Corstorphine Hill
Local Nature Reserve
Management Plan 2017 - 2026

City of Edinburgh Council
Forestry and Natural Heritage Service
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Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Corstorphine Hill Local Nature Reserve

Corstorphine Hill Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is the largest and perhaps the most valuable of Edinburgh's urban woodlands. It is a prominent feature of Edinburgh's skyline, extending to almost 2.4km in length, at its widest 800m and rising to a height of 161m above sea level.

Corstorphine Hill is a whin outcrop running approximately north – south and located about 5.5km west of Edinburgh city centre. The hill has been a public park since 1924 and since then its recreational significance and importance as a wildlife refuge has grown as housing areas have crept closer. The hill now lies in the midst of the highly populated areas of Corstorphine, Clermiston and Blackhall/Hillpark. In recognition of its special value, the site was designated Edinburgh's first Local Nature Reserve in 1993.

Corstorphine Hill (LNR) is now managed by the City of Edinburgh Council Forestry and Natural Heritage Service (FNH).

1.1.2 The Forestry and Natural Heritage Service (FNH)

The City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) FNS manages 13 countryside sites across the city including the Pentland Hills Regional Park with an emphasis on conservation of the natural, cultural and historical interest. The FNH also seeks to increase public understanding, appreciation and care for the countryside in and around Edinburgh. The service is also responsible for the city's public tree stock.

In relation to Edinburgh's Natural Heritage Sites, the FNH undertakes this by;

- Ensuring that our 13 sites are clean, safe and well maintained;

- Providing a service that responds to the various needs of our local communities and customers;
- Working in partnership with other organisations for the benefit of the sites and the local communities;
- Working in conjunction with Friends and local community groups to ensure that the public are involved with the management of the sites; and,
- Ensuring that we are efficient in how we work and that our work is of a high standard.

Services that are provided include conservation management, community involvement, corporate volunteering, interpretation and environmental educational facilitation.

1.2 Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this plan is to be a site-specific document, produced by the Natural Heritage Service, to offer guidance and direction on all aspects of management of Corstorphine Hill LNR. It is intended to be a continuation of the previous plans while also providing additional information on various operational aspects. It is a ten year plan with a review to be undertaken in 2020 and annual reporting to be carried out on the progress of the work plan.

Previous plans have included "Corstorphine Hill Local Nature Reserve 1998 -2003" written by CEC Countryside Ranger Service and "Corstorphine Hill Local Nature Reserve Woodland Management Plan 2004 – 2013" written by an external consultant on behalf of CEC Countryside Ranger Service for the application and subsequent implementation of a Stewardship Grant which was available for woodland management works. A further grant opportunity existed in the form of the Woodland In and Around Towns Challenge Fund (WIAT) which was launched by the Forestry Commission in June 2004. The Stewardship Grants that were available covered activities such as improving timber quality, reducing deer numbers, native woodlands, improving woodland biodiversity, landscape improvement, developing alternative systems to clear-felling and woodland recreation. Of particular relevance for Corstorphine Hill are the Stewardship Grants relating to improving

woodland biodiversity and woodland recreation. A total of around £400,000 was spent from 2004 on safety felling and re-stocking, improvements to path networks including associated drainage infrastructure, habitat boxes, seating and signage.

1.3 The Management Plan in relation to the wider policy and legislative context

At present the following legislation, designations and policies are upheld and followed by the Natural Heritage Service in managing Corstorphine Hill LNR:

1.3.1 Legislation

There have been a number of changes over the years in legislation which affect the management of sites like Corstorphine Hill LNR, the most notable are:

- Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011- This Act amends three pieces of primary legislation:
  - The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953;
  - The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
  - The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conversation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

  The Act harmonise aspects of historic environment legislation with the planning regime; improves the ability of central and local government to work with developers and their partners; and improve the capacity to deal with urgent threats and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of deterrents (Historic Scotland Website). If a monument is both listed and scheduled, only Scheduled Monument Consent is required for any work. However, listed building consent may still be required for any structures outside the scheduled area. For Corstorphine Hill LNR the Natural Heritage Service will be required to consult with Historic Scotland and CEC Archaeological Services over consent required to carry out works on this site.

- The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003- this has opened the area up to use by a much wider range of people and recreational pursuits, which, at times can cause conflict. The Scottish Outdoor Access Code, produced by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), explains people's access rights and responsibilities and has three key aspects which include; taking responsibility for your own actions; respecting the interest of others; and, caring for the environment. The area is regularly inspected and monitored by the Natural Heritage Service and volunteers, who provide advice to users on responsible access.

- The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 - Aspects under the Act for which the Natural Heritage Service have responsibility in relation to the management of land and water, are as follows:

  1 Biodiversity

  Duty to further the conservation of biodiversity

  (1) It is the duty of every public body and office-holder, in exercising any functions, to further the conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.

  Public bodies operating in Scotland are obliged to give proper consideration to, and account for, the impacts which their activities and policies have on the overall balance and health of the natural biological environment; at a local, regional, national and international level. CEC are required to act, in ways which are consistent with the exercise of their other statutory functions, in order to ensure that the conservation of that naturally-occurring biological diversity is encouraged and advanced.

- The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 (WANE) – The Act amends a number of other pieces of legislation and aims to modernise game laws, introduces new wildlife offences (vicarious liability), adds further regulation to snaring, updates to the ways Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) are dealt with, updates to the licensing system, amendments to deer stalking and deer

management, strengthens protection of badgers, makes changes to Muirburn practices and operational changes to Site of Special Scientific Interest management.

- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 - Badgers and their setts are comprehensively protected by this Act as amended by the WANE Act 2011.

  It is an offence to:

  - wilfully kill, injure, take or attempt to kill a badger;
  - possess a dead badger or any part of a dead badger;
  - cruelly ill-treat a badger;
  - use badger tongs in the course of killing, taking or attempting to kill a badger;
  - dig for a badger;
  - possess, sell or offer for sale any live badger;
  - mark, tag or ring a badger.

  It is also a crime to interfere with a badger sett by intentionally or recklessly causing or allowing:

  - damage to a sett or any part of it;
  - destruction of it;
  - sett access to be obstructed, or any entrance of it;
  - a dog to enter it;
  - disturbance to a badger when it is occupying it.

- The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 - The Act aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face. This Act has been significantly extended, including by the Disability Discrimination Act (2005). It now gives disabled people rights in the areas of: employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services. The Act requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. As land managers, CEC have to ensure as much of the space as possible is accessible to people who have problems walking, for those who use wheelchairs and buggies.

- The Equality Act 2010 – The Act requires to ensure decision makers have regard for the desirability of reducing socio-economic inequalities; to reform and harmonise

equality law; to enable certain employers to be required to publish information about the differences in pay between male and female employees; to prohibit victimisation in certain circumstances; to enable duties to be imposed in relation to the exercise of public procurement functions; to increase equality of opportunity; to amend the law relating to rights and responsibilities in family relationships; and for connected purposes.

- Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003- The Act has 2 principal aims. The first of these is to amend the offence of dog fouling so that the offence consists of failing to clear up after a dog rather than of allowing a dog to foul. The second aim is to establish new enforcement provisions in connection with the offence by enabling local authorities and police constables to issue fixed penalty notices to persons suspected of committing the offence.

In addition, there is also established legislation which relates to Corstorphine Hill LNR, which includes:

- Occupiers' Liability (Scotland) Act 1960- The City of Edinburgh Council's liability to users of Parks owned by the Council derives from this Act. This act makes provision regarding any hazards or dangers on land. It requires the owner

  in respect of any dangers which are due to the state of the premises or to anything done….on them…[to take] such care as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable to see that the person will not suffer injury or damage by reason of any such danger.

  Scottish law does not allow the transfer of liability where the landowner is negligent.

- The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) (Section 21) - Under the Act, Local Authorities have exclusive statutory powers to set up and manage Local Nature Reserves (LNR). A LNR is a place with special local natural interest, set up to protect nature, and for people to enjoy and appreciate.

1.3.2 Designations and Listings

Corstorphine Hill LNR has the following designations/listings placed upon it.

Local Nature Reserve: A Local Nature Reserve is a place with a special local natural interest, which is designated to afford protection to nature and to allow people to enjoy and learn about nature. They are characterised by a natural or semi-natural environment, in contrast to formal open green spaces such as parks and gardens.

Under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, local authorities set up and manage LNRs in consultation with SNH. In Edinburgh, there are six LNRs all of which are valued for their biodiversity, recreational and community involvement interest. In addition, the Scottish Wildlife Trust has a number of reserves in the Edinburgh area which contribute to local biodiversity conservation. Corstorphine Hill was designated a LNR by the District Council on 3 November 1993 under Sections 1, 9 and 21 of the Act in recognition of its importance to Nature Conservation. The Act defines the expression "Nature Reserve" as:

> "*land managed for the purpose (8) 'of providing, under suitable conditions and control, special opportunities for the study of, and research into, matters relating to the flora and fauna of Great Britain and the physical conditions in which they live, and for the study of geological and physiographical features of special interest in the area, or (b) of preserving flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features of special interest in the area, or for both these purposes*."

Listed Wildlife Site: The wooded spine of the hill has been recorded by the Scottish Wildlife Trust as a Listed Wildlife Site.

Urban Wildlife Site: The site was included as part of the wider North - Western Green Wedge in the 1992 Edinburgh Urban Wildlife Strategy, produced for the District Council by the Department of Planning. The site description section notes a number of threats and broad management proposals that relate to Corstorphine Hill in particular.

Local Geodiversity Site (LGS) formerly a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS): Sites of geological and geomorphological importance across Scotland are threatened by quarry landfill, afforestation, quarrying, building development, modification of natural dynamic drainage systems and other developments. While SNH affords protection to the national and international network of statutory Sites of Special Scientific Interest, assets and resources of regional or local significance are also under threat. RIGS are designated by local RIGS groups with the aim of conserving, enhancing and interpreting regionally-important sites which do not enjoy statutory protection. Corstorphine Hill was designated as a RIGS on 14th July 2000. The site has been recognised as a valuable geological feature in terms of its educational and interpretive potential, and for the range of interesting geological features to be found within the site.

Long Established Woodland: The Nature Conservancy council's Inventory of Ancient, Long-Established & Semi-Natural Woodland lists 887 hectares of Edinburgh woodland in these categories, most of which is classed as long-established plantation (wooded for at least 130 years). Corstorphine Hill on its own makes up 49ha of this small woodland resource and is thus a significant and important component of the mature woodland of Edinburgh. In the woodland inventory Corstorphine Hill is classified as Long Established Plantation Woodland, consisting of both coniferous and broadleaved components, although the proportion of conifers is far outweighed by broadleaves. The more recent Scottish semi-natural Woodland Inventory classifies Corstorphine Hill as Semi-natural Broadleaf Woodland.

Tree Preservation Orders: A number of tree preservation orders have been applied to individual trees and woodland areas in the vicinity of Corstorphine Wood. The trees on Corstorphine Hill itself are protected by the Local Nature Reserve status carried by the site.

The relevant sections of the local authority will be consulted regarding proposed tree removal operations.

Listed Buildings: Corstorphine Hill Tower (the Scott Tower, Clermiston Tower, Scott Centenary Memorial) - Category B building and was listed on 14/12/1970.

Its description reads, "1871 for William Macfie. 5-stage, square plan, crenellated tower with turret. Rubble sandstone; bull-faced dressings. Angle buttresses; dividing band courses; quoins; long and short surrounds to openings; corbelled battlements; moulded eaves.

W (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: inscription over panelled cast-iron door at ground; single rectangular opening to each stage aligned above. N, E AND S ELEVATIONS: as previous, except single round arch blocked opening at ground. INTERIOR: spiral iron staircase of 100 steps.

Formerly entitled Corstorphine Hill Tower, erected by William Macfie of Clermiston to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Walter Scott. The tower was presented in 1932 to the City of Edinburgh by W G Walker. It is notable for its panoramic view of Edinburgh, the Pentlands and the Firth of Forth". (Historic Scotland website)

Edinburgh Green Belt: The Edinburgh Green Belt was established in 1957 with the prime objectives of controlling urban growth, protecting the character and setting of Edinburgh and protecting the integrity of the surrounding towns and settlements (i.e. preventing coalescence). The Green Belt is largely responsible for the present-day compact urban form of the City, and is in addition an invaluable landscape, recreational, and biodiversity resource which contributes significantly to the quality of life in the Lothians.

Local Nature Conservation Site (LNCS): Corstorphine Hill is listed in the Edinburgh City Local Plan both as a Local Biodiversity Site: Corstorphine Hill & Ravelston - mixed and pure woodland and developed scrub (217.6 ha) and a Local Geodiversity Site illustrating a combination of geomorphological landforms and geological outcrops.

Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV): Traditionally, effort has focused on identifying landscape areas of special value for protection against the possible adverse impact of development proposals. AGLVs were defined by local authorities in development plans under the requirements of Circular 2/1962 with a view to safeguarding areas of local or regional landscape importance from inappropriate development. AGLV's are in the process of being superseded by Special Landscape Areas (SLA).

Candidate Special Landscape Area (SLA): Corstorphine Hill (cSLA 10): From a city-wide perspective, Corstorphine Hill is conspicuous amongst Edinburgh's urban hills, comprising a distinctive and scenically attractive, low, elongated northsouth ridge and having a locally unique wooded character, which contrasts with surrounding built development. At closer range, the qualities of its lower slopes combine with the hill's tree-covered crest, including: Davidson's Mains, Ravelston Golf Course and Ravelston Woods, grazing land on the more gentle slopes to the east; the steep, well treed grounds of Edinburgh Zoo to the south; alongside those of Clerwood, Hillwood, Craigcrook Castle and Beechwood House; and semi-improved grassland north of the former Beechhill Nurseries on Corstorphine Road.

1.3.3 Policy/ Strategic Documents

There are many policies and plans that the Scottish Government and the Council have produced which impact on Corstorphine Hill LNR in some way, these include:

Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) - This sets out Scottish Ministers' policies, providing direction for Historic Scotland and a policy framework that informs the work of a wide range of public sector organisations.

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) - Scottish Government policy on nationally important land use planning matters.

Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology - The updated Archaeology PAN reflects 17 years of accumulated changes in the policy context, the statutory planning system, the key stakeholders and in archaeological practices. Similar to its 1994 predecessor

(PAN 42) it provides advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. But it does so with a fresh emphasis which is proportionate to the relative value of the remains and of the developments under consideration.

Edinburgh City Local Plan 2010 - Sets out the Council's policies to guide development in the city and its proposals for specific sites. The Plan covers the whole of the urban area, and part of its rural Green Belt fringe. The Edinburgh City Local Plan is a replacement for five existing local plans, prepared at various times since 1992, covering different parts of the same area.

Edinburgh Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 2018 - The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 places a duty on all public bodies, including the City of Edinburgh Council, to further the conservation of biodiversity in the course of carrying out their responsibilities. In complying with this Biodiversity Duty, public bodies must have regard to the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. The 2004 document, 'Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands' and the 2013 supplement, '2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity' together comprise the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. The Strategy encourages local authorities to support fully Local Biodiversity Action Plans as a mechanism for local delivery. Phase 4 for Edinburgh includes:

- Strengthening green networks through reviewing the management of the Local Biodiversity Sites network;
- Identification of landscape and river catchment scale strategic habitat projects with a focus on woodland creation, natural flood management opportunities and invasive species control;
- Continuing to protect, monitor and conserve the coastal and marine areas which are of international importance;
- Promotion of green infrastructure particularly in the built environment to deliver biodiversity gain and climate change adaptation;
- Further engaging communities in long term biodiversity monitoring and data collection through training and capacity building, with an initial focus on monitoring important pollinating insects;

- Expanding the naturalisation of Parks and Greenspace through the Edinburgh Living Landscapes initiative.

The Action Plan is available at https://planningedinburgh.com/2016/04/14/a-new-edinburgh-biodiversity-action-plan-2016-2018.

Public Rights of Way (PROW) - To be a right of way, a route must meet all the following conditions:
· It must join two public places (e.g. public roads or other rights of way); and
· It must follow a more or less defined route; and
· It must have been used, openly and peaceably, by the general public, as a matter of right, i.e. not just with the permission of the landowner; and
· It must have been used without substantial interruption for at least 20 years.
(https://www.scotways.com/faq/rights-of-way-law/213-how-does-a-route-become-a-right-of-way). There are four PROW on Corstorphine Hill LNR, LC 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Edinburgh Core Path Plan 2008 – This was produced, through consultation, as a requirement under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. It identifies key routes for non-motorised access throughout Edinburgh. In essence it supports sustainable transport objectives, contributes to better health, provides social benefits and contributes to tackling climate change. CEC 14 Corstorphine Hill is an important network of paths from Barnton Golf Course, over Corstorphine Hill to Corstorphine and Carrick Knowe. Approximate distance is 7km. For more information see http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/63/edinburgh_s_core_path_plan

Capitalising on Access – An Access Strategy for the City of Edinburgh – The City of Edinburgh Council – September 2003- The Strategy sets out a framework for developing inclusive access for everyone who lives in, works in, and visits Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy – The City of Edinburgh Council, March 2006 - The purpose of the Strategy is that it sets realistic aspirations and shows the way forward to achieving them. The Strategy is a means of matching the availability, function and role of

parks and gardens with the changing requirements as identified by user surveys. The study focused on parks and gardens within the urban area including Corstorphine Hill LNR. Under the parks classification system recommended in the Strategy Corstorphine Hill LNR is classed as a Natural Heritage Park. Natural Heritage parks are described as follows:

> *These are generally large areas, the functions of which are determined by topography and ecology. In the main, these parks will tend to be dominated by woodland but also include coastal areas with topographical features such as hills and river valleys. The semi-natural character of these parks means that management for biodiversity is of fundamental importance, many of which are designated or proposed Local Nature Reserves, Urban Wildlife Sites or Sites of interest for Nature Conservation as defined in the Edinburgh Urban Nature Conservation Strategy and Local Plans. Therefore these areas are well suited to informal environmental education. Access is likely to be via car hence they will generally include designated car parking areas within their boundaries.*

1.4 Site Information

National Grid Reference: NT 320597 674243 (centre)

Postcode: EH12 6UP

Location: Corstorphine Hill LNR and associated woodlands are located to the northwest of the City of Edinburgh, about 5.5 km from the city centre. Corstorphine Hill LNR lies between the two major approach roads of Corstorphine Road, and Queensferry Road, and the populated areas of Corstorphine, Clermiston, and Blackhall.

Size: The hill itself is a whin outcrop ridge running approximately north – south, is approximately 2.4 km in length and 800m (0.8km) wide (at its widest). The total area covers approximately 75.8ha. It rises to 161m above sea level.

Ownership:	Corstorphine Hill was acquired in 1924 by the City of Edinburgh.
Main contact:	The City of Edinburgh Council Natural Heritage Service Hermitage of Braid 69a Braid Road Edinburgh EH10 6JF Tel: 0131 529 2401 E-mail: naturalheritageservice@edinburgh.gov.uk
Stakeholders:	Corstorphine Hill is open to all members of the public who wish to use the site in a responsible manner. Corstorphine Hill lies in the North West Locality in Drumbrae/Gyle ward.
Main users:	Corstorphine Hill LNR is used by a number of different user groups including: walkers, schools for educational activities, dog walkers, cyclists, horse riding and as a location for events such as weddings, theatre productions, orienteering competitions and geocaching. The John Muir Way takes in a small section of Corstorphine Hill: the route launch took place in April 2014 with the Edinburgh section publicised with a walk from the Water of Leith Walkway at Lanark Road to Corstorphine Hill Tower following a small section of the route.

2. EVALUATION

The following section outlines what has been carried out in the past and what is being done at present.

2.1 Partnerships

The City of Edinburgh Council Forestry and Natural Heritage Service (formerly the City of Edinburgh Council Countryside Ranger Service and separate Forestry Service) has been operating for over 20 years and as such several partnerships and working relationships have developed over that time. Internally, although the FNS manage the site, several other departments within the City of Edinburgh Council are also involved, these include: Natural and Built Environment arm of Planning, other members within the Parks and Greenspace unit such as Specialist Grounds Maintenance, Inverleith Workshops and Taskforce and with the division of Localities, the North West Locality Team. Also included are Archaeological Services (CECAS) who provide an archaeological curatorial advisory and management service for the Council, which is important in terms of advising on impact of any new landscaping / development scheme and also in terms of heritage interpretation and promotion.

The Friends of Corstorphine Hill (FoCH) are a registered charitable organisation who were founded in the mid – late 1990's and have a proud history of being involved in working with theFNS in the management of the site for example, through the transformation of the neglected run-down walled garden once associated with Hillwood House, now a fantastic microcosm of Corstorphine Hill with plants and features of interest, ample and unusual seating and information provision. They also assist through undertaking conservation activities, production of seasonal newsletters and litter picks. They also undertake fundraising for other projects. A comprehensive summer walk and winter talk programme is always available.

The FNH also co-ordinate and provide guidance to a large number of volunteer groups and organisations who carry out tasks throughout the Natural Heritage Service estate. The Trust for Conservation Volunteers (TCV) and on occasion Lothian Conservation Volunteers (LCV) have worked on a range of conservation activities onsite, a period in June has become a regular voluntary exercise for S4, 5 and 6 students from George Heriot's School undertaking conservation activities, Stenhouse Primary School pupils undertake elements of their John Muir Award seasonally, Corstorphine Rotary Club undertake annual litter clearances, Dalry Primary School Forest School sessions have run on Corstorphine Hill for a number of years, many corporate groups see such activities as vital in showing commitment to the local

environment and value the team building experience. In addition, the FNH has its own network of volunteers looking for experience in land based industry with the possibility of voluntary work leading to full time employment, regularly undertaking tasks on Corstorphine Hill LNR.

Edinburgh Southern Orienteering Club (ESOC) has a permanent course set up over Corstorphine Hill which is available to the public at all times, in addition to the regular programme of events.

2.2 Marketing and Events

The CEC Park s and Greenspace website, http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces is to inform the public about Edinburgh's variety of Parks and Greenspaces, how to get to them, what's happening in those spaces and all relevant contact information. The publicity statement regarding Corstorphine Hill LNR on the website reads as:

> *Corstorphine Hill Local Nature Reserve is a natural heritage park with large areas of mature woodland and grassland. At its highest point 531 feet (161 metres) visitors get stunning views of the city. On a clear day you can see the summit of Ben Lomond in the west, exceptional views of the Forth Estuary and Fife to the north, to the east central Edinburgh , the Lammermuir Hills and flatter terrain of East Lothian and to the south the rolling backdrop of the Pentland Hills. The park has been awarded a Green Flag since 2010, in recognition of it being a quality greenspace.*
>
> *Corstorphine Hill Tower (also known as Clermiston Tower or the Scott Tower) is a memorial to Sir Walter Scott. You may also find cup-markings on the west slopes of the Hill. They were probably part of a sacred landscape of Neolithic or Bronze Age (c3600-1500 BC), but their precise purpose remains unknown. Artefacts were also found nearby.*
>
> *This is a mature woodland site, where you will find mostly oak and birch. You will also see areas of open ground consisting of bare rock, and grassland. Whilst out exploring*

Corstorphine Hill you may see foxes, badgers and buzzards and look closely for nationally and regionally important flora like small balsam, lords and ladies, spring beauty and common spotted orchid.

The Hill is a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphologic Site (RIGS) because the rocks and other interesting landforms are easily accessible. This complements earlier designations of Edinburgh's Green Belt, Area of Great Landscape Value, Nature Conservation Site and Listed Wildlife Site.

The City of Edinburgh Council's Parks and Greenspace department promotes parks through the website, but also through a number of other ways, such as Park Surveys, which allow the council to actively recruit the public's opinions about the parks they visit regularly. Social Media platforms are also used such as Twitter and Facebook facilitated through Edinburgh Outdoors, see https://www.edinburghoutdoors.org.uk. Other things such as a parks photo competition also increase the visibility and recognition of the City of Edinburgh Parks.

For important events, or to advertise information about local community group activities and projects, the FNH makes use of press releases, both in smaller local newspapers as well as the Edinburgh Evening News. These press releases are important to reach out to different groups and promote knowledge of the park and activities.

Recently, a new Google Map based QR Heritage Trail has been created by Graham Checkley, a longstanding volunteer. See

2.3 Interpretation

Corstorphine Hill LNR retains its rugged nature without feeling as though it is intensively managed. Its heritage can be seen in the remains of old boundary walls once belonging to the grand houses such as Beechmount House, Hillwood House and Clerwood House to name a few standing at the foot of its slopes; the old quarries and wells; and Corstorphine Hill and Ravelston Towers.

There is currently an orientation panel at Clermiston Road North car park, Queensferry Road, Tower Drive, Hillpark, Corstorphine Road and Kaimes/Cairnmuir entrances that also contains some interpretive material. Display cases are available at four of these locations. Corstorphine Hill Community Walled Garden also contains a wealth of information available in the wall mounted display case or from volunteers who regularly work in the garden throughout the season on Tuesday mornings, Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings. Several leaflets and a book entitled "Corstorphine Hill, The Finest Views the Eye Can Feast On", written by Alison MacKintosh (ISBN987-0-9557379-0-9) and funded by the Friends of Corstorphine Hill are available. There is an A1 size lectern style panel situated at Rest and be Thankful detailing the history of that particular spot and providing information on the magical view across Edinburgh from here.

The main audience to this area is people who live in the local area and visit the area regularly. There are occasionally visitors and tourists from further afield, and even local people do not always know much about the area's history.

The message conveyed by any interpretation should reflect the park's fascinating history and importance as a home, in the past to people and today to a surprisingly wide range of animals and plants.

The FNH manages 13 sites throughout the city and therefore wishes to keep interpretation on these sites within recognisable style guidelines. These are:

- The interpretation should match the style and colouring of previous interpretation produced on Natural Heritage sites
- Made from sustainable hard wearing material, vandal proof, can either be easily replaced or cleaned
- Must include CEC logo and the logo of any grant providers
- Fonts must be easy to read and distinguish letters in good contrasting colours
- Must be physically accessible to all complying with government legislation.

The content and final media which would be used will, within the aforementioned guidelines, be decided in conjunction with local people. This may include a variety of media or keep to only one; the decision will be made once the local community have been consulted. The content will include information about the history of the area as well as the wildlife that use it today; the past and present will be explained through interpretation – either by an interactive trail, art or other media. Areas of particular interest include the Towers and quarries where it may be suitable to have some interpretation panels explaining the significance of the site.

2.4 Safety

The FNH has always informed the police of certain types of anti-social behaviour on Corstorphine Hill. The Natural Heritage Service has also developed a good working relationship with the Wildlife Crime Officers within Police Scotland in order to monitor any suspicious activity regarding wild animals such as badgers, foxes or raptors in our parks.

The lighting of fires seems to be a regular activity even though it is advised against doing so by the City of Edinburgh Council's Park Management Rules. Liaison was undertaken from 2014 and has continued with the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service detailing appropriate access for fire appliances, 4x4 vehicles and fire-fighters on foot, where sources of water can be found on the Hill and the logging of incidents attended by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. Any woodland work or conservation activities where arisings are generated are kept from path edges/accessible areas at the request of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

Trees and Woodlands Officers use a software package called Ezytreev, a database to monitor the condition of trees that are next to roads, paths, buildings etc. Unfortunately, sometimes due to storm damage or the age of some of the trees and their susceptibility to disease some older and younger trees do have to be felled for public safety. Wherever possible these are monolithed to maintain as much biodiversity value as possible in addition to stumps being retained on site.

The Environmental Wardens who are based within Localities through the Community Safety teams assist the FNH by providing a high visibility presence in Corstorphine Hill LNR with the aim of reducing dog fouling and littering offences. They will take enforcement against anyone found to be contravening the Dog fouling (Scotland) Act 2003. Any person found failing to pick up immediately after their dog is issued a Fixed Penalty Notice of £60, reduced to £40 if paid within 28 days. They also take the issue of littering very seriously, leaving or depositing litter is a criminal offence, therefore anyone seen to be contravening the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will be issued a Fixed Penalty Notice of £50.

2.5 Sustainability

As Corstorphine Hill LNR is a Natural Heritage Park, it does not use plantings that require peat.

Leaf litter, tree branches and fallen wood are left in situ if this is safe, or moved to areas away from paths if necessary, but are not taken away as waste. Any large items of rubbish removed from the park, particularly any fly-tipping, are taken to the local recycling centre where it can be separated rather than deposited in landfill.

Unfortunately Corstorphine Hill LNR suffers badly from Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) of the floral variety. These are managed in a number of ways detailed in section 3.2.2.6.1 of this document.

At present, herbicide application is only used when cultural practises will not provide adequate control i.e. on ivy roots on the remains of buildings and latterly on the out of

control Himalayan balsam population and pockets of Japanese knotweed. Only affected areas are treated and only then using strategies that are sensitive to the needs of the public and the environment i.e. stem injection technology. All operatives are trained to the approved certification level for the application of chemicals and appropriate records are kept.

Corstorphine Hill LNR is well served by the local bus routes, particularly along Queensferry Road, Corstorphine Road and the Clermiston Roads namely route numbers 1, 21, 26, 31. See Appendix 9. There is only a small amount of car parking available at the car park on Clermiston Road North but on-street parking is available along all of the Western flanks. There is another small lay-by at the junction of Kaimes Road and Cairnmuir Road again with plenty of on street parking available. Visitors are encouraged to walk or cycle to the area if they live locally, or use the bus. The site has one of Edinburgh's Core Paths (CEC 14) running through further encouraging sustainable travel to the park and through the city.

2.5.1 Edinburgh Living Landscape Project

The Edinburgh Living Landscape is a partnership project that creates, restores and connects green areas of the city to make attractive and biodiverse landscapes, enjoyed by residents and visitors. Landscapes will be healthy, nature rich and resilient to climate change. For parks and green spaces, Edinburgh Living Landscape will mean changes to how some of our outdoor spaces will look. The project involves a range of measures such as

- creation of meadows
- reducing how often some areas of grass are cut, and leaving some areas to grow naturally
- creating woodlands
- allowing natural grassland to thrive
- mowing walkways through areas of long grass so they can still be explored and enjoyed.

Allowing grassland habitats to develop in a more natural manner in urban settings by reducing grass cutting or sowing flowering plants offers these benefits:

- biodiversity will be increased as birds, mammals and insects are attracted to wilder or more natural areas
- costs of intensively maintained areas of grassland can be reduced
- planting flowering species will add colour to the cityscape throughout the seasons
- less regular cutting reduces CO2 release and helps lock-up carbon in soils.

The key partners involved in the project are:

- City of Edinburgh Council
- Scottish Wildlife Trust
- Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust
- Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
- GreenSurge

Corstorphine Hill LNR consists of large areas of grassland on its western slopes which historically have been maintained as Standard Amenity Grass (SAG). These areas have now had relaxed cutting regimes implemented and the site is reaping the rewards in line with the benefits detailed above.

2.6 Maintenance

This aspect is managed by the FNH, Parks Workshops, West Taskforce and Specialist Grounds Maintenance. Work is identified and if it cannot be remedied immediately while on site it is then reported and prioritised. Alternatively, volunteers may be brought in to assist or a contractor depending on the requirements. Once the work is completed records in the Parks Asset Database are then brought up to date. Latterly, a framework contract has been

developed whereby a grounds maintenance specialist can be utilised for additional grounds maintenance needs.

CEC have adopted an assessment standard entitled Landscape Quality Standards which are a means of defining levels of measurable quality. Features which are present on Corstorphine Hill LNR are as followings: Standard Amenity Grass (SAG), Low Maintenace Grass (or Relaxed Grass), Informal Hedge, Biodiversity/ Meadow, Newly Planted Woodland, Established Woodlands, Scrub and Path/hard standing.

2.6.1 Litter

There are six litter bins available for visitors to the park. These are located at main entrance points. They are emptied on a regular basis by Taskforce.

Litter is picked by the FNS whilst site inspecting and any fly-tipping is removed as soon as possible. The Friends of Corstorphine Hill, Corstorphine Rotary Club and other local organisations such as Brownie/Guide and Cub/Scout groups also undertake litter sweep of the site. This ensures that the site is kept to a high standard of cleanliness. There is an expectation that all responsible users take their rubbish home with them or use the bins provided.

Keep Scotland Beautiful National Spring Clean events are usually scheduled on an annual basis.

2.6.2 Confirm®

Confirm® is an enterprise asset management solution from Pitney Bowes Software specifically designed to empower public bodies with the insight to make informed decisions on repair, maintenance and investment for critical public infrastructure assets against tightly constrained budgets and timescales. Confirm enables stakeholders to make informed and accurate decisions on multiple asset types including: urban roads and highways, bridges, structures, parks and green spaces, trees, street lights, signage, street furniture, property, cleansing resources, refuse collection and management resources.

Services for Communities have been working with the Confirm® system since 2013. The FNH has been inputting all asset and infrastructure data to the system with the intention of utilising the system across all Natural Heritage estate by 2017.

2.6.3 PQA and Green Flag

CEC carries out a quality assessment of its parks and gardens annually. The results are recorded as a Park Quality Assessment (PQA) score. The scoring system and criteria used is based on the Green Flag Award. CEC's medium-term aim is for all sites to attain a PQA score of 'good' or better. Corstorphine Hill LNR has consistently scored well, 2015 scoring in appendix 5.

The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces. The award scheme began in 1996 as a means of recognising and rewarding the best green spaces in the country. It was also seen as a way of encouraging others to achieve the same high environmental standards, creating a benchmark of excellence in recreational green areas. In 2008, 24 staff across Services for Communities were trained to Green Flag assessor standard, and subsequently undertook CEC's first city-wide quality assessment of parks and greenspaces. Each park/greenspace was surveyed by a team of assessors at least twice, and the median scores used to provide a baseline Parks Quality Score - which is placed into a bandwidth appropriate to the type of site being assessed. Essentially, the Council is now using the Green Flag Award criteria as the quality performance tool for the management of all its recreational greenspace estate; and for this reason was invited to partner a number of English local authorities in developing and piloting a Green Flag Authority group award. The Group Award status means that although the Council will still be required to have newly proposed sites judged externally, it will be able to self assess those sites that have already secured a Green Flag Award. These sites will be subject to external mystery shopping, which will be undertaken to ensure that standards are not slipping, and where they may be, will give CEC information on matters requiring improvement. As a Green Flag Authority there will also be a requirement for CEC to be peer reviewed by qualified Green Flag Award judges. This will initially take the form of a review of Council greenspace strategies, management policies and practices, and a sample field assessment. Judges will expect to see that the greenspace estate is being managed with consideration of green flag criteria

throughout policy, strategic and operational levels, and will look for evidence of sustained commitment to promoting and developing Green Flag; that we are undertaking regular self assessments of parks and greenspace using the Green Flag Award criteria; are committed to engaging user views on a regular basis and are committed to exploring how communities are involved in the assessments.

The Green Flag scheme in Scotland is currently administered by Keep Scotland Beautiful and CEC holds 26 Green Flag Awards. Corstorphine Hill Community Walled Garden is also the recipient of Scotland's first Green Pennant Award (now Green Flag Community Award).

2.6.4 Ezytreev

Ezytreev is a data management tool used by FNH Trees and Woodlands Officers for onsite tree data collection, surveying and reinspection. Tree works can be ordered and budgeted. Enquiries can be logged on a complaints management system. There are digital mapping and GIS capabilities and it ensures a complete tree risk management strategy is followed.

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Corstorphine Hill LNR is the 2nd largest property managed by the FNH in Edinburgh and is the largest of Edinburgh's urban woodlands. As such it has a special importance in terms of its amenity, recreational, nature conservation and landscape value.

The scenic value of the site is massive; it is one of Edinburgh's famous seven hills upon which she is built; when entering the city from the west, Corstorphine Hill one of the first majestic landforms you encounter; views both in and out of the site are to be preserved and enjoyed. Despite its relatively low altitude the prominence of the site and the esteem in which the people of Edinburgh hold it makes the site extremely sensitive to landscape change.

Ecological interest in the site is in both its habitat and its flora and fauna. The semi-ancient woodland relics, associated parkland habitat, semi-improved grassland, rudderal and scrub vegetation, the rich and diverse fauna (particularly badgers and birds), the number of plant species of restricted distribution and the ecological history all contribute to the significant ecological value that has led to designation as a Local Nature Conservation Site and as a Local Nature Reserve. The site is particularly noted for its population of badgers, and is host to a number of other priority species listed under the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan. Badgers and their setts are protected by statute and operations in the vicinity of setts have the need to be carefully planned, timed and licensed to avoid disturbance.

In recent years there has been woodland plantings carried out successfully in the mid 1970s, and in the period after, the management of the woodlands has been dominated by control measures and sanitary felling to combat Dutch Elm Disease (DED) and has been otherwise re-active to circumstances as they arise (for instance the clearance of wind damaged trees).

In 1987-88 some of the paths were upgraded by the Lothian Regional Council and some rhododendron clearance and the removal of sycamore from selected areas, has been carried out in the intervening period with the help of the Lothian Conservation Volunteers,

the Edinburgh Green Team, the Trust for Conservation Volunteers and multiple corporate volunteers.

From the early 2000's the Hill has had a significant amount of investment; replenishing tree stocks, upgrading paths and other infrastructure, new orientation panels and information display boxes, new seats and picnic benches throughout, installation of over 40 habitat boxes and installation of waymarking.

The Friends of Corstorphine Hill have been active in the restoration of the Community Walled Garden on Corstorphine Hill (now a recipient of the former Green Pennant Award now Community Green Flag Award) where the project featured on the BBC TV Beechgrove Garden programme. A vast amount of work has been done since and the garden will continue to develop over a number of years where continued interest and input from the community is essential.

Corstorphine Hill LNR plays an important part in outdoor educational activities for local schools and groups. The site was used for a Forest School pilot in 2006/7 where groups of children visited the site weekly for a minimum of 8-12 weeks undertaking woodland studies, responsible tool use, shelter building, safe fire lighting procedures and undertake practical conservation tasks. This was a very successful pilot and future programmes have and will continue to use the Hill and other Natural Heritage Parks throughout Edinburgh for this purpose.

3.1 Vision

To protect, enhance and conserve Corstorphine Hill LNR and its historic built features as an area of wild natural high quality greenspace through appropriate management, for the residents of western Edinburgh, the wider community of Edinburgh and visitors to Edinburgh while ensuring the Hill retains its accessibility and its wild and rugged nature without seeming neglected.

Corstorphine Hill LNR will:

- Be a site of excellence and a model of good practice in benefiting both nature and people
- Increase the biodiversity of Western Edinburgh
- Be a site with high quality habitats and historical features
- Be a site of excellence and a model of good practice in benefiting both nature and people
- Be a quality location for recreation, physical activity and relaxation
- Provide a diverse and interesting educational resource for residents of and visitors to Edinburgh
- Be an area of appropriately managed woodland and maintained landscape which will enhance the visual appearance of Western Edinburgh and provide visual enhancements to those arriving on the main arterial routes into Edinburgh from the North and West of Scotland.

3.2 Significant Key Features

3.2.1. Cultural Heritage

3.2.1.1 Archaeology

There are a number of features of historic and archaeological interest which have been discovered on or in the vicinity of Corstorphine Hill. These include Neolithic cup markings, flint tools and fragments of Roman pottery, in addition to the various built structures that remain on the site.

In October 2004, CEC commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of Corstorphine Hill in advance of WIAT works. Results indicate a total of ten discrete archaeological sites identified along with an area of designed landscape. This includes five records of archaeological artefacts collected on the hill previously. The remaining sites are a group of prehistoric cup marks, 19th century quarries, a modern well, a 19th century monument (Tower) which sits inside the designed landscape and a 20th century

military bunker. With the exception of the designed landscape, all the sites have been previously recorded in the National Monuments Record.

Available evidence indicates that there has been activity on Corstorphine Hill from the Neolithic period onwards. The earliest known activity on the hill is exemplified in the group of cup marks found towards a central location within the site. These are examples of a site type common in some areas of Scotland but relatively rare in the south east. It is possible more cup marks may be present on Corstorphine Hill.

In 1993, a prehistoric flint scraper was found again presumed Neolithic further evidencing prehistoric site use.

In 2012, further archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society however, no more information was gained. Several other interested individuals have submitted archaeological fieldwork associated with Corstorphine Hill over the years however without qualification, these can only be presumed to assist in completing the overall historical package.

3.2.1.2 Built structures

Masts: there are two large and prominent communications masts located near the top of Corstorphine Hill. These are to assist planes landing in safety at Turnhouse Airport to the west of the city and are owned and managed by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). Several mobile phone and data companies utilise the site mast as well.

A further communications mast is located near the northern end of the woodland, on the western edge of the former nuclear bunker, and just out with the management area with another in the locality of Edinburgh Zoo.

Corstorphine Hill Tower: see section 1.3.2 Designations and Listings.

Ravelston Tower: built in the 18th century and commonly believed to be a beacon tower from the Napoleonic Wars. This is unlikely due to the fact that such defensive beacons were established by an Act of Parliament and Corstorphine Hill is not mentioned in the Act. It appears that the structure is a scenic viewpoint from the early days of landscape design. It is suggested a Mr Keith of Ravelston built the two walls crossing each other; this ties in with the archaeological exploration of 2004 indicating the area is a historic designed landscape.

Walls: a number of wall features are associated with the LNR. These include retaining walls forming the boundary of the site to the north and west of the area, and old derelict estate wall features which can still be discerned throughout the woodland, and in various states of disrepair. Should any of these walls present a health and safety risk, they would be made safe immediately, this would flag up during routine site inspections and annual asset surveys.

Corstorphine Hill Community Walled Garden: Corstorphine Hill Community Walled Garden lies adjacent to the grounds of Hillwood House and was at one time associated with the house. The garden now forms part of the LNR and was adopted by the Friends of Corstorphine Hill, and is currently being managed as a Community Walled Garden.

From the late 90's, the Friends of Corstorphine Hill have completed the transformation of a neglected run down historic walled garden into the fantastic community space it now is. This has been recognised by the acclaim of the Green Pennant Award (now Green Flag Community Award), the only one in Scotland for a number of years. The Friends of Corstorphine Hill have a lease agreement in place with CEC whereby all grounds maintenance, security, interpretation and provision within is carried out by the Friends. The Natural Heritage Service provides expertise, knowledge, some materials and on occasion finances to assist in managing the garden. This is supplemented by monthly reporting provision at Friends of Corstorphine Hill committee meetings combined with quarterly officer attendance.

In 2014, approximately £15,000 was spent on path and drainage improvements, wall re-pointing and capping.

Quarry features: due to the geology of the hill, it made it attractive for quarrying. The dolerite quarry yielded whinstone for roads, the pavement quarry produced flagstones, and sandstone from the hill was used for building. In the late 1600's , Parliament House and George Heriot's School was built from Corstorphine Hill stone. A map of 1855 shows ten quarries on the hill, six of them being worked and two of those very large (Alison MacKintosh 2008).

Today, to the north of the area is the disused Barnton Quarry areas, one of which is still actively used by CEC Roads Department as a depot and is fenced out with the LNR.

Nuclear Bunker: Barnton Quarry Command Centre was built during the Second World War as a secret operations room for RAF Fighter Command at Turnhouse Airport. It was used throughout the 1950's and 60's. It later became redundant and deteriorated through vandalism and arson attacks. In 1987 Lothian Regional Council sold the site to a developer. Today the site is currently half way through a 5 year redevelopment programme aimed at bringing the facility back to its original condition with the intention of opening it to the public. Conferencing and other facilities will be incorporated. See www.barntonquarry.org.uk for further information.

Due to the close proximity of the facility to the LNR and right of access the owners have through the LNR, it is imperative the close working relationship already established between the FNH and the Barnton Quarry R4 ROTOR Complex is maintained.

Wells: there are a number of wells located on Corstorphine Hill. The wells are no longer in use, but are of some archaeological interest. They do however present are an obvious risk particularly to the young and curious. The wells are capped with steel plating or poured concrete caps and fenced off with steel weldmesh enclosure; however the enclosures themselves are slightly incongruous and unsightly in the woodland setting.

Further work is required in producing a detailed map of the exact number of wells on site, the locations of the wells and a visual assessment of current condition. All wells which are

accessible are inspected as part of routine site inspections and annual asset surveys however, more information and accurate mapping is required.

History

Corstorphine Hill features heavily throughout Edinburgh's development. From the Neolithic period to present day an abundance of information is available in relation to Corstorphine Hill. See appendix 10 for sources of historical and other additional site information.

Landscape and Scenery

According to government guidance, 'natural heritage' encompasses plants, animals, landforms and geology, as well as less tangible (but no less important) concepts such as natural beauty and amenity (National Planning Policy Guideline 14 : Natural Heritage).

Government policy for the natural environment is founded on a sustainable approach, and seeks to ensure that the natural heritage is conserved and enhanced for the benefit of current and future generations. The very word 'heritage' signals a valued heirloom which is stewarded and maintained by successive generations (CEC Natural Heritage and Open Space, Natural Heritage Designations).

Internally, looking out, a series of clearings offer elevated views towards Ben Lomond in the west, the Forth Estuary and Fife to the north; to the east, central Edinburgh, the Lammermuir Hills and flatter terrain of East Lothian; and to the south, the Pentland Hills. Scheduled openings of the 19th century Corstorphine Tower, a memorial to Sir Walter Scott, enable a 360° panorama. The hill's legible geomorphology, historic land use and built heritage emphasise generations of cultural associations between people and place. This is continued by the attraction of Edinburgh Zoo, the hill's popularity as a viewpoint, recreational environment and semi-natural resource within the city.

Therefore the listings and designations placed upon Corstorphine Hill should ensure its landform, aesthetic value and character are maintained, enhanced and protected from

development. However, pressures upon landscape integrity are inevitable: Inappropriate development or poor quality design affecting landscape character, in particular the pattern of tree and woodland cover, or impacting adversely on key views from surrounding areas is a constant issue. The cumulative effects of development upon landscape character and visual amenity result from the increased recreational demand. Long term woodland change associated with pest, disease, weather threats and climate trends are also factors of contention.

The proposed SLA makes for enhancement potential: Landscape management for recreation and wildlife benefit should seek to promote a diverse age and species structure of woodland cover, whilst retaining important view corridors and the balance of open parkland and scrub vegetation. Landscape management of designed landscape features should be employed. Despite the hill's continuity of character, opportunities exist to enhance areas of degraded land within this landscape unit e.g. former Barnton Quarry, defence and communications installations (although out with the scope of this plan). The proposed SLA is within the Edinburgh and Lothians Forest Habitat Network Priority Area and opportunities for grant funding to improve the site should be explored.

3.2.2 Natural Heritage

3.2.2.1 Topography, Drainage and Soils

Corstorphine Hill is an ice sculpted dolerite sill orientated generally north – south. The eastern face of the hill has been scraped smoothed by the passage of ice and has formed an even slope rising to the summit. The hill rises to a height of 161m. There is little depth of soil on the eastern edge of the hill, with a thin covering of skeletal brown earth overlying the bedrock on the higher slope, lower down lie deep rich alluvia together with localised areas of younger organic matter and a few slight hollows in the east face have accumulated a greater depth of soil and provide an increased rooting depth for trees and shrubs.

The western face of the Hill is steeper and craggier, and material deposited from the glacial flow has resulted in a greater depth of soil on this face, particularly on the lower slopes. The

soils are forest brown earths. Some of the upper parts of the slope have eroded or been quarried exposing bare rock faces and boulder clay deposits and lower slopes covered with boulder clay.

Corstorphine Hill lies within the catchment of both the Leith Water to the east and The River Almond to the west, and thus forms part of the watershed between these two catchments.

3.2.2.2 Geology

There are a number of features of geological interest across Corstorphine Hill which provide a clear indication of how the hill was formed and shaped in the past by geological forces.

The exposure of rock strata by quarrying activity and the presence of rock outcrops, along with the distinctive overall shape of the hill provide a clear interpretive resource, and the significance of the site has been recognised in its designation as a RIGS.

Repeated glaciations has softened the shape of the hill and the obvious work of the ice sheets can be seen in the polished and striated surfaces of exposed rocks on western slopes. In 1840 the Swiss geologist Louis Agassiz visited the area and deduced that ice had travelled over the hill in an east – north – easterly direction.

Corstorphine's volcanic sill is similar in some respects to that which led to the formation of Salisbury Crags, but the latter dips to the east rather than the west. At Corstorphine the sill intruded into sandstones and shales of the Wardie group, part of the oil-shale series and which includes a band of fossil shells. Underneath are sandstones of the Granton group of the type quarried at Craigcrook, now the site of a retail park.

For further information on the geology of Corstorphine Hill see the Edinburgh Geological Society website for a downloadable leaflet http://www.edinburghgeolsoc.org/downloads/rigsleaflet_corstorphinea4.pdf.

3.2.2.3 Habitat

Deciduous woodland is the predominant habitat on Corstorphine Hill, most of it planted in the 19th century. Smaller patches of scrub and grassland are also found. A good variety of typical woodland flowers such as bluebells and red campion grow here. Birds are also abundant, including sparrowhawks, jays, nutchatch, woodpeckers and occasionally woodcock. The hill is home to several clans of badgers who have learnt to co-exist with the many walkers and their dogs (SNH).

The woodland area of Corstorphine Hill LNR extends to some 42ha, from oak/birch mixes to beech interspersed with conifer. Any deadwood will be left standing if safe to do so or left to rot on the ground, only diseased elm timber will be removed from site or burnt. There are many benefits in conservation terms to be gained by retaining standing deadwood to allow colonisation by fungi, mosses and other plants, invertebrates and hence provide feeding and nesting sites for birds. It is therefore not at all desirable to remove standing dead trees within woodland areas. However, it is appropriate to remove standing dead and dangerous trees where they are likely to fall across main paths or to damage property, fence or walls. Fallen trees in these circumstances not only present a danger to public safety and property, but lend an unwelcome atmosphere of neglect as opposed to “wilderness”. See section 2.6.4 Ezytreev

Ground and field layer vegetation within the wooded areas varies heavily whereby you encounter fine and sparse areas with such species as small balsam (*Impatiens parviflora*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) present through to thickets of rhododendron, brambles and raspberries forming impenetrable layers. The dominance of INNS such as Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) amongst others has been prolific over the last decade. This is attributed to the vigour of these types of species and also the mechanisms of dispersal available. Concerted time, resource and finance should be applied over the period of this plan to ensure the spread of INNS in Corstorphine Hill LNR is contained and reduced.

The contrasting southern slope consists of unimproved and improved rough grassland, scrub with rudderal vegetation, fantastic habitat for smaller birds and also an extremely healthy rabbit population is present. A local botanist expressed much delight in this particular area of Corstorphine Hill due to it being:

“A true species rich heathland dominated variously by gorses, groves of native and introduced trees and shrubs, herb rich grassland all unevenly grazed by rabbits and intentionally put to fire in localised patches. It is plainly an outlier of the Pentland Hills – in all respects” (Dr Moffat, 2010).

The more manicured western slope consists of approximately 12ha of SAG and from 2015 this heavy cutting regime has been significantly relaxed meaning perhaps only one or two full cuts per season may be required, even then this may only be topping. Accessible cut routes will be maintained - see section 2.5.1 for further information on the Living Landscape Project. The longer term aim would be to introduce more floristic diversity within the sward with the implementation of a cut and lift regime should resource allow.

3.2.2.4 Woodland

The woodland areas are of a mixed and varied composition throughout the area of the LNR. However there are three main woodland character types which can be discerned, relating to the topography of the Hill, the location and extent of the soil types covering the area, and the origins of the woodland areas.

Corstorphine Hill is a low dolerite sill oriented north to south. In general the top of the hill and the slopes of the hill to the northwest are composed of thin skeletal soils overlying the dolerite sill, which outcrops in places. There are pockets of deeper soils, which have formed in hollows and previously excavated areas but these tend to be small non-continuous features.

The eastern and southern edges of the hill are covered with deeper brown earth soils, increasing in depth and fertility in a downhill direction. These slopes are well wooded and, on sections where ground cover is lacking, subject to erosion.

The three woodland types are identified as follows: -

- Oak/Birch Woodland
- *Mixed Broadleaf Woodland*
- Policy Woodland

(Refer to appendix 4)

3.2.2.4.1 Oak/Birch Woodland

The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) woodland type generally associated with these thin soils is Lowland Mixed Broadleaf Woodland with Wild Hyacinth (NVC W10). This is primarily composed of oak and birch. Other woodland components typical of this woodland type include rowan, hazel, and wild cherry.

In the case of Corstorphine Hill these areas extend to approximately 15 ha, and are composed of an open broken canopy, with bare rock and unimproved grassland associated with the intervening open ground. Along with the typical woodland components dog rose and gorse are also present in the shrub layer alongside INNS notably Salmonberry.

Where the soil depth restricts rooting depth the mature oak is stunted and scrubby, and grows in a low twisted form. There is some birch and rowan regeneration but very little oak regeneration is occurring.

Sycamore and beech have been introduced into these areas where the soil depth increases, and both sycamore and beech regeneration is occurring and encroaching into the oak and birch areas.

3.2.2.4.2 Mixed Broadleaf Woodland

The NVC woodland type indicated by the deeper soils associated with the lower slopes of the hill is Lowland Mixed Broadleaf woodland with Dogs Mercury (NVC W8). Of the overall woodland areas at Corstorphine Hill, approximately 21 ha of the woodland area are of this type. Woodlands of this type are composed primarily of Ash, Oak and Elm with other components including birch, rowan, wild cherry, holly and crab apple.

Currently Elm in the Edinburgh is affected by Dutch Elm Disease (DED) and the emphasis is on the sanitary felling and control of the disease.

The woodlands on Corstorphine Hill are composed of a number of the native woodland components, but also consist of a number of policy woodland species introduced by man when the woodland were first established. Introduced species include sycamore, lime, Norway maple, horse chestnut, sweet chestnut, and beech, and an element of various conifers including Scots pine, sitka spruce, larch, western hemlock and yew. Sycamore is also scattered throughout the area, and is represented by a number of large statuesque mature specimens. However the presence of sycamore is also represented on the hill by extensive regeneration that has occurred at various stages throughout the history of the woodland, resulting in an un-even aged distribution ranging from 1-70 years.

Generally the beech represents the oldest elements within the woodland and a number of the large specimens scattered through the woodland are dropping limbs and showing signs of decay. A limited amount of beech regeneration is occurring but is not widespread. A few copper beech have been established within the woodland creating visual interest in the canopy. Lime is present on the site and may have at one time formed avenue features along access routes through the woodland. Individual specimens of horse and sweet chestnut are scattered through the woodland, primarily on the western edge of the hill.
Coniferous elements are present within the woodland, represented by Scots pine and larch, with some western hemlock regeneration on the eastern slopes and a number of other conifer species present within and associated with the policy woodlands around Clerwood and Hillwood houses.

The proportion of sycamore within the woodland areas is increasing and is of concern as its expansion is to the detriment of other native woodland elements.

3.2.2.4.3 Policy Woodland

On the west and southern slopes of the hill are areas of policy woodland associated with both Hillwood and Clerwood Houses, extending to approximately 11 ha of woodland.

These woodland areas have been established on deep brown earth soils and are more formally planted than the remainder of the woodland areas, and are composed of a variety of native, and non-native broadleaf and coniferous trees typical of a policy woodland. In addition there are a number of other woodland features typical of a designed landscape associated with an estate house, in the form of avenues, shelterbelt features, parkland trees and hedgerows. Avenue, shelterbelt and parkland features are generally mature or over-mature, and in anticipation of the loss of these features management intervention to rejuvenate these features is required.

The main hedge feature associated with the LNR has recently been established along the edge of Clermiston Road. The hedge has been established in shrub shelters and includes hawthorn, hazel, and dog-rose. The hedge has established successfully over large sections, but success is generally patchy as a result of vandalism in the form of physical damage and the removal of shelters allowing herbivore predation. The protective roadside fence has similarly been damaged, and the worst area of damage corresponds with the poorest sections of the hedge.

Periodically over the last management plan timeframe, beating up and infilling of the hedge has been undertaken with assistance from the Friends of Corstorphine Hill, other local community volunteer groups and through utilising the Woodland Trust hedgerow tree packs which can be claimed for. Sections of poor conditioned now redundant post and wire fencing have been removed with other sections towards the south end of Clermiston Road requiring removal.

3.2.2.4.4 Woodland Management

In 2003/4 Corstorphine Hill was the recipient of a successful woodland grant called Woodlands in and Around Towns (WIAT) administered through the Forestry Grants Scheme Scotland by the Forestry Commission Scotland. A woodland management plan was written entitled “Corstorphine Hill Woodland Management Plan 2004 -2013” which enabled the successful grant to be delivered on the ground (see appendix 3 for woodland cmpt map). Prescribed actions included woodland sanitisation, thinning of regen, minor clear felling with restocking, improved path infrastructure, new mechanisms to display information and orientation panels, the purchase and installation of habitat boxes and engagement/consultation with local community/stakeholders regarding the scope of works. The whole project was a huge success for the safeguarding and enhancement of Corstorphine Hill at the time.

These improvements are now approaching 15 years ago and significant change can happen over that period perhaps not in relation to the mature woodland elements but certainly regarding changes to ground vegetation cover, the quality of the path infrastructure and the provision of habitat boxes and so on. There is a need to update the previous woodland management plan with a premise of applying for future woodland/forestry grants applicable to Corstorphine Hill.

3.2.2.5 Fauna

Corstorphine Hill supports several badger populations. Badgers are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and any prescribed works within a certain distance of a sett require licensing by SNH. The population associated with the hill is of a relatively high concentration. There are approximately 13 sett complexes which are mostly used and it was once believed the site is a net exporter of badgers to surrounding areas. Whether this is still the case or not needs further investigation – with high density housing developments being built on the site margins recently, increased traffic volume and high levels of recreational activity on site, it would be worthwhile making an assessment of the general health of the

Corstorphine Hill badger population as the last comprehensive survey was undertaken mid 1990's with the previous survey undertaken some 30 years prior.

The known setts are monitored regularly in terms of activity but an accurate population count would be beneficial as pressures for new housing developments in the urban area will only grow stronger. Any suspicious activity is immediately report to Police Scotland Wildlife Crime Officers.

There is a healthy fox population on Corstorphine Hill; rabbits are present in large numbers not only in the gorse and open grassy areas which they prefer but in wooded areas given the evidential bark stripping. It has also been noted that the high rates of regeneration of elder (which is unpalatable to rabbits) on site indicate an indirect result of rabbit feeding on regenerating trees thus enabling elder to compete more effectively. However this may also be attributed to badgers and their love of elderberries as a food source facilitating seed distribution.

Roe deer are thought to be occasional visitors to Corstorphine Hill, likely to be used as a winter stopover for younger animals prior to seeking less disturbed territories in early spring. However, over the last few years sightings and evidence has been ever-increasing leading to thoughts there may be a resident population between Corstorphine Hill, Ravelston Woods and the golf courses. There is a confirmed resident population over Queensferry Road which is likely to have expanded.

Bats, both Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared, forage over the site and the latter species tend to roost in the cavities of walls. Bats and their roosts are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994. The glade areas and woodland edges provide ideal foraging habitat which will improve with Edinburgh's Living Landscape initiative.

There are around 60 species of birds recorded on Corstorphine Hill to date. Significant numbers of jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) and nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*) have been encountered with both thought to have bred on site.

Further recorded mammal species are woodmouse, bank vole, short tailed field vole, common shrew, mole, stoat and weasel. Site records are held by The Wildlife Information Centre (TWIC).

3.2.2.6 Flora

Ground vegetation within the LNR site is varied and reflects the range of habitats present on the site. Open areas support unimproved and semi-improved grassland areas, some of which are maintained by mowing for amenity and public access.

Within the woodland areas on Corstorphine Hill there are a number of garden escapees and exotic species present. Although most of these are present as isolated cases, and generally add to the interest and biodiversity of the area, others can establish and spread to such an extent control is required to safeguard native elements of the woodland which they threaten to out-compete (e.g. salmonberry – *Rubus spectabilis*, rhododendron – *Rhododendron sp.,* Japanese knotweed - *Fallopia japonica,* small balsam – *Impatiens parviflora*, snowberry – *Symphoricarpos rivularis,* Himalayan balsam – *Impatiens glandulifera*~~n~~, common spiraea – *Spireae sp.*).

Native woodland flora is also present below the woodland canopy but is generally scarce as a result of shading or competition.

Gaps in the woodland created by sanitary fellings and windblow are colonised quickly by willowherb, bramble and elder, forming impenetrable thickets.

A species list can be seen in appendix 8 supplied by the Wildlife Information Centre.

3.2.2.6.1 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

Invasive non native species and indeed invasive native species can cause problems in the natural environment. There are 3 priority species to target on Corstorphine Hill:

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) has been slowly increasing its presence on Corstorphine Hill over the past 2 - 3 decades. Most stands are relatively small (less than 100 stems) however an area near to the Barnton Bunker towards the northern end of the hill was from the 1950's through to the late 1980's used as a dumping area/midden. The adjacent area today is still utilised by CEC Forestry as a timber storage area with movement of machinery in the area quite regular. This led to the development in that locality of a dense stand of Japanese knotweed. Located on very uneven and steep ground, this is now the only localised population left on the hill. From 2010 a targeted approach has been established jointly with the Friends of Corstorphine Hill utilising stem injection technology aimed at eradicating the small stands apparent across the rest of the site. This has been completed with regular checking for any regrowth with a great deal of success. This plan will aim to draw funding aimed at eradicating Japanese knotweed from this LNR over the plan period.

Salmonberry – *Rubus spectabilis* although not a notifiable INNS has become a real issue specific to Corstorphine Hill. Small stands have been encountered on the Water of Leith Walkway, at a location in Colinton towards the south of the city and in other areas in NW Scotland. The thin soils and damp dark conditions of the eastern slopes of Corstorphine Hill are ideal for salmonberry. Pinpointing the avenue that salmonberry took to gain its stronghold on the hill is difficult but local garden escapology is likely.

Sustained efforts utilising differing control techniques have been employed over the period of the last site management plan, latterly becoming more targeted, successful and coordinated whereby early controls were done very ad-hoc and did not have the desired effect. Control methods employed at present are cutting and digging out all plant material and removal of such arisings. This is done out with the bird nesting season from September to March. All regrowth in cleared areas is treated with a glyphosate based herbicide for the following season or 2 then move on. This approach should be continued throughout the period of this plan with resource and finance targeted towards such controls.

Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera)* spread on Corstorphine Hill seems to coincide with the woodland works conducted around 2003/4. The population has increased exponentially since then and is hugely problematic requiring concerted control efforts within the LNR. This species is prolific at dispersing seed which gets trapped in mud on walkers shoes/dogs feet, caught in animal fur, sticks to muddy off road vehicle tyres...etc. Sustained efforts have been made through hand pulling, piling and trampling which has limited success and is very labour intensive – this approach will be maintained where the plant is interspersed with native floral species we want to encourage. Where hugely dense populations occur, a glyphosate based herbicide is used and has been very effective. Due to the seedbank viability, this approach has to be maintained for a minimum of 3 years (see appendices 2a, b and c).

Also evident is remnants of past plantings relating to designed landscapes. Concentrated to the rear of Clerwood House are vast stands of Rhododendron sp. Some control measures have been implemented in the past but not sustained. The stands are relatively contained through boundary fences, adjacent mowing regimes and footpaths. There is a requirement to identify the Rhododendron species and record and map. This would then indicate whether or not control measures are actually required.

3.2.2.6.2 Invasive Native Species (INS)

A certain amount of precedence is given towards invasive non native species and rightly so however there are several native species that can cause similar problems through vigour, shading and out competing. Where this impacts on a fragile habitat or an area of environmental sensitivity, an assessment should initially be made with a recommended course of action. The new Biodiversity Action Plan (currently being produced) will recognise this and intimate action. The south slope of Corstorphine Hill has a huge amount of biodiversity: unimproved and semi improved rough grassland, scrub, an abundance of liverworts and lichen, pockets of willowherb, policy woodland remnants. It would be worthwhile undertaking an ecological assessment of the southern slope with a view to mapping the changes in habitat types over time and acting should the requirement arise.

3.2.3. Social Significance

3.2.3.1 Access routes

The site is served by an extensive network of formal and informal footpaths, providing a range of routes through the area. The paths vary in terms of widths surfacing and gradients, providing gentle walks suitable for all ages, and some more challenging routes. The path network provides access links to most areas of the LNR. There are two asserted rights of way recorded on the site. The first runs north south generally along the spine of Corstorphine Hill and extends the entire length of the site linking Corstorphine and Clermiston Roads. A second right of way approaches the site from the east from Ravelston Dykes Road. CEC 14 Core Path runs over Corstorphine Hill linking to other paths within the Core Path network. In addition to these routes the site is approached by paths from all sides of the hill, most of which are well used and have been accommodated in the form of the provision of formal access points into the area. Most formal access points have a rubbish bin and orientation panel located at them with the exception of the access leading from Ravelston Dykes Road. This access should be improved through better signage and waymarking from the main road.

The John Muir Way utilises a section of Corstorphine Hill: Balgreen Rd/Corstorphine Road to the Tower area and down to Clermiston Road, see http://johnmuirway.org/route.

3.2.3.2 Recreation

The highly accessible nature of the site and the fact that the site lies immediately adjacent to large residential areas, make the site ideal for recreational use.

In addition the site is served by two car parking facilities, and if full, parking in nearby side streets is available. The site is also located on a number of bus routes. Thus the site can be readily accessed by people out with the immediate vicinity of the site.

Among the activities taking place on the site are orienteering, jogging, dog walking, horse riding, cycling and organised walks. From observations carried out by staff whilst

undertaking site inspections a number of different groups and individuals were noted as carrying out the following activities:

- Walking- either in group such as the Ramblers or as independent users
- Dog walking either as paid 'professional' dog walkers or as independent owners
- Cycling- both commuting and recreationally
- Camping- only noted as an occasional activity
- Fitness training- sports clubs and individuals/small groups

There is a need to ensure everyone can enjoy Corstorphine Hill equally. Promotion of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code is undertaken and all user groups are expected to act in the responsible ways detailed in the code. The FNH will undertake whatever is reasonable to ensure site users act in a responsible manner.

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

As stated earlier within this plan, the overall aims are to protect, enhance and conserve Corstorphine Hill LNR and its historic built features as an area of wild natural high quality greenspace through appropriate management, for the residents of western Edinburgh, the wider community of Edinburgh and visitors to Edinburgh while ensuring the Hill retains its accessibility and its wild and rugged nature without seeming neglected.

Corstorphine Hill LNR will:

- Be a site of excellence and a model of good practice in benefiting both nature and people
- Increase the biodiversity of Western Edinburgh
- Be a site with high quality habitats and historical features
- Be a site of excellence and a model of good practice in benefiting both nature and people
- Be a quality location for recreation, physical activity and relaxation
- Provide a diverse and interesting educational resource for residents of and visitors to Edinburgh
- Be an area of appropriately managed woodland and maintained landscape which will enhance the visual appearance of Western Edinburgh and provide visual enhancements to those arriving on the main arterial routes into Edinburgh from the North and West of Scotland.

Other outcomes highlighted within the body of preceding text would be to maintain the existing archaeological and historical interest and to enhance this without impacting on existing ecological interest.

For the purposes of work planning, three distinct categories are apparent, namely ecological, historical and social. The ecological category can be further divided into three sections: habitat, flora and fauna.

4.1 Workplan

Operational objective	Prescription	Location (Cmpt)	Detail	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	By whom
Ecological - Habitat														
Maintain and enhance parkland habitat	Implement Edinburgh Living Landscape priciples	2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 3d	Relax the cutting schedule across all former standard amentiy grass. Maintain suitalbe access through cutting amenity and maintenance strips	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	SGM
Maintain and enhance woodland habitat	Retain old tree stumps, felled trees as standing or fallen deadwood	Throughout woodland areas	If safe to do so leave monoliths of 4 - 6 metres	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain and enhance woodland habitat	Encourage ash and elm regeneration	1, 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e	Clear INNS, thin sycamore	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain and enhance woodland habitat	Control DED	Throughout woodland areas	Continue DED sanitisation programme	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain and enhance woodland habitat	Monitor ash dieback	Throughout woodland areas	Implement controls of ash dieback in line with current CEC and industry guidelines	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Enhance woodland understorey diversity	Clear areas dominated by salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis)	4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Continue programme of targetted cut, dig, burn and treated herbicide regrowth	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Enhance woodland understorey diversity	Clear areas dominated by Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glanduliferan)	3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f	Continue programme of hand pulling, strimming and herbicide treatment	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Enhance woodland understorey diversity	Continue active programme of stem injection at known small isolated stands of Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)		Certified FoCH member has systematically controlled stands since 2012. to continue when encountered	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Enhance woodland understorey diversity	Clear single large stand of Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)	3e/4b boundary	Due to slope/gradient, approach specialist contractor for costs to stem inject with follow ups		▪	▪	▪							Specialist

Maintain fungal interest	Invite fungi experts and interested parties to survey site	Throughout woodland areas						▪					▪	
Maintain fungal interest	Retain old tree stumps and dead wood where appropriate	Throughout woodland areas		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Ecological - Flora														
Parkland flora	Survey for flowering plants throughout relaxed grass sward	2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 3d		▪			▪			▪			▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Parkland flora	Survey for Common Spotted Orchid ensuring appropriate cutting regime (especially roadside verge on Clermiston Road opposite Fox Covert Avenue).	3a		▪			▪			▪			▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Parkland flora	Supplement parkland sward by introducing native flowering species	2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 3d	Spray, rotivate and seed small areas (no larger than 16m2) with Mavisbank Edinburgh Enhancement Mix 2015 and/or yellowrattle (Rhinanthus minor) throughout relaxed grass areas		▪			▪			▪			FNH, FoCH, Vols
Parkland flora	Continue Glade cutting, limited to end of year cut	2c	Ensure flowering plants have gone over, cut mid/late October depending on seasonality. Ideally arisings should be removed	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain wall flora	Minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides where possible	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	All
Enhance ground flora diversity	Clear areas dominated by salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis)	4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Continue programme of targetted cut, dig, burn and treated herbicide regrowth	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols

Enhance ground flora diversity	Clear areas dominated by Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glanduliferan)	3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f	Continue programme of hand pulling, strimming and herbicide treatment	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Enhance ground flora diversity	Clear single large stand of Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)	3e/4b boundary	Due to slope/gradient, approach specialist contractor for costs to stem inject with follow ups		▪	▪	▪							Specialist
Enhance ground flora diversity	Update SWT INNS mapping	Throughout site							▪					FNH, Vols
Ecological - Fauna														
Survey and monitor badger populations	Count active entrances, evidence of bedding, scratching posts and latrines around known setts	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, SB
Avoid damage to setts and entrances	Liaise with Scottish Badgers and SNH when required	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Restrict access to setts	Restrict access by public within and around setts through the retention of vegetation cover	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain woodland bird interest	Develop transect route and undertake Breeding Bird Survey in April, March and May annually	Over prescribed 1km transect	April, March and May annually, 06:00 start, 1km transect		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Maintain woodland bird interest	Maintain diversity of scrub and understorey habitat	Throughout site	Ensure woodland bird interest is considered when undertaking tree work	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain woodland bird interest	Retain old tree stumps, felled trees as standing or fallen deadwood	Throughout woodland areas	If safe to do so leave monoliths of 4 - 6 metres	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain woodland bird interest	Fundraise, purchase and install more bird boxes	Throughout woodland areas	Purchase budget wooden boxes, install and map locations		▪	▪						▪	▪	NH, FoCH, Vols

Maintain and enhance non-woodland bird interest	Implement Edinburgh Living Landscape	2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 3d		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	SGM
Maintain and enhance non-woodland bird interest	Maintain and enhance scrub cover	1		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain and enhance bat populations	Protect roosts in old trees and trunks, buildings and walls	Throughout site	Liaise with Lothian Bat Group and SNH	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain and enhance bat populations	Map existing bat box provision, fund raise and install additional boxes where existing coverage is sparse	Throughout site			▪	▪						▪	▪	FNH, FoCH, Vols
Historical														
Preserve and protect built structures	Assess Corstorphine Tower for mortar repointing requiremnts and undertake	3b	Investigate funding stream to undertake any requirements detailed within 2016 upper outer facade condition survey	▪										FNH, CEC Estates
Preserve and protect built structures	Undertake preparation and painting of metal stairs within Corstorphine Tower	3b			▪									FNH, CEC Estates
Maintain, restore or enhance selected historic features	Ensure vegetation encroachment into dolerite pavement hosting cup marks is stopped	3b, 3c, 4g	Ensure steeplebush (Spiraea tomentosa) encroachment is contained through removal from periphery of area			▪						▪		FNH, FoCH, Vols
Maintain, restore or enhance selected historic features	Map all known well locations, undertake condition survey	Throughout site		▪										FNH, CEC Estates
Maintain, restore or enhance selected historic features	Assist FoCH in maintaining Corstorphine Hill Community Walled Garden	2h	Provide assistance for 2 days during winter season with Officer/Estates Team for tidy up works	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Maintain, restore or enhance selected historic features	Investigate possibilities to improve the redundant Beechwood Nursery site	1a	Investigate possibities to develop this site in keeping with previous uses whilst considering biodiversity improvement						▪					FNH, FoCH

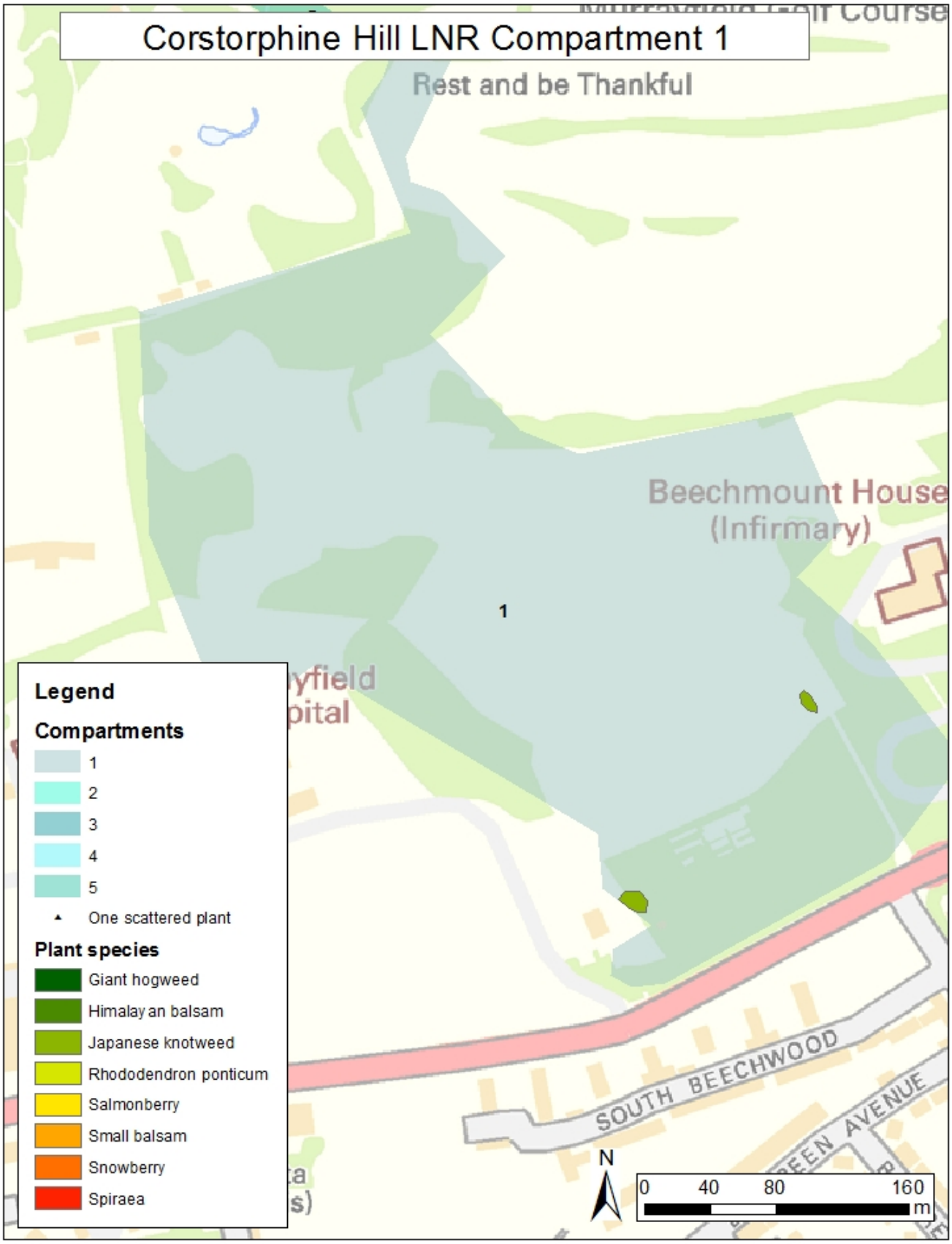
Social														
Ensure clean and welcoming entrance points to the site	Paint all entrance, gates, barriers and display signage	All entrance points		▪					▪					FNH
Ensure clean and welcoming entrance points to the site	Undertake monthly litter clearance of windblown litter at Queensferry Rd entrance	Queensferry Rd entrance		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, CEC Taskforce
Ensure clean and welcoming entrance points to the site	Undertake biannual litter sweeps of hot spot litter sites across the whole site	Litter hotspots: Tower area, south slopes, Beechwood Nursery, gorse plateau above Barnton quarry.....		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, Vols
Ensure clean and welcoming entrance points to the site	Replace pedestrian gate with self closing (Aston 2 - way timber: Centrewire) gate	Tower Drive pedestrian gate, Clermiston Rd	Current gate poor conditioned	▪										FNH
Improve condition and appearance of certain site features	Mechanically scrape and spot infill all formal unbound surfaced paths	Throughout site		▪					▪					FNH
Improve condition and appearance of certain site features	Investigate car parking space provision at Tower Drive entrance	Tower Drive entrance, Clermiston Road			▪									FNH, NW Locality Roads
Improve condition and appearance of certain site features	Formalise route from north-south bypassing cup marked dolerite sill on eastern side	4d, 4g	Investigate costs associated with such improvement as access, terrain and geology all factors			▪								FNH, City Archaeologist
Explore opportunities to expand school use of site	Promote the site to educational groups as a place to research and study	Throughout site	Facilitate site use for Forest School activity, school visits, conservation activities, local events	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, CEC Children and Families

Improve interpretation of site	Replace poorly orientated panel at Hillwood entrance and damaged panel at Queensferry Rd entrance	Hillwood and Queensferry Road entrance		▪										FNH
Improve interpretation of site	Produce and install interpretation detailing significance of Corstorphine and Ravelston Towers	3b					▪							FNH
Improve interpretation of site	Produce and install interpretation detailing significance of Corstorphine Hill regarding historic landuses - quarrying, water provision, early habitation etc.	Significant quarry, cup markings.						▪						FNH, FoCH
Improve interpretation of site	Produce and display QR code provision for self led walks and information provision	Whole site		▪										FNH, Vols
Improve interpretation of site	Heritage trail leaflet production	Whole site	Assist FoCH in producing a site leaflet detailing natural and cultural history		▪									FNH, FoCH
Encourage interest in ecological aspects of the site.	Manage Conservation Volunteers to undertake practical conservation work	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH
Encourage interest in ecological aspects of the site.	Promote the site to Biodiversity Volunteers for survey and monitoring of species	Throughout site	Implement bee transect survey, butterfly transect survey if volunteer interest high	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH, FoCH
Develop and maintain strong relationships with adjacent property owners	Work with Barnton Quarry Restoration Project ensuring protection and enhancement of Corstorphine Hill LNR is carefully considered during the refurbishment works	Northern boundary		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH

General														
Promote responsible access within Corstorphine Hill LNR	Undertake litter picks, remove any fly-tipping, promote SOAC verbally, through posters and signage	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Promote responsible access within Corstorphine Hill LNR	Uphold Code of Conduct and encourage dog walkers to get involved with CEC Dog Walking scheme	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Enhance visual experience of site from main routes	Ensure clear sightlines are apparent on formal path network	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Address dog fouling isues	Liaise with Environmental Wardens in relation to dog and fly-tipping issues	Throughout site		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	FNH
Mid point review	Make workplan and yearly updates available for review		Provide FoCH Committee and other stakeholders opportunity to comment					▪						
CEC	City of Edinburgh Council													
FNH	Forestry & Natural Heritage Service													
FoCH	Friends of Corstorphine Hill													
SGM	City of Edinburgh Council Specialist Grounds Maintenance													
SB	Scottish Badgers													
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage													

Corstorphine Hill LNR

Kilometers
0 0.035 0.07 0.14



Developing Ecological Surveying Skills (DESS)

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Edinburgh
EH7 4JE

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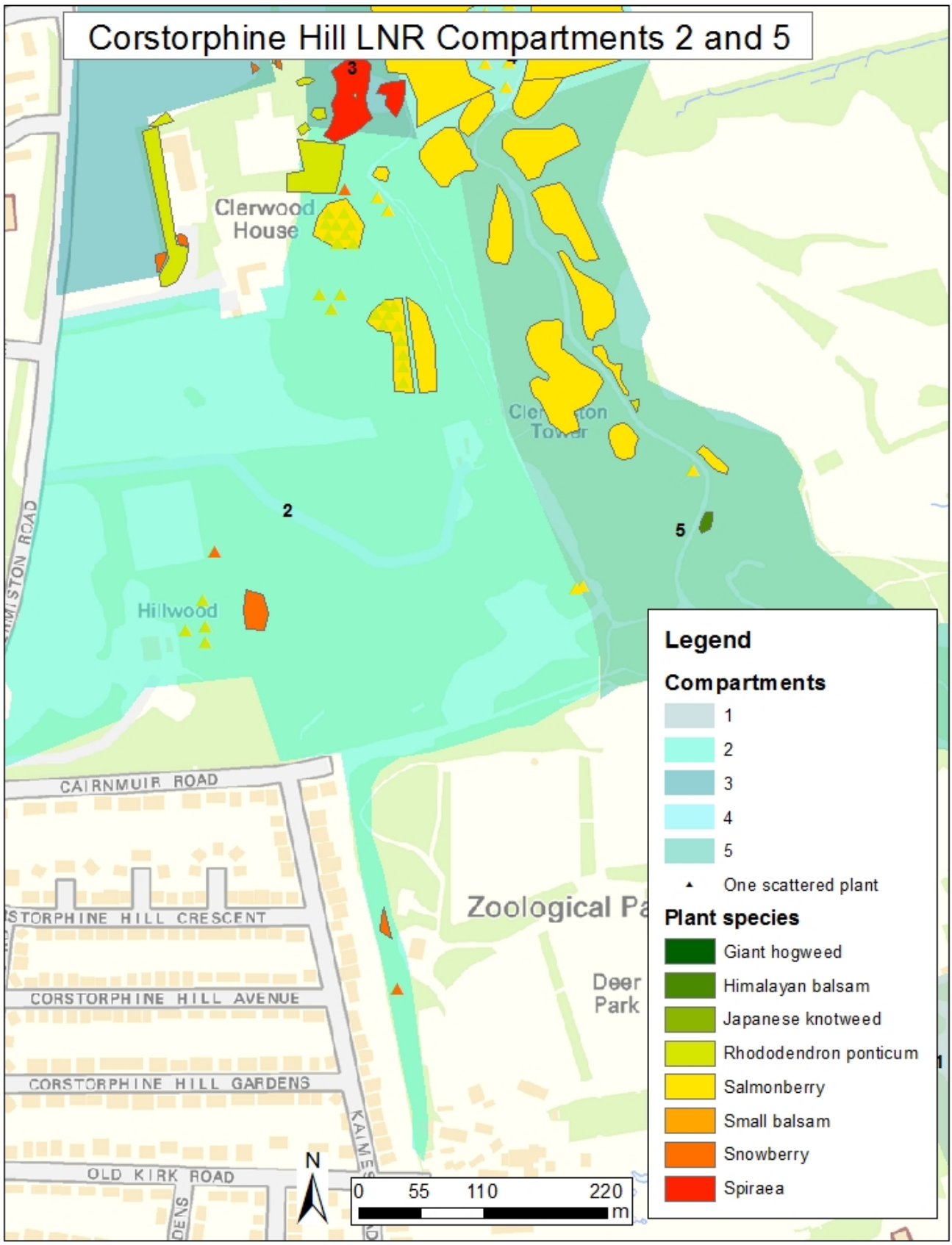
Scottish Wildlife Trust



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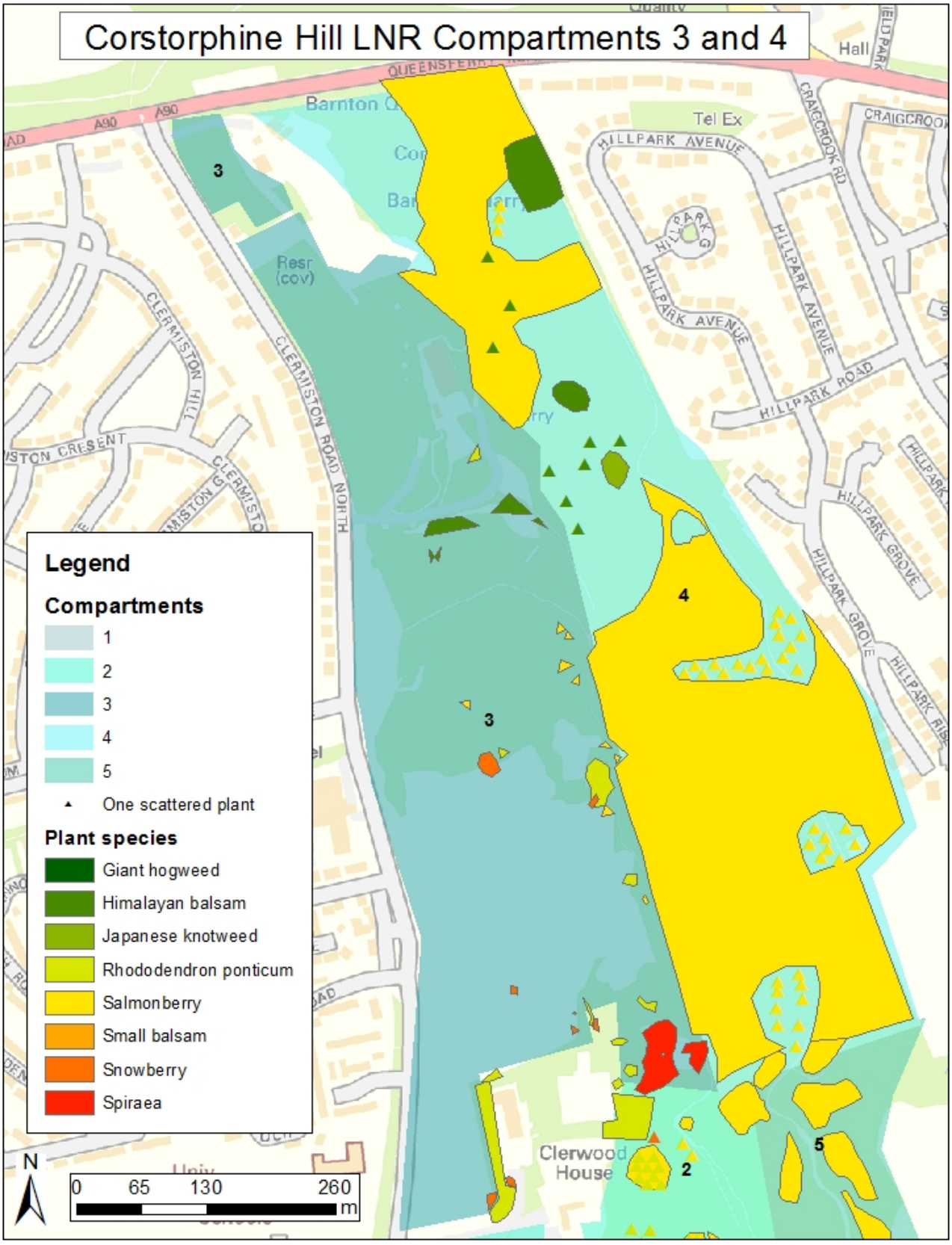

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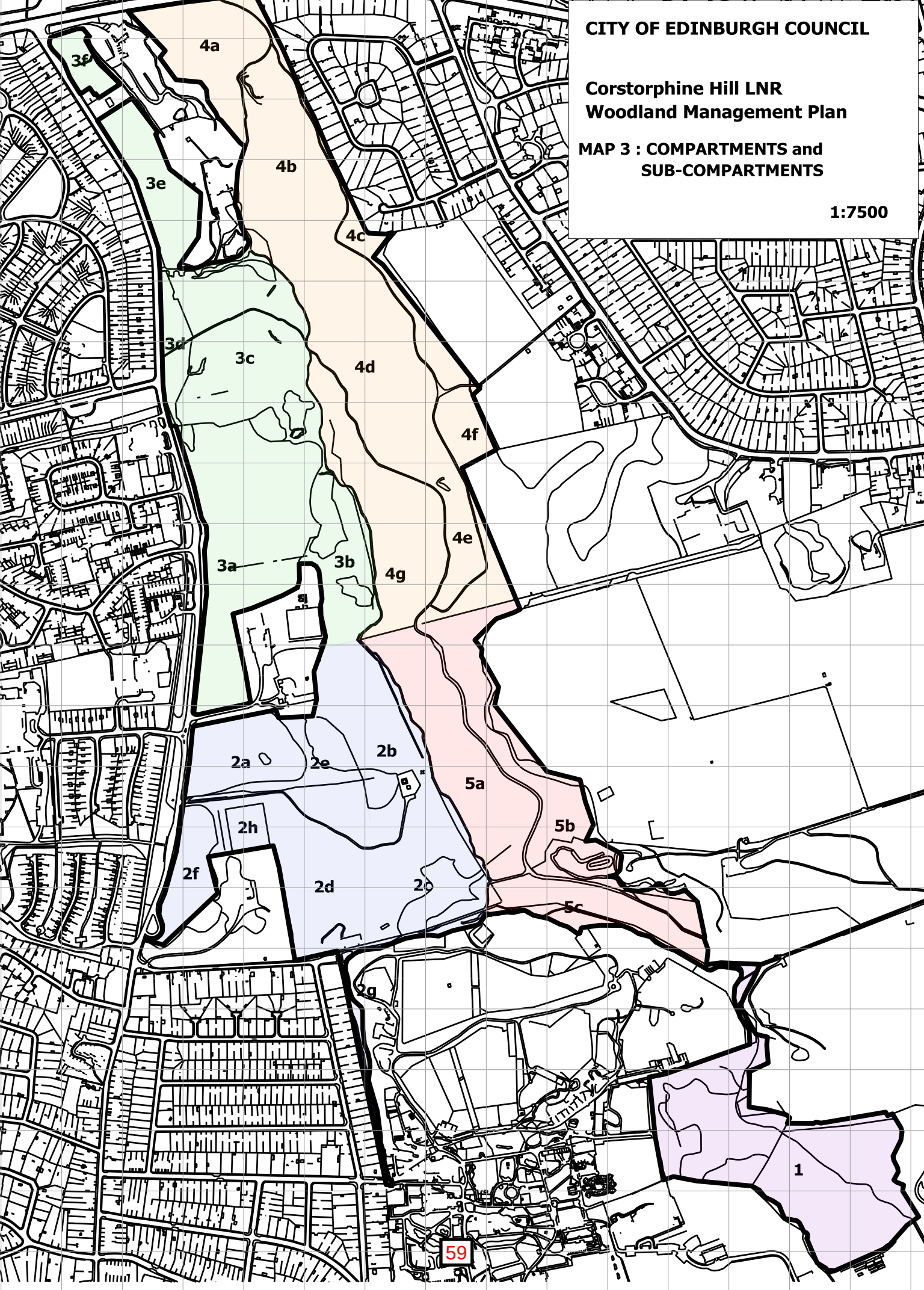
CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL
Corstorphine Hill LNR
Woodland Management Plan
MAP 3 : COMPARTMENTS and
SUB-COMPARTMENTS
1:7500
4a
3f
3e
4b
4c
3d
3c
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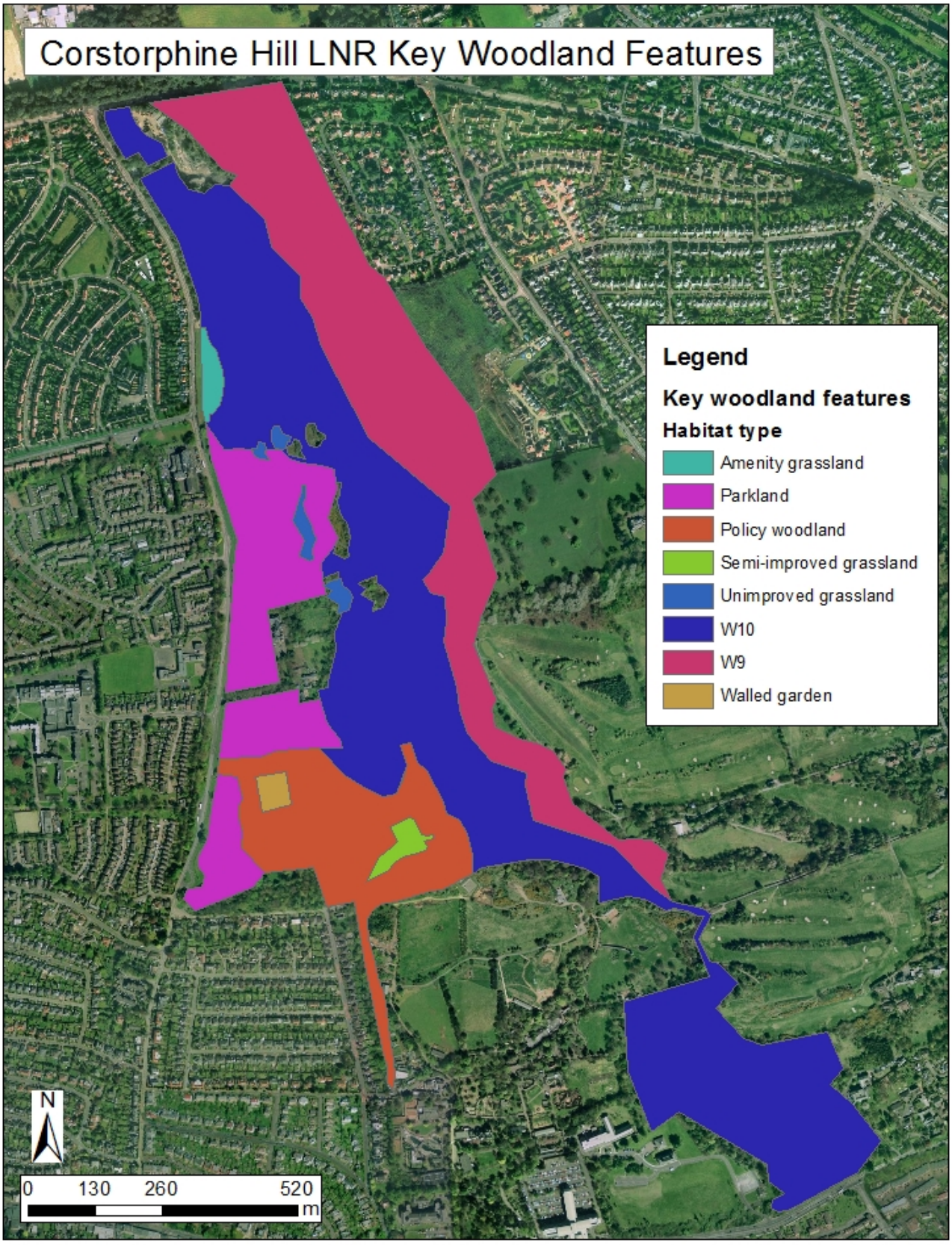

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27 Beaverhall House
Edinburgh
EH7 4JE

1:9,602

Scottish Wildlife Trust

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL
PARKS & GREENSPACE

Green Flag Park Quality Assessment Scores 2015

Corstorphine Hill

Classification: Natural Heritage Park

PQS: **72%** *Bandwidth:* **Very Good**

Criteria Score Key *0 = N/A; 1 = Very Poor; 2-4 = Poor; 5-6 = Fair; 7 = Good; 8 = Very Good; 9 = Excellent; 10 = Exceptional*

A Welcoming Place	Criteria Score	Strengths	Weaknesses
Welcoming	7	car parks and entrance gates notice boards and info	
Good Safe Access	7	good bus routes from various locations car parking	
Signage	7	the stone are great but felt more required	more directional signs within park
Equal Access	6		the site does not lend its self for people with trouble walking step slops uneven steps and hardcore paths although these are in keeping with site
Healthy, Safe & Secure			
Safe Equipment & Facilities	6		cross drain still require to be cleared
Personal Security in Park	6		this was a difficult one lots of people but lots of areas that could not see around but this is part of the parks attraction
Dog Fouling	6		lots of dogs there was dog poo at side of paths and lots of used bags left around .
Appropriate Provision of Facilities	6		comment about toilets could a notice be put in the notice boards to say nearest public toilets at xxx
Quality of Facilities	7		some walls near golf course in need of attention n
Clean & Well Maintained			
Litter & Waste Management	8		there was area that had a lot of litter and dog fouling
Grounds Maintenance	7	Living landscape	
Building & Infrastructure Maint.	7	benches painted	
Equipment Maintenance	7	is there a way to increase amount of bins ?	
Sustainabiltiy			
Environmental Sustainability	6	The score was proposed by the site manager in a desktop exercise based on the following: All current Council policies regarding environmental sustainability are being adhered to in the park.	
Pesticides	10	The score was proposed by the site manager during a desktop exercise based on the following: Herbicide use is not used due to the natural aspect of the site except when NNIS are present and which is applied by certificated staff.	
Peat Use	10	The score was proposed by the site manager during a desktop exercise based on the following: Peat use within the park continues to be monitored with the intention of reducing its use in new planting and seasonal bedding.	
Waste Minimisation	7	The score was proposed by the site manager during a desktop exercise based on the following: Attempts are made to minimise waste on site and most green waste is recycled on site.	
Woodland Management	7		some dead trees standing large beach
Conservation & Heritage			
Conservation Fauna & Flora	8	grass land uncut good mix of sp	can the grass area at Clermiston have plants put in to increase sp

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL
PARKS & GREENSPACE

Green Flag Park Quality Assessment Scores 2015

Corstorphine Hill

Classification: Natural Heritage Park

PQS: **72%** *Bandwidth:* **Very Good**

Criteria Score Key *0 = N/A; 1 = Very Poor; 2-4 = Poor; 5-6 = Fair; 7 = Good; 8 = Very Good; 9 = Excellent; 10 = Exceptional*

Conservation Landscape	8		
Conservation Buildings	8		
Community Involvement			
Community Involvement	8	The score was proposed by the site manager during a desktop exercise based on the following: A group exists and hold lots of events.	
Community Provision	6	The score was proposed by the site manager during a desktop exercise based on the following: The Council provides support in the form of funding etc.	
Marketing & Promotion			
Marketing & Promotion	8	The score was proposed by the site manager during a desktop exercise based on the following: The site is advertised on the Council website and Edinburgh Outdoors. Natural Heritage also promote events on site. The site also benefits from additional marketing as a Green Flag Award site.	
Information Provision	7		signs very generic no info on wildlife or flowers
Educ. & Interpretative Provision	6		consider use of QR code
Management			
Management Plan Implementation	0		

OverallComments great space lots of routs so you do not have to see other people .

Public Right of Way

Public Right of Way and Core Path

Core Path

Local Path

Kilometers

0 0.035 0.07 0.14

Corstorphine Hill LNR Core, Local Paths and PROWs

Corstorphine Hill LNR

·EDINBVRGH·
YOUR COUNCIL – YOUR ENVIRONMENT

Welcome to Corstorphine Hill Local Nature Reserve – Edinburgh's largest public woodland. As you walk round the woodland you can see remnants of the past and look for wildlife that lives here today. You may discover Clermiston tower, built in 1871 by William Mackie of Dreghorn to commemorate 100 years after Sir Walter Scott's birth. It was presented to the city on the centenary of Scott's death. The tower is open on summer Sundays by the Friends of Corstorphine Hill, and it is worth the climb to see panoramic views of Edinburgh and beyond.

Lots of wildlife lives in this woodland, which is dominated by elm and sycamore, and you will also find oak, beech, ash, Scots pine and birch. You may see sparrowhawk and kestrel during the day or badger and tawny owl at night. Also, listen for the great spotted woodpecker drumming on the trees. Look closely to see nationally and regionally important flora like small balsam, lords and ladies, spring beauty and common spotted orchid.

Lords and Ladies

The area is protected because of its history, geology and wildlife. Look closely at exposed rock to find 'cup and ring' marks left on the rock by people about 3 thousand years ago. You should also explore the walled garden, which was in ruin until it was restored by the Friends of Corstorphine Hill in 2001. It is open to the public every day.

Pipistrelle bat

Badger

Corstorphine Hill LNR

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Kestrel


Beech


Birch


Badger

CORSTORPHINE HILL LNR species list	TWIC	
Formal Name	**Common Name**	**Taxon Group**
Lepraria incana (L.) Ach.	Lepraria incana	lichen
Umbilicaria deusta (L.) Baumg.	Umbilicaria deusta	lichen
Cladonia fimbriata (L.) Fr.	Cladonia fimbriata	lichen
Parmelia saxatilis (L.) Ach.	Parmelia saxatilis	lichen
Aneura pinguis (L.) Dumort.	Greasewort	liverwort
Calypogeia arguta Mont. & Nees	Notched Pouchwort	liverwort
Lepidozia reptans (L.) Dumort.	Creeping Fingerwort	liverwort
Lophocolea bidentata (L.) Dumort.	Bifid Crestwort	liverwort
Lophocolea heterophylla (Schrad.) Dumort.	Variable-leaved Crestwort	liverwort
Marsupella emarginata (Ehrh.) Dumort.	Notched Rustwort	liverwort
Pellia endiviifolia (Dicks.) Dumort.	Endive Pellia	liverwort
Pellia epiphylla (L.) Corda	Overleaf Pellia	liverwort
Plagiochila porelloides (Torr. ex Nees) Lindenb.	Lesser Featherwort	liverwort
Scapania nemorea (L.) Grolle	Grove Earwort	liverwort
Atrichum undulatum (Hedw.) P.Beauv.	Common Smoothcap	moss
Brachythecium populeum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimp. & W.Guembel	Matted Feather-moss	moss
Brachythecium rutabulum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimp. & W.Guembel	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	moss
Brachythecium velutinum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimp. & W.Guembel	Velvet Feather-moss	moss
Bryum capillare Hedw.	Capillary Thread-moss	moss
Calliergonella cuspidata (Hedw.) Loeske	Pointed Spear-moss	moss
Ceratodon purpureus (Hedw.) Brid.	Redshank	moss
Dicranella heteromalla (Hedw.) Schimp.	Silky Forklet-moss	moss
Dicranoweisia cirrata (Hedw.) Lindb. ex Milde	Common Pincushion	moss
Dicranum scoparium Hedw.	Broom Fork-moss	moss
Didymodon insulanus (De Not.) M.O.Hill	Cylindric Beard-moss	moss
Eurhynchium hians (Hedw.) Sande Lac.	Swartz's Feather-moss	moss
Eurhynchium praelongum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimp. & W.Guembel	Common Feather-moss	moss

Fissidens bryoides Hedw.	Lesser Pocket-moss	moss
Funaria hygrometrica Hedw.	Common Cord-moss	moss
Grimmia trichophylla Grev.	Hair-pointed Grimmia	moss
Hypnum jutlandicum Holmen & E.Warncke	Heath Plait-moss	moss
Isothecium myosuroides Brid.	Slender Mouse-tail Moss	moss
Mnium hornum Hedw.	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	moss
Orthodontium lineare Schwaegr.	Cape Thread-moss	moss
Orthotrichum affine Brid.	Wood Bristle-moss	moss
Orthotrichum diaphanum Brid.	White-tipped Bristle-moss	moss
Orthotrichum pulchellum Brunt.	Elegant Bristle-moss	moss
Palustriella commutata (Hedw.) Ochyra	Curled Hook-moss	moss
Plagiomnium undulatum (Hedw.) T.J.Kop.	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	moss
Plagiothecium denticulatum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimp. & W.Guembel	Dented Silk-moss	moss
Plagiothecium succulentum (Wilson) Lindb.	Juicy Silk-moss	moss
Pogonatum aloides (Hedw.) P.Beauv.	Aloe Haircap	moss
Pohlia wahlenbergii (F.Weber & D.Mohr) A.L.Andrews	Pale Glaucous Thread-moss	moss
Polytrichum formosum Hedw.	Bank Haircap	moss
Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw.	Juniper Haircap	moss
Polytrichum piliferum Hedw.	Bristly Haircap	moss
Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans (Brid.) Z.Iwats.	Elegant Silk-moss	moss
Racomitrium fasciculare (Hedw.) Brid.	Green Mountain Fringe-moss	moss
Racomitrium heterostichum (Hedw.) Brid.	Bristly Fringe-moss	moss
Rhizomnium punctatum (Hedw.) T.J.Kop.	Dotted Thyme-moss	moss
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (Hedw.) Warnst.	Big Shaggy-moss	moss
Sanionia uncinata (Hedw.) Loeske	Sickle-leaved Hook-moss	moss
Scleropodium purum (Hedw.) Limpr.	Neat Feather-moss	moss
Tetraphis pellucida Hedw.	Pellucid Four-tooth Moss	moss
Thuidium tamariscinum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimp. & W.Guembel	Common Tamarisk-moss	moss
Tortula muralis var. muralis Hedw.	Tortula muralis var. muralis	moss

Hypnum cupressiforme	Hypnum cupressiforme	moss
Equisetum L.	Equisetum	horsetail
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn	Bracken	fern
Larix Mill.	Larix	conifer
Picea sitchensis (Bong.) Carrière	Sitka Spruce	conifer
Pinus sylvestris L.	Scots Pine	conifer
Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg.	Western Hemlock-spruce	conifer
Taxus baccata L.	Yew	conifer
Iris pseudacorus L.	Yellow Iris	flowering plant
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (L.) Chouard ex Rothm.	Bluebell	flowering plant
Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana Geerinck	Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana	flowering plant
Agrostis L.	Agrostis	flowering plant
Aira praecox L.	Early Hair-grass	flowering plant
Anthoxanthum odoratum L.	Sweet Vernal-grass	flowering plant
Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin.	Wavy Hair-grass	flowering plant
Holcus L.	Holcus	flowering plant
Acer platanoides L.	Norway Maple	flowering plant
Acer pseudoplatanus L.	Sycamore	flowering plant
Adoxa moschatellina L.	Moschatel	flowering plant
Vinca minor L.	Lesser Periwinkle	flowering plant
Ilex aquifolium L.	Holly	flowering plant
Hedera helix L.	Ivy	flowering plant
Achillea millefolium L.	Yarrow	flowering plant
Bellis perennis L.	Daisy	flowering plant
Senecio jacobaea L.	Common Ragwort	flowering plant
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Taraxacum officinale agg.	flowering plant
Tussilago farfara L.	Colt's-foot	flowering plant
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	Alder	flowering plant

Betula L.	Betula	flowering plant
Carpinus betulus L.	Hornbeam	flowering plant
Symphytum officinale L.	Common Comfrey	flowering plant
Symphytum tuberosum L.	Tuberous Comfrey	flowering plant
Lonicera periclymenum L.	Honeysuckle	flowering plant
Sambucus nigra L.	Elder	flowering plant
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S.F. Blake	Snowberry	flowering plant
Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.	Red Campion	flowering plant
Hippophae rhamnoides L.	Sea-buckthorn	flowering plant
Rhododendron ponticum L.	Rhododendron	flowering plant
Vaccinium myrtillus L.	Bilberry	flowering plant
Mercurialis perennis L.	Dog's Mercury	flowering plant
Ulex europaeus L.	Gorse	flowering plant
Fagus sylvatica L.	Beech	flowering plant
Quercus L.	Quercus	flowering plant
Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl.	Sessile Oak	flowering plant
Ceratocapnos claviculata (L.) Lidén	Climbing Corydalis	flowering plant
Aesculus hippocastanum L.	Horse-chestnut	flowering plant
Lamium album L.	White Dead-nettle	flowering plant
Fraxinus excelsior L.	Ash	flowering plant
Chamerion angustifolium (L.) Holub	Rosebay Willowherb	flowering plant
Oxalis acetosella L.	Wood-sorrel	flowering plant
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's Sorrel	flowering plant
Claytonia perfoliata Donn ex Willd.	Springbeauty	flowering plant
Ranunculus ficaria L.	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant
Crataegus monogyna Jacq.	Hawthorn	flowering plant
Geum rivale L.	Water Avens	flowering plant
Geum urbanum L.	Wood Avens	flowering plant
Potentilla reptans L.	Creeping Cinquefoil	flowering plant

Prunus L.	Prunus	flowering plant
Prunus avium (L.) L.	Wild Cherry	flowering plant
Rosa L.	Rosa	flowering plant
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	flowering plant
Rubus idaeus L.	Raspberry	flowering plant
Sorbus aria (L.) Crantz	Common Whitebeam	flowering plant
Sorbus aucuparia L.	Rowan	flowering plant
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers	flowering plant
Digitalis purpurea L.	Foxglove	flowering plant
Veronica hederifolia L.	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant
Veronica montana L.	Wood Speedwell	flowering plant
Tilia L.	Tilia	flowering plant
Ulmus L.	Ulmus	flowering plant
Ulmus glabra Huds.	Wych Elm	flowering plant
Urtica dioica L.	Common Nettle	flowering plant
Deroceras (Deroceras) panormitanum (Lessona & Pollonera, 1882)	Deroceras (Deroceras) panormitanum	mollusc
Deroceras (Deroceras) reticulatum (Müller, 1774)	Deroceras (Deroceras) reticulatum	mollusc
Arion (Arion) ater (Linnaeus, 1758)	Arion (Arion) ater	mollusc
Arion (Mesarion) subfuscus (Draparnaud, 1805)	Arion (Mesarion) subfuscus	mollusc
Arion (Kobeltia) distinctus Mabille, 1868	Arion (Kobeltia) distinctus	mollusc
Arion (Kobeltia) intermedius Normand, 1852	Arion (Kobeltia) intermedius	mollusc
Discus (Gonyodiscus) rotundatus (Müller, 1774)	Discus (Gonyodiscus) rotundatus	mollusc
Cepaea (Cepaea) nemoralis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cepaea (Cepaea) nemoralis	mollusc
Cornu aspersum (Müller, 1774)	Cornu aspersum	mollusc
Trochulus (Trochulus) hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Trochulus (Trochulus) hispidus	mollusc
Trochulus (Trochulus) striolatus (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)	Trochulus (Trochulus) striolatus	mollusc
Lauria (Lauria) cylindracea (Da Costa, 1778)	Lauria (Lauria) cylindracea	mollusc
Lehmannia marginata (Müller, 1774)	Lehmannia marginata	mollusc
Limax maximus Linnaeus, 1758	Great Grey Slug	mollusc

Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud, 1805)	Aegopinella nitidula	mollusc
Oxychilus (Oxychilus) alliarius (Miller, 1822)	Oxychilus (Oxychilus) alliarius	mollusc
Oxychilus (Oxychilus) cellarius (Müller, 1774)	Oxychilus (Oxychilus) cellarius	mollusc
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller, 1774)	Acanthinula aculeata	mollusc
Vitrina pellucida (Müller, 1774)	Vitrina pellucida	mollusc
Paidiscura pallens (Blackwall, 1834)	Paidiscura pallens	spider (Araneae)
Ceratinella brevipes (Westring, 1851)	Ceratinella brevipes	spider (Araneae)
Gongylidium rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	Gongylidium rufipes	spider (Araneae)
Cnephalocotes obscurus (Blackwall, 1834)	Cnephalocotes obscurus	spider (Araneae)
Tiso vagans (Blackwall, 1834)	Tiso vagans	spider (Araneae)
Thyreosthenius parasiticus (Westring, 1851)	Thyreosthenius parasiticus	spider (Araneae)
Monocephalus fuscipes (Blackwall, 1836)	Monocephalus fuscipes	spider (Araneae)
Erigonella hiemalis (Blackwall, 1841)	Erigonella hiemalis	spider (Araneae)
Diplocephalus latifrons (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)	Diplocephalus latifrons	spider (Araneae)
Helophora insignis (Blackwall, 1841)	Helophora insignis	spider (Araneae)
Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841)	Microneta viaria	spider (Araneae)
Bathyphantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841)	Bathyphantes gracilis	spider (Araneae)
Bathyphantes nigrinus (Westring, 1851)	Bathyphantes nigrinus	spider (Araneae)
Drapetisca socialis (Sundevall, 1833)	Drapetisca socialis	spider (Araneae)
Bolyphantes alticeps (Sundevall, 1833)	Bolyphantes alticeps	spider (Araneae)
Lepthyphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853)	Lepthyphantes alacris	spider (Araneae)
Lepthyphantes tenuis (Blackwall, 1852)	Lepthyphantes tenuis	spider (Araneae)
Lepthyphantes zimmermanni Bertkau, 1890	Lepthyphantes zimmermanni	spider (Araneae)
Lepthyphantes tenebricola (Wider, 1834)	Lepthyphantes tenebricola	spider (Araneae)
Pityohyphantes phrygianus (C.L. Koch, 1836)	Pityohyphantes phrygianus	spider (Araneae)
Linyphia hortensis Sundevall, 1830	Linyphia hortensis	spider (Araneae)
Neriene clathrata (Sundevall, 1830)	Neriene clathrata	spider (Araneae)
Neriene peltata (Wider, 1834)	Neriene peltata	spider (Araneae)
Neriene montana (Clerck, 1757)	Neriene montana	spider (Araneae)

Metellina segmentata (Clerck, 1757)	Metellina segmentata	spider (Araneae)
Metellina mengei (Blackwall, 1869)	Metellina mengei	spider (Araneae)
Pardosa pullata (Clerck, 1757)	Pardosa pullata	spider (Araneae)
Cryphoeca silvicola (C.L. Koch, 1834)	Cryphoeca silvicola	spider (Araneae)
Amaurobius fenestralis (Stroem, 1768)	Amaurobius fenestralis	spider (Araneae)
Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851	Clubiona lutescens	spider (Araneae)
Drassodes cupreus (Blackwall, 1834)	Drassodes cupreus	spider (Araneae)
Enoplognatha ovata (Clerck, 1757)	Enoplognatha ovata	spider (Araneae)
Nemastoma bimaculatum (Fabricius, 1775)	Nemastoma bimaculatum	harvestman (Opiliones)
Oligolophus tridens (C. L. Koch, 1836)	Oligolophus tridens	harvestman (Opiliones)
Platybunus triangularis (Herbst, 1799)	Platybunus triangularis	harvestman (Opiliones)
Leiobunum rotundum (Latreille, 1798)	Leiobunum rotundum	harvestman (Opiliones)
Androniscus dentiger Verhoeff, 1908	Androniscus dentiger	crustacean
Trichoniscus pusillus Brandt, 1833	Trichoniscus pusillus	crustacean
Philoscia muscorum (Scopoli, 1763)	Philoscia muscorum	crustacean
Oniscus asellus Linnaeus, 1758	Oniscus asellus	crustacean
Porcellio scaber Latreille, 1804	Porcellio scaber	crustacean
Glomeris marginata (Villers, 1789)	Pill Millipede	millipede
Nanogona polydesmoides (Leach, 1814)	Nanogona polydesmoides	millipede
Melogona scutellaris (Ribaut, 1913)	Melogona scutellaris	millipede
Melogona gallica/voigti	Melogona gallica/voigti	millipede
Polydesmus angustus Latzel, 1884	Polydesmus angustus	millipede
Proteroiulus fuscus (Am Stein, 1857)	Snake Millipede	millipede
Blaniulus guttulatus (Fabricius, 1798)	Spotted Snake Millipede	millipede
Boreoiulus tenuis (Bigler, 1913)	Boreoiulus tenuis	millipede
Julus scandinavius Latzel, 1884	Julus scandinavius	millipede
Ophyiulus pilosus (Newport, 1842)	Ophyiulus pilosus	millipede
Allajulus nitidus (Verhoeff, 1891)	Allajulus nitidus	millipede
Cylindroiulus britannicus (Verhoeff, 1891)	Cylindroiulus britannicus	millipede

Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus (Wood, 1864)	Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus	millipede
Cylindroiulus punctatus (Leach, 1815)	Blunt-tailed Snake Millipede	millipede
Tachypodoiulus niger (Leach, 1814)	Tachypodoiulus niger	millipede
Geophilus carpophagus Leach, 1814	Geophilus carpophagus	centipede
Geophilus electricus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Geophilus electricus	centipede
Geophilus insculptus Attems, 1895	Geophilus insculptus	centipede
Lithobius forficatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lithobius forficatus	centipede
Lithobius microps Meinert, 1868	Lithobius microps	centipede
Forficula auricularia (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Earwig	insect - earwig (Dermaptera)
Epicaecilius pilipennis (Lienhard, 1996)	Epicaecilius pilipennis	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Valenzuela flavidus (Stephens, 1836)	Valenzuela flavidus	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Ectopsocus briggsi McLachlan, 1899	Ectopsocus briggsi	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Ectopsocus petersi Smithers, 1978	Ectopsocus petersi	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Elipsocus hyalinus (Stephens, 1836)	Elipsocus hyalinus	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Reuterella helvimacula (Enderlein, 1901)	Reuterella helvimacula	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Mesopsocus immunis (Stephens, 1836)	Mesopsocus immunis	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Mesopsocus unipunctatus (Müller, 1764)	Mesopsocus unipunctatus	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Philotarsus picicornis	Philotarsus picicornis	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Trichadenotecnum sexpunctatum (Linnaeus, 1758)	Trichadenotecnum sexpunctatum	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Stenopsocus immaculatus (Stephens, 1836)	Stenopsocus immaculatus	insect - booklouse (Psocoptera)
Calocoris (Grypocoris) stysi Wagner, 1968	Calocoris (Grypocoris) stysi	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata (Fallén, 1807)	Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Stenodema (Stenodema) holsata (Fabricius, 1787)	Stenodema (Stenodema) holsata	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Trigonotylus ruficornis (Geoffroy, 1785)	Trigonotylus ruficornis	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Tetraphleps bicuspis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	Tetraphleps bicuspis	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Scolopostethus thomsoni Reuter, 1874	Scolopostethus thomsoni	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Calocoris quadripunctatus (Villers)	Calocoris quadripunctatus	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Evacanthus interruptus (Linnaeus)	Evacanthus interruptus	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Speudotettix subfusculus (Fallen)	Speudotettix subfusculus	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)

Javesella discolor (Boheman)	Javesella discolor	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)
Chrysoperla carnea group	Chrysoperla carnea group	insect - lacewing (Neuroptera)
Hemerobius micans Olivier, 1792	Hemerobius micans	insect - lacewing (Neuroptera)
Cychrus caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)	Snail Hunter	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Nebria (Nebria) brevicollis (Fabricius, 1792)	Nebria (Nebria) brevicollis	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Silpha atrata Linnaeus, 1758	Black Snail Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Tachyporus hypnorum (Fabricius, 1775)	Tachyporus hypnorum	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Philonthus decorus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	Philonthus decorus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Quedius (Quedionuchus) plagiatus Mannerheim, 1843	Quedius (Quedionuchus) plagiatus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Atrecus affinis (Paykull, 1789)	Atrecus affinis	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Aphodius (Nimbus) contaminatus (Herbst, 1783)	Aphodius (Nimbus) contaminatus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Athous (Athous) haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius, 1801)	Athous (Athous) haemorrhoidalis	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Meligethes aeneus (Fabricius, 1775)	Meligethes aeneus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Rhizophagus (Rhizophagus) dispar (Paykull, 1800)	Rhizophagus (Rhizophagus) dispar	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Triplax aenea (Schaller, 1783)	Triplax aenea	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Cerylon ferrugineum Stephens, 1830	Cerylon ferrugineum	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Aphidecta obliterata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Larch Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Coccinella septempunctata Linnaeus, 1758	7-spot Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Adalia decempunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	10-spot Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Cis lineatocribratus Mellié, 1849	Cis lineatocribratus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Tetratoma fungorum Fabricius, 1790	Tetratoma fungorum	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Salpingus planirostris (Fabricius, 1787)	Salpingus planirostris	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Perapion (Perapion) curtirostre (Germar, 1817)	Perapion (Perapion) curtirostre	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Exapion (Ulapion) ulicis (Forster, 1771)	Exapion (Ulapion) ulicis	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Orchestes (Salius) fagi (Linnaeus, 1758)	Orchestes (Salius) fagi	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Euophryum confine (Broun, 1881)	Wood-Boring Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Strophosoma melanogrammum (Forster, 1771)	Nut Leaf Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Otiorhynchus (Dorymerus) singularis (Linnaeus, 1767)	Clay-coloured Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Dryocoetes villosus (Fabricius, 1792)	Dryocoetes villosus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Pieris napi (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green-veined White	insect - butterfly
Anthocharis cardamines (Linnaeus, 1758)	Orange-tip	insect - butterfly
Polyommatus icarus (Rottemburg, 1775)	Common Blue	insect - butterfly
Aglais urticae (Linnaeus, 1758)	Small Tortoiseshell	insect - butterfly
Maniola jurtina (Linnaeus, 1758)	Meadow Brown	insect - butterfly
Stigmella aurella (Fabricius, 1775)	Stigmella aurella	insect - moth
Stigmella hemargyrella (Kollar, 1832)	Stigmella hemargyrella	insect - moth
Adela reaumurella (Linnaeus, 1758)	Adela reaumurella	insect - moth
Dahlica lichenella (Linnaeus, 1761)	Lichen Case-bearer	insect - moth
Phyllonorycter maestingella (Müller, 1764)	Phyllonorycter maestingella	insect - moth
Anthophila fabriciana (Linnaeus, 1767)	Anthophila fabriciana	insect - moth
Glyphipterix simpliciella (Stephens, 1834)	Cocksfoot Moth	insect - moth
Ypsolopha vittella (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ypsolopha vittella	insect - moth
Lyonetia clerkella (Linnaeus, 1758)	Apple Leaf Miner	insect - moth
Esperia sulphurella (Fabricius, 1775)	Esperia sulphurella	insect - moth
Diurnea fagella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	Diurnea fagella	insect - moth
Depressaria pastinacella (Duponchel, 1838)	Depressaria pastinacella	insect - moth
Pammene regiana (Zeller, 1849)	Pammene regiana	insect - moth
Diarsia brunnea (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	Purple Clay	insect - moth
Cerotelion striatum (Gmelin, 1790)	Cerotelion striatum	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Dasineura urticae (Perris, 1840)	Dasineura urticae	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Psychoda albipennis Zetterstedt, 1850	Psychoda albipennis	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Rhamphomyia anomalipennis Meigen, 1822	Rhamphomyia anomalipennis	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Criorhina berberina (Fabricius, 1805)	Criorhina berberina	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Episyrphus balteatus (De Geer, 1776)	Episyrphus balteatus	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Melanostoma scalare (Fabricius, 1794)	Melanostoma scalare	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Myathropa florea (Linnaeus, 1758)	Myathropa florea	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Syrphus ribesii (Linnaeus, 1758)	Syrphus ribesii	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Agromyza alnibetulae Hendel, 1931	Agromyza alnibetulae	insect - true fly (Diptera)

Phytomyza ilicis Curtis, 1846	Holly Leaf Gall Fly	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Helina evecta (Harris, [1780])	Helina evecta	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Monophadnus pallescens (Gmelin in Linnaeus, 1790)	Monophadnus pallescens	insect - hymenopteran
Formica lemani Bondroit, 1917	Formica lemani	insect - hymenopteran
Myrmica ruginodis Nylander, 1846	Myrmica ruginodis	insect - hymenopteran
Pemphredon (Cemonus) lethifera (Shuckard, 1837)	Pemphredon (Cemonus) lethifera	insect - hymenopteran
Xyela julii (Brebisson, 1818)	Xyela julii	insect - hymenopteran
Pamphilius hortorum (Klug, 1808)	Pamphilius hortorum	insect - hymenopteran
Pamphilius sylvaticus (Linnaeus)	Pamphilius sylvaticus	insect - hymenopteran
Calameuta pallipes (Klug, 1803)	Calameuta pallipes	insect - hymenopteran
Heptamelus ochroleucus (Stephens)	Heptamelus ochroleucus	insect - hymenopteran
Strombocerus delicatulus (Fallen)	Strombocerus delicatulus	insect - hymenopteran
Strongylogaster macula (Klug)	Strongylogaster macula	insect - hymenopteran
Birka cinereipes (Klug)	Birka cinereipes	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus aeneus Hartig	Dolerus aeneus	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus asper Zaddach	Dolerus asper	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus gonager (Fabricius)	Dolerus gonager	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus liogaster Thomson	Dolerus liogaster	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus niger (Linnaeus)	Dolerus niger	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus nigratus (Muller)	Dolerus nigratus	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus nitens Zaddach	Dolerus nitens	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus picipes (Klug)	Dolerus picipes	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus possilensis Cameron	Dolerus possilensis	insect - hymenopteran
Dolerus sanguinicollis (Klug)	Dolerus sanguinicollis	insect - hymenopteran
Heterarthrus aceris (Kaltenbach)	Heterarthrus aceris	insect - hymenopteran
Heterarthrus nemoratus (Fallen)	Heterarthrus nemoratus	insect - hymenopteran
Heterarthrus vagans (Fallen)	Heterarthrus vagans	insect - hymenopteran
Athalia cordata Lepeletier	Athalia cordata	insect - hymenopteran
Athalia glabricollis Thomson	Athalia glabricollis	insect - hymenopteran

Athalia liberta (Klug, 1815)	Athalia liberta	insect - hymenopteran
Empria tridens (Konow)	Empria tridens	insect - hymenopteran
Caliroa cerasi (Linnaeus)	Caliroa cerasi	insect - hymenopteran
Eutomostethus luteiventris (Klug)	Eutomostethus luteiventris	insect - hymenopteran
Ardis brunniventris (Hartig)	Ardis brunniventris	insect - hymenopteran
Blennocampa pusilla (Klug)	Blennocampa pusilla	insect - hymenopteran
Parna tenella (Klug)	Parna tenella	insect - hymenopteran
Scolioneura betuleti (Klug)	Scolioneura betuleti	insect - hymenopteran
Messa glaucopis (Konow)	Messa glaucopis	insect - hymenopteran
Fenusa dohrnii (Tischbein)	Fenusa dohrnii	insect - hymenopteran
Fenusa ulmi Sundewall	Fenusa ulmi	insect - hymenopteran
Aglaostigma aucupariae (Klug)	Aglaostigma aucupariae	insect - hymenopteran
Aglaostigma fulvipes (Scopoli)	Aglaostigma fulvipes	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredopsis litterata (Geoffroy)	Tenthredopsis litterata	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredopsis nassata (Linnaeus)	Tenthredopsis nassata	insect - hymenopteran
Rhogogaster punctulata (Klug)	Rhogogaster punctulata	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredo balteata Klug	Tenthredo balteata	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredo colon Klug	Tenthredo colon	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredo livida Linnaeus	Tenthredo livida	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredo maculata Geoffroy	Tenthredo maculata	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredo mesomelas Linnaeus	Tenthredo mesomelas	insect - hymenopteran
Tenthredo obsoleta Klug	Tenthredo obsoleta	insect - hymenopteran
Pachyprotasis rapae (Linnaeus)	Pachyprotasis rapae	insect - hymenopteran
Priophorus morio (Lepeltier)	Priophorus morio	insect - hymenopteran
Priophorus pallipes (Lepeletier)	Priophorus pallipes	insect - hymenopteran
Priophorus rufipes (Lepeletier)	Priophorus rufipes	insect - hymenopteran
Hoplocampa alpina (Zetterestedt)	Hoplocampa alpina	insect - hymenopteran
Hoplocampa chrysorrhoea (Klug)	Hoplocampa chrysorrhoea	insect - hymenopteran
Hoplocampa pectoralis Thomson	Hoplocampa pectoralis	insect - hymenopteran

Hemichroa australis (Lepeletier)	Hemichroa australis	insect - hymenopteran
Platycampus luridiventris (Fallen)	Platycampus luridiventris	insect - hymenopteran
Dineura stilata (Klug)	Dineura stilata	insect - hymenopteran
Dineura testaceipes (Klug)	Dineura testaceipes	insect - hymenopteran
Dineura viridorsata (Retzius)	Dineura viridorsata	insect - hymenopteran
Pseudodineura fuscula (Klug)	Pseudodineura fuscula	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora amphibola (Foerster)	Pristiphora amphibola	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora denudata Konow	Pristiphora denudata	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora laricis (Hartig)	Pristiphora laricis	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora sermola Liston, 1993	Pristiphora sermola	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora pallipes (Lepeletier)	Pristiphora pallipes	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora ruficornis (Olivier)	Pristiphora ruficornis	insect - hymenopteran
Pristiphora wesmaeli (Tischbein)	Pristiphora wesmaeli	insect - hymenopteran
Amauronematus amplus Konow	Amauronematus amplus	insect - hymenopteran
Amauronematus humeralis (Lepeletier)	Amauronematus humeralis	insect - hymenopteran
Nematinus luteus (Panzer)	Nematinus luteus	insect - hymenopteran
Euura mucronata (Hartig)	Euura mucronata	insect - hymenopteran
Phyllocolpa leucosticta (Hartig)	Phyllocolpa leucosticta	insect - hymenopteran
Pontania bridgmanii (Cameron)	Pontania bridgmanii	insect - hymenopteran
Pontania proxima (Lepeletier)	Pontania proxima	insect - hymenopteran
Croesus septentrionalis (Linnaeus)	Croesus septentrionalis	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus bergmanni Dahlbom	Nematus bergmanni	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus leucotrochus Hartig	Nematus leucotrochus	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus lucidus (Panzer)	Nematus lucidus	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus melanaspis Hartig	Nematus melanaspis	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus myosotidis (Fabricius)	Nematus myosotidis	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus oligospilus Foerster	Nematus oligospilus	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus viridis Stephens	Nematus viridis	insect - hymenopteran
Nematus viridescens Cameron	Nematus viridescens	insect - hymenopteran

Pachynematus apicalis (Hartig)	Pachynematus apicalis	insect - hymenopteran
Pachynematus clitellatus (Lepeletier)	Pachynematus clitellatus	insect - hymenopteran
Pachynematus moerens (Foerster)	Pachynematus moerens	insect - hymenopteran
Pachynematus montanus (Zaddach & Brischke)	Pachynematus montanus	insect - hymenopteran
Pachynematus obductus (Hartig)	Pachynematus obductus	insect - hymenopteran
Pachynematus rumicis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pachynematus rumicis	insect - hymenopteran
Pachynematus scutellatus (Hartig, 1837)	Pachynematus scutellatus	insect - hymenopteran
Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758	Mallard	bird
Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	bird
Falco tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758	Common Kestrel	bird
Columba livia Gmelin, 1789	Rock Pigeon	bird
Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Eurasian Collared Dove	bird
Apus apus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Swift	bird
Dendrocopos major (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Spotted Woodpecker	bird
Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii Gould, 1837	Pied Wagtail	bird
Troglodytes troglodytes (Linnaeus, 1758)	Winter Wren	bird
Prunella modularis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Hedge Accentor	bird
Erithacus rubecula (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Robin	bird
Turdus merula Linnaeus, 1758	Common Blackbird	bird
Turdus philomelos Brehm, 1831	Song Thrush	bird
Sylvia atricapilla (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blackcap	bird
Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein, 1793)	Wood Warbler	bird
Aegithalos caudatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Long-tailed Tit	bird
Cyanistes caeruleus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Tit	bird
Periparus ater (Linnaeus, 1758)	Coal Tit	bird
Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-billed Magpie	bird
Corvus monedula Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Jackdaw	bird
Corvus corone subsp. corone Linnaeus, 1758	Corvus corone subsp. corone	bird
Sturnus vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758	Common Starling	bird

Passer domesticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	House Sparrow	bird
Fringilla coelebs Linnaeus, 1758	Chaffinch	bird
Carduelis chloris (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Greenfinch	bird
Talpa europaea Linnaeus, 1758	European Mole	terrestrial mammal
Chiroptera Blumenbach, 1779	Chiroptera	terrestrial mammal
Vulpes vulpes (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Fox	terrestrial mammal
Meles meles (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Badger	terrestrial mammal
Mustela nivalis Linnaeus, 1766	Weasel	terrestrial mammal
Sciurus carolinensis Gmelin, 1788	Eastern Grey Squirrel	terrestrial mammal
Sciurus vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Red Squirrel	terrestrial mammal
Muridae Illiger, 1815	Muridae	terrestrial mammal
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Rabbit	terrestrial mammal

Transport for Edinburgh

Daytime Services

- 1 Clermiston Easter Road
- 2 Gyle Centre The Jewel
- 3 Clovenstone Mayfield
- 4 Hillend The Jewel
- 5 Hunter's Tryst The Jewel
- 6 Hanover Street Holyrood
- 7 Newhaven Royal Infirmary
- 8 Muirhouse Royal Infirmary
- 10 Western Harbour Torphin or Bonaly
- 11 Ocean Terminal Hyvots Bank
- 12 Gyle Centre Seafield
- 14 Muirhouse Greendykes
- X15 Penicuik Prestonpans
- 16 Silverknowes Colinton
- 18 Gyle Centre Royal Infirmary
- 19 Granton King's Road
- 20 Ratho Slateford
- 21 Gyle Centre or Clovenstone Royal Infirmary or Leith
- 22 Gyle Cente Ocean Terminal
- 23 Trinity Greenbank
- 24 West Granton Royal Infirmary
- 25 Riccarton Restalrig
- 26 Clerwood Seton Sands or Tranent
- 27 Silverknowes Hunter's Tryst
- 29 Silverknowes Gilmerton or Gorebridge
- 30 Clovenstone Musselburgh
- 31 East Craigs Bonnyrigg or Polton Mill
- 32 Granton Clovenstone
- 33 Baberton Gorebridge
- 34 Riccarton Ocean Terminal
- 35 Edinburgh Airport Ocean Terminal
- 36 Glenlockhart Ocean Terminal
- 37 Silverknowes Penicuik or Bush
- 38 West Granton Royal Infirmary
- 39 Woodburn Hardengreen or Gorebridge
- 40 Penicuik Musselburgh
- 41 Cramond King's Building
- 42 Davidson's Mains King's Buildings
- 44 Balerno Wallyford
- 45 Riccarton Queen Margaret Uni.
- 47 Granton Penicuik
- 49 The Jewel Rosewell or Dalkeith Campus
- 60 Holyrood Bristo Place
- 63 Queensferry Riccarton
- 67 Hanover Street Bush
- 69 Willowbrae Portobello
- 104 West End Haddington
- 113 Western General H. Pencaitland
- 100 Edinburgh Airport Waverley Bridge
- Tram Edinburgh Airport York Place

Peak Time Only Limited Stop Services
(not shown on map)

- X12 West End Gogarburn
- X25 Riccarton - Hermiston P&R Waterloo Place
- X26 Port Seton West End
- X29 Gorebridge Muirhouse
- X31 Rosewell West End
- X33 Mayfield - Sheriffhall P&R Semple Street
- X37 Penicuik Deanburn - Straiton P&R Granton Harbour
- X44 Balerno Waterloo Place
- X44 Tranent Windygoul West End
- X47 Granton Harbour - Straiton P&R Easter Bush Campus - Penicuik

Night Bus Services
(not shown on map)

- N3 Haymarket Gorebridge
- N7 Ocean Terminal Royal Infirmary
- N11 Ocean Terminal Hyvots Bank
- N16 Silverknowes Torphin
- N22 Edinburgh Airport Ocean Terminal
- N25 Leith Street Riccarton
- N26 Clerwood Seton Sands
- N30 Clovenstone Musselburgh
- N31 Haymarket Bonnyrigg
- N34 Leith Street Riccarton
- N37 Silverknowes Penicuik
- N44 Balerno Tranent

Legend

- Frequency ≤15 minutes* (*Monday-Friday from 0730 until 1800 hours)
- Frequency ≥20 minutes*
- Limited service, one way, terminus
- Edinburgh Trams and Tram stop
- Railway and Station
- Transport for Edinburgh Travelshop
- H Hospital or Community Hospital
- P&R Park and Ride with services to City Centre

Firth of Forth

Lothian Country Buses
different fares apply for services 104 & 113 in Zones C & D; see seperate fares information

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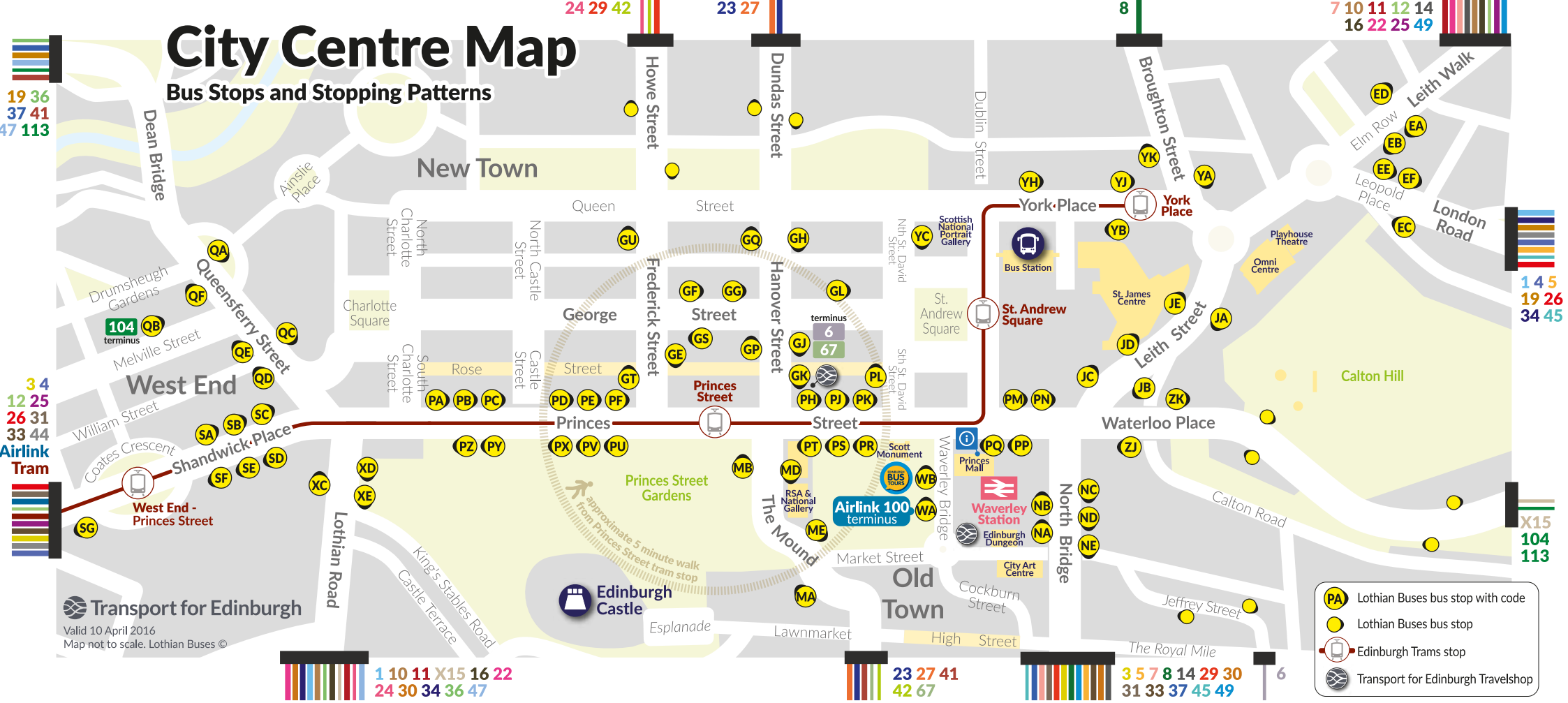
City Centre Map

Bus Stops and Stopping Patterns



List of services by direction with Stopping Pattern through the City Centre. Some part-route journeys or variations may not serve all bus stops as listed.

Daytime Services

1	Clermiston	EC JA PP PT PZ XD
	Easter Road	XC PD PK PN JD EF
3	Clovenstone	NB PS PY SF SG
	Mayfield	SA PB PH ND
4	Hillend	EC JA PP PT PY SF SG
	The Jewel	SB PD PK PN JD EE
5	Hunter's Tryst	EC JA JB ND
	The Jewel	NA JD EE
6	Hanover Street	MB GP
	Holyrood	GJ MD ME
7	Newhaven	NA JC JE ED
	Royal Infirmary	EB JA JB NE
8	Muirhouse	NA JC JE YK
	Royal Infirmary	YA JA JB ND
10	Western Harbour	XC PE GF GL YH YJ ED
	Torphin or Bonaly	EA YB YC PR PV XE
11	Ocean Terminal	XC PE GF GL YH YJ ED
	Hyvots Bank	EA YB YC PR PV XE
12	Gyle Centre	EA YB YC PS PX SE SG
	Seafield	SB PE GF GL YH YJ ED
14	Muirhouse	NA JC JE ED
	Greendykes	EB JA JB NC
X15	Penicuik	ZJ PP PR PV XE
	Prestonpans	XC PD PK PN ZK
16	Silverknowes	XC PE GF GL YH YJ ED
	Colinton	EA YB YC PR PV XE
19	Granton	EC JA PQ PU QD QF
	King's Road	QA QC PD PK PN JD EF
22	Gyle Centre	EA JA PP PT PZ XD
	Ocean Terminal	XC PE PM JC JE ED
23	Trinity	MA MB GP GQ
	Greenbank	GH GK MD ME
24	West Granton	XC PA GT GU
	Royal Infirmary	GE PV XE
25	Riccarton	EA JA PP PS PY SF SG
	Restalrig	SB PE PM JC JE ED
26	Clerwood	EC YB YC PS PX SE SG
	Seton Sands/Tranent	SB PD PL YH YJ EE
27	Silverknowes	MA MB GP GQ
	Hunter's Tryst	GH GK MD ME
29	Silverknowes	NB PQ GT GU
	Gilmerton/Gorebridge	GE PH ND
30	Clovenstone	NB PT PZ XD
	Musselburgh	XC PB PH NC
31	East Craigs	NB PS PX SE SG
	Bonnyrigg/Polton Mill	SA PC PJ NE
33	Baberton	NB PS PY SF SG
	Gorebridge	SA PB PH NC
34	Riccarton	EC JA PP PT PZ XD
	Ocean Terminal	XC PD PK PN JD EF
36	Glenlockhart	QA QC XE
	Ocean Terminal	XC QD QF
37	Silverknowes	NB PQ PU QD QF
	Penicuik or Bush	QA QC PC PJ NE
41	Cramond	MA MB GP GS PU QE QF
	King's Buildings	QA QC PC GG GJ MD
42	Davidson's Mains	MA MB GP GS GU
	King's Road	GG GJ MD ME
44	Balerno	EC YB YC PT PY SF SG
	Wallyford	SB PD PL YH YJ EE
45	Riccarton	EC JA JB ND
	Queen Margaret U.	NA JD EE
47	Granton	XC QD QF
	Penicuik	QA QC XE
49	The Jewel	NA JC JE ED
	Rosewell/Dalkeith C.	EB JA JB NC
67	Hanover Street	MA MB GP
	Bush	GJ MD ME
104	West End	ZJ PQ PU QD QB
	Haddington	QB QC PD PK PN ZK
113	Western General H.	ZJ PQ PU QD QF
	Pencaitland	QA QC PD PK PN ZK
100	Edinburgh Airport	WA SD
	Waverley Bridge	SC PF WA

Peak Time Only Limited Stop Services

X12	Gogarburn	SD SG
	West End	SC
X25	Riccarton	ZJ PP PS PZ
	Waterloo Place	XC PF PJ ZK
X26	Port Seton	SB PD PK PN ZK
	West End	ZJ PP PS PX SE SG
X29	Gorebridge	GE PH ND
	Muirhouse	NB PQ GT GU
X31	Rosewell	SA PC PJ NE
	West End	NB PS PX SE SG
X33	Mayfield	XC PB PH NC
	Semple Street	NB PS PY XD
X37	Penicuik	QA QC PC PJ NE
	Granton Harbour	NB PQ PU QD QF
X44	Balerno	ZJ PP PT PY
	Waterloo Place	XC PD PK PN ZK
X44	Tranent Windygoul	SB PD PK PN ZK
	West End	ZJ PP PT PY SD SG
X47	Granton Harbour	XC QD QF
	Bush - Penicuik	QA QC XE

Night Bus Services

N3	Haymarket	NB PP PS PY SF SG
	Gorebridge	SA PB PH ND
N7	Ocean Terminal	NA JC JE ED
	Royal Infirmary	EB JA JB NE
N11	Ocean Terminal	XC PE PK PM JC JE ED
	Hyvots Bank	EA JA PP PR PV XE
N16	Silverknowes	XC PE PK PM JC JE ED
	Torphin	EA JA PP PR PV XE
N22	Edinburgh Airport	EA JA PP PT PZ XD
	Ocean Terminal	XC PE PK PM JC JE ED
N25	Leith Street	SB PE PM JC JE
	Riccarton	JA PP PS PY SF SG
N26	Clerwood	EC JA PP PS PX SE SG
	Seton Sands	SB PD PK PN JD EE
N30	Clovenstone	NB PP PT PZ XD
	Musselburgh	XC PB PJ NC
N31	Haymarket	NB PP PS PX SE SG
	Bonnyrigg	SA PC PJ NE
N34	Leith Street	XC PD PK PN JD
	Riccarton	JA PP PT PZ XD
N37	Silverknowes	NA PQ PR PU QD QF
	Penicuik	QA QC PC PJ NE
N44	Balerno	EC JA PP PT PY SF SG
	Tranent	SB PD PK PN JD EE

References and further sources of further information

Corstorphine Hill “The Finest Views the Eye can Feast on”. Alison MacIntosh ISBN 987-0-9557379-0-9

Friends of Corstorphine Hill website
http://www.corstorphinehill.org.uk

City of Edinburgh Council Parks and Greenspace website
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces

City of Edinburgh Council Biodiversity
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20065/conservation/247/biodiversity_in_edinburgh

The Wildlife Information Centre
http://www.wildlifeinformation.co.uk

Trees in the City Action Plan
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/256/trees_and_woodlands

Geodiversity
http://www.edinburghgeolsoc.org/downloads/rigsleaflet_corstorphinea4.pdf