



**LIVINGSTON**  
60TH ANNIVERSARY

**CELEBRATION HERITAGE WALKS**



RIVER  
ALMOND



The logo features a stylized green leaf icon composed of four squares to the left of the text. The word "LIVINGSTON" is in a large, bold, green sans-serif font, and "60TH ANNIVERSARY" is in a smaller, green sans-serif font below it.

# LIVINGSTON

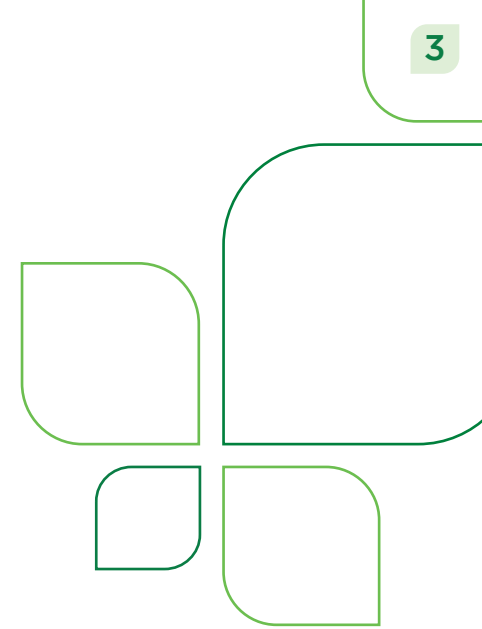
## 60TH ANNIVERSARY

I'm delighted to see this new guide highlight some of the fantastic walks around my home town of Livingston. The original concept for Livingston was a garden city, which was as green and accessible as possible. This is why Livingston boasts over 200 miles of off-road pathways alongside corridors of rivers, woodland, parks and open spaces. Many Livingston residents don't know what a fantastic resource they have on their doorstep and how it all connects together.

The year of Livingston's 60th Anniversary is a fantastic opportunity for residents and visitors alike to get out and explore all our fantastic town has to offer. I hope you find this guide useful and take the chance to rediscover the buildings, structures and artworks that have shaped our town, while staying active and re-connecting with nature.



Leader of West Lothian Council,  
Councillor Lawrence Fitzpatrick



# 1 HOWDEN LONG ROUTE

Route length: **3.2km**

Estimated duration: **55 mins**

**Route:** Football Stadium – Civic Centre – Skate Park – follow river to concrete bridge – into Howden – around Howden Park – back to Civic Centre.

**On-route facilities:** Toilets at Civic Centre, toilets and Café at Howden Park Centre.



## POINTS OF INTEREST/HISTORY/HERITAGE

**1 Livingston Football Stadium** - built in 1995 to house Meadowbank Thistle FC (previously Ferranti Thistle) from Edinburgh, who were encouraged out to the New Town of Livingston by LDC (Livingston Development Corporation).

**2 West Lothian Civic Centre** - opened in 2009 and thought to represent the broadest public sector partnership in Britain. The building is shared by the headquarters of West Lothian Council, a divisional headquarters for Police Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, the Scottish Courts Service, Scottish Children's Reporter Administration, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, and the West Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership.

**3 Civic Centre Meadows** - the grass in front of the Civic Centre, nearest the river, is managed as a species-rich grassland. In summer, look out for white clover, yellow bird's-foot trefoil and pink common spotted-orchids.

**4 Bridge of Remembrance** - was renamed in 2015 to mark the anniversary of the end of WW1. It goes from Livingston Centre to the war memorial and is likely to have been built around the same time as houses in the local area.

**5 River Almond** - when crossing the bridge, there is a good view both upstream and downstream along the river. If you watch carefully, you may see Kingfishers feeding as they fly along the river and dive in and out of the water.

**6 Livingston Skate Park** - Scotland's first purpose-built skate park, built in 1981 by LDC. It has become an important part of the area, and has also achieved international status.

**7 Area just east of the Skate Park** - originally designed as a 'trim course', this area was covered with tracks for running. The large wooden cross in the area, still there today, was sometimes used as a place for ceremonies and celebration events.

**8 'Old Men of Hoy' art installation** - cast concrete, created in 1976. The Old Men stand at the confluence of the Dedridge Burn and the River Almond. The ground in this area is very wet and supports trees that thrive in wet conditions, such as willow and alder.

**9 When crossing the concrete bridge**, you can see the Almond Valley Bridge that carries the dual carriageway. Built in 1972, it helped to join different areas of the 'New Town'. The old stone bridge in front of it was the original way into the area.

**10 'Concrete Jungle' mural underneath concrete bridge** - part of the 2017 Almondvale Park restoration (see

Almondvale\_Park\_Public\_Art\_Map.pdf (westlothian.gov.uk) for more information on Almondvale park artworks).

**11 View of the Centre** - the original part (Almondvale) was started in 1976 by LDC to create a 'town centre' for the New Town. Extended over the years, it opened as 'The Centre' in 2008.

**12 'Metamorphosis' underpass mural** - from the 2017 Almondvale Park restoration.

**13 Howden - part of New Town development** - built in the early 70's by LDC. All areas of the New Town have distinct naming systems with a theme, and are in alphabetical order. Areas within Howden are all named after places in Canada e.g. Toronto Avenue, Huron Avenue. (See notes at end of document for full naming systems).

**14 Howden House** - built in the 1770's, it was at one time lived in by the daughter of James 'paraffin' Young. James Young discovered how to get oil out of shale rock and changed the face of the West Lothian area through shale mining. Bought in 1963 by the LDC, the house was going to be used as a headquarters but wasn't big enough. It was used for meetings and as Livingston's first Community Centre, before being abandoned and later developed into flats in 2013.

**15 Howden Walled Garden** - originally a kitchen garden for Howden House, and then

a rose garden, the Walled Garden behind Howden House is now used as a community garden for growing food and supporting wildlife. It provides a relaxing space for contemplation.

**16 Howden Park Centre** - originally the stables for the house. In 1970, Livingston Art Association (LAA) formed and wanted a studio - the stables were turned into studios for the LAA, and LDC developed the back of the stables building into the Muse Theatre - you can see where the old stone of the stables and the newer red brickwork meet on the West wall of the building. Now Howden Park Centre, the building is still used for exhibitions, art and craft fairs, and the redesigned theatre hosts all sorts of concerts and shows.

**17 View of St. John's Hospital** - commissioned to replace Bangour General Hospital in Dechmont, LDC wanted to move the general hospital to Livingston from around 1974. It was officially opened by the Queen in 1989, serving Livingston and the wider West Lothian area.

**18 Howden parkland** - once part of the Howden House estate, nowadays the Park in front of Howden House serves as a large, public green space, and is important for people and wildlife.



N

ACCESSIBLE ROUTES AVOIDING STAIRS

GENERAL ROUTE

Route to Ladywell

Route to Craigshill

Route to Livingston Village

Route to Dedridge

Car Parking

The Bridge of Remembrance  
River Almond

West Lothian Civic Centre

Skate Park

Howden Park

Almondvale Park

Howden East Road

Howden South Road

## 2 HOWDEN SHORT ROUTE

Route length: **2.5km**

Estimated duration: **35 mins**

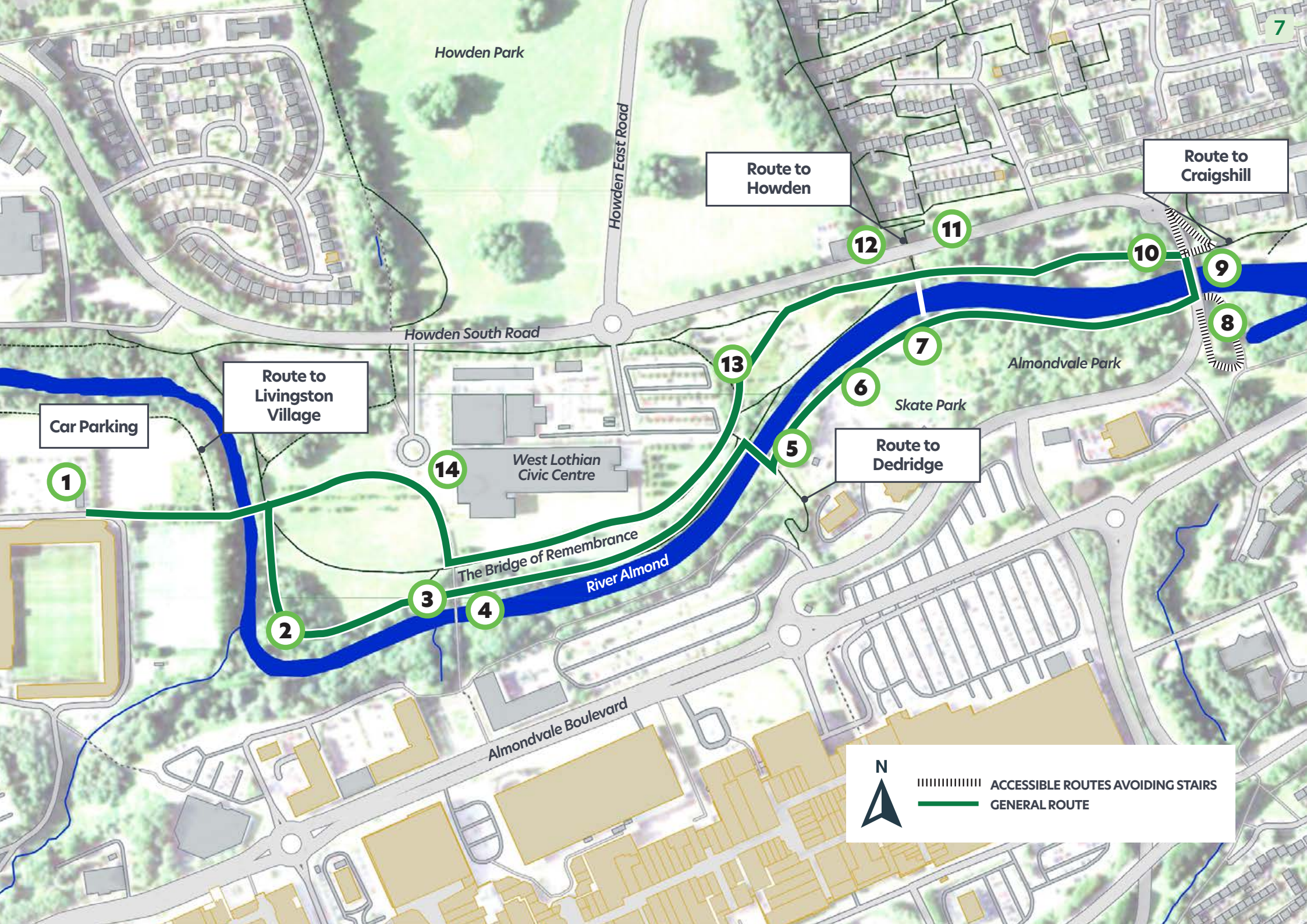
**Route:** Football Stadium – Civic Centre – Skate Park – follow river to concrete bridge – into Howden – around Howden Park – back to Civic Centre.

**On-route facilities:** Toilets at Civic Centre, toilets and Café at Howden Park Centre.



### POINTS OF INTEREST/HISTORY/HERITAGE

- ① **Livingston Football Stadium** – built in 1995 to house Meadowbank Thistle FC (previously Ferranti Thistle) from Edinburgh, who were encouraged out to the New Town of Livingston by LDC (Livingston Development Corporation).
- ② **Civic Centre Meadows** – the grass in front of the Civic Centre, nearest the river, is managed as a species-rich grassland. In summer, look out for white clover, yellow bird's-foot trefoil and pink common spotted-orchids. You may also see several kinds of bumblebee feeding on nectar from the flowers.
- ③ **Bridge of Remembrance** – was renamed in 2015 to mark the anniversary of the end of WW1. It goes from Livingston Centre to the war memorial and is likely to have been built around the same time as houses in the local area.
- ④ **'Whirlpool' mural** – part of the 2017 project to brighten up areas in and around Almondvale Park.
- ⑤ **River Almond** – when crossing the bridge, there is a good view both upstream and downstream along the river. If you watch carefully, you may see Kingfishers feeding as they fly along the river and dive in and out of the water.
- ⑥ **Livingston Skate Park** – Scotland's first purpose-built skate park, built in 1981 by LDC. It has become an important part of the area, and has also achieved international status. The North wall of the park that the route goes past was designed as a climbing wall – you can still see the metal hook points embedded in the concrete.
- ⑦ **Area just east of the Skate Park** – originally designed as a 'trim course', this area was covered with tracks for running. The large wooden cross in the area, still there today, was sometimes used as a place for ceremonies and celebration events.
- ⑧ **'Old Men of Hoy' art installation** – cast concrete, created in 1976. The Old Men stand at the confluence of the Dedridge Burn and the River Almond. The ground in this area is very wet and supports trees that thrive in wet conditions, such as willow and alder, creating an important habitat known as 'carr'. Wet, decaying wood makes good habitat for invertebrates and willow/alder carr also supports many birds that feed on the birch seed and alder catkins.
- ⑨ **When crossing the concrete bridge** – you can see the Almond Valley Bridge that carries the dual carriageway. Built in 1972, it helped to join different areas of the 'New Town'. The old stone bridge in front of it was the original way into the area. In 1965, Craigshill was the first area to be developed by LDC, as part of the New Town – residents would come through East Calder and over the old stone bridge to get into Craigshill area.
- ⑩ **'Concrete Jungle' mural underneath concrete bridge** – part of the 2017 Almondvale Park restoration (see [Almondvale\\_Park\\_Public\\_Art\\_Map.pdf](#) ([westlothian.gov.uk](http://westlothian.gov.uk)) for more information on Almondvale park artworks).
- ⑪ **View of Howden** – part of New Town development – built in the early 70's by LDC. All areas of New Town have distinct naming systems with a theme, and as you go around the area, they are in alphabetical order. Howden's streets are all named after places in Canada e.g. Toronto Avenue, Huron Avenue. (See notes at end of document for full naming systems).
- ⑫ **View of the Skate Park and The Centre across the river** – the original part of The Centre (Almondvale) was started in 1976 by LDC to create a 'town centre' for the New Town. Extended over the years, it opened as 'The Centre' in 2008.
- ⑬ **Sustrans Millenium Milepost** – found across the UK, these mileposts celebrate the freedom and diversity of the National Cycle Network (NCN). This post marks the NCN75 route, which spans right across central Scotland.
- ⑭ **West Lothian Civic Centre** – opened in 2009 and thought to represent the broadest public sector partnership in Britain. The building is shared by the headquarters of West Lothian Council, a divisional headquarters for Police Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, the Scottish Courts Service, Scottish Children's Reporter Administration, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, and the West Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership. It includes the Council Chamber, Livingston Sheriff Court and Justice of the Peace Court. Bringing these public services together under one roof was intended to facilitate the delivery of coordinated services. (Gazetteer for Scotland, 2022)



Howden Park

Howden East Road

Route to Howden

Route to Craigshill

Howden South Road

Route to Livingston Village

Car Parking

Almondvale Park

West Lothian Civic Centre

Skate Park

Route to Dedridge

The Bridge of Remembrance  
River Almond

Almondvale Boulevard



ACCESSIBLE ROUTES AVOIDING STAIRS  
GENERAL ROUTE

## 3 DEDRIDGE

Route length: **2.5km**

Estimated duration: **30 mins**

**Route:** Lanthorn Centre - Dedridge burn plantation - under Bankton road - beside Bankton House - loop around Bankton House - walking past Williamston Primary School - same path back to Dedridge burn plantation - back to Lanthorn.



### POINTS OF INTEREST/HISTORY/HERITAGE

① **Lanthorn Centre** - partly funded by LDC, it was built in the late 1970's and opened in 1978. The centre sits within Dedridge, and Dedridge street names follow the same themed naming pattern as other New Town developments. For Dedridge, all the streets are named after parts, events or characters from Sir Walter Scott novels, followed by 'Rise'.

② **Dedridge Pond (Big pond)** - originally built as a mill pond and restored by Dedridge Environmental Ecology Project in 2008. During restoration, the pond was found to contain swan mussels - large, freshwater mussels - and perch. The pond is also home to swans, mallards and many freshwater invertebrates. The edges of the pond were planted up to provide flowering plants, and a marginal habitat to further support wildlife, including frogs and newts.

③ **Pass Damselfly sculpture** - 2011

④ **Pass Fungi Jungle sculpture** - 2011

⑤ **Pass Bankton House Hotel** - the house is a two storey Georgian mansion built in 1812, and has been 'Category B' listed since 1971.

⑥ **Livingston South railway station** - opened in 1984, the subway path that joins the two sides of the station was originally a cattlecreep - this was a tunnel underneath the railway, allowing animals to get to adjoining fields.

⑦ **Pass Williamston Primary School**

⑧ **Dedridge Burn Plantation Woodland** - this woodland dates back to the 19th century and is much older than Livingston itself, surviving all the development around it. There are many mature trees here, including beech, oak and ash, with sycamore, rowan and birch too.

There is a large variety of ground flora in summer including white campion, ragged robin, knapweed, hedge parsley, daisy, thistle, bramble, buttercup and speedwell.

⑨ **Pass Oak Leaves and Acorns sculpture** - 2011





## 4 CRAIGSHILL

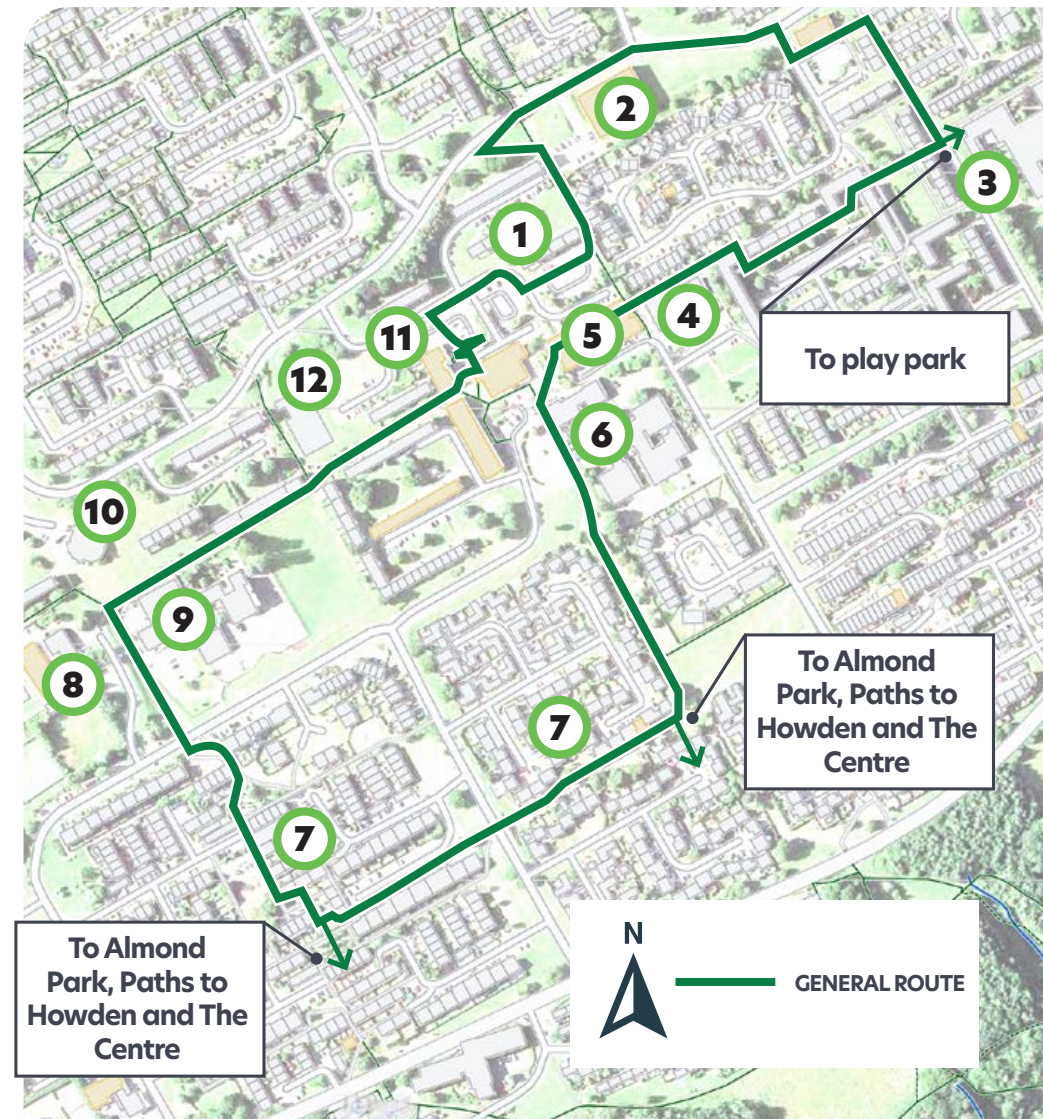
Route length: **2.4km**

Estimated duration: **30 mins**

**Route:** Start at parking behind the Mall, Adelaide Street - up to main road - past Craigwillow Centre - behind Stirrup Stane - south past Letham PS - west, through Mall - through houses - past Craigsfarm and Riverside PS - past the Tower, back to car park.

### POINTS OF INTEREST/HISTORY/HERITAGE

- ① **Craigshill** - was the first residential area built in the New Town development. Built by the LDC, it was started in 1965.
- ② **Craigwillow Education Centre** - this was the gym hall for Craigshill High School. The High School opened in 1969. Before it was built, children from the area had to go to West Calder High School.
- ③ **Letham Primary School** - opened in 1967, it was the second primary school (PS) in the area. This area was the site of a farm, Letham Farm, which existed in the area before the development of the New Town was started.
- ④ **Craigshill Health Centre** - opened in 1969 - It was pioneering as *'only the second healthcare facility in Scotland where doctors, dentists and nurses worked together to provide an integrated service.'* (Gazetteer for Scotland, 2022).
- ⑤ **Go through the Mall** - 'The Mall' opened in 1968 and acted as the town centre for Livingston, until Almondvale shopping centre opened in 1977.
- ⑥ **Beattie School Campus** - previously a third primary school in the area, Almondbank Primary School.
- ⑦ **Passing through houses in the 'Walks'** - these were the first houses to be built in Craigshill. They are all named after a Scottish Loch, followed by 'Walk' - this route is between Garry Walk and Torridon Walk, passing Leven Walk, Morlich Walk and Doon Walk.
- ⑧ **Craigsfarm Community Hub** - this area was the original farm (Craigs Farm) that existed in the area before the development of the New Town started.
- ⑨ **Riverside Primary School** - Riverside was the first Primary School to be built in the New Town of Livingston in 1966.
- ⑩ **St. Andrews RC Church** - built in 1969, it has a very distinctive modernist design, with a concrete outer creating a sweeping sail around the building, and is a 'Category B' listed building.
- ⑪ **Walk up behind the Tower Bar** - opened in 1968, this was the first of the area's two public houses, the other being the Stirrup Stane which was passed at the beginning of the route.
- ⑫ **To the left of the Tower** - the large grassy area here used to have the area's third church on it - St Columba's - which in 1966, was the first church to open in the area. It was demolished in 2010.



## 5 MURIESTON TRAIL

**Route length: 4km (3km if avoiding steps)**

**Estimated duration: 60 mins**

**Route:** Livingston South Railway Station – past Village Hall – Murieston Trail north of water – through Beech Avenue – past Murieston House – past Livingston Cricket Club – around west side of Cambridge Pond – following boardwalks on Murieston Trail south of water – through Murieston woodlands – past Stone Seat sculpture – over Murieston bridge – following the meadow path – around the play park – loop round back towards Livingston South Railway Station.

**On-route facilities:** West Lothian Council automated toilet facilities in Livingston South Railway Station car park.

**Travel:** Parking is available at Livingston South Railway Station, and in a small car park at the entrance to Cambridge Pond.

### ① Livingston South Railway Station –

one of two railway stations in Livingston linking Edinburgh with Glasgow Central on the Shotts Line. Please refer to Scotrail for further information. A local Co-op, convenience store, florist, salon and restaurant are located at the Bankton Centre.

### ② Murieston Village Hall –

Murieston Village Hall forms a hub for the local community and provides a base for local groups including after-school clubs and Girl Guides. Host to events and Craft Fairs with booking via West Lothian Council. Next to the Village Hall is Murieston Community Garden, created in 2021 by a group of local volunteers with an interest in gardening. The garden is being developed as an outdoor opportunity for residents of Murieston and the wider West Lothian to come together and grow vegetables and flowers.

### ③ Murieston Trail and Beech Avenue –

the Murieston Trail follows the north side of the Murieston Water through mixed woodland, forming part of the original path network set out by LDC in the early 1980's. From Robin's Lane there is a majestic avenue of very tall old beech trees forming an atmospheric arch for walking through. Historically, this must have been an alternative approach to Murieston House.

④ **Murieston River** – the Murieston Water has its source near Cobbinshaw, West Calder, and runs through the Murieston Valley before reaching Calderwood, where it meets the Linhouse Water before reaching the River Almond. It forms part of a water compensatory scheme, carrying water from Cobbinshaw to the Almond to compensate for water being drawn from the Almond to supply the Union Canal at Lin's Mill near Cliftonhall. Water sampling carried out in recent years has captured brown trout and minnow, but no salmon. The river is a haven for bird and insect life, with dippers being heard and herons often seen or heard.

⑤ **Murieston House and Stables** – Murieston House is an early Georgian country house originally built around 1800 as the home of Edinburgh banker, Henry Jamieson. The house and adjacent steadings are private residencies, together with a handful of houses that have been recently built. Research by members of local community group Murieston Environment Group (MEG) uncovered details of large greenhouses being situated by Cambridge Pond growing 'oranges' for the estate, but no evidence remains.

⑥ **Livingston Cricket Club** – Livingston Cricket Club, founded in 1981 is located in Murieston, just north of the Murieston Trail path.

The club supports local cricket and hosts other community events including a Farmer's Market and annual Gala Days.

⑦ **Cambridge Pond** – Cambridge Pond was originally an old limestone quarry supplying the agricultural and industrial needs of the area. It also provided an area of ash disposal from the furnaces of Edinburgh, which later proved a challenge to decontaminate when developing new housing. The quarry footprint extended out from the what is now the pond and the paths are grounded in what were the railway cuttings linking the quarry to the main railway line. Sometimes known as the 'Skivo' pond, it's now a haven for local wildlife and nature conservation. A surfaced path circles the pond and several viewing platforms allow for pleasant vantage points close to the water. The pond is also home to many amphibians with toad tadpoles particularly visible in the spring time. Dragon and damselflies are abundant in the summer with flashes of colour seen dashing across the surface.

⑧ **Pond restoration** – Cambridge Pond was restored in 2012 through a volunteer project led by MEG. The water was completely drained and dredged for silt, following a fish rescue. Raised beds and islands were formed to provide platforms for plants and safe spaces for nesting birds. Native plants including reedmace, forget-me-not and bogbean were planted to boost biodiversity.

⑨ **Boardwalks** – the boardwalks alongside the meandering Murieston Water provide a lovely path through young and old woodland. Bustling in spring with wildlife, and teeming with berries and fruits in the Autumn.

⑩ **Murieston Woodlands** – there has been woodland at Murieston and along the water for many years, with evidence of woodland marked on the map since the 1800's. Historically, the area was awarded by King James IV under the duty of the Sandilands Family to Lord Torphichen, with land then given to Henry Jamieson around 1793. The woodlands, with beech avenues and mighty oaks, would have been planted further in estate times. The wider area would have been moor and farmland, as derived from the 'Murieston' name.

**11 Stone Seat** - this striking stone seat sculpture provides a point of rest, and to enjoy the surrounding grass and woodlands. It is built next to the site of the bandstand, which was originally built as a gathering area and amphitheatre for outdoor concerts, but was unfortunately lost to fire several years ago.

**12 Murieston House driveway and pillars** - sandstone pillars located at the start of the original driveway, leading to Murieston House and dated August 1858.

**13 Murieston Bridge** - historical rubble bridge built around 1800 as a crossing point on the Murieston Water leading to Murieston House.

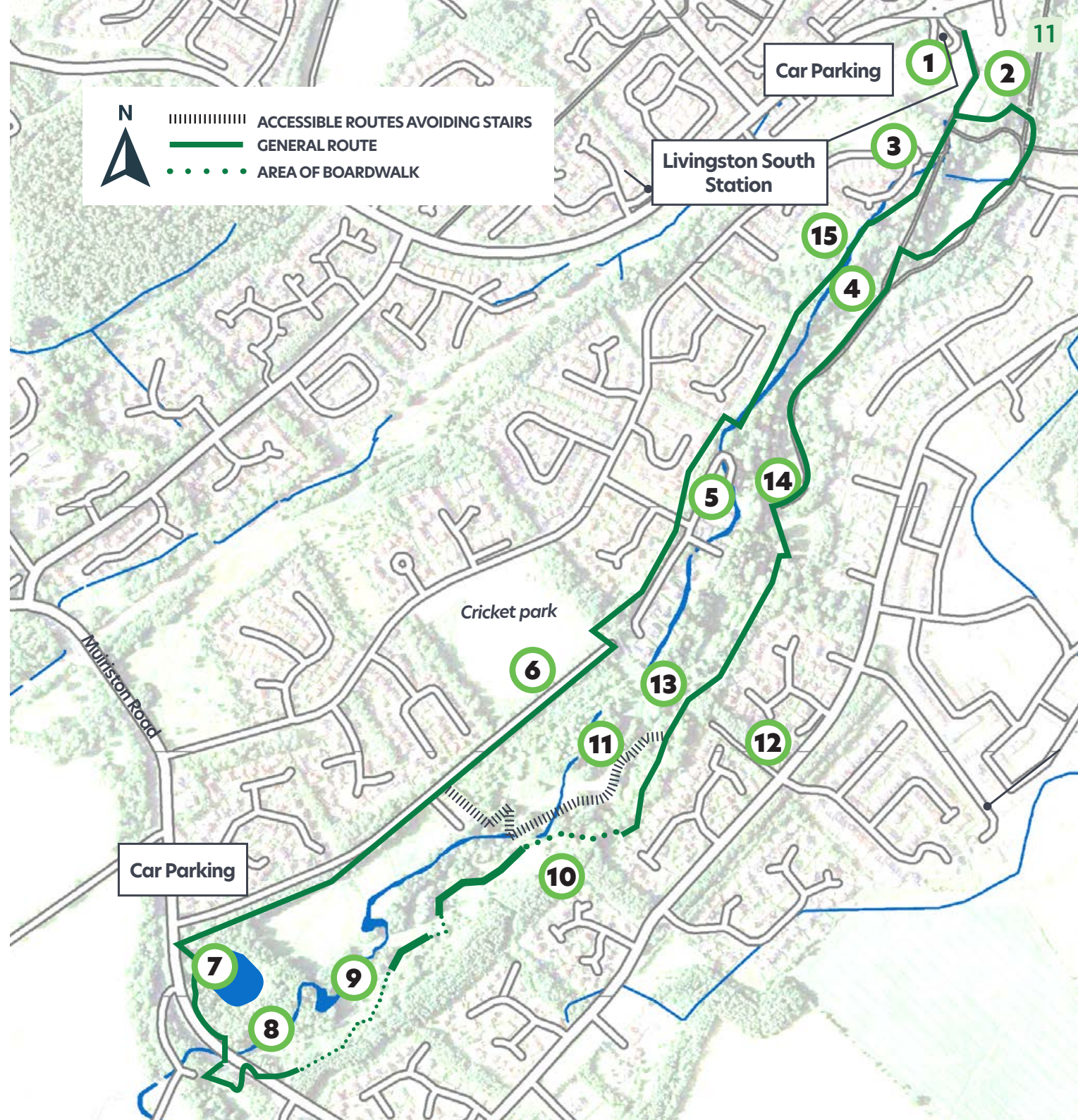
**14 Meadow Path** - the meadow path follows the water, with fruit trees and opportunities to sit and picnic. Many apple trees were planted by a volunteer group to provide fruit for public.

**15 Play Park** - the Play Park and football pitch provide great opportunity for children young and old alike to have fun and participate in sports.

#### Additional Info:

#### MEG/ Murieston Environmental Group:

Cambridge Pond and areas around the Murieston Water are managed and looked after by the local community in partnership with West Lothian Council. The Murieston Environmental Group (MEG) were set up as a local community group and then registered charity in 2010 and have played a key role in looking after this area and making improvements to ponds and paths and planning for the future. They have organised fun days, bat walks, volunteer dates and educational visits along with grant funding and management planning.



## 6 ELIBURN PARK

**Route length: 1.2km (1.6km if walking additional woodland section)**

**Estimated duration: 20-30 mins**

**Route:** Eliburn football pavilion/car park – down through fishing car park – down past reservoir – optional woodland circuit – loop around east side of reservoir – loop around play area – back to Eliburn Park car park.

**Travel:** Parking is available at the Car Park at the Football Pavilion. The nearest train station is Livingston North at Carmondean, operating between Edinburgh and Glasgow on the Bathgate Line.



### ① Eliburn Football Pavilion and Car Park –

the football pavilion and pitches are home to Livingston United Football Community Club, a self-funded football club supporting local youth involvement and league matches.

② **Reservoir** – the reservoir at Eliburn was initially known as Deans Reservoir and was created by damming the Nell Burn in the first decade of the 20th Century by the Pumpherston Oil Co Ltd, in order to supply the nearby shale oil works at Deans. West Lothian is steeped in mining history, with many nearby villages expanding as a direct result. The Shale Mining Museum at Almond Valley Heritage Centre archives this history in great detail and is a great day's visit. Records from the museum detail further works to raise the embankment, walls and waste weir were carried out in 1934. No longer required for supply purpose when the shale oil industry closed, the reservoir and surrounding woodlands now provide a home for wildlife and opportunity for recreation and coarse fishing.

③ **Fishery** – Eliburn Reservoir currently operates as a 4-acre coarse fishery. Although there are many fisheries across West Lothian, Eliburn is one of the only offering coarse fishing for carp, roach, bream, rudd, perch and more. The first Angling Club for Eliburn was formed in 1949 and the reservoir is currently owned by West Lothian Council and managed in

partnership with West Lothian Coarse Angling Association (WLCAA). The area is very popular with fishermen and other visitors enjoying the woodland paths and tracks. There are several wooden fishing platforms dotted along the water edges from where the fishermen cast. Fishing is temporarily paused during July when on still days, dozens of large carp can be seen swimming just below the surface during spawning season. Season and day tickets are available online from WLCAA.

④ **Farming to woodland** – farming the fertile soils of the valley of the River Almond was once the main land use in the area and parts of the current woodland were created as shelterbelts to surround the fields. An extensive network of paths and tracks criss-cross the woodland to the west if you would like a longer walk. Look out for silver birch, hazel, rowan and sycamore and explore through the seasons to discover spring flowers and trees heavy with autumnal seeds and berries.

⑤ **Dam and slipway** – part of the original structure of the reservoir construction with the spillway returning any overflow water from the reservoir downstream to the Nell Burn.

⑥ **Eliburn Old Wood** – the woodlands around Eliburn are part of the 'Old Wood' that has surrounded Eliburn for centuries

and would have extended much further in the past. Classed as Long-Established Woodland of Plantation Origin (LEPO) on the ancient woodland inventory, there has been a woodland there since early 1800's. The woodlands have been managed over the years and include areas of conifer grown to harvest and mixed woodland with a diverse understory of fern. The woodlands to the east support tall Scots pines, western hemlock, spruce and fir, interspersed with oak and beech.

⑦ **Wildlife** – the reservoir and surrounding area are home to a variety of wildlife. The woodlands support a variety of tree species together with areas of scrub, bramble and fern. Listen for the song and social calls of woodland birds including woodpecker, wren and tree creeper. Look out for eaten cones and seeds, the signs of small mammals like squirrels and field mice habitat. Magnificent otters have also been seen dipping in and out of the water. The water is also home to many bird species including swans, ducks, moorhens and coots. Locals enjoy feeding the resident birds, but please do remember to feed seed and only a little at a time so as not to encourage unwanted small mammals like rats.

⑧ **SUDS Pond and bridge** – the little waterfall area viewed from the bridge where the water tumbles over the boulders and where children and dogs often paddle is actually a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS), slowing down and filtering the water from the burn before it enters the reservoir.

⑨ **Play Area** – a great focal point for local children offering a variety of play options for children of all ages and abilities with swings for wheelchairs available.

⑩ **Nell Burn Path** – Eliburn Park has the advantage of many paths linking to surrounding communities. From this point, you can join the Nell Burn path traversing Livingston from north to south. Head north towards Dechmont or branch off to Carmondean and Livingston North Railway Station and south to the National Cycle Network 1 following the Lochshot Burn to Livingston Village and River Almond Heritage Centre and branching off to the lovely Peel Park.



Houston Rd

Drumgelloch Crescent

Car Parking

Neil Burn Path

Route to  
NCR 75



- ||||||| ACCESSIBLE ROUTES AVOIDING STAIRS
- GENERAL ROUTE
- - - - - OPTIONAL EXTRA WOODLAND ROUTE
- ..... AREA OF BOARDWALK

1

10

9

8

7

2

6

3

4

5

13

## NEW TOWN NAMING SYSTEMS

All the names follow a roughly alphabetical order around the area. Most of the original housing built for the New Town follows these patterns, and as new houses have been built and the area has grown, some of the naming systems differ. Some older areas also have names that do not follow any patterns.

AREA	2 <sup>ND</sup> PART OF NAME	1 <sup>ST</sup> PART OF NAME	EXAMPLES
<b>Craigshill</b>	Walk	Scottish Lochs	Rannoch Walk, Leven Walk
	Street	Towns and Cities in Australia	Adelaide Street, Darwin Street
	Grove	Trees	Willow Grove, Fir Grove
	Drive	Scottish Rivers	Dee Drive, Tweed Drive
	Court	Scottish writers	Ramsay Court, Burns Court
	Park	Pentland Hills	Selm Park, Pentland Park
<b>Howden</b>	Avenue	Areas in Canada	Toronto Avenue, Vancouver Avenue
<b>Ladywell</b>	Bank	Plants, trees and natural features	Heatherbank, Larchbank, Lochbank
	Brae	Birds	Falcon Brae, Curlew Brae
<b>Dedridge</b>	Rise	Parts, events or characters from Sir Walter Scott plays	Kenilworth Rise, Ivanhoe Rise
<b>Knightsridge</b>	Way	Scottish Clans	Cameron Way, Ogilvie Way
	Rigg	Mineral seams in the Livingston area	Camps Rigg, Fells Rigg
	Green (one court)	Golfers	Nicklaus Green, Thomson Green
<b>Eliburn</b>	Place	Local historical field names	Lyefield Place, Ballantyne Place, Beech Place
	Crescent	Scottish Train Stations	Haymarket Crescent, Buchanan Crescent
<b>Deans</b> (Some street names in Deans that do not follow any patterns; Chuckethall, Burnsknowe)	Way	Scottish golf courses	Muirfield Way, Gleneagles Way
	Avenue	Scottish places and islands	Lenzie Avenue, Elie Avenue Bute Avenue, Staffa Avenue
	Park	Something 'wood'	Beechwood Park, Westwood park



DEDRIDGE



**LIVINGSTON**  
60TH ANNIVERSARY

[www.westlothian.gov.uk](http://www.westlothian.gov.uk)

