
MINFFORDD HOSPITAL, BANGOR GWYNEDD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD



Archaeological Building Record: Level 2/3

GAT Project No. 2125

Report No. 872

May 2010

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GWYNEDD:
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Prepared for

DWA Architects

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By

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Figure 01: Location of Minffordd Hospital Complex based on Client Drawing R5013_90_Existing Site Plan.

Figure 02: 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1889) of hospital location detailing the existing boundaries before the construction of the hospital complex in 1895, when the plot formed part of the Penrhyn Estate.

Figure 03: 2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1900) of hospital location detailing the hospital layout shortly after construction in 1895.

Figure 04: 3rd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1914) of hospital location detailing the hospital layout

Figure 05: Location of Rooms within the Long and Short Stay Units.

Figure 06: Location of Rooms within the Administration Block

Figure 07: Location of Plates 03 to 40 within the Long and Short Stay Units and Link Corridor.

Figure 08: Location of Plates 41 to 50 within the Administration Block

Figure 09: Location of Plates 01 to 02; 51 to 66 within the Minffordd Hospital Complex

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Plate 01: View west of main entrance and boundary wall along Hendrewen Road. The administration block is visible behind the boundary wall.

Plate 02: View east of Minffordd Hospital from Hendrewen Road, detailing the boundary wall that surrounds the complex. The Long Stay Unit is visible in the background.

Plate 03: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast facing elevation detailing late twentieth century veranda extension and flat roof extensions to the original structure.

Plate 04: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast facing elevation detailing late twentieth century flat roof extensions to the original structure.

Plate 05: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast facing elevation detailing late twentieth century veranda extension to the original structure (Rooms G03 and G07).

Plate 06: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast and northeast facing elevations detailing original female wing (Room G11) and later extension (Room G12). The later extension was constructed between 1900 and 1914.

Plate 07: Long Stay Unit (External): Northeast facing elevation of early twentieth extension (Room G12), detailing the use of sub-rectangular stonework and quoin edging. The roof of the female wing (Room G11) is in the background.

Plate 08: Long Stay Unit (External): Northwest facing elevation. The female wing (Room G11) and an extension (Room G12) are visible in the foreground. A flat roofed extension and the link corridor can be seen towards the right of the image.

Plate 09: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G01 - view northwest detailing extant windows and entrance points as well as current decorative styles and features. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible.

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Plate 12: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G04 - view southwest detailing former female ward. This room was converted into a bathroom space for its final use. Note large fire door entrance and bath in foreground

Plate 13: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G05 - view northwest detailing former male ward. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible. Note the Short Stay Unit visible through the windows as a brick-built structure (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 14: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G05 - view southeast detailing former male ward. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible. Note: internal corridor visible through openings (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 15: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G11 - view northeast of former female ward, detailing entrance via fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible. Note Room G12 visible through the doors and screen (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 16: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G11 - view southeast of former female ward, detailing window fittings and bullnose skirtings. Original ceiling is disguised by a suspended ceiling (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 17: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G12 - view southeast of former female ward annexe.

Plate 18: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G12 - view northeast of former female ward annexe.

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Plate 19: Short Stay Unit : Southeast facing elevation. Built from brick and not stone as the original buildings. Hip gable roof visible along with casement windows (Rooms G09, G10 & G13) and disabled access into G13. The courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units are visible in the foreground; the Link Corridor is visible to the left of the image (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 20: Short Stay Unit : Southeast facing elevation. Built from brick and not stone as the original buildings. Hip gable roof visible along with casement windows (Rooms G06 to G08). The courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units are visible in the foreground; the day room wing (Room G01) is visible to the right of the image (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 21: Short Stay Unit : Southeast facing elevation - Former Day Room (Room G01) and basement level boiler house; the latter includes a lean to annexe with a louvred window. The courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units is to the left of the image (Scale: 1x 2.0m)

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Plate 24: Short Stay Unit: Northwest facing elevation - main entrance and Room G11 (Kitchen); detailing English Garden Wall bond brick style and casement windows. Note the link corridor attached to the southwest facing elevation towards right of image

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Plate 30: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View south of Room G06 detailing current use as a ward. Storage heater visible below original casement window, with boxed in plumbing (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

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Plate 33: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View southeast of Room G09 detailing former use as a ward. Storage heater visible below original casement window, with boxed in plumbing (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

Plate 34: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View east of Room G10 detailing current use. Storage heater visible below original casement window, bullnose skirtings extant. (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

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Plate 37: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units: View south. Built 1991. Pebbledashed fronted with a box gutter and awning windows. Provides access to respective units; effectively masks the southwest facing elevations of both.

Plate 38: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units: View east. Built 1991. Pebbledashed fronted with a box gutter and awning windows. Provides access to respective units; effectively masks the southwest facing elevations of both. Male ward wing of the Long Stay Unit is visible in the background as a slated pitched roof

Plate 39: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units (Internal): View southeast.

Plate 40: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units (Internal): View northwest.

Plate 41: Administration Block: Southeast facing elevation.

Plate 42: Administration Block: Southeast facing elevation.

Plate 43: Administration Block: Northwest facing elevation detailing ground floor Room G04 and first floor Rooms F03 to F05.

Plate 44: Administration Block: Southwest facing elevation detailing a path leading to the grounds of the complex.

Plate 45: Administration Block (Internal): View northwest.

Plate 46: Administration Block (Internal): View southwest of former matron's office detailing redundant fireplace and current decor.

Plate 47: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of former matron's office (Room G03) detailing redundant archways and modern fire door. Scales: 1 x 2.0m and 1 x 1.0m.

Plate 48: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of former maid's sitting room (Room G04) detailing redundant fireplace. Scales: 1 x 2.0m and 1 x 1.0m.

Plate 49: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of first floor stairs leading to Rooms F02, F03 and F05.

Plate 50: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of former nurses changing room (Room F03)

Plate 51: Water Tower - Northwest facing elevation detailing construction form, including crenellated capping and an internal buttress.

Plate 52: Water Tower - Southeast facing elevation detailing construction form, including crenellated capping,

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Plate 53: Garage - Southeast facing elevation; detailing main entrance via large panel and brace doors and two side entrances.

Plate 54: Garage - Southwest facing elevation detailing three fixed windows, hip gable roof and brick built chimney.

Plate 55: Garage (Internal): View south of side entrance room (cf. external view Plate 50) detailing interior finish and usage.

Plate 56: Garage (Internal): View northwest of main room interior detailing decor and usage

Plate 57: Generator Room: Northwest facing elevation detailing main entrance (large door) and louvred entrance. Double hip gable roof.

Plate 58: Generator Room: Southeast facing elevation detailing side entrance (blue door) and blocked entrance next to louvred vent.

Plate 59: Generator Room: Southeast facing elevation detailing hip gable roof.

Plate 60: Generator Room: Northwest facing elevation detailing rear.

Plate 61: Generator Room (Internal) - View northeast of interior room, detailing decor and usage.

Plate 62: Oil Tanks: View southeast of oil tanks located towards rear of property.

Plate 63: Boundary Wall - view south of portion running parallel to Hendrewen Road.

Plate 64: Boundary Wall - View southwest of southern and western boundary walls.

Plate 65: Boundary Wall - View east of rear portion including the former water tower.

Plate 66: Boundary Wall - View west of rear portion.

Plate 67: Administration Block - archive image from the nineteenth/early twentieth century detailing main entrance.

Plate 68: Long Stay Unit - archive image from the mid-twentieth century detailing one of the main wards during a Christmas celebration.

MINFFORDD HOSPITAL, BANGOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD: LEVEL 2/3

Summary

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has completed a Level 2/3 archaeological building record of the Minffordd Hospital complex, Bangor, Gwynedd, as part of a planning notification in advance of demolition.

The hospital was established in 1895 as an isolation hospital to answer a growing need for the local council to tend to the community health needs after Bangor received its charter of Incorporation in 1883. The hospital was finally abandoned in 2009, having functioned as a hospital for the mentally infirm in it's final years. The hospital was built on land that formerly belonged to the Penrhyn Estate and was constructed in a vernacular style.

The Level 2/3 archaeological building record comprised a photographic and written survey of the main structural elements forming the hospital complex, including the original hospital (designated in the text as the Long Stay Unit), administration block, garage and water tower (all built in 1895), as well as the additional hospital wing (built in 1937; designated in the text as the Short Stay Unit) and the link corridor (built in 1991). All relevant structural phasing elements were identified and recorded, including the alteration to existing rooms within the two main hospital wings (designated as the Long and Short Stay Units respectively), the extensions to the Long Stay Unit and the alterations facilitated by the construction of the link corridor that joined the Long and Short Stay Units. The external and internal alterations to the administration block were also noted, including the rebuilding of the rear elevation to accommodate a new entrance and the internal alterations to the existing rooms. Both the Long Stay Unit and the administration block had seen the greatest level of alteration work.

The boundary wall surrounding the complex was also recorded as well as all ancillary structural elements deemed relevant.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by **DWA Architects** to complete an archaeological building record (Level 2/3) of Minffordd Hospital, Bangor, in advance of demolition.

The site measures just over 1.0ha in size, and is located at NGR SH57927101, on the southwestern outskirts of the Bangor along Hendrewen Road (Plate 02) at the southern reaches of the Bangor borough boundary, with in the Country of Gwynedd. The site is recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) as site number Primary Reference Number (PRN) **17190**.

The site comprises (Figure 01):

- a former long stay unit and former short stay unit linked by a corridor
- an administration block
- a garage/store
- a generator room
- a water tower

The plot is enclosed by a stone-built boundary wall (Plates 01 to 02 and Plates 63 to 66). The main entrance is at the southeastern corner of the structure leading off the main road (Plate 01). A series of internal roads link the hospital structures. The hospital has a southeastern aspect, with views of Snowdonia (Plate 64).

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service ((GAPS) Ref.: **D1380**) has requested a building record of these structures commensurate with the English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2006) **Level 2/3** that included the following reference elements:

- written account 1-3, 5-9, 22;
- drawings 1, 7-9;
- photographs 1-9.

The building record included a documentary survey to establish the history and development of the site and a chronology of the structural development of the site, in preparation for demolition and redevelopment.

1.1 Acknowledgements

John Dougal, of *DWA Architects*, is thanked for his assistance during this project, particularly for the sourcing of detailed site plans. Ashley Batten of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) is thanked for his advice and assistance.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Written Account

The written account utilised a range of available resources to discuss the building's significance, origins, development and use. The Historic Environment Record, the University of Bangor and the local archive, held at Caernarfon County Record Office. Further information was obtained from the Historic Environment Register (HER), Bangor.

2.2 Photographs

Photographs of all features, room spaces and elevations were taken, where relevant, to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis (Plates 01 to 64). Figures 07 to 09 detail the direction of plates.

The recording of the building was undertaken between 1st March and the 15th March 2010. The recording was completed using a Nikon D40 DSLR, coupled with sketches and written records.

The archive is held by GAT under the project number **G2125**, with the photographic images stored on the JPEG Interchange Format.

3.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The origins of the hospital at Minffordd, originally called the 'Isolation Hospital', or the 'Borough Hospital', can be traced back to a severe typhoid epidemic which broke out in Bangor in 1882. This emphasised the need for an isolation hospital, and strong demands were made upon the City Council to provide a hospital to serve any future typhoid outbreak and other diseases requiring isolation such as Scarlet fever and Diphtheria. The council adopted the Notification of Diseases Act in October 1889, and in so doing took on the responsibility for housing patients suffering from infectious diseases.

A sub-committee was formed, and the Borough Surveyor, John Gill was asked to find a suitable site. A number of sites were considered, but the landowner, Lord Penrhyn, suggested a location on the southern end of Bangor Mountain (Figure 02). He asked for £100 for the land, but offered to donate £200 towards building costs. The offer was accepted and plans were drawn up and placed before the Local Government Board. The cost was estimated at £2,200, with a further £100 required for fittings.

The proposed plans consisted of the main hospital block and two outbuildings (currently the Long Stay Unit, the garage/store and the water tower; Figure 01). The main hospital was to be divided into two, each half containing two wards, one with three beds and one with two. Between the two halves was to be the nurses duty room. East of the hospital the lodge was to be used for accommodation of nurses. On the ground floor would be a living room, scullery, store room and pantry, whilst upstairs would be bedrooms and a toilet. Above and to

the north of the hospital a small building was to house a laundry and coach house, and another would house the mortuary.

The building contract was awarded to Evan Williams, of Garth, Bangor, and the memorial stone was laid by the Mayor, Mrs Dew, in August 1893, and the formal opening took place on 9 January, 1895. Water supply for the hospital remained a problem, because the hospital lay over 60ft above the main reservoir at Twrgwyn. A small windmill was erected to pump water to a new 9,000 gallon reservoir on Bryniau which fed both the hospital and the adjacent village of Minffordd. The Second Edition 23" Ordnance Survey Map of the area (Figure 03) shows the

In 1937 new wards were built at the hospital to provide room for patients from adjoining local health authority districts (constructed as a brick-built structure, currently designated as the Short Stay Unit; Figure 01). However it was getting increasingly difficult for the City Council to maintain the hospital, and in 1948 ownership was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board. A reorganisation of health services led to Bryn Seiont in Caernarfon becoming the Isolation Hospital, whilst Minffordd became a convalescent unit.

In 1984 a new hospital was built in Bangor which centralised and took over the duties of both the principal hospital, the C&A Infirmary, and many of the lesser hospitals. This included Minffordd, which closed in that year. The hospital was, however, to get another lease of life when, in 1988 it was reopened following refurbishment as a hospital for mentally infirm elderly patients. The hospital finally closed in 2009.

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The structures will be described separately, with reference made to the relevant plates and figures. The descriptions will include the external and internal elevations as well as specific structural details including window, door and wall fittings and any other structural elements of interest.

The functions ascribed to the rooms are those recorded on an engineering plan dated 1974 (J. J. Davies Group Engineer), though it is clearly of earlier origin, and is thought to reflect the position following the transfer of the building in 1948. Additional information was derived from a series of plans produced by *WHTSO Architects* between 1986 and 1991 that detailed the alterations to the administration block and the construction of the link corridor.

GAT was unable to source suitable research data from the local archives. All research data was produced via secondary sources and site plans supplied by *DWA Architects*.

4.1 Long stay unit (Plates 03 to 18; Figure 01)

This is the original isolation hospital of 1895, though partly encased and expanded by later additions. It consisted of a long single storey central block with cross-wings at either end, and two narrow cross-wings in the middle. The two end cross-wings housed the larger wards whilst the central block housed the smaller wards, kitchens and duty rooms. The building was of roughly coursed local masonry, with slate roofs and overhanging eaves. An addition was added on to the east side before 1914 (it is shown on the OS map of that date; Figure 04) in similar style. Two suites of treatment and bathrooms were added to the north and south elevations of the central block in the mid-20th century, one serving the male and one the female wards. These occupied the east half of the south elevation and the west half of the north elevation. In the 1990's a link corridor was added on the west side connecting the 1937 wards with the original building, and more rooms were added along the south elevation between the link corridor and the mid-20th century suite.

4.1.1 External Elevations

Southeast facing elevation (Plates 03 to 06)

This was the principal front of the original hospital. Though the original stone walls are largely obscured by later extensions, the upper gables of the two end cross-wings are clearly visible, as is a small central cross-gable. The east cross wing is not obscured, and the original three long windows occupy most of the wall. The lintels and sills are of sandstone. The windows are divided into three roughly equal parts by wood transomes, the upper part retaining six small panes, whilst the two lower divisions are a single large pane. The stone built extension of c. 1914 lies to the east, with a later glass-fronted room added on to the front elevation. To the west of the cross wing are a series of single storey rooms added on to the original front. These are of two phases – the earliest to the east has a flat roof, with pebble-dash walls, whilst the later to the west have a corrugated roof, but also with pebble-dash walls.

Northeast facing elevation (Plates 06 to 07)

This elevation incorporates the early (pre-1914) eastern extension, which was added on to the cross-wing. A verandah was later added on to the south side. The gable is of squared and snecked dark masonry with lighter lintels and sills. The pitched slate roof overhangs beyond the walls, whilst the pitch of the roof flattens out to cover the verandah on the south and a lean-to on the north side. Double glass doors lead into the verandah. Two long narrow windows formerly opened through the main gable, but the north one has been converted into a door. A blocked door formerly led into the north lean-to.

Northwest facing elevation (Plate 08)

This is the rear of the original hospital. The roughly coursed squared dark masonry is more visible here. At the east end is the early pre-1917 extension, lit by three two-pane sash windows. The gable of the eastern cross-wing is lit by three tall narrow windows,

The elevation of the main block has been modified by the addition of a 14.0m wide and 3.50m high flat roofed extension (pebbledashed) that incorporates Rooms G13 to G17 (q.v.). This has obscured the original elevation: five extant windows have been blocked (Rooms G02 and G04), with only the windows for Rooms G05 and G06 still open; these windows are similar to those extant on the female wing measuring 3.00m high with stone lintels and sills, and vary in width between 1.00m and 0.50m. Metal gutters and downpipes are extant. A blocked exit from Room G06 is present at ground level.

The north facing elevation of the western cross-wing (Room G01) is similar to the female wing on the same elevation: three long rectangular windows dominate; each 3.00m high and 1.00m wide with dressed stone lintels and sills. Both the central corridor extension and the link corridor have been keyed into this elevation.

Southwest facing elevation

The southwest facing elevation of the original building has been obscured by the link corridor (q.v.), only the roof line is fully visible.

4.1.2 Internal descriptions: Ground floor

The ground floor comprises 18 rooms (Figure 05). The ground floor is accessed through the northwest facing main entrance. The former male and female wards are on the opposing west and east end of the structure, respectively and are connected via a 25.0m long corridor. A series of smaller rooms run adjacent to the corridor.

For description purposes, each room has its own designated code starting with G01 (see Figure 05 for the distribution of the rooms). The functions ascribed to the rooms are those recorded on an engineering plan dated 1974 (J. J. Davies Group Engineer)

G01 (Plates 09 and 10)

This is the western cross-wing, formerly the male ward within the Long Stay Unit. It is a large rectangular room with six windows on opposing northwest and southeast external elevations.

Access is via two doors: one to the north of G02 and one within G02. The room measures 3.30m in height, 5.40m in width and 11.00m in length. The room comprises two opposing elevations, wallpapered with three sash windows in each (3.00m high and 1.00m wide). The respective skirtings have been disguised by boxing for the central heating pipes that feed radiators on each elevation. The remaining two elevations comprise wallpapered walls with 0.10m bullnose skirting boards. Modern fire doors (two) are extant on the southwest facing internal elevation; a 1.30m high and wide fireplace with moulded detail is extant on the opposing elevation. The floor surface comprises linoleum (partly removed).

G02 (Plate 11)

Former ward kitchen within the Long Stay Unit.

Access via G01 (northwest facing internal elevation), via modern fire door with modern moulded door surround and via main corridor opposite G03. Original entrance has been blocked. The entrance via the main corridor has been adapted from an existing internal window, which has been removed and replaced by a fire door. A 1.70m high and 2.00m wide tiled fireplace is located on the southeast facing internal elevation of the room. The fireplace was not in recent use. An internal window or opening is also present on the same elevation as the fireplace. The window/opening is elevated 1.00m off ground level and measures 0.70m in height and 0.50m in width. The walls are papered; 0.10m high bullnose skirtings are present at ground level. The floor is linoleum covered.

G03

Former utility space within the Long Stay Unit. Located within the post-1984 southeast elevation extension.

A small square room with one entrance door and one window (opposing elevations). Separated from G02 via corridor; entrance from this corridor via modern fire door. Redundant plumbing fixtures present (partly boxed in) along with sink unit and wall mounted cupboard. The room measures 4.80m in width and 5.00m in length. All walls are plastered and painted; floor is linoleum. Extant window is a modern softwood fitting. No visible decorative details.

G04 (Plate 12)

Former female ward within the Long Stay Unit, incorporating a corridor and two adjoining rooms.

The former female ward has been bifurcated by a modern narrow corridor and a bathroom. An internal window (northwest facing internal elevation), has been blocked. Access via internal corridor into bathroom via partition fire door. The bathroom and corridor contained plastered and painted walls with linoleum floors. Fittings included modern electrical and plumbing; no decorative or historic fittings visible.

G05 (Plates 13 and 14)

Former male ward within the Long Stay Unit between G04 and G06.

Rectangular shaped room used as ward. Access via southeastern internal elevation. The room measures 3.30m in height, 5.40m in width and 7.20m in length. Three external windows extant in northwest facing external elevation: extant as wood sash windows. Central window: 3.00m high and 1.20m wide. Windows either side: 3.00m high and 1.00m wide. Aspect looking towards former short stay unit. One internal window present on opposing elevation, with aspect towards internal corridor (dimensions of window: 2.00m high and 1.00m wide; wood sash construction). All internal elevations are painted and plastered. Skirting boards are 0.10m bullnose, with modern central heating fittings present.

G06

Former ward kitchen within the Long Stay Unit between G05 and G07. Most recent use as washroom.

Squared shaped room: 4.10m long and 4.80m wide. Entrance via modern fire door (southwest internal elevation); small softwood awning window on the opposing elevation. Walls are painted and plastered with 0.10m bullnose skirting boards and linoleum floor. Modern plumbing fittings extant.

G07

Rectangular shaped room within post-1974 extension attached to southeast facing elevation of the Long Stay Unit. Located between G03 and G08. The room measures 4.30m long and 3.50m wide. A 2.00m wide and 1.00m high casement window is extant on the external elevation. Walls are painted and plastered with 0.10m bullnose skirting boards and linoleum floor. Modern plumbing fittings extant.

G08

A narrow rectangular room located between G07 and G09. Unlike G07, room G08 was part of the original structure and not the post-1974 extension. Formerly used as a "sluice" room. The room measures 4.00m in length and 3.00m in width. Entered via fire door hung on original door mouldings, with a small awning window on the opposing elevation. The walls are plastered and painted with a linoleum floor. Modern office fittings and plumbing are extant.

G09

Located next to G09. Was part of the original Long Stay Unit structure and not the post-1974 extension. Formerly used as a treatment room. The room measures 3.80m in length and 3.00m in width. Entered via fire door hung on original door mouldings, with a large softwood casement and neighbouring narrow static window on the opposing elevation. The walls are plastered and painted with a linoleum floor. Modern office fittings and plumbing are extant. No skirtings present.

G10

Small toilet area next to G09, 3.30m in height, 3.10m in length and 2.28m in width. Contains modern toilet fittings. Accessed via corridor and modern fire door; single casement window (1.50m high and 0.50m wide) with a southeast aspect on opposing elevation.

G11 (Plates 15 to 16)

Former female ward within the Long Stay Unit.

Large rectangular shaped room 11.00m long and 5.30m wide. Located next to G06 and G10 and accessed via the main corridor, through double fire doors. Similar in design and orientation to G01 (q.v.). Two opposing elevations have three sash windows in each (3.00m high and 1.00m wide). The respective skirtings have been disguised by boxing for the central heating pipes that feed radiators on each elevation. The remaining two elevations comprise painted walls with 0.10m bullnose skirting boards. The floor surface comprises linoleum. Modern suspended ceiling present disguising original ceiling.

G12 (Plates 17 to 18)

A large rectangular room comprising the former sewing, treatment and linen rooms of the Long Stay Unit, conjoined into a single ward space (7.40m long and 7.00m wide). This ward space has been constructed as an extension to G11 (female wing). Access from G11 via a large double door (fire door), attached to a modern glass screen. This entrance/screen (4.00m in width and 2.00m in height) appears to have been constructed from the former sewing room entrance and part of the former treatment room wall (southwest facing internal elevation). All traces of original features have been removed/disguised by the transformation

of the former sewing, treatment, and linen rooms into one space. The only visible original features are the two sash windows on the northwest facing internal elevation (each 1.50m high and 1.00m wide), with a southeast facing aspect towards the front of the property via the former verandah room and three sash windows on the opposing elevation (same dimensions as opposing sash windows). All walls are plastered/painted; a suspended ceiling disguises the original; 0.10m high bullnose skirtings throughout; linoleum floor. Modern fittings (furniture and electrical) are present.

Original doorway in northwest facing internal elevation is blocked, with an alternative modern fire exit located along the same elevation egressing the outside.

G13

Narrow rectangular toilet within the Long Stay Unit.

Measures 3.0m long and 1.80m wide. Access via a short corridor that also links rooms G01, G02, G04 and G13 to G17. Entrance to room via fire door. Two awning windows of equal size (1.00m high and 0.50m wide) on opposing elevation with aspect to courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units. Plastered and painted walls with linoleum floor.

G14

Former male bathroom within Long Stay Unit.

Located between G13 and main entrance and accessed via link corridor described in G13. Entrance via modern fire door, with large casement window on opposing elevation (1.50m in height, 1.00m in width), with aspect to courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units. Painted and plastered walls; 0.10m bullnose skirtings. Modern plumbing fittings present.

G15

Former office space within Long Stay Unit.

Located between G16 and main entrance and accessed via link corridor described in G13. Measures 3.00m long and 3.00m wide. Entrance via modern fire door, with single casement window on opposing elevation (1.50m in height, 1.50m in width), with aspect to courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units. Painted and plastered walls. Modern plumbing fittings and furniture fittings present.

G16

Former sluice room within Long Stay Unit.

Narrow rectangular-shaped room: 3.00 long and 1.00m wide. Current use as toilet. Accessed via internal corridor discussed in G13; entrance via modern fire door, with a narrow sash window on the opposing elevation (1.50m high and 0.50m wide). Walls are painted and plastered; floor is linoleum. All fixtures and fittings are modern (late 20th century).

G17

Former treatment room within Long Stay Unit. Currently in use as a nursing office.

Rectangular in shape: 2.50m long and 1.50m wide. Access via fire door from corridor discussed in G13. No windows extant. Walls are plastered/painted. Modern plumbing and electrical fittings extant.

G18

Former bathroom within Long Stay Unit. Currently in use as a storage room.

Rectangular in shape: 4.00m long and 3.00m wide. Access via fire door from corridor discussed in G13. Large casement window on northwest internal elevation, with aspect similar to G13 to G16. Walls are plastered/painted. Modern electrical fittings extant.

4.2 Short Stay Unit (Plates 19 to 36; Figure 01)

4.2.1 Short Stay Unit – Exterior elevations

Rectangular shaped structure not part of the original building complex but constructed as an annexe. Connected the Long Stay Unit via a link corridor on the southwest facing elevation. A brick-built structure with a hip gabled slate roof forming the main portion of the structure, with a wing extension at the eastern end of the building. Contains twelve rooms (Rooms G01 to G12) that includes five wards and sundry administration rooms. Described in the 1974 J. J. Davies Group Engineer site plan as a “Children’s Ward”; most recent function as a Short Stay Unit. Built onto a north-south oriented slope.

Southeast facing elevation (Plates 19 to 21)

Brick-built (Stretcher bond) elevation 3.70m high and 25.50m long, incorporating Rooms G01 and G06 to 10, G12.

Link corridor keyed into western end, obscuring original return. A 2.00m high and 1.00m wide fire exit door leading onto a ramp is extant close to the western end, followed by a series of six 1.50m high and 1.00m wide casement windows that run the length of the elevation as far as the wing extension, providing light for Rooms G06 to 10 & G12. A concrete path runs the length of the elevation, with stone steps at the wing return, leading onto the courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units.

The wing extension (Room G01), includes a basement level boiler house, situated under the day room (G01). The boiler house is accessed via a 2.00m high and 1.70m wide louvred double door entrance, with a stone clad lean to extension to the immediate east (2.50m high and 1.50m wide). A blocked window (1.00m high and 0.70m wide) is located to the immediate west of the double doors. This basement level is stone-faced with sub-rectangular stones. Two return walls, both 10.0m long, extend from either end of the basement level elevation, creating an entranceway for accessing the boiler house. The walls both reduce in height from 2.50m where they key into the elevation, to 1.50m where they reach their full length. The entranceway has a tarmac surface with a stone flagged drainage channel. The stone faced portion of the wing is replaced by brickwork at ground level for the remainder of the elevation. A 2.00m high and wide casement window is extant in the centre of the elevation.

Northeast facing elevation (Plate 22)

Elevation incorporating Rooms G01 and G02. Brick-built: Stretcher bond; measures 11.00m in width and 4.50m in height (maximum) at the gable end. A narrow fixed window is extant towards the southern end of the elevation (0.50m high and 0.30m wide) with a brick voussoir and sill (window provides light into cubby in Room G01). A 2.00m high and 1.00m wide door is located off-centre, providing access, via concrete ramp, to the interior (leading onto the main building corridor).

Northwest facing elevation (Plates 23 and 24)

Elevation at the rear of the property, incorporating Rooms G02 to G05 & G11. Brick built: Stretcher Bond. Total length: 27.00m; height: 3.70m. Includes main entrance, approached via tarmacadam path, with a ramp leading to the entrance. Entrance includes panelled double doors surrounded by fixed windows. Remainder of elevation represented by wing extension (Rooms G02 to G04), with a 1.20m high and 1.00m wide casement windows in Rooms G02 and G04 and a double casement window, 1.20m high and 2.00m wide, in Room G03 (centred between Rooms G02 to G04). A flat roofed extension is located next to this wing, incorporating Room G05, with a 1.50m high and 1.00m wide window extant. Located at the other end of the elevation, separated by the main entrance, is a second flat roofed extension,

incorporating Room G11, with two narrow casement windows, both 1.50m high and 0.50m wide.

Southwest facing elevation

The southwest facing elevation of has been obscured by the link corridor (q.v.), only the roof line is fully visible. The original casement window for Room G12 (1.50m high and wide) now looks onto the link corridor.

4.2.2 Short Stay Unit – Interior descriptions

For description purposes, each room has a designated code starting with G01 (see figure 05). The functions ascribed to the rooms are those recorded on an engineering plan dated 1974 (J. J. Davies Group Engineer).

G01 (Plates 25 and 26)

Former Day Room within Short Stay Unit. Most recent use as mess room.

Square shaped room (5.30m in width and length) accessed from central corridor within Short Stay Unit; entrance via six panel moulded wooden door (top panel frosted glaze), attached to moulded frame. Large casement window on northwest facing internal elevation (aspect onto courtyard separating Long and Short Stay Unit); windows frame measures 2.00m in width and height. Walls are papered; 0.10m bullnose skirtings at ground level; floor is carpeted. Storage heater below window. Two corner boxed in niches are present on the northwest facing internal elevation, either side of window, that appear to have functioned as storage spaces. Both examples have 0.50m high and 0.30m wide awning windows and are painted rather than wallpapered.

G02

Former Sister's Office within Short Stay Unit. Most recent use unknown.

Rectangular shaped room 2.60m long and 1.36m wide. Access via main corridor, entrance via moulded wooden door. Single casement window on opposing elevation to entrance: 1.20m high and 1.00m wide, elevated 1.10m off the ground. Walls are plastered/painted, floor is close set quarry tiles; 0.10m bullnose skirtings present. Plumbing fitting visible above skirtings.

G03 (Plate 27)

Former Ward Kitchen within Short Stay Unit. Most recent use unknown.

Rectangular shaped room 2.64m long and 2.49m wide. Access via main corridor, entrance via moulded wooden door (six panels). Double casement window on opposing elevation to entrance: 1.20m high and 2.00m wide, elevated 1.10m off the ground. Walls are plastered/painted, floor is carpeted; 0.10m bullnose skirtings present. Plumbing fittings visible above skirtings, including radiators.

G04 (Plate 28)

Former Staff WC within Short Stay Unit. Most recent use unknown.

Rectangular shaped room 2.63m long and 1.34m wide. Access via main corridor, entrance via moulded wooden door (six panels). Double casement window on opposing elevation to entrance: 1.20m high and 2.00m wide, elevated 1.10m off the ground. Walls are plastered/painted, floor is carpeted; 0.10m bullnose skirtings present. Plumbing fittings visible above skirtings, including radiators.

G05 (Plate 29)

Former bathroom and sluice room within Short Stay Unit, converted into a single larger bathroom.

Rectangular shaped room next to G04 (size: 2.10m long and 4.10m wide), accessed via main corridor, entrance via large sliding door. Two narrow casement windows on opposing elevation: 1.50m high and 0.50m wide each, elevated 1.20m off the ground. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern plumbing fixtures/fittings present.

G06 (Plate 30)

Former ward within Short Stay Unit, opposite G05.

Square shaped room, 3.60m long and 3.00m wide, accessed via main corridor. Large casement window on wall opposing entrance: window 1.50m high and 1.00m wide, elevated 0.75m off the floor. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern electrical fittings present; plumbing boxed in at skirting level.

G07 (Plate 31)

Former ward within Short Stay Unit, next to G06.

Square shaped room, 3.60m long and 3.00m wide, accessed via main corridor. Large casement window on wall opposing entrance: window 1.50m high and 1.00m wide, elevated 0.75m off the floor. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern electrical fittings present; plumbing boxed in at skirting level.

G08 (Plate 32)

Former ward within Short Stay Unit, next to G07.

Square shaped room, 3.60m long and 3.00m wide, accessed via main corridor, entrance via five paneled moulded door with room name *Padarn* attached. Large casement window on wall opposing entrance: window 1.50m high and 1.00m wide, elevated 0.75m off the floor. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern electrical and furniture fittings present; plumbing boxed in at skirting level.

G09 (Plate 33)

Former ward within Short Stay Unit, next to G08.

Square shaped room, 3.60m long and 3.00m wide, accessed via main corridor, entrance via five paneled moulded door. Large casement window on wall opposing entrance: window 1.50m high and 1.00m wide, elevated 0.75m off the floor. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern electrical and furniture fittings present; plumbing boxed in at skirting level.

G10 (Plate 34)

Former ward within Short Stay Unit, next to G09.

Square shaped room, 3.60m long and 3.00m wide, accessed via main corridor, entrance via five paneled moulded door. Large casement window on wall opposing entrance: window 1.50m high and 1.00m wide, elevated 0.75m off the floor. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern electrical and furniture fittings present; plumbing boxed in at skirting level.

G11 (Plate 35)

Former Milk Room/Baby Bath within Short Stay Unit, opposite G12; converted into a single larger kitchen room.

Rectangular shaped room, 4.30m long and 2.20m wide, accessed via main corridor. Two narrow casement windows on elevation opposing entrance: 1.50m high and 0.50m wide each, elevated 1.20m off the ground. Walls are plastered/painted, floors linoleum. Modern plumbing fixtures/fittings present.

G12 (Plate 36)

Former Treatments Room within Short Stay Unit, opposite G11.

Irregular shaped room created by the conversion of the former Treatments Room into a smaller room. Southwestern end of room has a curved floor plan. Access via main corridor, entrance via modern particleboard door. Narrow casement window on opposing elevation 1.50m high and 0.50m wide, elevated 1.20m off the ground. Larger casement window, 1.50m high and wide on southwest internal elevation, with aspect onto link corridor (constructed after Short Stay Unit). Walls are painted/plastered with a linoleum floor. Modern plumbing fixtures/fittings present.

4.3 Link Corridor (Plates 37 to 40)

4.3.1 Exterior (Plates 37 to 38)

A modern link corridor built from pebbledashed units linking the Long and Short Stay Units. Total length: 38.50m, width 3.75m, with a flat roof. The corridor masks the respective southwest facing elevation of the Long and Short Stay Units and follows the north to south slope of the area, with the corridor following the slope in a stepped fashion. Six equidistant windows are present on the southwest facing elevation, each 1.50m wide (awning lights), with a similar window on the southwest facing elevation; box gutters used. Fire exits are present egressing the Short and Long Stay Units at the respective ends of the corridor. The link corridor is attached to the extensions on the southwest facing elevation of the Long Stay Unit.

4.3.2 Interior (Plates 39 to 40)

The link corridor is painted and plastered with a linoleum floor. Where the corridor adjoins the southwest facing elevation of the Long Stay Unit, the former exterior wall of the Long Stay Unit has not been altered and the original stonework is intact.

4.4 Administration block (Plates 41 to 50; Figure 01)

The administration block is the only two storey structure on the property. Part of the original complex layout, including the Long Stay Unit and the water tower. Built from irregular sized sub-rectangular stone, with gable end projections on all elevations.

The store room and prep room at the northwestern end of the ground floor were removed in 1991, reducing the footprint of the building. The former kitchen at this end was reduced in size to function as a photocopy room. The first floor was not altered externally but the internal layout has been altered from the original design.

4.4.1 Exterior elevations

Southeast facing elevation (Plates 41 to 42)

Two storey elevation incorporating ground floor rooms G02, G03 and G05 and first floor rooms F01, F02 and F04; measures 11.10m in width and 8.0m in height (maximum). Original main entrance elevation (replaced by the northeast elevation). The original ground floor entrance porch has been removed and replaced by a panelled door fire exit (2.00m high and 1.00m wide), egressing the main ground floor hall. A second floor fire exit (egressing first floor room F04) is also present (3.20m high zig-zagging metal stairwell leading to a 0.60m wide and 2.00m high). Two ground floor windows present: Room G03 window (1.70m wide and 1.90m high double sash window with stone voussoirs and sill) and Room G02 window (1.70m wide and 1.90m high double sash window with stone voussoirs and sill), separated by the fire

exit and a metal drain pipe. Two first floor windows are present: Room F02 window (1.00m wide and 1.60m high sash window with stone voussoirs and sill) and Room F04 window (1.00m wide and 1.60m high sash window with stone voussoirs and sill); an original window next to the Room F04 window has been converted into the first floor fire escape. Timber flashing on gable ends and metal guttering/downpipes used.

The projecting gable at the southwestern end of the administration block can be seen from this elevation, detailing the two storey elevation with a blocked single ground floor casement window (Room G05: 0.60m wide and 1.10m in height) and two blocked first floor windows (Room F01: both 0.60m wide and 1.10m in height).

Northeast facing elevation

Two storey elevation 10.50m wide and 8.0m high (maximum), with ground floor extension incorporating rooms G01 and G02 in the original build and the photocopy room/main entrance in the extension (ground floor extension is 3.70m high). First floor contains room F04. Irregular sized, sub-rectangular stone used throughout with quoin edging. One ground floor window present: Room G01 (0.70m wide and 1.70m high single sash window with stone voussoir and sill); one first floor window present: Room F04 (0.70m wide and 1.70m high single sash window with stone voussoir and sill). Timber flashing and metal downpipe. The photocopy room/main entrance extension is pebbledashed.

Northwest facing elevation (Plate 43)

Two storey elevation 13.20m wide and 6.80m high (maximum) incorporating the photocopy room/main entrance extension, ground floor room G04 and first floor rooms F03 to F05. This elevation was altered post-1986 with the removal of two ground floor rooms and the alteration of the kitchen into the photocopy room/main entrance extension. The altered portion of the elevation has been pebbledashed, the unaltered portion is still irregular sized, sub-rectangular stone with quoin edging. The photocopy room/main entrance extension/rebuild is a single storey gable ended structure.

The main entrance door is located on the western end of the photocopy room/main entrance extension and is a panelled door 2.00m high and 0.90m wide, approached from the site entrance via a tarmacadam driveway. Timber flashing is used beneath the gable roof line. Above the photocopy room/main entrance extension, on the first floor, is a dormer light, with a small timber flashed gable and a 0.80m wide and 1.00m high sash window with stone voussoir and sill. This dormer light is an original feature and is part of Room F03. The photocopy room/main entrance extension has been keyed into a two storey gable end that includes Rooms G04 and F05. Redundant cement flashing is extant where the photocopy room/main entrance extension is keyed in, representing part of pre-alteration structural layout. The G04/F05 gable end includes one ground floor casement window (1.60m wide and 1.80m in height with stone voussoir and sill) and one first floor casement window (1.00m wide and 1.60m in height with stone voussoir). The projecting gable at the southwestern end of the administration block can be seen from this elevation, detailing the two storey elevation with a single ground floor casement window (Room G05: 0.60m wide and 1.10m in height) and two first floor windows (Room F01: both 0.60m wide and 1.10m in height).

Southwest facing elevation (Plate 44)

Two storey elevation, 10.30m wide and 5.30m high. Includes the side elevations of Rooms G03 and G04 and the projecting gable of Rooms G05 and F01. No windows present for the side elevations of G03 and G04. A single casement window is present on the ground floor for Room G05 (0.60m wide and 1.70m high; stone voussoir and sill). Irregular sized, sub-rectangular stone used throughout with quoin edging.

4.4.2 Interior descriptions

The administration block comprises five ground floor rooms and four first floor rooms. The property is entered via the southeast facing elevation, through a 2.10m high and 1.00m wide

wooden door (with glass panel insert), leading onto a 9.32m long and 1.0m wide corridor (Plate 45) that runs the length of the building, allowing access to all ground floor rooms and to the first floor rooms via a staircase. The corridor walls are painted and plastered; the floor is linoleum. An archway is located towards the centre of the corridor: no decorative details visible. Modern light fittings present. Skirtings are 0.13m high bullnose. The staircase to the first floor is located between rooms G03 and G04 and opens onto a narrow first floor landing that provides access to rooms G06 to G09. The staircase has a simple moulded handrail, turned balusters, with a turned and decorated newel (no cap). The treads and risers are carpeted (Plate 49).

For description purposes, each room has a designated code starting with G01 on the ground floor and F01 on the first floor (see figure 06). The functions ascribed to the rooms are those recorded on an engineering plan dated 1974 (J. J. Davies Group Engineer).

G01

Former nurses prep room, most recent use as a kitchen.

Rectangular shaped room between rooms G01 and G06; measures 4.40m in length, 1.74m in width and 2.89m in height. Single wooden sash window opposite room entrance: 1.20m high and 0.50m wide, elevated 0.90m off the floor. Walls are painted and plastered with modern kitchen furniture fixings present; floor is linoleum. No skirtings.

G02

Former nurses dining room.

Square shaped room between rooms next to G01; measures 3.90m in length, 4.00m in width and 2.80m in height. Large sash window with southeast aspect. Walls are painted and plastered with modern plumbing fixings present; floor is linoleum. Skirtings are 0.13m high bullnose.

G03 (Plates 46 and 47)

Former matron's office.

Square shaped room to the staircase and opposite G02; measures 3.84m in length, 3.49m in width and 2.80m in height. Access via modern fire door. Large sash window with southeast aspect. Walls are painted and plastered with modern plumbing fixings present; floor is linoleum. Skirtings are 0.13m high bullnose. Blocked fireplace (2.00m wide) in southeast facing internal elevation. Two arched recesses on southwest facing internal elevation: widest example 2.50m high and 1.50m wide and 0.13m deep; widest example 2.50m high and 1.50m wide and 0.13m deep, narrow example is 2.50m high and 1.50m and 0.13m deep. Modern electrical fittings present.

G04 (Plate 48)

Former maid's sitting room, lately used as a dining room.

Square shaped room next to the staircase; measures 3.67m in length, 3.85m in width and 2.77m in height. Large casement window with northwest aspect. Walls are painted and plastered with modern plumbing fixings present; floor is linoleum. Skirtings are 0.13m high bullnose. Blocked fireplace (2.00m wide) in northwest facing internal elevation. Modern electrical fittings present.

G05

Bathroom space.

Square shaped room next to the staircase; measures 1.09m in length, 1.76m in width and

2.09m in height. Two opposing sash windows, both 0.75m wide and 1.20m high. Walls are tiled where windows present and remaining walls are painted and plastered. Modern plumbing fixings present; floor is linoleum.

G06

Photocopy room located next to G01 and created by the alteration of the former kitchen room, when the store room and prep room at the northwestern end of the ground floor were removed in 1991, reducing the footprint of the building.

F01

First floor bathroom space accessed via staircase landing.

Square shaped room: 1.97m long and 1.86m wide. Two sets of narrow opposing sash windows. Modern shower cubicle present along with modern toilet and plumbing fittings.

F02

First floor former matron's bedroom access via staircase landing.

Entrance via particleboard door with glazed panel. Single casement window on opposing elevation with northwestern aspect (1.50m high and 1.00m wide). All walls painted and plastered, with linoleum floors and 0.13m high bullnose skirtings. Blocked fireplace next to entrance. Modern electrical fittings.

F03 (Plate 50)

First floor room created by the conversion of the former nurses changing room, sister's bedroom and cook's bedroom into a single space, creating an L-shaped room, surrounding a smaller square-shaped room (F04). Room F03 measures 5.72m in width and 5.90m in length. Accessed via arched doorway with a moulded door frame/particleboard board door. Two extant sash windows on opposing elevations (northwest and southeast facing internal elevations). Modern fire exit on internal northwest facing elevation. Small square room within F03 (designated F04). Moulded door frame entrance; 0.13m high bullnose skirtings. Plastered/painted walls throughout.

F04

Small square room within F03 (designated F04); measures: 2.63m long and 2.60m wide. Moulded door frame entrance; 0.13m high bullnose skirtings. Plastered/painted walls throughout.

F05

Small square, former Nurse's changing room on the first floor. Located next to F03; measures: 3.80m in length and 2.90m in width and 2.69m in height. Moulded door entrance, casement window on opposing entrance. Walls plastered and painted; 0.13m high bullnose skirtings. Recessed cupboard with two paneled doors and moulded frame on southeast facing internal elevation; four wooden shelves extant.

4.5 Garage/Store (plates 53 to 56; Figure 01)

Located at the northwestern end of the property close to the Short Stay Unit. Part of the original structural layout of the property, along with the Long Stay Unit and the administration block.

Single storey structure built in vernacular style. Hip gable roof with slate tiles. Walls built from irregular quarried stone. Metal rain gutter below roof line. Single brick built chimney positioned mid range.

4.5.1 External Elevations:

Southeast facing elevation (Plate 53)

Stone-built elevation: 11.00m in length, 5.90m in width and 2.20m in height. Irregular stone-built construction. Brick-built chimney atop slate lined hip-gable roof. Three entrances and one window present. Main double entrance is an off-centre 3.00m high and wide that projects from above roof line. Double doors are plank and batten wooden built, with external reinforcement (metal plates). Either side of main entrance are single plank and batten wooden doors, 2.00m high and 0.75m wide, both with dressed stone voussoirs. Single fixed window to immediate left of main entrance next to door; window measures 1.20m in height and 1.00m in width, elevated 1.00m off the ground.

Small cobbled surface outside main entrance.

Northeast facing elevation

Stone-built elevation: 6.10m in width and 2.20m in height. Irregular stone-built construction. Wooden frame sash-window at centre, with small vent openings either side. Window measures 1.20m in height and 0.80m in width, surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir; elevated 0.80m off ground level. Vent openings both 0.60m in height and 0.30m in width, with louvered panels; elevated 1.40m off the ground and surmounted by dressed stone voussoirs. Broken metal gutter attached to metal downpipe is present.

Northwest facing elevation

Stone-built elevation: 11.00m in width and 2.20m in height. Irregular stone-built construction. Panel wooden door towards centre that appears to be retrofitted: door looks like an internal moulded door reused and reinforced; door surround is brick repair rather than original stone. 1.50m long and 1.10m wide corrugated lean to shed attached to western end of the elevation accessed via wooden door. Metal gutter visible throughout.

Southwest facing elevation (Plate 54)

Stone-built elevation: 6.10m in width and 2.20m in height. Irregular stone-built construction. Three fixed windows present: all measure 1.50m in height and 1.00m in width, elevated 0.80m off the ground; southernmost example is blocked. Metal gutter, metal downpipe and metal wastepipe are present.

4.5.2 Internal Description

Three accessible rooms were identified: G01 to G03. Access was via the southwest facing elevation; only Rooms G01 and G02 were accessible.

G01 (Plate 55)

Rectangular room accessed via easternmost plank and batten door; measures: 5.90m in width and 2.76m in length. Quarry tiled floor, whitewashed roughcast walls. Redundant shelving along all elevations bar entrance.

G02 (Plate 56)

Rectangular shaped central room accessed via large double entrance; measures 5.90m in width and 2.72m in length. Quarry tiled floor, whitewashed roughcast walls. All walls and ceilings are stained with soot, suggestive of an internal fire, but no fire damage present.

G03

Room was inaccessible.

4.6 Water Tower (Plates 51 and 52; Figure 01)

Crenellated vernacular stone-built water tower. Measures 6.40m in height (including crenellations) and 2.80m in width. Interior of the structure could not be accessed at time of record. Part of the original construction phase.

4.6.1 External Elevations:

Southeast facing elevation (Plate 52)

Stone-built elevation: 2.80m in width and 6.40m in height, quoin edging, built into a slight slope. Irregular stone-built construction. Single entrance on ground floor; appears to be plank and batten wooden door; elevated above two dressed stone steps (total height: 0.40m). Door measures 1.75m in height and 0.90m in width, surmounted by an arched dressed stone voussoir. Blocked first floor window present, at centre of elevation, 3.10m off ground level. Window measures 1.00m in height and 0.40m in width. Surmounted by small dressed stone voussoir and sill.

Northeast facing elevation

Stone-built elevation: 2.80m in width and 6.40m in height, quoin edging. Internal buttress visible at ground level. Irregular stone-built construction. No visible entrances or phasing detail.

Northwest facing elevation (Plate 51)

Stone-built elevation: 2.80m in width and 6.40m in height, quoin edging. Internal buttress visible at ground level. Irregular stone-built construction. No visible entrances or apparent phasing. Former slate edged rectangular area attached at ground level. Function unclear, but visible on Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of the area as an adjunct to the tower; may be a garden space. Not present on Second Edition Ordnance Survey, where a small orchard is shown to the rear of the tower; therefore, garden space post 1914.

Southwest facing elevation

Stone-built elevation: 2.80m in width and 6.40m in height, quoin edging. Internal buttress visible at ground level. Irregular stone-built construction. No visible entrances or phasing detail.

4.6.2 Internal Description

Inaccessible at time of survey.

4.7 Generator Room (Plates 57 to 61; Figure 01)

Single-storey structure with double hip gabled roof. Entrance via northeast and southwest facing elevations. Vernacular stone-built structure in similar material to water tower (q.v.). Measures 2.50m in height (excluding roof) and 8.40m in width (at widest point). Not part of the original construction phase: built between publication of Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1900 and 1914 respectively). Appears the structure may have been extended as the original layout is smaller than the current form; this extension is represented where the double hip gabled rooves meet in the centre of the structure and the slightly different building styles noted on the northwest facing elevation, for example. The extension portion has been benched into a north south slope.

4.7.1 External Elevations:

Northeast facing elevation (Plate 60)

Stone-built elevation: 8.40m in width and 2.50m in height, quoin edging. Irregular stone-built construction. Two entrances and one louvred vent opening present. Only one entrance in use. Current entrance: 1.90m high and 1.00m wide, surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir 0.35m thick and approached via a 0.20m step. Door in use is plank and batten wooden built; disused door is 2.00m high and 1.00m wide (blocked by breezeblock and brickwork), surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir. Louvred vent is located to immediate north of disused door and measures 1.00m in height and 0.50m in width; elevated 0.60m. Metal gutter beneath roof line attached to wooden flashing. Extension line possibly extant where hip gable roves meet towards centre of current structure. Structural style to north of disused door appears slightly different through the use of more sub-rectangular shaped stone that appears similar to original portion of build but cut differently.

Southeast facing elevation (Plate 59)

Stone-built elevation: 6.30m in width and 2.50m in height, quoin edging. Irregular stone-built construction. Two static windows extant, both 1.50m in height in 0.50m wide and surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir. Metal gutter beneath roof line attached to wooden flashing.

Northwest facing elevation (Plate 57)

Stone-built elevation: 6.30m in width and 2.50m in height, quoin edging. Irregular stone-built construction. Two static windows extant, both 1.50m in height in 0.50m and surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir. Example on eastern side is blocked. Metal gutter beneath roof line attached to wooden flashing.

Southwest facing elevation (Plate 58)

Stone-built elevation: 8.40m in width and 6.40m in height, quoin edging. Two entrances visible, both in use. Northern entrance is a louvred panelled door 2.00m high and 1.00m wide, surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir 0.35m thick and approached via a 0.20m step; southern door is a ; disused door is 2.00m high and 1.50m wide double, surmounted by a dressed stone voussoir. Extension line possibly extant where hip gable rooves meet towards centre of current structure and north of louvred door where the use of more sub-rectangular shaped stone is extant. Metal gutter beneath roof line attached to wooden flashing.

4.7.2 Internal descriptions

The generator building comprised three rooms: two in the original portion of the building (Room G01 and G02) and one forming the length and breadth of the extension, Room G03.

G01 (Plate 61)

Small rectangular room accessed via southeast facing elevation door; measures: 3.59m in length and 2.22m in width. Engineering brick tiled floor, painted roughcast walls. Redundant wooden shelving throughout.

G02

Rectangular shaped room accessed from southwest facing elevation; measures 3.0m in width and 3.50m in length. Quarry tiled floor, plastered/painted walls.

G03

Large rectangular room accessed from southwest facing elevation; measures 3.50m in width and 6.50m in length. Walls and ceiling are plastered and painted, except for the internal

northwest facing elevation, which formed part of the original pre-extension outer wall and was not plastered (q.v.).

4.8 Boundary Wall (Plates 63 to 66)

Trapezoidal shaped wall encompassing the hospital complex. Extant since original construction.

Total length: 428.90m;

- northeast facing elevation - 82.0m long;
- southeast facing elevation - 140.50m long;
- northwest facing elevation – 100.0m long;
- southwest facing elevation – 106.40m long

Different construction to original building: irregular size and shaped random stone courses with a crenellated top. Height of wall within varied dependent on the topography: highest at the northwestern end (between 2.50m and 3.00m) and lowest (within property) at southeastern end (1.20m, but with a drop to the main road).

Property access is via a gate on the southeast facing elevation. Current gate is set away from the original stone built gateposts and is attached to a metal security fence.

4.9 Other Features

Two oil storage tanks (Plate 62) are located 10.97m to the northeast of the Short Stay Unit. The tanks are metal boxes enclosed by a 1.20m high Rat Trap bonded brick wall. The tanks are connected to the rest of the property via a tarmacadam path.

An open courtyard style area, 149.4m², is located between the Long and Short Stay Units. The southwestern end is enclosed by the link corridor and the northwestern end by a low stone wall and metal gate, next to the boiler house access for the Short Stay Unit. The courtyard includes a grassed area and a perimeter path with bench seating. The courtyard is not an original feature of the hospital complex, but has been included as part of the construction of the Short Stay Unit, with access from both the Long and Short Stay Units.

A series of tarmacadam paths link the building complex, working in a circuitous fashion from the main entrance around all the main structures (including the oil tanks). Wide enough to accommodate vehicular access.

The remainder of the complex is seeded with lawn with various flora planted.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Level 2/3 archaeological building record of Minffordd Hospital was completed in response to a planning notification in advance of the demolition of the hospital complex.

The building record identified all the major structural elements associated with the hospital complex. The four original structures built in 1895 were extant: the original hospital (Long Stay Unit), the administration block, the garage/store and the water tower. Additional structural elements were added in the twentieth century: an extension to the east wing of the original hospital between 1900 and 1914 and the division of the male and female wards via an external wall, also during that period; the construction of the second wing (Short Stay Unit) in 1937; the demolition of the rear elevation of the administration block to provide a new entrance, 1991; the construction of the link corridor connecting the Long and Short Stay Units, also 1991; and various extensions to the Long Stay Unit from the mid to late twentieth century.

The construction of the link corridor obscured the southwest facing elevations of the Long and Short Stay Units and the extensions to the southeast and northwest elevations of the Long Stay Unit were also obscured at ground level. External alterations to the Short Stay Unit

(including the link corridor and the main entrance on the northwest facing elevation) were recorded; the majority of the original elevations were still visible.

The garage/store appeared to have altered little from the original construction phase, whereas the generator room to the east had been extended to the rear, post-1914. The water tower appeared unaltered on the external elevations (the interior was not accessible). An examination of the boundary walls also appeared to show that little or no alterations were completed.

The Long and Short Stay Units and the administration block had all been altered internally. In terms of the Long Stay Unit, this included the alterations to accommodate the link corridor and the various extensions (Rooms G13 to G22). The female ward extension on the east wing in particular (Room G12), had been altered from the partitions visible on the 1974 J. J. Davies Group Engineer plan. Original fireplaces were recorded in Rooms G01 and G02. In terms of the Short Stay Unit, the central portion of the building had seen little internal alteration of the rooms, except for G05 and G13. In most cases, the original door fittings appeared extant, unlike the Long Stay Unit, where fire doors had replaced the originals. The main entrance into the Short Stay Unit had also been modernised. In terms of the administration block, the original rooms were present, except at the rear, where the former store and prep room had been removed during the alteration of the rear elevation. On the first floor, four original rooms were altered into two (Rooms F03 and F04). The original door fittings had been replaced with fire doors in all rooms. The original entrance had also been converted into a fire exit, with the new entrance at the rear.

The Minffordd hospital complex reflects a vernacular style of public architecture which contributes to the historic character of the local area. It was completed at a time shortly after Bangor received its Charter of Incorporation, where greater responsibility was undertaken by the local council to tend to the community health needs at a time of urban expansion. The additional wing, constructed in 1937, was designed to encompass the wider community outside Bangor, reflecting a change in the outlook of the hospital from a city hospital into a community hospital. The evolution of the hospital complex throughout the twentieth century is also visible in the numerous extensions and alterations.

It is understood that the proposed development will include the demolition of the existing hospital structures; it is not clear, however, whether the boundary will also be demolished. The retention of the boundary wall may afford an opportunity to preserve some of the design vocabulary and materials used in the hospital complex, thereby contributing to the distinctive local character of the area.

As GAT was unable to access the inside of the water tower during the recording phase, it is recommended that a brief opportunity is made to inspect the interior during any development, where a photographic and written record could be completed as an addendum to the existing report.

6.0 SOURCES

English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006)

J. J. Davies Group Engineers: site plan 03/43, 18th January 1974

Roberts, G. & Evans, A. 1995, *The Centenary of Minffordd Hospital, Bangor*. Gwynedd Community Health trust

WHTSO Architects: site plan 4/830 PP5, March 1986

WHTSO Architects: site plan 03:96, April 1991

WHTSO Architects: site plan 03:98, April 1991

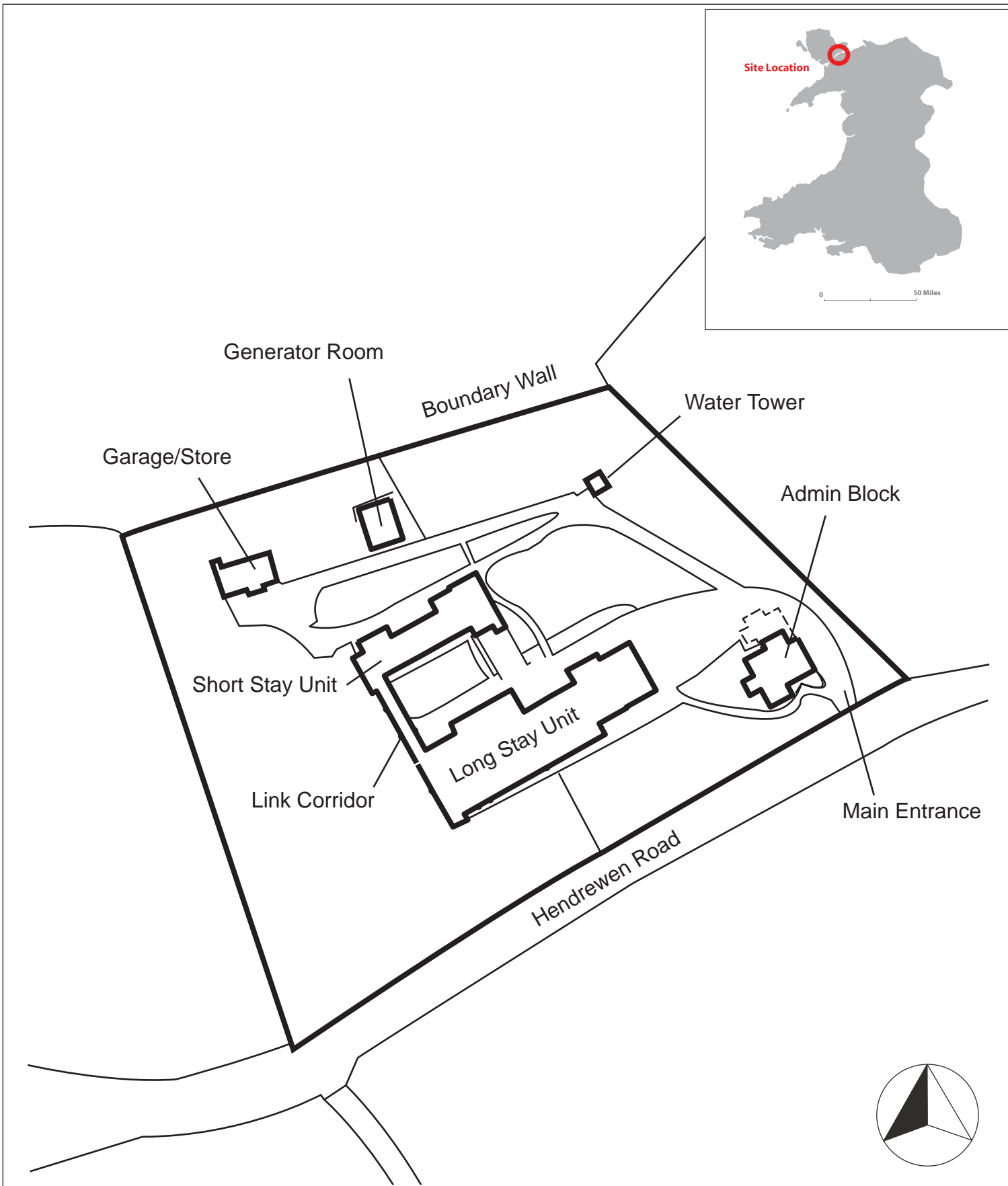


Figure 01: Location of Minffordd Hospital Complex based on Client Drawing R5013_90_Existing Site Plan. The complex is surrounded by a stone built wall and is accessed via Hendrewen Road. Pasture fields are located in all directions. The extant structures are highlighted in **BOLD**. The hospital buildings are accessed via a series of tarmacadam paths. The Long and Short Stay Units are linked by an external corridor

SCALE: 1 to 1000@A4

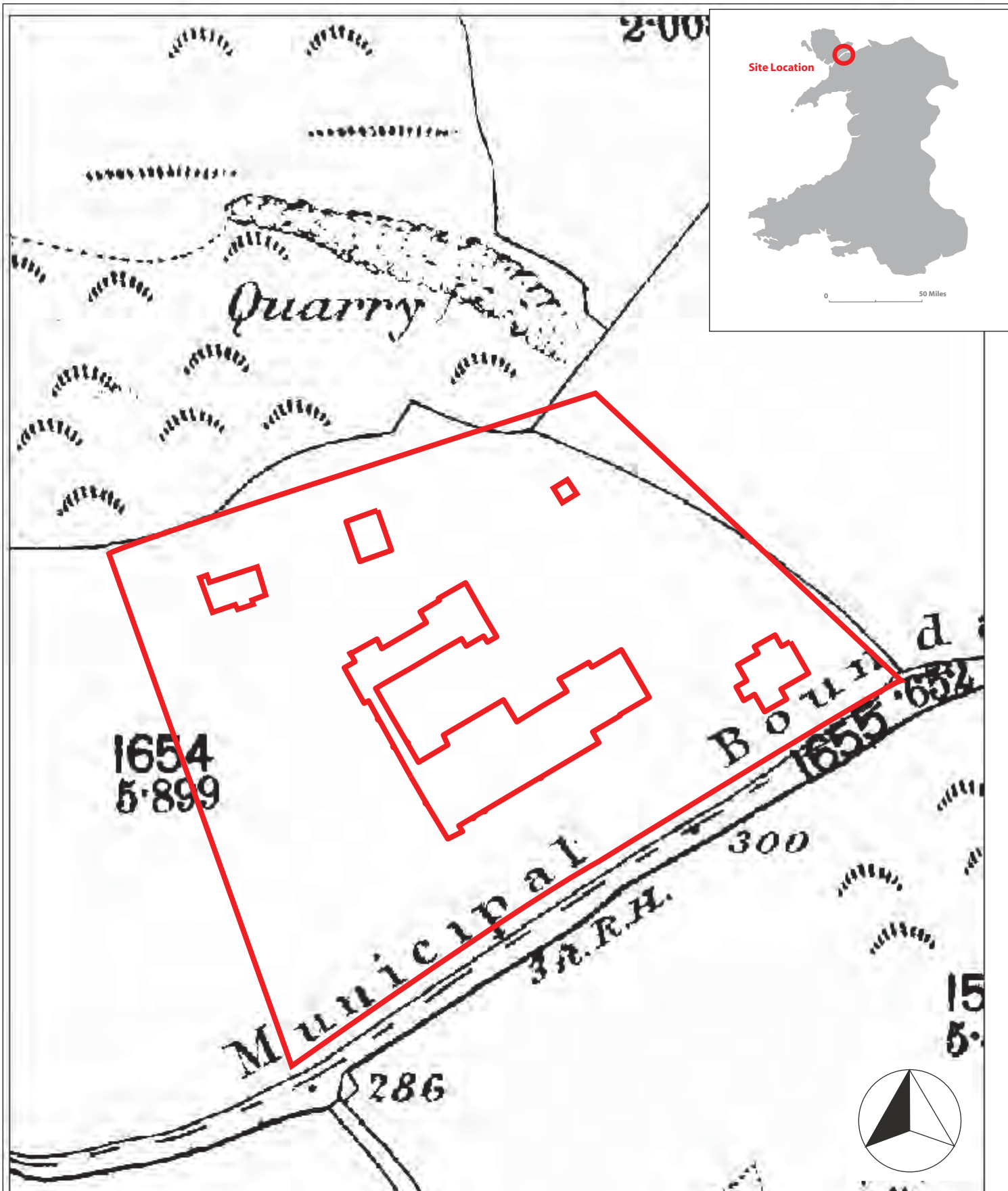


Figure 02: 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1889) of hospital location detailing the existing boundaries before the construction of the hospital complex in 1895, when the plot formed part of the Penrhyn Estate. The 2010 hospital complex is superimposed in red for comparison.

SCALE: 1 to 1000@A4

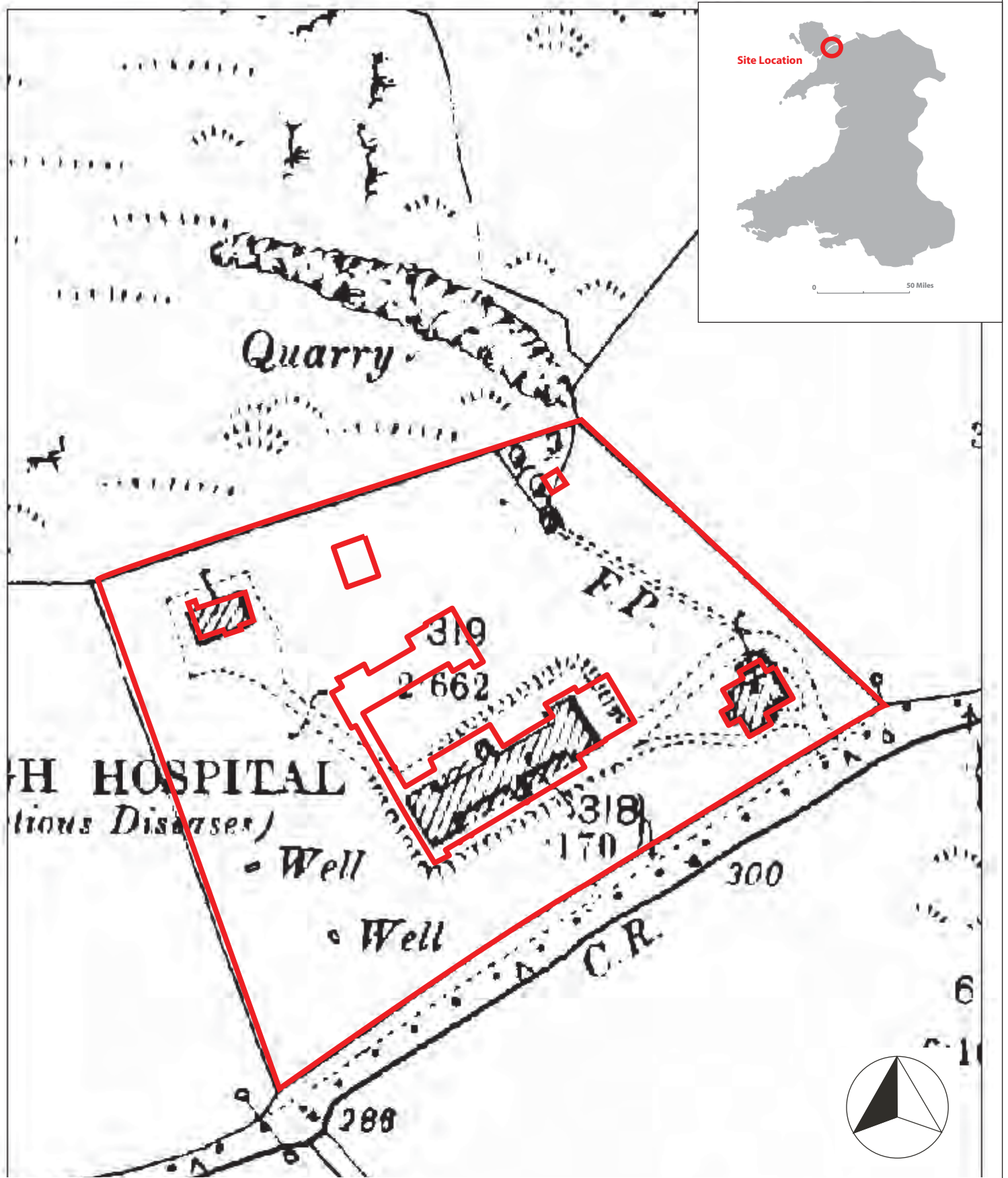


Figure 03: 2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1900) of hospital location detailing the hospital layout shortly after construction in 1895. The 2010 hospital complex is superimposed in red for comparison. The Long Stay Unit, the administration block, the garage and the water tower are all original structures. The Short Stay Unit (built 1937), the link corridor (built 1991) and the front and rear extensions to the Long Stay Unit (late twentieth century) are additional structural elements. The administration block was reduced in size in 1991, with the alteration of the rear elevation. Compare Figure 04 (1914 25" OS) for structural and landscape alterations completed between 1900 and 1914.

SCALE: 1 to 1000@A4

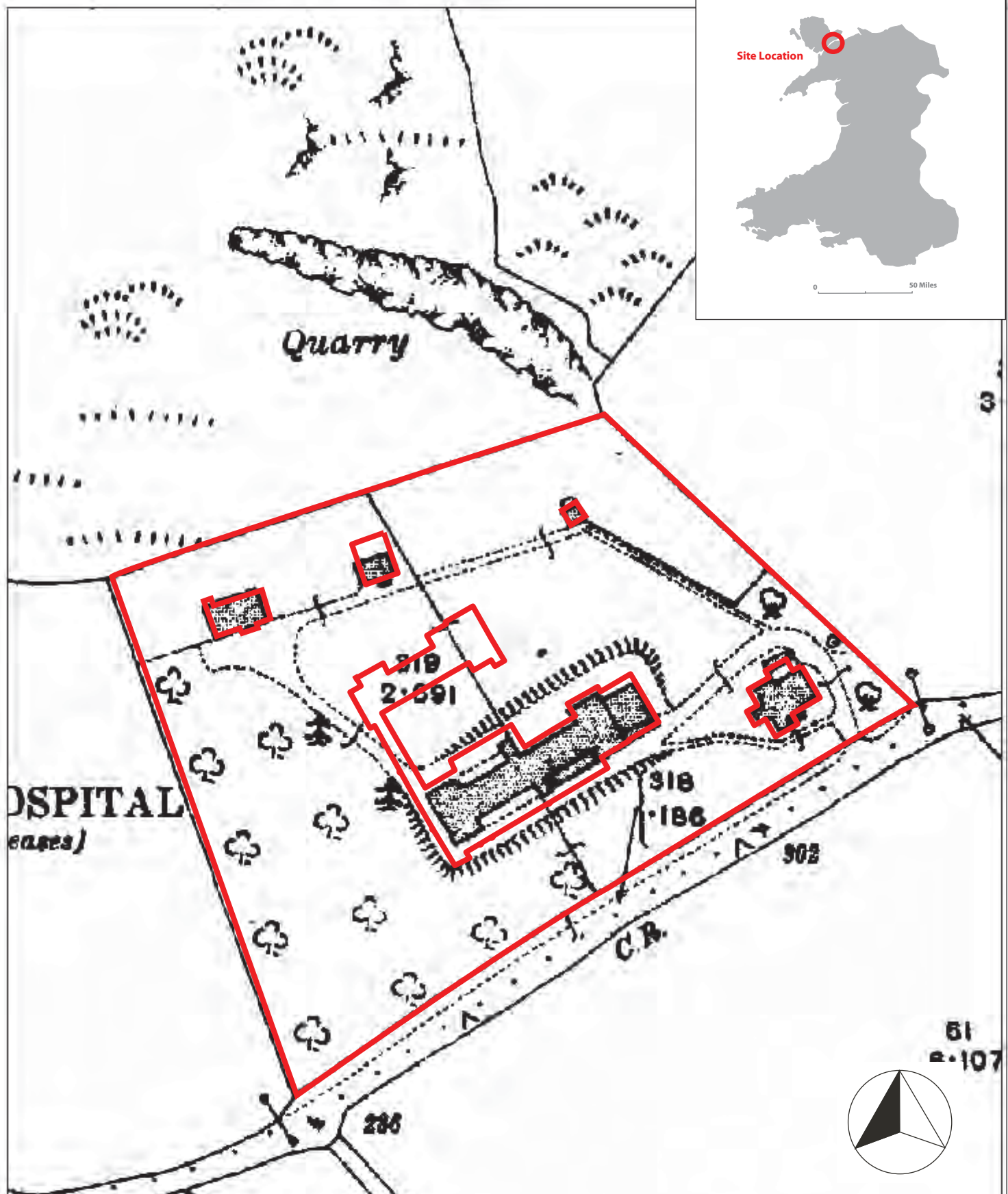
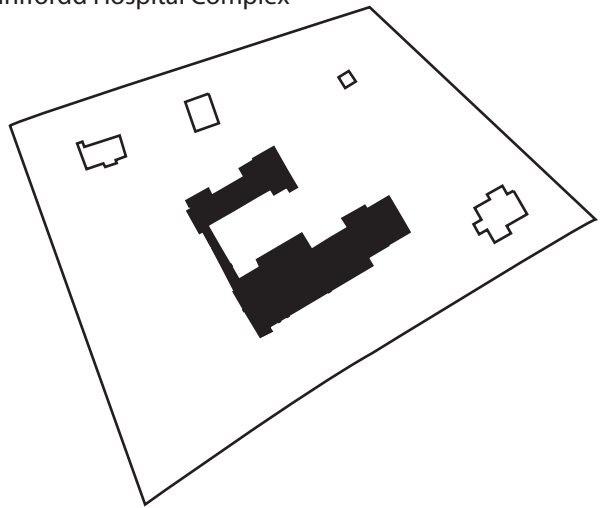


Figure 04: 3rd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1914) of hospital location detailing the hospital layout at that time. The 2010 hospital complex is superimposed in red for comparison. With comparison to Figure 03, the generator structure has been added (to be extended later). The small orchard behind the water tower has been removed. A wall segregating the male and female wards is visible bifurcating the male and female wards. The wells visible on the 1900 edition map (Figure 03) are no longer extant, with an orchard at their location, suggesting that landscaping of the hospital complex was completed in tandem with the structural changes.

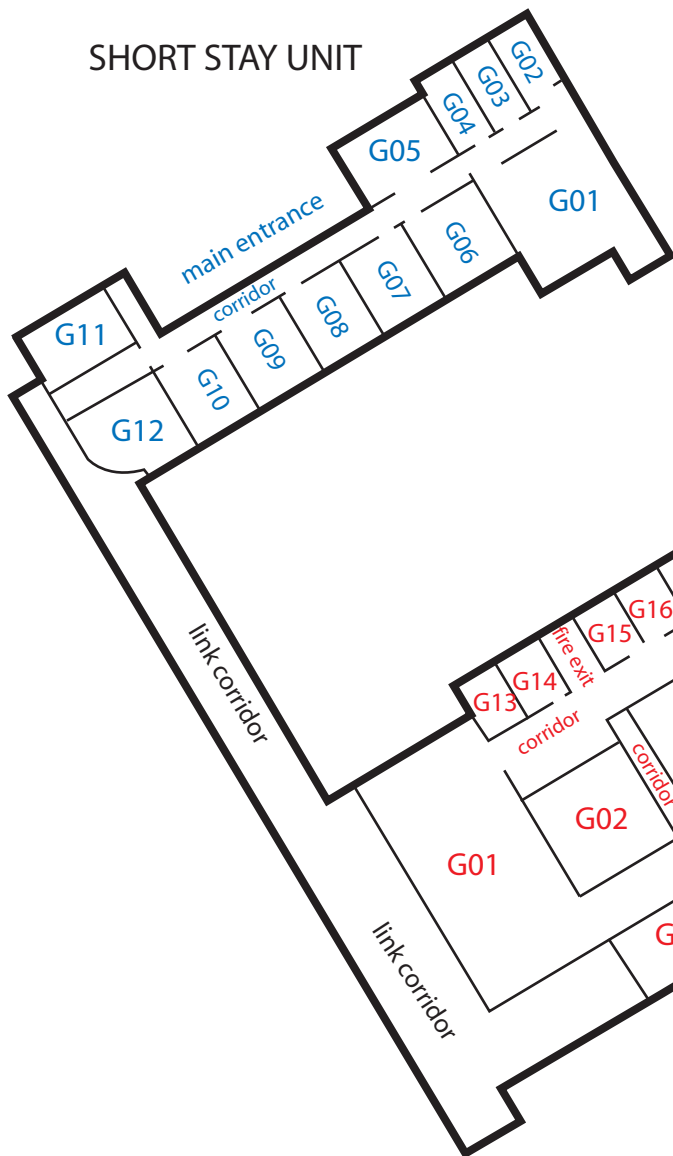
SCALE: 1 to 1000@A4

Minffordd Hospital Complex



(not to scale)

SHORT STAY UNIT



LONG STAY UNIT

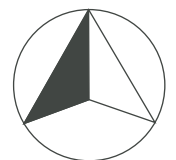
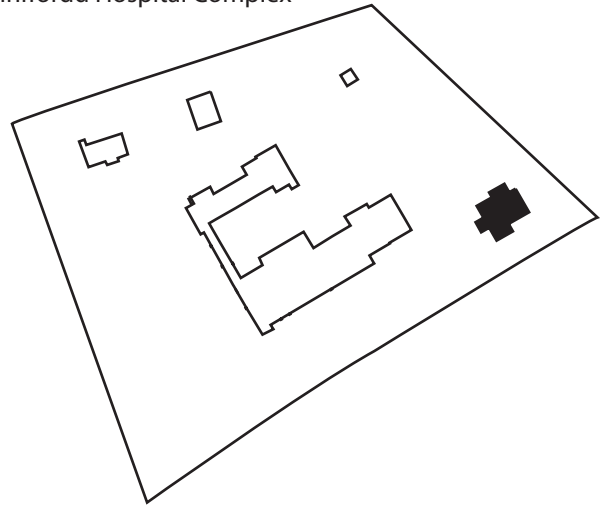


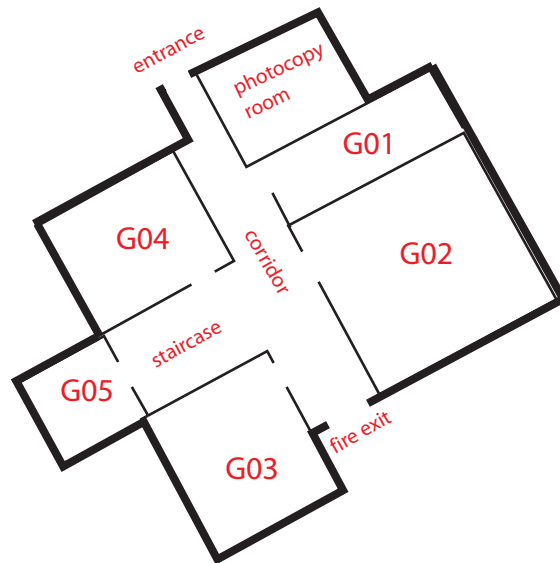
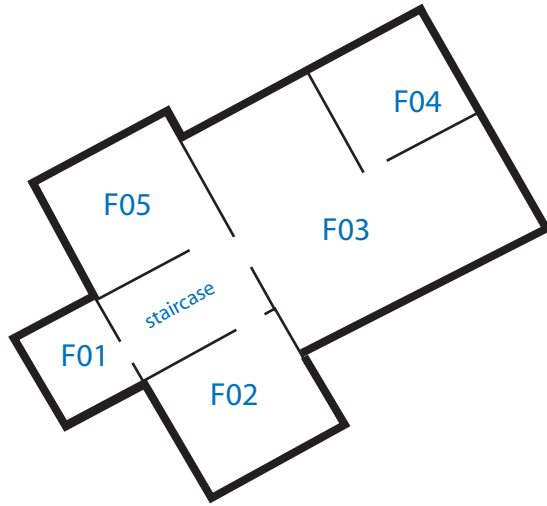
Figure 05: Location of Rooms within the Long and Short Stay Units.
The Long Stay Unit room numbers are in **RED**; the Short Stay Units are in **BLUE**

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

Minffordd Hospital Complex



ADMINISTRATION BLOCK: First Floor



ADMINISTRATION BLOCK: Ground Floor

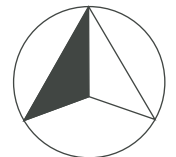


Figure 06: Location of Rooms within the Administration Block
The Ground Floor room numbers are in RED; the First Floor room numbers are in BLUE

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

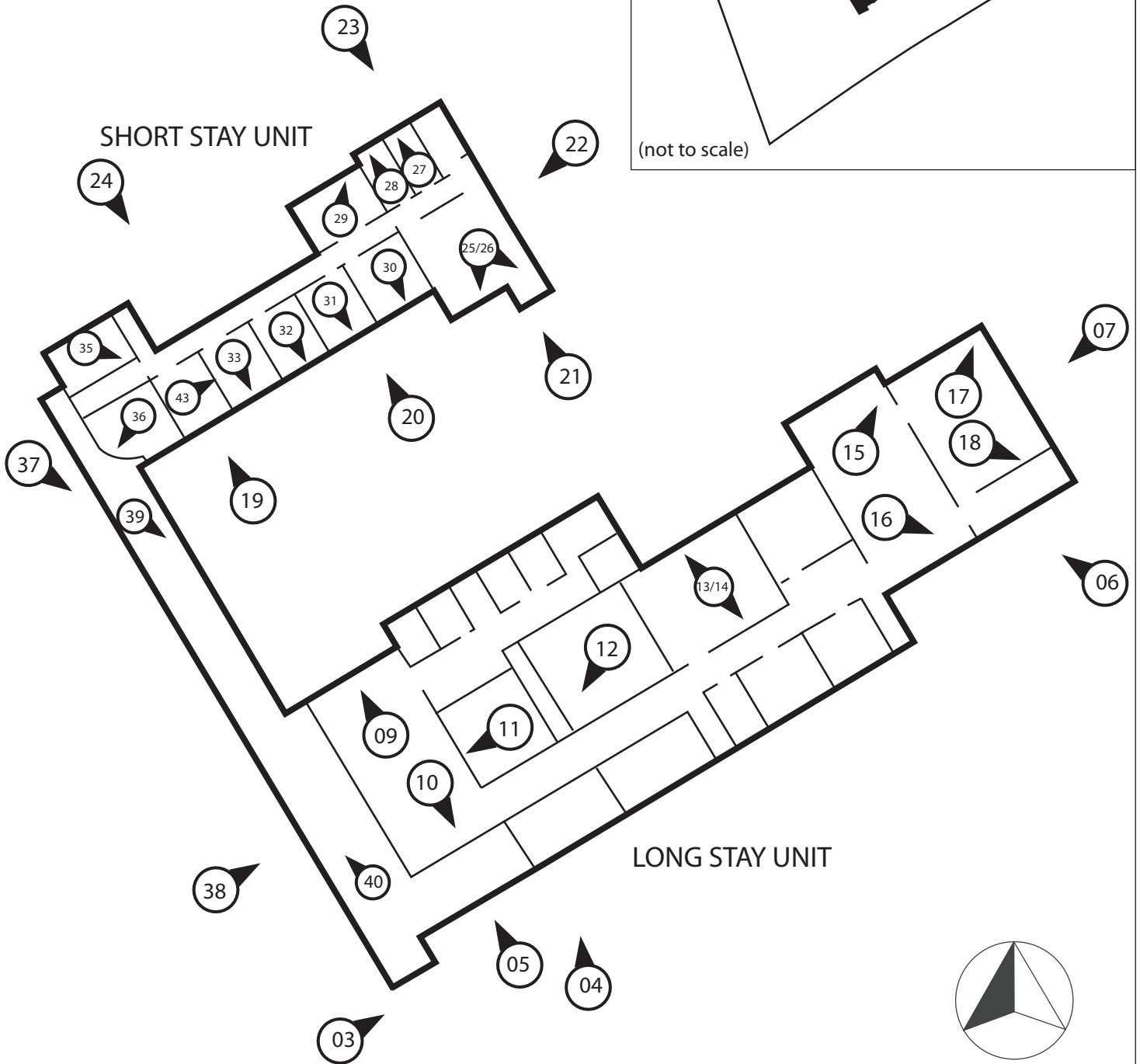
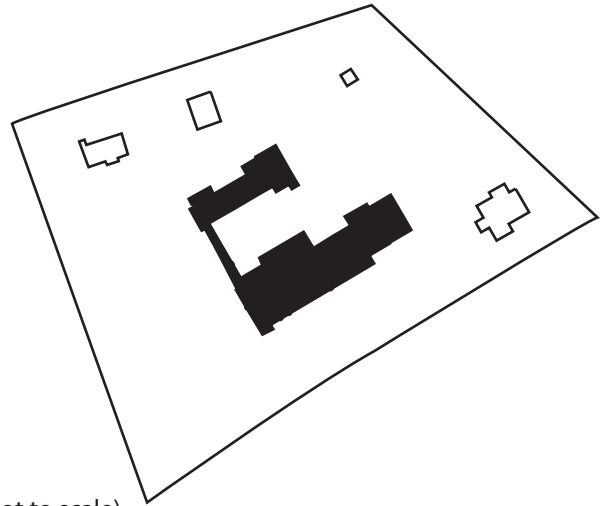

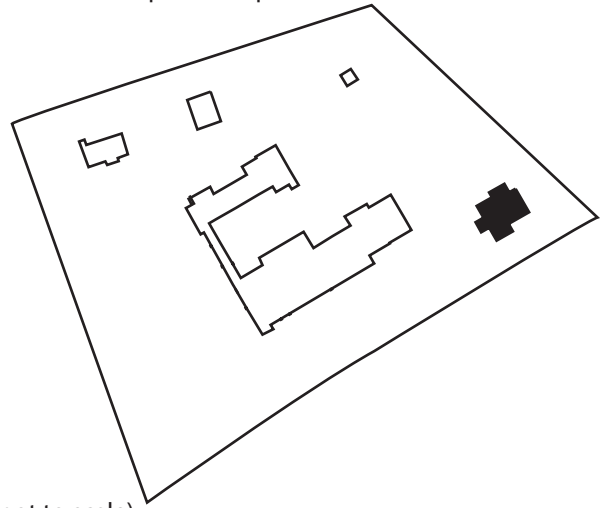


Figure 07: Location of Plates 03 to 40 within the Long and Short Stay Units and Link Corridor.

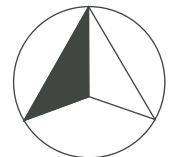
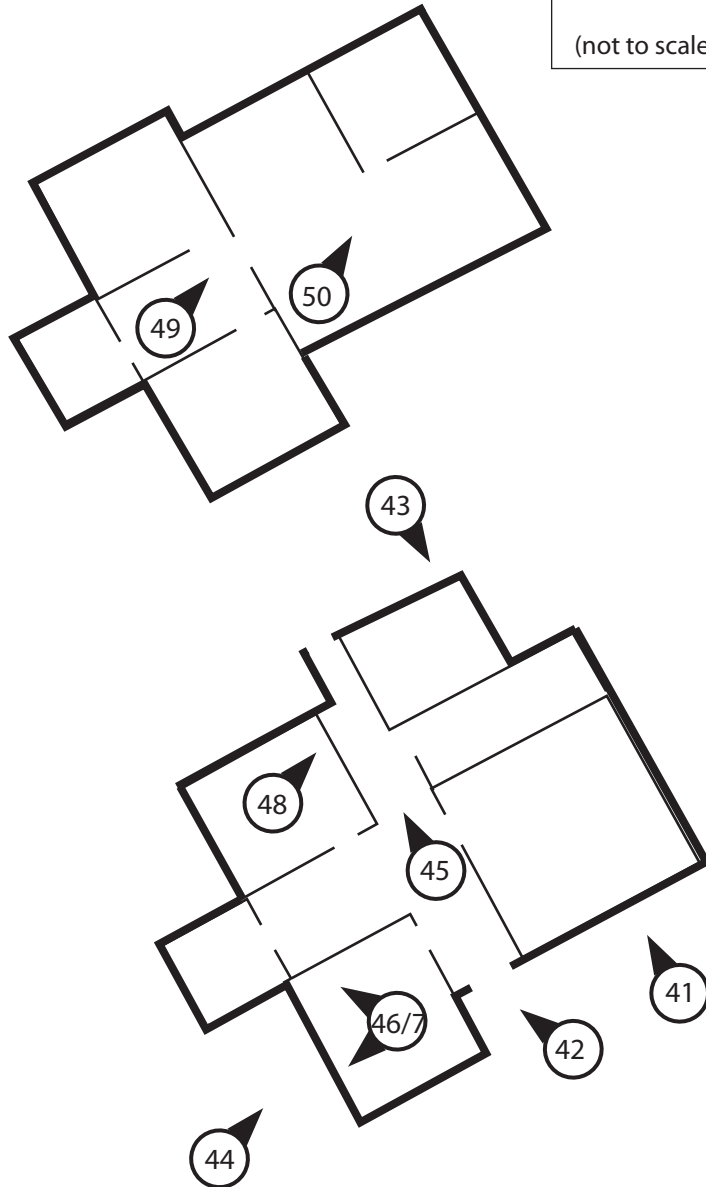
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Minffordd Hospital Complex




ADMINISTRATION BLOCK: First Floor

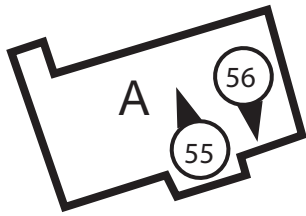


ADMINISTRATION BLOCK: Ground Floor

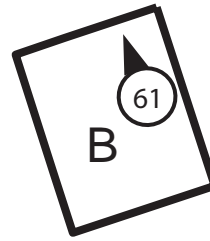
Figure 08: Location of Plates 41 to 50 within the Administration Block

 represents plate number and direction of image

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



Inset A: Garage - internal plates
(not to scale)



Inset B: Water Tower - internal plates
(not to scale)

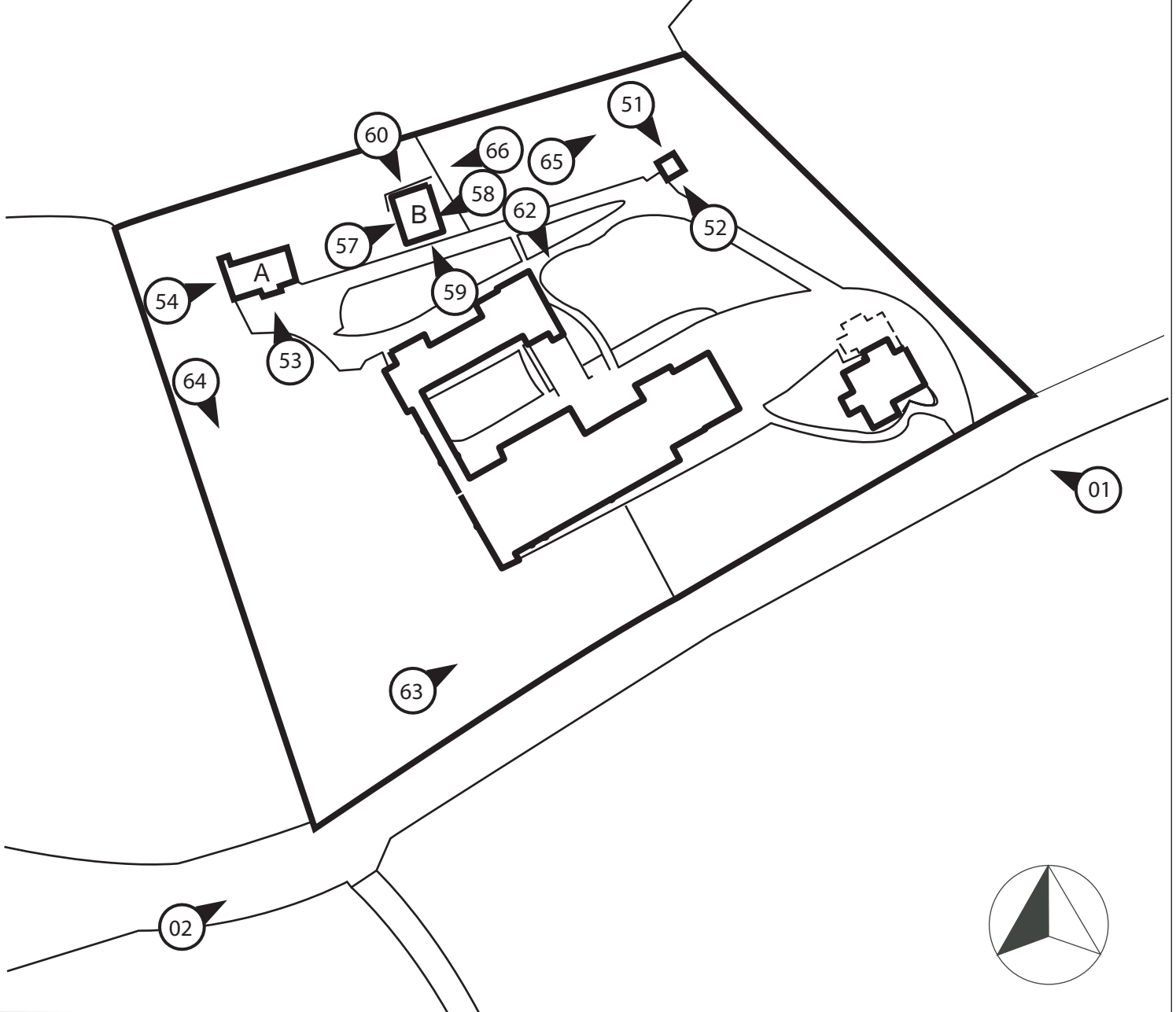



Figure 09: Location of Plates 01 to 02; 51 to 66 within the Minffordd Hospital Complex

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SCALE: Scale 1 to 1000@A4



Plate 01: View west of main entrance and boundary wall along Hendrewen Road. The administration block is visible behind the boundary wall.



Plate 02: View east of Minffordd Hospital from Hendrewen Road, detailing the boundary wall that surrounds the complex. The Long Stay Unit is visible in the background.



Plate 03: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast facing elevation detailing late twentieth century veranda extension and flat roof extensions to the original structure. The Link Corridor is in the left foreground of image. The gable end of the male wing is also visible in the foreground, detailing original structural style.



Plate 04: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast facing elevation detailing late twentieth century flat roof extensions to the original structure. The Link Corridor is in the left foreground of image. The gable end of the female wing is also visible, detailing original structural style.



Plate 05: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast facing elevation detailing late twentieth century veranda extension to the original structure (Rooms G03 and G07). The gable end of the male wing (Room G01) is also visible, detailing original structural style and blocked windows.



Plate 06: Long Stay Unit (External): Southeast and northeast facing elevations detailing original female wing (Room G11) and later extension (Room G12). The later extension was constructed between 1900 and 1914.



Plate 07: Long Stay Unit (External): Northeast facing elevation of early twentieth extension (Room G12), detailing the use of sub-rectangular stonework and quoin edging. The roof of the female wing (Room G11) is in the background.



Plate 08: Long Stay Unit (External): Northwest facing elevation. The female wing (Room G11) and an extension (Room G12) are visible in the foreground. An flat roofed extension and the link corridor can be seen towards the right of the image.



Plate 09: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G01 - view northwest detailing extant windows and entrance points as well as current decorative styles and features. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible.



Plate 10: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G01 - view southeast detailing opposite view to Plate 09. Note disused fireplace to right of image.



Plate 11: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G02 - view southwest detailing former ward kitchen fireplace current decorative styles and features. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible.



Plate 12: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G04 - view southwest detailing former female ward. This room was converted into a bathroom space for it's final use. Note large fire door entrance and bath in foreground.



Plate 13: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G05 - view northwest detailing former male ward. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible. Note the Short Stay Unit visible through the windows as a brick-built structure (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 14: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G05 - view southeast detailing former male ward. All doors are fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible. Note: internal corridor visible through openings (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 15: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G11 - view northeast of former female ward, detailing entrance via fire doors. Bullnose skirting boards are visible. Note Room G12 visible through the doors and screen (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 16: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G11 - view southeast of former female ward, detailing window fittings and bullnose skirtings. Original ceiling is disguised by a suspended ceiling (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 17: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G12 - view southeast of former female ward annexe. This room was created from the conversion and alteration of the former sewing, treatment and linen rooms into one room; therefore, most of the original internal structural elements have been altered and/or disguised. A suspended ceiling is in place and the screen separating Rooms G12 & G11 can be seen to the right of the image (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 18: Long Stay Unit (Internal): Room G12 - view northeast of former female ward annexe. This room was created from the conversion and alteration of the former sewing, treatment and linen rooms into one room; therefore, most of the original internal structural elements have been altered and/or disguised. The partition wall separating the sewing and linen rooms can still be seen as a truncated stub; the entrance into the sewing room from outside can be seen as a blocked door. The alterations were completed after 1984 (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 19: Short Stay Unit : Southeast facing elevation. Built from brick and not stone as the original buildings. Hip gable roof visible along with casement windows (Rooms G09, G10 & G13) and disabled access into G13. The courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units are visible in the foreground; the Link Corridor is visible to the left of the image (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 20: Short Stay Unit : Southeast facing elevation. Built from brick and not stone as the original buildings. Hip gable roof visible along with casement windows (Rooms G06 to G8). The courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units are visible in the foreground; the day room wing (Room G01) is visible to the right of the image (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 21: Short Stay Unit : Southeast facing elevation - Former Day Room (Room G01) and basement level boiler house; the latter includes a lean to annexe with a louvred window. The courtyard separating the Long and Short Stay Units is to the left of the image (Scale: 1x 2.0m)



Plate 22: Short Stay Unit: Northeast facing elevation with gable end of the former Day Room (Room G01) visible. The door towards the right of image provides access to the central corridor of the building (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 23: Short Stay Unit: Northwest facing elevation - Rooms G02 to G05 and main entrance; detailing English Garden Wall bond brick style and casement windows



Plate 24: Short Stay Unit: Northwest facing elevation - main entrance and Room G11 (Kitchen); detailing English Garden Wall bond brick style and casement windows. Note the link corridor attached to the southwest facing elevation towards right of image



Plate 25: Short Stay Unit (Internal): view southeast of Room G01, detailing cubby within room (function unknown) that appears to be an original feature (Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 26: Short Stay Unit (Internal): view south of Room G01, detailing large casement window and internal structural and decorative features, including storage cubby (cf. Plate 25), door moulding and bullnose skirtings. Note the rear elevation of the Long Stay Unit visible through the window



Plate 27: Short Stay Unit (Internal): view northwest of Room G03, detailing casement window and bullnose skirtings. Note moulded panel entrance door and not fire door as used in the Long Stay Unit (Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 28: Short Stay Unit (Internal): view northwest of Room G04, detailing current usage as a staff WC. Casement window is visible (Scale: 1 x 2.0m).



Plate 29: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View northeast of Room G05 detailing current use as a bathroom. Originally two rooms: sluice and bathroom, which were combined into a single room; original visible fittings limited to the casement window (left of image) (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 30: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View south of Room G06 detailing current use as a ward. Storage heater visible below original casement window, with boxed in plumbing (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 31: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View southeast of Room G07 detailing former use as a ward. Storage heater visible below original casement window, with boxed in plumbing (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 32: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View southeast of Room G08 detailing current use as a ward. Storage heater visible below original casement window, with boxed in plumbing. Panelled and moulded entrance door visible in image foreground. Rear of Long Stay Unit through window (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 33: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View southeast of Room G09 detailing former use as a ward. Storage heater visible below original casement window, with boxed in plumbing (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 34: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View east of Room G10 detailing current use. Storage heater visible below original casement window, bullnose skirtings extant. (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 35: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View southeast of Room G11 detailing current use as kitchen. Originally two rectangular rooms, converted into a single larger rectangular room (Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 36: Short Stay Unit (Internal): View southwest of Room G12 detailing current use and original casement window fitting. Formerly a treatment room. Curved floor plan indicates former shape of the southwestern end of the building now disguised by the link corridor (visible through the casement window). Particleboard door in use rather than original panelled door seen elsewhere within the structure as room size was reduced and a new partition fitted. (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 37: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units: View south. Built 1991. Pebbledashed fronted with a box gutter and awning windows. Provides access to respective units; effectively masks the southwest facing elevations of both.



Plate 38: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units: View east. Built 1991. Pebbledashed fronted with a box gutter and awning windows. Provides access to respective units; effectively masks the southwest facing elevations of both. Male ward wing of the Long Stay Unit is visible in the background as a slated pitched roof



Plate 39: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units (Internal): View southeast. Former exterior window of Room G12 visible in left foreground.



Plate 40: Link Corridor connecting Long and Short Stay Units (Internal): View northwest. Former building exterior visible in right foreground, now an internal wall.



Plate 41: Administration Block: Southeast facing elevation. Ground floor Room G02 and first floor Room F04 are visible; Room F04 includes a fire exit, which is a converted window space. Stone voussoirs and sills in use. Original main entrance (cf. Plate 42) is to left of image (out of shot). Scales: 2 x 2.0m and 1 x 5.0m.



Plate 42: Administration Block: Southeast facing elevation. Ground floor former main entrance (now a fire exit) with a panelled door. Original porch has been removed, but outline is still visible. (Scale 1 x 5.0m).



Plate 43: Administration Block: Northwest facing elevation detailing ground floor Room G04 and first floor Rooms F03 to F05. The rear of the property was altered c.1991, with the removal of a ground floor wing that included a kitchen, prep room and store. The kitchen was reduced in size to create the pebbledashed gabled main entrance/photocopy room visible in the image. Remnants of the alteration work can be seen where the main entrance is keyed into the original build. (Scales: 2 x 2.0m)

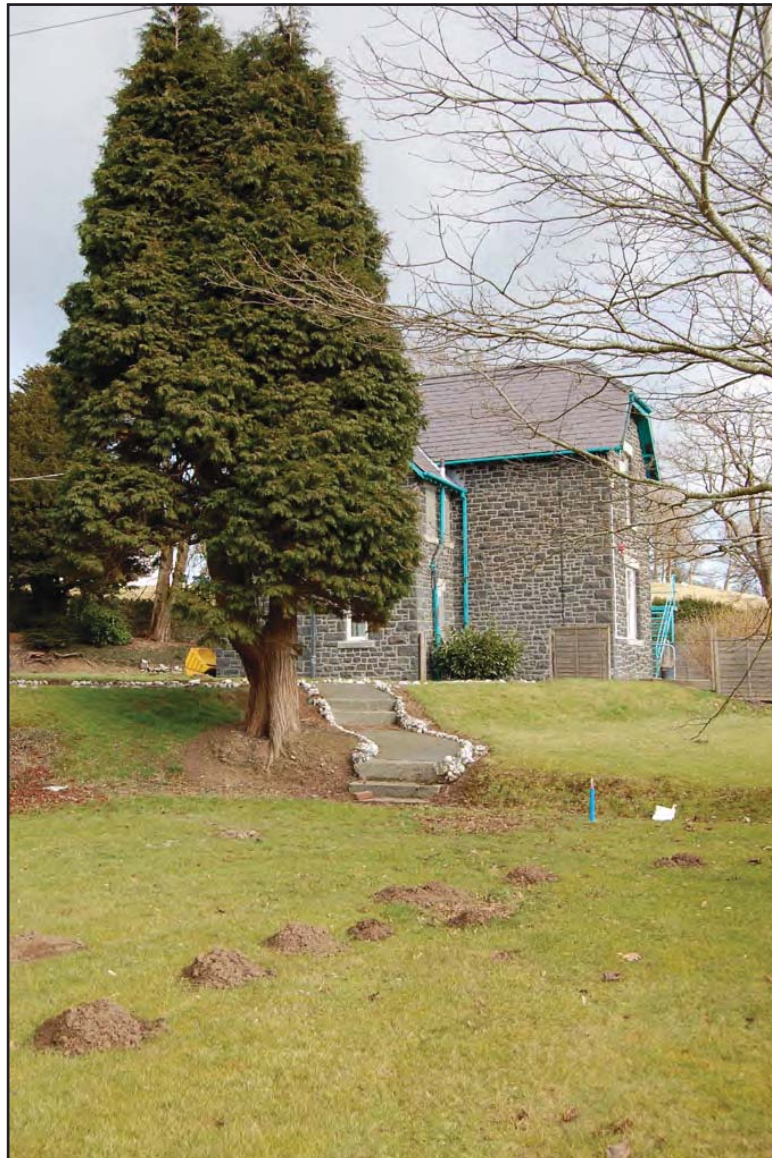


Plate 44: Administration Block: Southwest facing elevation detailing a path leading to the grounds of the complex.



Plate 45: Administration Block (Internal): View northwest detailing main corridor through the building, with current main entrance in the background. This would have been the original building entrance prior to alterations in 1991. Scales: 2 x 1.0m



Plate 46: Administration Block (Internal): View southwest of former matron's office (Room G03) detailing redundant fireplace and current decor. Scales: 1 x 2.0m and 1 x 1.0m



Plate 47: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of former matron's office (Room G03) detailing redundant archways and modern fire door. Scales: 1 x 2.0m and 1 x 1.0m.



Plate 48: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of former maid's sitting room (Room G04) detailing redundant fireplace. Scales: 1 x 2.0m and 1 x 1.0m.



Plate 49: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of first floor stairs leading to Rooms F02, F03 and F05. Room F03 is located at the centre of the image: the curved door arch is clearly visible. The staircase has a moulded rail with turned balusters; the tread and risers are carpeted.
(Scales: 2 x 2.0m).



Plate 50: Administration Block (Internal): View northeast of former nurses changing room (Room F03) with the former sister's changing room (Room F04) as a boxed partition at right of image. Room F03 was converted from four rooms into two rooms (F03 and F04), with the removal of a sister's bedroom and a cook's bedroom. The original corridor entrance has been converted into the main entrance for F03 and is approached via a staircase and small landing (cf. Plate 48)
(Scales: 1 x 2.0m).



Plate 51: Water Tower - Northwest facing elevation detailing construction form, including crenellated capping and an internal buttress. Note the external slate defined area that appears to have functioned as a possible small garden area, note also the administration block in the left background and the Long Stay Unit in the right background (Scales: 2 x 2.0m).



Plate 52: Water Tower - Southeast facing elevation detailing construction form, including crenellated capping, internal buttress and main entrance via pannelled door. Note the boundary wall at rear of image (Scales: 2 x 2.0m).



Plate 53: Garage - Southeast facing elevation; detailing main entrance via large panel and brace doors and two side entrances. Part of the original construction phase along with Long Stay Unit, Water Tower and Administration Block, with similar building detail including sub-rectangular stonework, stone lintel and quoin edging.
(Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 54: Garage - Southwest facing elevation detailing three fixed windows, hip gable roof and brick built chimney. The corrugated lean to is a later addition
(Scale 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 55: Garage (Internal): View south of side entrance room (cf. external view Plate 50) detailing interior finish and usage. Roughcast walls, whitewashed and exposed rafters visible. Various fittings also present facilitating it's use as a store.



Plate 56: Garage (Internal): View northwest of main room interior detailing decor and usage: quarry tile floor, fireplace (?) plinth and roughcast walls. Rear door visible brick repair surround suggesting the door/entrance has been rebuilt or reused.



Plate 57: Generator Room: Northwest facing elevation detailing main entrance (large door) and louvred entrance. Double hip gable roof. The generator room was built between 1900 and 1914. An extension was later added, indicated by where the gables meet in the middle. The stonework on the left side of image is slightly different in appearance to the right side, indicating the extended portion. (Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 58: Generator Room: Southeast facing elevation detailing side entrance (blue door) and blocked entrance next to louvred vent. Double hip gable roof. The generator room was built between 1900 and 1914. The extension is indicated where the gables meet in the middle. (Scale: 1 x 2.0m; 1 x 1.0m)



Plate 59: Generator Room: Southeast facing elevation detailing hip gable roof. The generator room was built between 1900 and 1914. An extension was later added (not visible). Stone lintel and quoins are present reflecting original building style for the hospital complex.
(Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 60: Generator Room: Northwest facing elevation detailing rear. This elevation represents the post-1914 extension, which has been benched into the slope. A later external platform has been built (bottom right of image), with brick surround that may have supported an upstanding piece of equipment. Note the rear of the Short Stay Unit to centre left of image.



Plate 61: Generator Room (Internal) - View northeast of interior room, detailing decor and usage. Interior view of extension room. Note blocked window, visible from the outside in Plate 59. The floors are quarry tiles; the walls are rendered. Wooden shelving throughout room. (Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 62: Oil Tanks: View southeast of oil tanks located towards rear of property. Enclosed by a low brick wall (Dearnes/Rat trap Bond). Accessed via site road that links all buildings within complex. Note administration block towards centre of image and views from the hospital site towards Snowdownia.



Plate 63: Boundary Wall - view south of portion running parallel to Hendrewen Road. Built from irregular shaped stone with a crenellated surmount. (Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 64: Boundary Wall - View southwest of southern and western boundary walls, detailing also the local views from the hospital complex and the hospital grounds. (Scale: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 65: Boundary Wall - View east of rear portion including the former water tower. Note also the low-lying enclosed space between the wall and tower indicating a presumed garden space.
(Scale: 1 x 2.0m)



Plate 66: Boundary Wall - View west of rear portion, detailing construction (irregular stones and crenellated surmount) and height (2.50m max). Note the generator in image left and gravel path running along the base of the wall.
(Scale: 2 x 2.0m)



Plate 67: Administration Block - archive image from the nineteenth/early twentieth century detailing main entrance. The entrance porch has since been removed (cf. Plate 42); the front garden and path have been replaced with tarmacadam; the windows with modern sash replicas. A modern fire escape stairwell is now present linking the first floor parallel sash windows to the ground level; one of the two windows is now a fire escape door (Source: Roberts & Evans, 1995)



Plate 68: Long Stay Unit - archive image from the mid-twentieth century detailing one of the main wards during a Christmas celebration. Possibly Room G01 (q.v.; Plates 09 & 10) as room entrance is from the right of image, as with Plate 09. The original ceiling height is visible in this image, with the full height of the three sash windows exposed. The ceiling height was subsequently reduced and a suspended ceiling installed. The Georgian bar style upper portion of the sash windows were subsequently blocked (cf. Plate 05), with the remainder of the windows looking into a veranda style extension. (Source: Roberts & Evans, 1995)

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