

ART504 Case Studies and Regional Work

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UNIVERSITY

PRIFYSGOL
CAERDYDD

Whitchurch Hospital: From Asylum
to Community Garden

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Whitchruch Community Garden

A community-run mindfulness park

This report aims to propose an outcome for the site of Whitchurch hospital and its grounds which is beneficial to the community and protects the area's heritage. The proposal will acknowledge the past and heritage of the site while pushing it into the future as a viable place for use. This proposal, however, is not a long-term solution and should be seen as an interim point. Therefore, further work will be required to conserve the site of Whitchurch Hospital as a whole after this proposal, however, this proposal should allow for conservation to happen in the meantime. Ideally, this should stop and/or slow the process of decay from occurring to the same degree as it would if the site were left entirely untouched.

1 The Proposal

This report proposes that the site of Whitchurch Hospital and its surrounding land could be used as a community garden. This proposal predominantly focuses on the six octagonal shelters found in the grounds of Whitchurch Hospital and the land around the main hospital building. It aims to do this by utilising the land and turning it into an area which can be used by members of the public and the community. This will be done by transforming the land into a usable space which is accessible to all ages, sexes, abilities, races, and religions. The gardens and parkland will connect the site's past with mental health and how now links to nature and exercise can help to improve mental health. It will be a space for all, and this will be done in several ways including the use of different garden types. Moreover, this will be a space which is run and curated by volunteers from the community, for the community, making it a non-profit organisation.

1.1.a The Shelters



*Figure 1 Octagonal shelter Whitchurch Hospital. accessed:
<http://www.torchwoodlocations.net/locations/whitchurchhospital>*

One of the two main factors, which the creation of Whitchurch Community Gardens revolves around, is the set of six octagonal structures which are situated within the land attached to the hospital. These six octagonal structures were all individually listed in March 1994 by Cadw (Cadw 2020). They were listed as part of the group value they add to the site of Whitchurch Hospital, although this is not the only importance they hold (Cadw 2020).

The octagonal shelters are believed to have all original parts, although unrecorded repairs may have happened during their use from 1908-2016. The octagonal structures are predominantly made up of timber, for the main structure of the shelter, and corrugated metal, as the roof with the underneath boarded (Cadw 2020). The interior of four of these structures are made up of four bays with planked wooden benches, the other two shelters contain interiors with only two bays with zig-zag benches midway between the main pillars (Cadw 2020). These structures all have pillars which support the roof, all of which have iron cast bases.

The paint which has been used on these octagonal structures is still visible on the outside however it is not in great condition. There has been no research into the type of paint, which was used on these octagonal structures, so this is an area which needs to be researched properly before conservation begins. The information which could be found from research into the paint would allow for appropriate paint types and colours to be used when conserving these structures. This would allow for better historic accuracy whilst conserving the structures, permitting for more of the sites past to be captured.

The condition of these shelters is surprisingly good considering the high levels of exposure they would have been open to outside in the Welsh climate (Branford, 2020). This is partly down to the iron bases of the pillars protecting some of the timber and the structural integrity of the shelters, as well as the steel roofing protecting the main body of the timber structure (Branford, 2020). From the current condition of these shelters, it is clear that they only require a small amount of cleaning and small repairs but decoratively they require more work to be done (Branford, 2020). Apart from the need for further research to be done in the form of paint analysis, so that full understanding can be grasped, the work that these shelters require should be fairly inexpensive and uncomplicated. This is especially evident when looking at the amount of damage that has occurred to the main building of Whitchurch Hospital, in comparison to these smaller listed

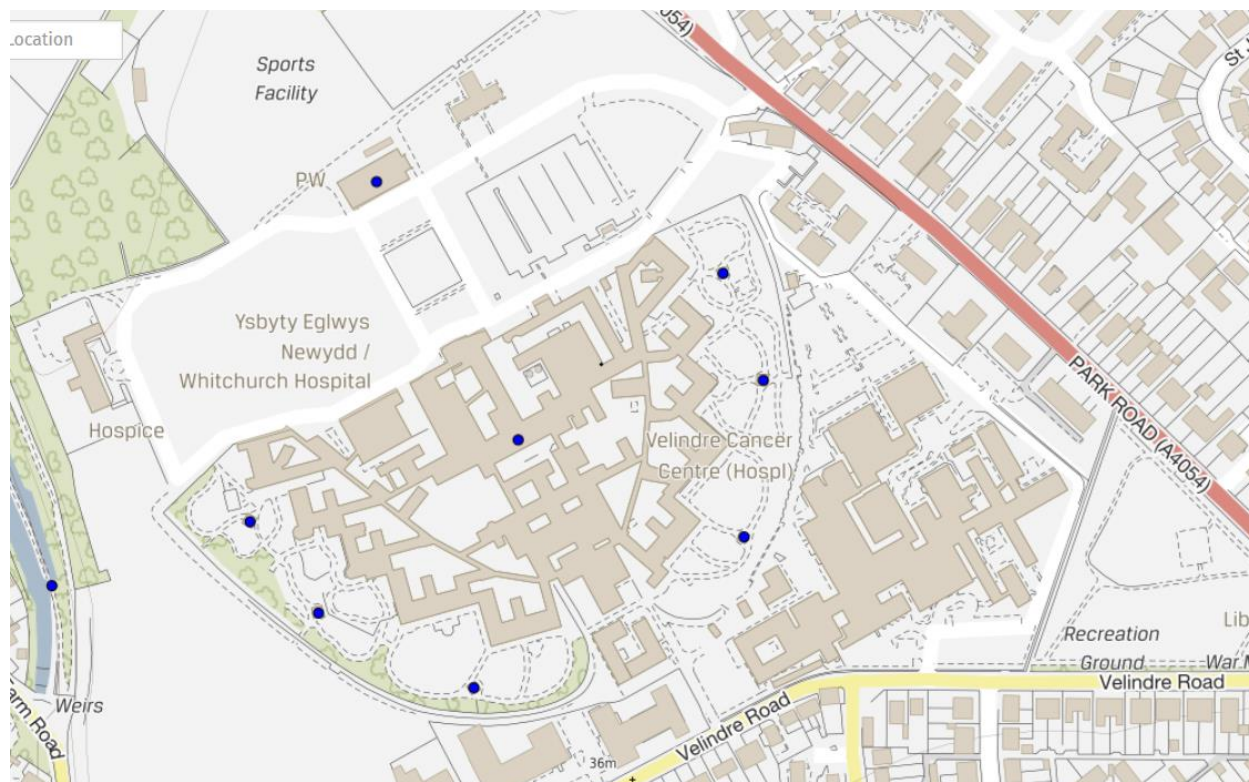


Figure 2 map showing the 6 shelters locations around the hospital accessed at <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>

shelters. This makes this proposal of a community garden as an interim point, before dealing with the site as a whole, more sensible as it allows some of the site to be conserved without the need to fund the whole site in one go. The conservation of these octagonal shelters should be easier to fund as they will be relatively inexpensive in comparison.

The heritage and history of these shelters are at the heart of the idea for a community garden. Part of their heritage value comes from their connection to asylum landscapes and the treatment of mental illnesses. These octagonal garden structures are not found frequently in asylum architecture of this period; however, this does not lessen their importance in treating mental health or to the hospital's history (Gnoińska and Hughes, 2020). In the late nineteenth century, there was a movement away from confinement laws, which kept mentally ill individuals locked up and restrained, to treatments which did not restrain individuals but instead encouraged exercise and fresh air (Carver and Bowen, 2020). This was an idea which originated in France but was shortly adopted in the UK, in Yorkshire, and not long after in Wales (Carver and Bowen, 2020). This link between nature, exercise, and mental health is mirrored within this proposal as there are still ties made today between mental health and nature. Furthermore, with a subject such as the history of mental health and mental health in modern times, there is a lot of stigma which should not exist as it is a perfectly normal part of life. 1 in 4 people experience at least one mental health issue per annum (Mind, no date). For this reason, this is an important topic which will affect everyone in some way, even if not personally. Consequently, this proposal tries to place a focus on the positives of past mental health treatments and the advances which have been made as a result of them, some of which were pioneered at Whitchurch Hospital.

1.1.b Whitchurch Hospital's Grounds and Surrounding Land

It is believed that Whitchurch hospital was originally surrounded by 120 acres of land, with the main building covering around 4.5 acres of this (Branford, 2020). This land was originally used for farming, labouring, and recreational uses such as organised sports and as a place to take strolls (Gnoińska and Hughes, 2020). This has been argued to be as a result of asylum landscapes often being based on large stately homes or because of different treatment methods which were evolving at this time; these activities included patients partaking in laborious activities (Carver and Bowen, 2020; Rutherford, 2003). Rutherford (2003) writes, that with the publishing of French medical books and journals in English in 1806, there was a movement in treatment to laborious activities outside, which can be

seen to be reflected in asylum landscapes across Britain built after this date, including Whitchurch Hospital. This movement can be seen throughout the architecture of Oatley and Skinner (Gnoińska and Hughes, 2020). Arguably, this is why the octagonal shelters and the large amount of land are big factors within all their asylum designs, not just Whitchurch hospital (Gnoińska and Hughes, 2020). This shows the significance that the surrounding land and shelters have within the heritage of this site, and how involving them within plans for Whitchurch is vital to remember this part of its heritage. The majority of this land today remains open ground, fields, and wooded areas (Branford, 2020).

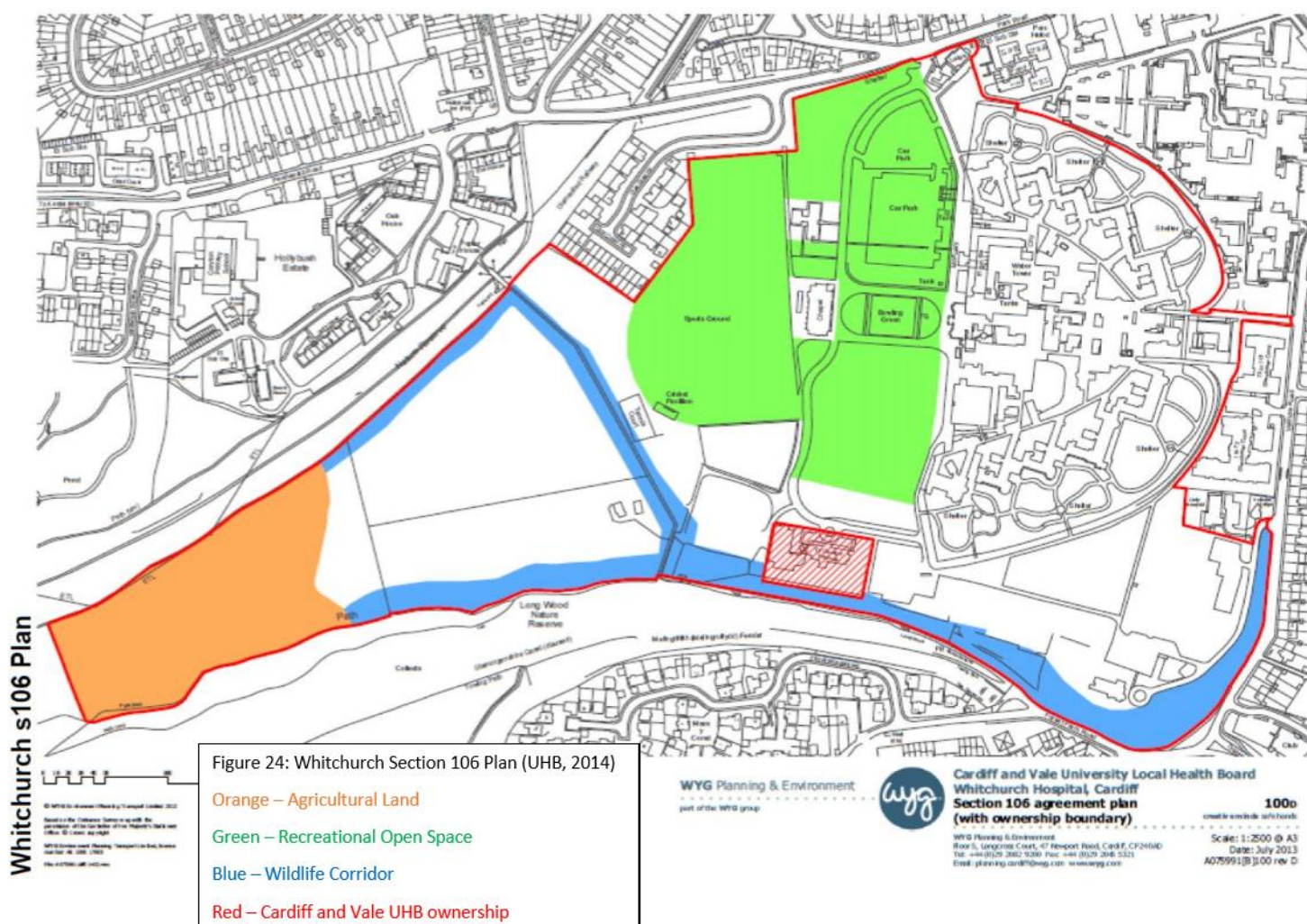


Figure 3 Whitchurch Section 106 plan showing the area of land owned by the hospital. (Adams 2020)

Surrounding the site of Whitchurch Hospital there are great links to already functioning public transport routes; for example, there are three train stations within close proximity of this site, including two within 10 minutes-walk (Zhang, 2020). Furthermore, there is currently construction taking place to the northeast of Whitchurch Hospital, demonstrating that this

already accessible site will become more accessible (Zhang, 2020). On top of this, the site is also accessible by several different main roads, including a flyover 1km north of Whitchurch Hospital. This makes the site accessible by car, bus, and train, as well as foot.

Additionally, the surrounding area of Whitchurch has seven schools within 30 minutes-walk and is littered with different religious institutions, such as mosques and churches (Zhang, 2020). These are the sort of groups which are often targeted by charities and volunteer groups when schemes like community garden projects are introduced into communities. This vision for the site of Whitchurch aims to involve as many members of the community as possible including people of all ages, races, religions and gender. For this reason, further outreach would be expected to happen at day centres and care homes in the area as well as to general members of the public in neighbouring streets. However, it can be seen that this site is well situated to be easily accessed.

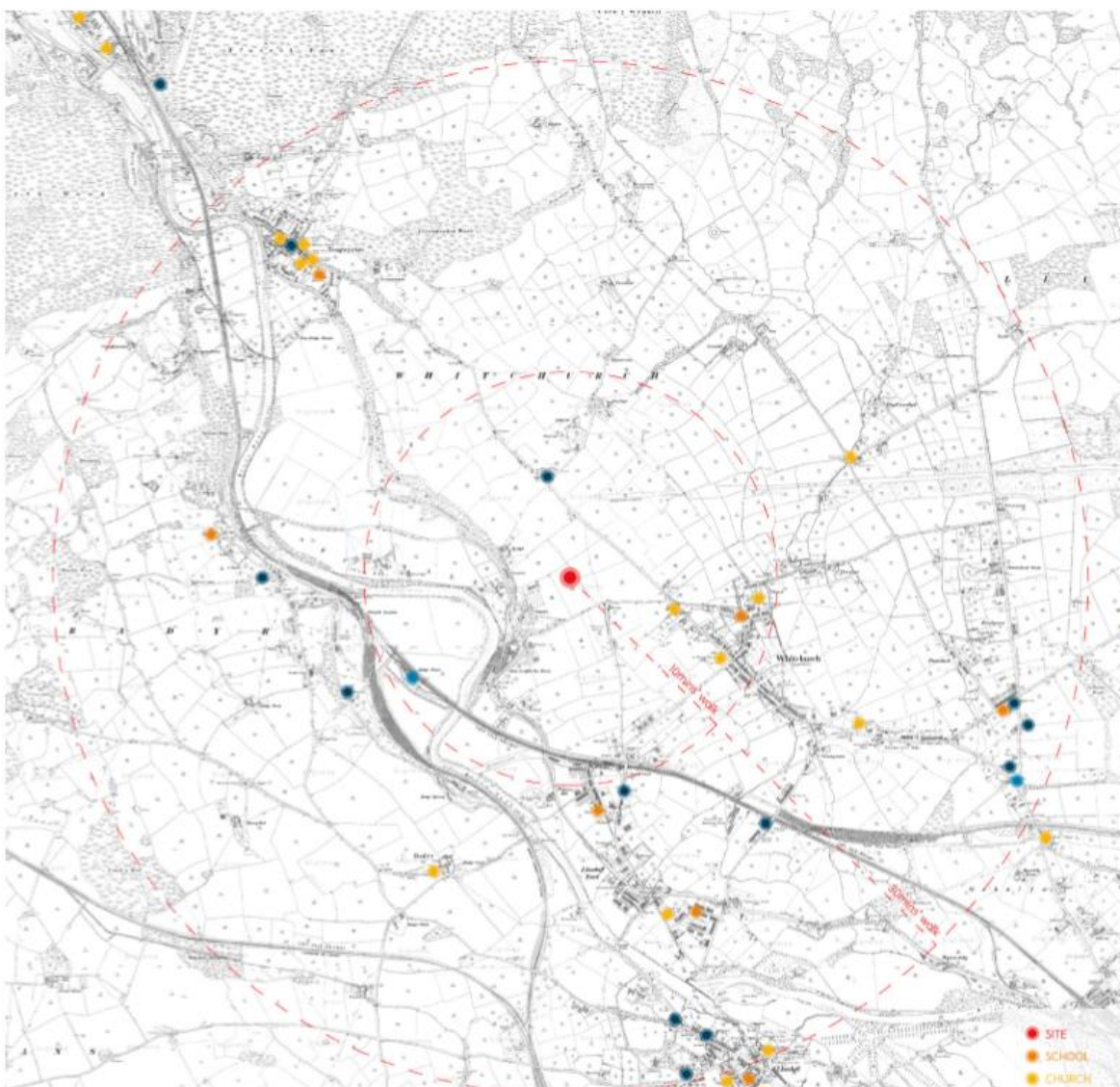


Figure 4 map showing aspects of the surrounding land (Zhang, 2020)

1.1.c What are Community Garden Projects?

Mark Francis defines a community garden or park as a plot of land, usually privately owned, which is often vulnerable to undesirable development, that is managed and developed by local residents (Lee, n.d.). This is a project type which has been adopted already on sites in Cardiff and that is a possible outcome, for the huge amount of land in disuse in Whitchurch, at this site.

This land received attention from developers, firstly in 1995; this attention was not liked by the community of Whitchurch. There was an application for planning permission handed into Cardiff Council which proposed developing on this green space, in 1995 (Adams, 2020). This development was opposed by 500 residents and the council received 33 individual letters of complaint and a petition with 3000 signatures on it (City of Cardiff, 1996). This anti-development stance, from the community of Whitchurch, was rallied by organisations such as Friends of Forest Farm, who run campaigns and events which priorities nature and protecting Whitchurch's large green space (Friends of forest Farm, 2020) This idea of a community garden, as a result, can be argued to be partly in line with some of the values and wants of Whitchurch's community. Moreover, it shows that this is a vulnerable piece of land that has been looked at by developers already.

Community gardens are not like allotment schemes and as a result, have a few more factors for consideration. This is due to their inherent nature of running on volunteer schemes to benefit the whole community, not just individuals who have plots within the green space. This can cause some issue as it involves making the whole space, one space, for everyone and catering to all of their needs. According to the Royal Horticultural Society (no date), this is not impossible and can be achieved via the use of zoning and from different types of Garden.

1.1.d Types of Community Garden

As mentioned above one of the ways that community gardens can cater to huge numbers of people and are able to be fully inclusive of people from all backgrounds, is by having different types of gardens within them. Community Gardens are completely customisable and as a result, are easily adapted to create the ideal space. This can be by incorporating different aspects of different garden types or from having more than one type of

garden present on the designated land. There are six main types of garden which are used in community garden projects:

- Wildlife attraction and preservation gardens
- Food produce orientated gardens
- Sensory and wellbeing gardens
- Memorial gardens
- Educational gardens
- Recreation gardens (Royal Horticultural Society, no date).

Each of these different types of garden has different purposes and have different requirements to be created. Additionally, all of these gardens come with different advantages and benefits which can be utilised. For this reason, it is proposed that Whitchurch Community Gardens would use all six types of gardens with a different type surrounding each of the six octagonal shelters.

Wildlife gardens are spaces which have features tailored specifically with the natural wildlife of the area as the priority. This can be achieved easily through choosing the plants which are insect and animal friendly, adding a water source for the wildlife, and by adding in things such as bee boxes and hedgehog houses (Royal Horticultural Society (3), no date).



Figure 5 bee on a bee friendly plant by gardener's world magazine accessed at: <https://www.gardenersworld.com/plants/plants-for-bees/>

Food produce gardens work by focusing on edible plants which yield fruit or vegetables. As this aims to be a non-profit organisation run as a charity, selling the food harvested has some restrictions. As a charity only 25% of raised funds can come from items produced by members of the charity and all money raised must go to charitable causes and cannot be used for anything else (Federation of City Farms Community Gardens, no date). Furthermore, before this is done the project would have to contact Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards to make sure that all

food which is sold meets legal and safety requirements. Several case studies demonstrate that this is a relatively easy process to navigate and that is more than achievable to help fund a community garden through food production. Another option for the food produced at this site is to donate it to charities in the area who feed the homeless or try and make some kind of connection to foodbanks. Examples in Cardiff include Shelter Cymru, The Wallich Centre, and Cardiff YMCA Housing Association (KEW, 2013).



Figure 6 picture of sensory garden accessed at: <https://www.rhs.org.uk/get-involved/community-gardening/resources/sensory-garden>

The sensory and wellbeing garden is arguably the most important garden for this project. This is because it links directly with the heritage of the site and allows for the site of Whitchurch Hospital to continue as a site with links to helping the physical and mental health of individuals. Moreover, this garden is the garden which will be the most universally accessible to people of all abilities and

backgrounds. Sensory gardens are multifunctional however the main function is to stimulate different senses (Royal Horticultural Society (2), no date). Guy Barter, for the Royal Horticultural Society ((2) no date), writes that different colours, sounds, patterns, scents, textures, and tastes can be used to evoke different senses. This stimulation of the senses allows for the gardens to be a space which can be enjoyed by people with sight impairments, hearing impairments, and individuals who have disorders such as Autism Spectrum Disorders or learning difficulties (Royal Horticultural Society (2), no date; Mostafa, 2014; Wilson, 2006). Extra work will have to be done to make sure the garden is accessible to individuals in wheelchairs and with mobility impairments to make sure they can access the gardens.

Memorial gardens are established to commemorate past events or something important. This is an ideal way to allow for the history of Whitchurch to be remembered by the community there today and the generations yet to come. This can be done through information boards which tell the story of Whitchurch hospital, from 1908-2016. This will help to create a link to the past people that may have otherwise lost. Additionally, a

contribution could be made by the public and people who were part of the hospital not just but historians.

Educational gardens have the primary purpose of being a space where individuals can come to learn or study. This can be done by having benches/chairs and tables which can be studied at and from having aspects which help with children learning maths or spelling. These educational aspects, however, do not have to be just for children. Garden games such as large chess have been used in studies that indicate it can be used to detect and maybe even help prevent dementia in elderly people (Nor Wan Shamsuddin *et al*, 2011). Another concept, which has recently become popularised across the western world, is the use of book exchanges. They are usually used in places such as hotels or holiday cottages where books are left by people who stay. This is an idea which has now been adopted by many churches and communities, as a sustainable and free way to give access to literature and books to everyone. This idea could easily be applied to the site of Whitchurch Hospital by adding a way to store the books. An idea which is currently popular is the use of old telephone boxes. The library, however, may have lacked some universal accessibility as in this area the majority of books will be in Welsh and English and leave out minority languages.



Figure 7 giant garden chess source:
https://www.biggamehunters.co.uk/acatalog/Giant-Chess-Pieces.html?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIjJncg6i96QIVS-vtCh2DFgWWEAQYASABEgIVcPD_BwE

Recreational gardens are arguably one of the most common types of garden in the UK. Playgrounds and parks are a big part of cityscapes and urban design in the UK with the majority of neighbourhoods having access to at least one. This area of Whitchurch Community Gardens will be all about

having fun. This can be done through play equipment, which can now be bought in varieties that allow for the wheelchair access and not just for use by able-bodied people (The PlayPark, 2018). A great example of this can be seen in Exeter at the sixth most accessible playpark in the world, where all the play equipment is created to allow for people of all abilities to be able to use it; this playpark emphasizes wheelchair access to all types of play equipment such as swings, trampolines, and seesaws (The PlayPark, 2018).



Figure 8 photo of inclusive playpark equipment. accessed at: <https://www.theplaypark.co.uk/play-equipment>

These types of gardens do not all have mutually exclusive purposes, however, they do all have different strengths and limitations. By combining all of their strengths, Whitchruch Community Gardens should create an atmosphere inclusive of all backgrounds, whilst respecting and acknowledging the heritage and history that the site holds.

1.1.e The Requirements of Community Garden Projects

Gardens come with a multitude of different requirements and by making it an area used by the public these requirements multiply. These varying requirements come in the form of physical needs (water, sunlight, etc), practical requirements (volunteers rotas, tool storage, etc), and legal

requirements (risk assessments, insurance, etc) (Royal Horticultural Society (1), no date).

The first thing which needs to be done to make sure that all of the physical requirements of creating a garden are met is a full in-depth survey of the land surrounding the hospital. The climate of Wales must also be taken into consideration when choosing plant types. Although there were multiple surveys done in part one of this project, none of these surveys looked fully into the condition of the land and what plants already grown there. By doing this there will be a more comprehensive understanding of the amount of work and funding will be required to make the land viable for different garden types. The shelters are plotted on the east, west, and south of the main hospital building and all have sunlight at some point during the day at different times. This needs to be considered when deciding which garden to place by each shelter. Basic gardens structures, such as flowerbeds and design ideas should be considered after community opinion has been gathered. The river Taff and the close by canal are ideal for supplying water for the garden, as well as other measures such as rainwater collection, which is a sustainable alternative.

Practical requirements for community gardens are in the most part common sense and organisation factors. This means they are relatively easy things to achieve. Furthermore, they are things which have been established throughout other non-profit organisations and charity projects so there are many already established techniques which can be mirrored from other existing bodies.

The Royal Horticultural Association has a multitude of different resources that have been created to help the set up of community garden projects that cover all of these requirements. However, they do make it particularly clear that there are some necessities which a community garden project cannot happen without. Public Liability insurance is one of these necessities which is explained to be integral for any project which involves the participation of the general public (Royal Horticultural Society (1), no date). Groups with affiliations or connections to 'Britain in Bloom', 'It's Your Neighbourhood', and the 'Royal Horticultural Society', have more affordable forms of public liability insurance available to them (Royal Horticultural Society (1), no date). Other legal requirements surrounding the production and selling of goods have been mentioned previously with relations to food production in community gardens. These are not the only legal requirements which will be required, however the requirements of community gardens and charities changes locally. Consequently, the individual governing bodies should be contacted to find the full requirements which will have to be reached by Whitchurch Community Gardens.

1.1.f Community Engagement

One of the biggest fundamentals required for a community project to function well are members of the community. For a project such as this to fulfil its aims, the opinions of members of the community must be at the heart of decisions made. Furthermore, for a community garden to function fully there must be members of the community who are willing to work on and as part of the project. Without volunteers and members of the public, community projects are not possible so their engagement and involvement.

As previously stated, there are seven different schools within 30 minutes of the site as well as an abundance of churches, sports clubs, and shops. This means that there are plenty of places where outreach can take place, as well as some groups which may want to volunteer as groups. Outreach can also happen in the form notices and leaflets, as advertising, to try and stir interest in the gardens. Although the sustainable side of this project means that there might be better more sustainable ways to do this. Surveys can then be used to make sure that the individuals who decide to partake in this project have a say in what happens and aspects which can be included in the gardens.

For this reason, community engagement is of great importance to make this project viable. Although this is a factor of paramount importance for a community garden it should not deter from how realistic it is to achieve high levels of community involvement. Other community and volunteer projects in this area and in Cardiff suggest that this is a realistic aim, as there are many which are over-subscribed. Friends of Forest Farm, which is connected to some of the land that is part of the Whitchurch Hospitals grounds, already has a volunteer group, which was set up to help protect wildlife in the area (Friends of Forest Farm, no date).

1.1.g Funding

There are a variety of different routes which can be followed to fund community gardens. This includes, mainly, private sponsorship and donations, fundraising, and charities and grants.

Private sponsorship and donations are a commonly used funding technique for community or charity gardens. Llandaff North's Residents Association, the next closest community garden, have used this funding technique as they have been given grants from different co-operatives as well as donations of plants and equipment from local garden centres (Llandaff North Residents Association, no date). They also have a website which states that they also welcome plant donations from members of the community and not just from local businesses (Llandaff North Residents Association, no date).

According to the Royal Horticultural Society local fundraising is another method of funding which has proven successful for many locations in the UK

(Royal Horticultural Society, no date). They suggest the use of donation tins, fundraising events (such as fayres), and the use of local schools and organisations (Royal Horticultural Society, no date). Moreover, as mentioned above, if the garden can yield food products then it could be sold to create funds for the garden.

The government currently has money set aside to give to projects such as this to fund non-profit organisations and charity projects. Other associations and organisations, such as the Royal Horticultural Society, also have grants which can be awarded to different projects. There are also other organisations such as Cadw and the National Heritage Lottery Fund who offer grants for projects such as these (Adams, 2020).

1.1.h Other Considerations

There are other aspects to this project which require some consideration for it to function successfully. One of these considerations is the idea of weather and seasonality. With a project such as a community garden, the majority of the project must take place outside, open to the elements. The shelters can create a lot of shelter from the rain. There is, however, no shelter from the wind or cold which is something that needs to be considered. There is the possibility of outdoor heaters being added to the shelters, although these are not in keeping with the period of the shelters and are expensive. For this reason, it would be better to try and provide volunteers with coats and other equipment.

Another thing which needs to be considered is whether the gardens will allow dogs. This is a good use for recreational spaces and is a popular activity done in many parks across the UK. If dogs are to enter the site then dog poo bins must be placed throughout the site to stop the mess and possible problems from the excrement.

A further factor to consider for these community gardens is the link between mental health and gardening. There are a lot of studies which have been done that identify the connection between outdoor projects and improvements in mental health. Moreover, there have been projects delivered which connect good mental health to identity and heritage. An example of a project which connects both of these is the *Past In Mind: A Heritage Project and Mental Health Recovery* which used archaeology to help patients with mental health illnesses (Trude, 2014). With further research, these benefits to mental health could be applied to Whitchurch Community Gardens.

Sustainability should also be considered in greater detail. Research must be done into different equipment, such as compost bins, which can help to make the future of Whitchurch more environmentally friendly. By keeping this as a green space this area will already have less of an impact on the environment than other development projects may have.

A final factor to consider when implementing this project are the other similar projects which are taking place in the area and in Cardiff. This report has mentioned Llandaff North's Residents Association and Friends of Forest

Farm. This can be furthered by talking to individuals from these schemes to access the knowledge they have and maybe even combine schemes.

Final Thoughts

The establishing of a community garden in the surrounding land of Whitchurch Hospital would come with a huge amount of benefits. However, there are a lot of different requirements and consideration which must be fulfilled for a project such as this to succeed. Although it must be seen that these varying requirements do not outweigh the positive outcomes a project such as this could create.

Furthermore, this is only an interim solution for this site and further planning and work will be required to conserve and protect the main hospital building.

Appendix

Appendix 1 – listing documents from Cadw of the 6 octagonal structures

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11708		II	Designated	15/04/1994	31/05/2002

Name of Property	Address
Octagonal Shelter in Grounds to west of Whitchurch Hospital	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Cardiff	Whitchurch	Cardiff	Whitchurch	314446	180471

Street Side	Location
	Between angle of Ward Block West 5 and garden railings at Whitchurch Hospital.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

These shelters are probably contemporary with the hospital main building, thus c1908-10. Fresh air was considered an important part of treatment for mental patients.

Exterior

An octagonal timber garden shelter with a broadly corrugated roof, shaped and pierced valance, boarded ceiling. Roof carried on pillars, the top halves of which are in the form of turned balusters.

Interior

The interior has four bays formed by screens with glazing bars; these have planked benches and splayed sides midway between the main pillars.

Reason for designation

Included for group value with Whitchurch Hospital and associated listed items.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings



Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11709		II	Designated	15/04/1994	31/05/2002

Name of Property

Octagonal Shelter in Grounds to south-west of Whitchurch Hospital

Address

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Cardiff	Whitchurch	Cardiff	Whitchurch	314486	180416

Street Side

Location

Between angle of Ward Block West 3 and garden railings at Whitchurch Hospital.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

These shelters are probably contemporary with the hospital main building, thus c1908-10. Fresh air was considered an important part of treatment for mental patients.

Exterior

An octagonal timber garden shelter with a broadly corrugated roof, shaped and pierced valance, boarded ceiling. Roof carried on pillars, the top halves of which are in the form of turned balusters.

Interior

The interior has four bays formed by screens with glazing bars; these have planked benches and splayed sides midway between the main pillars.

Reason for designation

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Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings

[Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings




Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11710		II	Designated	15/04/1994	31/05/2002

Name of Property	Address
Octagonal Shelter in Grounds to south-south-west of Whitchurch Hospital	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Cardiff	Whitchurch	Cardiff	Whitchurch	314578	180370

Street Side	Location
	Between angle of Ward Block West 1 and garden railings at Whitchurch Hospital.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

These shelters are probably contemporary with the hospital main building, thus c1908-10. Fresh air was considered an important part of treatment for mental patients.

Exterior

An octagonal timber garden shelter with a broadly corrugated roof; shaped and pierced valance, boarded ceiling. Roof carried on pillars, the top halves of which are in the form of turned balusters.

Interior

The interior has two bays formed by screens with glazing bars; these have zig-zag planked benches midway between the main pillars.

Reason for designation

Included for group value with Whitchurch Hospital and associated listed items.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings

[Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings



Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11711		II	Designated	15/04/1994	31/05/2002

Name of Property	Address
Octagonal Shelter in Grounds to south-south-east of Whitchurch Hospital	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Cardiff	Whitchurch	Cardiff	Whitchurch	314741	180457

Street Side	Location
	Between angle of Ward Block East 1 and garden railings at Whitchurch Hospital.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

These shelters are probably contemporary with the hospital main building, thus c1908-10. Fresh air was considered an important part of treatment for mental patients.

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Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings

[Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings



Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11712		II	Designated	15/04/1994	31/05/2002

Name of Property	Address
Octagonal Shelter in Grounds to south-east of Whitchurch Hospital	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Cardiff	Whitchurch	Cardiff	Whitchurch	314754	180550

Street Side	Location
	Between angle of Ward Block East 3 and garden railings at Whitchurch Hospital.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

These shelters are probably contemporary with the hospital main building, thus c1908-10. Fresh air was considered an important part of treatment for mental patients.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings



Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11713		II	Designated	15/04/1994	31/05/2002

Name of Property

Octagonal Shelter in Grounds to east of Whitchurch Hospital

Address

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Cardiff	Whitchurch	Cardiff	Whitchurch	314731	180614

Street Side

Location

Between angle of Ward Block East 5 and garden railings at Whitchurch Hospital.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

These shelters are probably contemporary with the hospital main building, thus c1908-10. Fresh air was considered an important part of treatment for mental patients.

Exterior

An octagonal timber garden shelter with a broadly corrugated roof; shaped and pierced valance, boarded ceiling. Roof carried on pillars, the top halves of which are in the form of turned balusters.

Interior

The interior has four bays formed by screens with glazing bars; these have planked benches and splayed sides midway between the main pillars.

Reason for designation

Included for group value with Whitchurch Hospital and associated listed items.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings

[Records 1 of 1

Appendix 2 – logo designed by author



Appendix 3 – Shelters from Pen-y-fal Hospital

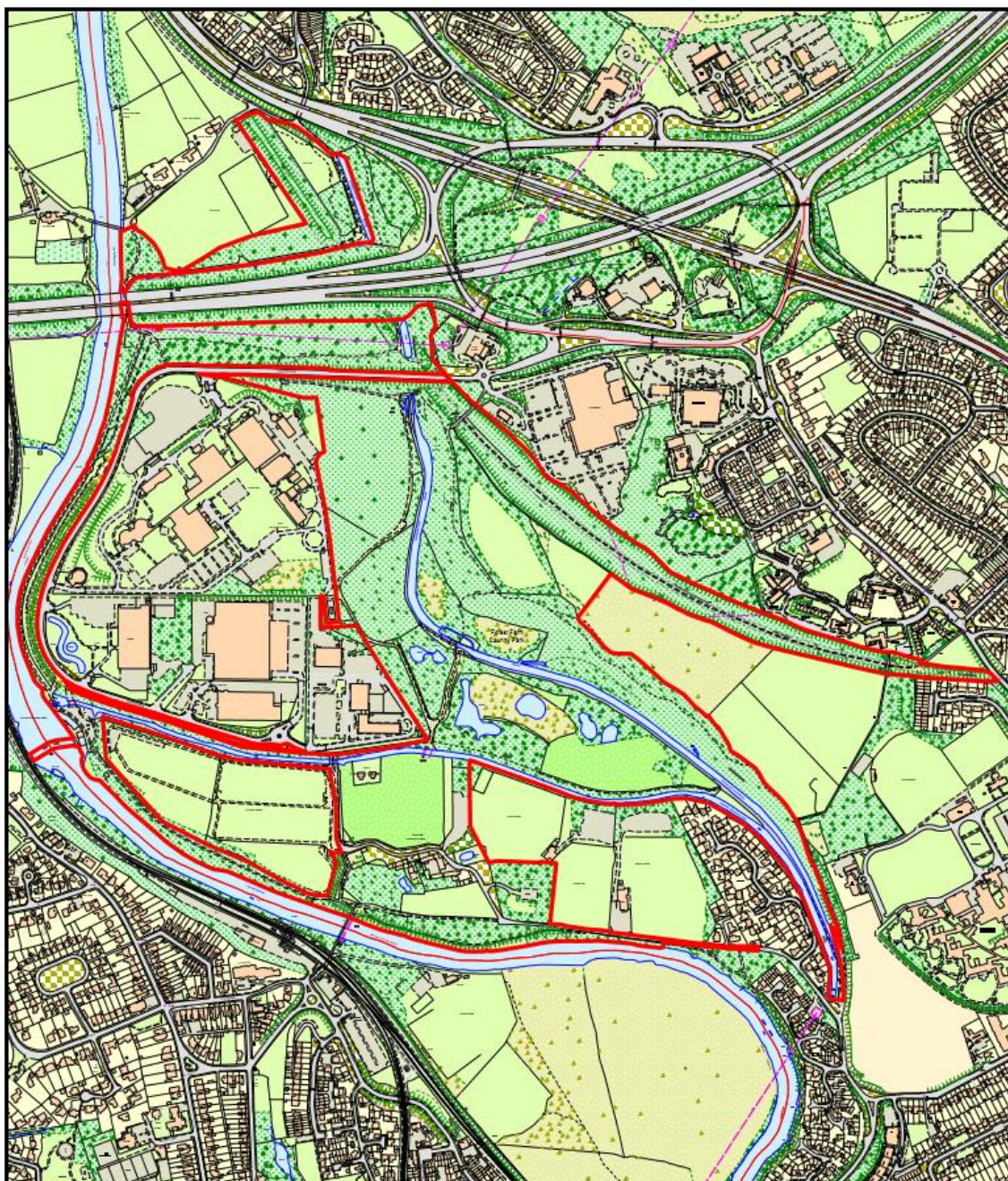
Shelters from Pen-y-fal Hospital, an asylum from the same period of Whitchurch. These octagonal shelters have extremely similar designs to the ones from Whitchurch Hospital. This showcase the possible outcome which could be achieved by conserving the octagonal churches at Whitchurch Hospital.





These photos are credited to Rebecca Hartly, 2020.

Appendix 4 – map showing the land owned by Friends of Forest farm



CHIEF
EXECUTIVE
Paul Orders

Neuadd y Sir,
Glanfa'r Iwerydd,
Caerdydd,
CF10 4UW.

County Hall,
Atlantic Wharf,
Cardiff,
CF10 4UW.

**CYNGOR SIR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNTY COUNCIL**



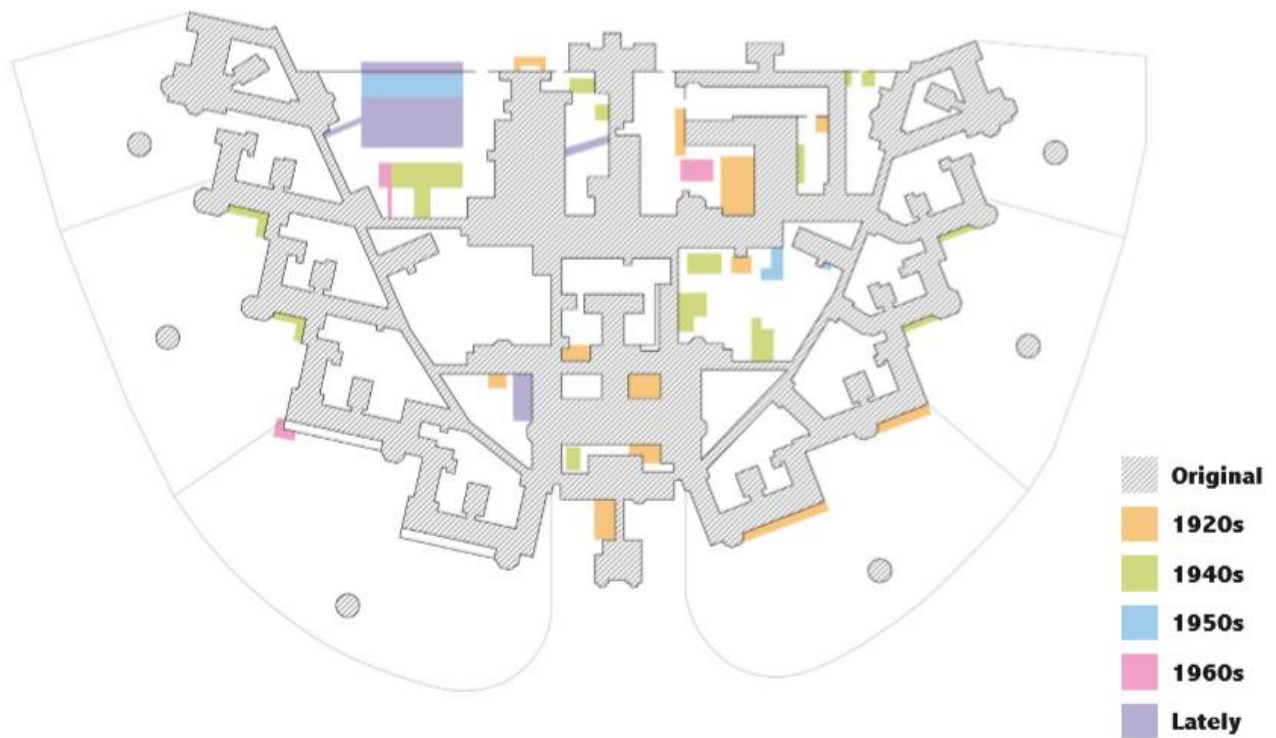
Forest Farm

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Appendix 5 – map showing the age and phases of the site (Zhang, 2020)



Figures

Figure 1 Octagonal shelter Whitchurch Hospital. accessed:

<http://www.torchwoodlocations.net/locations/whitchurchhospital> 4

Figure 2 map showing the 6 shelters locations around the hospital accessed at <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> 5

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Figure 6 picture of sensory garden accessed at: <https://www.rhs.org.uk/get-involved/community-gardening/resources/sensory-garden> 11

Figure 7 giant garden chess source:

https://www.biggamehunters.co.uk/acatalog/Giant-Chess-Pieces.html?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIjJncg6i96QIVS-vtCh2DFgWWEAQYASABEgIVcPD_BwE 12

Figure 8 photo of inclusive playpark equipment. accessed at:

<https://www.theplaypark.co.uk/play-equipment> 13

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