

Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve Management Plan



2011-2020

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.1.1. Cammo Estate

The house, policies and surrounding farmlands at Cammo were bequeathed to the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) in 1975 following the death of Percival Maitland-Tennent, the last occupier of Cammo House. In 1977 the house was partly destroyed by a two separate fires which left only the chimney stacks and outside walls standing. The NTS feued the estate to the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) in 1979. At this time the house was considered to be in dangerous condition and was therefore partially demolished and by 1980 the only remaining walls are those can that still be seen today.

The policies of the Estate are now managed by CEC were originally part of a larger estate which was a designed landscape initially by Sir John Clerk of Penicuik.

1.1.2 Forestry and Natural Heritage

The City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) Countryside Ranger Service has evolved over the years and has been merged with Forestry Service to become Forestry and Natural Heritage (FNH). This service manages the 13 countryside sites across the city with an emphasis on conservation of the natural, cultural and historical interest. FNH also seek to increase public understanding, appreciation and care for the countryside in and around Edinburgh. In addition, the service also manages the Pentland Hills Regional Park.

Forestry and Natural Heritage undertakes this by;

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

Services that are provided in the city sites include conservation management, community involvement, interpretation and environmental education.

1.2 Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this plan is to be a site-specific document, produced by FNH, to offer guidance and direction on all aspects of management of Cammo Estate. It is intended to be a continuation of the previous plans while also providing additional information on various operational aspects. It is a ten year plan with a review undertaken in 2016 and annual reporting to be carried out on the progress of the work plan.

Previous plans have included "Cammo Estate, Historic Landscape Survey and Management Plan", written in 2000 by The Paul Hogarth Company and "Cammo Management Plan April 2006-March 2011".

The Historic Landscape Survey which was carried out in 1999 prior to the 2000 Management being written contains a wealth of information e.g. Historical development of the Cammo landscape, survey of features and their condition and includes maps, photographs and drawings. This document should therefore be used as a reference and read in conjunction with this plan.

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

At present the following legislation, designations and policies are upheld and followed by FNH in managing Cammo Estate:

1.3.1. Legislation

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

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

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

works on this site. Development or changes in use for the site will be subject to the planning legislation.

- The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003- this has opened the area up to use by a much wider range of people and recreational pursuits, which, at times can cause conflict. The Scottish Outdoor Access Code, produced by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), explains people's access rights and responsibilities and has three key aspects which include; taking responsibility for your own actions; respecting the interest of others; and, caring for the environment. The area is regularly patrolled and monitored by Natural Heritage Officers and volunteers, who provide advice to users on responsible access.
- The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004- Aspects under the Act for which FNH have responsibility in relation to the management of land and water, are as follows:

1 Biodiversity

Duty to further the conservation of biodiversity

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

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

- The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995- The Act aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face. This Act has been significantly extended, including by the Disability Discrimination Act (2005). It now gives disabled people rights in the areas of: employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services. The Act requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. As land managers, CEC have to ensure as much of the space as possible is accessible to people who have problems walking, for those who use wheelchairs and buggies.
- The Equality Act 2010 – The Act requires to ensure decision makers have regard for the desirability of reducing socio-economic inequalities; to reform and harmonise equality law; to enable certain employers to be required to publish information about the differences in pay between male and female employees; to prohibit victimisation in certain circumstances;

to enable duties to be imposed in relation to the exercise of public procurement functions; to increase equality of opportunity; to amend the law relating to rights and responsibilities in family relationships; and for connected purposes.

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

In addition, there is also established legislation which relates to Cammo Estate, which includes:

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

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

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

- The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) (Section 21) - Under the Act, Local Authorities have exclusive statutory powers to set up and manage Local Nature Reserves (LNR). A LNR is a place with special local natural interest, set up to protect nature, and for people to enjoy and appreciate. This is relevant as following a public consultation in 2016 the intention by CEC is to declare Cammo Estate as a LNR.

1.3.2. Designations



Lodge and Gates



Canal

The Estate has the following designations placed upon it.

- Designated Historic Garden & Designed Landscapes
 - Cammo Estate is listed as a nationally important designed landscape in Scottish Government's Inventory Supplementary Vol: Lothians, p13-17
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)
 - Cammo Standing Stone (Ref: 6189)
 - Cammo Canal (Ref: 6440)
- Listed Buildings
 - Cammo House (B)
 - Cammo Estate, Stable Block (B)
 - Cammo Estate, Gate Lodge (B)



Cammo House

- Cammo Estate, Gate piers, railing and boundary wall (B)
 - Cammo Estate, Bridge including quadrant walls and estate boundary walls (B)
 - Cammo Estate, Walled Garden, gate piers, out buildings and bee-boles (C)
 - Cammo Estate, Cammo Home Farm including boundary wall and gate pier (C) (delisted in 2015)
- Local Biodiversity Site (See Map 1)
 - Greenbelt
 - Area of Great Landscape Value
 - Site of Interest for Nature Conservation
 - Tree Preservation Order
 - Local Nature Reserve status is being sought in 2016

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings located within the Estate are all documented and mapped within the Historic Landscape Survey which was completed in 1999. When works are required to be carried out the appropriate consultation and consents will be sought to ensure compliance with current legislation.

1.3.3 Policy/ Strategic Documents

There are many policies and plans that the Scottish Government and the Council have produced these include:

- The Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016 guides the operation of decision making in the Scottish planning system. It sets out how Historic Environment Scotland fulfils its regulatory and advisory roles and how it expects others to interpret and implement Scottish Planning Policy. It is a material consideration in the Scottish planning system. For more detail on how these processes work [Historic Environment Circular 1](#) The Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016 replaces the operational practices which were set out in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011). These practices changed as a result of the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014, and the associated legislation and regulations. The Policy Statement reflects the changes and sets out the resulting updated operational practices.
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) - This the statement of the Scottish Government policy on nationally important land use planning matters.
- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology- The new Archaeology PAN reflects 17 years of accumulated changes in the policy context, the statutory planning system, the key stakeholders and in archaeological practices. Similar to its 1994 predecessor (PAN 42) it provides advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. But it does so with a fresh emphasis which is

proportionate to the relative value of the remains and of the developments under consideration.

- Edinburgh City Local Plan- This sets out the Council's policies to guide development in the city and its proposals for specific sites. The Plan covers the whole of the urban area, and part of its rural, Green Belt fringe. A second local plan, the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan, covers the remainder of the Council's area, including Cammo Estate. The Edinburgh City Local Plan is a replacement for five existing local plans, prepared at various times since 1992, covering different parts of the same area. On November 24th 2016, the second proposed Local Development Plan (drafted March 2013) will be reported for formal adoption by the full Council. This will replace the two existing local plans.
- Edinburgh Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015- The Edinburgh Local Biodiversity Action Plan (ELBAP), page 3, outlines its context for action in relation to legislation and responsibilities. The full plan can be found at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/biodiversity
- Edinburgh Core Path Plan 2008 – This was produced, through consultation, as a requirement under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. It identifies key routes for non-motorised access through out Edinburgh. In essence it supports sustainable transport objectives, contributes to better health, provides social benefits and contributes to tackling climate change. CEC 11 River Almond route passes through Cammo Estate.
- Capitalising on Access – An Access Strategy for the City of Edinburgh – The City of Edinburgh Council – September 2003- The Strategy sets out a framework for developing inclusive access for everyone who lives in, works in, and visits Edinburgh.
- Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy – The City of Edinburgh Council, March 2006- The purpose of the Strategy is that it sets realistic aspirations and shows the way forward to achieving them. The Strategy is a means of matching the availability, function and role of parks and gardens with the changing requirements as identified by user surveys. The study focused on parks and gardens within the urban area including Cammo Estate. Under the parks classification system recommended in the Strategy Cammo Estate is classed as a Natural Heritage Park. Natural Heritage parks are described as follows:

These are generally large areas, the functions of which are determined by topography and ecology. In the main, these parks will tend to be dominated by woodland but also include coastal areas with topographical features such as hills and river valleys. The semi-natural character of these parks means that management for biodiversity is of fundamental importance, many of which are designated or proposed Local Nature Reserves, Urban Wildlife Sites or Sites of interest for Nature Conservation as defined in the Edinburgh Urban Nature

Conservation Strategy and Local Plans. Therefore these areas are well suited to informal environmental education. Access is likely to be via car hence they will generally include designated car parking areas within their boundaries.

1.4 Site Information

National Grid Reference: NT 317503 674688 (centre)

Location: Cammo Estate is located on the North-western side within the City of Edinburgh and it is located within North West Locality. Access is via the car park located on Cammo Walk on the southern edge, on the north-east side by North gate and by the Main gate on the east side. Cammo Road, Cammo Walk, Turnhouse Golf Course and farmers' fields surround this site to provide its boundary.

Size: The Estate is 39 hectares in size (excluding Home Farm) and is made up of a mixture of pasture, amenity grass, woodland and small glades.

Ownership: The NTS feued the Estate to the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) in 1979.

Main contact: The City of Edinburgh Council Forestry and Natural Heritage Service, Inverleith Farm House, 5 Arboretum Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5NY
Tel: 0131 311 7078 E-mail:
naturalheritageservice@edinburgh.gov.uk

Stakeholders: The Estate is open to all members of the public who wish to use the Estate in a responsible manner. The Estate lies in the North West Locality in Almond Ward 1.

Summary of main users: Cammo Estate is used by a number of different users these include: walkers, schools for educational activities, dog walkers, cyclists, as a location for events such as weddings, theatre productions and orienteering competitions, conservation volunteers, bird watchers and others with an interest in natural heritage.

2. EVALUATION

The following section outlines what has been carried out in the past and what we are doing at present.

2.1 Partnerships

The City of Edinburgh Council Countryside Ranger Service had been operating for over 20 years and as such several partnerships and working relationships were developed over that time. Following re-organisation in 2016 Forestry and Natural Heritage will manage the site with several other departments within the City of Edinburgh Council also being involved, these include: Built Heritage arm of Planning, other members within the Parks, Greenspace and Cemeteries section and with the division of local neighbourhoods, North West Localities. Also included are Archaeological Services (CECAS) who provide an archaeological curatorial advisory and management service for the Council, which is important in terms of advising on impact of any new landscaping/ development scheme and also in terms of heritage interpretation and promotion.

In 1978, Cammo Estate was bequeathed to the National Trust for Scotland under the terms of the will of the late Percival Maitland-Tennant, who died in 1975.

In 1979, the Estate was feued in perpetuity by the National Trust to the City of Edinburgh Council, thereafter referred to as "the Proprietors". This transfer of ownership was made subject to the terms of a legally binding "Conservation Agreement" between the National Trust for Scotland and the City. The agreement states:

This written agreement sets out conditions designed to ensure that the property remains forever as a public open space, nature reserve, farm & woodlands & shall be used for no other purpose without the written consent of the Trust.

To help secure these ends, "The Cammo Estate Advisory Committee" was set up under Para. 5 of the Conservation Agreement, viz;

(5) The Proprietors shall join with the Trust in the establishing of an Advisory Committee consisting of two elected members of the Proprietors and two members of the Trust's General Council or Executive Committee, one of the Trust's members being Chairman. Declaring that the said Advisory Committee shall meet at regular intervals and whenever necessary will be available for consultation with or to offer advice to the Proprietors or the Trust on the planning, development, management or maintenance of the subjects and the erections thereon. The Proprietors shall be bound to consult the said Advisory Committee before any internal or external alterations or developments are contemplated.

The first Chairman of the Committee was R J Wheater, OBE. FRSE., accompanied by WES Mutch, both representing the Trust. In addition, two elected members of the City Council made up the Committee of four.

In later years, other interests were co-opted to attend meetings of the Group, notably The Cramond Association, and The Friends of Cammo.

The Cammo Advisory Committee now has the following representatives:

- National Trust for Scotland
- Cramond Association
- Friends of Cammo
- Cramond & Barnton Community Council

From CEC:

- Local Councillors
- Forestry and Natural Heritage Manager
- Natural Heritage Officer
- Estates Manager
- Committee Services

The Friends of Cammo, established in 1997, work with the FNH in the management of the site, through attendance at the Cammo Estate Advisory Group, undertaking conservation activities by volunteer groups of members, organising community activities (e.g. BBQ), staffing the Visitor Centre on Sundays, production of a twice-yearly newsletter and litter picks. They also undertake fund raising for projects.

The FNH also co-ordinate and provide guidance to a large number of volunteer groups and organisations who carry out tasks throughout the twelve sites that it manages. The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV) and National Trust for Scotland (NTS) have worked for a number of years, Stevenson College students from their Access to Work and Employment courses work voluntarily on Friday mornings throughout the academic year, a sustained week in June has become a regular voluntary exercise for S4 and 5 students from George Heriot's School undertaking conservation activities, many corporate groups see such activities as vital in showing commitment to the local environment and value the team building experience. In addition, the FNH has its own network of volunteers looking for experience in land based industry with the possibility of voluntary work leading to full time employment, regularly undertaking tasks in Cammo Estate.

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

There are also possibilities of further community engagement and partnership working through restoration and helping to maintain the historic/archaeological elements of the landscape which could include research or excavations and also improvements to biodiversity undertaking various conservation activities and biological recording.

2.2 Marketing and Events

FNH website, www.edinburgh.gov/naturalheritageservice, was produced to inform the public about what parks FNH manages, how to get there, what activities or events are scheduled, and how to contact us to report any issues. In addition www.edinburghoutdoors.org.uk provides information on Cammo Estate with plans to include Cammo Estate within Cramond Portal also underway in 2016. The publicity statement regarding Cammo Estate on the website reads as:

You'll find Cammo Estate at the end of Cammo Road in the Barnton area of Edinburgh.

A jewel in the crown of Edinburgh's greenbelt, Cammo Estate is a lovely leafy haven to walkers and wildlife alike.

Formerly a much larger estate, Cammo became an aristocratic pleasure ground in the eighteenth century, with avenues, plantings and parks laid out to reveal features such as the large rectangular waterbody known as "the canal" and the water tower, visible from the A902.

After suffering from terrible neglect in the twentieth century, the much smaller remaining estate was bequeathed to the National Trust for Scotland in 1975, who feued it to the Council in '79.

Recently farmed by a tenant farmer, Cammo still retains a genuinely rural feel, with meadows bounded by hedges and dykes. Its aristocratic heritage is shown in the ruins of the big house, stables and walled gardens, and the magnificent exotic trees from the original planting scheme.

Bounded by the River Almond, Turnhouse Golf Course and the garden suburbs of Barnton, the 39 hectare estate is now managed entirely for public access and wildlife.

Supported by an active Friends group and a formal Advisory group, Cammo would be an ideal candidate for Local Nature Reserve status.

There is a free car park on Cammo Walk. The Visitor Centre and W.C. is open on Sundays from 2-4pm, and on Thursdays from 10am-4pm.

For more information on how to get here contact Stagecoach or Lothian Buses

In addition, the FNH advertises its yearly programme of events in a published leaflet available at Cammo Estate and Hermitage of Braid Visitor Centres, and online on such websites as The List, What's On and on the North West Locality Partnership website.

The City of Edinburgh Council's Parks, Greenspace and Cemeteries promotes parks through the website, but also through a number of other ways, such as Park Surveys, which allow the council to actively recruit the public's opinions about the parks they visit regularly. Other things such as a parks photo competition also increase the visibility and recognition of the City of Edinburgh Parks.

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

2.3 Interpretation

This site still retains a genuinely rural feel, with meadows bounded by hedges and dykes. Its heritage can be seen in the ruins of the Cammo House, stables and walled gardens, and the magnificent treed avenues and exotic trees from the original planting scheme.

There is currently interpretation available in the visitor centre which has limited opening hours. There exists a booklet, produced by the Friends of Cammo, giving details of a self-guided historical walk around the estate. There is also a more substantial booklet giving more detailed information on the history of the estate. Both of these documents provide valuable information for visitors. A third booklet gives information about the pinetum. There are maps and display cases at entrances to the park.



Entrance map with display case

There are two interpretation panels on-site, giving information about the pinetum and wildflowers. These were created with grant funding obtained by Friends of Cammo; the design and installation were co-ordinated by Natural Heritage Service. A third interpretation panel about hedgerows is being designed in 2016. However, there is nothing on site interpreting the landscape and buildings. A proposal for an interpretation panel at Cammo House ruin is being taken forward in 2016 by a working group of CEAC.

Most visits to the Estate are by people who live in the local area and visit the area regularly. There are also visitors and tourists from further afield, and even local people do not always know much about the area's history.

The message conveyed by any interpretation should reflect the park's fascinating history and importance as a home, in the past to people and today to a surprisingly wide range of animals and plants. In addition, any new interpretation must be undertaken in consultation with CECAS and Historic Scotland.

The objective of any interpretation should:

- Explain and promote the archaeology and landscaping heritage of the area – Interpreting the buildings and plantings you see today;
- Involve the local groups in deciding what and how the area is interpreted;
- Be accessible to as wide a range of people as possible, both physically, visually and intellectually; and,
- Incorporate the corporate look of boards at other FNH sites.

The FNH manages 13 sites throughout the city and therefore wishes to keep interpretation on these sites within recognisable Style Guidelines.

These are:

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

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

New technology which is accessible through web sites and mobile phones and/or be supported by leaflets and literature available in the visitor centre will also be investigated.

2.4 Safety

CEC Officers has always informed Lothian and Borders Police (now Police Scotland) of certain types of anti-social behaviour in Cammo Estate, particularly those entering the farmhouse and illegal motorbike use. FNH also has a good working relationship with the Wildlife Crime Officers in Police Scotland in order to monitor any suspicious activity regarding wild animals such as badgers, foxes or raptors in our parks.

In 2009 the then Countryside Ranger Service began to regularly report all anti-social activity over its twelve sites including observations of any drinking dens, vandalism or other crimes to a special liaison officer in order to monitor trends and ensure the Police are made aware of all issues within the parks managed by the Service. This continues with Natural Heritage Officers from FNH.

CEC Forestry employs the use of their Easytreev Data Base to monitor the condition of trees that are next to roads, paths, buildings etc. Unfortunately, sometimes due to storm damage or the age of some of the trees and their susceptibility to disease some ancient and younger trees do have to be felled for public safety. Where ever possible these are de-limbed to maintain as much biodiversity value as possible in addition to stumps being retained on site.

2.5 Sustainability

As Cammo Estate is a Natural Heritage Park, it does not use plantings that require peat.

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

This site is fortunate in having limited invasive species present which are managed in a number of ways. These include:

Ragwort - pulled by hand
Giant hogweed- not present
Japanese knotweed- not present
Himalayan balsam- pulled by hand

At present, herbicide application is only used when cultural practices will not provide adequate control e.g. on ivy roots on the remains of buildings. Only affected areas are treated and only then using strategies that are sensitive to the needs of the public and the environment. All operatives are trained to the approved certification level for the application of chemicals.

Cammo Estate is served by the local bus routes, particularly along Queensferry Road to the north east of the park, but a 10 minute walk is involved. There is a formal car park located in the south east corner of the Estate but this is limited in size. On-street parking is available on Cammo Road. Visitors are encouraged to walk or cycle to the area if they live locally, or use the bus. The site has one of Edinburgh's Core Paths running through it, further encouraging sustainable travel to the park and through the city.

2.6 Maintenance

This aspect is managed by the FNH and PGC Greenspace Team. Work is identified and if it cannot be remedied immediately while on site it is then reported and prioritised. Where aspects can be grouped together this will then form a 'Team Task' for the FNH to organise works. Alternatively, volunteers may be brought in to assist or a contractor depending on the requirements. Once the work is completed records in the Parks Asset Data Base are then brought up to date.

Landscape Quality Standards are used at Cammo Estate which are a means of defining levels of measurable quality. Features which are present in Cammo and are listed in this document are as followings:

- Standard Amenity Grass
 - Lodge
 - Driveway
 - Surrounding Cammo House
 - South Vista Avenue

- Informal Hedge
 - Boundary of North field

- Biodiversity/ Meadow
 - North Field
 - South Field
 - Home Field
 - West Park
 - South West Field
 - High and Low Meadow
 - Stables Meadow
 - Larch Meadow

- Pictorial Meadow
 - West Park

- Newly Planted Woodland
 - Boundary of North Field

- Pictorial Meadow
 - West Park

- Established Woodlands
 - Throughout Estate

- Path/hard Standing
 - Various paths throughout Estate

- Water Course
 - Canal

2.7 Litter

There are four bins available for visitors to the park. These are located at North gate, Cammo Walk and two in position at the car park. They are emptied on a regular basis by Waste and Street Cleansing. If the Estate has been busy and they are full a request is put to them for an additional empty.

Litter is picked by the Natural Heritage Officers while on their weekly patrol and any fly-tipping is removed as soon as possible. The Friends of Cammo also undertake a litter sweep of the Estate twice a year as part of their programme.

The above therefore ensures that the site is kept to a high standard of cleanliness.

2.8 Survey work

Survey work that has been undertaken includes the following:

- 2016 Updated plan of Pinetum undertaken by Harry Taylor, FoC.
- 2012 – present Ad-hoc vegetation surveys within South, Home and North Fields undertaken by FNH.
- 2012 – present Annual wildflower surveys of areas prepared and planted with seed undertaken by FoC.
- June 2012 High and Low Meadow's baseline wildflower survey, Carolyn Cowan, Ecological Survey Trainee, Scottish Wildlife Trust.
- 2011/12 Bee transect survey undertaken by local volunteer.
- 2011 Fungal Foray by leading mycologist Neville Kilkenny.
- Autumn 2010 surveyed for *Phytophthora ramorum* pathogen as part of random selection of sites in Edinburgh by Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Scottish Government
- Summer 2010 a Grazing Plan was completed by the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) see appendix 1. Option 2 was the preferred option of the Cammo Advisory Committee for progressing.
- August 2010 a report on Cammo Pinetum was produced by The Garden History Society in Scotland. It gives an overview of the pinetum and suggested recommendations for restoration.
- 2010 a Breeding Bird Survey was undertaken.
- Butterfly transects have been undertaken annually from 2008.
- February 2009 a Grazing Management Plan was produced by SAC with the objective of assessing the feasibility of reintroducing cattle into North, South and Homes fields.
- Between April 2008 and February 2010 Cammo Estate was surveyed as part of the Forestry Commission Scotland's, Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS). The aims of NWSS are to create a woodland map linked to a spatial dataset which describes the type, extent, composition and condition of all native woods in Scotland over 0.5 ha. Planted woods on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) were also included in order to provide information to help maintain or restore their remaining biodiversity value.

Under their survey it described the area (15.40 ha of woodland) classification type as Nearly-native woodland which had an 80% canopy cover of which 50% was native species with the dominant habitat being Lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

- In December 2007 a Grassland survey was carried out by The Wildlife Partnership
- A Phase 1 Habitat survey was carried out in 2001/2 with map 2 showing the different habitats contained within the site and map 3 showing target note positions. Target notes are also included in Appendix 2.
- The Historical Landscape Survey- April 2000 by The Paul Hogarth Company provides a comprehensive list of features with maps, locations, drawings and associated information including drainage etc.
- In 1987 an Ancient Woodland Inventory was compiled from historical maps. Map 4 shows the areas that are defined as long-established trees under their 'Antiquity' classification.

All information is held with FNH, the Wildlife Information Centre (TWIC) or with the Forestry Commission. FNH uses Recorder 6 software for recording species and is linked to TWIC via a service level agreement for data transfer.

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cammo Estate is a complex landscape with historical, ecological and social interest.

Its outstanding historical value lies in its origins as an estate laid out by Sir John Clerk of Penicuik in the early 18th Century. Subsequent notable and important additions to the designed landscape included the canal, the pinetum and the stables.

The scenic value of the estate is limited to a fairly local area; the surrounding rolling landform effectively tucks Cammo Estate out of sight in any long distance views. However, the tree cover of Cammo Estate is a locally important component of the greenbelt, and the area is designated as one of Great Landscape Value.

Ecological interest in the site is in both its habitat and its fauna. The veteran trees and associated parkland habitat, the rich and diverse fauna (particularly badgers and birds), the number of plant species of restricted distribution and the ecological history all contribute to the significant ecological value that has led to designation as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and recommendation for designation as a Local Nature Reserve.

The Estate has considerable value as a local recreational and educational urban fringe facility. The park is regarded as somewhat of a refuge by local users who value the 'informal' and 'natural' character of the site where they can spot wildlife and experience the changes in season.

Further information is contained within the Landscape survey.

3.1 Vision

To protect, enhance, conserve and safeguard Cammo Estate, its historic built and archaeological features, and as an area of wild natural high quality greenspace through good conservation practice, for the residents of Western Edinburgh, the wider community of Edinburgh and visitors to Edinburgh while ensuring the Estate retains its accessibility.

The Estate will:

- Retain the historic core of the Estate by preserving the built historical and archaeological features, and the landscape according to good conservation practice;
- Safeguard and manage the historic landscape which will enhance the visual appearance of Western Edinburgh;
- Be a site with high quality habitats and increase the biodiversity of Western Edinburgh;
- Be a site of excellence and a model of good practice in benefiting both nature and people;
- Be a quality location for recreation, physical activity and relaxation; and

- Provide a diverse and interesting educational resource for residents of and visitors to Edinburgh.

3.1.1 Long Term Ambitions

Longer term approaches and realising Cammo Estate's potential has been discussed at the Cammo Advisory Group where a paper was presented by the then Parks Development Manager and subsequently a document produced by FoC and circulated round stakeholders and the local community entitled Vision for Cammo Estate. These ideas highlighting what Cammo could become are valuable and realistic given the impending pressure increases on the site with land local to the site detailed for development.

The ambitions detailed above should be considered alongside the fact that Cammo Home Farm has now been disposed of and a large capital spend is available solely for Cammo Estate (see next section). The intention is for this capital expenditure to form the basis for a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) application which may lead to a significant spend and huge refurbishment and regeneration of certain aspects of the site in line with management prescription.

It is intended to employ a specialist landscape consultant towards the end of this plan period to draw up a landscape design plan which would form the basis for HLF application to then be further developed and implemented through the various stages of the HLF process.

3.2 Significant Key Features

The Historic Landscape Survey 1999 which was undertaken prior to the completion of the 2000 Management plan contains a comprehensive list of both archaeological and historic built features with associated information together with plans, drawings and detailed maps of the Estate. This document should be read in conjunction with this management plan to provide a full appreciation of the importance of this site and should be used as a reference point prior to any works being undertaken.

The Farmhouse and outbuildings, which were in a very poor state were sold in March 2016 with the Council ensuring that all legal aspects are covered including consultation with the National Trust for Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland and Planning. The proceeds will be used to manage the Estate and assist with the implementation of this plan/apply for further grant aided funding.



Farmhouse and outbuildings

The following outlines the significant key features which make up Cammo Estate:

3.2.1. Cultural Heritage

Archaeology

The standing stone found on Cammo Estate is noted by Historic Scotland as being raised during the later-Neolithic or Bronze Age and this, added to the presence of the remains of a parterre from Clerk's time, gives the site archaeological value in a Scottish context.



Standing Stone

Architecture

The designed landscape provides the setting for a number of structures of some historical importance. It is therefore of architectural value.

Work of Art

Whilst some changes have been made to Cammo over the last 250 years, some of the broad lines of the landscape laid out by Sir John Clerk of Penicuik can still be traced today. Cammo is therefore a partially surviving example of an executed design by one of Scotland's leading early 18th century landscape theorists. Therefore, although the landscape designed by Clerk can not on the whole be considered a seminal work of its time, it is nonetheless of outstanding value as a work of art.

History

Cammo Estate has outstanding historical value due to its association with Sir John Clerk and for the good documentary and physical evidence which exists of the early landscape.

Horticulture

Cammo Estate is of high horticultural value due to the collection of trees in the Pinetum as well as examples of mature holly and yew throughout the site, a few of which date from Clerk's landscape.



Pinetum

Scenery

The designed landscape is of significant scenic value in this part of west Edinburgh and therefore has some value in a Scottish context.

3.2.2 Natural Heritage

Habitat

The greatest habitat interest lies in the veteran and potential veteran trees, a few of which survive from Clerk's period. These trees can provide habitat for

scarce species of flora and fauna that are restricted to old and dead wood and their interest is further enhanced by their location in or near to the parkland that receives relatively low input management. The importance of old parkland for nature conservation has been generally recognised only fairly recently, but the habitat (Lowland Wood – Pasture and Parkland) now has national Biodiversity Action Plan status.



Meadow brown butterfly by Graham Checkley

Four of the habitat types on the estate, woodland, farmland, semi-natural grassland and ponds, are covered by the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan. The diversity of habitats on the site is very high in the urban fringe context, and this is enhanced by the juxtaposition of the Estate to the Almond woodlands. This diversity provides excellent faunal habitat.

Fauna

The site supports a population of badgers with, it would seem, the unusual situation of main setts of two different social groups within 200 metres of each other. Badgers are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The open habitats of the Estate, including the walled garden, meadow areas and fields are of importance as foraging territory.

Bats, both pipistrelle and brown long-eared, forage over the site and the latter species roost in the stables and may roost in the walls of the walled garden. Bats and their roosts are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994. The meadow areas and woodland edges provide ideal foraging habitat.

A roaming population of roe deer is often encountered within the Estate and the general surrounding areas.

The site also supports a very abundant and diverse bird population for its size and urban fringe location, including species recently identified by the RSPB as having significant declining populations, such as song thrush, grey partridge, lapwing and skylark. The latter three indicate the importance of the fields to farmland bird species. The estate also supports various breeding raptors.

The woodlands around the walled garden and house are particularly good for woodland birds because of their heterogeneity of structure and species composition, resulting in the presence of birds typical of both open and thicket woodland. These include species that are quite scarce in the Lothians, such as green woodpecker, great spotted woodpecker, garden warbler, blackcap and chiffchaff.

The site with its combination of old woodland, scrub, grassland and old parkland habitat has the potential to support an abundant and diverse

unimproved invertebrate fauna, although no surveys have yet been carried out. The veteran trees are particularly good potential invertebrate habitat.

Flora

Floristically, the habitats of the Estate are relatively poor due to high levels of past disturbance, including grazing, felling, re-landscaping, numerous track re-alignments in the woodlands and war time cultivation of the fields. Latter day abandonment of cutting and grazing in the meadow areas has further reduced diversity. However, a number of locally scarce and rare plant species do occur, plus two nationally rare species, hornwort, an aquatic species which is found in the canal and upright brome, an old introduced grass which is found in Stables Meadow.

The Estate also contains a number of flower and grass species that would have originated from the former gardens (including the original house garden) and the original parkland grassland. These species are of interest because of the record they provide of species grown on the Estate, as do the trees and shrubs remaining from the different development periods. Also, the patches of old parkland grass species may provide future inocula for spread if conditions were right. It is hoped that the re-introduction of controlled grazing on North field, Home Field and South Field will provide those conditions.

The recently created hedgerows and wildflower meadows have increased both the floral diversity and overall biodiversity of the Estate.

Cutting of fields has increased floral diversity in recent years, including orchids, and dispersal of ox-eye daisies and yellow rattle which were mostly introduced.

3.2.3. Social Significance

Recreational

From observations carried out by staff on weekly patrols a number of different groups and individuals were noted as carrying out the following activities:

- Walking- either in group such as the Ramblers or as independent users;
- Dog walking either as paid 'professional' dog walkers or as independent owners
- Cycling- only noted as an occasional activity
- Camping- only noted as an occasional activity

Cammo Estate has considerable value as a local urban fringe facility and the large membership of the Friends of Cammo group is a testament to this. The predominant use of the site is informal recreation; the majority of recreational users are dog-walkers. Due to its diversity of features an orienteering map at 1:5,000 scale was produced by ESOC and this is regularly used for training, including schools, for events and for the permanent course.

Value as a tourist facility is limited. The Estate has not previously been promoted as a visitor attraction. Currently there exists a booklet, produced by the Friends of Cammo, giving details of a self-guided historical walk around the estate. There is also a more substantial booklet giving more detailed information on the history of the estate. Both of these documents provide valuable information for visitors.

Education

The educational value of the site at present is high, but is hampered by limited historical interpretation and restricted opening hours of the visitor centre. Organised educational group work is important, including Ranger-led walks.

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

The previous management plans for Cammo Estate identified and used five key objectives for the site management plan. The first two have been adapted to emphasis archaeological interest as an important factor. These are:

- To maintain existing archaeological and historical interest
- To enhance archaeological and historical interest without significantly impacting existing ecological interest
- To maintain existing ecological interest
- To enhance ecological interest without significantly impacting existing historical interest
- To enhance public enjoyment and understanding of the site within the ecological constraints

These objectives fall into three categories, namely historical, ecological and social. The ecological category can be further divided into three sections. These are habitat, flora and fauna;

4.1 Historical (His)

1 **Restore the parkland character of the site**

Restore and maintain open parkland feel to views south from the house, within ecological constraints

2 **Conserve remaining 18th century planting and ground features**

- i. Retain all 18th century trees, trunks, stumps and ground features
- ii. Maintain and encourage growth

3 **Restore appropriate 19th century structure of pre-1905 plantations and avenues, where ecological constraints allow**

- i. Restore and consolidate internal structure
- ii. Restore edge structure

4 **Restore and maintain “old estate” tree species composition of pre-1905 plantations and avenues**

- i. Restore and maintain traditional broadleaved timber species in perimeter strips
- ii. Restore and maintain traditional broadleaved timber and ornamental species in avenues and tree lines
- iii. Restore and maintain traditional broadleaved and conifer ornamental and timber species in inner plantations

5 **Restore the Pinetum, within ecological constraints**

- i. Restore the original layout
- ii. Enhance features within Pinetum

6 **Restore structure and form of the canal***

- i. Ensure water levels are maintained and that flooding does not occur

- ii. Undertake selective vegetation removal from canal to retain health of species*
- iii. Ensure adequate oxygen levels in canal and remove excess build-up of silt.

7 Restore selected features of the historic circular layout

Restore selected sections of 19th century layout

8 Consolidate fabric of built structures to prevent further decay, taking ecological constraints into account*

- i. Protect and preserve built structures*
- ii. Consolidate Stables, Office and Walled Garden walls*
- iii. Clear built structures of destructive vegetation
- iv. Consolidate boundary walls*

9 Conserve and enhance integrity of the designed landscape of the Estate

- i. Prepare and implement a revised landscape design plan for the Estate to help direct landscape conservation and management activity.
- ii. Conserve and strengthen the landscape structure of historic avenues and other key remnants of the historic landscape design (e.g. canal, walled garden, wilderness area)

10 Improve the coherence of the designed landscape to the south of the Estate.

- i. Open up view at south end of South/Vista Avenue
- ii. Maintain views from South Drive into adjacent land
- iii. Encourage appropriate management of land in private ownership

11 Maintain integrity of historical character in any new construction or restoration works*

- i. Ensure that modern construction or building restoration work is carried out using design and materials appropriate to the site*

4.2 Ecological

4.2.1 Habitat (Hab)

1 Maintain and enhance parkland habitat

- i. Maintain and replace parkland trees
- ii. Maintain appropriate management of fields with the re-introduction of cattle for grazing
- iii. Manage meadows appropriately

2 Maintain and enhance old and veteran trees

- i. Retain old trees, trunks and stumps
- ii. Maintain and encourage growth

3 Maintain and enhance ecological interest of pre1905 plantations where historical constraints allow

- i. Enhance plantation edges
- ii. Control invasive exotic species
- iii. Encourage ash and elm regeneration

4 Encourage development of semi-natural woodland and scrub in the post 1905 plantations and areas of regeneration

- i. Encourage ash and elm regeneration
- ii. Control invasive exotic species

5 Maintain and enhance woodland flora

- i. Protect sensitive ground flora
- ii. Maintain/increase light levels in selected areas
- iii. Maintain cover over areas of well developed flora
- iv. Maintain wall flora

6 Maintain and enhance flora in selected meadow and field areas

- i. Maintain and enhance floral diversity in fields and meadows

4.2.2 Species Fauna (SFa)

1 Maintain badger populations of the site

- i. Survey and monitor populations
- ii. Avoid damage to setts and entrances
- iii. Restrict access to setts

2 Maintain woodland bird interest

- i. Survey and monitor population
- ii. Maintain diversity of scrub and woodland habitat

3 Maintain and enhance non-woodland bird interest

- i. Survey and monitor bird population
- ii. Maintain appropriate management of fields
- iii. Diversify habitat of fields
- iv. Maintain water bird interest

4 Maintain and enhance invertebrate interest of the site

- i. Survey and monitor population
- ii. Retain old trees, trunks and stumps
- iii. Manage selected meadow areas for invertebrates on basis of survey

5 Maintain bat interest of the site

- i. Protect roosts in old trees and trunks
- ii. Protect roosts in buildings and walls

6 Maintain and enhance bee interest of the site

- i. Maintain and increase floral diversity, particularly in field and meadow areas.

4.2.3 Species Flora (SFI)

1 Maintain the scarce species and species of historic interest where practicable

- i. Maintain conditions for scarce species in canal*
- ii. Enhance grassland in High Meadow for cowslip
- iii. Enhance grassland in Stables Meadow for Upright Brome
- iv. Maintain conditions for selected old garden species
- v. Survey to confirm locations of Flattened Meadow Grass

2 Maintain the fungal interest of the site

- i. Survey fungi on the site
- ii. Retain old trees, trunks and stumps

4.3. Social (S)

1 Enhance the experience of existing visitors and encourage new visitors to Cammo Estate

- i. Improve and ensure a welcome at access points
- ii. Improve accessibility within site and condition and appearance of selected circular routes
- iii. Address dog-fouling problem and monitor use by commercial dog walking operators
- iv. Monitor and address issues of car parking capacity and provide cycle and disabled parking provision
- v. Improve interpretation of site
- vi. Enhance visual experience of site from main routes
- vii. Promote responsible access within Cammo Estate
- viii. Encourage new visitors of all ages and abilities to Cammo

2 Encourage specialist interest in Cammo Estate

- i. Promote, interpret and improve the understanding of the Estate's archaeology and history*
- ii. Convey horticultural interest of Pinetum collection
- iii. Explore opportunities to expand school use of site
- iv. Encourage interest in ecological aspects of site
- v. Involve interested parties in Cammo Estate e.g. by promoting the sale of the permanent orienteering course maps
- vi. Explore opportunities to undertake archaeological excavation and research

All those marked with * will require consultation with HS and CECAS to determine if a survey is required prior to works or if consent is required for the works to be undertaken.

5. TEN YEAR MANAGEMENT TABLE

The following ten year management table is designed to be used in conjunction with Map 1.

Operational objective	Prescription	Location	Detail	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	By whom	Notes
Historical															
His 1. Restore the parkland character of the site	i. Restore and maintain open parkland to views south from House within ecological constraints	South Avenue	Thin trees		•						•			FNH	Minimal thinning undertaken in 2012 utilising.
		Throughout Estate	Minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides where possible	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Hard standing outside VC, vegetation on and within 1m of office/piggery treated. Few flowered leek invasion at North Gate treated. Spot spraying by FoC for maintenance of new planting when required.
His 2. Conserve remaining 18th century planting and ground features	i. Retain all 18th Century trees, trunks, stumps and ground features	Home Field, areas of south drive, East Avenue, South field and planting to north-east of House	Monitor condition of trees	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Failed trees promptly dealt with: ongoing. Oak trees in Home and North Fields showing signs of Meripilus - change pedestrian footfall to maintain trees.
	ii. Maintain and encourage growth	Home Field, areas of south drive, East Avenue, South field and planting to north-east of House	Monitor condition of trees	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: Glendale overhanging/encroaching on South Drive 2015. FNH Estates Team 2016 East Drive
His 3. Restore appropriate 19th century structure of pre-1905 plantations and avenues, where ecological constraints allow	i. Restore and consolidate internal structure. & ii. Restore edge structure	South western boundary, South Drive, East Avenue, East of House and areas between North and Home fields	Thinning and replanting			•			•			•		FNH	FoC extension to yew trees on east drive in 2011/12. North field hedge planting FoC 2013. Focus should be boundary by stables and access issues cross-boundary. Some establishing hedgerows thickened up.

* Denotes consent required prior to any work commencing

His 4. Restore and maintain "old estate" tree species composition of pre 1905 plantations and avenues	i. Restore and maintain traditional broadleaved timber species in perimeter strips	South-east boundary	Thin as required and replant			•								•	FNH	Wind blown trees dealt with, no thinning undertaken
	ii. Restore and maintain traditional broadleaved timber and ornamental species in avenues and tree lines	Avenues and tree lines	Asses areas and thin/replant as required			•									FNH	Historic hawthorn hedge replanted within south field by FoC in 2012. South vista pruning work FNH 2014 to retain vista.
	iii. Restore and maintain traditional broadleaved timber and conifer ornamental and timber species in inner plantations	Inner plantations	Asses areas and thin/replant as required												FNH	
His 5. Restore the Pinetum, within ecological, financial and resource	i. Restore the original layout	Pinetum	Undertake detailed survey of remaining stock	•											FNH	Completed. Survey on file. Updated August 2016 by FoC
	ii. Enhance features within Pinetum	Pinetum	Source replacement stock from parent stock or from credible stock			•							•		FNH	New planting and enclosures constructed with RBGE and FoC. Failed stock replaced 2015.
	iii. Restore the original layout	Pinetum	Re-establish boundary of pinetum through phased pruning of Yew			•		•		•			•		FNH	Some pruning taken place of marginal scrub (yew trees not pruned as no requirement to). Atlas cedar felled due to condition. Informal woodchip path created. Improved mowing regime.

constraints	iv. Enhance features within Pinetum	Pinetum	Clear invasive speices from area e.g. Rhododendron, Elder and Sycamore	•	•					•				•	FNH	Area cleared in August 2013	
	v. Enhance features within Pinetum	Pinetum	Cut grass to amenity standard	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	CEC Grounds Maintenance	Ongoing	
	vi. Enhance features within Pinetum	Pinetum	Reduce ivy in area	•			•			•				•	FNH	Undertaken 2012. Monitor	
His 6. Restore structure and form of the canal and maintain	i. Ensure water levels are maintained and that flooding does not occur	Canal *	Monitor and maintain water levels and bankings to ensure form and structure is maintained	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Outflow monitored on weekly basis	
			Survey vegetation in canal		•									•	FNH	Basic survey undertaken as part of canal improvement work, FoC 2015/16.	
			Remove percentage of vegetation to maintain healthy population			•		•			•		•		FNH	Not done - possible inclusion in larger canal project	
	ii. Undertake selective vegetation removal from canal to retain health of species		Undertake archaeological survey of canal			•										Headland Archaeology	Core sampling undertaken to determine make-up of canal base. August 2016. AOC Archaeology WSI undertaken during canal silt removal works
			Restore fabric of banks where necessary						•				•			FNH, FoC	SMC granted to clear banking vegetation and remove silt build up Sept 2016
			Enhance light levels by ensuring overhanging and encroaching vegetation is maintained at appropriate levels (within 5m of banking) and ensure adequate oxygen levels within water							•						•	FNH, FoC

* Denotes consent required prior to any work commencing

His 7. Restore selected features of the historic circular layout	i. Restore selected sections of 19th century layout	South Avenue	Undertake Historic Building and Archaeological Survey		•										Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds or utilise EAFS during Year of Archaeology 2017
			Restore South Avenue vista through pruning and scrub management				•			•			FNH	See line 9	
	i. Preserve and protect built structures	Cammo House*	Undertake Historic Building and Archaeological Survey (costed as one report)		•										Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds or utilise EAFS during Year of Archaeology 2017
			Survey house and remove harmful vegetation										FNH	House checked on regular basis: some minor repointing undertaken due to vandalism. Graffiti removed with specialist chemicals. Minor repointing works scheduled late 2016.	
			Monitor state of building and attend to any remedial works required	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Wall repairs carried out summer 2013	
			Locate and map foundations				•						FNH	Not complete: EAFS approached Nov 2016	
	ii. Consolidate walls	Stables*	Seek funding to stabilise remains of building and implement		•							FNH, FoC	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds. FNHS to undertake tree removal whilst removing diseased elms in vicinity winter 2016/17.		
iii. Clear built structures of destructive vegetation	Steading/ Office, piggery and kennels*	Monitor remains and remove any harmful vegetation		•					•		FNH	Several conservation volunteer groups cleared vegetation every few years. Now managed by annual herbicide treatment.			

* Denotes consent required prior to any work commencing

			Consolidate walls where funds become available		•									FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds
His 9. Enhance integrity of designed landscape by restoring visual links with former estate land to south	i. Prepare and implement a revised landscape design plan for the Estate to help direct landscape conservation and management activity	Whole site	Prepare Landscape Design plan							•	•			FNH	Not completed
	ii. Conserve and strengthen the landscape structure of historic avenues and other key remnants of the historic landscape design (e.g. canal, walled garden, wilderness area)	Whole site	Consider designed landscape status when undertaking management decisions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing
His 10. Improve the coherence of the designed landscape to the south of the Estate	i. Encourage appropriate management of land in private ownership	South side	Liaise with neighbours, maintain views and vistas	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Neighbouring farmer re drainage/access issues, Turnhouse GC re overhanging veg and drainage issues, SEPA re FRM composting facility
His 11. Maintain integrity of historical character in any new construction	i. Ensure that modern construction work is carried out using design materials	Throughout estate	Liaise with CEC Archaeologist and City Development on appropriate methods and materials when required	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing, Archaeologist contacted when planting or groundworks being undertaken on site.

* Denotes consent required prior to any work commencing

Construction works	materials appropriate to the site		Obtain consent from appropriate body as required.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	TPO exemptions and SMC applied for when required.		
Ecological - Habitat																		
Hab 1. Maintain and enhance parkland habitat	i. Maintain and replace parkland trees	Parkland	Protect parkland trees by marking areas when cutting taking place		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC	Ongoing		
			Replace where necessary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FoC	Ongoing		
		Larch tree meadow	Thinning of sycamore				•								•	FNH	Thining carried out Jan/Feb 2013	
			Remove redundant fence around specimen larches				•									FNH	Completed	
	ii. Maintain appropriate management of fields with the re-introduction of cattle for grazing	North field, Home field and South field,		Liaise with contractor to cut, lift and remove grass	•	•										FNH	2012 cut and lift. 2013 late season cut. 2014 late season cut. 2015 and 2016 late season cut including West Park	
				Seek funding to re-introduce cattle for grazing	•											FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds. Low priority given poor local appetite to progress this land management option.	
				Install fencing and water provision for cattle, set up lease for grazing and advertise	•	•											FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds. Low priority given poor local appetite to progress this land management option.
				Protect parkland trees by fencing off when cattle in residence													FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds. Low priority given poor local appetite to progress this land management option.
				Intruduce cattle to graze fields in summer period				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds. Low priority given poor local appetite to progress this land management option.

* Denotes consent required prior to any work commencing

		North field, Home field and South field,	Liaise with farmer to ensure proper management of fields. Overseed with wildflower when resource/funding allows.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC		
	iii. Manage meadows appropriately	North field, Home field and South field,	Undertake plant survey and compare results with 2007 report												FNH	Home, North and South Fields surveyed August 2013. South Field again in mid 2014. No comparison undertaken. Useful to undertake with expert reporting 2017.
		Southwest meadow, Stables meadow, High and Low meadow and West Park	Cut, lift and remove grass	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	April and August 2013: SW Meadows cut and lifted. August 2013: Stables Meadow cut and lifted. August 2013: High and Low and West Park cut. Readjusted schedule as of 2016: cut and lift SW Meadow and Larch tree Meadow. Abandon Stables Meadow due to ground condition - completed 2016 (no lift).
		Stables meadow	Survey for Upright Brome				•								FNH	Not completed
		All fields	Survey for Flattened meadow grass					•							FNH	Not completed
Hab 2. Maintain and enhance old and veteran trees	i. Retain old trees, trunks and stumps	Throughout Estate		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing through symapthetic tree management	
	ii. Maintain and encourage growth	Throughout Estate		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing - North and Home Field oaks to be fenced off to prolong life due to Meripilus.	

Hab 3. Maintain and enhance ecological interest of pre 1905 plantations where historical constraints allow	i. Enhance plantation edges	South east boundary, South Drive and East Avenue	Monitor condition of trees															FNH	See line 7	
	ii. Encourage ash and elm regeneration	South-west end of South Avenue	Encourage ash and elm regeneration by thinning Sycamore																FNH	See line 9
Hab 4. Encourage development of semi-natural woodland and scrub in the post 1905 plantations and areas of regeneration	i. Encourage ash and elm regeneration	South-west and north west boundaries and area south of canal	Encourage ash and elm regeneration by thinning Sycamore																FNH	Completed: Approx 9 small - medium poor conditioned sycamore removed from within Beech Roundel (towards North Gate) 2015. Canal edge thinning works undertaken Nov 2016
	ii. Control invasive exotic species	South-west and north west boundaries and area south of canal	Monitor and remove																	FNH
	i. Protect sensitive ground flora	Throughout Estate																	FNH	Ongoing: Allium paradoxum at North Gate entrance treated with herbicide 2016
	ii. Maintain/increase light levels in selected areas	Throughout Estate	Thinning as required																	FNH
Hab 5. Maintain and enhance woodland flora	iii. Maintain cover over areas of well developed flora	Throughout Estate																	FNH	Ongoing
		Throughout Estate																	FNH	Ongoing

* Denotes consent required prior to any work commencing

	iv. Maintain wall flora	Throughout Estate	Minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides where possible	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	1 application of glyphosate based herbicide outside VC/entrance area annually. See line 30. Office block and piggery treated annually.
Hab 6. Maintain and enhance flora in selected meadow and field area	i. Maintain and enhance former hay meadows	Throughout Estate	Minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides where possible	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing
			Promote FoC wildflower initiative throughout appropriate areas of site	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FoC	Ongoing
			Cut grass and lift	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Cut August 2013, 2015, 2016 (no lift)
Habitat-Species Fauna															
SFa 1. Maintain badger populations of the site	i. Survey and monitor populations	Estate	Monitor and record badger setts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: resident clan from 2015/16
	ii. Avoid damage to setts and entrances	Estate	Liaise with Edinburgh Badger Group and SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: setts digitally mapped in 2016
	iii. Restrict access to setts	Estate	Restrict access by public within and around setts through the retention of vegetation cover	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing
SFa 2. Maintain woodland bird interest	i. Survey and monitor populations	Woodlands	Undertake breeding bird survey	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Not completed
		Throughout Estate	Liaise with SOC and BTO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	When required
	ii. Maintain diversity of scrub and woodland habitat	Throughout Estate	Ensure woodland bird interest maintained when tree works undertaken	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing
	i. Survey and monitor populations	Non-woodlands	Undertake survey of areas			•								FNH	Not completed.

SFa 3. Maintain and enhance non-woodland bird interest	ii. Maintain appropriate management of fields	All fields	See field management													FNH	Ongoing
	iii. Diversify habitat of fields	All fields	See field management													FNH	Ongoing
	iv. Maintain and enhance water bird interest	Canal	Minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides where possible	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		FNH	Ongoing
SFa 4. Maintain and enhance invertebrate interest if site	i. Survey and monitor population	Throughout estate	Continue to undertake butterfly transects	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		FNH	Ongoing: butterfly transect surveys undertaken throughout the season annually.
	ii. Retain old trees, trunks and stumps	Throughout Estate	Retain old trees and trunks on site where practicable	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		FNH	Ongoing
	iii. Managed selected meadow areas for invertebrate on basis of survey	West Park	Undertake pilot of meadow management for bees	•												FNH, FoC	Bee surveys undertaken by volunteers in 2011, not continued. FoC expertly manage wildflower areas. Bee hive introduced summer 2016
SFa 5. Maintain bat interest of the site	i. Protect roosts in old trees and trunks	Throughout Estate	Monitor and record bat populations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		FNH	Ongoing
	ii. Protect roosts in buildings and	Throughout Estate	Liaise with Lothian Bat Group and SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		FNH	Ongoing
Habitat-Species Flora																	
	i. Maintain conditions for scarce species in canal	Canal	see detail in His 6.													FNH	see detail in His 6.
	ii Enhance grassland in High Meadow for cowslip	High Meadow	Cut grass and lift	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		FNH	Not completed: Cut in August 2013, no lift.

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SFI 1. Maintain the scarce species and species of historic interest where practicable	iii. Enhance Stables Meadow for Upright Brome	Stables Meadow	Cut grass and lift	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Cut and lifted in August 2013: now abandoned due to ground conditions	
	iv. Maintain conditions for selected garden species	Walled Garden	Undertake survey of area												FNH	Path edges and areas of rank vegetation cut at end of flowering season 2015. Limited to path edges and circular route 2016 and into future	
	v. Survey to confirm location of Flattened Meadow Grass	Meadows	Undertake survey												FNH	Not completed	
SFI 2. Maintain the fungal interest of the site	i. Survey fungi on the site	Throughout Estate	Invite fungi experts and interested parties to survey site	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Completed in 2013 with fungi list on file. No need to replicate annually, perhaps 2018 again?	
	ii. Retain old trees, trunks and stumps	Throughout Estate	Retain old tree stumps and dead wood where appropriate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing	
Social																	
	i. Improve and ensure a welcome to the site	Entrance points	Inspect on a weekly basis and carry out remedial actions as required	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing	
		Perimeter- car park to Lodge	Replace damaged fence													FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds - Car park surrounding fence replaced with birds mouth fence 2013. Bughtlin Burn timber post and rail replaced 2015. Awaiting funds.
		Perimeter- Farmhouse to hedge	Replace damaged fence and install gate													FNH	Completed 2016. Aston 2 way self closing gate to be installed in gap.
		North gate area	Investigate access point into North Field by North gate area													FNH	Not completed: informal break in fenceline allowing access - needs full entrance upgrade, consider additional car parking.

S1. Enhance the experience of existing visitors and encourage new		North gate area	Upgrade entrance at North gate														FNH	Not completed: See line 102			
		Cammo Walk entrance	Upgrade entrance by re-surfacing tarmac to gates															FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds		
			Upgrade entrance by installing new metal railings at grass edges																FNH	Completed August 2013	
		Lodge Visitor Centre	Promote use of Lodge to groups and visitors															FNH, FoC	Ongoing		
		South avenue, around house and East Avenue	Cut grass to amenity standard															CEC Grounds Maintenance	Ongoing		
	ii Improve and maintain condition and appearance of selected circular routes	Throughout Estate		Inspect on a weekly basis carry out remedial works and report larger scale issues for prioritisation														FNH	Ongoing		
				Upgrade path from North gate to canal via West Park and Low Meadow.															FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds	
				Upgrade path from North Gate to house															FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds	
				Upgrade path from west end of canal to East gate of wall garden via SW Meadow.																FNH	Completed 2015/16
				Resolve drainage issues at Southwest corner of Estate																FNH	Completed 2015/16
				Upgrade path from East end of canal to East gate of walled garden																FNH	Awaiting funds from sale of Farmhouse
				Upgrade path from East end of canal to Stable block.																FNH	Awaiting funds from sale of Farmhouse
				Upgrade path from Stables Meadow to South Avenue.																FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds

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visitors to Cammo Estate			Upgrade path from car park to Lodge via perimeter.												FNH	Not completed: Farmhouse proceeds - path scraping and encroaching vegetation cleared when required. Additional path surface replenishment 2016.
	iii. Address dog-fouling problem	Throughout Estate	Liaise with Environmental Wardens in relation to dog and fly-tipping issues	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: professional dog walking scheme introduced by CEC. Impromptu dog waste bins removed and posters detailing responsible access appended and rotated.
	iv. Improve interpretation of site	Throughout Estate	Ensure site has appropriate interpretative signage	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	FNH has been involved in the working group not just for Cammo but wider area. New interpretation panel drafted, funding to be sought for 2017 installation.
		Lodge, East gate and South car park	Update information in display cases as required	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC	Ongoing
		Throughout Estate	Provide guided walks of the Estate on a range of themes e.g. historical, ecological	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC	Ongoing until 2015. Not now part of remit. Focus on promotion of site through social media, QR codes etc
	v. Enhance visual experience of site from main routes	Entrances	Maintain open visual appearance of entrances and walks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing	
	vi. Promote responsible		Provide information and advice on responsible access in relation to Land Reform Act	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: enquiries re horses, dog fouling, cycling, crop trampling, shooting, paranormal activities received
		Throughout	Encourage protection of sensitive areas through the use of natural barriers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing

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	access within Cammo Estate	Estate	Undertake litter picks of Estate and remove any fly-tipping	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC	Ongoing by NH Service, Taskforce and FoC
			Undertake responsible access event		•											FNH
	vii. Encourage new visitors to Cammo	Throughout estate	Encourage use of site and circular walks by promoting Health Walks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing
			Promote Estate through the use of websites	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC
	i. Interpret historical interest of site	Pinetum	Seek funding and provide interpretation of canal, pinetum and house	•											FNH	Interpretation installed at Pinetum and wildflower area. Further panel to be installed at House in 2017
	ii. Convey ecological and horticultural interest of the site	Throughout Estate	Promote the site to Corporate groups and other volunteers for practical conservation tasks	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC	Ongoing
	iii. Explore opportunities to expand school use of site	Throughout Estate	Promote the site to educational groups as a place to research and study	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: Several site use bookings received from schools and other groups. Still large number using site with no notifications.
	iv. Encourage interest in ecological	Throughout Estate	Manage Conservation Volunteers to undertake practical conservation work	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH
Facilitate the use of the Estate by groups wishing to visit			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing: George Heriot's School. Other School groups. ESOC (Edinburgh South Orienteering Club), MOD, several walking and natural history groups

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S 2. Encourage specialist interest in Cammo Estate	aspects of the site.		Promote the site to Biodiversity Volunteers for survey and monitoring of species	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH	Ongoing
			Attain Local Nature Reserve status				•							FNH	Passed by T&E Council Committee 01/11/2016. Formal notice to be displayed for 30 days thereafter Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve is established.
	v. Involve interested parties in Cammo Estate	Throughout Estate	Liaison with Friends of Cammo and other community groups	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FNH, FoC	Ongoing: Natural Heritage Officer sends meeting reports quarterly. Respond to emails appropriately, meet onsite as required
	vi. Landscape consultant to produce landscape design plan to support additional funding opportunities	Throughout Estate	This management plan, other historic documents, FoC long term vision and new development pressures on surrounding areas indicate the need to produce a cohesive up to date landscape plan to assist with further grant funding and future site management								•	•		FNH, FoC	Cammo Home Farm capital release and possible larger grant funding ensure the need for such a document to be produced
	vii. Investigate possible Heritage Lottery Funding application	Throughout Estate	Investigate possible Heritage Lottery Funding application									•	•	FNH	
															Annual site spend average 2011 - 2015 per year = £15,000 (not including routine activities ie site inspecting, staffing visitor centres, liaison with stakeholders etc.)

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Cammo Workplan

CEC	City of Edinburgh Council																
FNH	Forestry and Natural Heritage Service																
FoC	Friends of Cammo																
EAFS	Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society																
TPO	Tree Preservation Order																
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent																

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