

## Ferry Glen & Back Braes Management Plan 2017 - 2022

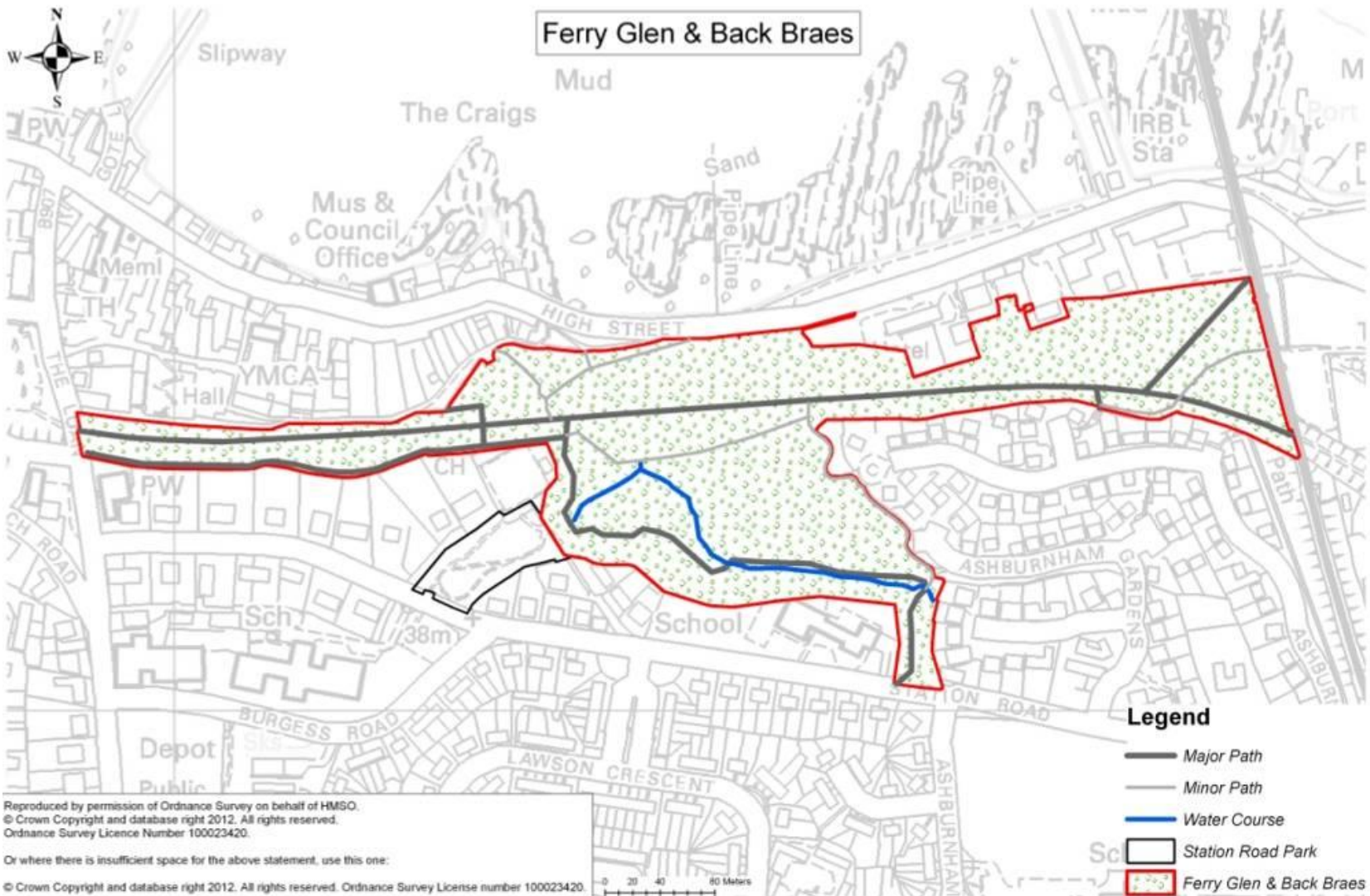


## Contents

Overview Map of the Park	4
Summary Information	5
Location Map of Ferry Glen & Back Braes	6
Overview Photograph of Ferry Glen & Back Braes	7
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>8</b>
1.0 Location	8
1.1 Management Plan Framework	9
1.2 Edinburgh Parks & Gardens Framework	9
1.3 Green Flag Award Scheme	10
<b>2 Vision and Aims</b>	<b>11</b>
2.0 Introduction	11
2.1 Vision	11
2.2 Aims	12
<b>3 Survey, Historic Features and Park Governance</b>	<b>15</b>
3.0 Introduction	15
3.1 Historic Features of the Park	15
3.2 Strategic Significance of the Area	16
3.3 Strategic Significance of the Park	17
3.4 Management Rules	17
3.5 Park Classification	18
3.6 Community Involvement	18
3.7 Surveys and Assessments Undertaken	20
<b>4 Analysis</b>	<b>21</b>
4.0 Introduction	21
4.1 A Welcoming Place	22
4.2 Healthy, Safe & Secure	23
4.3 Clean & Well Maintained	25
4.4 Sustainability	26
4.5 Conservation & Heritage	29
4.6 Community Involvement	31
4.7 Marketing	32
4.8 Management	34

<b>5 Development Action Plan</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>6 Finance</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7 Monitoring and Reviewing</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>8 Appendices</b>	<b>43</b>
Appendix 1 – Policies	43
Appendix 2 – Caring for Parks Guidelines	45
Appendix 3 – Maintenance Plan	48
Appendix 4 – Park Quality Assessment 2016	49
Appendix 5 – User Survey 20-?? Results	50
Appendix 6 – Tree Survey	51
Appendix 7 – Friends Activities	58
Appendix 8 - Marketing Plan – Ferry Glen and Back Braes	61

**Overview Map of the Park**



## Summary Information

Park Name:	Ferry Glen & Back Braes
Address:	Station Road, South Queensferry, EH30 9JY
National Grid reference:	NT1378
Size of Site:	5.093acres / 2.061ha
Telephone Number:	0131 529 7440
Email:	sfc.westneighbourhood@edinburgh.gov.uk
Ownership:	The City of Edinburgh Council – The Common Good Account
Area Designation	North West Locality
Classification:	Natural Heritage Park
Park Written by:	North West Environment Team sfc.westneighbourhood@edinburgh.gov.uk Tel: 0131 529 7440
Previous Plan:	2012 - 2017
Partners:	Local Community Community Councils Friends of Groups Schools

### Location Map of Ferry Glen & Back Braes



**Overview Photograph of Ferry Glen & Back Braes**



## 1 Introduction

### 1.0 Location

Ferry Glen and Back Braes comprise two small areas of adjacent woodland situated on the hillside above the town surrounded by urban development and between the two great bridges spanning the Firth of Forth - the estuary lies approx. 200 metres to the north of the sites.

A portion of the National Cycle Route between Edinburgh and the Forth Road Bridge (termed the cycle path) and forming part of the current finalised CEC Core Paths network runs parallel to the estuary and along the northern boundaries of the sites.

A full historic survey is unlikely to be undertaken for Ferry Glen and Back Braes, as there is very little information held specifically for the area.

The area comprising the back braes was formerly owned by the North British Railway Company and on amalgamation by The London and North East Railway (and following nationalisation, by British Rail) and was acquired by The City of Edinburgh Council from the British Rail Board in 1984.

The last steam engine to use the line No 673 - 'General Maude' is now an exhibit in the York Railway Museum. General Maude was built at the North British Railways Cowlaers works in 1891, where 168 of its type were built. In 1917, No 673 was sent to the Western Front to work supply trains and to commemorate this service was named after a famous military leader of the day Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude. It is the surviving example of a 'typical' Scottish freight loco.



*Winter in the glen 2010*



The cycleway is an asserted right of way while the back braes path above between the Church of Scotland Kirk on The Loan and Station Road Park is listed as a claimed right of way. The site of the footpath across Catherine Terrace is owned by the Dalmeny Estate. There are a number of stakeholders who can be associated with the park and provide a good cross section of public and commercial use. These are as follows:

- Local community
- Community Councils
- Friends of Ferry Glen and Surrounding Area
- Schools

### **1.1 Management Plan Framework**

This Management Plan sets out the future management, maintenance and development of Ferry Glen & Back Braes and has been produced by the City of Edinburgh Council and representatives from South Queensferry and Almond Community Councils, as well as the Friends of Ferryglen volunteers, to provide not only a long-term vision but also details on both developmental and operational duties required to achieve that vision.

The management plan covers the period 2017 to 2022 and has a detailed plan of works for that period. This plan's target audience is elected members, the local community and council officers and its style and content should ensure continuity of purpose and consistency in service delivery. It is intended to be a flexible, working document that will be reviewed and updated annually.

Like any management plan its purpose is to:

“Provide a framework within which all future management is carried out. The plan enables any person involved to understand how and why decisions are taken, and the reasoning behind the policies and proposals for action.”

### **1.2 Edinburgh Parks & Gardens Framework**

Edinburgh values its reputation as one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, renowned for its setting, history and built heritage. Parks and greenspaces are integral to this. They serve as a stage for our public lives and are settings where celebrations are held, where social exchanges take place, where friends mix, where cultures run into each other, where nature thrives, and where people revive themselves from the stresses of urban living.

The Parks and Greenspace Service is committed to providing quality parks for residents and visitors alike. There are five qualities that make a park great, and that drive the work of the Parks and Greenspace Service: they must be full of activity and invite affection. They must also be visible and accessible as well as being comfortable and safe. They also need to be places you can count on, no matter if you visit the park every day or once a year.

Since 2008, using the Green Flag judging criteria, all of Edinburgh's 144 parks are assessed on an annual basis and a Parks Quality Assessment Score is produced for each site. These scores are compared to the Edinburgh Minimum Standard which has been developed to benchmark our parks and record how they are improving.

This quality assessment criteria has allowed Edinburgh to achieve improved standards across the city which has enhanced the opportunities for success in the Beautiful Scotland Awards 2012, COSLA awards for excellence 2011, most recently in 2013 Edinburgh was successful in gaining the Britain in Bloom RHS gold award. As a consequence of this success Edinburgh entered the Entente Florale Europe competition in 2014, gaining a Gold Award at the first time of asking.

In Edinburgh the involvement of local residents through a network of Friends groups is well established. Depending on their capacity, sites host both major and local events and activities, offering a wide range of attractions to families and individuals from a diverse community.

The Parks and Greenspace Service ensures that Edinburgh's parks and greenspaces are clean, safe, colourful and diverse; they will be the setting for activities and celebrations; be well-known for their features, history and "happenings"; and be locally valued and used.

### 1.3 Green Flag Award Scheme



The Green Flag Award Scheme is a national standard for quality in greenspace management in England and Wales. Edinburgh has been involved in the pilot scheme using the Green Flag criteria as a measure and methodology for

benchmarking the quality of parks and green spaces in Scotland and has been involved in this project since 2007 in conjunction with Greenspace Scotland in partnership with The Civic Trust in England.

This criterion as stated previously is used in carrying out our annual Parks Quality Assessments and gives the Council Officers and friends groups up to date information and a measure standard of the park at that time.

Following the successful award of a Green Flag, in 2012, Ferry Glen & Back Braes continues to be an important local space for the community of South Queensferry.

## **2 Vision and Aims**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This section sets out a vision for Ferry Glen & Back Braes and a series of new objectives that are developed into actions later in the plan which relate to the city wide vision.

### **2.1 Vision**

The City of Edinburgh Council adopted its Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy in March 2006. The strategy sets out a vision for its parks that states:

***“A quality parks system worthy of international comparison, accessible, diverse and environmentally rich; which fulfils the cultural, social and recreational needs of the people”. (Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy, 2006, p49)***

The Parks and Greenspace and Neighbourhood Service ensures that Edinburgh’s parks and greenspaces are clean, safe, colourful and diverse; they will be the setting for activities and celebrations; be well-known for their features, history and “happenings”; and be locally valued and used.

In developing this management plan for Ferry Glen & Back Braes, our vision is:

***“To maintain Ferry Glen and Back Braes as a distinctive, natural space for the enjoyment of citizens and visitors alike.***

## 2.2 Aims

Beneath the vision lie a series of aims that have been linked to the Green Flag Award Scheme criteria.

a) Conservation

To increase the biodiversity value of the site

b) Landscape

To enhance the existing levels of landscape value and amenity value

c) Recreation

To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment

To enhance the health and wellbeing of local residents and visitors through active outdoor activity

d) Community Involvement

To engage with the local community and users groups

To encourage their active participation in decision making and practical activities

To use the park as a recreational resource

e) Cultural

To investigate and action ways of protecting and conserving all features of cultural significance and heritage value

f) Sustainability

To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles

g) Legal

To ensure the site management works comply with legal obligations

h) Maintenance

To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations

i) Safety

To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site

j) Marketing

To actively promote the appropriate use of the park to all potential users

The aims are set out in the table below. Each of these aims is further developed into targets, measures and timescales. The following list of aims has been developed in line with the Green Flag criteria, which form the basis of the assessment and analysis of Ferry Glen & Back Braes.

Criteria	Aim
A Welcoming Place	b) To enhance the existing levels of landscape value and amenity value c) To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment and enhancing the health and wellbeing of local residents and visitors through active outdoor activity i) To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site
Healthy, Safe and Secure	c) To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment and enhancing the health and wellbeing of local residents and visitors through active outdoor activity g) To ensure the site management works comply with legal obligations i) To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site

Clean and Well Maintained	h) To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations
Sustainability	f) To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles
Conservation and Heritage	a) To increase the biodiversity value of the site e) To investigate and action ways of protecting and conserving all features of cultural significance and heritage value
Community Involvement	d) To engage with the local community and users groups encouraging active participation in decision making and practical activities within the site and to use the park as a recreational resource
Marketing	j) To actively promote the appropriate use of the park to all potential users
Management	f) To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles h) To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations d) To engage with the local community and users groups encouraging active participation in decision making and practical activities within the site and to use the park as a recreational resource

### 3 Survey, Historic Features and Park Governance

#### 3.0 Introduction

This section looks at the historic features of the park and also examines the legal situation with respect to ownership and designations that apply to the park, as well as confirming the strategic significance in the Local Plan. It pulls together recent surveys that have been undertaken to update the baseline data about the park and finally considers the involvement of the community through the local volunteers and events.

#### 3.1 Historic Features of the Park

A full historic survey is unlikely to be undertaken for Ferry Glen and Back Braes, as there is very little information held specifically for the area.



*South Queensferry Station c. 1890  
– view along the tracks onto The Loan*



*South Queensferry/ Ferry Glen Autumn 2011  
– view along the path onto The Loan*

The area comprising the back braes was formerly owned by the North British Railway Company and on amalgamation by The London and North East Railway (and following nationalisation, by British Rail) and was acquired by The City of Edinburgh Council from the British Rail Board in 1984.

The last steam engine to use the line No 673 - 'General Maude' is now an exhibit in the York Railway Museum. General Maude was built at the North British Railways Cowlares works in 1891, where 168 of its type were built. In 1917, No 673 was sent to the Western Front to work supply trains and to commemorate this service was named after a famous military leader of the day Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude. It is the surviving example of a 'typical' Scottish freight loco.

The cycleway is an asserted right of way while the back braes path above between the Church of Scotland Kirk on The Loan and Station Road Park is listed as a claimed right of way. The site of the footpath across Catherine Terrace is owned by the Dalmeny Estate.

### **3.2 Strategic Significance of the Area**

Edinburgh values its reputation as one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, renowned for its setting, history and built heritage.

South Queensferry has been in existence since 1070 when Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm III, crossed the Forth to her church in Dunfermline. It gradually became a route of pilgrimage and a ferry was paid for by Queen Margaret and operated by Monks.

In 1879 construction began on a railway suspension bridge across the narrow stretch of the Firth. Originally designed by Thomas Bouch, builder of the Tay Railway Bridge, work halted on the construction of the Forth Bridge following the collapse of the Tay Bridge, resulting in a large loss of life on 28 December 1879. Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Barker designed a new bridge and the Forth Rail Bridge was finally built between 1883 and 1890.

With the coming of the internal combustion engine, the ferries grew again in importance. By the 1950s the ferry across the Queensferry Passage was the busiest in Scotland, with four ferries making over 40,000 crossings each year and carrying 1.5 million people, 600,000 cars and 200,000 goods vehicles.

Between 1958 and 1964, Queensferry acquired its second world class bridge, the Forth Road Bridge. When this was opened by Queen Elizabeth II on 4 September 1964, the ferries ceased after nearly 900 years of operation. Concerns over capacity with the existing road bridge have led to the planning of a second road bridge, a little to the west of the existing one, which it is hoped will be complete by 2017.

Queensferry is predominantly defined by the road and rail bridges that lie either side of it. However it has been an important trading and fishing port in its own right and supported thousands of troops during the war. The town still offers an environment that can transport visitors back to an earlier time. A climb up Jacob's ladder from the Hawes Inn leads to Ferry



Glen and then to the Back Braes from where there are magnificent views over the Forth, the two bridges and into the Kingdom of Fife

### 3.3 Strategic Significance of the Park

A number of Edinburgh's corporate strategies and policies apply to the parks and greenspaces in the city, aiming to deliver safety and equality of provision, safeguard and enhance local environments and neighbourhoods, and ultimately improve the quality of life for Edinburgh's communities, enabling residents to participate fully in the City's park life.

These policies set the overall context within which parks are managed and developed, and although it is the green space policies, which have primary impact, the other more general policies also have a direct or indirect effect in varying degrees.

A list of these policies are given below. A brief précis of each is provided in the appendix, (**Appendix 1**). Copies of these are available on request. Many can also be accessed via the Council website ([www.edinburgh.gov.uk](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk)).

#### Corporate Strategies and Policies

- Edinburgh Partnership Single Outcome Agreement 2012-17
- Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2013-16
- Capitalising on Access: an Access Strategy for Edinburgh
- Climate Change Framework 2007-17
- Sustainable Edinburgh 2020

#### Park and Environmental Policies

- Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy 2006
- Edinburgh Open Space Strategy 2010
- Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-18

#### Local Drivers

- **North West Locality Improvement Plan 2017 – 2022**

### 3.4 Management Rules

Park Management Rules were revised in 2013. They aim to provide rules which encourage responsible use in line with the ethos of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. An appendix is attached which show the 'Management Rules for Public Parks and Greenspace' (**Appendix 2**).

### 3.5 Park Classification

Ferry Glen and Back Braes are classified within the Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy 2006 as a: “*Natural Heritage Park*”. Natural Heritage Parks are defined as “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.” *Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy, 2006 p65.*

### 3.6 Community Involvement

Recent and ongoing projects of Friends of Ferry Glen & Back Braes include: upgrading paths to improve access for all; partnership working with the local police to maintain a safe environment, investigating signage to provide a welcoming environment, installation of new seating along the walkway, replacement and new plantings – young trees and naturalised bulbs. Ferry Glen and Back Braes are much loved and well used woodland spaces.

The areas comprising Ferry Glen and Back Braes are an important natural heritage area in Edinburgh’s western greenbelt. The Friends of Ferry Glen and Surrounding Area play an important and invigorating role in partnership with the local Community Parks team in the management, maintenance and development of the Ferry Glen and Back Braes. The local community provide invaluable support in the upkeep and planned enhancements to the two areas.



Litter picking takes place every other Monday morning by a small team of retired people and these exercises have ensured the area is kept clean and tidy. Larger scale community clean ups have been held from time to time. That said, dog fouling remains a problem. The Friends Group has organised dawn chorus walks, a tree ecology walk, a herbal walk, a moth trapping evening and most recently, a bat evening. Storytelling in the bowl of the glen has been held for younger children.

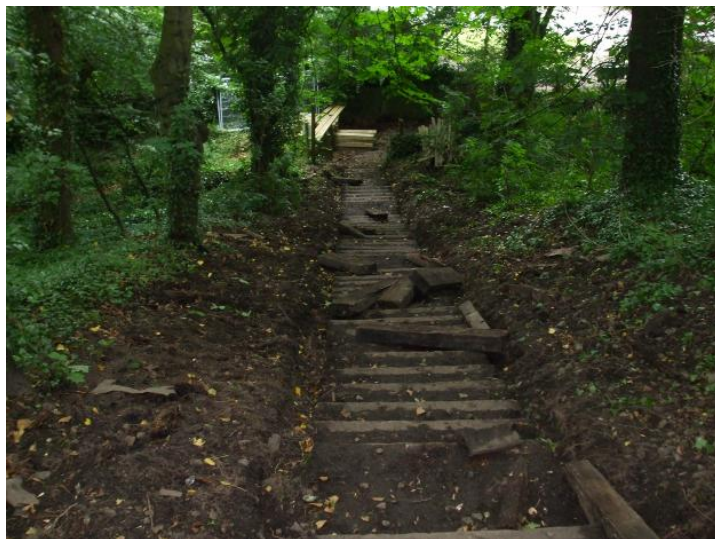
Bird boxes were built by pupils of St. Margaret’s Primary School and when these were vandalised additional boxes were built by local man, Ted Schofield. These boxes were placed higher in the trees with assistance from the Ranger at nearby Hopetoun House and since then there has been no occurrence of vandalism.

Over the past six years some 70,000 bluebells have been planted in the glen. A

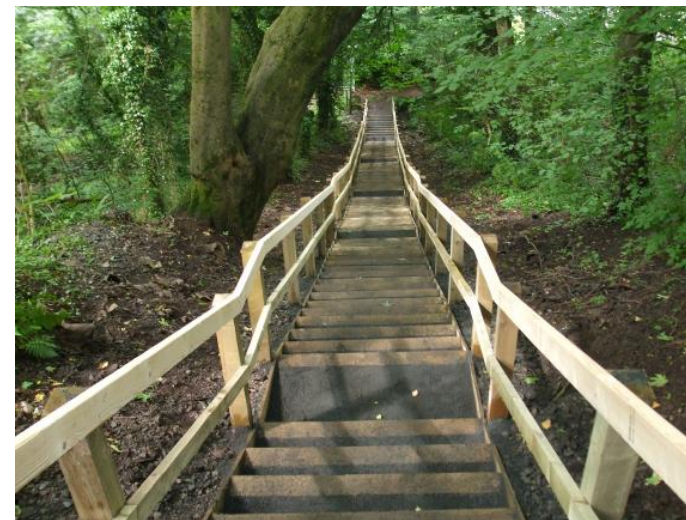
further 6000 were planted in November 2011. Efforts to establish colonies of wild flowers have been largely unsuccessful thus far although wild primroses have taken hold in one or two areas.

During November 2011 the Council provided a substantial degree of enrichment planting along the back braes banking comprising alder, hazel, holly, crab apple, blackthorn, rowan, yew, silver birch, guelder rose and Scots pine. Shrubs comprising Scotch broom, common gorse, woolly willow, *Rosa Rugosa*, *Rosa Rubiginosa*, and *Rosa Canina* were also established. At the north western entrance to the glen five varieties of fern were planted.

Following this exercise the Friends Group organised a substantial under planting in the area comprising daffodils 'Dutch Master', 'Golden Harvest' and the smaller variety 'Tete a Tete'. Bulbs were also planted on either side of the new entrance/exit to Stoneycroft. It is hoped that in years to come this area of the back braes will prove to be most attractive in springtime. This community event was attended by local people along, with a strong contingent of volunteers from the local Sea Cadets group. In addition, children from local primary schools planted 13,000 snowdrops along the edges of the cycleway.



One of the access points to the Ferry Glen is via Jacobs Ladder, a steep set of steps leading from Hawes Brae, near the rail bridge, up to the glen. These steps were in a poor condition, built from old railway sleepers and concerns were raised by the community over the future safety of the steps.



In 2008/09, Queensferry and District Community Council, with permission from the land owner - Lord Rosebery, approached the Almond Neighbourhood Partnership and Network Rail to obtain funding to replace the steps. £5k was received from Network Rail, £5k from the Community grants fund and £2.5k from the West Neighbourhood Roads Team.

### 3.7 Surveys and Assessments Undertaken

#### Asset Management GIS Survey

The Council has recently introduced a new asset management system which has been undertaken following a full survey of each park in the City. This is now linked to GIS so that site location, condition and photographic information can be studied from the office base. This information will be used to assess replacement or repair of the infrastructure within the park.

It is in it's infancy at present, however we feel that much benefit can be gained from logging this information and will enhance the management of the infrastructure needs for the park.

#### Tree Survey

The Council's Arboricultural section produced a Tree Survey with a comprehensive tree species list indicating the current condition of the tree stock. Recommendations from this survey will be used to shape the future development of the landscape features of the park and will be reflected in future in this management plan (**Appendix 6**).

#### Parks and Greenspace User Survey CEC Visitor/User Survey

**Ferry Glen & Back Braes User Survey Information for 2015/6 will be provided to the judges on the day of assessment.**

The Council's website gives users and visitors to the park an opportunity to register their comments on any park within the City. To encourage users to inform us what they think about the park generally.

#### Core Paths

The City of Edinburgh Council's Core Path Plan identifies a system of key routes for non-motorised access throughout the area of its authority. Core Paths are predominately designated on existing paths, cycle tracks, footways and any other routes that provide a network linking communities and places people want to go. These include local facilities, tourist attractions, parks and greenspace and places of work. Core paths should accommodate a variety of uses, walking, cycling, horse riding and disabled access where possible.

Core Paths in Parks will be managed by the Local Neighbourhood Teams (Road Services, Parks and Environmental Task Force) and in some cases the Countryside Ranger Service. The aspiration is to work towards a situation where each Core Path is:

- Safer
- Appropriately signposted and publicised
- Accessible ; and
- Well maintained

The Core Path Plan supports Edinburgh's Outdoor Access Strategy and Local Transport Strategy and will appear in future Local Plans and on Ordnance Survey Maps to underline the strategic importance of this network of routes. The plan will be reviewed at an unspecified date in the future.

#### Ecological Survey

Ferry Glen and Back Braes are categorised as Woodland, a priority habitat for targeted action plans, in the Council's Biodiversity Plan 2016 - 18.

Woodlands within the Edinburgh area represent a valuable resource for people and wildlife alike. As the natural vegetation type for much of the British Isles, mature woodland represents an ancient habitat a range of species which do not occur in any other habitat type – particularly invertebrates, fungi and lichens. Benefits include, and woodlands provide, many other benefits: shelter, screening, attractive landscapes, recreation, pollution reduction and raw materials.

#### Biodiversity Improvements

A number of actions have been taken to improve the attractiveness of the glen for wildlife and to increase its biodiversity value. Many of these have been implemented with the involvement of the nearby primary schools and other youth groups.

A number of bird boxes have been placed in the glen with the assistance of the Park Ranger. A range of blue tit, great tit and open front bird boxes were constructed and erected in the glen. Advice was sought from a local ecology expert regarding the types and numbers of boxes and locations. Regular monitoring of the boxes is carried out by the Park Ranger.

The Friends group are working with the Council's Bio-diversity Officer to establish future plans to increase bio-diversity for the Ferry Glen and Back Braes and aim to include both young and old from the community in consultation

## **4 Analysis**

### **4.0 Introduction**

***This Section follows the criteria headings within the 'Raising the Standard – The Green Flag Award Guidance Manual' (2004) and highlights how the parks aims and what has been undertaken to allow Ferry Glen & Back Braes fit into the Green Flag Award Standard.***

## 4.1 A Welcoming Place

- b) To enhance the existing levels of landscape value and amenity value
- c) To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment and enhancing the health and wellbeing of local residents and visitors through active outdoor activity
- i) To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site

### **Finding the Ferry Glen and Back Braes**

South Queensferry is connected to an excellent road network both from the south and from north via the A90 arterial route and the Forth Road Bridge, or via the B800 from Kirkliston. The Ferry Glen and Back Braes are situated between Station Road and the High Street, South Queensferry.

Although the area serves the immediate community, improvements can be made by having good quality, easy to read signage on the approaches to and within the glen, in order to draw attention to access en route for the Back Braes and Ferry Glen. Funding is being sought to improve the directional signage outwith the Ferry Glen and Back Braes. Internal directional signage has been improved following liaison with the Friends group.

### **Physical Access**

The majority of the users of the area will be local residents; however, it is possible for others to visit the area by a variety of means. Pedestrian access can be gained from the promenade in Queensferry, via the Back Braes.

Car parking is not available in Ferry Glen or Back Braes; however, kerbside parking can be gained a short distance away in Station Road, Burgess Road, and The Loan and is a short walk from the town's car parks.



Access to the Ferry Glen can be made at the eastern edge from Station Road by St Margaret's School and from Ashburnham Gardens; from the north west corner from the cycleway, and at the south western edge from the Bowling Club and Station Road.

The Back Braes area can be accessed at the western edges from the Church of Scotland on The Loan, from the Scotmid car park, and from the new entrance/exit to Stoneycroft to the north. When walking from Dalmeny or the Rail Bridge the area is approached from the cycleway that runs from the Scotmid car park to Kirkliston. Jacobs Ladder provides stepped access to the eastern end.

### **Social Access**

Community involvement in Ferry Glen and Back Braes has been a primary factor in improving the Ferry Glen and Back Braes for the use by local community and visitors for the area.

Due to the natural gradient some areas are inaccessible; however stepped access provide some assistance to infirm and disabled users of the glen. A new access has been established from the residential area of Stoneycroft, permitting wider access across the community.

### **Aspect of Design**

Future plans for the development of the glen continue to be supported through consultation with the local community and glen users.

## **4.2 Healthy, Safe & Secure**

c) To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment and enhancing the health and wellbeing of local residents and visitors through active outdoor activity

g) To ensure the site management works comply with legal obligations

i) To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site

### **Health and Well-being**

The area is well used by local residents for exercise, rest and relaxation. Four seats have been strategically sited, 2 are of a design to prevent vandalism, and 2 are designed for user to 'perch' upon. The area is an open-space for informal use by local schools and nursery, walking groups, the Church Guild, the Ferry Strollers and mum & tots.

### **Equipment and Facilities**

Inspections of the glen infrastructure: footpaths, seats, lighting, are carried out on a regular basis. Members of the public can contact the Community Parks Officer regarding any vandalism or litter problems; this information is forwarded to the relevant operational squads. Members of The Friends of Ferry Glen and Surrounding Area also report anything that requires attention.



### **Security**

There are currently no site based staff, Park Rangers patrol daily via a mobile unit and local neighbourhood office details are displayed on notice boards. There is no lighting in Ferry Glen and Back Braes; lighting extends along the cycle/walkway from Scotmid to the entrance to the glen. Local Community Police respond to community concerns over anti-social behaviour; however this is of minimal impact to the area.

### **Safer Parks**

The City of Edinburgh Council uses branding on vehicles and machinery and ensures that all staff wears clothing showing the council logo, to ensure they are readily identifiable to the public. Wherever possible and safe to do so, the public are encouraged to engage with the grounds maintenance staff to discuss issues with the glen, its maintenance or management. Their friendly demeanour allows for a helpful first point of contact for glen users.

The local Police Community Beat Officers liaise with the Community Parks Officer and the Council on relevant issues. The Park Rangers and Community Parks Officer are keen to involve children and other organised groups in activities in the glen, such as bulb planting. Adults are encouraged to accompany their children to the glen and throughout their children's activity to promote child safety.

### **Health and Safety Policies**

In addition to the Council's general health and safety policy, it is envisaged that each park and open space has its own risk assessment to identify site specific issues and also to ensure that glen equipment and infrastructure are inspected and reported on.

### **Control of Dogs**

Ferry Glen and Back Braes like most other parks is used by a number of dog walkers who regularly use the glen. There are no litter bins within the Ferry Glen or Back Braes as serviceability and vandalism have proved to be constant issues.

The Control of Dogs Act 2010 directs owners in the responsibilities of controlling dogs and The Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003, Section 1 is upheld by the Environmental Wardens who patrol the area on request and if required can issue an on the



spot fine of £50 to any owner observed failing to clean up after their dog.

### 4.3 Clean & Well Maintained

h) To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations

#### **Litter and Waste Management**

The community's litter picking group, usually 5-6 people, undertake a litter pick every other Monday during non-growing season. Due to lack of vehicle access for maintenance, there are no litter bins within the Ferry Glen. A litter bin was installed along the Back Braes, however this was vandalised and the decision was made to remove it. The Community Parks Officer and Park Rangers consult with the Task Force Managers over their responsibilities within the area. The Environmental Wardens will uphold Section 87 of The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and issue fixed penalty notices if littering is observed.

#### **Grounds Maintenance**

Work to be carried out on annual basis is largely undertaken by the Friends Group, with assistance from the Park Rangers and Task Force.

- Monitoring and maintenance of Ivy to reduce damage to trees
- Bulb planting
- Cut back of annual growth along path, overhanging and edging
- Cut back of dogwood along Back Braes
- Steps cleared to ensure safe access
- Winter maintenance, i.e. mud on paths
- Saplings removed to keep vista open and maintain invasive species

Arboriculture (tree) work is undertaken by the Council's forestry division, all trees have been subject to survey by the Council's Trees and Woodland Officer. Routine tree inspections are made by the CPO and Park Rangers and defects logged on a 1 – 3 priority basis facilitated by the Tree Officer.

Information gathered from the public and Parks Quality Assessment surveys indicate that the standard of maintenance is considered to be of a good standard, the schedule of maintenance is highlighted within the maintenance plan (**Appendix 3**).

### **Infrastructure and other facilities**

Maintenance of the infrastructure of the area, such as paths, furniture, etc, is normally dealt with by contractors, subject to budget availability. Workshop Services or the Task Force carries out maintenance when appropriate.

Problems concerning public safety issues are given immediate priority. Long term repair items are included within budget forecasts in future years (and where appropriate included within the Management Action Plan).

Graffiti and damage resulting from anti-social behaviour is dealt with promptly. Once graffiti or damage is discovered, the Community Parks Officer, Park Ranger or Friends Group may undertake some temporary repair to make the area safe, if it is within their capability, prior to the arranging to inspect and undertake the necessary works. Wherever possible graffiti is removed using proprietary products or if necessary by repainting. The City of Edinburgh Council operates a zero tolerance policy of offensive graffiti and aims to have it removed within 24 hours.

### **Equipment Maintenance**

It is the responsibility of the Taskforce to ensure all staff are trained in the use of all maintenance equipment and provided with the appropriate personal safety and protective equipment required. Vehicles and machinery are maintained at the Baileyfield Depot and other depots by trained mechanics. Fuel and other chemicals are stored in accordance with prescribed codes of practice.

### **Cleanliness**

Policies and procedures on how to address litter, vandalism, dog mess, used needles, syringes and graffiti can be found on [www.edinburgh.gov.uk](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk) (rubbish waste and recycling).

## **4.4 Sustainability**

f) To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles

### **Environmental Management**

The Council continues to work on a number of initiatives towards more sustainable working practices, such as peat

reduction, waste recycling and green purchasing.

The Friends Group are working with the Park Rangers to develop initiatives of their own in the area.

- Charcoal making
- Wattle fencing to maintain the mud wall along the paths
- Mulching

### **Pesticides**

A pesticide policy needs to be developed that considers the minimisation of the use of pesticides. However, current best practice recommends that pesticide applications only be used when cultural practices will not provide an adequate control. Only affected areas are treated and using strategies that are sensitive to the needs of the public and the environment.

Applications of chemicals are scheduled during non-peak times and wherever possible, signs will be posted as per manufacturer label for safe re-entry time, if appropriate. All operatives involved in the application of chemicals are trained to the approved certification level required. Specialist Operations record all chemical use.

The only herbicides used in Ferry Glen and Back Braes are glyphosate; this is for spot treatment of any pernicious weeds such as giant hogweed. This is scheduled twice a year.

### **Use of Materials**

The Council has a duty to protect the environment wherever possible by use of suitable purchasing operations. Environmental considerations form an important part of its vision and future.

Whilst all public procurement must be based on value for money criteria in the course of our operations and within resource constraints, the Council aim is to improve our environmental performance in purchasing by encouraging manufactures, suppliers and contractors to improve or develop environmentally preferable goods and services at competitive prices.

### **Resource Conservation and Waste Management**

The Council is keen to reduce, re-use and recycle waste wherever possible. A considerable amount of effort and management time has been directed to reducing the wider environmental impact of parks operations.

The 1994 UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) states that UK consumption of peat based growing media was to be cut by 40% by 2005 and a further 90% reduction was set for 2010.

A number of alternatives to peat have been incorporated at the Inch Nursery and the following peat free materials have been

used in our growing mixes: Inch Nursery compost, peat free composts, recycled composts (green waste), worm cast, fine bark, vermiculite and sand.

A number of changes have been introduced in our growing practices with a view to reducing peat use across the city.

- Re-measuring of flower beds with more accurate numbers of required plants
- Introduction of stricter stock control
- Use smaller pot and pack sizes

Trials were undertaken in 2007 using various mediums, 50% Peat free and totally peat free mixtures were trialled with mixed results. The trials indicated that the in house peat free mixture was in general the better medium but further trials will be undertaken to give a clearer picture of the outcome. All staff demonstrates both a commitment to and understanding of the importance of good environmental management.

### **Recycling**

The Council operates a green waste recycling scheme and encourages the composting of organic matter. All green waste from the glen is collected and composted at the Inch Nursery before reused by Parks Operational staff. Any non-reusable or non-recyclable materials are disposed of appropriately and where necessary to a licensed tip. All plant based material from the Ferry Glen and Back Braes are left in the area. Trees are left as logs and it is the intention to sculpt some of these into seats.

### **Horticultural and Arboricultural Management**

Plants are sourced by our Nursery staff from reputable suppliers and if possible from local suppliers. Green waste is recycled. Limbs and wood from arboricultural work are chipped and used as mulch and disease free limbs and trunks are stored at the Council's Inverleith Yard for later sale. All mature trees in Ferry Glen and Back Braes have been surveyed with only recently planted stock not yet included in the database.

### **Pollution Reduction**

Stores of fuel and chemicals are kept at the Council's Baileyfield Depot in accordance with prescribed best practice. Waste is stored in clearly marked containers and disposed of appropriate to the material that it contains. No material is burned within the glen and organic waste is composted and reused wherever possible as soil conditioner or mulch.

All vehicles are well maintained and noise generated by machinery is kept to a minimum.

### **Water Efficiency**

There is no additional use of water within the Ferry Glen and Back Braes. Bark mulch has been used throughout the glen in

order to preserve moisture and provide a cool root run for plants. The Council's Inch Nursery has introduced a rain water recycling system for plant irrigation. The rain water system is used until the tank is empty and then the system switches back to mains water. Once there is sufficient rain water in the tank the system switches back.

### **Energy Efficiency**

The Council negotiates their energy supplier and considers use of alternative technologies in providing energy. Gas used for heating at the council's Inch Nursery has been reduced by 40%. This has been achieved by growing plants which require lower temperatures, better insulation, and a reduction in high temperature pot plants.

The only use of peat by the Parks and Greenspace Service is in the production of bedding plants at the Council's Inch Nursery. Since 2004 the nursery has reduced its consumption of peat by 50% and continues to aim towards meeting the national targets of 90%. A number of alternatives to peat have been incorporated into the growing mixes for plant production at the nursery, including; compost derived from the Council green waste collections, the nursery own compost, worm cast, fine bark, vermiculite and sand. Trials have been run since 2007 to assess the best mix to support seedling and plant growth.

In order to reduce land filled waste, the City of Edinburgh Council is working to develop and extend initiatives to prevent, minimise, reuse and recycle not only the city's but also its own waste. The Council is actively collaborating with other local councils in progressing the Lothian & Borders Area Waste Plan. Litter is disposed of appropriately to a licensed waste disposal area.

The Parks and Greenspace section are currently investigating more sustainable methods of dealing with green waste e.g. satellite composting sites. Green waste (e.g. grass clippings, weeds, seasonal bedding) is taken to Braehead Recycling Centre where it is composted by Forth Resource Management. Tree limbs are chipped and used as mulch on site. Larger limbs and trunks are sold. Compost generated from this process is used by the Parks and Greenspace Service as a soil conditioner in seasonal bedding.

## **4.5 Conservation & Heritage**

a) To increase the biodiversity value of the site

e) To investigate and action ways of protecting and conserving all features of cultural significance and heritage value

Conservation is about recognising the unique, historical interesting features of the glen and if possible seeking to increase their value through appropriate management.

Prior to the building of the embankment and the coming of the railway, the area comprising Ferry Glen was open to the estuary, but the building of the embankment transformed the site into a sheltered bowl providing ideal conditions for the growth of predominantly self seeded ash and sycamore seedlings to compete with the long established society plantings of elm, oak and lime.



*Some standing deadwood is present within areas of remnant mature woodland providing habitat diversity.*

The site was formerly owned by Rosebery Estates but was acquired by CEC in November 2003. A short section of land forming the south eastern access from Station Road was withheld from the sale as a 'ransom strip' linked to the feu under which the woodland is still held.

### **Trees**

A number of the trees that grow in Ferry Glen and Back Braes are managed by the Forestry Division. In addition to those in the survey there are also native species in the glen; which are mainly planted in the hedgerow, creating a natural boundary on the west side of the glen.

### **Fauna**

#### **Mammals**

Hedgehogs frequent the whole area although not as common as they used to be, feasting on slugs and earthworms no doubt. Pipistrelle bats are common in the area and has been noted both in the open part of the Glen, along the cycle-walkway and

fighting along the Back Braes. Foxes can be encountered very occasionally but you have to be lucky to spot one dashing off. Very early in the morning roe deer have been startled from their wanderings within the Glen and dash off and out of sight very quickly. Grey squirrels are frequently observed in the glen.

#### **Insects**

Butterflies include small tortoiseshell and peacock in the more open areas of the Glen and the Braes, whilst in spring orange-tip is well represented along the cycle-walkway and has been seen frequenting the Braes visiting its caterpillar food plant, the wonderfully named Jack-by-the-hedge.

## Birds

Birds are many and varied, with a small Rookery at the Station Road access to the Glen being but a remnant of the much larger assemblage that used to utilise the main part of the Glen. Wood pigeons are common and the occasional Stock Dove visits the Glen.

The more common woodland birds can be found in the Glen and along the Back Braes with good numbers of robin, wren, dunnock and blackbird augmented in the spring with the monotonous double note of the chiffchaff and the rather haphazard song of blackcap. Blue tits, great tits and coal tits can be found, and sometimes long-tailed tit can be found around the Glen edge or along the Braes. Bullfinches have bred and most years the area has at least one song thrush delivering its strident, up-lifting song right through until July.



*Moth trapping in the glen*

A recent addition to the burn sides is the grey wagtail whose sulphur yellow under-parts are striking when the bird can be found settled with tail teetering and metallic call being so distinctive.

Woodland plants are varied, but of particular note is the wood sanicle that grows in the Glen in a couple of spots; uncommon locally it is an 'indicator species' suggesting that the area has been woodland for many years

*Information provided by the Former Secretary for Scottish Wildlife Trust, South Queensferry*

## Conservation of the Built Environment

There are no buildings in the glen.

## 4.6 Community Involvement

d) To engage with the local community and users groups encouraging active participation in decision making and practical activities within the site and to use the park as a recreational resource

Community involvement in the glen is aided and encouraged by the work of local environmental groups, including The Friends of Ferry Glen and (historically) Green Ferry.

### **Community Involvement in Management and Development**

Where possible we attempt to incorporate community involvement in any planting projects in the glen. Previous activities are listed in **Appendix 7**.

Queensferry Bowling Club was instrumental in consultation with the Council to help facilitate the installation of lighting in the nearby Station Road Park. The Bowling Club is accessed via Ferry Glen and Back Braes.

The importance of involving young people in Ferry Glen and Back Braes is encouraged through projects such as the building and installing bird boxes and storytelling in the glen with the assistance of the Park Ranger.



### **Educational Facilities**

Bulb planting and other planting initiatives encourage young people to get involved in the management of their local glen, engender civic pride and provide a basis for discussions on the importance of parks and the wider environment.

### **Children's Play**

There are no play facilities in the glen.

### **Accessibility for All**

It is the ultimate aim and goal of all involved in the management and maintenance of Ferry Glen and Back Braes to make the glen accessible to everyone and go beyond basic alterations to achieve this.

## **4.7 Marketing**

- j) To actively promote the appropriate use of the park to all potential users

### **Information Provision and Interpretation**

Notice boards at the steps by the bowling green and near St Margaret's School are used to display information on events and



developments within the Ferry Glen and Back Braes and relevant contact details.

Funding has been sought to develop an interpretation panel which will provide information on the Ferry Glen and Back Braes.

The Friends Group attend local group meetings and have been invited to other neighbouring Friends Groups to talk about the Ferry Glen and Back braes, i.e. what they want to do, how they work with the council and the local community to maintain and develop the area, how they explore funding.

As part of our ongoing review, each year we have recently introduced an online satisfaction survey. At this time there has only been one response to the online survey for the Ferry Glen.

### **Events**

The community use of Ferry Glen and Back Braes as an ideal venue for local events and an informal programme is steadily developing. Community clean ups are organised through out the year to attend to seasonal requirements. These are well attended and involve all ages from the community.

Both nearby primary schools have been involved in contributing to biodiversity enhancements in the Ferry Glen, Back Braes and nearby Station Road Park. Assisted by the Park Ranger, Queensferry Primary School pupils planted over 1000 snowdrops to enhance the early spring display. Pupils from St. Margaret's Primary School helped to create and install several solitary bee nesting boxes in Station Road Park and they took a visit to the Ferry Glen to harvest elder wood then spent some time in the glen hollowing out elder twigs and packing them into empty plastic bottles before placing them in suitable locations. Several future biodiversity project days are currently in the planning.

Queensferry Primary School pupils have been involved in several activities in the glen, including informal engagement event to find what ideas they would like to see in the glen. Plans are also being progressed to include the school in a practical environmental projects based in the glen.

Local environment group Greenferry, targeted the area as part of their town-wide dog fouling awareness campaign over the summer. They brought in display boards and handed out leaflets and poop-scoop bags. The success of that event was mixed.

### **Marketing Plan and Park Promotion**

The marketing plan (**Appendix 8**) for the glen sets out how it will be promoted. The plan identifies the current users groups and an action plan for the future marketing and promotion of the glen.

The City of Edinburgh Council website [www.edinburgh.gov.uk](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk) lists a range of information about Edinburgh's parks and open spaces. The Friends of Ferry Glen and Surrounding Area are in the process of developing their website. It is hoped this can be used to host a photographic display of the development and activities in the area.

Information relating to Ferry Glen and Back Braes is available via Community Council and City of Edinburgh Council website and available via Smartphone app 'Edinburgh Outdoors'. The Council website also offers a good source of information about the park and its available infrastructure.

Edinburgh Outdoors: <https://www.edinburghoutdoors.org.uk/featureDetails.php?id=220>

MyParkScotland: <https://www.mypark.scot/parks/ferry-glen-edinburgh/>

Friends of Ferryglen: <http://www.ferryglen.org.uk/>

It is intended to use the notice boards this year to provide regular information on maintenance, events, and works within the park.

## 4.8 Management

f) To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles

h) To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations

d) To engage with the local community and users groups encouraging active participation in decision making and practical activities within the site and to use the park as a recreational resource

### **Environment Service Grouping**

The overall management, development and maintenance of the glen will be guided by this plan. The overall direction of the city's parks will be influenced by the Edinburgh Public Parks and Areas Strategy and acting on its recommendations.

Since May 2016 the Parks and Green Space Service has been part of the Place Department. The Department has responsibility for many locally delivered services including roads, street lighting, housing and street cleaning. This

restructuring led to most services being devolved and delivered through Locality areas. Ferry Glen and Back Braes sits in the North West Locality and the local Community Parks Officer and Park Rangers are a valuable link between the Locality services and community groups.

### **Park Management**

The Community Parks and Green Space team aims to improve a responsive, flexible and high quality management service. As a mechanism for raising standards there is now an annual self assessment of all Edinburgh's parks against Green Flag criteria, the results from these and the official green flag judging will be used to identify weakness and opportunities to resolve them, while providing a record of performance against previous years.

Through the Friends group it is intended to attempt to increase the public participation in voluntary work within the park, the current group have already undertaken various different activities in the park. Given the current financial climate faced by local authorities it is important that the council continue to encourage local groups by ensuring that the community have the necessary equipment to carry out the work.

The Council annually assess each park within Edinburgh which results in Parks Quality Assessments being produced. These assessments offer good information that is used to improve and develop the park, extractions these reports can be found in the appendices of the management plan (**Appendix 4**).

The Council recently undertook Landscape Quality Standards (LQS) assessments to measure the standard of all features either within a park or a greenspace. However, this assessment criteria is currently on hold as the Council seek to introduce new monitoring through our Confirm asset management system. These assessments will be carried out monthly throughout the year and provide evidence on how well all stock features are maintained. Each feature is given a minimum standard indicator and each visit measure the assessment against this indicator. This programme will ensure that standards are consistent, not only across the south area but also across the city.

## **5 Development Action Plan**

The objectives described in this section are developed from the results of the assessment and analysis section and are directly linked to the criteria aims described in the previous section.

Note: All costs are approximate.

Key:

CPO

Community Parks Officer

PR

Park Rangers

FFG

Friends of Ferry Glen and Surrounding Area

**Aim 1: A Welcoming place**

b) To enhance the existing levels of landscape value and amenity value

c) To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment

i) To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
1.1 Address the lack of park interpretation	Develop and install an education and information panel	Summer 2012 Consultation, design and costs to be obtained Develop ideas with local community, ELGS & local school children	CPO & FFG	
1.2 Develop new initiatives to engage with the community	Work with local users and FFG to develop new initiatives	2017-2022 – Annual review	CPO PR FFG	
1.3 Benchmarking	Liaise with Parks Management to undertake a benchmark against green flag criteria	2017-2022 - Annual exercise	CPO	

**Aim 2: Healthy, Safe and Secure.**

c) To provide a place to enjoy formal and informal recreation in an attractive safe and secure environment

g) To ensure the site management works comply with legal obligations

i) To ensure the safety of user groups and staff working on site

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
2.1 Ensure seating is safe and defects reported	Develop work plans for Park Ranger to inspect infrastructure monthly	2017 – 2022 ongoing	CPO	Annual review

2.2 Carry out tree hazard assessment of trees in the glen	Monitor growth with impact/proximity to path network	2-3 years ongoing	Forestry Team	
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### Aim 3: Clean and Well Maintained

h) To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
3.1 Maintain the area to be litter free		2017-2022	Litter picking group - FFG	
3.2 Remove graffiti as reported	Remove within 24 hours	As required	Specialist Task Force Services	
3.3 Develop annual programme for works	Annual review	2017 - 2022	FFG	

### Aim 4: Sustainability

f) To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
4.1 Reduction in peat use	Measure, and aim to reduce peat use	As required, enrichment planting monitoring	CPO	
4.2 Corporate Procurement	Awareness of environment-friendly products	Ongoing	CPO	
4.3 Environmental Strategy	Create an action/improvement plan		CPO	

### Aim 5: Conservation and Heritage

a) To increase the biodiversity value of the site

e) To investigate and action ways of protecting and conserving all features of cultural significance and heritage value

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
5.1 To achieve LNR status		2014	CPO	
5.2 Wildlife planting programme	Develop programme	20012/13	CPO PR FFG	
5.3 Install bird boxes	Work with local children	2009	PR	
5.4 Install bat boxes	Work with local children	2010	PR	
5.5 Preserve views of Forth Rail Bridge from the glen	To keep views clear from encroaching tree vegetation	Completed winter 2011	CPO FFG	
5.6 Review historical information and education panel	Liaise with South Queensferry history group	2012	CPO PR FFG	

### Aim 6: Community Involvement

d) To engage with the local community and users groups; to encourage their active participation in decision making and practical activities within the site and to use the park as a recreational resource

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
6.1 Public consultation	Undertake annual user surveys	Annual	CPO	
6.2 Engage local children in parks projects	Liaise with local schools Bulb planting, bird & bat boxes	Ongoing	PR	

### Aim 7: Marketing

j) To actively promote the appropriate use of the park to all potential users

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
7.1 N'ood Partnership website and FFG website	Develop links with community groups and display event information	2017-22	CPO	
7.2 Market through Council & Friends Group	Update Council Website	Ongoing	CPO FFG	
7.3 Promote glen to schools and n'hood agencies	Encourage glen usage for events and Natural History Studies	2017-22	CPO PR	

			FFG	
7.4 Update content specific to the Park within the Edinburgh Outdoors website	Add new information and photographs specific to site	Ongoing	CPO PR FFG	
7.5 Update content for MyParkScot website	Linked to Edinburgh Outdoors site	Ongoing	CPO PR FFG	

### Aim 8: Management

f) To ensure policies, management practices and operations accord with sustainable principles

h) To ensure that the maintenance programme is in place to reinforce the aims of the park and meet the visitor expectations

d) To engage with the local community and users groups; to encourage their active participation in decision making and practical activities within the site and to use the park as a recreational resource

Objective	Where and/or How	Year	Lead	Cost
8.1 Green Flag Award	Continue to apply and achieve	Annual	CPO	
8.2 Parks Quality Assessment & Landscape Quality Survey	Monthly and annual monitoring	Monthly & Annual	CPO	

## 6 Finance

### Revenue Funding

The provision of revenue funding for the glen consists of work undertaken at present by the Community Parks Officer, Park Rangers and local Grounds Maintenance Task Force.

In addition the Local Environment Manager and Community Parks Officer have two budgets, £25,000, for small scale repairs and maintenance, and £25,000 for development work. These budgets are to be used across the 27 parks and open spaces within the entire West Neighbourhood area.

The following revenue funding is used in the Ferry Glen and Back Braes:

- Park Ranger - 1 day per week:
  - litter picking
  - leaf removal
  - bulb planting
  - working with schools projects
  - small shrub maintenance
- Provision of bulbs
- Minor tree works
- Drainage improvement at Scotmid tunnel

The North West Locality Team will continue to support the local community and work with the friends group to attract funding from internal and external sources towards maintaining and improving the Ferry Glen and Back Braes.

### **Capital Funding**

The capital budget is administrated by the Parks and Greenspace Service. The budget is generally allocated in advance and the role of developing management plans contributes toward the better planning of financial resources required so that they can be included in future bids.

The following capital funding has been used in the Ferry Glen and Back Braes:

2008/09 - £23,000 - Installation of lighting, access path, implementation of tree works (FG&BB)

2009/10 - £12,000 - Tree thinning works and new planting works - (BB)

Matched funding of £35,000 was used to implement tree planting, new path and bridge works. Wherever possible capital bids should be match funded and the input from the local community can assist with this.

### **Grants**

The North West Locality and the Parks and Greenspace Service have small grants funds that community groups can apply to for small items or to assist in developing their group or the sites they have adopted or assist in maintaining. External grants are also sourced to assist in community ventures.

Funding received so far include:



Ferry Glen

£40,000 Scottish Executive (Greenspace)

£20,000 Edinburgh District Council

£ 35,000 Forestry Commission Standard Grant

£ 5,000 Local Development Grant (sourced by Greenferry)

£ 35,000 WIAT bid (Woodland in and around town)

Back Braes

£17,545 WIAT grant

2010/11 - £33,000 - Beaverbank Trust - Install new footpath (BB)

## 7 Monitoring and Reviewing

The Parks Quality assessment framework is used to provide annual assessment of each park and will provide a report for Ferry Glen & Back Braes that can be used to support the monitoring process. These assessments will have been carried out by staff and friends members and are in general carried out by individuals who have no direct association with the park.

In conjunction to this the Parks User Survey results and comments assist with the monitoring of the park and are taken into consideration by the advisory group when annual reviews of the management plan are undertaken.

A review of this management plan shall take place in February 2017 in readiness for the next application process for the Green Flag awards.

The Parks Quality Assessment framework is used to provide annual assessment of each park and will provide a report for Ferry Glen and Back Braes that can be used to support the monitoring process. These assessments will have been carried out by staff and friends members and are in general carried out by individuals who have no direct association with the park.

In September 2016 the outcome for this park was that it scored in the **Good (55-64%)** category for Natural Heritage Parks with a score of 60% (**Appendix 4**). This ranks as 84<sup>th</sup> best park in the Park List in quality order based in Parks Quality Scores (PQS). It was ranked as the 23<sup>rd</sup> best park in the North West Locality.

The Locality area is monitored monthly throughout the year to ensure that the landscape features within our parks and greenspaces are being maintained in an appropriate manner. These results are used to define the ongoing maintenance issues and allow the management team to improve any feature that falls below standard. This allows good maintenance not only of the horticultural features but the park furniture as well.

In conjunction to this the Parks User Survey results and comments (**Appendix 5**) assist with the monitoring of the park and are taken into consideration by the Council and the volunteer group when annual reviews of the management plan are undertaken.

## 8 Appendices

### Appendix 1 – Policies

#### Corporate Strategies & Policies

##### **Edinburgh Partnership Single Outcome Agreement 2012-17**

The Single Outcome Agreement contains an integrated area profile of Edinburgh, providing context for the current issues facing the city, which include demographic changes and the impact of global economic downturn. It sets out the Edinburgh Partnership's local outcomes aligned to each of the 15 National Outcomes agreed in the concordat.

##### **Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2013-16**

The Community Plan for Edinburgh sets out the Edinburgh Partnership's priorities for the city:

- sustainable economic growth
- maximisation of land use and affordable housing
- investment in prevention and care service, health improvement and social inclusion
- environmental sustainability and climate change

The Action Plan shows the Edinburgh Partnership's joint commitments to 2011. In implementing this plan, partners will make a significant contribution to the quality of life and wellbeing of the city. Each year the Partnership will measure and report its progress in meeting the Community Plan targets.

##### **Capitalising on Access: an Access Strategy for Edinburgh**

The Access Strategy sets out a framework for developing opportunities for walking, cycling and horseriding in Edinburgh, and covers five access themes; sustainable transport, an attractive and enjoyable network, encouraging healthier lifestyles, an inclusive and accessible network and safety and security. For each theme, the Strategy sets out objectives, recommendations for action and identifies the key partners from Council departments and external organisations to take this work forward.

##### **Climate Change Framework 2007-17**

The Climate Change Framework sets out a draft framework for the Council's own activities, identifying key areas for action, to mitigate carbon emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Some actions relate specifically to the Council's own environmental performance, such as its energy use or fleet management. Other actions will require the co-operation and collaboration of the Council's partners across the city.

## **Sustainable Edinburgh 2020**

Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 sets out the Council's vision for the sustainable development of the City to 2020. It details a framework for action which will be embedded into all Council policies, programmes and services; but recognises that, for the city to develop sustainably, a wider range of actions is required, involving all individuals, organisations and sectors of the city working together.

### Park and Environmental Policies

#### **Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy 2006**

The sets out realistic aspirations for Edinburgh's park and greenspace system, and shows the way forward to achieving them. The strategy also provides a policy framework for the preparation of more detailed Management Plans for individual parks and gardens.

#### **Edinburgh Open Space Strategy 2010**

The strategy is being developed following a comprehensive audit of open space in the city and information gathered through public consultation. It will ensure that a coordinated approach is taken to protecting and developing the city's network of open space. It is accompanied by 12 action plans, one for each Neighbourhood Partnership area, setting out site-specific proposals for change in open spaces. There are a number of main strategic issues that it will consider, many which will relate to the Green Flag Scheme, including parks and gardens, sports pitches, play, allotment and community gardens.

#### **Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 18**

The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan is an initiative to conserve and enhance the Capital's natural heritage. The term "biodiversity" encapsulates all that we mean by the health of our natural environment and ultimately the quality of our lives. To this end, the Action Plan puts forward an ambitious programme of carefully targeted actions to enrich the living habitats of Edinburgh and address the welfare of key plant and animal species. There are Habitat Actions Plans for coastal & marine, rock faces, uplands, wetland and watercourses, farmland, semi-natural grassland, urban habitats and woodland. There are Species Action Plans for water vole, badger, otter, daubenton's bat & pipistrelle bats, seed eating birds, roseate tern & common tern, swift, great crested newt, small pearl-bordered fritillary, juniper, maiden pink, rock white beam, sticky catchfly, adders tongue and waxcap fungi.

### Local Drivers

#### **North West Locality Improvement Plan 2017 – 2022**

## Appendix 2 – Caring for Parks Guidelines

### Management Rules for Public Parks and Greenspace (introduced 2013)

Undesirable behaviour in parks is managed through education, persuasion and regulation.

**Education**, at the proactive, preventative end of the spectrum is provided for parks by a number of agencies.

Education Officers in Local Community Planning provide a comprehensive environmental information and education service to the Edinburgh community. The team works with schools, colleges and universities, voluntary organisations, special needs groups and the business community to provide programmes, including litter and waste.

The Countryside ranger service runs environmental education programmes for schools and a range of park issues such as litter, dog fouling, camping, fires and cycling, are often discussed. Countryside Rangers are also charged with the promotion of 'responsible behaviour' as defined in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, the guidance on the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. Talks to community groups, games and activities at events and special events such as 'Super Dog' and 'Dr Bike' are geared to communicating responsible behaviour in parks and greenspace.

The Park Ranger's role in providing an education service is developing through their work with local schools and providing walks for community groups. Park rangers can be effective in dealing with undesirable behaviours by targeting education on local issues at local people. This involves raising awareness of an issue through the neighbourhood media, contact with the community, signage and providing events and activities designed to draw in the target groups, persuade them to stop and prevent the undesirable behaviours.

### Persuasion

Parks Rangers, Countryside Ranger and Volunteer Rangers are the principle people dealing with undesirable behaviour in parks. They have no powers to apprehend, fine or prosecute offenders and are often working on their own. They must therefore rely on gentle, friendly persuasion. This, for most behaviour, can be very effective but requires a good deal of skill. Training for rangers on how to deal effectively and safely with the public is therefore on-going. It is intended that this training will be extended to gardeners.

Signs, such as the 'Management Rules for Public Parks and Greenspace' are designed to persuade people by explaining the effect of certain behaviours. These signs are permanent in all parks. Temporary signage can deal with local issues and again they are prepared in an informative and persuasive style as is shown on the next page.

# Management Rules for Public Parks and Greenspace

The City of Edinburgh Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 112 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 hereby make the following Management Rules for the Council's Parks, Gardens and open spaces:

## Interpretation

In these management Rules the following words have the meanings given to them:

"Council" means The City of Edinburgh Council;

"Park" means any land provided, owned, leased, occupied or managed by the Council within the City of Edinburgh and used as a recreation ground, public playground, public open space, public walk, walkway, woodland, ornamental or pleasure ground or gardens and all buildings and works connected therewith;

"Council Official" means an employee of the Council or of Edinburgh Leisure, or any person authorised by the Council to enforce these rules;

"Code" means the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, the guidance on the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.

## Summary

Any person who appears to be breaking, has broken or is about to break any of the following rules may be asked by a Council Official to leave the Park. Any person refusing to leave will be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding level one on the standard scale.

1. No person shall in any park wilfully obstruct, interrupt, verbally insult or annoy employees or agents of the Council in carrying out their duties.

2. Any written permission required by these rules must be shown on request to a Council Official.
3. The Council may decide to waive any particular Rule at any time.

## General

The following acts are prohibited:

- 4.1 Behaviour which causes (or in the opinion of a Council Official is likely to cause) annoyance, offence, alarm or distress to any other park user.
- 4.2 Any wilful or careless act which damages or removes any artefact, plant, tree, shrub, building, structure, equipment, furniture or fitting.
- 4.3 Depositing litter except in litter bins provided for the purpose.
- 4.4 Pursuing any activity which endangers (or in the opinion of a Council Official is likely to endanger) any person or property.
- 4.5 Ball games in Princes Street Gardens and Saughton Walled Gardens.
- 4.6 Fishing in any water course without permit.
- 4.7 Depositing or leaving any substance or article which is likely (in the opinion of a Council Official) to cause injury or damage to any person or property.

- 4.8 Metal detecting in any park without the written permission of the Scottish Detector Club, subject to an agreement between the Council and the Scottish Detector Club being valid.

The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:

- 4.9 Entering into or wilfully remaining in a Park when it is closed to the public.
- 4.10 Selling, hiring or offering for sale or hire any items or goods or services.
- 4.11 Displaying or handing out advertisements, conducting surveys or giving any displays or performances.
- 4.12 Begging or busking.
- 4.13 Engaging in any commercial activity whatsoever (including, without limitation, dog walking services, photography, filming and fitness training services).

## Dogs and Horses

The following acts are prohibited:

- 5.1 Allowing a dog to enter in or on a children's play area or area of the Park that is designated as a 'dog free area.'
- 5.2 Allowing dogs to foul in a public Park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling (within the provisions of the Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003).
- 5.3 Failing to keep a dog under close control in any Park.
- 5.4 Failing to keep a dog under close control, at heel or on a short lead when near young farm animals and at nesting time (April – July) in woodlands, grasslands, moorland and at the seashore.
- 5.5 Allowing a dog to run onto sports pitches when these are in use.
- 5.6 Leading, riding, training or exercising a horse in a manner which falls short of the responsibilities in the Code.

## BBQs, Fire and Camping

The following acts are prohibited:

- 6.1 Lighting barbecues outwith designated barbecue sites, where these are provided, or in areas or in a manner likely to burn or scorch the ground or cause danger or nuisance to other Park users or neighbouring residents.
- 6.2 Failing to remove litter associated with BBQs and picnics.

The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:

- 6.3 Lighting an open fire in any Park.
- 6.4 Camping within one mile of a public road.

## Cycling

The following acts are prohibited:

- 7.1 Cycling in a manner which falls short of the responsibilities in the Code.
- 7.2 Cycling off the paths in woodland and other areas sensitive to environmental damage.

## Motor Vehicles

The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:

- 8.1 Driving or using or leaving any car, motorbike, quad bike, mini moto, or other vehicle, or parking a caravan, except on roads and in car parks provided by the Council for cars and vehicles, unless the Council's permission has been obtained first. This rule does not apply to prams and wheelchairs used for carrying children or people with a disability.

The following acts are prohibited:

- 8.2 Operating any motorised or mechanically propelled toy or model vehicle, aircraft or boat so as to disturb wildlife, endanger or give annoyance to other people or if asked by a Council Official not to do so.

## Events and Other Activities

The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:

- 9.1 Holding an event, performance, ceremony in any Park, or a demonstration or public meeting in any Park except East Meadows, Calton Hill or Loth Links.
- 9.2 Carrying, or discharging any fireworks or firearm.
- 9.3 Playing any organised game or sport on pitches provided by the Council.

## Short Hole Golf Courses

The following acts are prohibited for those not engaged in the game of golf:

- 10 Going onto playing surfaces when these are in use and onto greens at all times.



## Expulsion and Exclusion from Parks

- 11.1 Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has contravened, is contravening or is about to contravene any of these Management Rules, they may expel that person from the Park.
- 11.2 Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person is about to contravene any of these Management Rules, they may exclude that person from the Park.
- 11.3 Where a person has persistently contravened or attempted to contravene these Management Rules and in the Council's opinion is likely to contravene them again, the Council may decide to make that person subject to an exclusion order for a specified period of up to one year.
- 11.4 An exclusion order made under Rule 11.3 shall take effect on such date as the Council may decide, being not less than 14 days after the decision to make that person subject to an exclusion order. A person who has been made subject to an exclusion order:
  - i) shall be entitled to written notice of the decision to make the exclusion order, containing a statement of the reasons for that decision, and
  - ii) shall be entitled to make written or oral representations to the Council at any time up to the time that the order would have taken effect but for the representation being made.



These rules, due to come into force in February 2013, are now presented for public inspection. Any objections to the rules should be made in writing before 3 December 2012 to: Duncan Monteith, Parks and Greenspace, The City of Edinburgh Council, C3 Waverley Court, 4 East Market Street, Edinburgh, EH8 8BG. duncan.monteith@edinburgh.gov.uk Please include your contact details so we can acknowledge and process your objection.



## **Regulation**

When gentle persuasion fails, Council officers and rangers can resort to regulation, using Management Rules, Environmental Wardens and the Police.

Management Rules, made under section 112 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, allow Council officers and rangers to expel and exclude people from parks for minor offences. If the offending person does not leave they are committing a criminal offence. The threat of the offence is often enough to persuade people to stop. If they persist then it is a matter for the police.

Management Rules will bring the rules in-line with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. The rules will also address current issues in parks and attempt to provide a clearer interpretation to the public of the behaviours which are not allowed.

For people who will not be persuaded and for more serious behaviours in parks then Park officers and ranger and the public are encouraged to call the police. The police will respond in a time that resources and priorities allow.

When campaigns are being run in parks to address certain issues then Environmental Wardens are often asked to assist. Wardens can help stop and persuade people and for issues of dog fouling and litter can issue fixed penalties.

The key tools for dealing with undesirable behaviour in parks are education, the promotion of responsible behaviour, persuasion and as a last resort, regulation.

**Appendix 3 – Maintenance Plan**



**Appendix 4 – Park Quality Assessment 2016**

**Appendix 5 – User Survey 20-?? Results**

## Appendix 6 – Tree Survey

A tree survey was carried out by the forestry department

Tree Details - by Location/Site	Ferry Glen - Tree Works report	Date:	20/09/2011			
Tree Number & Location	Species	Height	Trunk	Age	Condition	
1 b20551	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair	
2 b20552	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
3 b20553	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
4 b20554	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
5 b20555	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
6 b20556	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
7 b20557	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
8 b20558	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
9 b20559	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
10 b20560	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
11 b20561	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
12 b20562	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
13 b20563	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
14 b20564	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
15 b20565	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
16 b20566	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
17 b20567	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
18 b20568	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
19 b20569	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair	
20 b20570	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
21 b20571	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair	
22 b20572	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Middle Aged	Fair	
23 b20573	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Middle Aged	Fair	
24 b20574	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair	
25 b20575	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair	
26 b20576	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair	
27 b20577	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	20 - 30	Middle Aged	Fair	
28 b20578	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair	
29 b20579	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair	
30 b20580	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair	
31 b20581	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair	
32 b20582	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair	

Management Plan 2017 - 2022

33 b20583	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Poor
34 b20584	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
35 b20585	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
36 b20586	Betula pendula	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Mature	Fair
37 b20587	Populus spp.	20 to 25 meters	80 - 90	Mature	Poor
38 b20588	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
39 b20589	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
40 b20590	Ulmus spp.	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
41 b20591	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
42 b20592	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
43 b20593	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
45 b20595	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
46 b20596	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
47 b20597	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
48 b20598	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
49 b20599	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
50 b20600	Pinus sylvestris	25 to 30 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
51 b20601	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
52 b20602	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
53 b20603	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
54 b20604	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
55 b20606	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
56 b20607	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
57 b20608	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
58 b20605	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
59 b20609	Acer platanoides	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
60 b20610	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
61 b20611	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Poor
62 b20612	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
63 b20613	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Poor
64 b20614	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
65 b20615	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
66 b20616	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
67 b20617	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
68 b20618	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
69 b20619	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
70 b20620	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Middle Aged	Fair
72 b20622	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
73 b20623	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Poor

Management Plan 2017 - 2022

74 b20624	Pinus sylvestris	10 to 15 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Fair
75 b20625	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Fair
76 b20626	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	90 +	Mature	Poor
77 b20627	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
78 b20628	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
79 b20629	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
80 b20630	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
81 b20631	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
82 b20632	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Fair
83 b20633	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
84 b20634	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
85 b20635	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
86 b20636	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
87 b20637	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
88 b20638	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
89 b20639	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
90 b20640	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
91 b20641	Pinus sylvestris	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Poor
92 b20642	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Poor
93 b20643	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Poor
94 b20644	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Poor
95 b20645	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Poor
96 b20646	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Poor
97 b20647	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
98 b20648	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
99 b20649	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Fair
100 b20650	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
101 b20651	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
102 b20652	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Middle Aged	Poor
104 b20654	Prunus spp.	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Mature	Fair
105 b20655	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
106 b20656	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
107 b20657	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
108 b20658	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
109 b20659	Salix spp.	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
110 b20660	Salix spp.	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
111 b20661	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Semi-mature	Fair
112 b20662	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
113 b20663	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	50 - 60	Mature	Fair

Management Plan 2017 - 2022

114 b20664	Pinus sylvestris	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
115 b20665	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
116 b20666	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
117 b20667	Quercus spp.	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Middle Aged	Fair
118 b20668	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
119 b20669	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
120 b20670	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
121 b20671	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
122 b20672	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
123 b20673	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
124 b20674	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
125 b20675	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
126 b20676	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
127 b20677	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
128 b20679	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
129 b20678	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
130 b20680	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
131 b20681	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
132 b20682	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
133 b20683	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
134 b20684	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
135 b20685	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
136 b20686	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
137 b20687	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
138 b20688	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
139 b20689	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
140 b20690	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
141 b20691	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
142 b20692	Quercus spp.	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
143 b20693	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
144 b20694	Acer pseudoplatanus	25 to 30 meters	80 - 90	Mature	Fair
145 b20695	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
147 b20697	Quercus spp.	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
148 b20698	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
149 b20699	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
150 b20700	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
151 b20701	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
152 b20702	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
153 b20703	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair

Management Plan 2017 - 2022

154 b20704	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
156 b20706	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
157 b20707	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
158 b20708	Quercus spp.	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
159 b20709	Quercus spp.	20 to 25 meters	80 - 90	Mature	Fair
160 b20710	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
161 b20711	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
162 b20712	Quercus spp.	25 to 30 meters	90 +	Mature	Fair
163 b20713	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
164 b20714	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
165 b20715	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
166 b20716	Quercus robur	15 to 20 meters	90 +	Mature	Fair
167 b20717	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
168 b20718	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
169 b20719	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
170 b20720	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
171 b20721	Quercus spp.	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Good
172 b20722	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	90 +	Mature	Fair
173 b20723	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
174 b20724	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
175 b20725	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
176 b20726	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
177 b20727	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
178 b20728	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
179 b20729	Quercus spp.	15 to 20 meters	40 - 50	Middle Aged	Fair
180 b20730	Quercus spp.	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
181 b20731	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
183 b20733	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
184 b20734	Quercus spp.	10 to 15 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
185 b20735	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	70 - 80	Middle Aged	Fair
186 b20736	Tilia x europaea	20 to 25 meters	90 +	Mature	Fair
187 b20737	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	90 +	Mature	Poor
189 b20739	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
190 b20740	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
191 b20741	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	90 +	Mature	Fair
192 b20742	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
193 b20743	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
194 b20744	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	50 - 60	Middle Aged	Fair
195 b20745	Fraxinus excelsior	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair

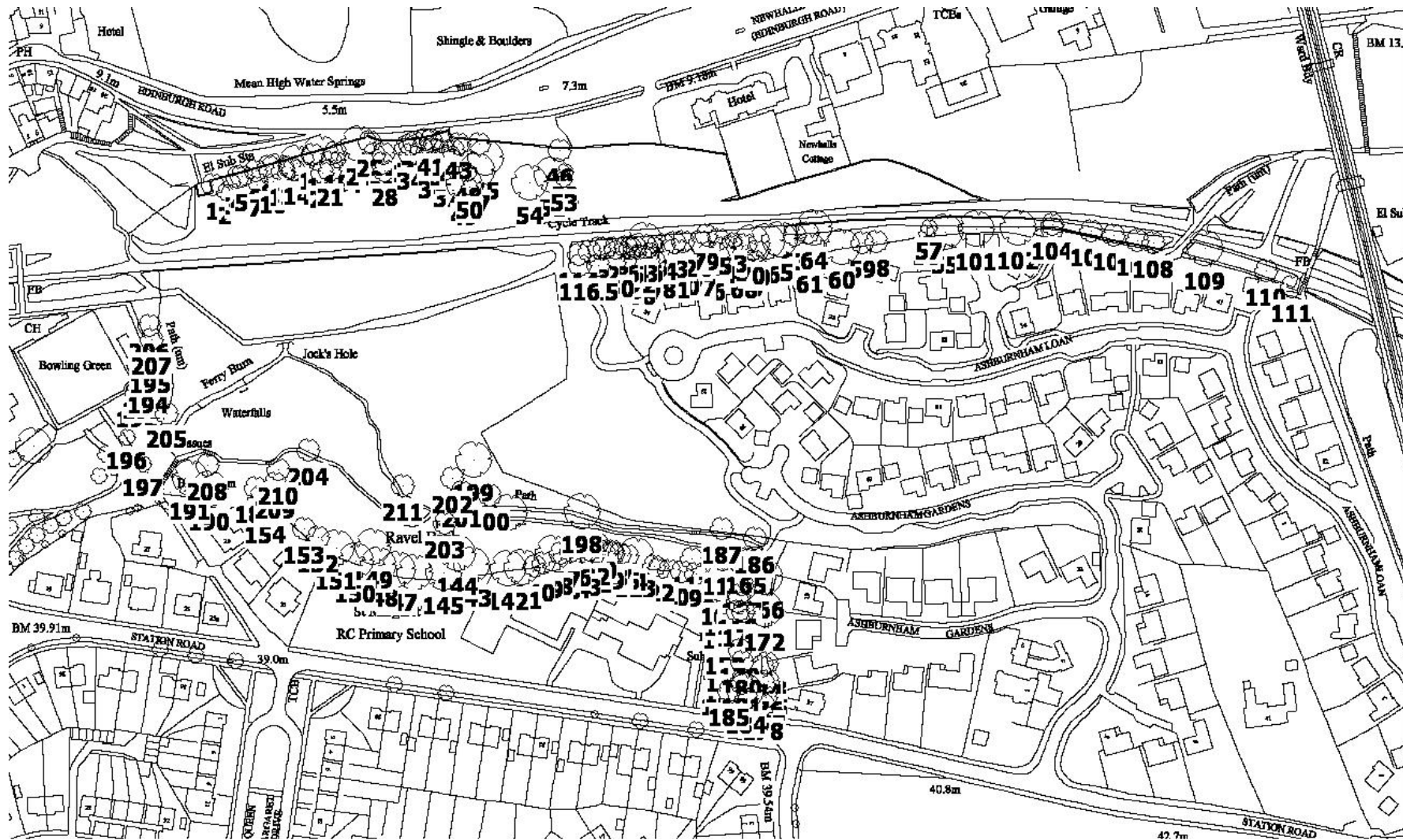
Management Plan 2017 - 2022

196 b20746	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	30 - 40	Middle Aged	Fair
197 b20747	Acer pseudoplatanus	10 to 15 meters	20 - 30	Semi-mature	Fair
198 b26085	Tilia x europaea	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
199 b26086	Quercus spp.	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
200 b26087	Acer platanoides	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
201 b26088	Acer platanoides	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
202 b26089	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Poor
203 b26090	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
204 b26091	Acer pseudoplatanus	25 to 30 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
205 b26092	Fraxinus excelsior	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
206 b26093	Fraxinus excelsior	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
207 b26094	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Middle Aged	Fair
208 b26095	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	70 - 80	Mature	Fair
209 b26096	Acer pseudoplatanus	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair
210 b26097	Acer pseudoplatanus	15 to 20 meters	60 - 70	Middle Aged	Fair
211 b26098	Acer platanoides	20 to 25 meters	60 - 70	Mature	Fair

Overall total: 204 trees – sited as per the below plan



Trees included within the tree survey



## Appendix 7 – Friends Activities

### Seasonal Work and Developments

January	Litter Picking	FFG
	Inspect bird boxes; repair as appropriate	PR
	Check for mud and dead leaves on path and steps; attention as appropriate	PR, FFG
February	Litter Picking	PR, FFG
	Charcoal making	PR, FFG
March	Litter Picking	PR, FFG
	Prune dogwood along back braes path	PR, FFG
	Consider further bio diversity action - liaise with Council BDO	CPO, FFG, BDO
	AGM FFG	FFG
	Charcoal making	PR, FFG
April	Litter picking	FFG
	Spray few flowered leek areas, as appropriate	CPO, PR.
	Arrange clearance of debris and mud from bowl of glen	CPO
July	Monitor growth of ivy to reduce damage to trees	PR, FFG
	Cut back overhanging growth along paths	PR, FFG
September	Litter Picking	FFG
	Consider further wild flower and bulb planting	CPO, FFG
October	Litter Picking	FFG
November	Bluebell and daffodil planting	FFG
	Clear autumn leaves and mud from paths and steps	PR, FFG
	Litter Picking	FFG
	Charcoal making	PR, FFG
December	Litter Picking	FFG

**Friends Group achievements to date**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Comments</b>
01/11/2003	FG land acquisition	Land acquired from Rosebery Estate - consideration £1000
01/06/2005	FG Woodland Management Plan Published	
12/09/2005	Inaugural Friends Meeting	G Wood elected Chair, D Batty Secretary, G Grubb, J Steele, D Osler, J Faulkner, J Clarkson, K Walker present. Meeting informed possible funding for FG £140,000
20/02/2006	Constitution Adopted	Constitution adopted at Public Meeting held in Priory Church
01/06/2006	FG work in hand	Woodland work completed, two new bridges, pathway boardwalk
08/11/2006	Bluebell planting	30,000 bluebells planted by upper bridge and along the beck
01/11/2008	Public Consultation	Undertaken by committee over 10 days in Parish Church, Bowling Club, High School, Scotmid and Tesco. 280 people expressed opinions: Catherine Terrace, BB path, selective felling, install lighting under road bridge, better signposting, interpretation boards, improve access from top of Stoneycroft
09/09/2009	Vandalism	Upper and lower bridge, boardwalks set on fire
01/11/2009	Planting	Further 10,000 bluebells planted along cyclepath, plus daffodils
15/03/2011	AGM	AGM
30/04/2011	Dawn Chorus 0600 hours	Local people attended this walk led by Graeme Garner. Breakfast provided afterwards given by Maureen Wood
29/07/2011	Beechraigs	Presentation
29/07/2011	Tree ecology walk	Gordon Walker from Linlithgow led a successful tree ecology walk through the area - 12 'friends' present.
22/08/2011	Litter Pick & Cutting Back	Small group of volunteers cut back overgrown shrubs at the Ashburnham entrance to the Glen
03/09/2011	Clean up	FFG, Sea Cadets, members of the public and children came together to clear overgrown path through the Glen, also neighbours from Ashburnham Gardens cleared path down to the cycleway. Over 30 volunteers attended
09/09/2011	Bat night	Very successful evening led by Lothian Bat Group
12/10/2011	Development works	Two 'rest and be thankful' stools installed in glen
Annual	Litter Picks	Two weekly litter picks are made from October through to April each year along the paths of FG and BB

Annual	Bird Boxes	School children from St. Margaret's and local resident built and provided a number of boxes. Many were vandalised. However, more supplied and placed higher up and have been successful. Large owl box high in a tree adjacent to school
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## **Appendix 8 - Marketing Plan – Ferry Glen and Back Braes**

### **Our Goal**

The Council aims to encourage and maximise the use of parks and open spaces by everyone with a particular focus on our corporate priorities, so that we can:

- Make community planning a reality
- Move towards an inclusive society
- Making Edinburgh a safer and healthier place
- Secure prosperity and manage growth
- Deliver better education, training and lifelong learning
- Develop a quality and sustainable environment

### **Current user groups**

Broad sectors of the community currently use the site:

- Night Events – Bat walk, Moth evening
- Ecology Walks
- ‘Ferry Strollers’, walking groups, Church Guild
- Retired and elderly – use the area occasionally for relaxation
- Parents with pre-school children – use the glen as a safe open space away from traffic, letting their children use the space for the development of key personal and social skills.
- School children – use the glen for school visits and projects on wildlife as well as for recreational purposes.
- Disabled users – the level path network through the area.
- Dog walkers - use the glen to exercise their pets, in safety, usually early in the morning and late afternoon.
- Visitors and other members of the community – use the site for recreation, relaxation, appreciation of the horticulture and the glen, and visiting events and taking part in activities.