

# **Nithbank Royal Infirmary: Historic Building Recording**

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner and Thomas Rees

issued 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2021

on behalf of Mr A Hill

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*Louise Turner*

Signed .....

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*L M Kinstry*

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report represents the findings of a programme of Historic Building Recording required by Mr A Hill in respect of the change of use of the main hospital building and ancillary structures (North Lodge, Occupational Health Building, Social Care Hub Building) within the Nithbank Hospital Complex in Dumfries (NGR: NX 97760 75400). These works were designed to create a competent record of the structures before their change of use.
2. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Mr A Hill to undertake these works in response to guidance issued by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist (the Curator) who advises Dumfries and Galloway Council on archaeological matters.
3. The nature of these works was stipulated in appended conditions (Planning Ref. (North Lodge): 20/0029/FUL, Condition 2; Planning Ref. (Occupational Health): 20/0031/FUL, Condition 2; Planning Ref. (Social Care Hub): 20/0036/FUL, Condition 2), which required that the Applicant shall secure the implementation of an historic building survey of the structures prior to their change of use works.
4. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2020), providing the detail of these works, was agreed with the Curator, prior to on-site works commencing.

## Project Works

5. Historic Building Recording to meet the Basic Level (Historic Building Recording Guidance 2013, ALGAO:Scotland) was undertaken, with the aim of generating a record for the historic fabric of the three structures prior to the works involved in their change of use.
6. The record encompassed a photographic record, a written record, a measured plan, and sketched plans and elevations of the existing structure. In greater detail, these comprised:
  - ❖ a written record of the structures, including comment on the condition, construction techniques, materials, fixtures and fittings and an interpretation of function;
  - ❖ a photographic record of exterior elevations, details of interior elements and general views to place the structures in its immediate landscape to show changes or temporary exposure of fabric within the structure; and
  - ❖ a measured plan of the structure.
7. The product of the assessment and building recording is this report containing a summary of the work undertaken and a baseline of the archaeological resource present.
8. All works were conducted in accordance with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist's Standard Conditions as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance statements and Code of Conduct.

## Historical Background

9. The Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary relocated to new buildings at Nithbank which were constructed 1869-73 after fundraising during 1868. The architect, John Starforth (1822-1898) was born near Durham: moving to Edinburgh he was first apprenticed to Thomas Hamilton before moving to Burn and Bryce's practice before 1844 to work as an assistant. Starforth's practice portfolio consisted mainly of churches, hospitals, poorhouses and country house constructed in the north and west of Scotland. The style of his buildings reflects his years in Bryce's office.
10. The original hospital is a good example of its date and notable for its pavilion plan layout (Figure 1a). The former hospital has a considerable amount of high-quality architectural detailing to its entrance elevation and external decoration in general and is an important example of John Starforth's work. The pavilion plan form, or Nightingale wards, were widely adopted from the 1860s and are notable for their large interlinked rooms, corridors and service pavilions. The design of the hospital at Nithbank is typical of the mid-nineteenth century move towards more ornate and architectural compositions for this building type.



Figure 1a: 19th century view of the main hospital building at Nithbank

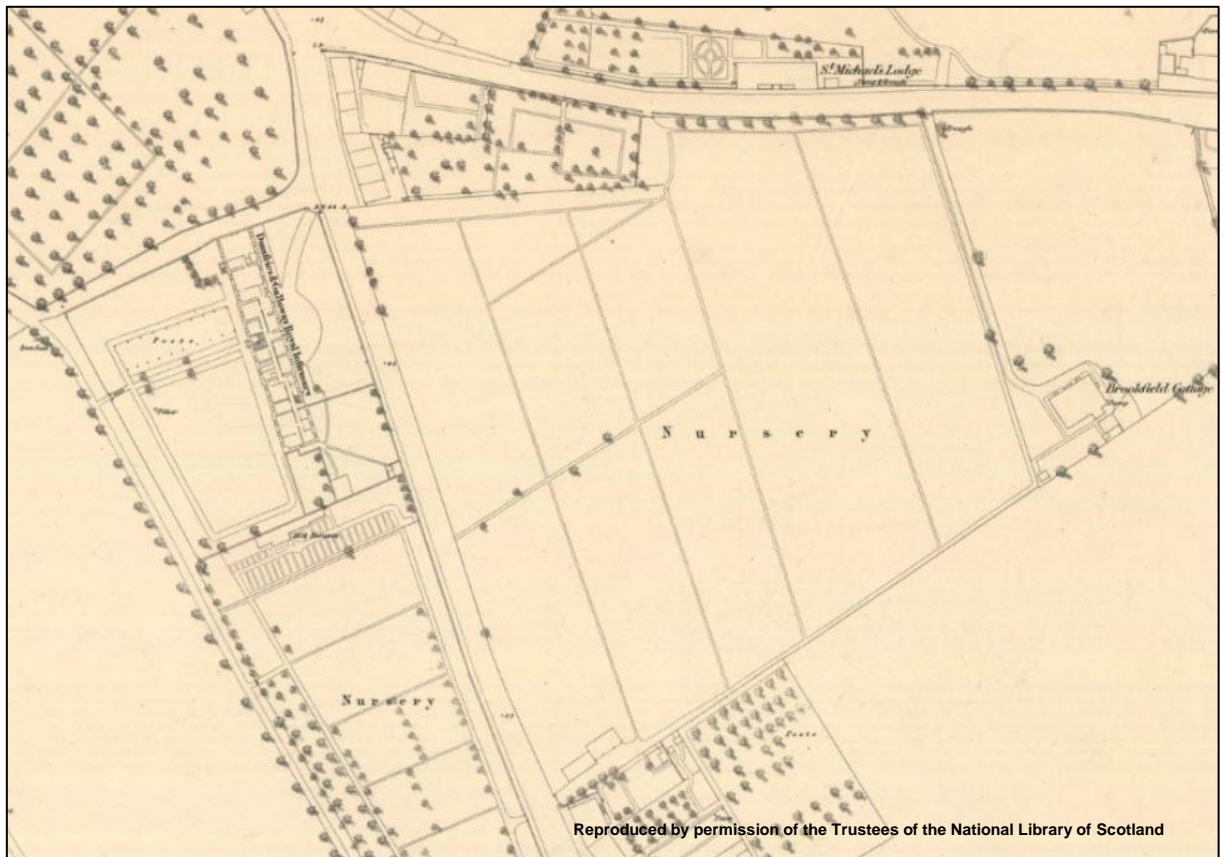


Figure 1b: Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1850, Showing Future Site of Hospital

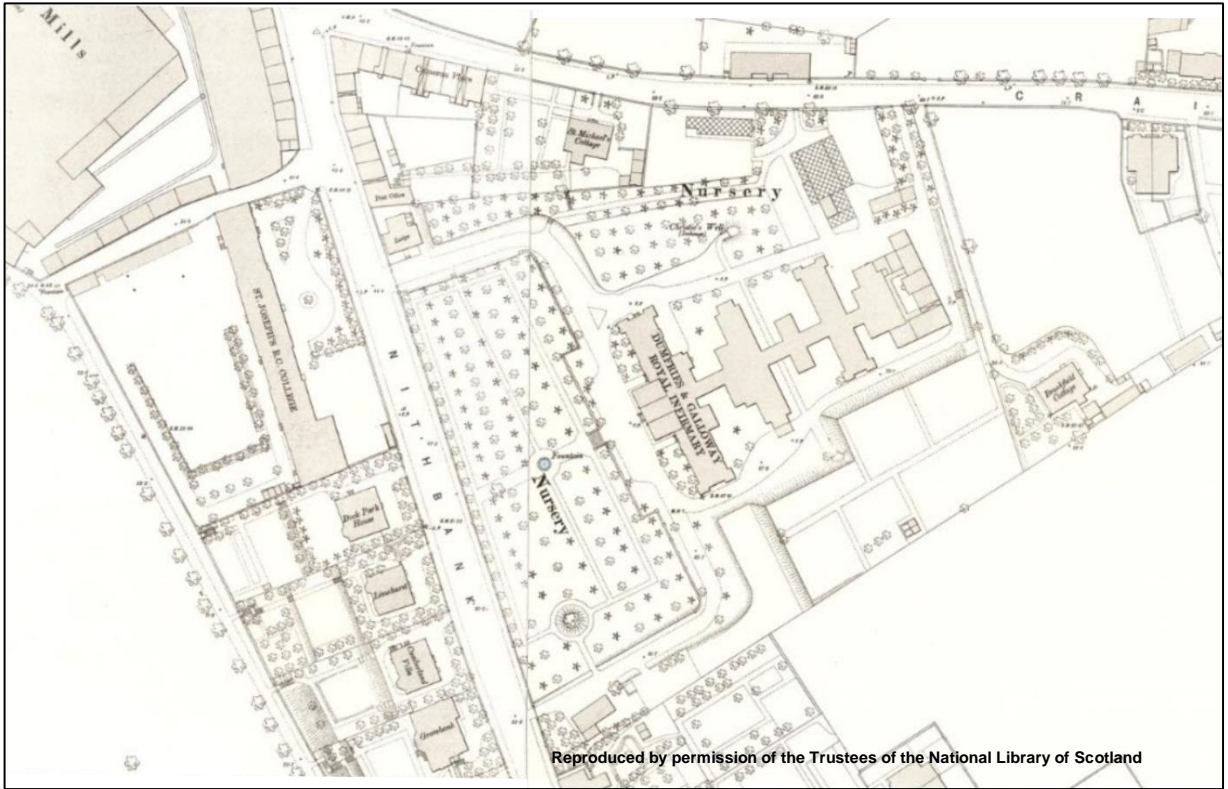


Figure 2a: Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1893), Showing Main Building

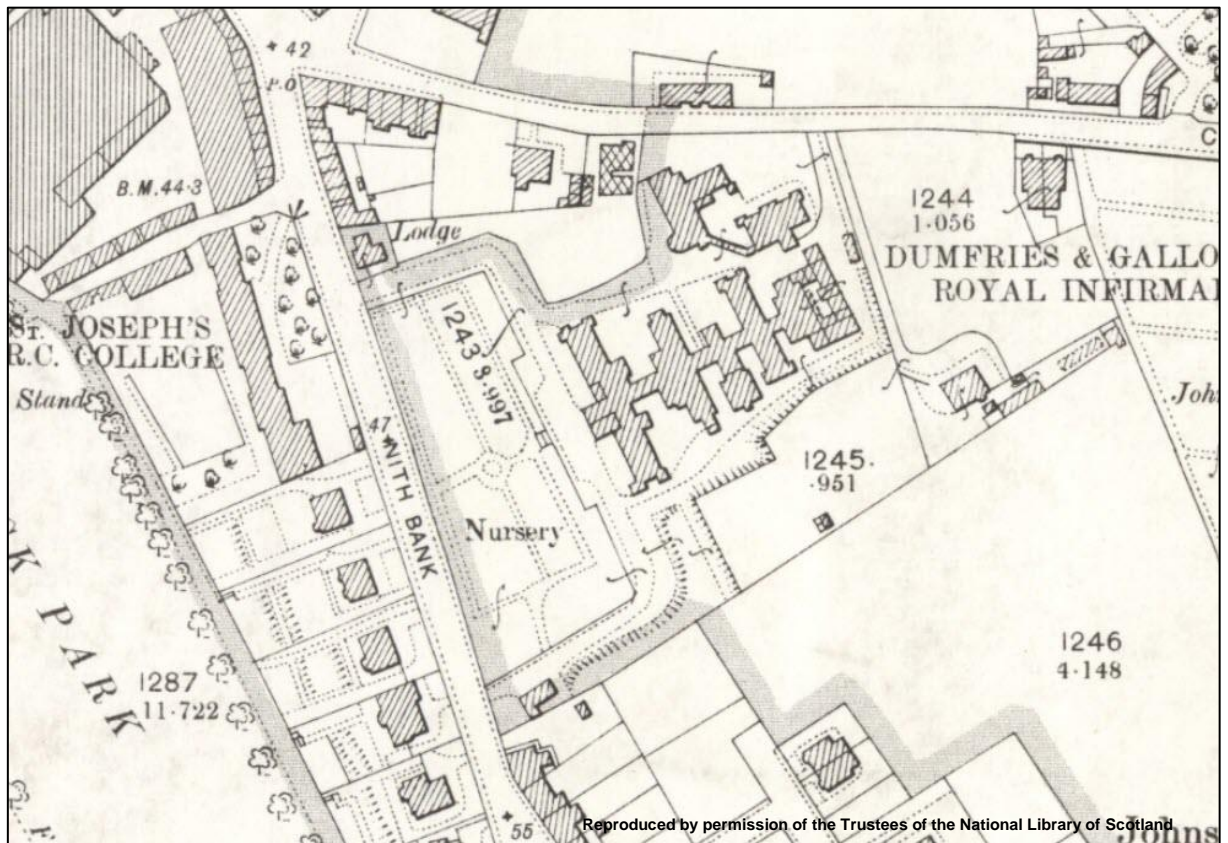


Figure 2b: Ordnance Survey 3rd edition (1900)



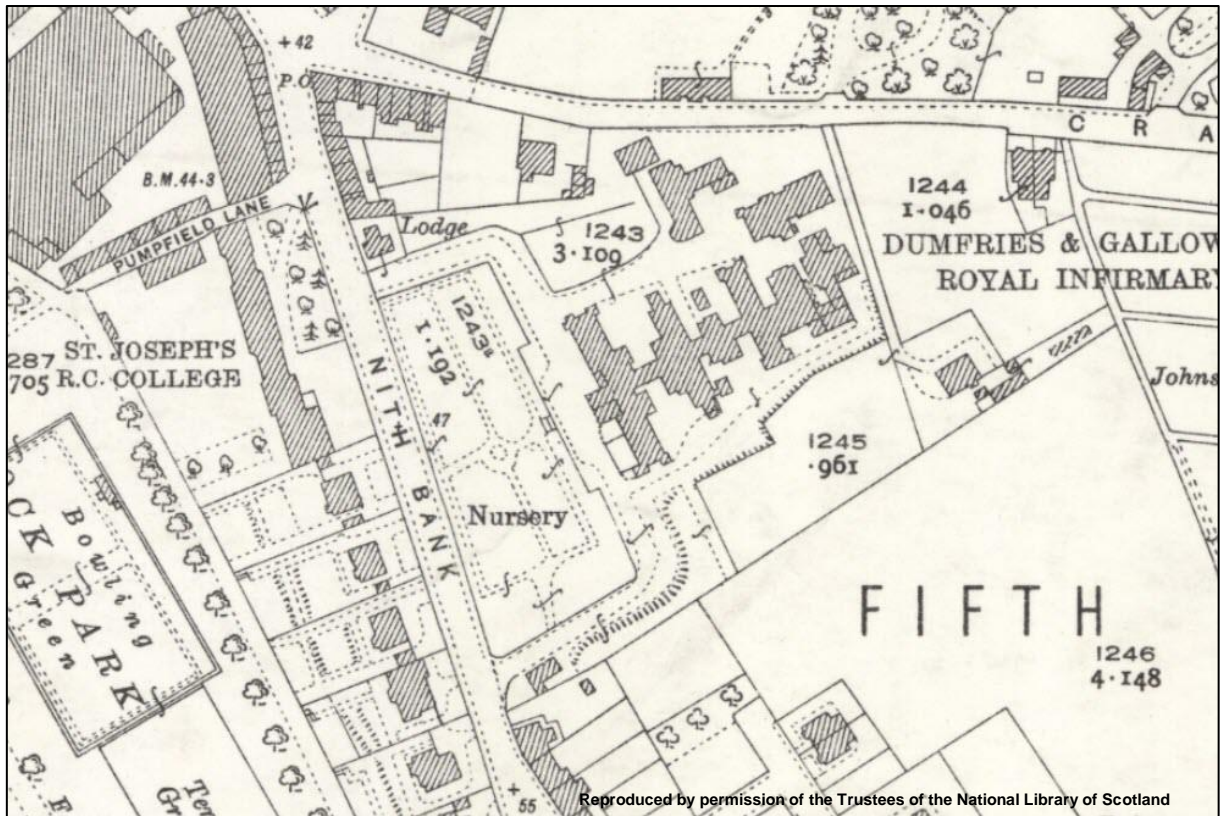


Figure 3a: Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> edition (1932)

11. An extensive description of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone in 1869 provides a summary of the hospital envisaged:

*'The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Royal Infirmary for the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, was performed yesterday at Dumfries amid most favourable circumstances, so far as the weather was concerned, and with all the pomp and display which the institution of Freemasonry and a combination of the different trades of the town could confer. ... The erection of the new Infirmary was rendered necessary by the deficiency of the accommodation supplied by, and the unsatisfactory condition of, the present building, which was erected nearly one hundred years ago. ... The cost of the building alone is estimated at about £10,000; and £4000 or so will require to be expended upon the purchase of the site and the providing of the requisite furnishing for the new edifice. ... The design presents a very good specimen of what externally an infirmary ought to be: the general character of the elevations may be described as plain and substantial, massive and yet free from heaviness – well-proportioned without sacrificing space or utility to effect – imposing without being showy. The entrance-front faces the public road, and has in the centre a massive block of building devoted to administrative purposes, and which is only portion carried up to three storeys. The northern wing on the ground floor of this front is allotted to the out-patients' departments, containing the necessary waiting, examination, consulting, and other rooms, together with the dispensary, laboratory, &c, a separate entrance and exit being provided for this class of patients. In the southern wing is placed the accident ward, having also a separate entrance; and in close proximity to this ward, and conveniently situated for every part of the building, is the operating room, direct access to which is obtained from the accident entrance lobby. From the entrance hall extends a corridor measuring between 11 and 12 feet wide, and about 210 feet*

*in length, from which the various wards and other apartments are reached on the right and left, and at the extremity of this corridor are situated the kitchen and other offices. The whole of the wards are amply furnished with nurses' rooms, sculleries, baths, lavatories, and all sanitary arrangements, on the most approved principles, and accommodation is provided for every requirement in the proper administration of the establishment. The building will supply accommodation to the extent of 100 beds.'* Glasgow Herald 17 September 1869

12. The new hospital at Nithbank was opened for the reception of patients in May 1873 immediately after the annual general meeting of governors (Annandale Observer and Advertiser 9 May 1873). The old hospital site was subsequently sold by public auction in November 1873 (The Scotsman 29 November 1873).
13. By the later part of the 19th century various ancillary buildings were introduced to the site catering for different services and accommodation. Some extensions were added to the main block, and other detached buildings erected or reused to shift functions and to accommodate more beds. These later additions were designed by James Barbour in 1895-7. James Barbour was born in 1834 and was articled to the practice of Walter Newall in around 1848. He set up his own practice in Dumfries in 1860, thought by some historians to have succeeded Newall's practice, who retired in that same year. Barbour remained active in the practice until his death in 1912, with commissions principally for churches in the Dumfries and Galloway region. Other major extensions have been added piecemeal throughout the twentieth century with significant alterations and interventions made in the 1960s and 1970s. These interventions have also included the loss of structures, with programmes of clearance also recorded in the 1980s.
14. The hospital joined the National Health Service in 1948. The Royal Infirmary moved again, this time to a facility at Bankend Road, designed by Boswell, Mitchell & Johnston and opened by the Queen in 1975. The Nithbank facility became a geriatric hospital and administrative centre known as Nithbank, part of NHS Dumfries and Galloway. The buildings were declared surplus to NHS requirements due to declining occupancy levels and planned relocation of services.
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#### *Ordnance Survey Map Sequence*

17. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map and the Town Plan (1860) show the Nithbank Hospital site as a Nursery (Figure 1b) divided into a series of rectangular enclosures. The 1873 hospital is depicted in the subsequent Town Plan (1893) showing the layout and form of the hospital as conceived (Figure 2a).
18. While the North Lodge is depicted on this later map, the Occupational Health and Social Care Hub buildings are not shown. Instead, their future locations are covered by two glasshouse structures, an Icehouse (Christie's Well) and an ancillary structure. It is uncertain whether the glasshouse and ancillary structures were retained from the preceding nursery or whether these were constructed during the hospital occupation of the site as part of the use of the grounds. The icehouse is more likely to have been constructed as an integral part of the original hospital complex.
19. The Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25 inch map (1900) shows the hospital complex after the additions by Barbour 1894-7 at the turn of the century (Figure 2b). The Occupational Health and Social Care Hub building are both depicted at this time. The evolving character

of these structures can be tracked on the 4<sup>th</sup> edition (1931) which shows (Figure 3a) the alterations to the Social Care Hub building from the 1910s when it was repurposed from Infectious Disease to nurses' accommodation.

## Historic Building Recording Findings

20. The Historic Building Survey was carried out on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2020, in dull and chilly conditions. The survey aimed to create a Basic Level record (ALGAO 2013) of three ancillary structures associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital complex before their change of use. The structures included at this stage were the North Lodge, the former Occupational Health building and the former Social Care Hub. Similar works were to be undertaken on the main building – these will be reported at a later point in a separate report.

### *North Lodge*

21. The first of the three buildings to be surveyed during this phase of the works was the North Lodge. It is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1900, which reflects its 1895-7 date of construction.
22. The building is shown on the map as a small, T-plan structure which occupies a sub-trapezoidal corner plot, defined along its western edge by the line of Nith Bank and along its southern edge by the northernmost of two roughly E-W aligned access drives that run for a short distance then turn sharply at right angles to converge in a long driveway that flanks the W (front) elevation of the main hospital building. The lodge appears to be fully enclosed at this time, accessed via an entrance gateway in the centre of the S elevation, which suggests that the S Elevation functions as the principal, front elevation.
23. Contemporary site plans indicate that the floor plan has changed since the building's depiction on the c. 1900 Ordnance Survey map. It is now L-shaped on plan, having been extended outwards at the NE corner on the N and E elevations (Figure 4). A site visit confirmed that the S elevation was indeed the front elevation (Figure 5a), and while the access path from the north drive of the hospital was no longer equipped with an entrance gate, a low boundary wall remained extant around the perimeter of the property, with a decorative wrought iron railing surviving in places, particularly along the W wall (Figure 5b). A return in the railing close to the SW corner of the lodge building suggests that the railing only enclosed the rear garden of the plot, with the front garden enclosed merely by the line of the wall.
24. The nature of the new fabric used to construct the extension in the NE corner is uncertain, as it is concealed by render, but it is likely to comprise either brick or breeze block. It can, however, be readily distinguished from the existing structure, which is composed entirely of bull-faced red sandstone coursed squared rubble. The roof of the original structure is hipped and slated, and the roof of the extension flat, making it – once again, easily distinguishable (Figure 6a). The building stands one storey in height, with a central chimney stack surmounted by two *in situ* clay cans.
25. The building is entered via a central doorway with a rectangular transom light in the S Elevation (Figure 6b). The doorway is surmounted by a lintel which comprises a single sandstone block worked into a shallow segmental arch. The rybats each comprise a single length of sandstone, chamfered along the inner edge to create a faceted appearance. The faceted edge tapers to a close just short of the upper edges of the rybats, with the expanded section above having the character of a broad, plain capital where it sits beneath the lintel.
26. The fenestration is largely consistent throughout much of the original building. The predominant form consists of two narrow rectangular lights separated by a mullion and surmounted by a segmental arch, with each light composed of 6 equal-sized rectangular panes. Lintels and mullions are composed of a single block of red sandstone. Windows flank the central doorway in the S, front, elevation, and occupy central locations in both the main block and the rear outshot in the W elevation.
27. Some variation is evident in the E elevation, where a standard two-light window is flanked on its N side by a variant that comprised a single light of similar character but slightly

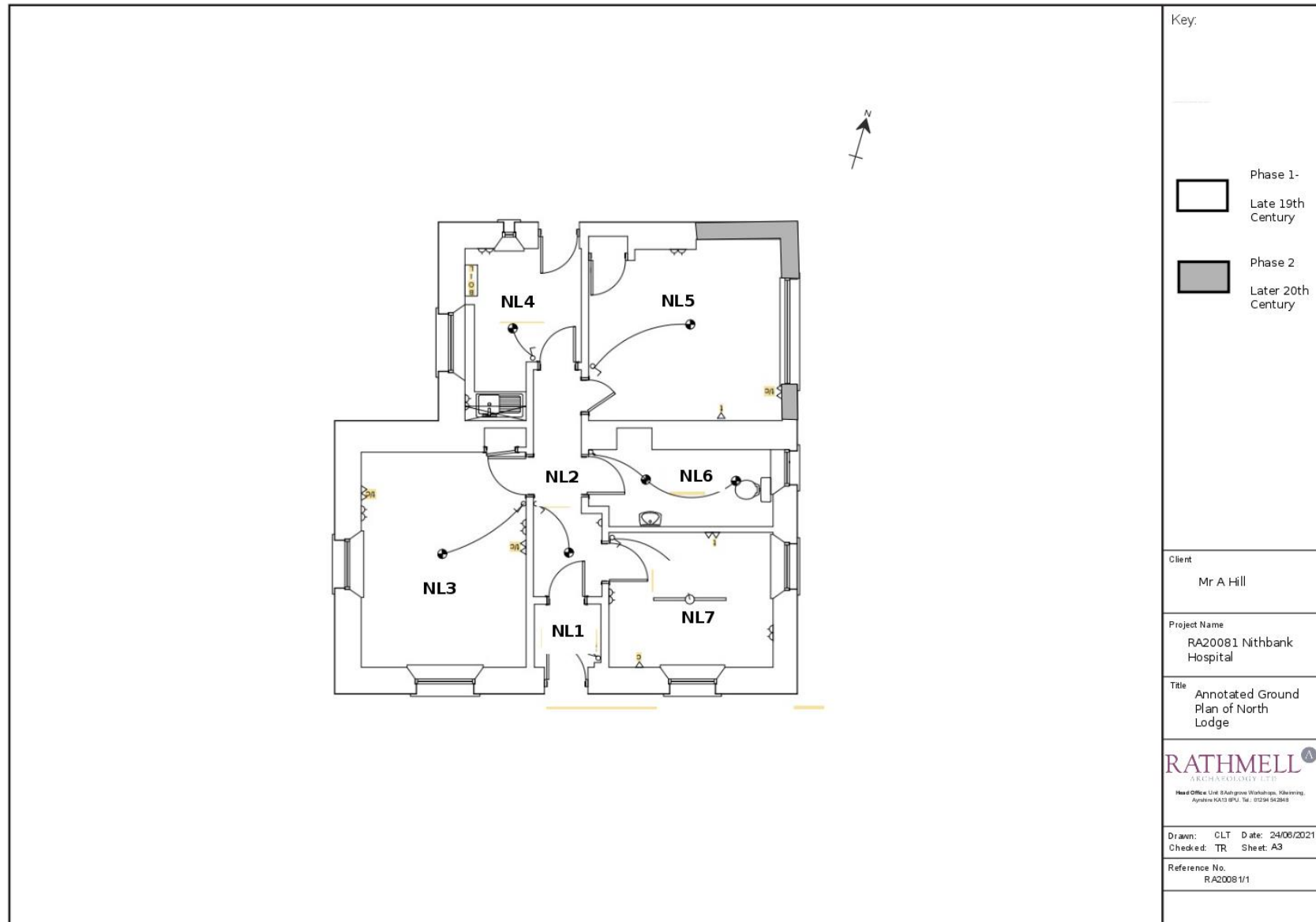


Figure 4: North Lodge – Plan of Building



Figure 5a: North Lodge – South (Principal) Elevation



Figure 5b: *In Situ* Railing on Boundary Wall, W Side



Figure 6a: North Lodge – E Elevation, With Extension to Original Structure on N Side of Building



Figure 6b: North Lodge – Main, Front Entrance with Letterbox Fanlight



Figure 7a: North Lodge, Looking S from Rear of Property Through Room NL2 (Corridor) to Room NL1 (vestibule)



Figure 7b: Room NL3, Showing Absence of Cornice



Figure 8a: North Lodge – Extant Cornice, Room NL7



Figure 8b: North Lodge – Extant Cornice, Disrupted by Later Cross-Wall, Room NL6



different dimensions (see Figure 6a). The presence of vertical pinning in the masonry immediately to the N of this variant (i.e. adjacent to the modern extension) may indicate that the walling has been rebuilt in this location (no such pinnings are evident elsewhere) and that the window may have been relocated from either the E side of the N wall of the main building or the E wall of the projecting outshot when the wall was removed to make way for the extension. A further simple window comprising a small rectangular opening abuts the rear entrance on its W side.

28. The main entrance led into a small square vestibule (Room NL1), which led in turn to a corridor (Room NL2) which was L-shaped on plan. Where it adjoined NL1, it maintained the same width as NL1, but became narrower just N of the entrance to Room NL7. From this point onwards, it consistently remained at this narrower width, which aligned with the rear entrance of the property (Figure 7a). In this narrower form, it passed through the rear wall of the main section of the lodge (which infers that this was an original opening), but it was evident that the room layouts of Rooms NL6 & NL7 had changed since the building's original construction and that the subdividing E-W wall which divided them was a later insertion, as an extant cornice visible in both rooms was absent along the length of this wall. Originally, the layout of the building may have been symmetrical with two larger rooms in the front, main portion of the building: the creation of an extra room (Room NL6) would also explain the need to move a pre-existing window and re-use it in a different location.
29. In most circumstances, the presence (or absence) of a cornice is a good indicator for the survival of original fabric, particularly in the public rooms, but in this instance, its survival appears to be sporadic. Room NL3, for example, has no trace of a cornice surviving (Figure 7b), despite its location at the front of the building (inferring a principal room) and the survival of what appears to be original timber panelling around the windows embrasures. This suggests that its absence reflects an earlier need to strip out the original plasterwork and replace it with new.
30. The other potential contender for a principal room is Room NL7. Here the cornice - which comprises a simple moulding - is extant over the W, S and E walls (Figure 8a). The N wall has no cornice and cuts through an extant cornice which continues into Room NL6 (Figure 8b). This supports the possibility that NL6 is a later insertion, although the continuation of the cornice above the narrow window in the E wall of Room NL6 would have to mean that if the smaller arched window here is a later insertion, it was placed into the existing wall, rather than requiring the complete dunting and re-erection of what was once the corner of the building. There is no cornice present in either of the rear rooms, Room NL4 and Room NL5, which may reflect this portion of the building's original role as a service area, as much as the fact that the E part of Room NL5 derives from a much later extension.
31. From the observations made within the property, we can infer that the two larger rooms at the front, S end of the building would originally have comprised a sitting room/parlour and bedroom, with kitchen provision to the rear in the outshot. It was not clear what the sanitation arrangements were - there may have been a WC located in the outshot, of which no traces survive, as there is no evidence for an external lavatory or wash-house.
32. One aspect of the structure's functioning which remained unclear was the number and location of the fireplaces that were originally present. A chimney stack surmounts the roof in a roughly central location, sitting above what originally formed the rear (N) external wall of the main block and the cross-wall subdividing the main block from the outshot. The survival of two cans suggest that two flues were present, serving fireplaces in the kitchen (Room NL4)/Room NL3 and Room NL7 respectively. All the fireplaces have been concealed and their surrounds removed, which means that their locations must remain uncertain.

### *Occupational Health*

33. The second subject amongst the suite of smaller structures surveyed during these works was the Occupational Health building, which originally functioned as the hospital's mortuary. It sat to the north of the main hospital building, within a landscaped area now used for car parking. It was located close to the northern boundary of the hospital complex and lay to the west of the third smaller building considered in this report: the Social Care

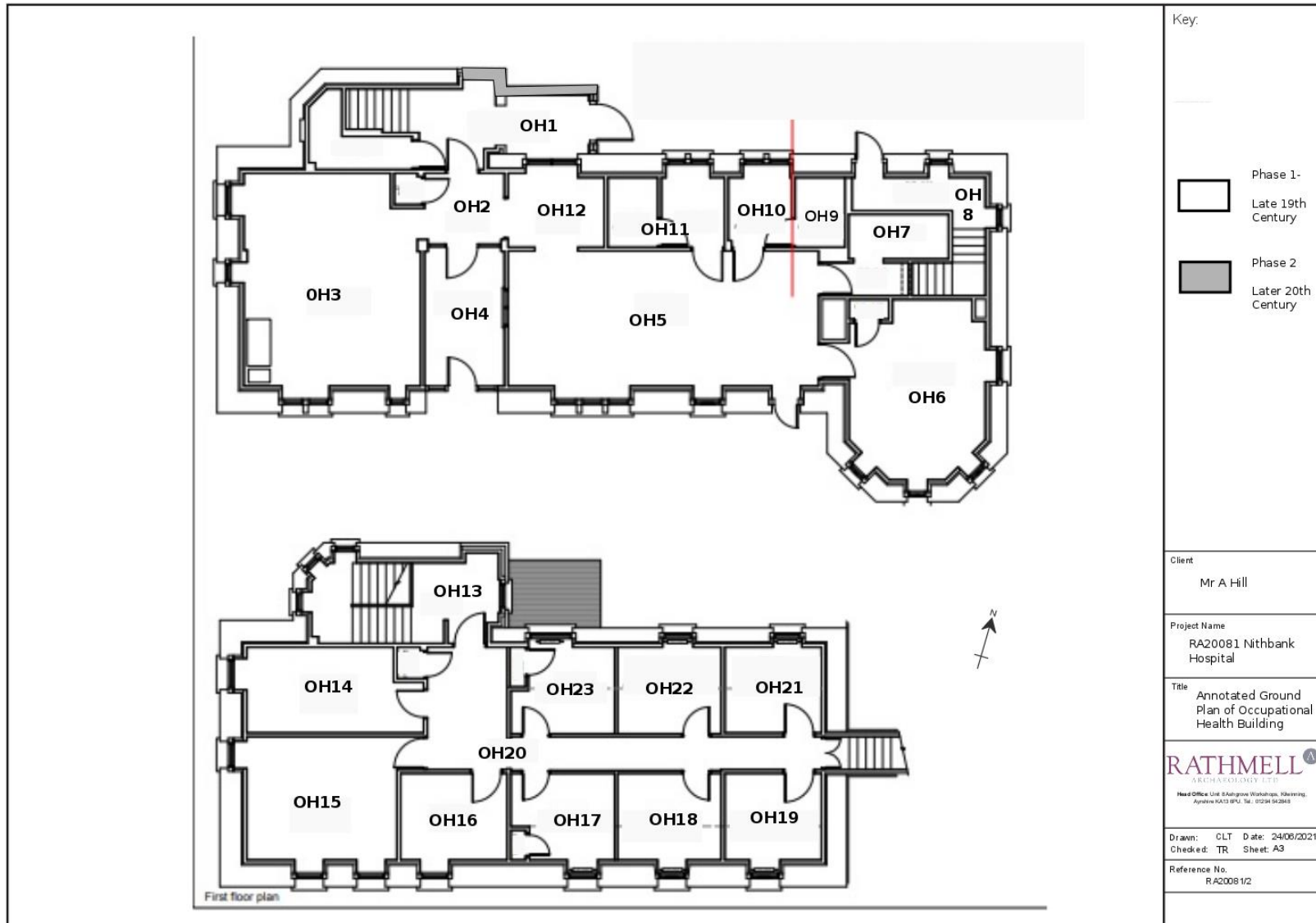


Figure 9: Plan of Occupational Health Building (Former Mortuary)

Hub. The building is aligned on a NNW-SSE axis, with the principal elevation placed on the W side, consistent with the alignment of the main hospital building (Figure 9). The building is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1893 but is shown on the subsequent map edition dated 1900, which indicates that it was built during this period, i.e. subsequent to the construction of the main building.

34. The building is 'L'-shaped on plan, and two-storeys high. It measures 5 by 2 bays in extent, with a projecting bay on the W elevation at its S end. This projecting bay has a distinctive apsidal form which is mirrored in the angled external wall of the stair located at the opposing NE corner. The dominant material used in its construction is red sandstone, in the form of squared coursed rubble with a bull-faced finish. The quoins are of similar character, and the basal courses are built out from the line of the wall slightly to form a plinth.
35. The principal (W) elevation (Figure 10a) is dominated by the projecting apsidal bay at the S end, which is surmounted by a robust stone balustrade, and by the arched main entrance (Figure 10b), which occupies a slightly offset position in Bay 2 (as numbered when moving from N to S). The fenestration is irregular in character. At first floor level, we can envisage two groups of three windows, each comprising two larger rectangular two-light windows, flanking a smaller rectangular single-light window.
36. The spacing between the windows varies between each group, as does the size of the smaller single-light window. Each of the larger, two-light windows is surmounted by a pedimented gablet. These alternate in character, between a pointed form, surmounted by a barbed rose finial (Figure 11a), and a segmental form, surmounted by a star finial (Figure 11b). At ground floor level, the irregularity of the fenestration is even more apparent: located immediately to the S of the main entrance is what can be viewed as the principal window, a tripartite window with a pedimented hood moulding above. Flanking the entrance of the N side, is a much smaller single-light window, with a further bipartite window occupying a central position in the northernmost bay. Again, this window is surmounted by a pedimented hood moulding, with a less ornate hood moulding present above the small window which flanks the doorway.
37. Located between the tripartite window and the projecting apsidal bay is a further window of much plainer character, comprising a two-pane rectangular opening with a simple sandstone lintel, faceted along its lowermost edge. Between this window and the apsidal projecting bay is a doorway, equipped with a modern disabled access ramp. Close inspection of this opening reveals a similar faceted lintel to that seen in the adjacent window: the fact that the dimensions of the doorway are slightly greater than the width of the faceted section, and the general character of the rybats, which seem truncated in comparison to those present in the adjacent window, suggests that the doorway is a later insertion, built on the site of a former window which was originally similar in character to its neighbour to the N.
38. The projecting apsidal bay at the S end possesses its own distinct fenestration, with an elongated three-light window placed centrally in each angled wall that makes up the projecting bay. Each window comprises a two-light section, separated from a third light above by a stone transom. A similar window remains extant in the S elevation, although here the uppermost light is infilled to accommodate an extractor fan. Traces of a second window in the S elevation, now infilled but originally of similar character, can still be seen as a relict lintel in an area otherwise characterised as featureless squared coursed rubble masonry. Its survival in an otherwise blank wall indicates that this portion of the walling, which sits below the E side of a pedimented gable, has been substantially rebuilt.
39. Potential evidence for remodelling or repair is also present on the rear, E Elevation (Figure 12a). A projecting outshot at the N end is clearly a recent addition to the structure, but its relationship with the original building is complex, and it is not the only area where different fabric is present. Instead, it is apparent that much of the fabric at ground floor level is composed of brick, as opposed to squared coursed sandstone. The brick terminates at a roughly common line throughout its length, with the remaining first floor fabric above comprising a similar coursed, squared sandstone with rusticated finish to that seen in the W and S elevations. The brickwork itself shows two phases of construction, with a darker

fabric around the doorway and window opening at the S end suggesting the replacement of lintels and rybats associated with these openings at some point.

40. The relationship between the brick and sandstone fabrics is ambiguous. The brickwork could potentially be original fabric, located in an area of the structure which was not open to public view. This would suggest that some kind of outbuilding was originally present at ground floor level along much of the E Elevation. However, the bricks would either be painted or glazed if they were located internally. It is also clear by the presence of two windows which share a common style with those associated with the sandstone fabric (bipartite, four-light, with faceted sandstone lintel above) that this rear wall functioned as an external wall. The doorway and window at the S end, which are associated with a potentially later brick fabric, lack this faceted lintel, and thus may represent later insertions.
41. At the N end of this elevation, an area of cement rendered fabric, painted pink in an attempt to match the sandstone, provides greater contrast with the original sandstone fabric (Figure 12b), and this encourages the interpretation that the rendered material represent a later phase. Such an assumption is not, however, unproblematic, as consultation with the floor plan shows consistent wall thickness throughout. The survival of sandstone masonry at first floor and basal level suggests that a large area has been potentially been infilled at ground floor level. The presence of relict tusking within the fabric at the N end may help explain why this took place: the tusking could mark the point of a wall return where the wall extended eastwards into an extension or outshot at ground floor level, with the rendered area infilling a large opening which accessed this now-lost space. The termination of a string course evident in the original fabric at first floor level suggests that the building has been replaced here, i.e. over the S and southern half of the E wall of the projecting N bay, which houses the building's main stair. It could even, potentially, have been extended to the S, although this would have required substantial remodelling of the roof, which is possible - although the central location of small roof-top vents which match those in the main body of the roof might argue against this.
42. The low, one storey lean-to extension on the S wall of this projecting, which now functions as the building's rear entrance (with the fire exit located at the S end), has modern fenestration and is clearly modern, though the use of slate as its roofing material means it remains in keeping with the original building.
43. At first floor level, the fenestration bears similarities to the arrangement evident at first floor level in the main W elevation, in that a clear grouping is evident, comprising two larger rectangular two-light windows flanking a smaller, single-light opening. The spacing once again, is not regularly between the various elements within the group, and there is a marked contrast with the W elevation in the character of the wallhead. Once again, the top of the window openings are located above the line of the wallhead, but here they are incorporated within plain squared dormers with a hipped roof above, with no pediments or finials present.
44. The N elevation represents one of the short elevations, measuring two bays in extent, with an outshot (accommodating the main stair) on the rear, E, side. It is more closely comparable to the W elevation: the fenestration comprises a combination of larger rectangular two-light window flanked by a smaller window (two-light at ground floor level, single light at first floor) at matching locations in the E bay at ground and first floor level (Figure 13a), with a pointed pediment surmounted by a barbed rose finial over the larger of the first floor windows. Much of this elevation is now obscured following the construction of a later, brick-built freestanding garage, but the consistent use of squared coursed rubble with a bull-faced finish and the presence of the pedimented gablet indicates that this elevation was viewed as a public area and thus embellished to a standard consistent with the principal W elevation.
45. Before concluding this examination of the exterior of the Occupational Health building, it is worth mentioning some extant iron fittings which still survive in situ. Of these items the most utilitarian in character is an iron ring, held loosely in place at low level by a 'u'-shaped staple fixed within the walling. It is of the right dimensions to form a tethering point, but its location seems too close to the ground to accommodate a tethered horse safely. Of a



Figure 10a: Occupational Health Building – Principal (W) Elevation



Figure 10b: Occupational Health Building – Main Entrance in W Elevation



Figure 11a: Occupational Health Building – W Elevation, Detail of Pointed Pedimented Gablet with Rose Finial



Figure 11b: Occupational Health building – W Elevation, Detail of Segmented Pedimented Gablet with Star Finial



Figure 12a: Occupational Health Building: S Elevation



Figure 12b: Occupational Health Building: E Elevation



Figure 13a: Occupational Health Building – N Elevation



Figure 13b: Occupational Health Building – Cast Iron Ventilator Grille, W Elevation



more ornate character are a series of ventilator grilles set in particular within the basal plinth of the W elevation (Figure 13b). The presence of these original features indicates that the building employed gas lighting from its earliest stages of use. There, is, in addition a small cruciform feature composed of ferrous metal and located close to the wallhead towards the south end of the East Elevation: this appears to represent a single wall- or cross-tie of original date which is set within the fabric, unusual for its ornate character as well as its isolated presence (Figure 14a).

46. The interior displays modern wall finishes throughout, with suspended ceilings much in evidence. Consequently, little can be said regarding either the original layout of the interior on either floor level, or the character of its décor and fittings. An examination of the floor plan does little to elucidate the matter, either, as the internal wall divisions are depicted in similar fashion. Internal divisions typically comprise stud walls, but with the plaster finishes intact, it is impossible to establish whether these are composed of earlier lath-and-plaster or much-later plasterboard. Judging by the absence of ceiling cornices and original timber work, it can be inferred that the interior finishes have been stripped out and replaced on at least one occasion, and room layouts may have been altered during these works.
47. Only one internal room division can be confidently described as being extant during the original phase of construction and occupation. This is the division between the apsidal-ended room OH6, located at ground floor level in the SW corner of the building, and the large room OH 5, which sits immediately to its N side (Figure 14b), and which is separated by a stone cross wall which supports the external S wall at first floor level.
48. Despite the poor levels of survival evident throughout the interior of the structure, some observations can be made. Firstly, it is likely that the position of the main stair matched that used by the main stair which remains in use today (Figure 15a), i.e. access to the upper storey was via the apsidal-ended room OH1 located in the NE corner of the structure (with the S part of OH1 representing a modern extension). It is possible, however, that a new opening was slapped through the former S wall of OH1 when the extension was added, and that prior to this date, access to the stair was via the main entrance corridor OH4 and inner chamber OH2.
49. There is also evidence for the existence of a rear doorway located in what is now the S wall of OH1. This possible doorway now survives as an arched window opening (Figure 15b) which is incongruous both in its location and its character (no other arched window openings being present within the building). Compare this with the arched doorway which frames the main entrance and its presence sits more comfortably within the range of features occurring. With map evidence indicating that there was once an outshot running ENE from the N end of the building, it is possible that the arched opening may have functioned as an internal doorway, allowing access into the rooms contained in the outshot, the remains of which are evidenced by the rendered surfaces at ground and first floor level at the north end of the E Elevation (see Figure 12b)

### *Social Care Hub*

50. The third structure which was subject to survey was the Social Care Hub. Like the Occupational Health building, this was a secondary structure erected on the hospital site subsequent to the construction of the main hospital building. The building is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1900, where it is depicted as a rectilinear structure, aligned WSW-ENE, with an outshot on the S elevation, and square projecting turrets at the NW and NE corners. At this time, it was linked to what is now the Occupational Health building, which lies to the W, by a link corridor which ran from the SE corner of the Occupational Health building to the SW corner of the Social Care Hub. Changes are evident to the building, however, after 1900: the 1932 edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows no link corridor, and while the western portion of the building shows no change, with outshot and corner tower still depicted, the eastern portion now lacks its corner tower.
51. Map evidence suggests two phases of construction in this building, and this is supported by the presence of a datestone marked '1912' (Figure 17a) set high in the pedimented gable at the eastern end of the N elevation (Figure 17b). The building is three storeys high and eight by three bays in extent, with a three-storey outshot extending from the S



Figure 14a: Occupational Health Building – Cast Cross-Tie set at High Level, S End E Elevation



Figure 14b: Occupational Health Building – Interior of Room OH5, showing Original Internal S Wall



Figure 15a: Occupational Health Building – View of Main Stair OH1 From First Floor Landing OH13

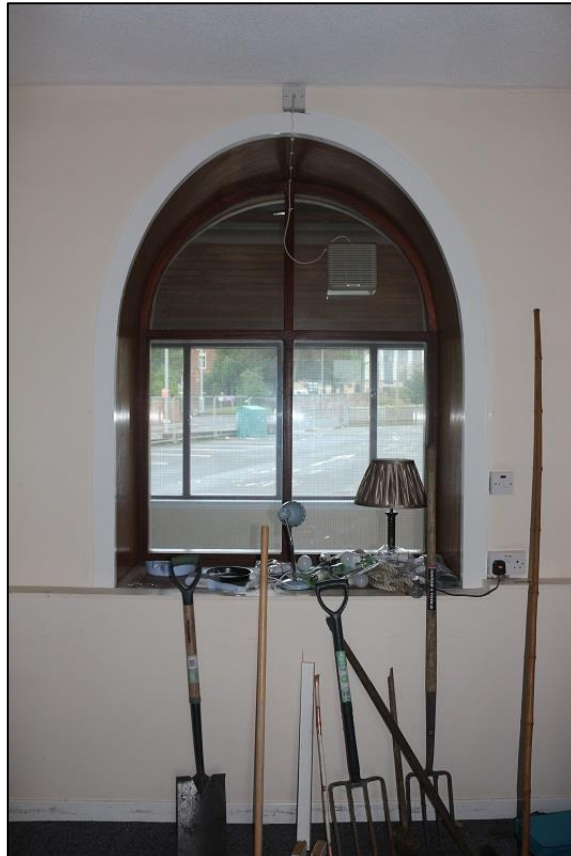


Figure 15b: Occupational Health Building – Possible Doorway in E Wall



Figure 16: Ground Plan of Social Care Hub Building



Figure 17a: Social Care Building – Datestone marked '1912'



Figure 17b: Social Care Building – East End of N Elevation, Site of Datestone



Figure 18a: Social Care Building – Main Entrance in S Elevation



Figure 18b: Social Care Building – External Fire Escape on E Elevation

elevation and one extant square corner turret on the NW corner. The roof is slated, and the masonry comprises bull-faced squared coursed rubble throughout. The main entrance is via a doorway that sits immediately to the W of the outshot on the S elevation (Figure 18a), with secondary access (i.e. a fire escape) via doors on every level in the E elevation (Figure 18b). These discharge an external stair constructed of steel sourced from prominent Scottish steel producers, Colville.

52. Between the two main elevations it is on the face of it ambiguous as to which, if either, might constitute the principal elevation. Entrance is via the S elevation, but the location and character of the doorway does not emphasise this feature in any way (Figure 19a). Although no means of entry is present within the N elevation, some features imply this may have functioned as the principal elevation (Figure 19b). Firstly, there is its overall character: the smaller windows, which are in the majority of cases distributed evenly across the elevation, give it a character consistent with Scots vernacular buildings of the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century. By contrast, the windows in the S elevation, particularly those to the E of the projecting outshot, appear entirely utilitarian and functional in character, placed with the purpose of maximising the amount of light entering the building. Ornamental flourishes are absent, with plain lintels and rybats present. These can be contrasted with the windows in the N elevation, where lintels and rybats are chamfered, and in particular with the windows in the projecting NW corner tower and nearby bays in the W elevation and W end of the S elevation, where the window openings combine segmental or cusped openings with chamfered rybats and lintels (Figure 20a).
53. The NW tower itself, with its pyramidal slated roof capped by a clay ball finial, provides further support for the prominence of the N elevation, as indeed does the placing of the datestone, in a prominent location within the gable at the E end. The further embellishment of this E end is also present in the form of a thistle finial (Figure 20b) and rolled skewputts. The presence of a prominent stringcourse at first floor level around the E, N and W elevations, coupled with ornamental corbelling at the SE corner of the building (See Figure 18b) suggests that the building was intended to be viewed from the east, north and west sides, with the south side overlooking a service area.
54. Internally, the building sports modern finishes and décor throughout. There remain, however, some features that appear to be historic in character, and which represent relict features retained through to the present. By identifying the presence of historic features or details of historic character, some inference can be made regarding room sizes and layouts, though this must be limited without further information available.
55. The use of hardwood timber in the bannister rail of the main stair (Figure 21a), coupled with its plain and austere character, indicates a feature likely to have originated in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. This date is supported by the presence of an internal glazed panel that sits adjacent to the door into the second floor landing: here, the small rectangular panes of glass are in keeping with buildings contemporary with the arts and crafts movement of the earlier part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
56. We can infer, too, that the character of the external doors onto the fire escape at first and second floor levels also belong to this earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of building, as the division of the upper portion of the door into a glazed section subdivided by mullions into a series of rectangular panes is also characteristic of this period (Figure 21b).
57. Moving on, we see the use of similar small panes throughout the N (arguably the principal) elevation and the W elevation, too (Figures 19a and 22a). These contrast with the larger panes used in the large windows which occur in the eastern portion of the S elevation, which bear closer resemblance to the sash-and-case windows which are commonly used in buildings of the Victorian or Edwardian era. The presence of brass window latches (Figure 21b) further supports the suggestion that these windows are original features associated – if not with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century structure itself – with the remodelling which took place c. 1912.
58. We can infer that the character of the external doors onto the fire escape at first and second floor levels also belong to this earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of building (Figure 21b), as the division of the door into a lower panelled section and an upper glazed portion



Figure 19a: Social Care Building – S Elevation



Figure 19b: Social Care Building – North Elevation, General View





Figure 20a: Social Care Building – Cusped & Segmental Windows in W Elevation



Figure 20b: Social Care Building – Thistle Finial Surmounting Gable at E End of N Elevation



Figure 21a: Social Care Building – Stair at Second Floor Level



Figure 21b: Social Care Building – Door Onto Fire Escape, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Level



Figure 22a: Social Care Building – Windows



Figure 22b: Social Care Building – Example of Original Window Latch

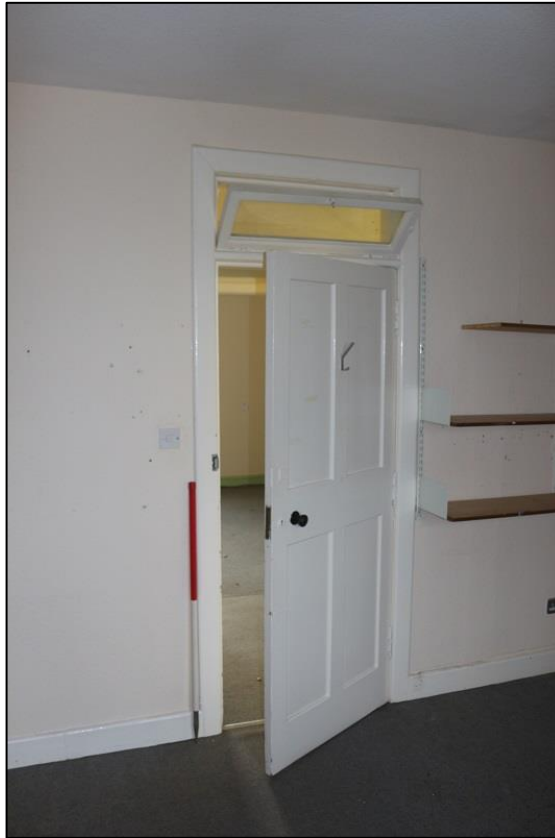


Figure 23a: Social Care Building – Original Door and Rectangular Transom Light



Figure 23b: Social Care Building – Relict Decorative Schemes Revealed Beneath Modern Décor

subdivided into smaller panes is also characteristic of this period. The presence of the plain rectangular transom light over the door is also typical of early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

59. With the stairs and external doorways still displaying characteristics of early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, attention should now turn to the windows. Here, two distinct styles are apparent. Those windows which look out onto the N and W elevations, and onto the west end of the south elevation, are subdivided into small square panes (Figure 22a). These contrast with those located in the eastern portion of the S elevation, which comprise much simpler, sash-and-case style windows.
60. This contrast may reflect different origins for the windows: the windows which are subdivided into small panes may have been replacements inserted during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, while the large-paned windows are contemporary with the earliest phase of the building, i.e. with their origins in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. An alternative explanation is, however, possible. The windows which are subdivided into small panes are largely located within the N-facing (potentially the principal) elevation, and on those elevations and portions of elevations that are located on a perambulatory route which passes around the N side of the structure. From this we can perhaps infer that the large glazed panes in the eastern portion of the S elevation are intended purely for function, while those in the N and W elevations in particular have a decorative role and are thus more complex in their character as a result. This contrast is also reflected in the lintels and rybats, and has been discussed more fully elsewhere in these findings. Further evidence of the historic character of the windows is provided by the survival of brass latches and other fittings (Figure 21b).
61. With the windows fully discussed, we should now consider the internal doors. These are characterised by the use of panelled timber doors, combined in most cases with a plain rectangular transom light (Figure 23a). The presence of the transom light creates a character consistent with the external fire doors in the E elevation, and thus it can be argued that these internal doors are contemporary and thus likely to be early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century in date. This would suggest that the internal layout of the building, at least at first and second floor level, is consistent with its layout as it was during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although it is possible that doors and perhaps even transom lights could have been re-located. There are, however, instances at ground floor level where timber-panelled doors are present without an accompanying transom light and these may mark locations where the floor plan has been re-arranged. Some examples include the internal doors of male and female toilets at first floor level (SC25 and SC26) and also the doorway at ground floor level which connects office space SC2 with the adjacent reception area SC3. We could therefore argue, from current levels of knowledge, that the floor plan remains consistent throughout much of the first and second floor levels, except for inserted toilet and kitchen facilities, and that the east end of the ground floor, with its subdivision of space into small, relatively even-sized rooms, is consistent with its early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century character. It is possible that the western portion of the ground floor has been extensively remodelled during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, in order to create more open areas for working, but this cannot be confirmed with the levels of information available.
62. Before leaving the Social Care building, some consideration should be given to the décor and wall finishes. Throughout most of the building, the décor is entirely modern in character, with plain painted walls of white or pale cream. However, there is one limited area where these modern coatings have been removed to reveal earlier wall finishes (Figure 23b). The resulting palimpsest is hard to decipher chronologically, but at least two schemes are evident. The first comprises the use of a single colour – a dull lime green – over the entire wall, while the second consists of a combination of dark maroon red to dado height with cream above.

## Discussion

63. This report considers the historic building survey of three buildings that make up the larger hospital complex which comprises Nithbank Hospital, formerly the site of the Nithbank Royal Infirmary. All three are ancillary structures, built to provide support facilities that are located close to but separate from the main hospital building.
64. In only one of these buildings – the North Lodge – is the original function of the building

apparent. This building would have provided housing for a hospital worker –one employed in estate maintenance or ground care – and his family. While it still retains some domestic character, virtually all of its original features are gone, and the room layout has also been altered and the building extended. Some indication of the earlier layout can however be inferred from surviving traces of the cornice, which has survived in some of the western portion of the building.

65. Of the other two buildings, we are reliant upon documentary sources to inform us regarding their original functions, and in this respect the accompanying Listed Building data is invaluable in casting light upon their character. The Occupational Health building was created as a free-standing mortuary: this was an unusual feature in any hospital complex, as the mortuary was often incorporated into the main hospital building itself rather than being placed in a custom-built structure. The Social Care building saw a succession of uses: created in the 1890s to house an Infectious Diseases ward, it was subsequently altered c. 1912 to create nurses' housing. In both cases, the original function will have dictated the form of these structures, although we are limited now in our ability to understand how either structure may originally have operated due to the degree of alteration which is evident in both.
66. The Occupational Health building shows little change externally over its W, S and N elevations, but the E elevation has been altered at ground floor level. We know from cartographic evidence that it was once linked to the former Infectious Diseases ward (now Social Care) by a link corridor. There is evidence for the former presence of such a feature at the S side of the E elevation, where much of the original sandstone masonry has been replaced by brickwork at ground floor level, but no corresponding evidence can be found in the nearby Social Care building. that would suggest a formal enclosed structure, so we can perhaps surmise instead that it took instead the form of a covered walkway, potentially free-standing. We also know that the Occupational Health building had an outshot to the rear of the E elevation, which housed a chapel. This was removed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The location of the chapel in this lost portion of the building is logical, as it would allow the building to be entered from the W and the altar to be located at the E end of the room. With the chapel located in this portion of the building, it is logical that the arched opening within the E wall of OH12 could have formed a doorway into the chapel, with the arched character of this opening echoing the arch of the main entrance.
67. While the living would have used the main entrance to access the building, it is likely that the deceased would have been carried inside via a secondary entrance, probably corresponding to the extant modern entrance towards the S end of the E wall. Since it would not be practical to carry a corpse up the narrow stairs which currently occupy this location, we can infer that the ground floor layout may have changed significantly through the insertion of additional chambers.
68. The provision of mortuaries in England and Wales was written into the Public Health Act of 1848 (Fisher 2009, 3), as a means of ensuring the timely removal of corpses from domestic residences, particularly in poor households where families lived in crowded accommodation. As well as providing facilities for the storage and preparation of corpses, these mortuaries also housed a post-mortem room, a disinfecting room and also a room where families would view the deceased and identify them if necessary. The importance of mortuaries in safeguarding public health was being increasingly promoted by medical journals such as the *Lancet* during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (ibid. 15), but it is unclear if and when Scotland emphasised the establishment of such facilities to the same extent. The corresponding Scottish legislation – the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867 - seems to place more emphasis on the provision of health for the living, through the creation of local health boards and placing specific attention upon the treatment of infectious diseases.
69. We can infer that the former mortuary building at Nithbank Royal Infirmary would have been equipped with all of the facilities listed above: storage facilities, an area for viewing the deceased, an area for carrying out post-mortems and also a disinfecting chamber. None of these facilities can be located in the modern building, which is now entirely transformed into modern office accommodation and welfare facilities.
70. The construction of the third building – the modern Social Care building – may also have

its roots in the Public Health (Scotland) Act of 1867. Part of this legislation was concerned with the isolation and treatment of those suffering from infectious diseases (such as cholera and tuberculosis). The creation of an Infectious Diseases Ward at Nithbank Royal Infirmary and its placement within a freestanding building set apart from the main hospital building (and attached to the mortuary with a covered access corridor or walkway) demonstrates a clear concern with isolating those suffering from such maladies and also, perhaps, reflects the high mortality rates expected within this facility.

71. Long-term retention of this facility is not evident, however. This may reflect a reduction in the scale and virulence of epidemics due to general improvements in public health and sanitation throughout the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and on into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with long-term sufferers of tuberculosis now billeted in sanatoria. In the period c. 1912, the building was converted into nurses' housing, and it may be the case that extensive works were undertaken at this time, externally and internally, although the masonry used for the external changes blends in so well with the original fabric that it is almost impossible to identify the modifications. Map evidence must provide us with the answers: from this, we can conclude that the E portion of the N elevation comprises fabric from this second phase of use, a suggestion supported by the inclusion of a datestone marked '1912' within the pediment of the eastern gablet.
72. It was noted during the Findings that the windows vary in character throughout the Social Care building. Over the eastern portion of the E elevation, they are plain in character, of the standard sash-and-case form. Over the S and S end of the E elevation, they vary in size and shape, with lights subdivided into small panes throughout and cusped and segmented arch forms present. The E section of the N elevation, which is likely to have been remodelled c. 1912, bears windows that are uniform in size and form, but each window bears chamfered surrounds which contrast with the plain lintels and rybats which frame the sash-and-case windows in the E elevation. It is unclear whether this variation reflects chronological changes, with the windows of the N elevation reglazed in a style consistent with early 20<sup>th</sup> century tastes, or whether the difference is down to the fact that the S elevation was considered more utilitarian in character and the style of windows reflects this. It seems likely, however, that the S elevation was not intended for public view in the same way as the N elevation was, and that the most imposing views of this hospital building are to be obtained by perambulating around it.
73. If the use of window lights which are subdivided into panes is characteristic of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and in particular the influences of the Arts & Crafts movement, then the internal timberwork within the Social Care building reflects a similar influence. The external fire doors which exit onto the external fire escape on the N elevation have glazed upper panels which are subdivided into rectangular panes by transoms, and these rectangular panes are echoed in the use of rectangular transom lights over the internal timber panelled doors which access many of the extant rooms. The small size of these rooms, and their relatively uniform dimensions throughout, may reflect the use of the building as nurses' accommodation with many of the rooms laid out during this period still extant within the modern floor plan. Only in those places where modern toilet facilities have been inserted and over the W portion of the ground floor does there appear to be some disruption of the floor plan, and this often coupled with the use of doors that do not incorporate the rectangular transom light. The bannister rail and plain balustrade at the S end of the building also appears to be an extant fixture of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
74. All three of these buildings have common origins in the closing decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and they were designed as part of a hospital complex where the component parts are tied by common themes and styles. Externally, however, they are each unique in their character, and it is often difficult to pin them down as representative of a particular building style. They are linked by their consistent use of red sandstone bull-faced coursed rubble, which gives a rustic character to the masonry, combined with slated roofs. Each of the three structures varies, however, in its details.
75. The North Lodge is a plain, unprepossessing building, and as such, it is difficult to categorise. The symmetrical arrangement of its principal elevation conveys the impression of Classical order, but the use of segmental-arched windows and sandstone pilasters

flanking the doorway is more in keeping with Renaissance architecture. Perhaps its plain character and lack of architectural affectation was chosen deliberately, in order to emphasise its humble, domestic character, and contrast it with the Gothic splendour of the main hospital building.

76. The former mortuary, later used as the Occupational Health building, has a number of Renaissance features present. These range from the gablets with pointed and segmental finials and carved finials, the stone balustrade rail running around the wallhead of the apsidal outshot at the S end of the W elevation, and the hood mouldings over the ground floor windows. The inspiration may be Italian, but the execution is more in keeping with late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century Scottish use of these motifs. Comparable motifs might, for example, be found in the façade of the c.1630s Nithsdale Lodging in Caerlaverock Castle, which combines the use pointed and segmental mouldings over the window openings.
77. The Social Care hub, which originally formed the Infectious Diseases Ward, was originally linked to the Mortuary with an access corridor, and both buildings share common elements, particularly in the use of pedimented gablets. However, this building sits more comfortably within a post-medieval/early modern Scots vernacular tradition, with the N elevation in particular being representative of this form. The solid E wall with its string course at first floor level, and the moulded corbels at the SE corner is reminiscent of a castellated structure such as a tower-house, while the fenestration is akin to a 17<sup>th</sup> century or early 18<sup>th</sup> century vernacular town-house, a kinship which is further emphasised by the use of the small glazed panes within the window. In comparison, the S elevation is plain and unprepossessing, with its architectural influences less easy to define. The NW corner tower is a characteristic feature in Victorian Scots Gothic architecture.
78. It may be the case that the original form of this building fitted more in the Victorian Gothic tradition, as there is evidence that there was another projecting tower at the NE corner. The remodelling of this portion of the building when the structure was converted into nurses' accommodation c. 1910 may have seen the transformation of this building into its modern Scots vernacular form, through the introduction of the small glazed panes, the datestone within the pedimented N gablet and the solid, robust character of the wall in this altered section of the building. This closer adherence to a traditional Scots form of building would be in keeping with a particularly Scottish interpretation of the principles underlying the Arts & Craft movement which appear to have influenced the character of this building's interior.

## Conclusions

79. The historic building survey revealed a number of insights and details into the three ancillary structures associated with the Nithbank Hospital complex. All three buildings retained much of their external fabric, which shared common traits, in particular the use of red sandstone bull-faced coursed rubble and slated roofs. The North Lodge was more humble in character, as befitted a small domestic structure, while the larger, more imposing Occupational Health and Social Care buildings (formerly the Mortuary and the Infectious Diseases Ward) were more ornately-finished, incorporating elements from Scots Renaissance-inspired architecture and Scots vernacular architecture of the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. One of the buildings, the Social Care building, had been remodelled c. 1912 during its conversion from the infectious Diseases Ward into Nurses' Housing, and this conversion may have allowed the Scots vernacular elements to be employed more fully in the remodelled building. This would be in keeping with the Arts and Crafts inspired style of those internal fixtures (e.g. doors with rectangular transom lights) which survived, and might reflect a contemporary desire to acknowledge Scots traditional forms and building styles.
80. The interiors of all three buildings had been modified and now bore little resemblance to their original character. The survival of a relict cornice within parts of the North Lodge allowed some insights into the building's original layout, and the survival of internal doors within the Social Care Building suggested that throughout much of the structure, the floor plan may have changed little from that of the nurses' housing which formed its secondary use.



81. In both the Social Care Building and the Occupational Health building, almost no evidence survived of their original functions as an Infectious Diseases Ward and a Mortuary respectively.

## References

### *Cartographic*

Ordnance Survey 1850 *Town Plan of Dumfries Sheet 6* (1:1056)

Ordnance Survey 1861 *Dumfries-shire Sheet LV* (6" to 1 mile)

Ordnance Survey 1900 *Dumfries-shire Sheet LV.NE* (6" to 1 mile)

Ordnance Survey 1932 *Wigtonshire Sheet LV.NE* (6" to 1 mile)

### *Bibliographic*

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Fisher P 2009 'Homes for the Dead: The Provision of Mortuaries in London 1843-1889' *The London Journal* Vol 34 No. 1 pp. 1-15

Rees T 2020 *Nithbank Hospital, Dumfries, Archaeological Mitigation: Written Scheme of Investigation* Unpublished grey literature report, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

## Appendix 1: Registers

### *Photographic Register*

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	7845	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL7, E Wall Including Window	W	01/12/2020
02	7846	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL7 Doorway	E	01/12/2020
03	7847	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL7, General View Including In Situ Cornice	NW	01/12/2020
04	7848	North Lodge, Interior – View Through Length of Vestibule NL1 and Corridor NL2 to Rear Entrance (Room NL4)	S	01/12/2020
05	7849	North Lodge, Interior – View from Rear Entrance (Room NL4), through Corridor NL2 to Front Entrance	N	01/12/2020
06	7850	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL7, General View	NW	01/12/2020
07	7851	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL6, General View	WNW	01/12/2020
08	7852	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL6, Detail of Window	WNW	01/12/2020
09	7853	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL2, View of Doorway to Room e	SW	01/12/2020
10	7854	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL5, General View	SW	01/12/2020
11	7857	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL5, General View & E Wall	NW	01/12/2020
12	7858	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL5, General View & Doorway, S End W Wall	NE	01/12/2020
13	7859	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL4, N Wall	S	01/12/2020
14	7860	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL4, N Wall, Detail of Doorway and Adjacent Window	SW	01/12/2020
15	7861	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL4, S End	NE	01/12/2020
16	7862	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL4, Window in W Wall	E	01/12/2020
17	7864	As above	E	01/12/2020
18	7865	North Lodge, Interior - Room NL3, Aumbry in E End of N Wall	S	01/12/2020
19	7866	As above	SW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
20	7867	North Lodge, interior - Room NL3, Window in W Wall	SE	01/12/2020
21	7868	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL3, S Wall and Window	N	01/12/2020
22	7869	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL3, General View	SW	01/12/2020
23	7870	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL3, General View	SE	01/12/2020
24	7875	North Lodge, Interior – Room NL3, General View	SE	01/12/2020
25	7876	North Lodge, Exterior – S Elevation	S	01/12/2020
26	7877	North Lodge, Exterior – General Setting	SW	01/12/2020
27	7878	North Lodge, Exterior – W Elevation	W	01/12/2020
28	7879	North Lodge, Exterior – General Setting	NW	01/12/2020
29	7880	North Lodge, Exterior – Detail of Wrought iron Railing, W Boundary Wall	W	01/12/2020
30	7881	North Lodge, Exterior – Wrought Iron Railing on W Boundary Wall	SE	01/12/2020
31	7882	North Lodge, Exterior – Return of Wrought Iron Railing at SW Corner of Lodge Building	SW	01/12/2020
32	7883	North Lodge, Exterior – General Setting & E Elevation	SE	01/12/2020
33	7884	North Lodge, Exterior – Detail of Boundary Wall and Coping Stones, S Elevation	SE	01/12/2020
34	7885	North Lodge, Exterior – Detail of Boundary Wall, S Elevation	WSW	01/12/2020
35	7886	North Lodge, Exterior – W Elevation, Detail of Window	SW	01/12/2020
36	7887	North Lodge, Exterior – S Elevation, Detail of Main Entrance Doorway	S	01/12/2020
37	7888	North Lodge, Exterior – S Elevation, Detail of Window, W Side of Doorway	S	01/12/2020
38	7889	North Lodge, Exterior – E Elevation	E	01/12/2020
39	7890	North Lodge, Exterior – N Elevation (Oblique)	ENE	01/12/2020
40	7891	North Lodge, Exterior – N Elevation, Rear Entrance Doorway	N	01/12/2020
41	7892	North Lodge – Boundary Wall & Railings	NW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
42	7893	North Lodge - N Elevation, W Side (Oblique)	E	01/12/2020
43	7894	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH15, N & E Walls	NW	01/12/2020
44	7895	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH14, S Wall	NNW	01/12/2020
45	7897	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH14, N Wall	S	01/12/2020
46	7898	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH15, N Wall, S Window & Radiator	SE	01/12/2020
47	7899	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH15, N Wall With Shelving	SE	01/12/2020
48	7900	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH16, Doorway	NW	01/12/2020
49	7910	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH16, Doorway	NW	01/12/2020
50	7911	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH16,, Shelving in NE Corner	SW	01/12/2020
51	7912	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH16, W Wall, N End	ESE	01/12/2020
52	7913	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH17, W Wall with Sloping Ceiling	NE	01/12/2020
53	7914	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH20, S End, Entrance to Secondary Stair/Fire Exit	N	01/12/2020
54	7915	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH20, Looking N Along Corridor	S	01/12/2020
55	7916	Occupational Health – First Floor, Room OH20, W Wall, N End	ESE	01/12/2020
56	7917	Occupational Health - S Elevation (External) – Lower (Ground Floor), W Centre	S	01/12/2020
57	7918	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH19, Signage at Entrance of Doorway	NE	01/12/2020
58	7919	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Example of Door Signage,	W	01/12/2020
59	7920	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Example of Door Signage	N	01/12/2020
60	7921	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH22, General View	W	01/12/2020
61	7922	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH23, Alcove	SW	01/12/2020
62	7923	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH23, General View	SE	01/12/2020
63	7924	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH23, Ceiling	S/vert	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
64	7925	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH23 , W Window	SSW	01/12/2020
65	7926	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH20a, General View	S	01/12/2020
66	7927	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH20, View Towards Secondary Stair	NNW	01/12/2020
67	7928	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH8, View Up Secondary Stair	SSE	01/12/2020
68	7929	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH8, View of Doorway Leading to Secondary Stair	NNW	01/12/2020
69	7931	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH8, Mezzanine Level	NE	01/12/2020
70	7932	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH20a, General	NE	01/12/2020
71	7933	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH13, Detail of Stairlift	SE	01/12/2020
72	7934	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH13, View to Stair Tower	NW	01/12/2020
73	7935	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH13, General View	SE	01/12/2020
74	7936	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH13, General View & S Wall	NNW	01/12/2020
75	7937	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground/First Floor Mezzanine, Rooms OH1/13, Detail of Apsidal Wall and Windows	SE	01/12/2020
76	7938	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH1, View Towards Stair	SSE	01/12/2020
77	7939	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH1	SSE	01/12/2020
78	7940	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH1, Detail Showing Modern Door	NE	01/12/2020
79	7941	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH1, Store Cupboard to W of Stair	SSE	01/12/2020
80	7942	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH1, Extant External Window Incorporated into Modern Extension	NE	01/12/2020
81	7943	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH15, General	SE	01/12/2020
82	7944	Occupational Health – Interior, First Floor, Room OH20, General	NNW	01/12/2020
83	7945	Occupational Health, Ground Floor, Room OH3, W Wall	NE	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
84	7946	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH3, General View	SW	01/12/2020
85	7947	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH3, General View	NW	01/12/2020
86	7948	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH2, Cupboard and Switchgear	S	01/12/2020
87	7949	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH4, General View	NE	01/12/2020
88	7950	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Rooms OH2 & OH4, General View	SE	01/12/2020
89	7951	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, View From Room OH2, Looking Into Room OH12	NNW	01/12/2020
90	7952	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH12, Extant External Window in E Wall	WSW	01/12/2020
91	7953	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH5, General View	NW	01/12/2020
92	7954	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH5, General View	SE	01/12/2020
93	7955	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH5, W Wall	SE	01/12/2020
94	7956	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH10, General View	NW	01/12/2020
95	7957	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH9, General View	NNW	01/12/2020
96	7958	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH9, Detail of Frosted Glass in Window	NW (Vert)	01/12/2020
97	7960	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH5, Doors to Rooms OH11 & OH10 (recent)	WSW	01/12/2020
98	7961	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH11, General View	SW	01/12/2020
99	7962	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH11, Toilet Cubicle (OH11a)	SW	01/12/2020
100	7963	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH17, Entrance Corridor and Alcove	NNW	01/12/2020
101	7964	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH7, General View	NW	01/12/2020
102	7965	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH6, W End	E	01/12/2020
103	7966	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH6, Alcove at E End	NW	01/12/2020
104	7967	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH6, General View	N	01/12/2020
105	7968	Occupational Health – Interior, Ground Floor, Room OH6, Cupboard in E Wall	WSW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
106	7969	Occupational Health – Ground Floor, Room OH8, Fire Exit in N Wall	S	01/12/2020
107	7970	Occupational Health – Ground Floor, Room OH8, Boxed Service Pipes	W	01/12/2020
108	7971	Occupational Health – Exterior, General View	SW	01/12/2020
109	7972	Occupational Health – Exterior, S Elevation	SSE	01/12/2020
110	7973	Occupational Health – Exterior, General View & Setting	SW	01/12/2020
111	7974	Occupational Health – Exterior, General View & Setting	SW	01/12/2020
112	7975	Occupational Health – Exterior, E Elevation	ENE	01/12/2020
113	7976	Occupational Health – Exterior, E Elevation, N End	NE	01/12/2020
114	7977	Occupational Health – Exterior, Freestanding Garage, Front (E) Elevation	E	01/12/2020
115	7978	Occupational Health – Exterior, N Elevation	N	01/12/2020
116	7979	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, N End	WSW	01/12/2020
117	7980	Occupational Health – Exterior, Oblique View Along W Elevation to Projecting Bay at S End	N	01/12/2020
118	7981	Occupational Health – Exterior, Freestanding Garage	S	01/12/2020
119	7982	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation	NW	01/12/2020
120	7983	Occupational Health – Exterior, Freestanding Garage, W Elevation	SW	01/12/2020
121	7984	Occupational Health – Exterior, Freestanding Garage, N Elevation	W	01/12/2020
122	7985	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation	WSW	01/12/2020
123	7986	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, Detail of Rose Finial Surmounting Pointed Pediment	WSW/vert	01/12/2020
124	7987	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, Detail of Star-shaped Finial on Segmental Pediment	WSW/vert	01/12/2020
125	7988	Occupational Health – Exterior, Stone Balustrade at Wallhead of Projecting Bay, S End W Elevation	W	01/12/2020
126	7989	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, Ornate Ventilator Grille	WSW	01/12/2020
127	7990	Occupational Health – Exterior, E Elevation, Wall Tie in Form of Cruciform Flower	N/Vert	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
128	7991	Occupational Health – Exterior, Wall Tie Viewed in Wider Context	ENE	01/12/2020
129	7992	Occupational Health – Exterior, E Elevation, Junction between Extension and Original Fabric	E	01/12/2020
130	7993	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, Oblique View of Star-shaped Finial	N/vert	01/12/2020
131	7994	Occupational Health – Exterior, Star-shaped Finial above Pointed Pediment	NW/vert	01/12/2020
132	7995	Occupational Health – Exterior, E Elevation, Cast Iron Ring and Staple in Wall	SE	01/12/2020
133	7996	Occupational Health – Exterior, E Elevation, Entrance to Modern Extension	SE	01/12/2020
134	7997	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, Detail of Rose Finial Over Pointed Pediment	NW/Vert	01/12/2020
135	7998	Occupational Health – Exterior, Detail of Star-shaped Finial Over Pointed Pediment	NW/Vert	01/12/2020
136	7999	Occupational Health – Exterior, W Elevation, Main Entrance	WNW	01/12/2020
137	8000	Social Care – Interior, Room SC35, General View	SE	01/12/2020
138	8001	Social Care – Interior, Room SC35, General View	NW	01/12/2020
139	8002	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC35, Window in N Wall	SSE	01/12/2020
149	8003	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC35, Doorway, S Wall	N	01/12/2020
150	8004	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Entrance to Room SC35 From Corridor SC31	SW	01/12/2020
151	8005	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Doorway (Fire Exit) at E End Corridor SC31	WSW	01/12/2020
152	8006	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, View Along Corridor SC31	ENE	01/12/2020
153	8009	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC35, General View	NE	01/12/2020
154	8010	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC35, General View	SW	01/12/2020
155	8011	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Signage in Corridor SC31	NNW	01/12/2020
156	8012	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Corridor SC31, Wall-mounted Fire Hose Reel	NE	01/12/2020
157	8013	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC37, General View	SW	01/12/2020
158	8014	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Radiator on N Wall	SSE	01/12/2020



Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
150	8015	Social Care,- Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC37, General View	NW	01/12/2020
151	8017	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC34	SE	01/12/2020
152	8018	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC38 (Toilet), General View	NNW	01/12/2020
153	8019	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC39 (Kitchen), General View	NNW	01/12/2020
154	8020	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC40 (Staff Room), General View	SW	01/12/2020
155	8021	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC40, General View	SE	01/12/2020
156	8022	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC33, S Wall, Relict Decorative Schemes Exposed	SSE	01/12/2020
157	8023	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC33, General View	SE	01/12/2020
158	8024	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC33, General View	SW	01/12/2020
159	8025	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC33, Detail of Window in E Wall	SW	01/12/2020
160	8026	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC33, View Through Doorway to Entrance Vestibule to W	NNW	01/12/2020
161	8028	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC32, Window in N Wall	SSE	01/12/2020
162	8029	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC32, General View	SW	01/12/2020
163	8030	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC32, Doorway in S Wall	NE	01/12/2020
164	8031	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, View From Corridor SC31 to Stairway SC42	N	01/12/2020
165	8032	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Corridor SC31	WSW	01/12/2020
166	8033	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Stair SC42 (Upper Landing)	SW	01/12/2020
167	8034	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, View Into Entrance Vestibule of SC41 (Records)	NW	01/12/2020
168	8035	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC41 (Records)	NNW	01/12/2020
169	8036	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC41 (Records)	NNW	01/12/2020
170	8037	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC41 (Records)	WSW	01/12/2020
171	8038	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room SC42 (Stairway), View of Upper Landing	SE	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
172	8039	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Entrance from Stair SC42 to Corridor SC31,	ESE	01/12/2020
173	8040	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Stair SC42, Window in S Wall of Upper Landing	NNE	01/12/2020
174	8041	Social Care – Interior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Stair SC42, View From Window in S Wall of Upper Landing Towards Wallhead of 2-storey Outshot	NE	01/12/2020
175	8042	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC18, View of Switchgear	SW	01/12/2020
176	8043	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC18, General View	SSE	01/12/2020
177	8044	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC17	NW	01/12/2020
178	8045	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC17	SE	01/12/2020
179	8046	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Detail of Window in S Wall	ENE	01/12/2020
180	8047	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, E Wall	NNW	01/12/2020
181	8048	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC17, Store Cupboard in SE Corner	WSW	01/12/2020
182	8049	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC17, Doorway in E Wall	WSW	01/12/2020
183	8050	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Stair at W End of Corridor SC16	WSW	01/12/2020
184	8051	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Stair SC30 (Leading to SC42)	ENE	01/12/2020
185	8052	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, N-S Offshoot of Corridor SC16	NNW	01/12/2020
186	8053	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC29, General View	SE	01/12/2020
187	8064	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC29, General View	NW	01/12/2020
188	8065	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC29, Wall-Mounted White Board,	NNW	01/12/2020
189	8066	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC19, General View	SE	01/12/2020
190	8067	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Corridor SC16, Signage on Exterior of Door to SC19	SW	01/12/2020
191	8058	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Corridor SC16	WSW	01/12/2020
192	8059	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Cupboard at W End of S Wall, Room SC28	NW	01/12/2020
193	8060	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC28, General View	SW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
194	8061	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC27, General View	NNW	01/12/2020
195	8062	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC26 (Male Toilet), Vestibule	NNW	01/12/2020
196	8063	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC26 (Male Toilet), Toilet Cubicles	NW	01/12/2020
197	8064	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC26 (Male Toilet), Toilet Cubicle	SW	01/12/2020
198	8065	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC16, Wall-mounted Fire Hose Reel, E Wall	NNW	01/12/2020
199	8066	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC25 (Female Toilet), Vestibule/ Cloakroom Area	NW	01/12/2020
200	8067	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC25 (Female Toilet), Toilet Cubicle	NW	01/12/2020
201	8068	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC25 (Female Toilet), Wash-hand Basin in NE Corner	SW	01/12/2020
202	8069	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, View From Within SC25 Towards Doorway	SE	01/12/2020
203	8070	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC25, Window in Toilet Cubicle	NNW	01/12/2020
204	8071	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC20, General View	E	01/12/2020
205	8072	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC20, General View	W	01/12/2020
206	8073	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC20, Detail of Window Latch in W Wall	WSW	01/12/2020
207	8074	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC20, Detail of Loop for Opening Window, W Wall	WSW	01/12/2020
208	8075	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC21, General View	SW	01/12/2020
209	8076	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC21, General View	NNW	01/12/2020
210	8077	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC22, General View	SW	01/12/2020
211	8078	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC22, General View	ENE	01/12/2020
212	8079	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC22, detail of Whiteboard	SSE	01/12/2020
213	8080	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC22, Whiteboard in N Wall	SSE	01/12/2020
214	8081	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC16, Fire Exit at N End	WSW	01/12/2020
215	8082	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC23, General View	NNW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
216	8083	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room 24, Doorway in N Wall	SSE	01/12/2020
217	8084	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Room SC24, General, View	NNE	01/12/2020
218	8085	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, View Along Corridor SC16	ENE	01/12/2020
219	8086	Social Care – Interior, External, Fire Escape at E End of Building	SSE	01/12/2020
220	8087	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Signage on Doorway from Stair SC30	ENE	01/12/2020
221	8088	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, View up Stair SC30 Towards Access to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Level	SW	01/12/2020
222	8089	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Stair SC30. Detail of Bannister Rail	SW	01/12/2020
223	8090	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, As Above	SW	01/12/2020
224	8091	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Stair SC30, Detail of Stair	WSW	01/12/2020
225	8092	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Stair SC30, General View	NW	01/12/2020
226	8093	Social Care – Interior, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Stair SC30, General View	NNW	01/12/2020
227	8094	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Stair SC15, Understair Storage Area in Foyer (Interior)	SSE	01/12/2020
228	8095	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Stair SC15, Understair Storage Area in Foyer (Exterior)	SSE	01/12/2020
229	8096	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Stair SC15, In/Out Board on E Wall of Foyer	NNW	01/12/202-
230	8097	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Stair SC15, N Wall of Foyer	SW	01/12/2020
231	8098	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Stair SC15, N Wall of Foyer	SW	01/12/2020
232	8099	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Store SC14, General View	SE	01/12/2020
233	8101	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Stair SC15, General View	NW	01/12/2020
234	8102	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Store SC14, General View	NE	01/12/2020
235	8103	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Store SC14, View Into Access Vestibule	WNW	01/12/2020
236	8104	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC2, General View	NW	01/12/2020
237	8105	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC2, General View	SE	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
238	8106	Social Care – Room SC2, E Wall, N End	WSW	01/12/2020
239	8107	Social Care – Room SC2, S Wall	NNW	01/12/2020
240	8108	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC3, Reception Area	NW	01/12/2020
241	8109	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC4, General View	WNW	01/12/2020
242	8110	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC4, E End	WNW	01/12/2020
243	8111	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, S Wall	ESE	01/12/2020
244	8112	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC3, Detail of Window in W Wall	SE	01/12/2020
245	8113	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Corridor SC1, W End	ENE	01/12/2020
246	8114	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, N-S Section at W End of Corridor SC1, Detail of Radiator	N	01/12/2020
247	8115	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, View of Hatch into SC3, Seen From N-S Section at W End of Corridor SC1	SE	01/12/2020
248	8116	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor. Corridor SC1	WSW	01/12/2020
249	8117	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC13, General View	NNW	01/12/2020
250	8118	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC13, General View	NE	01/12/2020
251	8119	Social Care – Interior, ground Floor, Room SC12 (Kitchen), General View	NW	01/12/2020
252	8120	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC11 (Disabled Toilet), General View	NW	01/12/2020
253	8121	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC10 (Male Toilet), Access Corridor	NNE	01/12/2020
254	8122	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC10 (Male Toilet), Washbasins and Urinals	NNE	01/12/2020
255	8123	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC10 (Ladies Toilet), Washbasin in NW Corner	SW	01/12/2020
256	8124	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC10 (Ladies Toilet), Cubicle	NNW	01/12/2020
257	8125	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC10 – Doors to Male & Ladies Toilets	NW	01/12/2020
258	8126	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC5, General View	ESE	01/12/2020
259	8127	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC5, General View	S	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
260	8128	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC6, General View	SE	01/12/2020
261	8129	Social Care- Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC6, General View	N	01/12/2020
262	8130	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Corridor SC1, Fire Exit at E End	ENE	01/12/2020
263	8131	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Corridor SC1, General View	ENE	01/12/2020
264	8132	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC8, General View	NW	01/12/2020
265	8133	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC9. General View	N	01/12/2020
266	8134	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC9, General View	SSW	01/12/2020
267	8135	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Room SC7, External Signage	SE	01/12/2020
268	8136	Social Care – Interior, Ground Floor, Doorway at S End N-S Section of Corridor SC1	NNW	01/12/2020
269	8137	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation	SE	01/12/2020
270	8138	Social Care – Wider Setting, High Level Access Corridor Linking Main Building to Building to S	ENE	01/12/2020
271	8139	Social Care – Wider Setting, View of Adjacent Building to S	N	01/12/2020
272	8140	Social Care – View of Adjacent Building to S	NE	01/12/2020
273	8141	Social Care – Social Care Building in Wider Built Environment	SE	01/12/2020
274	8142	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation	SSE	01/12/2020
275	8143	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation of Projecting Bay on S Elevation	SE	01/12/2020
276	8144	Social Care – Exterior, Doorway to Basement (Plant Room)	NNE	01/12/2020
277	8145	Social Care – Exterior, Steps Down to Basement (Plant Room), E Side of Projecting Bay on E Elevation	N	01/12/2020
278	8146	Social Care – Exterior, Steps Down to Basement (Plant Room), E Side of Projecting Bay on E Elevation	NWNE	01/12/2020
279	8147	Social Care – Exterior, Steps Down to Basement (Plant Room), E Side of Projecting Bay on E Elevation	ENE	01/12/2020
280	8148	Social Care – Exterior, Corbelling at 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Level, NE Corner	SW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
281	8149	Social Care – Exterior, Fire Escape on N Elevation	SE	01/12/2020
282	8150	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation, External Fire Escape, Detail of Manufacturer's Mark (Colvilles Steel)	ENE	01/12/2020
283	8151	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation, External Fire Escape and Stringcourse at 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Level	E	01/12/2020
284	8152	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation and External Fire Escape	E	01/12/2020
285	8153	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, N End	NE	01/12/2020
286	8154	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Eastern Portion	NNW	01/12/2020
287	8155	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Central Portion	NNW	01/12/2020
288	8156	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, W End	NNW	01/12/2020
289	8157	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Complete (Oblique View)	NW	01/12/2020
290	8158	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Complete (Oblique View)	NW	01/12/2020
291	8159	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Oblique View of E Portion	WNW	01/12/2020
292	8160	Social Care – Exterior, N/S Elevation, Detail of Projecting Corner Tower	NW	01/12/2020
293	8161	Social Care – Exterior, W Elevation (Oblique)	WNW	01/12/2020
294	8162	Social Care – Exterior, W Elevation (Complete)	WSW	01/12/2020
295	8163	Social Care – Exterior, W Elevation,	WSW	01/12/2020
296	8164	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, Projecting Bracket Beneath 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Window	WSW/Vert	01/12/2020
297	8165	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, 2-light Cusped Window	WSW	01/12/2020
298	8166	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, 2-light Segmental Arched Window	WSW	01/12/2020
299	8167	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Pedimented Gable with Rolled Skews	WNW	01/12/2020
300	8168	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Pedimented Gable With Rolled Coping	NW	01/12/2020
301	8169	Social Care – Exterior, Pyramidal Roof of NW Tower	NE	01/12/2020
302	8170	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Datestone ('1912') in Moulded Panel	NW	01/12/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
303	8171	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Thistle Finial over Datestone	NW/Vert	01/12/2020
304	8172	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Detail of Thistle Finial	NW.Vert	01/12/2020
305	8173	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Detail of Roofline	ENE/Vert	01/12/2020
306	8174	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation, Wall-mounted Street Lamp & String Course at 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Level	NE	01/12/2020
307	8175	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation, Remains of Steel Beam Set Within Fabric of N Elevation	ESE	01/12/2020
308	8176	Social Care – Exterior, Moulded Corbels in SE Corner	SE	01/12/2020
309	8177	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, Central Section	SE	01/12/2020
310	8178	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, W End & Entrance	SE	01/12/2020
311	8179	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, Main Entrance	SSE	01/12/2020
312	8180	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, Main Entrance	SW	01/12/2020
313	8181	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, W End	SE	01/12/2020
314	8182	Social Care – Exterior, E Elevation, Segmental Arched Window at Ground Floor Level	ESE	01/12/2020
315	8183	Social Care – Exterior, N Elevation, Window, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Single-Light windows with Cable Moulding	NW/vert	01/12/2020
316	8184	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, Detail of Chamfered Lintel and Rybats in Segmental Arched Window	SE	01/12/2020
317	8185	Social Care – Exterior, S Elevation, Detail of Chamfered Lintel and Rybats in Segmental Arched Window	SE	01/12/2020
318	8186	Social Care – Exterior, View of Chimney Stack & Cans	SW/Vert	01/12/2020
319	8187	Social Care – Exterior, View of Chimney Stack	SW/vert	01/12/2020
320	8188	North Lodge, General Setting	SW	01/12/2020
321	8189	Main building, General Setting	W	01/12/2020
322	8190	Occupational Health – General Setting (Obscured by Free-standing Garage)	SW	01/12/2020
323	8191	Social Care – General Setting	SW	01/12/2020



<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
324	8192	Occupational Health – General Setting	N	01/12/2020
325	8193	Occupational Health – General Setting	NW	01/12/2020
326	8194	Occupational Health – General Setting	NW	01/12/2020
327	8195	Social Care – General Setting	W	01/12/2020
328	8196	Social Care – General Setting	NW	01/12/2020
329	8197	Social Care – General Setting	NE	01/12/2020

## Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Dumfries and Galloway
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Nithbank Hospital, Dumfries
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA20081
<b>PARISH:</b>	Dumfries
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Thomas Rees & Louise Turner
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic Building Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NX97NE 185
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Hospital
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NX 97760 75400
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2020
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2020
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>A historic building survey was undertaken in advance of the change of use of various buildings formerly associated with Nithbank Hospital. The buildings were built in the period 1875 to 1895, and were designed by the architect John Starforth.</p> <p>Three ancillary structures were included in the survey. The first of these, the North Lodge, had once been a domestic residence. It had been extended in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and the interior had been remodelled to some extent, but traces of a cornice allowed an understanding of the original layout.</p> <p>The second building to be surveyed was a former free-standing mortuary building, latterly converted for use as an Occupational Health centre. The interior was modern in character, but the exterior retained most of its original features, including decorative iron ventilator grilles at low level.</p> <p>The third and final building comprised the former Infectious Diseases Ward, which had been converted into Nurses' accommodation in 1912 and had latterly been seen use as a Social Care Hub. Map evidence suggested that the plan of the building had changed prior to its conversion into housing, although it was hard to detect any clear changes in the fabric. The survival of internal timberwork, in particular panelled timber doors with rectangular transom lights above suggested that much of the building had retained its c. 1912 layout.</p> <p>The exteriors of all three buildings shared similar traits in their style and character, in particular the use of bull-faced squared rubble masonry and slated roofs.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr A Hill

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<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to NRHE.

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