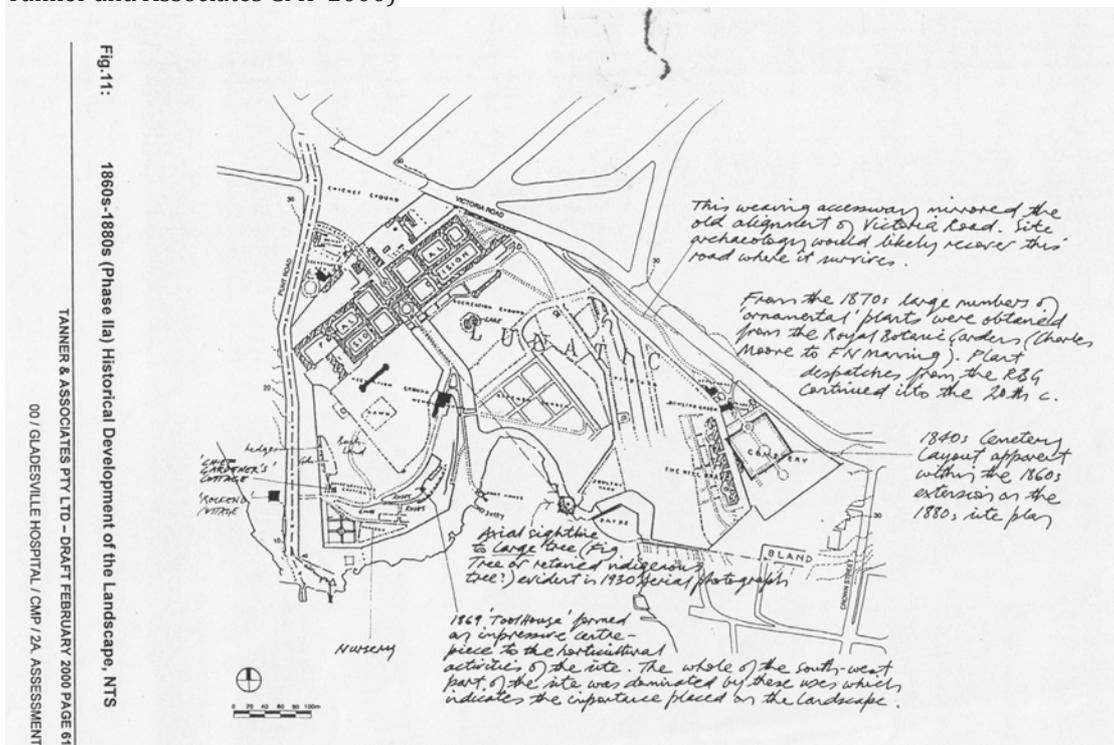
Images:  
 Lunatic Asylum Reserve Parramatta River, Tarban Creek, Lane Cove River] [Sketch book 4 folio 83 ( NSW State Records)



Tarban Creek Asylum 1810-1850



Geoffrey Britton Analysis of Historical Development of the landscape Phase 1 1835-1860s (Tanner and Associates CMP 2000)



Geoffrey Britton Analysis of Historical Development of the landscape Phase 2 1860s-1880s (Tanner and Associates CMP 2000)



Gladesville Hospital 1883 ( NSW State Archives and Records NB: on 14 Nov 2017 this image was incorrectly captioned as Callan Park on State Archives and Records website)



View of part of the Superintendent's residence, from garden walk to the Parramatta River c. 1890 GPO no SH347



The former Medical Superintendent's residence, now Medical Board of NSW (Photo Colleen Morris 13.2.18)



View of the vineyards and Superintendent's residence c.1892 (Ryde Library ref number 4954459 NB: requires permission for reproduction)



The Mortimer Lewis main building c.1892 Ryde Library 4954513 must not be reproduced for other purposes without the prior permission of the Library.



Scenes of Gladesville Hospital 1927 (SLNSW PXA635/283-286 IE 1084976)



Main Building undergoing conservation in February 2018 ( Photo Colleen Morris 13.2.18)



Scenes of Gladesville Hospital 1927 (SLNSW PXA635/283-286 IE1084976)



Scenes of Gladesville Hospital 1927 (SLNSW PXA635/283-286 IE1084976)



Harold Cazneaux 'Row of Coastal Cypress Pines at Gladesville', 1933 no.3  
Inscriptions: "Callitris columellaris - See S.M. Herald, Sep. 12. 1933 for 'Stately Tree' article"--In pencil on reverse.  
(NLA 54321512)



Callitris in the former cemetery (Colleen Morris 13.2.18)



The Bush House (Tool House) prior to the collapse of its roof c.1970s-80s.



The Bush House February 2018 ( Colleen Morris 13.2.18)



Steps with Gothic style ornamentation are below the former terraced gardens and Medical Superintendent's residence. ( photo Colleen Morris 13.2.18)



A view across the grounds with a large clump of Giant Bamboo on the left and a fig on the right with a line of Casuarina sp. leading down to the NSW Medical Board in the middle ground. ( Photo Colleen Morris 13.2.18).