

Edinburgh World Heritage is a charity funded by the City of Edinburgh Council and Historic Scotland, with the role of protecting, conserving and promoting the World Heritage Site.

Edinburgh World Heritage is leading the way towards a carbon neutral future, with the launch of a new project aimed at tackling energy efficiency in Edinburgh's World Heritage Site.



EDINBURGH WORLD HERITAGE



CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Go Green!

Edinburgh World Heritage Map

Leave your car at home and explore Edinburgh on foot.

It's our future



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Designed by Studio Muse

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Edinburgh World Heritage City

Go Green!



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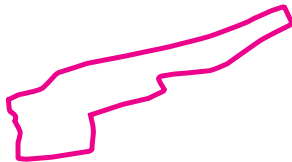
Edinburgh World Heritage Map

Leave your car at home and explore Edinburgh on foot.

Discover Edinburgh's World Heritage Site the Green way. Use this map to help you explore Edinburgh's historic site on foot or by bike, and help save carbon emissions.

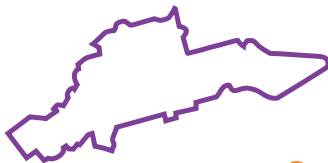
Old Town Path:

2.7 miles, 1h 20m,
0.9 Kg of CO₂ saved*



New Town Path:

3.9 miles, 2h,
1.29Kg of CO₂ saved



Dean Village and Stockbridge Path:

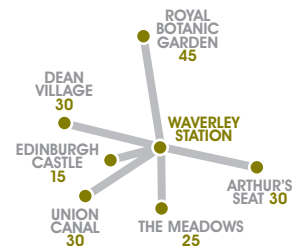
2.2 miles, 1h,
0.73Kg of CO₂ saved



Countryside ranger services are provided by the City of Edinburgh Council for Calton Hill, the Water of Leith and Princes Street Gardens. Historic Scotland also provides guided tours on Arthur's Seat. Please visit www.edinburgh.gov.uk or www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

For more information on Edinburgh World Heritage and on energy efficiency in historical buildings, visit www.ewht.org.uk, visit our Facebook page on Go Energy Efficient! Edinburgh World Heritage Site or our Twitter page on <http://twitter.com/GoGreenEWH>

Time needed to walk
between the major sites of
Edinburgh (in minutes)



*Kg CO₂ saved by person in comparison with the same journey by car

Discover the Edinburgh's World Heritage Site the green way. Walk along the paths and learn about Edinburgh's natural and historical heritage.

GREEN LANDMARKS

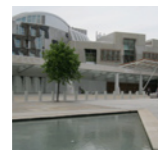
Old Town Path

1 Dunbar's Close

Dunbar's Close hides a garden laid out in the character of a garden of the 1600s. At that time gardens were numerous in this part of the Old Town and used to grow vegetables. This garden was donated to the residents of Dunbar's Close by the Mushroom Trust in 1978, which explains the bizarre name of the garden – the Mushroom Garden.

2 The Scottish Parliament Building

In 2009, ten years after its construction started, the Scottish Parliament received an energy performance certificate rating of B. It's a great achievement considering the energy standards of that time were much more permissive than the ones we have today. Among its sustainability features, you can observe the green roofs which improve the insulation of the building and house an increased biodiversity. The large and well-oriented windows allow passive solar heating and lighting.



3 Arthur's Seat

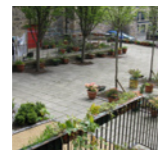
The combination of Arthur's Seat and Holyrood Park is a semi-natural park, which means that it is managed primarily for public access and recreation. From up here, you can admire Edinburgh and its various open spaces.

4 Our Dynamic Earth

Our Dynamic Earth is an interactive museum with spectacular displays on the earth's geological and biological history. The building's white membrane roof and steel structure stand out against the breathtaking background of Salisbury Crags.

5 Coinyie House Close

Since the Old Town has only a few open spaces, communal gardens such as Coinyie House Close are important not only for the environment but also for the local communities.



7 Solar water heating panels in Lauriston Place

Instead of using the common and polluting gas boiler, a solar water heating system has been installed to serve 49 flats in 7 B-listed Georgian tenement buildings.

8 Slim-profile double glazing in Lauriston Place

These Georgian tenements in Lauriston Place had lost their original sash and case windows. Therefore, slim-profile double-glazing was installed to reduce heat loss through the windows, and consequently the carbon emissions of the buildings.

10 Gilmour's Close

This building has been restored to include low carbon refurbishment. The main sustainable feature of the project is a ground source heat pump providing hot water and heating to the area.



New Town Path

18 Princes Street Gardens

In place of the Nor Loch, which was drained in the 18th century, you can now find Waverley Station, first built in the 1840s, and the popular Princes Street Gardens created in the 1820s. Admire the floral clock at the eastern end of West Princes Street Gardens.



19 Pedestrian Zone

The absence of cars on Rose Street makes the street safer, quieter and also more environmentally friendly. There is less fuel burned in the area and the air is less polluted.



29 Calton Hill

Calton Hill is one of the largest open spaces in the World Heritage Site and was one of the first public parks in the United Kingdom. Every year, thousands of people walk along its paths and enjoy the tranquillity of the park and the fantastic view of the City.

Dean Village and Stockbridge Path

31 Dean Village

A river flows through Dean Village, making it a very picturesque and quiet area to live in. The Grey Heron is one of the 80 species of birds you can see around the Water of Leith and in Dean Village itself. This bird is the second largest commonly found in the UK and an incredible fisherman.



33 Dean and East Scotland Street Lane Allotments

The allotments are communal gardens used by the locals to grow vegetables. They are better for your health than commercially farmed food and reduce the greenhouse gases emitted in the atmosphere. All allotments are indicated on the map, see the legend.



35 Water of Leith

Since the Water of Leith is the main green corridor in Edinburgh, clean-ups and habitat improvement tasks are regularly delivered by volunteers and community groups. Help them by staying on the path and by disposing of your litter in the appropriate locations.

Outside of the Map

37 Inverleith

Inverleith Park is a large playground in one of the Conservation Areas of the World Heritage Site. The numerous sports grounds allow thousands of residents to play outside throughout the year. In the southern section, you can see a Victorian pond and a landscaped "marsh" area.

38 Royal Botanical Garden

The Royal Botanical Garden is a great place to learn more about biodiversity and to see Scottish plants but also many species native to other parts of the world.



39 The Meadows

Similar to Princes Street Gardens, the Meadows also used to be a loch that was drained historically. There is a one mile jogging track going around the Meadows to exercise in open air.

40 Union canal

The Union Canal links the Falkirk Wheel to Edinburgh by a shared foot/cycle path surrounded by open countryside where you can observe local wildlife such as badgers and hawks.

41 Roseburn path

The Roseburn path is an old railway transformed into a foot and cycle path acting as a green corridor. Green corridors are very important as they allow animals and plants (seed and pollen) to have an extended territory, but also to move between areas if needed.



HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Old Town Path

6 Greyfriars Kirkyard

Greyfriars Kirkyard contains tombs from the 1500s to the 1700s, including the grave of Greyfriars Bobby. In the south-west corner, there is the Covenanters' prison where 1,200 prisoners were held for five months after the Battle of Bothwell Bridge.

9 Edinburgh College of Art

The original building of the College of Art was designed and built in an Edwardian Beaux-Arts style at the beginning of the 20th century. Over the years, two new modernist style buildings were added in an L-shape to create the form that you can now see.

11 Grassmarket

The Grassmarket was medieval Edinburgh's trading quarter. It was the scene of fairs, riots and public hangings. More than a hundred people were hanged there, including "half-hangit Maggie".

12 Granny's green garden

From the 1880s to the 1920s, Patrick Geddes – both biologist and urban planner - designed 35 gardens for the Old Town. Granny's green garden is one of them.



13 Edinburgh Castle

The first reference to a construction on the Castle Rock is the fortress Din Eidyn in AD 600. Since then, the construction on the top of Castle Rock has been continually modified to become the modern Edinburgh Castle which is still in use as a military barracks.

14 Ramsay Garden

Built in the 1890s, Ramsay Garden was designed as a Town-and-Gown hall of residence. It was commissioned by urban planner Patrick Geddes. The buildings encompass mainly Scots baronial and English cottage styles.



15 Gladstone's Land

Gladstone's Land is the best surviving example of an Old Town high-tenement house. Built in 1550, it was restored in around 1620 and was occupied at that time by people of different social classes.

16 Charles II statue

The lead equestrian statue of King Charles II is one of the oldest lead statues in Britain. The statue was erected in 1685 a few months after the death of King Charles II, representing the King in the style of a Roman Emperor.

New Town Path

17 The Mound

The Mound was the location where builders dumped the earth left over from digging the foundations of the New Town. After being used as a pitch for circuses and other entertainment, two buildings - designed to look like Greek temples - were built in 1822 and 1853.

20 Charlotte Square

This Square, regarded as a masterpiece, was designed by the famous architect Robert Adam in 1791. The Georgian houses of the square were inhabited by prosperous Scottish families up until 1966 when some of the houses were bought by the National Trust for Scotland. See Ann Street.



21 St Mary's Cathedral

The Cathedral, owned by the Scottish Episcopal Church, was funded solely by the daughters of Sir Patrick Walker. George Gilbert Scott's design was inspired by many abbeys and churches all around Britain and France. Construction started in 1874 and lasted for 43 years.

22 Moray Estate

The Moray Estate was built to maximise the area between the New Town and Dean Village. Before its construction, the Moray Estate was fields. To keep the memory of these fields alive, a sheaves of corn pattern was included in the design of the cast iron railings.



23 Moray Place

Moray Place was designed in the 1820s in a wedge-shaped plan. Above the doors, see the semi-circular windows called fanlights. Along your walk, look at all the different fanlight styles.

24 Royal Circus

Royal Circus was designed by William Henry Playfair at the beginning of his career between 1820 and 1823. He was the architect of more than 20 buildings and monuments in the City of Edinburgh.

25 Queen Street Gardens

Queen Street Gardens are private gardens to which only the nearby residents have access. One of these famous residents was Robert Louis Stevenson, the author of *Treasure Island*, who lived at No.17 Heriot Row during his childhood in the 1850s and 1860s.

26 Old Calton Cemetery

In the Old Calton Cemetery you can find an obelisk, which is a tribute to the Scottish political martyrs who were transported to Australia around 1790 for supporting democracy. Waterloo Place now cuts through the burial ground of the cemetery.

27 The Nelson Monument

The Nelson Monument was built between 1807 and 1815 in-memory of Admiral Lord Nelson who died at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. It was designed in the shape of an upside down telescope. The Time Ball that you can see at the top drops every day at One o'clock.

28 The National Monument

The National Monument dates from 1822 and commemorates the Scots who died in the Napoleonic Wars. Due to running out of funds, the monument which was inspired by the Parthenon in Athens, was never completed.

30 Melville Monument

The Melville monument stands in the middle of St. Andrew Square. The 41 metre high monument has a 4.2 metre statue at the top representing Henry Dundas, Lord Melville who was the King's Chancellor in the 1790s and was considered the most powerful Scot of his time.

Dean Village and Stockbridge Path

32 Well Court

Well Court was commissioned in the 1880s by Sir John Findlay, the owner of The Scotsman newspaper, to house his workers. Have a look at the carved red sandstone plaques on the walls of the building. You can go through the courtyard to reach the river.



34 Ann Street

The peculiarity of Ann Street is the gardens that you can see in front of each house, which was very unusual for that time. Admire the cast iron lamps standards here. They differ from the wrought iron lamp standards other parts of the New Town like as the ones in Charlotte Square.

36 St. Bernard's Well

In 1760, a mineral spring was discovered by two George Heriot's school boys on this site. First protected by a simple well house, later on a temple to Hygeia, the goddess of health, was erected in the 1790s.



We want feedback!



Fill in this voucher, give it back to us and you'll receive a special prize!

You can deposit your voucher at our office or at one of the libraries indicated on the map.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

email: _____

Paths walked (please tick)

- Old Town
- New Town
- Dean Village with Stockbridge Path

Miles walked

Would you like to receive more information about sustainable transport?

- Yes No

Would you like to receive more information about energy efficiency?

- Yes No

Comments: _____

All processing and sharing of your data will be fair and lawful, in accordance with the Data Protection Act.

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Edinburgh World Heritage Co.

Green Heritage Quiz

Take the green quiz. Look out for the questions linked to each landmark on the map and test your knowledge of Edinburgh.

- 2 Can you name a drawback of having large windows in the summer?
- 4 What is so special about Edinburgh's geological history?
- 5 Name three species of herbs you can plant in your garden and use for cooking.
- 6 Do you think of cemeteries as open spaces?
- 7 Do you know what positive behaviour can reduce your fuel use if you have a gas boiler?
- 8 Can you find the windows where this technique has been applied?
- 10 Can you identify another sustainable feature of the building?
- 12 What do you think the black poles standing in the lawn were used for in the past?
- 19 Identify a means of transport, other than walking, you can use without any fuel.
- 26 Can you find a hidden part of the cemetery?
- 27 How was the Time Ball useful to the navigators of the Leith Harbour?
- 28 Do you know why Edinburgh used to be the "Athens of the North"?
- 30 Look at the end of George Street, Charlotte Square is 0.7 miles away. What do you think is the fastest means of transportation to get there?
- 31 Can you see a Grey Heron? If not, try to find other birds and identify them.
- 32 Guess how much the annual rent was for a flat at Well Court?
- 35 Why can walking outside the designated areas harm the environment?
- 36 Do you know why glasses of the well's water were only sold up until 1956?
- 41 Did you know that plants can move? How do you think seeds and pollen are changing territories?



You can find all the answers to the Green Heritage Quiz on our website www.ewht.org.uk