APPENDICES

APPENDIX I  ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS’ BIOGRAPHIES
APPENDIX II  HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO STIRLING UNIVERSITY
APPENDIX III  HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO AIRTHREY ESTATE
APPENDIX IV  CURRENT UNIVERSITY CAMPUS PLAN (A3)
APPENDIX I  ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS’ BIOGRAPHIES

Architects at the University of Stirling

1.1  Robert Matthew Johnson-Marshall and Partners

Robert Hogg Matthew was born in Edinburgh in 1906 and was educated at the then Edinburgh Institution (now Stewarts Melville College). He trained to be an architect at the Edinburgh College of Art, gaining his diploma in 1930. Upon graduation Matthew subsequently worked for his father, John Matthew, who had recently assumed sole partnership of Lorimer and Matthew. Matthew Senior had been made a partner with Sir Robert Lorimer in 1927 after working for him since 1893, and became the sole partner after Lorimer’s death in 1929. Matthew worked full-time for his father’s firm for four years, and continued on a part-time basis when he returned to the College of Art as a postgraduate student. After graduation Matthew was successful, against stiff competition, in gaining the post of Assistant Architect with the Department of Health for Scotland in 1936 and started his own practice in the same year.

Interestingly, in the following years he entered a number of competitions in collaboration with his close contemporary Alan Reiach, three decades before their joint efforts at Stirling. These competitions included Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art in 1936 (won by James Wallace though not built until the 1950s) and Ilkeston Baths in 1938 (which they won, but was not built). The pair also designed Watford Fire Station in c1937.

After the war, Matthew moved to London to take up the role of architect for London County Council, a post he retained until 1953 when he returned to Scotland as Professor of Architecture at the University of Edinburgh. His return was to “prove, in retrospect, the decisive turning point of the Modern Movement in Scotland”¹.

RMJM was formed in 1956 when Matthew formed a partnership with Stirrat Johnson-Marshall (1912-1981). The year after, Matthew was presented with a centenary medal from the Edinburgh Architectural Association for his Turnhouse Airport terminal building that he had been commissioned for in 1952, his first commission since recommencing private practice.

Robert Matthew’s accolades continued in the following years: he became a Fellow of the RIBA in 1955, was knighted in 1962 and was awarded the Royal Gold Medal in 1970. He died in June 1975.

After Matthew’s death, the firm continued under Johnson-Marshall who retired in 1977. RMJM was re-formed as a limited holding company in 1986.

As of the end-2008, RMJM was the eighth-largest architecture firm in the world, with a total of 14 offices in the UK, US, Middle East, Russia and Asia. RMJM “employ over 1200 people, spanning 47 nationalities and speaking more than 50 languages”.

Selected works:

**Turnhouse Airport, 1952-56**

Figure 2 1954 perspective view of the terminal building by Robert Matthew. Note the expanse of glazing to the double-height upper level restaurant, and the generous viewing terrace, indicative of the exciting nature of aviation at that time. RMJM/Glendinning

Described by Patrick Nuttgens as ‘the early symbolic building of the Modern Movement in Scotland’3, Matthew’s terminal building for Turnhouse Airport was somewhat of a revelation to 1950s Edinburgh. Receiving the EAA award in 1957 meant that Matthew’s reputation, and future career was well assured.

The building is a representation of Matthew’s ‘strong call for the Modernist application of scientific method to the use of stone in building’4 in his inaugural lecture at the University of Edinburgh. The distinctive style was largely confined to the 1950s – by 1960 tastes had moved on.

Despite being recognised as one of Scotland’s key buildings of the modern movement, it was demolished in the 1990s – almost twenty years after its original function had moved to the replacement terminal building of 1977.

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2 http://www.rmjm.com/ 18-Feb-2009
3 Patrick Nuttgens, quoted by Glendinning, Miles, Modern Architect: The Life and Times of Robert Matthew, 2008, p161
4 Glendinning, Miles, Modern Architect: The Life and Times of Robert Matthew, 2008, p159
The tower building, recently refurbished, is a landmark building in Dundee, boldly announcing the presence of the University. The building replaced a series of linked villas that had undergone several additions andalterations as theybecameinstitutionalised, but despiteproposaltosagrandise, the villas did not have the presence that was required of the recently renamed Queen’s College – the institution, first established in 1881, had been a constituent part of the University of St Andrews from 1897. In the 1950s the College began to gain greater independence from St Andrews – this tower was in many ways an expression of that independence which was fully realised only a few years later, in 1967. The tower remains as an excellent example of Robert Matthew’s 1950s ‘vernacular Modernist’ style.

Figure 4 Queen’s College Tower.
Scran/University of Dundee Archives

University of Edinburgh, George Square (David Hume Tower, 1960-3; Theatre, 1964-7)

Figure 5 1963 oblique aerial view showing David Hume Tower nearing completion. Note the soon to be demolished 18th century buildings immediately to the left and below, and the cleared site to the top-left ready for the construction of Alan Keach’s Appleton Tower.
Scran/University of Edinburgh

The redevelopment of George Square by the University of Edinburgh was a controversial period in Edinburgh planning history that spurred the conservation
movement into action to prevent further similar demolition in other parts of the city. Nevertheless, RMJM’s DHT, one of the first buildings that arose above the 18th century tenements and townhouses, was a remarkable addition to the Edinburgh skyline. The slate and sandstone cladding was a clear demonstration of Matthew’s concern for an appropriate application of modernism in such a location – despite it’s distinct massing and verticality, it is a building that was determined to respect the neighbouring historic buildings that survived the University’s master planning. DHT is now listed at category A.

iv Ninewells Hospital, 1961-74

Figure 6 1972 oblique aerial view showing Ninewells Hospital nearing completion. Scran/University of Dundee Archives

This was a substantial project, creating what was the first completely new teaching hospital in the UK, and the largest hospital in Europe at the time. According to McKean, the hospital “makes an interesting comparison to the same architects’ later Stirling University campus... [though] not so blessed with a beautiful site”. The similarities can be seen in the methodical approach to planning the buildings in relation to their function: at Ninewells the functionality was likened to that of an airport terminal.

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6 McKean, C and Walker, D, Dundee: An Illustrated Introduction, p83
In many ways the University of York is one of Stirling’s closest comparators: it also a campus university of the post-Robbins era, and one designed by RMJM. The campus was largely a greenfield site on the outskirts of the city – the estate of Heslington Hall. The main focus of the campus is a lake, though this was artificially created, rather than pre-existing as at Airthrey. The University, being based on a collegiate model, is arranged quite differently from Stirling, and the buildings were built using the CLASP system, which RMJM rejected at Stirling.

Built for the 1970 Commonwealth Games, this large swimming pool complex was built on a sensitive site close to Holyrood Park and Arthur’s Seat. The clean layering of horizontal roof slabs is remarkably similar to the Pathfoot building at Stirling – not surprising as both projects were designed in the RMJM office at the same time with John Richards as the Project Architect.

Like the 1963 David Hume Tower, the Royal Commonwealth Pool is now listed in category A.

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7 The architect Andrew Derbyshire was the lead architect.
8 The lake on the campus is actually a plastic-lined pond, the largest example in Europe.
The BHS building on Princes Street is an excellent example of the Princes Street Panel era – a short-lived period in which the wholesale redevelopment of Princes Street was envisaged with modernist buildings arranged with both shop entrances at street level and from a first-floor terrace. Only a few buildings were built to this plan before it was abandoned, meaning the isolated first floor terraces that were built were never used.

Midlothian County Council held a competition in 1960 for an extension to their existing building on George IV Bridge – this went no further, and it wasn’t until a second competition held in 1967 (won by RMJM) that building commenced. The building was the result of a careful Geddesian approach in researching the historic form of the complex site which resulted in the building comprising four thin vertical blocks, slightly off-set against each other in order to fill the site. The new building had the benefit of appearing to be entirely separate from the existing building (which was a typical example of Edwardian civic self-importance), being connected only by a tunnel beneath street level, indeed appearing to align itself to the historic pattern of the neighbouring buildings, albeit with a very modern interpretation. The Craigleith sandstone rubble walls as teak-framed windows were ‘almost a nostalgic throwback to… Matthew’s 1950s vernacular buildings’.

After the abolition of Midlothian County Council in 1975 the two buildings were used by the new Lothian Regional Council.

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9 p298, Glendinning, Miles, Modern Architect: The Life and Times of Robert Matthew, 2008
After this too was abolished in 1996, both buildings came under the care of the City of Edinburgh Council, and were used for a variety of purposes, including temporary accommodation for the Scottish Parliament from 1999 until 2004. RMJM’s building subsequently remained empty until its unfortunate demolition in 2007.

This University, on the outskirts of Coleraine was a contemporary of the University of Stirling, but with Matthew himself taking a lead in the project until his death in 1975 (John Richards took the lead at Stirling, though he had been involved on the Ulster project until early 1967).

**John Deacon Richards (1931 – 2003)**

“The distillation of form and detail to an elegant minimum is the essence of his work.”

John Richards studied for his Architecture diploma at the Architectural Association and moved to Edinburgh in 1955. After a short spell with the National Coal Board, he joined RMJM in November 1957.

Richards became a partner in the firm at the same time as Kenneth Graham in 1964. He was the project architect for RMJM’s work for the University of Edinburgh at George Square and the partner in charge for the Royal Commonwealth Pool and at the University of Stirling.

In 1976 John Richards was conferred with an honorary doctorate from the University of Stirling in recognition of his architectural work and development plan for the University. He continued his connection with the university in the subsequent decades, and revised the Development Plan in 1994.

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11 Bomont, R.G., p70
1.2 Alan Reiach, Eric Hall and Partners

Born in London in 1910, Alan Reiach moved to Edinburgh in 1922 with his aunt where he was educated at the Edinburgh Academy. In 1928 he joined the firm of Lorimer and Matthew, where he met the latter partner’s son, Robert Matthew. In these years he also studied part time at the Edinburgh College of Art. He stayed with the practice until 1932 when he left the in order to commence full time study at the College, gaining his diploma two years later. Whilst at college he started his own small private practice Architectural accolades were achieved at a young age: in these two years Reiach won the Soane Medallion, the RIBA Tite Prize, the RIBA Silver Medal and an Andrew Grant travelling scholarship. After completing a diploma in Town Planning, his travelling scholarship took him to France, Scandinavia, the USA and the USSR. What he saw in each of these countries was to prove highly influential in his later work - not least by him meeting Frank Lloyd Wright at his experimental summer home and studio, Taliesin12.

After a short spell in London, Reiach returned to Edinburgh in 1938, accepting a post as a research and teaching fellow at the College of Art. In 1940 he published a small but significant book with Robert Hurd entitled “Building Scotland: A Cautionary Guide” - which was anything but cautionary in its expression of opinions. The basis of many of the ideas in the book was Reiach’s travels abroad, in particular the modern movements of Scandinavia and North America. The polemical work hailed the simplicity and honesty of the vernacular and railed against the stylistic excesses of much of the 19th and early 20th century architecture in Scotland. Taking its cues from international Modernism, Reiach and Hurd argued for a bold reinvention of Scottish architectural aspirations.

Reiach’s friendship with Matthew was to prove useful when the latter drew Reiach into the Department of Health for Scotland in 1940, where he was to use his planning

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12 Taliesin, which had originally been built by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1911 was burned down and rebuilt twice over the next two decades. The third house, Taliesin III was used by Wright as an test-bed for architectural ideas of his own and those of the architectural students in the Taliesin Fellowship which was founded in 1932.
and architectural skills for Clyde Valley Regional Planning Advisory Committee. He remained there until 1946, the same year as Matthew left for London. After setting up in private practice again, Reiach soon found himself back at the College of Art – this time as a Senior Lecturer, a position he retained until 1957 when he found his private practice required his full attention.

Alan Reiach & Partners merged with the equally successful firm Eric Hall & Partners, become Alan Reiach, Eric Hall and Partners. Alan Reiach stayed with the firm until 1975, though remained as a consultant to the firm until 1980. The firm was renamed Reiach and Hall in 1981. Alan Reiach died in 1992.

An interesting quote from the Dictionary of Scottish Architects suggests that it is difficult to fully appreciate Reiach’s contribution to Scottish architectural history: ‘Because of the war years, his teaching commitments and the early involvement of partners in his university hospital and school projects, the period in which Reiach’s own ability as an architect can be clearly recognised was short’. 13

Selected works:

i College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, 1948-60

Although designed in 1948-50 in collaboration with his College of Art colleague Ralph Cowan, construction was delayed until 1954, with the building being opened by the Duke of Edinburgh in October 1960. In his obituary for Reiach, Stuart Renton described the building as being ‘a building of sensitive human scale with admirable detailing evolving out of Scandinavian influence’. 14

The main block of the building comprised a three storey block above an open cloister – allowing for unobstructed views through the site the Liberton Tower in the distance.

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13 http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk
Figure 14  Plans, elevations and section of unbuilt exhibition gallery on The Mound in Edinburgh, placed immediately adjacent to the Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery of Scotland buildings. *RCAHMS*

iii  
Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, 1967-71

Figure 15  Sketch perspective showing Alan Reiach, Eric Hall and Partners’ extension (left) to the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies. *RCAHMS*

Alan Reiach, Eric Hall and Partners designed this new Brutalist style tower, replacing the Hope Park United Free Church that previously stood on the prominent corner site at the east end of The Meadows. Along with the rest of the buildings on the site, Reiach and Hall’s extensions are listed category B.

iv  
Appleton Tower, University of Edinburgh, 1967-71
Whilst never quite managing to achieve the same critical acclaim as its near neighbour David Hume Tower (listed at category A), Appleton Tower remains, academically at least, functional and effective. After significant criticism (even Reiach himself was to later question the validity of such a tall building on the site) the building was removed from the selection of University buildings considered for listing in 2005. Figure 16 shows the group of low-rise buildings that were to surround the building, providing accommodation for 1st Year Science and Mathematics students as part of a plan to integrate these students into the central campus. This plan was abandoned and these subjects were housed at the King’s Buildings campus. Appleton Tower was left isolated and practically and aesthetically incomplete.\footnote{Fenton, C, ‘A Century of Change in George Square, 1876 – 1976’, Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, New Series Vol. 5, 2002, pp35–81}

The New Club, University of Edinburgh, 1966-69

Competing with Matthew’s contemporary BHS building as the favourite building of the Princes Street Panel era\footnote{In Edinburgh: An Illustrated Guide, Charles McKean suggests the New Club is ‘by far the best result of the Princes Street Panel recommendations’ (p.49 of 1983 edition) while The Buildings of Scotland: Edinburgh by John Gifford, Colin McWilliam and David Walker argues that the BHS building was ‘the first and best of the redevelopments that followed the Princes Street Panel guidelines’(p311).}, the category A listed New Club building is one of Reiach’s most celebrated buildings. Controversially replacing a William Burn building of 1834, the bold addition to Princes Street, incorporated parts of that building on the interior, such as panelling in the dining room.

The four-storey plus roof terrace of the main elevation hides the true bulk of the building that extends to the full depth of...
the block to the lane behind, and which includes a tower block with bedrooms.

1.3 Morris and Steedman

James Shepherd Morris (1931 - 2006) and Robert Russell Steedman (b. 1929) met at the Edinburgh School of Art where both studied architecture. The pair graduated in 1955 and their practice was formed in 1957\textsuperscript{17}. In the intervening years, both architects studied landscape architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, where they also studied under Philip Johnson, the renowned American modernist architect. The architectural influences that the pair were exposed to included the works of Mies van der Rohe, Breuer, Neutra and the then ongoing Art & Architecture Magazine’s Case Study Houses series which showcased American architects’ low-cost modern housing.\textsuperscript{18} This was to be crucial in their later works back in Scotland, not least in their overall approach of sensitively applying modernism in a variety of landscape settings.

Despite the practice’s small size and select nature of work, seven of Prospect’s 100 best modern buildings in Scotland were designed by Morris and Steedman\textsuperscript{19}. The practice continues as Morris Steedman Associates at the Young Street Lane North office, with Robert Steedman acting as a consultant.

Selected works:

\textit{i} Tomlinson House, ‘Avisfield’, 1956-7

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{tomlinson_house_avisfield_before_additions_and_alterations.jpg}
\caption{The Tomlinson House, ‘Avisfield’ before additions and alterations. \textit{Morris and Steedman Associates}}
\end{figure}

This project was commissioned whilst Morris and Steedman were still studying at the College of Art – the Tomlinsons met Robert Steedman through their church. Work continued whilst Morris and Steedman were in the USA and was actually completed by the time of their return, giving the pair an extraordinary start to their career. Furthermore, “Morris and Steedman consider Avisfield to be possibly their best

\textsuperscript{17} The Dictionary of Scottish Architects & Historic Scotland Listed Building Reports state 1957, yet the Morris Steedman Associates website states 1958.
\textsuperscript{18} Green, S, ‘Early Private Houses’, \textit{Prospect}, January 2007
\textsuperscript{19} Best 100 Scottish Modern Buildings, \textit{Prospect}, October 2005
house, and positive reviews following the erection of the house helped to establish them as one of the leading architectural practices in Scotland”\textsuperscript{20}.

ii Sillitto House, 1959-61

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{sillitto_house.jpg}
\caption{Sillitto House, with Arthur’s Seat and Salisbury crags in the background. \textit{Morris and Steedman Associates}}
\end{figure}

This two storey house sits high above Charterhall Road, set above its neighbours in order to maximise daylight and enhance the view from the first-floor open-plan living areas. The original owners of the house described it as “the first ‘modern’ house in Edinburgh that could be seen from a bus route”\textsuperscript{21}. Patrick Nuttgens, an architect and academic, who was later to write \textit{The Story of Architecture} and \textit{Understanding Modern Architecture}, was a friend of the Sillittos. He had advised that they start their search for an architect at an exhibition in 1957 that showcased the works of six young Scottish architects – including Morris and Steedman. Upon seeing Steedman’s model of the house, Nuttgens remarked that \textit{“This is architecture!”}\textsuperscript{22} The Sillitto house can be seen as an early comparator to the Principal’s house at Stirling: with the inconspicuous entrance masks the spectacular view from the hilltop until arrival in the main reception space.

\textsuperscript{20} Historic Scotland, Listed Building Report, as extracted 05-Mar-2009
\textsuperscript{21} http://www.sillittopages.co.uk/houseonthehill.html (website created by the original owners of the building), accessed 20-April-2009
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid.
Figure 20 The paired Hunt/Steedman houses. Note the slightly staggered elevation, and the separation in plan. *Morris and Steedman Associates*

Located in the Ravelston Dykes area of Edinburgh, this project comprised a pair of identical houses, one for Professor Hunt and the other for Robert Steedman himself. Although semi-detached and identical in plan, the houses are staggered in section over the gentle sloping site. The distinction between the two properties is also underlined by the carport and first floor terrace that effectively separates the interior accommodation of both properties, ensuring privacy yet maximising effective use of the site.

iv  *Students’ Amenity Centre, University of Edinburgh, 1966-73*

Figure 21 Oblique aerial view of the Students’ Amenity Centre with the large dome covering the atrium space on the interior. *RCAHMS*

One of the practice’s largest commissions at the time, this complex of three buildings was completed in stages over a number of years. The most prominent part of the complex is the dome-covered atrium space, conceived as a covered ‘outdoor’ space (unheated), likened by Steedman to an Italian piazza, realistically re-conceived for the Scottish climate.
Figure 22 The Morris House, ‘Woodcote Park’. Charles McKean

One of the most lavish of the Morris and Steedman houses, designed for James Morris, and his wife Eleanor. The house was built on the site of the David Bryce-remodelled Woodcote Park, of which only the remains of a tower were retained for decorative purposes after the rest was demolished. The house is a simple Miesian oblong on two levels, with two-thirds of the interior cleverly divided into bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen and utility on the ground floor, and large open living space on the first flowing between library, billiard room and drawing room. The third half-cube is a double-height space with a swimming pool and interior terrace.
Diagram showing how the three original architects of the University of Stirling campus (left) also designed major buildings in close proximity at the University of Edinburgh, demonstrating the key importance of each of the architects at the forefront of modernist public works in Scotland. Multimap/OS edited by S&B.

Figure 23. Diagram showing how the three original architects of the University of Stirling campus (left) also designed major buildings in close proximity at the University of Edinburgh, demonstrating the key importance of each of the architects at the forefront of modernist public works in Scotland. Multimap/OS edited by S&B.
The presence at Stirling of three of Scotland’s most well-known and celebrated 20th century Modernist architectural practices cannot be underestimated. Despite the higher-profile of their projects for the University of Edinburgh, their achievements at the University of Stirling are of enormous significance. The works of the three practices complement each other, and although RMJM were dominant in terms of the size of their commission, the comparatively small Alan Reiach and Morris and Steedman buildings feature far more prominently than their size would otherwise suggest.

If Pathfoot is selected as an exemplar of RMJM’s work at the University of Stirling, with the Principal’s house representing Morris and Steedman’s work and the Gannochy Trust Pavilion from Alan Reiach, not only do they represent some of the finest modern architecture on the University estate, but in Scotland. Each architect contributed with their trademark approach and style: the simple clarity and logic of late 1960s RMJM, the synthesis between landscape and architecture from Morris and Steedman, and the robustness and solidity of Reiach. These three examples also happen to be the least altered examples on the University estate, and are thus worthy of special attention.

1.5 Landscape Architects

**Herbert Francis (Frank) Clark (1902-1971)**

Frank Clark trained under Percy Cane (1881-1976), and Christopher Tunnard (1910-1979), and went on to establish his own practice, and to lecture at the Universities of Reading and Edinburgh. Clark was closely involved with the landscaping of Stevenage New Town (1947) and the Festival of Britain (1951). In the 1960s he had a major role in planning the York University campus at Heslington, in association with architects RMJM. His initial involvement in the development of the Stirling University campus was cut short by his early death in 1971, after which much of the design work was undertaken by landscape architect Ed Hilliard. Clark was author of ‘The English Landscape Garden’ (1948), and was a founder member and sometime president of the Garden History Society.

**Ed Hilliard**

Ed Hilliard joined RMJM shortly after graduating in landscape design from Syracuse University, New York. He took over from the landscape designer Frank Clark, who had died in 1971. The University of Stirling was Hilliard’s first landscape design project.

Subsequent work with RMJM included the Sauna Suite at the Royal Commonwealth Pool, Edinburgh; relandscaping at Cumnock, Ayrshire; the landscape around Edinburgh Airport; and the Sharjah Sports Club in Bahrain. Hilliard subsequently left Scotland and moved to the USA where he has pursued an academic career while continuing in professional practice.
2.0 Architects of later buildings at the University

i Burnett Pollock Associates

The Edinburgh-based firm of Burnett Pollock Associated have completed a number of projects at the University of Stirling. These include the redevelopment of the Dining Room at Pathfoot, the recladding of Cottrell, the refurbishment of the Logie Lecture Theatre and other lecture theatres in Cottrell, the new build Colin Bell Building and adjacent Iris Murdoch Building, and extensions and alterations to the Stirling Management Centre.

Other key projects by Burnett Pollock include a proposed re-cladding of Liverpool John Moores University’s campus at Byrom Street – a similar, albeit larger, project to the re-cladding of Cottrell. The firm also carried out the highly regarded conversion of the Edwardian Norton Park school building for use as office space for voluntary and charitable organisations.

Figure 24 Norton Park, converted by Burnett Pollock and now used as offices for voluntary and charitable organisations. Google

ii Hurd Rolland Partnership

The Hurd Rolland Partnership designed the University Court Building and R G Bomont building, both completed in 1998. The partnership has since designed a number of other projects for tertiary education including three buildings at the King’s Buildings campus for the University of Edinburgh and a large residential development for the University of Abertay.

iii McEachearn MacDuff Architects

This Stirling-based firm designed the Golf Centre and Sports Pavilion east of Airthrey Castle and also the Craig Gowans Football Centre. As well as completing a variety of residential, healthcare and conservation project, the firm has designed new buildings for a number of private schools in the Stirling and Perth areas.

iv Bennetts Associates

Bennetts Associates were involved at an early stage in the redesign of the University library. The firm, established in 1987, also designed the Centre for Health Science at Raigmore Hospital (completed by Keppie Design) – a joint project by the University of Stirling, NHS Highland and Highlands and Islands Enterprise.

v Lewis and Hickey

This firm were commissioned to implement the refurbishment of the interior of the Library, a project commenced in early 2009. Lewis and Hickey have worked on a number of similar size projects, including a major refurbishment of Spence, Glover & Ferguson’s main library for the University of Edinburgh.
3.0 Architects and designers associated with Airthrey Estate

3.1 Robert Adam (1728-1792)

*Architect of Airthrey Castle*

One of Scotland’s most celebrated architects, Robert Adam dominated the architectural scene in the latter half of the 18th century, effectively taking over from his eminent architect father, William Adam.

After attending the Edinburgh High School Adam studied at the University of Edinburgh, but his studies were curtailed by the Jacobite occupation of the city in 1745, and he never returned.

In the subsequent years prior to his Grand Tour of 1754-8, Adam built up a variety of experience under the influence of his father, William, and elder brother, John, with whom he joined in the inherited family practice after the death of their father in 1748.

Projects such as Hopetoun House, Fort George and Dumfries House, acted as early training for the young architect.

While William Adam had introduced Palladianism to Scotland, Robert’s imagination created new architectural designs based on a wide variety of classical sources, not only from Antiquity, but also from the Italian Renaissance. His style became less rigid than his father’s, more elegant and was an emotionalistic approach to the use of monumentality.23

Robert Adam’s inspiration derived from his three years in Italy on his Grand Tour (1754-8), where also made contacts among artists and future patrons. This formed the basis of his later success, and his originality, his detail in decoration and the monumental scale appealed greatly to his clients.

Adam first set up office on his own account in London. Most of his Scottish works were created towards the end of his career. Register House (1772-92) and Old College in Edinburgh (begun in 1789) are among his finest buildings in the capital. Of Adam's castle buildings Culzean is probably the finest example, and is now celebrated as the jewel in the National Trust for Scotland’s collection.

Adam’s projects reflect his ability to combine the picturesque of classical motifs with the elegance of movement.24

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23 Colvin 1978, 47; Glendinning/MacKechnie 2004, 106.
3.2  Thomas White (senior) (1736-1811)

_Landscape designer at Airthrey 1798_

Thomas White (senior) trained under Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown, who is credited with the transformation of the English parkland landscape. He went on to establish his own landscape practice, working in the naturalistic style practised and promoted by Brown. From his home at his home at Woodlands in County Durham, Thomas White (senior) made frequent trips to Scotland between 1770 and his death in 1811, after which his son also Thomas, (Thomas White junior, c1764-1836) continued the landscaping business for another ten years or so. Between them, they are thought to have prepared plans or had some involvement in as many as 70 Scottish landscapes. White was a friend and associate of Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, who described him in his book ‘The Planters Guide’ (1828) a as ‘a superior and ingenious artist … an excellent agriculturist, and a planter of great skill.’

3.3  Alexander Nasmyth (1758-1840)

_Possible involvement with landscape design, late 18th century_

Alexander Nasmyth studied at the Trustees’ Academy under the painter Alexander Runciman and at sixteen was apprenticed as a heraldic painter to a coachbuilder. There he attracted the attention of the artist Allan Ramsay, who took Nasmyth to London and employed him to paint subordinate portions of his works.

Nasmyth returned to Edinburgh in 1778, and was soon a successful portrait painter. He assisted Mr Miller of Dalswinton as draughtsman in his mechanical researches and experiments. Miller offered the painter a loan to enable him to pursue his studies abroad, and Nasmyth left in 1782 for Italy, where he remained for two years. On his return he painted the well known portrait of Burns, now in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. His practice became more limited as his outspoken political views apparently offended aristocratic patrons.

Nasmyth’s landscape paintings were among the earliest to express the picturesque qualities of the Scottish landscape.

He also practiced as a landscape architect throughout Scotland, and as an architect. The temple at St Bernard’s Well in Stockbridge, Edinburgh, was designed by him.

_Figure 27 ‘View of Edinburgh from Corstorphine Hill’ Alexander Nasmyth Bridgeman Art Gallery_
3.4 William Stirling (1772-1838)\textsuperscript{25}

*Architect of gatelodges 1809*

William Stirling came of a long-established Dunblane merchant family which may have had landed connections. He practiced as an architect builder in partnership with his cabinet maker father from c1798, and under his own name from the early years of the 19th century. His marriage to Jean Erskine brought family links with the Erskine, Stirling and Graham families, and with the related Masterton family, and subsequently the architectural business of the Linlathen, Airth, Gartmore, Ardoch, Braco, Gogar and Strowan estates in addition to those of Kippendavie, Kippenross, Tillicoultry, Airthrey, Tullibody, Dunira and Cardross.

From about 1807 Stirling’s practice had intermittent links with David Hamilton’s. This appears to have originated at Airth where Stirling was replaced by Hamilton as architect but retained as contractor. From about 1816, it is probable that Stirling’s ‘chief assistant and superintendent’, his cousin William Stirling II (born c1789), who had served his articles with him, was sent to Hamilton's office to gain experience which would bring the firm more up-to-date and designed most of the firm's work thereafter. Airth Parish Church, where they competed against Hamilton, seems to have been William II's first major design, and he appears to have done most of the designing from at least 1818, although on at least one occasion, at Lecropt, Hamilton and the Stirlings were joint architects.

From 1806 onwards Stirling began buying land and property around Dunblane and out of some eleven purchases created the small estate of Holmehill on which in 1826 he erected a fine Tudor mansion, very much in the Hamilton idiom.

Stirling had a large practice, including other lodges at Monzie and Comrie, also several manses in Perthshire and Fife, stables, churches, schools, wings and additions to existing houses.

3.5 David Thomson (1831-1910)\textsuperscript{26}

*Architect of Extensions to Airthrey Castle*

David Thomson was for many years assistant and principal assistant to the important Glasgow architect Charles Wilson, studying at the Government School of Design under the unrelated Charles Heath Wilson.

Thomson practised briefly on his own at 63 Renfield Street in 1862 before returning to Wilson and being taken into partnership. On 19 August the same year he married Janet Giffen at Mearns, Renfrewshire. When Charles Wilson died in February of the following year he continued the practice which thereafter consisted principally of church, school and country house work. Later in that same year, 1863, Charles Heath Wilson’s tenure as headmaster of the Government School of Design ended when the institution was transferred from the Board of Trade to the Department of Science and Art. He set up business as an architect although his practice was limited to monuments and ship interiors rather than buildings. Nevertheless he had some influential patrons and he became both Honorary Director of the School (which thereafter became the School of Art) and a trustee of the Haldane Academy. Wilson

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\textsuperscript{25} Information from Dictionary of Scottish Architects

\textsuperscript{26} Information from Dictionary of Scottish Architects
and Thomson went into partnership some time in that year as C H Wilson & D Thomson, but in 1868 Wilson withdrew to live and work in Florence.

Thomson was important as a teacher during this period: he was appointed architectural master 1862-64, and was reappointed teacher of architectural drawing in 1869 and teacher of architecture in 1871. After the dissolution of his partnership with Wilson he practised alone until July 1876 when Alexander Thomson’s partner Robert Turnbull requested permission from Alexander Thomson’s trustees to take a partner to handle the design work, Turnbull being clerk of works rather than architect. The request was eventually agreed to later in that year. No name was mentioned but Turnbull had probably already discussed the possibility of a partnership with David Thomson. The firm became D Thomson & Turnbull later that year. Thomson and Turnbull were not, however, really compatible and the partnership was dissolved in 1883, probably primarily because of the severe recession from 1881 onwards.

Thomson was admitted FRIBA on 17 December 1877, his proposers being John Carrick, John Burnet Senior and John Honeyman, the latter noting in particular the active part Thomson had taken in ‘encouraging schemes for mutual improvement among pupils & draughtsmen’ and stating that he had written ‘several good papers on subjects connected with architecture’.

In 1890 David Thomson took into partnership Colin Menzies. Menzies had been born at 8 Hyndland Street, Partick on 15 June 1861, the son of Colin Menzies, engine fitter and his wife Margaret Scotland; his family is believed to have originated in Perthshire. It is not known in which offices he was articled or employed as an assistant, but he had studied at Glasgow School of Art from 1885 to 1888.

Thomson retired in 1897 and in later years moved to Helensburgh. He died there of congestion of the lungs on 6 November 1910.

Thomson was a prolific architect, designing 23 churches, 63 mansions, castle and villas (including additions), and 21 tenements. These include: Infant School Pollockshaws 1863; Knockdow House, Argyll 1867; Houston House, Renfrewshire 1872; Parish Church, Dalry 1873; UP Church Wishaw 1875; Innamore Lodge, Carsaig, Mull 1877.
APPENDIX II  HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

2.1  Biography of Professor Tom Leadbetter Cottrell (1923 - 1973)

Cottrell, the first Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University was appointed to the role in June 1965. His background in academia was strong, but so too was his business background – something that was undoubtedly of use in the establishment of a new university.

Born in Edinburgh in 1923, Cottrell was educated at George Watson’s College, before studying chemistry at the University of Edinburgh where he graduated in 1943. Until 1958 Cottrell was employed by ICI, working at the Nobel Division as a research chemist. Whilst employed by ICI, Cottrell published some thirty papers including work on calorimetry, gas kinetics, equations of state, and quantum theory\(^\text{27}\). His research work was to earn him the Meldola Medal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry in 1952 – an award presented to researchers under the age of thirty who show the most promise in the field. His first book, *The Strengths of Chemical Bonds* was published soon after, in 1954. Cottrell published two further books, *Molecular Energy Transfer in Gases* in 1961 and *Dynamic Aspects of Molecular Energy States* in 1965.

In 1959, with his return to his alma mater, Cottrell became Chair of Chemistry, remaining at the University of Edinburgh until his move to Stirling. After his appointment in June 1965, “due to the good offices of the University of Edinburgh”\(^\text{28}\), Cottrell was able to start working, on a part-time basis, at Stirling as early as August of the same year. He started on a full-time basis at Stirling after resigning from Edinburgh in April 1965.

Cottrell quickly became renowned for his dynamic approach to education, and his commitment to underlining the importance of a broad education. It was Cottrell who was key in ensuring that one percent of the building costs was allocated for the arts, stating later that:

“Universities exist to provide specific instruction in certain spheres. They also exist to give focus to the culture that supports them … including the insights of specially gifted individuals. If a University hopes to reflect, however fitfully, these important insights, it must ensure that these are evident not only to its students but also to those of the rest of us to whom the University means more than classes and a degree”\(^\text{29}\)

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\(^\text{27}\) http://www.chem.ed.ac.uk/public/professors/recent.html, 16-Feb-2009  
\(^\text{28}\) R.G. Bomont, p14  
\(^\text{29}\) Tom Cottrell, quoted in ‘Special collections’, http://www.is.stir.ac.uk/newlibrary/SpecialCollectionsVision.pdf, 16-Feb-2009
The unique nature of the University under Cottrell’s leadership is captured by the recollections of one of the first students, Helen McInnes:

“A few weeks into the term I was invited to dinner at Tom’s house in Bridge of Allan. Each Sunday evening of that year, six students were invited, and I suppose by the end of the year, all of the first year had been invited to join them for a meal at some point… I distinctly remember entering their beautiful house and subsequently the dining room with its table laid out in a sumptuous fashion. I was unused to such styles of eating and slightly panicked. But that didn’t last long because it was obvious that Tom and his graceful and gracious wife had done their homework by researching a little the background of the students…”

He died, “tragically early” in June 1973, six days short of his fiftieth birthday. When I heard about Tom’s death, I was devastated and deeply saddened. Ok, I didn’t know him well but when you met him in the corridor, he always greeted you and smiled. How many university students ever referred to the Principal by his Christian name as I am doing here?

Figure 29 The memorial tapestry *Landscape with the Elements* woven by Dovecot Studios from a cartoon by John Craxton. *University of Stirling*

A memorial tapestry, *Landscape with the Elements*, was commissioned soon after Cottrell’s death - the artist John Craxton started the cartoon in 1973 which was subsequently passed to weavers at the Dovecot Studios. They completed the tapestry in 1976 after eight months of work. In addition, the ‘T70’ teaching block was named after Cottrell.

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30 http://www.anniversary.stir.ac.uk/memories/students/helen-mcinnes.php, 16-Feb-2009
32 http://www.anniversary.stir.ac.uk/memories/students/helen-mcinnes.php, 16-Feb-2009
These memorials were complimented in 2003 by the installation of sculpture by Iain McColl adjacent to the Pathfoot building. McColl was selected from a shortlist by a selection panel that included members of the Cottrell family. His design depicts Cottrell as a young man, sitting atop a tall plinth. The sculpture is entirely blue, with the exception of a small crystal in the figure’s hand which is shown as being closely studied. As a depiction both the curiosity of Cottrell’s scientific mind, and as a further addition to the art collection of the University, the sculpture is a very fitting memorial.

Figure 30  2003 sculpture by Iain McColl.
2.2 Appeal Notices from 1966 and 1968

(First printed in The Scotsman & The Herald, sourced from R.G. Bomont, The University of Stirling: Beginnings and Today)

Reprinted from "THE GLASGOW HERALD" of May 1966

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

FOUNDATION FUND APPEAL

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION LIST

His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Airthrey Castle estate, covering some 300 acres, has been presented to the University by the Secretary of State for Scotland on behalf of the Government.

Grants from the Counties of Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Clackmannanshire, Dunbartonshire, Lanarkshire, Argyllshire and West Lothian towards the University’s expenditure in its early years, amount to an initial annual figure of approximately £120,000.

In the following list donations made under covenant are shown by an asterisk. The amount shown is the gross total receivable by the University during the first seven years or over the life of the covenant, including an estimate of recoverable tax, at the current standard rate of 8/3 in the pound.

The table below lists donations made to the Appeal.

The Sheriff's Trusts ........................................... £250,000*

The Society of Edinburgh ...................................... £200,000*

Garrick Club Ltd. ................................................ 50,000*

The Lord Provost & Toun Councillor ................................ 50,000*

The United Kingdom and its subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, in particular The British & Colonial Mills in Bristol and Thomas Board Mills at Huddersfield: 25,000*

The British Electric Laundries Ltd. .......................... 20,000*

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd. ......................... 20,000*

Courtaulds Ltd. .................................................. 20,000*

Beverley Cotton Mills Ltd. ..................................... 17,000*

W.G. & A. Gibb Ltd. ............................................ 15,150*

Hermes Investments Ltd. ....................................... 15,150*

The T.C. Charitable Trust ..................................... 12,000*

Burns Brothers Ltd. ............................................ 11,920*

John C. Stein & Co. Ltd. ...................................... 10,000*

John Muir & Co. Ltd. .......................................... 9,105*

North of Scotland Electricity Board .......................... 9,105*

The Royal Bank of Scotland ................................... 8,630*

Clydesdale Bank ................................................ 8,630*

Northern Commercial Bank of Scotland ..................... 8,630*

The British Lion’s Trust ...................................... 5,460*

The Royal Bank of Scotland ................................... 5,190*

D. J. Cathie (Builders) Ltd. .................................. 3,780*

The Residential Assurance Co. Ltd. ......................... 3,780*

Fife Elecrics Ltd. .............................................. 2,660*

Sparrows Ltd. ................................................. 2,660*

Katharine Bridgeway Co. Ltd. ................................ 2,660*

Browns & Co. Ltd. ............................................. 2,660*

John Menzies (Dublin) Ltd. .................................. 1,194*

For Crown Hermitage-Wilg, WC, E. Ltd. .................... 1,194*

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd. ........................ 1,000*

United Gas Investments Ltd. .................................. 1,000*

The University of Stirling ................................. 1,000*

The University of Stirling, Charitable Trusts, as follows: O. Lines ..................................................... £1,500

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd. ......................... 1,000*

W. G. & A. Gibb Ltd. ............................................ 1,000*

The Charity Commission for Scotland ........................ 500*

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd. ......................... 300*

Morayshire Charities .......................................... 200*

The University of Stirling ................................. 200*

The University of Stirling, Charitable Trusts, as follows: O. Lines ..................................................... £1,500

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd. ......................... 1,000*

W. G. & A. Gibb Ltd. ............................................ 1,000*

The Charity Commission for Scotland ........................ 500*

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd. ......................... 300*

Morayshire Charities .......................................... 200*

The University of Stirling ................................. 200*

THE TARGET FOR THE APPEAL IS £2,000,000.

The above donations and promises total some £1,013,050.

Further particulars may be obtained from:

The Resident Campaign Director, University of Stirling Campaign Office, Municipal Buildings, Stirling. (Tel. O.S. 3131).
The following contributions have been received or notified as of publication. Gifts and donations amounting to £1,329,958 were acknowledged.1

H.M. Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother

The following companies and individuals subscribed amounts of £1,000 or over:

The following companies and individuals also subscribed:

The following contributions are shown by a *. (*This figure includes allocation from Local Authority contributions for non-recurrent expenditure).

THE TARGET FOR THE APPEAL IS £2,000,000

Contributions received and promised to date amount to some £1,708,078.
The following contributions have been received or notified since publication of the First and Second Subscriptions Lists in which gifts and donations amounting to £1,708,078 were acknowledged.

The Chancellor of the University

£

The Gormeys Trust .................................................. 100,000
Erness Fairbairn Trust ........................................... 32,500
Galloway Foundation .................................................. 30,000
Nuffield Foundation .................................................. 30,000
Carnegie Trust University of Scotland ....................... 40,000
British Insurance Association ..................................... 35,000
Hugh Fraser Foundation ............................................. 30,000
Scottish Television Ltd .............................................. 25,000
Matherwood Engineering Co ...................................... 19,235
Mary Kinnairn Charitable Trust ................................. 13,000
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd ............. 11,915
B.W.U. Corgill Fund .................................................. 5,000
Miss M D Macdonald Trust ......................................... 4,000
Stirling High School .................................................. 4,000
Corporation and Members of Lloyds & Lloyds Broker .... 3,000
Mrs J E Barnes .......................................................... 3,000
The National Seed Trust (1914) Ltd ......................... 2,979
Bunyan Catholic Church ........................................... 2,500
Church of Scotland .................................................. 2,500
Anonymous .............................................................. 2,000
Beckman Instruments Ltd .......................................... 2,000
James Scott Electrical Group ..................................... 2,000
W.G. Carse & Partners .............................................. 1,191
Episcopal Church in Scotland ................................... 1,000
Rev Stakelum Esq .................................................... 1,000
Haldane Family ......................................................... 905
Hill & Robb .............................................................. 751
Alexander Hall & Son (Builders) Ltd for The Miss Mary Hall and John F Hall Trust ................. 730
B.N. Piasts (Scotland) Ltd .......................................... 715
Rev Stakelum Esq (Sm) .............................................. 702
Radio Eireann Ltd ...................................................... 700
Carnhill Insurance Co Ltd .......................................... 626
Jenkins & Jolliffe ....................................................... 626
J M & J Maller .......................................................... 596
Robert Cunningham & Sons Ltd ................................ 596
James Dumont .......................................................... 596
The W.A. Cargill Charitable Trust ............................. 500
Mrs H.H. Godlee’s Charitable Trust ........................... 500
D.A.E. Ballington, Esq .............................................. 500
John Chalmers & Co Ltd ............................................. 500
Cleveland Trust Deed Ltd ........................................... 500
Lady J.R. Stainton ....................................................... 500
A Ballantine & Sons Ltd ........................................... 298
UK Optical & Industrial Holdings Ltd ................... 298
Robert M Mitchell Esq .............................................. 298
A McCaig Esq .......................................................... 298
Neil B Morris Charitable Trust .................................. 250
W.R. Gray, Esq, OBE, MC ......................................... 238
St Andrews Society of Philadelphia ......................... 239
Dr Ewan M Pop & Agnes C Pop ............................... 254
St Andrews Westcom Ltd .......................................... 200
Tornado Civil Engineering Ltd; The St Andrews Society of Philadelphia; Stirling Ladies Circle; Sir Gilbert M. Rennie; Dr G A Walker; Dr A S Biggar; The Governors of Stirlingshire Grammar School; R M Dougall Charitable Trust; Mr and Mrs Ralph K Connor; Mr and Mrs E Sanderson; Pringle of Scotland; Stirling Glimpses & Variety Theatres Ltd; Australia & New Zealand Bank Ltd.; The Maurice and Joseph Black Trust; The Robert Dickson & Sons; National Council of Women, Stirling Branch; The English, Scottish & Australian Bank Ltd.; Earl of Mar & Kellie; Mr & Mrs J Dunlop; Mr & Mrs A R Cross; Major & Mrs D C Crossan; Mrs J E M Douglas; Congregational Church in Scotland; Baptist Union of Scotland, Methodist Church in Scotland;

The following contributions and gifts have also been acknowledged:

Wm Baird & Son Ltd; J Strang, Esq; C P Wilson, Esq; Scottish W neutals & Water Ltd; S.C.W.S. (for Allan Water Hotel); Menzies Motor Ltd.; Crathes Castle; Anonyma Donations; Askeith & Nisbet Ltd; Dr H McLeod; John Adams & Sons Ltd; Mrs M Brier; Those Citizens of Stirling; Balquhidder and District Women’s Guild; Congregational Union of Scotland; Mrs M Stewart; Ross Cross; R M Cunningham, Esq; Ipswich and West Moreton Caledonian Society and Burns Club; St Andrews Society of Berwick; Mrs B G Martin; Miss Elizabeth Ross; Abingdon University Celtic Society; Airdrie Gourds Group; University Ladies Group; F Sheld, Esq; N.A.G.O. (Stirlingshire Branch); A D Galbraith, Esq; High School of Stirling Former Pupils: Mrs E M Cafferty; D R Clements, Esq; R A Henderson, Esq; R J Crow Esq; R G Benda Ltd; Major D A Scobie;

Generous gifts of oilers, plates, pictures, etc., have been received from The J.B. Ferguson Foundation, The Goldsmid Company, Logic Kirk, The Scottish Women’s Rural Institute, Hepding & Ferris and Professor and Mrs G.A. Montgomery. In addition many notable gifts of books for the library have been received and a Paskin Sculpture.

THE FIRST TARGET FOR THE APPEAL WAS £2,000,000

Contributions received and promised to date amount to some £2,203,187.
### Undergraduate Accommodation 2008/2009

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Places</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>On-campus Halls of Residence</strong></td>
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<td>S H</td>
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<td>Geddes Court</td>
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<td>Alexander Court (Flats)</td>
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### Postgraduate Accommodation (Off-campus) 2008/2009

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<th>Number of Places</th>
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<th>Rent 2008/2009</th>
<th>Wash Facilities</th>
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<td>Alangrange</td>
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<td>Friarscroft</td>
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<td>Lyon Crescent</td>
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<td><strong>Total (Postgraduate)</strong></td>
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### Approximate Comparison of Student Accommodation Provision

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<th>Number of Students</th>
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<th>%</th>
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<tr>
<td>St Andrews</td>
<td>8965</td>
<td>3492</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>10510</td>
<td>2799</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>24225</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>25300</td>
<td>3400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dundee</td>
<td>18225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strathclyde</td>
<td>26000</td>
<td>c.2000</td>
<td>c.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 B - Baths in residence  
S - Showers in residence  
H - Wash hand basin in each room  
ES - En suite  
34 http://www.hesa.ac.uk, accessed 17-Mar-2009  
35 Approximate numbers sourced from individual university websites
## Building Names

### Main Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Named After</th>
<th>Date Opened</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathfoot</td>
<td>Small hamlet that existed on the site until the 18th century</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottrell</td>
<td>Professor Tom Cottrell, the first Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University</td>
<td>1970-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Miller</td>
<td>Professor Andrew Miller, Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University, 1994-2001</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin Bell</td>
<td>Professor Colin Bell, Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University, 2001-2003</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris Murdoch</td>
<td>Dedicated to Iris Murdoch, the author, on suggestion of Professor Bayley, her husband.</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gannochy</td>
<td>The Gannochy Trust, which gifted £100,000 to the initial Appeal</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacRobert</td>
<td>The MacRobert Trust, which gifted £250,000 to the initial Appeal</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins</td>
<td>Lord Robbins, first Chancellor the University</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logie</td>
<td>The historical parish of Logie, of which the Airthrey Estate was part.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G Bomont</td>
<td>Accountant of the University from inception, and later Secretary of the University until retirement in 1995</td>
<td>1998</td>
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### Residential Buildings

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Stewart</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>H H Donnolly</td>
<td>Harry Donnolly, First Secretary/Registrar of the University</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser of Allander</td>
<td>Hugh Fraser, 1st Baron Fraser of Allander, whose memorial foundation gifted £30,000 to the initial Appeal.</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polwarth</td>
<td>Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, 10th Lord Polwarth, Chairman of the initial Appeal Committee</td>
<td>1970-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>Lord Murray of Newhaven, Chairman of the Academic Planning Board</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirhead</td>
<td>Sir John Spencer Muirhead (presumed)</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddes</td>
<td>Lord Geddes (presumed)</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Kerr</td>
<td>Convener of Stirling County Council and Vice Chairman of the initial Appeal Committee</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson</td>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thistle Chambers</td>
<td>Adjacent to the Thistle Shopping Centre</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendreich Way</td>
<td>Situated at the base of the road that leads to Pendreich Farm</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spittal Hill</td>
<td>Historical name relevant to site</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon Crescent</td>
<td>Street name</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Court</td>
<td>Sir Kenneth Alexander, Principal and Vice Chancellor, 1981-1986</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Street</td>
<td>Street name</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Forty’s Court</td>
<td>Professor John Forty, Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University, 1986-1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III  HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AIRTHREY ESTATE

Text of 'The Hermit' by Oliver Goldsmith

‘TURN, gentle Hermit of the dale,
And guide my lonely way,
To where yon taper cheers the vale
With hospitable ray.
For here forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and slow,
Where wilds, immeasurably spread,
Seem length'ning as I go.’

‘Forbear, my son,’ the Hermit cries,
‘To tempt the dangerous gloom;
For yonder faithless phantom flies
‘To lure thee to thy doom.
Here to the houseless child of want
My door is open still;
And though my portion is but scant,
I give it with good will.

‘Then turn to-night, and freely share
Whate'er my cell bestows;
My rushy couch and frugal fare,
My blessing and repose.
‘No flocks that range the valley free,
To slaughter I condemn;
Taught by that Power that pities me,
I learn to pity them;

‘But from the mountain's grassy side,
A guiltless feast I bring;
A script with herbs and fruits supplied,
And water from the spring.
‘Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego
All earth-born cares are wrong:
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.’

Soft as the dew from heaven descends,
His gentle accents fall:
The modest stranger lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.
Far in the wilderness obscure,
The lonely mansion lay,
A refuge to the neighb'ring poor,
And strangers led astray.
No stores beneath its humble thatch
Required a master's care;
The wicket, opening with a latch,
Received the harmless pair.
And now, when busy crowds retire
To take their evening rest,
The Hermit trimm'd his little fire,
And cheer'd his pensive guest:

And spread his vegetable store,
And gaily press'd and smiled;
And skill'd in legendary lore,
The lingering hours beguiled.
Around, in sympathetic mirth,
Its tricks the kitten tries,
The cricket chirrups on the hearth,
The crackling fagot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart
To soothe the stranger's woe;
For grief was heavy at his heart,
And tears began to flow.
His rising cares the Hermit spied,
With answering care oppress'd;
And, 'Whence, unhappy youth,' he cried,
'The sorrows of thy breast?

'From better habitations spurn'd,
Reluctant dost thou rove?
Or grief for friendship unreturn'd,
Or unregarded love?
'Alas! the joys that fortune brings,
Are trifling, and decay;
And those who prize the paltry things,
More trifling still than they.

'And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep?
'And love is still an emptier sound,
The modern fair one's jest;
On earth unseen, or only found
To warm the turtle's nest.
‘For shame, fond youth, thy sorrows hush,  
And spurn the sex,’ he said;  
But while he spoke, a rising blush  
His love-lorn guest betray’d.  
Surprised, he sees new beauties rise,  
Swift mantling to the view;  
Like colors o’er the morning skies,  
As bright, as transient too.

The bashful look, the rising breast,  
Alternate spread alarms:  
The lovely stranger stands confess’d,  
A maid in all her charms.  
And, ‘Ah! forgive a stranger rude—  
A wretch, forlorn,’ she cried;  
Whose feet unhallow’d thus intrude  
Where heaven and you reside.

‘But let a maid thy pity share,  
Whom love has taught to stray;  
Who seeks for rest, but finds despair  
Companion of her way.  
"My father lived beside the Tyne,  
A wealthy lord was he:  
And all his wealth was mark's as mine,  
He had but only me.

"To win me from his tender arms,  
Unnumber'd suitors came,  
Who praised me for imputed charms,  
And felt, or feign'd, a flame.  
"Each hour a mercenary crowd  
With richest proffers strove;  
Amongst the rest young Edwin bow'd,  
But never talk'd of love.

In humble, simplest habit clad,  
No wealth nor power had he;  
Wisdom and worth were all he had,  
But these were all to me.  
"And when, beside me in the dale,  
He caroll'd lays of love,  
His breath lent fragrance to the gale,  
And music to the grove.
"The blossom opening to the day,
The dews of heaven refined,
Could nought of purity display
To emulate his mind.
"The dew, the blossom on the tree,
With charms inconstant shine;
Their charms were his, but, woe to me
Their constancy was mine.

"For still I tried each fickle art,
Importunate and vain;
And while his passion touch'd my heart,
I triumph'd in his pain;
"Till quite dejected with my scorn,
He left me to my pride;
And sought a solitude forlorn,
In secret, where he died.

"But mine the sorrow, mine the fault,
And well my life shall pay;
I'll seek the solitude he sought,
And stretch me where he lay.
"And there forlorn, despairing, hid,
I'll lay me down and die;
'Twas so for me that Edwin did,
And so for him will I."

'Forbid it, Heaven!' the Hermit cried,
And clasp'd her to his breast;
The wondering fair one turn'd to chide--
'Twas Edwin's self that press'd!
"Turn, Angelina, ever dear,
My charmer, turn to see
Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here,
Restored to love and thee.

"Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
And every care resign:
And shall we never, never part,
My life -- my all that's mine.
"No, never from this hour to part
We'll live and love so true,
The sigh that rends thy constant heart
Shall break thy Edwin's, too.'
APPENDIX IV  CURRENT UNIVERSITY CAMPUS PLAN (A3)