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**Herriot Watt University
Riccarton Campus Masterplan**

Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Herriot Watt University
Riccarton Campus Masterplan
Cultural Heritage Assessment

Historic Environment

Introduction

1. This Technical Report considers the historic environment and archaeological potential of the Riccarton Campus Site.
2. The study has been conducted with reference to the relevant legislative and planning frameworks for the historic environment. Legislation includes the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992 (1992 Order). Planning policy comprises Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) at the national level, the Structure Plan at regional level, and the Local Plan at local level.
3. The objective of the study has been to assess the Riccarton Campus Site, in terms of its historic environment character and archaeological potential. The following assessment:
 - identifies the historic environment baseline across the University Campus;
 - provides an assessment of the significance of the surviving historic character and archaeological potential the Campus Site;
 - considers the potential effects of current and future campus-wide re-development on the baseline historic environment and archaeological resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines;
 - proposes recommendations for preservation and conservation of the historic environment and outlines measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.
4. The assessment is supported by **Appendix 1** which lists and describes the baseline character of the heritage assets present within the Campus and provides an assessment of the relative heritage importance of each asset and **Figure 1** showing the locations of the identified features within the campus.
5. A second gazetteer (**Appendix 2**) provides a list of the Public Monuments and Sculptures within the University campus that are listed in the Canmore database curated by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS).

Policy Context

National Planning Policy

SCOTTISH HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICY 2011

6. This sets out the Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day to day work

of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment: that the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations; to secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment; and that the people of Scotland and visitors to Scotland value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY 2014

7. In SPP (para 136) the historic environment is recognised as a key cultural and economic asset and a source of inspiration that should be seen as integral to creating successful places. Culture-led regeneration can have a profound impact on the well-being of a community in terms of the physical look and feel of a place and can also attract visitors, which in turn can bolster the local economy and sense of pride or ownership.
8. Historic environment assets include statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in SHEP and SPP.
9. Key Policy principles set out in SPP are to:
 - promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and
 - enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced.

PLANNING ADVICE NOTE (PAN) 2/2011

10. PAN 2/2011 advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and / or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

Regional and Local Planning Policy

SOUTH EAST SCOTLAND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SESPLAN) 2013

11. Under the terms of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006, the six member authorities (City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian) that make up the SESplan Strategic Development Planning Authority (SDPA) are required to prepare a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for South East Scotland. The SESPlan replaces the Edinburgh and The Lothians Structure Plan 2015.
12. The Strategic Development Plan aims to ensure that the City Region, underpinned by its high quality built and natural environment, continues to be internationally recognised as an outstanding area in which to live, work and do business.
13. Policy 1B The Spatial Strategy: Development Principles states that Local Development Plans will ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of international and national built or cultural heritage sites, in particular World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Royal Parks and Sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
14. Policy 1B also states that that Local Development Plans will have regard to the need to improve the quality of life in local communities by conserving and enhancing the natural and built environment to create more healthy and attractive places to live

RURAL WEST EDINBURGH LOCAL PLAN (ADOPTED JUNE 2006)

15. This local plan aims to protect open countryside from development, yet encourage appropriate activities to take place, where appropriate (Para 3.12). Accordingly, amongst the environmental aims of the Local Plan are ambitions to:
 - protect, conserve and enhance the key environmental and heritage resources within the countryside, including landscape, built heritage and important natural habitats;
 - encourage quality of design in all new forms of development and to protect the character of historic buildings and townscapes in Rural West Edinburgh, ensuring that the traditional grain of settlements is not eroded through unsympathetic development.
16. Policies relating to the conservation, protection and preservation of the historic environment are as follows.
17. Policy **E1** (Sustainable Development) sets the agenda that: - development which is clearly inconsistent with the local plan objectives for sustainable development will not be permitted. In assessing individual development proposals, account will be taken of the extent to which the development would:
 - A. conserve energy and environmental resources;
 - B. avoid pollution;
 - C. make efficient use of land and infrastructure;

- D. avoid reliance on the private car for access; and
 - E. maintain or increase biodiversity.
18. Specific policies relevant to the protection of the historic environment within the Riccarton Campus are set out below.
 19. Policy **E14** (Designed Landscapes) states that: - proposed development which would adversely affect Designed Landscapes of national significance or their setting, as defined in the Inventory, will only be permitted where it assists restoration and would not adversely affect the artistic merit, historical, horticultural, arboricultural, archaeological, architectural, nature conservation or scenic value of the landscape. In seeking to secure such restoration, the Council will liaise with Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. Where proposed development would adversely affect other designed landscape features that are worthy of retention, including non-inventory historic gardens, surviving features of designed landscapes and mature public parks, the development will only be permitted if the adverse effect has been minimised and is outweighed by public benefits arising from the development.
 20. Policy **E30** (Non - Scheduled Archaeological Remains - Archaeological Evaluation) states that: - before any planning application involving development proposals that affect a site of archaeological significance is determined, the applicant will be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation in consultation with the Council's Archaeologist to determine the interest and importance of archaeological remains. Where a planning application involves development proposals that affect any other site that may have archaeological interest, any permission that is granted will be subject to a condition that requires implementation of a scheme of investigation prior to commencement of development. Wherever possible, the in situ preservation of any remains of importance will be sought. Where preservation is not practicable, a full archaeological investigation, including recording and analysis of the remains and publication of the results, may be required before development commences.
 21. Policy **E32** (Listed Buildings) states that: - in considering a proposal that affects a listed building or its setting, regard will be had to its effect on the architectural character of the building and its features of historic interest and, if appropriate, its care and restoration. Retention or restoration of architectural character and features of historic interest will be the most important considerations but the extent to which the proposal would bring benefits to the community will also be taken into account. Alterations, extensions or changes of use, including the sub-division of an original dwelling house or development proposals in the surrounding area, will only be permitted where they respect the architectural integrity of the building and its historic interest.
 22. Policy **E33** (Listed Buildings - Uses) states that: - there will be a presumption in favour of the retention of a listed building in, or its restoration to, its original use unless this is clearly inappropriate, in which case the aim should be to identify the best viable use with minimum impact upon the special architectural and historic interest of the building.

23. Policy **E34** (Listed Buildings - Uses) states that: - to protect the setting and character of listed country houses, development in their grounds will only be permitted where the relationship of the original buildings to their policies is not compromised.

Methodology and Significance Criteria

24. This study has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists 'Code of Conduct' (IfA 2012), 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (IfA 2013) and 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (IfA 2013).

Data Collection

25. Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations and extents of historic environment assets with statutory protection and of those with non-statutory designations within and immediately adjoining the Riccarton Campus.
26. Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Historic Battlefields within or close to the Riccarton Campus were downloaded, in GIS, from the Historic Scotland Data Warehouse.
27. Information on the character and condition of known historic environment sites and features within the Campus was obtained from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) database (Canmore).
28. Ordnance Survey maps and other historic maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological interest and to assess historic land-use changes.
29. An assessment was made of oblique aerial photograph collection held by RCAHMS in specific relation to Riccarton House and its designed landscape.
30. The Heriot Watt University Archive was visited and information in the Gibson-Craig archive was examined.
31. The City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service provided information from an internal reference report relating to a survey of designed landscapes in the Lothians carried out in 2008.
32. A list of the sources consulted during the assessment is provided at the end of this chapter.

Reconnaissance survey

33. A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken of the Riccarton Campus Site on 27 May 2014. The site visit was conducted to confirm the information obtained during the desk-based study, to identify and record the character of any surviving features, and to gauge the archaeological potential of the Campus site more generally.

Significance Criteria

34. The importance of historic environment assets reflects the relative weight given to them in SPP and SHEP. Table 1 summarises the relative importance of cultural heritage assets relevant in the context of this Technical Report.

Table 1 Relative Importance of Heritage Assets	
Importance	Asset Types
National	Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling Category A Listed Buildings Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites) Historic Battlefields (Inventory sites)
Regional	Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance Category B Listed Buildings Conservation Areas Non-Inventory designed landscapes
Local	Archaeological sites and areas of local importance Category C listed buildings Unlisted buildings and townscapes of some historic or architectural interest
Lesser	Sites of former archaeological features Artefact find-spots Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature

Baseline Conditions

Desk-based study results

35. The Canmore database contains records for seven features that can be considered to be of cultural heritage or historic environment interest within the University Campus. Five of these assets (**6**, **15**, **16**, **18** and **19**) are listed buildings. The Gibson-Craig burial ground (**14**) and Currie Cross (**20**) are also recorded in Canmore.
36. The Canmore archive also holds records relating to a number of the University buildings on the Campus and for 13 Public monuments or Sculptures. Those records are not relevant to the present study and have not therefore been included in the gazetteer in **Appendix 1** neither are they shown on **Figure 1**. For reference, a list of the sculptures, along with grid references of their locations is provided as **Appendix 2**.
37. Canmore also holds records of previous archaeological investigations on the campus (Connolly 2002 and Suddaby 2010). The locations of, and areas covered by, these are shown on **Figure 1** and they are referenced in the text where appropriate.

Site visit

38. A site visit was carried out on 27 May 2014. The visit included an inspection of each of the features identified from the records and visits to all locations where historic maps indicate the presence of features or landscape elements relating to the site's history as part of Riccarton House Designed Landscape.

Historic Environment Characterisation

PREHISTORIC

39. There are no recorded pre-historic sites or finds from within the University Campus, although prehistoric sites are known in the locality. To the east of the Campus, near Baberton Mains, lie the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The site is a scheduled monument (**Index No 6190**), lies 700m east of the Campus boundary and is of a type thought to date to the period of Roman incursions into southern Scotland
40. Also in the local area, at Gowanhill, 1km to the west of the campus, a cup-and-ring marked slab (NMRS ref: NT16NE 47) was found among field gathered stones on the north boundary of a field about 250m north north west of Gowanhill farmstead. Cup-and-ring marked slabs are typically of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A polished greenstone axehead (likely to be of Neolithic date), 185mm long by 75mm across the cutting face (NMRS ref: NT17SE 10), was found to the north of the campus, at Hermiston.
41. A short cist burial, measuring nearly 1.2m x 0.6m, was found at Juniper Green (NMRS ref: NT16NE 4) in 1851; the cist containing a contracted male inhumation, with the head resting on a flat water-worn stone, accompanied by an early Bronze Age beaker. In 1898, during building operations at Juniper Green, a cinerary urn, two food vessels, and a cist were uncovered (NMRS ref: NT16NE 5). The urns were inverted, while the cist, covered by a large stone and measuring 1.1m x 0.6m x 0.5m, contained only bone dust and silt.
42. The north west and south east sides of what may be a rectilinear enclosure have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography and worked flint found during evaluations for the proposed A71 upgrade in 1993/94 to the east of the Campus (see reference in NMRS ref: NT16NE 194).

MEDIEVAL OR LATER SETTLEMENT

43. There are no recorded medieval sites or finds from within the University Campus, relatively few are known in the locality. Lennox Tower, a scheduled monument (Index No: 6200) dates from the 15th century. The remains occupy a promontory at Lymphoy Glen, south of Currie and the site lies 1.5km south of the Campus. Occupation at Riccarton House, originally a tower house, dates to at least the 16th century.

RICCARTON HOUSE

44. Riccarton House was originally a 16th century tower house and the home of Sir Thomas Craig, an authority on feudal law, whose later family have an important place in the history of Lothian estate improvements. The Statistical Account of Scotland 1796-99 records that “Mr Craig of Riccarton was the first who set the example of inclosing land on his own estate here, which he has now brought to the highest state of cultivation” (Statistical Account of Scotland p320).
45. The House formerly stood on the site now occupied by the University Library; the formal gardens extended to the west and northwest from the House and parkland lay to the southeast.
46. The earliest document in the Estate Archive (Gibson-Craig Estate Records, 1454-1889) dates from 1454. However, the first recorded mention of Riccarton is in the Ragman's Roll of 1296, which records a Mariorie de Ricardestone. Unfortunately, nothing is known about either the Richard after whom the land was named, or the owner, Mariorie. In 1315 King Robert I (the Bruce), granted Riccarton and other lands as a dowry on the marriage of his daughter Marjorie to Walter the Steward. By 1392 Riccarton was owned by Mariota Wardlaw, and her son Andrew. Riccarton remained in the ownership of the Wardlaws for the following two centuries. In 1508, James Wardlaw leased Riccarton House to Alexander Hepburn of Whitsome. The history of Riccarton can therefore be traced back to the early 14th century; although, where the Estate land holder resided is unknown.
47. The designed landscape (1), as constituted in the 18th century by Thomas Craig, was in the form of a regular rectangular ground plan, defined by plantation shelter belt strips. The house and gardens were remodelled and enhanced in the 19th century by Sir James Gibson-Craig (1765-1850) and, later, by his son William (1797-1878). The layout of the gardens and designed landscape today owes much these two men.
48. An undated Plan (‘Sketch of the Estate of Riccarton’), but which evidently post dates 1772, held by the Heriot Watt University Archive, shows the layout of the designed landscape as it existed in 1772. The Plan depicts a square enclosure bounded by woodland shelter belts with Riccarton House at its centre. The enclosed area is shown subdivided into regular rectangular fields. The plan also shows a garden area extending to the north-west from the house, what is presumed to be a Stable block to the east of the house and a small building with attached enclosure to the north of that (kennels perhaps). The west to east aligned Avenue is also shown; extending beyond the enclosed area to the east to connect with a north to south aligned road between Hermiston and Currie.
49. The 1772 layout is broadly replicated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (Edinburghshire, Sheet 5, 1853, six inch to one mile), which shows in more detail the 1772 layout and includes a Conservatory and Walled Garden. A gate lodge (2) is depicted at the west end of the Avenue (3) and a smaller building (4) at the east end (presumably also a gate lodge). A marked change from the 1772 Plan is the

introduction of a northern approach avenue (5) with a Lodge (6) at the main gate. A small group of buildings within woodland to the east of the northern avenue are kennels (7). By 1894 (Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire, Sheet 006.04) the East Lodge (8) had been built, the Loch (9) installed and the Pinetum (10) planted.

50. During the Second World War, Riccarton became an army base and afterwards, it became a resettlement camp for ex-prisoners of war then headquarters of the Royal Artillery 3rd Anti-Aircraft Group. By this time, the house had fallen into a state of disrepair and as it had become structurally unsound it was demolished in 1956. The site of the former House is now occupied by the University Library, Museum and Archive. The former Stables block was demolished in 1975 (McGowan 2008) and the site is now occupied by the James Watt Centre.
51. The enclosing plantation strips survive, particularly the South Strip (11) and West Strip (12), where they are defined by stone walls on both the outer and inner sides, separating the woodland from farmland on either side. The Pinetum (10) adjoins the Campus entrance at the East Gate and contains many surviving specimen trees and provides a shaded location for visitors' car parking. A series of reports in the Heriot Watt University Archive (Weddle & Reich 1968-69) contain detailed maps of planting and compartment notes and include information on planting and felling dates across the Campus, including within the surrounding shelter belt strips.
52. The Avenue (3), the original principal thoroughfare and access to the House, survives today as the main University Campus traffic access points from both the East Gate (8) and the West Gate (2). A pedestrian only access (Hermiston Walk) (5) is facilitated from the North Gate, past the category A listed North Lodge (6).
53. Of the gardens (13) that lay to the north of the main house, much still survives and is well maintained by the University Estate Office. The formal lawn and the now in-filled curling pond lie to the north of the Library and from here a grassy walk (The Velvet Walk) leads to the Gibson-Craig burial ground (14), which includes Sir James Gibson-Craig's tomb (1850). The Walled Garden (15) and Gardener's Cottage (16) (category B listed) and ancillary service buildings that line the outer side of the northwest wall survive in good condition; although, the Walled Garden is presently hard landscaped and used as visitors' car parking.
54. To the east of the Library lies the Fire Pond (17) (fed by a natural stream) and the Ice-house (18) (category C listed). All are in good condition. From the Fire Pond, a sluice gate feeds water to a sluice channel which carries water to the Loch (9), which forms a pleasant recreational area between the Hugh Nisbet Building and the Students Union. In the vicinity of the fire pond, amidst the planting and relict woodland, several surviving minor structural features survive: a covered cistern (somewhat overgrown with moss and ferns); two small stone footbridges cross the stream entering and leaving the Fire Pond; and the remains of steps leading to what was a footbridge over the carriageway to the house (which itself survives to the north of the Library).

55. These key elements of the Riccarton designed landscape have been successfully incorporated into the existing campus and are an integral part of the University's character. Their retention, continued management, conservation and, where practicable, restoration form a key component of the University Campus-wide Masterplan.
56. Within the woodland shelter belt, known as South Strip (11), that forms the southern boundary of the former designed landscape, there stands the surviving gatepiers (19) of a former southern gateway; the way between the piers has been infilled with drystone walling to form a continuous walled boundary to this southern extent of the University grounds. Within the woodland there formerly stood a wayside or market cross (20). The cross no longer survives in situ although it is recorded that excavations at the former site revealed a cobbled stance and dressed kerbstones; it is therefore possible that these remains now lie buried within the woodland.
57. Elsewhere, large parts of the University Campus have been subject to considerable landscaping and modification and undisturbed green-field sites and formerly part of the agricultural fields that lay within the designed landscape are restricted to peripheral areas. Along the West Strip wall, opposite the Old Dalmahoy Road junction a now infilled section of the wall was formerly a gateway (21) providing access from Malcolmstone Farm to the agricultural fields south of the Avenue.

Archaeological Potential of the University Campus

58. The University Campus has been in agricultural use since at least the 16th century and was in part occupied initially by a Tower House and subsequently by Riccarton House and its associated Gardens and Designed Landscape; the latter from at least the mid-18th century when much of the historical former gardens were first established. There are no previously reported records of any prehistoric or early medieval finds from within the Campus grounds. There are though records of prehistoric finds and sites in the general area.
59. Archaeological evaluation in 2002 on the site of the Research Park, Phase 2 (Conolly, 2002) (**Figure 1**), now the site of the Blood Transfusion Centre, revealed only deposits and features relating to relatively modern cultivation and no archaeologically significant features or deposits were found. Similarly, an evaluation in 2010 (Suddaby, 2010) on the site of proposed student accommodation in the south-east of the campus found only field drains and the truncated remains of rig and furrow cultivation.
60. Whilst there have been no significant archaeological discoveries to date across the campus site, future finds cannot be entirely ruled out, particularly in green-field areas that have seen no modern disturbance; such as those areas between Boundary Road North and the A71 Lanark Road. However, the largely negative results of previous archaeological investigations (Connolly 2002 and Suddaby 2010) indicate that the probability of archaeologically important new discoveries is low.

61. Several important elements that belong to 18th to mid-20th century phase of occupation and land-use associated with Riccarton House do survive, although the main buildings (the House and Stables blocks) have been superseded by later University buildings. The main features of note are the Walled garden and its associated service buildings, the formal gardens to the north of the Library and the Gibson-Craig burial ground. In addition to those, the Pinetum and the Avenue are important retained features of the former designed landscape, along with the remains of the east, south and west plantation strips. It is possible that buried remains relating to the former gardens and designed landscape layout survive within the Campus; most notably within the Walled Garden, which is currently covered with hard-standing and in use as visitor car parking.

Potential Development Impacts Identification

62. There are currently (June 2014) five Development Proposals in Planning across the Campus:
- Blood Transfusion Centre (BTC on **Figure 1**)
 - National Performance Centre for Sport (NPCS on **Figure 1**)
 - Hotel Site (linked to NPC) (Ho on **Figure 1**)
 - Lyell Centre/BGS Centre for Marine and Environmental Technology (LC on **Figure 1**)
 - Residential Phase II 450 bed Student Accommodation (SH on **Figure 1**)
63. Each of these is the subject of separate individual planning applications submitted to City of Edinburgh Council in May – June 2014.

Direct Impacts

64. There is the possibility that any Development (or re-development) proposals that are brought forward by the University Estates department (or other parties) within the University Campus could affect either elements of the surviving remains of the Riccarton House Gardens and Designed Landscape or on buried remains; either related to the occupation and use of the House and its policies or from earlier periods. Works associated with the construction or extension of access roads and footpaths or with ground excavations required for building construction and utilities services have the potential to encounter buried remains, whilst landscaping works, particularly those requiring ground level reductions and levelling also have the potential to affect buried remains.
65. Direct impacts could, in some circumstances, also affect surviving elements of the former designed landscape such as relict boundary walls, paths and garden features.

Setting Impacts

66. There is the possibility that any Development (or re-development) proposals across the Campus could affect the settings of one or more of the listed buildings or the formal

gardens at the core of the University campus. In particular tall buildings could have an adverse impact where sited in close proximity to low rise listed buildings or to specimen trees in the formal gardens, Pinetum or shelterbelt Strips.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Masterplanning Compliance with Planning Policy

67. Development proposals across the Riccarton Campus will be designed to ensure compliance with the planning policies set out in the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan (adopted June 2006) (see above), including future amendments or revisions as they come forward. The following paragraphs set out how development proposals brought forward under the Masterplan will address the issue of compliance with policy.
68. In order to comply with Local Plan policy E14 (Designed Landscapes):
 - Any proposed development which could adversely affect any features of the non-inventory historic gardens that are worthy of retention, will take into account the need to avoid or minimise the effect. Where an impact is unavoidable appropriate mitigation will be proposed to ensure that no feature is damaged or destroyed without an appropriate level of recording. The scope of any proposed mitigation would be agreed in advance with CECAS.
69. In order to comply with Local Plan policy E15 (Protection and Enhancement of Trees and Woodland):
 - Any proposed development which could adversely affect any healthy mature trees will take account of the need to ensure their survival and retention throughout the construction period. Where an impact is that involves the loss of woodland, trees or hedgerows is unavoidable. The development proposal will include measures to undertake equivalent replacement planting elsewhere within the grounds.
70. In order to comply with Local Plan policy E30 (Non - Scheduled Archaeological Remains - Archaeological Evaluation):
 - Before any planning application involving development proposals that would affect a site of known archaeological (or historic environment) significance is submitted, the desirability of undertake an archaeological field evaluation will be established in consultation with CECAS. The aim of consultation will be to determine the interest and importance of archaeological remains and the scope of any required mitigation.
 - Any permission that is granted which could affect any other site that may have archaeological interest may be subject to a planning condition, imposed by the Council, requiring implementation of a scheme of investigation prior to commencement of development. Wherever possible, the in situ preservation of any remains of importance will be the preferred option. Where preservation is not practicable, a full archaeological investigation, including recording and analysis of the remains and publication of the results, may be required before development commences. Any requirement placed on any development proposal will be

implemented in full in accordance with the terms of an agreed written scheme of investigation (WSI) agreed and approved in advance with CECAS.

71. In order to comply with Local Plan policy E31 (Archaeology - Management, Education and Awareness):
- The University campus is known to occupy the site of a former 18th / 19th century gardens and designed landscape which is managed and maintained by the University Estates Department. Through the Masterplan, the University makes a commitment to continue an appropriate management and maintenance regime.
 - The Masterplan will aim to provide for the future preservation of the important remains of the former gardens and designed landscape feature and where appropriate, will provide for access and interpretative facilities for the benefit of the public.
72. In order to comply with Local Plan policy E33 (Listed Buildings - Uses):
- The retention of a listed building in, or its restoration to, its original use will be priority for any development proposal within the University grounds.
 - Where such retention or restoration is clearly inappropriate the aim will be to identify the best alternative viable use of the building which would have the minimum impact upon the special architectural and historic interest of the building.
 - The following listed structures will be retained and their structural integrity maintained:
 - Category A listed North Lodge (including the gate piers and screenwalls) (HBNUM 27369)
 - Category B listed Gardener's House, Boundary Wall and Railings (HBNUM 27355)
 - Category B listed Former Walled Garden (HBNUM 27383)
 - Category B listed South Strip Gatepiers (HBNUM 27376)
 - Category C listed Icehouse (HBNUM 27362).
73. In order to comply with Local Plan policy E34 (Listed Buildings - Uses):
- To protect the setting and character of listed buildings within and immediately adjoining the University grounds, development proposals will take account of the need to retain the relationship of the original buildings to surroundings.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Preservation in situ

74. Wherever possible and practicable, surviving upstanding features of archaeological or historic environment interest that are of sufficient value or integrity to warrant preservation in situ will be retained and incorporated into the overall Masterplan for the University Estates Department. In particular, listed buildings will be retained (and maintained). Other built elements of the Gardens and Designed Landscape, such as

original boundary walls and iron rail fences will be retained and maintained unless direct impact is unavoidable. In such cases, impacts will be kept to the bare minimum required and wall ends will be consolidated. Iron railings may be used elsewhere within the University grounds; either to repair other degraded examples or incorporated as design elements elsewhere. Plantation bank retaining walls and earthen banks will be retained and any hedge banks maintained.

Archaeological Investigations

75. Any requirement for archaeological investigations, excavations or archaeological monitoring of works through watching briefs would be agreed in advance of development proposals in consultation with the City of Edinburgh Council's Archaeology Service (CECAS).
76. If required as a planning condition, the scope of any such works would be set out in a Project Design, or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and submitted to CECAS for its approval prior to any construction works commencing. The WSI would also set out the agreed timing of any required work (i.e. prior to construction phase, during construction works, etc).
77. If significant discoveries are made during any archaeological mitigation works and monitoring, and preservation in situ of any important sites or features is not possible, provision would be made for the excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains. Such provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work, where appropriate.

Summary

78. The Riccarton Campus occupies the site of the former Riccarton House gardens and designed landscape. Riccarton House itself and its formerly associated stables were demolished in the 1960s, but elements of the former gardens and designed landscape survive and are incorporated into the University Estate.
79. There are five listed buildings (one of category A, three of category B and one of category C) within the campus. Other notable features include the Gibson-Craig burial ground, the formal gardens and the Loch, the Avenue, and the Pinetum.
80. Previous archaeological investigations on the campus have revealed nothing of archaeological significance; finds being restricted to post medieval farming features (rig and furrow) and land drainage. Although there is evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity in the wider surrounding area, the indications are that, given the largely developed and now built up character of the campus, the archaeological potential campus-wide is low.
81. Those elements of the former gardens and designed landscape that survive add significantly to the character and ambience of the campus and are deserving of retention and maintenance. Where development proposals are to be brought forward

they will seek wherever possible to ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic character.

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Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Assets within the University Campus.

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
1	Riccarton House Designed Landscape	<p>Riccarton House within an enclosed designed landscape setting is first depicted on Roy's Military Survey Map (1747-55). On this the house is shown along with several ancillary buildings set within a tree bounded enclosure and there is what appears to be a formally laid out garden to the north-west of the house.</p> <p>A later (anonymous) map of ca 1775 held by the University Archive, depicts in more detail the house set within a square enclosure, the interior of which is divided into two parts by a west to east avenue; the land surrounding the house sub-divided into a number of regular rectangular fields.</p> <p>The designed landscape was surveyed in 2008 for City of Edinburgh Council and is recorded in an archive of non-Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscapes (McGowan 2008).</p>		3175	6692	Regional
2	West Lodge	<p>This small single storey lodge is first depicted on the ca 1775 map (anon) and is recorded by McGowan (2008) as pre-dating the present North (6) and East (8) Lodges.</p> <p>This lodge survives, is in good condition and is occupied. It stands beside the west entrance to the Campus.</p>		317110	668880	Local
3	Avenue	<p>The Avenue is first depicted on the ca 1775 map (anon) and is one of the main surviving features of the earliest phase of the designed landscape.</p> <p>The Avenue presently forms the main entrance route into the campus from both the east (main entrance) and west and its former route can be followed through the main University buildings. It is lined both ends with mature Lime trees.</p>		317786	669388	Regional
4	Building	<p>A small rectangular building, most probably gate lodge is depicted on the ca 1775 (anon) map at the east end of the Avenue (3) as it passes</p>		317820	669419	Lesser

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
		through the eastern shelter belt strip. This former lodge no longer survives; its former location being at the south-west corner of an area of visitor parking.				
5	Hermiston Walk	A northern entrance to the designed landscape extending southwards from the A71 at Hermiston via a formal gateway and North Lodge (6) was introduced in the early 19 th century. The carriage drive is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1853) flanked by on either side by woodland. Within this woodland, on the east bank of the Murray Burn two rectangular buildings and four small enclosures are most likely to have been kennels (7). The tree lined walk survives as pedestrian access to the University. The outer boundaries of the woodland are demarcated by low boundary walls and banks.		317590	669883	Regional
6	Herriot Watt University, Riccarton Estate: North Lodge, gate piers and screen walls	Riccarton Estate former North Lodge is a single storey, sandstone, gabled T-plan lodge with 'Jacobethan' details, designed in the style of William Burn and David Bryce, in the earlier 19 th century. The gate piers are panelled ashlar to either side of which are elaborate perforated screen walls. The Lodge, gate piers and screen wall are listed Category A (HBNUM 27369)	NT17SE 334	317530	670130	National
7	Kennels	Two rectangular building set at roughly right angles to each other are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1853). These open onto a polygonal enclosure or yard to the north and there are two conjoined enclosure abutting the south side of the easternmost building. At the north end of the 'Yard' is a further small enclosure. The kennels are no longer present.		317727	669673	Lesser
8	East Lodge	A single storey square Lodge of early 19 th century date stands at the east end of the Avenue (3) as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1894). McGowan records that the East Lodge is much		317990	669567	Local

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
		<p>altered and extended.</p> <p>The lodge stands at the eastern entrance to the University Campus, is in good condition and occupied.</p>				
9	The Loch	<p>The Loch, not shown on the ca 1775 (anon) map or on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1853). It is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1894) fed from a natural burn that formerly ran around the south and east sides of Riccarton House and which is presumably the watercourse shown thus on Roy's map (1747-55). The Loch is formed by a dam at its east end which incorporates a sluice gate at its north end (317627 669515).</p> <p>The Loch lies within an open recreational area at the heart of the Campus with mature woodland at its west end and along its south side. The dam and sluice are still operative.</p>		317599	669434	Regional
10	Pinetum	<p>The Pinetum is a late 19th century addition to the designed landscape and is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1894). It is shown on that map as enclosed by a wall along its west side and south end.</p> <p>Part of the Pinetum survives, although there is presently visitor car parking at the north end, just off the Avenue, and the Landscape department stores lies immediately to the west. Remnants of the enclosing boundary wall survive but these are generally in poor condition.</p>		317959	669329	Regional
11	South Strip	<p>A woodland shelter belt lining the south side of the enclosed house grounds is depicted on the ca 1775 (anon) map as a regular linear strip. On the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1853) this strip is depicted with a regular linear boundary on the outside but with a pronounced curvilinear form on its inside edge. Midway along the outer wall of the South Strip is the South Gate, now surviving as piers only (21).</p> <p>The South Strip survives largely as it is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1853). It is bounded by drystone walls on both</p>		317791	668893	Local

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
		sides.				
12	West Strip	<p>A woodland shelter belt lining the west side of the enclosed house grounds is depicted on the ca 1775 (anon) map as a regular linear strip. On the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1853) this strip is depicted with a regular linear boundary on the outside but with a pronounced curvilinear form on its inside edge. Opposite the Old Dalmahoy Road junction, a former gateway survives as two gate piers in-filled between with mortared stone walling. This point marks the location where access from Malcolmstone farm to the fields within the enclosed grounds was facilitated.</p> <p>The West Strip survives largely as it is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1853). It is bounded by drystone walls on both sides</p>		317176	668825	Local
13	Formal Gardens	<p>Lying to the north of the site of the former house, the formal lawned garden appears on maps from Roy (1747-55) onwards. The lawn contains an oval curling pond (now in-filled but the outline of which is still visible) (317382) and a sundial (NT16NE 58.44) (317376 669256), the base of which base consists of six conjoined scrolled pillars with leaf decoration.</p> <p>The formal gardens area is well managed by the Estates department.</p>		317376	669251	Regional
14	Gibson Craig Burial Ground	<p>Canmore records the site of a burial ground but provides no detail.</p> <p>The burial ground is located to the west of the formal lawn area and is approached through woodland via a broad grassy avenue (The Velvet Walk). The burial ground is enclosed on its north and south sides and west end by a dry-stone wall and by wrought iron railings along its east side where there is a wrought iron entrance gate with cast iron pillars. The principal feature within the burial ground is the tomb of Sir James Gibson (1797-1850) and the burial grounds formation presumably dates to around the time of his death.</p> <p>The burial ground is closed to public access but is well maintained.</p>	NT16NE 58.37	317158	669197	Regional

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
15	Herriot Watt University, Riccarton Estate: former walled garden	Earlier 19th century former walled garden, rectangular in plan measuring approximately 100m x 50m. The garden has a high wall, red-brick interior with squared sandstone rubble exterior facing, and doorways in all walls. Lean-to later brick buttresses, garden sheds and stores are present on the outside of the north wall. The interior has been surfaced and is currently (2014) in use as visitor car parking. The walled garden is category B listed (HBNUM 27383)	NT16NE 57	317750	669300	Regional
16	Herriot Watt University, Riccarton Estate: gardener's house, boundary wall and railings	The gardener's house is single-storey and rectangular-plan, constructed of sandstone ashlar, probably designed by William Burn, circa 1823. The boundary wall is a low rubble wall with ashlar coping forming a base for the iron, lattice trellis railings with fleur-de-lis finials, located immediately to the north of cottage. The former gardener's house of Riccarton estate is located on the south side of the main avenue to Heriot Watt University and now serves as University office accommodation. Gardener's House is category B listed (HBNUM 27355)	NT16NE 58.33	317700	669300	Regional
17	Fire Pond	The un-named stream that feeds the Loch (9) has been dammed just to the east of the former Riccarton House to create the Fire Pond; a facility for providing water to douse any possible blaze that might affect the House. A stone built dam lines the south side of the former carriage drive with a sluice at its centre point. To the north of the carriage drive a buried cistern lies overgrown within small patch of woodland (317441 669254). Also in this same area is a small stone built bridge over the stream and the remnants of steps that once led to a footbridge over the carriage drive. A second bridge over the stream lies a short way south of the southern end of the fire pond. The fire pond and sluice both survive and are in good condition. The cistern is largely now moss covered and untended. The two small bridges crossing the stream are in fair condition but that to the north is not actively maintained or in use. The remnants of the steps (to the		317454	669245	Regional

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
		north side of the carriage drive) are now largely dilapidated and moss covered; the steps do not survive but the supporting walls are still present.				
18	Herriot Watt University, Riccarton Estate: Icehouse	An early 18th century icehouse, located close to the east bank of a former burn and fire-pond. The icehouse is a circular domed subterranean structure constructed of sandstone rubble masonry, with a north facing façade that contains the Icehouse entrance. The Icehouse House is category C listed (HBNUM 27362)	NT16NE 58.35	317400	669300	Local
19	Herriot Watt University, Riccarton Estate: South Strip gate piers	Two 17th century sandstone gate piers, with a modern, stone built, wall infilling between them. The gate piers are category B listed (HBNUM 27376)	NT16NE 58.34	317720	668820	Regional
20	Currie Cross	Canmore records that a cross, marked by the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1893) as a market cross, is more likely to be the remains of a wayside cross. Canmore also records that the cross shaft and two bases were removed to 31815 66775 in about July 1962. The shaft has been cemented into one of the sockets and the other enclosed within the plinth. The latter measured 27" x 25" x 5 1/2", with a rectangular socket 11 1/2" x 8 1/2" x 5" deep, chamfered like the first. The cross is said by Culbert to have been the "Corslet" which stood west of Nether Currie (see NT16NE (M)) though Armstrong's (1773) map places its position at NT 180 689 (D G Culbert, Edinburgh Evening News, 6 February 1960; letter and photo, 17 February 1960). Excavations at the former site, NT 1759 6879, revealed a cobbled stance and dressed kerbstones (Information from J Howdle, Curriehill Rd, Currie, 1975). Information from RCAHMS (1929) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. Tenth report with inventory of monuments and constructions in the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian, Edinburgh - Page(s): 58, No.71	NT16NE 16	317590	668790	Lesser

Site No	Site Name	Description	NMRS Ref	Easting	Northing	Importance
		No trace of the cross is visible within an area of rhododendron scrub; although, buried remains may still be present.				
21	Gateway	A blocked former double gateway lies opposite the Old Dalmahoy Road junction in the outer wall of the West Strip. This gateway would have facilitated access from Malcolmstone Farm to the agricultural fields within the enclosed Riccarton House grounds. The gate piers survive intact; the space between having been in-filled to the height of the walls either side of the piers with mortared stone.		317226	668726	Local

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Monuments and Sculptures within the University Campus.

Note: - The Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (<http://www.pmsa.org.uk/>) set up a National Recording Project in 1997 with the aim of making a survey of public monuments and sculpture in Britain ranging from medieval monuments to the most contemporary works. Information from the Edinburgh project was added to the Canmore database in October 2010 and again in 2012. The following data is extracted from the Canmore records and provided for information only. The locations of these sculptures are not included on Figure 1.

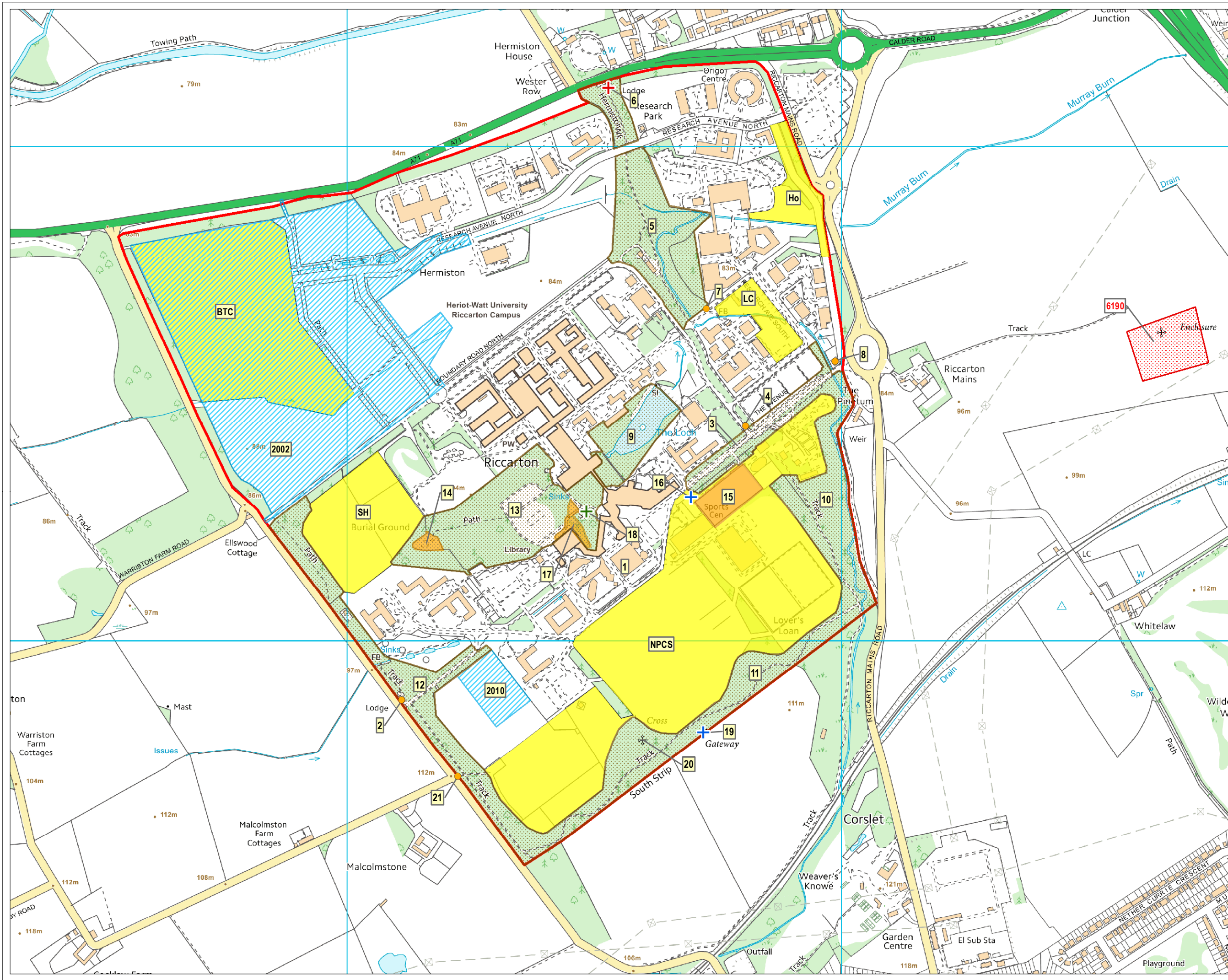
Canmore Ref	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing
NT16NE 58.39	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Research Park North, Origo Centre: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture, described as an undulating column of granite set on a granite plinth, at the rear of which are twelve diagonal incisions. At the front there are nine fan-shaped incisions. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0316)).	317804	670117
NT16NE 223	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Enterprise Oil Building: Sculpture	Canmore records records a sculpture (designed by Stephen Booth in 1997), described as a column of concrete with four stainless steel concave panels inserted diagonally across the column. As an embodiment of the corporate identity of Enterprise Oil, the work is a 'merger of the concepts of a classical column with a combination lock. The column was chosen as a symbol of strength, support and human endeavour. It also holds natural similarities with the shape and design of a core sample. The combination lock, by its nature, served as a symbol for the research and the engineering problems the company works to address.' (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0323)).	317835	669593
NT16NE 58.42	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, 410md: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (designed by John Coen in 1997), described as a cylindrical shaped sculpture, partly concave at the rear. The centre part has many holes going through to the back, and a carved symbol at the top and bottom. There are six steel plugs on either side. The sculpture stands on a low square base. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0322)).	317771	669523
NT16NE 58.03	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Civil and Offshore	Canmore records a sculpture, described as an early 19th century cast-iron mile post, painted white with black lettering and numerals. The milestone is part of the museum	317300	669440

Canmore Ref	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing
	Engineering Building: Sculpture	collection of the Institution of Civil Engineers. An inscriptions reads ' Cast Iron Milepost (Early 19th Century) "1mile To Dunbar" '. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0328)). The milestone was formerly located on the north-east side of the old road from Dunbar to Edinburgh (A10857), and was moved to Heriot-Watt University to stand outside the Department of Offshore Engineering (NT16NE 58.03).		
NT16NE 58.01	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Hugh Nisbet Building: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (designed and unveiled in 1982), described as an oval pond with the naked figure of a young girl leaning over and looking into the pond. The fountain was designed in memory of Countess May Cippico who died in 1980. It was gifted to Heriot-Watt University by the Constance Fund in London, under the auspices of the British Society of Sculptors. An inscription reads ' The May Cippico Fountain Gift Of The Constance Fund 1982 '. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0327)). A second description records two bronze blocks set 74cms apart on a rectangular stone base. The blocks can be seen as the body divided (see also the same sculptor's work 'Body' inside the Lord Balerno building [EDIN0324]), or as sacrificial blocks where the body is implied.	317460	669370
NT16NE 58.28	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Leonard Horner Hall: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (unveiled in 1992), described as a triangular stone with a hollow on one side and a step on the other, and wave-like marks at the rear, set on a brick pedestal. The piece was designed by Stanley Wilson, employed as Heriot-Watt's sculptor in residence in 1992, to produce various works. The sculptor says this work is about 'the games played with the Scottish fishing industry' by politicians and bureaucrats. The forms are related to the abstracted circles and crosses on Pictish stones, linking the present to the past. An inscription reads ' Finn Stone Stan Wilson 1992 '. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0326)).	317730	669390

Canmore Ref	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing
NT16NE 58.27	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Leonard Horner Conference Lounge: Sculpture	<p>Canmore records a sculpture (designed 1886-88; unveiled 1998), described as a bust of Leonard Horner, set on a stone plinth. Horner (1785-1865), was an educational and social reformer and founder of Edinburgh School of Arts in 1821.</p> <p>This bust and that of George Heriot date from the 1886-88 alterations and extensions of Heriot-Watt University on Chambers Street. These were carried out by the architect John Chesser and were paid for by George Heriot's Trust.</p> <p>In 1989 the busts were removed, when Heriot-Watt University moved to Riccarton, and were conserved with support from the Scottish Museums Council. They were put in their present position in 1998. An inscription reads '<i>Horner</i>'.</p> <p>(Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0319)).</p>	317680	669380
NT16NE 58.15	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, James Watt Centre: Sculpture	<p>Canmore records two sculptures at this location:</p> <p>George Heriot: a sculpture (designed in 1886-88; unveiled in 1998), described as the bust of George Heriot (1563-1634) set on a stone plinth. Heriot was a goldsmith and banker to James VI who left his wealth to fund education in Edinburgh. An inscription reads '<i>Heriot</i>', with signatures '<i>D, DS and W</i>'.</p> <p>(Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref : EDIN0320))</p> <p>James Watt: a statue of James Watt (designed 1853-54 and copied from the statue by Sir Francis Chantrey) seated on a chair, wearing a coat, breeches and jacket. The statue is a copy of one by Sir Francis Chantrey and was made for Heriot-Watt University's predecessor, the Watt Institution and School of Arts. The statue was made by Peter Slater who taught ornamental modelling there, and was unveiled in its original location in Adam Square on 12 May 1854. Staff and students celebrated all that night, and formed the Watt Club, now the oldest graduate association in the United Kingdom. The statue was subsequently moved to Heriot-Watt College in Chambers Street (now the Sheriff Court), and then in 1990 to its current site. An inscription reads '<i>James Watt</i>'.</p> <p>(Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0321))</p>	317510	669290

Canmore Ref	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing
NT16NE 58.16	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Lord Balerno Building: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (designed in 1992-93; unveiled in 1993), described as a vertical steel structure with two mirrored central panels. The hollow simple abstract vertical represents the space, emotional and physical, of the human body. The mirrored surfaces allow the spectator to inhabit that space. An inscription reads ' Body William Edmonds (Sic) 1993 '. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0324)).	317500	669220
NT16NE 58.40	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, A Stone for The Whales: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (unveiled in 1994), described as a whale and calf leaping vertically from the waves, set on a low stone pedestal. The piece was carved while Stan Wilson was sculptor-in-residence at Heriot-Watt University. An inscription reads ' Inaugurated By Lady Mackay Of Clashfern 18 March 1994 '. (Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0325)).	3175270	669237
NT16NE 58.17	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh Business School; Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture described as a wooden cut-out tree with charcoal covering, supporting 25 plates with gigantic three-dimensional apples and a background of grey/black shapes.	317580	669170
NT16NE 58.43	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, Commemorative Monument: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (unveiled in 1969), described as a large lump of rock placed in a circle of sets. Attached to the stone is a plaque with the a commemorative inscription and the arms of Heriot-Watt University: a shield divided vertically into two with an oak tree on the left (dexter) side, and an open book (top) and stars (bottom) on the right (sinister) side. The inscription reads: ' This Stone Commemorates The Generous Gift Of The Riccarton Site To Heriot-Watt University By Midlothian County Council '	375800	669251
NT16NE 58.41	Edinburgh, Riccarton, Heriot-Watt University, A Stone For Ravenscraig: Sculpture	Canmore records a sculpture (unveiled in 1992) described as a free-standing column, solid at the foot but with interlocking blocks on four sides at the top, forming a chain. The last link of this chain is broken. It is set on a Kilkenny limestone plinth on a brick base. According to the sculptor, the work is about 'the last vestiges of steel making and engineering in Scotland', symbolised by the broken link at the end of the chain. The closure of Ravenscraig Steel Works marked the end of heavy steel making in Scotland.	317630	669240

Canmore Ref	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing
		<p>The sculpture was commissioned by Heriot-Watt University for the Mountbatten Building in 1989. It was placed here in 1992. An inscription on the plaque on the front of the plinth: reads "A Stone For Ravensraig Stan Wilson 1992".</p> <p>(Information from Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA Work Ref: EDIN0317))</p>		



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Scheduled Monument
 - + Listed Building Category A
 - + Listed Building Category B
 - + Listed Building Category C
 - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
 - Cultural Heritage Site (area)
 - Surviving Designed Landscape Element
 - Previous Archaeological Investigations
 - Development Areas (2014)
 - 6 Asset Nos as referenced in text

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Fig. No: 1 Report No: -

Title:
Site Plan and Heritage Assets

Project:
**Heriot-Watt University
 Riccarton Campus**

Client:
**Heriot-Watt University
 Estates Dept**

Scale at A3:
1:7,000

Drawn by: SW Checked by: GM Date: 25/07/2014

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