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ART

ARCHITECTURE

OTHER

This is a personal 7 day trip map to Edinburgh by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: Old Town			
****	Edinburgh Castle		Castlehill, Edinburgh EH1 2NG	Edinburgh Castle is a historic fortress which dominates the skyline of the city. There has been a royal castle on the rock since at least the reign of David I in the 12th century, and the site continued to be a royal residence until 1633. From the 15th century the castle's residential role declined, and by the 17th century it was principally used as military barracks with a large garrison. General admission £17. Mon-Sun (9.30am-5pm)
***	Scottish Whisky Experience		354 Castlehill, Edinburgh EH1 2NE, UK	Opened in 1988, the Scotch Whisky Experience is located in the former premises of the Castlehill School. Although the school was mixed, boys and girls were kept apart by separate sets of stairways – a design feature which the building still maintains. In 2008, the attraction became home to the World's Largest Collection of Scotch Whisky, featuring 3,384 bottles. Tours available. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	The Hub	Augustus Pugin	348-350 Castlehill, Edinburgh EH1 2NE	Built in 1845 as a multi-functional building comprising a performance space and venues for functions, conferences and weddings. What is now "The Hub" was built for the Church of Scotland both as a parish church and as a purpose-built General Assembly Hall. It was originally known as the Victoria Hall. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last met here in 1929, when the Church of Scotland united with the United Free Church of Scotland, thereafter using the former United Free Church's Assembly Hall on The Mound (and continuing to this day). Mon-Fri (10am-5pm)
****	Edinburgh New College	William Henry Playfair	Mound Pl, Edinburgh EH1 2LX	Built in 1843 as the New College in The University of Edinburgh, one of the largest and most renowned centres for (post)graduate studies in Theology and Religious Studies in the UK. Prior to the 1929 reunion of the Church of Scotland, candidates for the ministry in the United Free Church studied at New College, whilst candidates for the old Church of Scotland studied in the Divinity Faculty of the University of Edinburgh.
*	Radisson Collection Hotel	Allan Murray Architects	1 George IV Bridge	Located on the Royal Mile, the existing 1960s office building has been demolished to make way for an elegant new mixed use building including a hotel, a new HBOS bank branch and retail space. The buildings sits on the pivot point of three striking different characters of Edinburgh's Old Town – the Medieval Lawnmarket on the Royal Mile, the curving Bohemian street of Victoria Street and Victoria Terrace and the broad Victorian Improvement Street of George IV Bridge.
**	Mary King's Close		2 Warriston's Ct, High St, Edinburgh EH1 1PG	Mary King's Close is a historic close located under buildings on the Royal Mile. It took its name from one Mary King, a merchant burgess who resided on the Close in the 17th century. Mary King's Close is now operated as a visitor attraction where guests can take guided tours and learn about Edinburgh's hidden history. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
***	St Giles' Cathedral	William Hay	High St, Edinburgh EH1 1RE	St Giles' Cathedral, also known as the High Kirk of Edinburgh, is the principal place of worship of the Church of Scotland. Today it is sometimes regarded as the "Mother Church of Presbyterianism". The oldest parts of the building are four massive central pillars, often said to date from 1124, although there is very little evidence to this effect. In 1385 the building suffered a fire and was rebuilt in the subsequent years.



****	Edinburgh City Chambers	Robert Adam	253 High St, Edinburgh EH1 1YJ	Built in 1761 as the home of the Edinburgh Corporation, and now the City of Edinburgh Council, in Scotland. The Royal Exchange was funded by subscription and built in 1753–61 to designs by John Adam with detail alterations by John Ferguson. The Exchange never proved popular with the merchants, for whom it was built, who persisted in meeting at the Mercat Cross. The main building is set back from the High Street behind a quadrangle fronted by a groin-vaulted open arcade screen facing the street. There is a prominent bronze statue of Alexander Taming Bucephalus, by John Steell, in the quadrangle.
****	Tron Kirk & Royal Mile Market		122 High St, Edinburgh EH1 1SG	Built between 1636 and 1647, John Mylne's design for the Tron was modelled on contemporary Dutch examples and boasts one of Scotland's two surviving hammerbeam roofs. The kirk takes its name from the public weighing beam that stood outside of the building. This was an important gathering point, where goods were measured, and where minor criminals were punished. Beneath the Tron are archaeological remains of Marlin's Wynd, the earliest paved street in Scotland. Its towering spire can be seen across the city, and for many years this was the landmark that brought the city's population together at Hogmanay.
***	The Inn On The Mile		82 High St, Edinburgh EH1 1LL	Built in 1923 as the British Linen Bank, the now hotel hosts an intimate 9 beautiful, boutique bedrooms. The bank was acquired by the Bank of Scotland in 1969 and served as the establishment's merchant bank arm from 1977 until 1999. Don't miss the Mile pub, a focal point on the Royal Mile, paying homage to our banking history with subtle twists from its past.
***	Canongate Kirk	James Smith (master mason)	153 Canongate, Edinburgh EH8 8BN	The church was founded in 1688 and completed in 1691. Architecturally, the Kirk has a Dutch-style end gable and a curious, small doric-columned portico over the entrance. The end gable is topped with a golden cross inside a pair of antlers, the now obsolete coat of arms of the Canongate, first placed on the apex of the roof in 1824 and replaced by those from a stag shot at Balmoral by King George VI in 1949. The Kirk's interior has a cruciform layout (highly unusual for a post-Reformation, pre-Victorian Church of Scotland building). The wedding of Zara Phillips, the Queen's granddaughter, and former England Rugby Captain, Mike Tindall, took place at the church on 30 July 2011.
*****	Scottish Parliament Building	Enric Miralles	Edinburgh EH99 1SP	Built in 2004 as the Scottish Parliament building. Drawing inspiration from the Scottish landscape, the architect borrowed the forms of upturned boats from a nearby shoreline, as well as motifs from the flower paintings of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Scotland's architect-turned-national hero. These became the basis for the massing of the building, as well as the form of the iconic canoe-shaped skylight apertures in the Garden Lobby. Tours available, booking is advised. Free admission. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm)
****	Burns Monument	John Flaxman R.A.	1759 Regent Rd, Edinburgh EH7	In 1824 sculptor John Flaxman R.A., one of the finest sculptors of the day, was commissioned to produce a life-size statue in marble. The statue used only half the funds raised and it was decided to build a monument to house it. Architect Thomas Hamilton was appointed as he had already designed the Burns Monument at Alloway in 1820 and Royal High School opposite. Work was completed in 1831, and in 1839 the monument was handed over to the city council, when the statue was moved due to smoke from the gasworks below affecting the marble. The statue is now in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery on Queen Street.
***	Queen Mary's Bath House		3 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh EH8	This little turreted structure from the late 16th century is supposedly where Mary, Queen of Scots, used to bathe in sweet white wine. However, it is more probable that the curious building was used as a summer pavilion or dovecot. It was once attached to a boundary wall, enclosing the King's Privy Garden and the Royals would most likely would have used it as summer house.
****	Holyrood Palace	William Bruce and James Smith	Canongate, Edinburgh EH8 8DX	Built in 1678 as a palace for Charles II and it's now the official residence of the British monarch in Scotland, Queen Elizabeth II. Located at the bottom of the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, at the opposite end to Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood Palace has served as the principal residence of the Kings and Queens of Scots since the 16th century. The rooms open to the public include the 17th-century former King's apartments and Great Gallery, and the 16th-century apartments in the north-west tower. General admission £15, students £13.50. Mon-Sun (9.30am-6pm)
*****	Holyrood Abbey		Canongate, Edinburgh EH8 8DX	Founded by David I in 1128. The cloister precinct was later turned into a modern Renaissance palace – Holyroodhouse – and became the royal family's main home in Scotland. The abbey's choir and transepts were



				lost soon after the Protestant Reformation, though the nave survived as a parish church. But it too fell to ruins after the Catholic James VII and II evicted the worshippers in 1687. Mon-Sun (9.30am-6pm)
***	Dynamic Earth	Michael Hopkins and Partners	112-116 Holyrood Rd, Edinburgh EH8 8AS	Dynamic Earth was built in 1999 as a visitor attraction. The principal focus of Dynamic Earth is to facilitate a better public understanding of the processes that have shaped the Earth (known as earth science). This includes the Big Bang, abiogenesis, plate tectonics and glaciation. The building's structure consists of a steel mast-supported membrane stretched over a steel skeleton. The design incorporates the original wall that formed the outer perimeter of the former brewery that was on the site. General admission £14, concessions £12.20. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Old College	Robert Adam and William Playfair	University of Edinburgh	The University of Edinburgh's Old College was built in 1788. The location has an interesting history that pre-dates the building we see today. The site where Old College now stands was known as the Kirk O'Fields in the 16th century, and became notorious as the scene of a dramatic murder early in February 1567. Lord Darnley, the second husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was lodging in the house for the night. Darnley had made many enemies among Scottish nobles, who took this opportunity to exact revenge. At around 2 in the morning, barrels of gunpowder placed under Darnley's room exploded, reducing much of the house to rubble. The bodies of Darnley and his servant were later found in a nearby orchard. Somehow they had escaped the house, but exactly how they were murdered remains a mystery. The University of Edinburgh was established on the site in 1583, but two hundred years later its original buildings were demolished. However, during a major re-landscaping of the quadrangle in 2010, archaeologists found the remains of the old library complete with scientific equipment.
****	Museum of Scotland	Francis Fowke	Chambers St, Edinburgh EH1 1JF	Built in 1888 as a museum of Scottish antiquities, culture and history which in 2006 merged with Royal Museum. The two buildings retain distinctive characters: the Museum of Scotland is housed in a modern building opened in 1998, while the former Royal Museum building was begun in 1861, and partially opened in 1866, with a Victorian Romanesque Revival facade. The exterior, designed in a Venetian Renaissance style, contrasts sharply with the light-flooded main hall or Grand Gallery, inspired by The Crystal Palace. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
****	New University Bristo Square	LDN and Buro Happold	Bristo Square	The square officially opened in 1983 to mark the quatercentenary of the University of Edinburgh (founded 1583). The square was designed by the architectural practice headed by Professor Percy Johnson-Marshall (1915-1993) who held the chair of urban design and regional planning at the University. As part of the redevelopment, a new artwork 'The Next Big Thing...is a Series of Little Things', by Susan Collis has been installed by Powderhall Bronze Foundry. The artwork takes the form of a series of bronze circular shapes which run as a series of drips from McEwan Hall entrance across the square.
***	McEwan Hall	Robert Rowand Anderson	Teviot Pl, Edinburgh EH8 9AG	The McEwan Hall is the graduation hall of the University of Edinburgh built in 1897. The central piece of art is a large painted work known as "The Temple of Fame" depicting a great number of philosophers and students. Another striking feature of the McEwan Hall is its large dome.
***	School of Informatics, The University of Edinburgh	Bennetts Associates	10 Crichton St, Edinburgh EH8 9AB	As the major component of the University of Edinburgh's new masterplan for the George Square and Bristo Square area, the Potterrow Development replaces a windswept car park with a rich mix of buildings, courtyards and reinstated streetlines. The new development's first phase totals 16,000m2 for two principal users, the School of Informatics, and the School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences. There is also a University Visitor Centre and an exhibition space. From the inside, the buildings are rational and simple; from the outside they appear more complex and responsive to their surroundings.
****	University of Edinburgh		Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL	The University of Edinburgh, founded in 1582, is the sixth oldest university in the English-speaking world and one of Scotland's ancient universities. The university is deeply embedded in the fabric of the city of Edinburgh, with many of the buildings in the historic Old Town belonging to the university. Notable alumni include David Hume, Charles Darwin and Arthur Conan Doyle.
****	Chapel of St Albert the Great	Simpson & Brown Architects	23 George Square	The new Chapel of Saint Albert the Great, in George Square, Edinburgh, was completed in late 2012. Built for the University Chaplaincy and friary for The Order of Preachers this new chapel is situated in the garden of one of the townhouses, replacing the old chapel which was located on the upper floor of the adjoining



				townhouses. The new garden chapel not only provides a space for peace and worship, but also increases capacity and improves accessibility.
***	Medical School University of Edinburgh		Doorway 4, Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG	Towards the end of the 19th century, Old College was becoming overcrowded and Robert Rowand Anderson was commissioned to design new Medical School premises in 1875. The medical school was more or less built to his design and was completed by the addition of the McEwan Hall in the 1880s.
Zone 2: New Town				
***	George Heriot's School	William Wallace	Lauriston Pl, Edinburgh EH3 9EQ	Built in 1628 as a Scottish independent primary and secondary school. The main building of the school is notable for its renaissance architecture, the work of William Wallace, until his death in 1631. The school is a turreted building surrounding a large quadrangle, and built out of sandstone. The main building was the first large building to be constructed outside the Edinburgh city walls.
**	Greyfriars Kirk		1 Greyfriars, Edinburgh EH1 2QQ, UK	It is one of the oldest surviving buildings built outside the Old Town of Edinburgh, having been begun in 1602 and completed circa 1620. Greyfriars was built on the site of a pre-Reformation Franciscan monastery, which explains how the name of the Kirk came to be (so-called after the robes that the friars wore). However, following the Scottish Reformation of 1560, the grounds of the Franciscan monastery (which was then on the outskirts of the city) passed into the possession of Mary Queen of Scots, who subsequently granted it to the town council, for use as a burial ground, later bordered by the famous Flodden Wall. Mon-Fri (10.30am-4.30pm), Sat (noon-4pm)
*****	Greyfriars Kirkyard		Candlemaker Row, Edinburgh EH1 2QQ, UK	Greyfriars Kirkyard is the graveyard surrounding Greyfriars Kirk. Burials have been taking place since the late 16th century, and a number of notable Edinburgh residents are interred at Greyfriars. Enclosed vaults are found mainly on the south edge of the graveyard and in the "Covenanters' Prison". These either have solid stone walls or iron railings and were created as a deterrent to grave robbing, which had become a problem in the eighteenth century. Greyfriars also has two low ironwork cages, called mortsafes.
*****	W Bow Street and Grassmarket		Grassmarket St	Nestled in the heart of Edinburgh's historic Old Town, the Grassmarket area is one of the most vibrant, picturesque and convivial areas of the city. In relation to the rest of the city it lies in a hollow, well below surrounding ground levels. First mentioned in the Registrum Magni Sigillii Regum Scotorum (1363) as "the street called Newbygging (new buildings) under the castle", the Grassmarket was, from 1477, one of Edinburgh's main market places, a part of which was given over to the sale of horse and cattle (the name apparently deriving from livestock grazing in pens beyond its western end).
*****	Sky Bar Rooftop		SKYBar Edinburgh, 34 Bread Street, Edinburgh EH3 9AF	The DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel's Sky Bar themed monthly event provides exclusive access to the hotel's penthouse floor, where you can enjoy the view of Edinburgh by night, listen to live jazz music and sip your drink. Stunning views of Edinburgh Castle and the sparkling city rooftops. Only open on the first Thursday of every month.
**	Usher Hall	Stockdale Harrison and Howard H Thomson	Lothian Rd, Edinburgh EH1 2EA	Built in 1914 as a concert hall. The construction of the hall was funded by Andrew Usher, a whisky distiller and blender, who donated £100,000 to the city specifically to fund a new concert hall. Its curved walls, unusual for the time, were made possible by developments in reinforced concrete. The dome was designed to reflect the curvature of the walls, not to give a domed interior (which would have been acoustically disastrous). The Usher Hall has been used for a variety of events, including politics, religion, charity fundraisers and sport, as well as music.
*	St Cuthbert's Church		5 Lothian Rd, Edinburgh EH1 2EP	Hidden in the trees to the western end of Princes Street Gardens is the solid and imposing bulk of St Cuthbert's Parish Church. The present church was built in 1892 when traces of at least six earlier church buildings were found. The first church here was built in 1127 as a parish church of the Church of Scotland. By 1772 St. Cuthbert's kirk was structurally dangerous, and in 1773-1775 (following a competition) the architect-builder James Weir, of Tollcross, built a preaching box with two tiers of galleries reached by stairs in the pedimented western projection.
*	Ghillie Dhu		2 Rutland place, Edinburgh EH1 2AD, UK	They have ceildh's (Scottish traditional dancing) here every Fri/ Sat - definitely worth a try! Fun fact: In Scottish folklore the Ghillie Dhu or Gille Dubh was a solitary male fairy. He was kindly and reticent yet sometimes wild in character but had a gentle devotion to children. Dark haired and clothed in leaves and moss, he lived in a birch wood



				within the Gairloch and Loch a Druing area of the north-west highlands of Scotland. Sun-Wed (11am-12am), Thu-Sat (11am-3am)
*	The Royal Scots Greys Monument	William Birnie Rhind	West Gardens Cottage, Princes St	Erected in 1906 to commemorate the fallen of the Regiment during the Boer War. This equestrian bronze depicts a Royal Scots Dragoon Guard (Carabinier and Greys) in uniform with bearskin hat, sword and rifle. The eagle insignia on the plaque was adopted by the regiment, after Ensign Ewart captured it from the French at the battle of Waterloo in 1815. Plaques to commemorate the regimental fallen in two World Wars, 1914 -18 and 1939 - 45 were added later.
****	Royal Scottish Academy	William Henry Playfair	The Mound, Edinburgh EH2 2EL	This Greek Doric temple, with its northern pediment crowned by a seated figure of Queen Victoria, is the home of the Royal Scottish Academy. Designed by William Playfair and built between 1823 and 1836, it was originally called the Royal Institution; the RSA took over the building in 1910. The galleries display a collection of paintings, sculptures and architectural drawings by academy members dating from 1831, and they also host temporary exhibitions throughout the year. The RSA and the Scottish National Gallery are linked via an underground mall (the Weston Link), giving them twice the temporary exhibition space of the Prado in Madrid and three times that of the Royal Academy in London, as well as housing cloakrooms, a lecture theatre and a restaurant. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm), Sun (noon-5pm)
****	Scottish National Gallery	William Henry Playfair	The Mound, Edinburgh EH2 2EL	Built in 1859 as the national art gallery of Scotland. The gallery houses Scotland's national collection of fine art, spanning Scottish and international art from the beginning of the Renaissance up to the start of the 20th century. William Playfair's building - like its neighbour, the Royal Scottish Academy - was designed in the form of an Ancient Greek temple atop a stylobate steps. While Playfair designed the RSA in the Doric order, the National Gallery building was surrounded by Ionic columns topped with tetrastyle porticoes. The pair of porticoes at the main entrance reflect the building's original dual purpose, to house the two collections of the NGS and the RSA, and these originally served as two separate entrances. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm), Thu (10am-7pm)
****	The Dome	David Rhind	14 George St, Edinburgh EH2 2PF	Originally built as the headquarters of the Commercial Bank of Scotland in 1847. It stands on the site of the Physicians' Hall, the offices of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which was constructed in the 18th century to designs by James Craig, the planner of the New Town. David Rhind incorporated the use of light by using a glass dome, and made use of space with a large central lobby. Although one of many buildings in a Greek Classical revival, The Dome stands unique on George Street with its stunning pediment and long rich history. It's now a restaurant. Mon-Sun (10am-12am)
*****	Scott Monument	George Meikle Kemp	E. Princes St Gardens, Edinburgh EH2 2EJ	Built in 1844 as the monument to Sir Walter Scott, an outstanding Scottish literary figure. The Scott Monument, among the largest monuments to a writer anywhere in the world, is a truly unique building. The story of the monument, and much more, is told within the monument's Museum Room on the first floor. Visitors can discover more about Scott himself, his tumultuous life, his legacy on international literature, as well as the memorial built in his honour. General admission £8, Concession £6. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
*****	Harvey Nichols Forth Floor Restaurant, Brasserie, and Bar		30-34, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AD	The Forth Floor Restaurant has a dramatic modern interior and a stylish, friendly vibe. Floor to ceiling windows afford truly spectacular views of the Castle, Edinburgh rooftops and the Firth of Forth. Weather permitting, lunch or dinner can be taken on the roof-top terrace. We use local suppliers to source the best in Scottish produce to offer innovative Modern Scottish food, regularly featuring Oban scallops, Highland lamb and Scottish venison. Tue-Sat (12-10pm)
****	Balmoral Hotel	W. Hamilton Beattie	1 Princes St, Edinburgh EH2 2EQ	Built in 1902 as a luxury hotel called the North British Hotel or simply the N.B., a traditional railway hotel built for the North British Railway Company adjacent to their newly rebuilt Waverley Station. The building's architecture is Victorian, influenced by the traditional Scottish baronial style. After nationalisation of the railways in 1948, the hotel became part of British Transport Hotels until it was privatised and purchased by The Gleneagles Hotel Company in 1983. In Feb 2007 it was confirmed that author J. K. Rowling finished the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows at this hotel.
***	National Archives of Scotland	Robert Adam	2 Princes St, Edinburgh EH1 3YY	Built in 1789 as the Register House. By the mid-eighteenth century the need to provide accommodation for the national archives was widely recognized. The eminent architect Robert Adam and his brother James were selected for the project in 1772 and the foundation stone was laid in 1774, by which time the original plans had been modified. It stood empty for a while and was described as 'the most magnificent



				pigeon-house in Europe', was the haunt of thieves and pick-pockets. Construction resumed in 1785 and General Register House was completed to Robert Adam's modified design in 1788. Mon-Fri (9am-4.30pm)
*	Political Martyrs' Monument	Thomas Hamilton	Edinburgh, EH1 3BJ	Built in 1844 as a monument to commemorate five political reformists from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The five men commemorated—two from Scotland and three from England—were imprisoned for campaigning for parliamentary reform under the influence of the ideals of the French Revolution. The five were accused of sedition in a series of trials in 1793 and 1794, and sentenced to terms of penal transportation in the British colony of New South Wales.
*	St Andrew's House	Thomas S. Tait	Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG	Built in 1939 as the headquarters building of the Scottish Government. The building stands on the site of the former Calton Jail. Today, the turreted Governor's House is all that remains of the former prison, next to the Old Calton Burial Ground and Political Martyrs' Monument. Architecturally, the building is monolithic, symmetrical and restrained on the main north facade. To the south, facing the Waverley valley, it is much more irregular and romantic in expression. There are many Art Deco influences.
*****	Dugald Stewart Monument		Calton Hill, Edinburgh EH1 3BJ	Built in 1831 as a memorial to the Scottish philosopher Dugald Stewart. The monument is based on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens, Greece and is a circular temple of 9 fluted Corinthian columns around an elevated urn. The Choragic Monument also provided the model for the nearby Robert Burns Monument, designed by Thomas Hamilton around the same time.
**	City Observatory	William Henry Playfair	Edinburgh EH7 5AA	Built in 1818 as an astronomical observatory. The first Astronomer Royal to work in this building was Professor Thomas Henderson, appointed 1834, who had discovered how to measure parallax and the distance to a star while in his previous job in South Africa. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-4pm)
**	Nelson Monument	William Burn	32 Calton Hill, Edinburgh EH7 5AA	Built in 1815 as a monument to commemorate Vice Admiral Horatio Nelson, his victory over the French and Spanish fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and his own death at the same battle. The monument was constructed at the highest point of Calton Hill. On top of the tower is a time ball, a large ball which was raised and lowered to mark the time. It was installed in 1853 to act as a time signal to the ships in Edinburgh's port of Leith. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
**	National Monument of Scotland	Charles Robert Cockerell	Calton Hill, Edinburgh EH1 3BJ	Built in 1826 as memorial to the Scottish soldiers and sailors who died fighting in the Napoleonic Wars. Construction started in 1826 and, due to the lack of funds, was left unfinished in 1829. This circumstance gave rise to various nicknames such as "Scotland's Disgrace", "Edinburgh's Disgrace", "the Pride and Poverty of Scotland" and "Edinburgh's Folly".
Zone 3: Stockbridge & Cannonmills				
****	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh		Arboretum Pl	The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) is a scientific centre for the study of plants, their diversity and conservation, as well as a popular tourist attraction. Founded in 1670 as a physic garden to grow medicinal plants, today it occupies four sites across Scotland – Edinburgh, Dawyck, Logan and Benmore – each with its own specialist collection. It is the second oldest botanic garden in Britain after Oxford's. Don't miss the Inverleith House and The Palm House. Free admission. Glasshouses admission £6.50. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
***	Dundas House	William Chambers	20 Brandon St, Edinburgh EH3 5PP	The impressive Palladian mansion of Dundas House, built between 1772 and 1774, on the eastern side of St Andrew Sq, was built for Sir Laurence Dundas (1712-81). It has been the head office of the Royal Bank of Scotland since 1825 and has a spectacular domed banking hall dating from 1857 (you can nip inside for a look).
***	Saint Stephen's Stockbridge	William Playfair	St Stephen St	Built in 1827 as a church for Stockbridge. It is unusual for its main church being raised by a storey, accessed by a tall but relatively narrow flight of steps at its frontage. Its clock pendulum is the longest in Europe. On 27 June 2014, Leslie Benzies, a video game producer and at the time president of Rockstar North, announced a deal to purchase the church to preserve the building and create a trust composed of members of the community to manage it.
*****	Circus Place		Circus Lane	Parallel to St Stephen Street, to the south, lies Circus Lane, a mews lane, integrating both old and new buildings.
****	Stockbridge		Stockbridge	Stockbridge is a suburb of Edinburgh. The name is Scots stock brig from Anglic stocck brycg, meaning a timber bridge. Originally a small outlying village, it was incorporated into the City of Edinburgh in the



				19th century. The eastern route into Stockbridge is marked by the local landmark, St Stephen's Church. Don't miss Saint Bernard's well.
****	St Bernard's Well	Alex Nasmyth	MacKenzie Pl	In 1760 a natural spring was allegedly discovered by three members of George Heriot's above the Water of Leith and quickly became an attraction for Edinburgh residents. At the time drinking from springs or "taking the waters" was said to be an effective remedy for healing various maladies. Twenty-nine years following its discovery, St Bernard's Well was erected and Edinburgh's incarnation of Hygeia was born. The well takes its name from Saint Bernard of Clairvaux who according to local legend had spent time living in a nearby cave.
*****	Dean Village		Dean Path, Edinburgh EH8 8BH	Dean Village is a former village known as the "Water of Leith Village" and was the centre of a successful grain milling area for more than 800 years. At one time there were no fewer than eleven working mills there, driven by the strong currents of the Water of Leith. The area remained a separate village until the 19th century.
*****	Scottish National Gallery Two	Thomas Hamilton	73 Belford Rd, Edinburgh EH4 3DS	The Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art is located 15 minutes' walk from Princes Street. It includes two buildings, Modern One and Modern Two, set in a beautiful sculpture park. Originally built in 1833 as the Dean Orphan Hospital. It was converted to a gallery in 1999 by Terry Farrell and Partners. Modern Two (previously known as the Dean Gallery) is home to a changing programme of world-class exhibitions and displays drawn from the permanent collection. On permanent display is a recreation of the sculptor Eduardo Paolozzi's studio, as well as his 7.3 metre-tall sculpture, Vulcan, that dominates the café. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art One	William Burn	75 Belford Rd, Edinburgh EH4 3DR	The National Gallery of Modern Art houses the national collection of modern and contemporary art dating from about 1900 to the present day. This large neo-classical building was designed by William Burn in 1825 as a refuge for fatherless children. The Gallery has a renowned collection of international post-war work and an outstanding collection of modern Scottish art. The post-war collection features art by Francis Bacon, David Hockney, Andy Warhol, Joan Eardley and Alan Davie, with more recent works by artists including Douglas Gordon, Antony Gormley, Robert Rauschenberg and Tracey Emin. Free admission (Charge for some exhibitions). Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
***	Donaldson School	William Henry Playfair	Edinburgh, EH12 5JQ	Originally built in 1851 as a school and hospital and is one of the most iconic and majestic buildings in Edinburgh, built in the 1840's and designed in the style of a Jacobean palace by world-famous Scottish architect William Henry Playfair.
Zone 4: East				
*****	Arthur's Seat Views		Holyrood Park	Arthur's Seat is the main peak of Holyrood Park. It is an ancient volcano, and sits 251m above sea level giving excellent view of the city; it is also the site of a large and well-preserved fort. This is one of four hill forts dating from around 2000 years ago. With its diverse range of flora and geology it is also site of Special Scientific Interest.
**	Duddingston Loch		Duddingston Loch	Duddingston Loch is a loch located in Holyrood Park. It is 7rad7 f a nature reserve, being important for wildfowl, herons and the great crested grebe, as well as swans and ducks. In 1778, a 7rad of fifty-three Late Bronze Age weapons was dredged from the loch; it is now held by the National Museum of Scotland.
**	Duddingston Kirk			The church was built in or around 1124 by Dodin, a Norman knight, on land granted to Kelso Abbey by King David I of Scotland. As originally built, the kirk consisted of the chancel, nave and square tower. The traditional pattern of an east-west axis was adopted. The original entrance on the south wall includes a particularly fine example of Scoto-Norman stone carving, with a round-topped doorway. 5 Old Church Ln, Edinburgh EH15 3PX, UK
Zone 5: South				
***	Craigmillar Castle		Craigmillar Castle Rd, Edinburgh EH16 4SY	Craigmillar Castle is a ruined medieval castle for the Preston family of Craigmillar. In 1660 the castle was sold to Sir John Gilmour, Lord President of the Court of Session, who made further alterations. The Gilmours left Craigmillar in the 18th century, and the castle fell into ruin. It is now in the care of Historic Environment Scotland. The central tower house, or keep, is surrounded by a 15th-century courtyard wall with defensive features. Mon-Sun (9.30am-5pm)
**	Summerhall	Peddie and Mackay	Summerhall Pl, Edinburgh EH9 1PL	Built in 1913 as a multi-arts complex and events venue. Early records show the Summerhall site was a farm, a cottage, and a family run brewery in the 1710s. All that remains of this brewery are a well and stone rubble sandstone boundary wall. The Demarco European Art



				Foundation occupies the Southern wing of the main building. Summerhall's first Edinburgh Festival programme was in August 2011. In 2012, Summerhall opened fully to the public to provide festival arts all year round. Mon-Thu (9am-11pm), Fri (9am-1am), Sat (9.30am-1am), Sun (11am-11pm)
*****	The Meadows		Melville Dr, Edinburgh EH9 1ND	The Meadows remain one of the most important parks in Edinburgh and one of the most popular. Though animals were grazed there and notable Edinburgh citizens are known to have walked there, there was no full right of public access until the middle of the 19th century when new paths were gradually added, criss-crossing the park. An exception to city council rules against building on the land was allowed for the temporary large glass pavilion of the 1886 International Exhibition of Industry, Science and Art.
*****	Roslyn Chapel	William Sinclair	Roslin EH25 9PU	Roslyn Chapel, formally known as the Collegiate Chapel of St Matthew, is a 15th-century chapel located in the village of Roslin. The chapel was founded by William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness of the Scoto-Norman Sinclair family. After the Scottish Reformation (1560), Roman Catholic worship in the chapel was brought to an end. The Sinclair family continued to be Roman Catholics until the early 18th century. From that time, the chapel was closed to public worship until 1861. It was re-opened as a place of worship according to the rites of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Since the late 1980s, the chapel has been the subject of speculative theories concerning a connection with the Knights Templar and the Holy Grail, and Freemasonry. It was prominently featured in this role in Dan Brown's bestselling novel The Da Vinci Code (2003) and its 2006 film adaptation. Medieval historians say these accounts have no basis in fact. General admission £9.00, students £7.00. Mon-Sat (10.30am-5pm), Sun (noon-4.45pm)
Zone 6: Leith				
*	Edinburgh Sculpture Workshop	Sutherland Hussey Harris	21 Hawthornvale, Edinburgh EH6 4JT	Edinburgh Sculpture Workshop (ESW) are an organisation that offers a base for artists, providing studios, exhibition spaces, workshops and accommodation. Their campaign to raise funds have allowed to move out of their draughty old railway shed and into a new, purpose built facility. Mon-Sat (9.30am-5pm)
Zone 7: West				
***	Lauriston Castle		2 Cramond Rd S, Edinburgh EH4 6AD	Lauriston Castle is a 16th-century tower house with 19th-century extensions overlooking the Firth of Forth. A Lauriston Castle stood on this site in medieval times but was almost totally destroyed in the raids on Edinburgh in 1544. A Jacobean range was added in 1827, to convert it to a country manor. This was designed by the prominent architect William Burn. The majority of the interior is Edwardian. General admission £8, £6 students. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
*	St. Andrews House	Thomas S. Tait	56 Glasgow Rd, Edinburgh EH12 8HN	On the southern side of Calton Hill stands the modernist facade of St Andrew's House, built in Art Deco style between 1936 and 1939 and housing the civil servants of the Westminster government's Scottish Office until they were moved to the new Scottish Executive building in Leith in 1996.
*	Edinburgh Airport ATC	3DReid	Edinburgh Airport	Edinburgh has acquired another sculptural landmark. The new Air Traffic Control Tower at Edinburgh Airport impresses because of its height (57 m.) and its location - on the main forecourt access road. The structure has been adopted by Edinburgh Airport as their logo.

- ULR map: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1McbGfCzw0_GNn00w2PHBCqMSEh&usp=sharing
- Tram map: <https://edinburghtrams.com/>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Old Town
2. New Town
3. Stockbridge & Canonmills
4. East
5. South
6. Leith



