

# The Edinburgh Nature Network

## Grassland and Wildflower Meadow Opportunities



Wildflower Meadow along the Crumond foreshore, photo by University of Edinburgh

There are 58 incredible opportunities to improve grassland in Edinburgh that were identified through the ENN, and to create biodiversity-friendly wildflower meadows.

These opportunities include:

- Enhancing key pollinator routes across the Edinburgh shoreline
- Developing using nature-based solutions which will improve the urban environment for key species
- Adding wildflower meadows to otherwise amenity grassland

Using the location, action description, and species in the accompanying table, we hope you can find an opportunity that is right for the aims of your organisation.

## Species Spotlight

These are just some of the incredible, local species covered in the opportunities in this area. Please check the accompanying table or the [ENN story map](#) to get more details on the actions connected to each species.



Northern Brown Argus



Buff-tailed Bumblebee



Ringed Plover



Dactylorhiza Orchid



Hedgehog

Edinburgh Nature Network is a long-term strategic approach to manage, restore and enhance the urban landscape of Edinburgh, highlighting opportunities to take action across the city.

## Get Involved

If your organisation has an ongoing or completed project relating to one of these actions, please log it in [our survey](#).

Get in touch with us at [thrivinggreenspaces@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:thrivinggreenspaces@edinburgh.gov.uk)



ENN Action Number	Area	Action	Category	Species
CR002	Airport	<p><b>Create habitat for pollinators.</b> There is a lack of pollinator habitat, however there is a demand for insect pollination services, linked to the surrounding food growing arable land. This area is on Buglife's B-Line 'insect pathway'. Creation of native wildflower meadows and buffer strips along the arable field margins will create habitat for pollinator species and is unlikely to conflict with airport safety regulations.</p>	Create	Pollinators
CO017	Braid Hills	<p><b>Connect Braid Hills to the Meadows.</b> There is limited priority habitat between Braid Hills and the Meadows, apart from native woodland within Astley Ainslie Hospital grounds and Grange Cemetery. There are mainly residential dwellings with private gardens between Braid Hills and the Meadows, which provide vital for stepping stone habitat and connectivity for wildlife.</p>	Connect	
CR023	Burdiehouse	<p><b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions in existing housing estates and future residential developments surrounding Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.</b> This will expand habitats and associated benefits from the park into the wider area. Greenspace within new residential developments should be an extension of the park and connected to other greenspaces. Sharing information on the benefits of nature-based solutions will improve support. Solutions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs and living walls providing air purification, temperature regulation and flood regulation.</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat filtering surface water runoff and mitigating flooding.</li> <li>• Native hedging, including berry-producing species, buffering noise from city traffic and providing a food resource and shelter for people, birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters providing stepping stone habitat for pollinators to move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	<p>Invertebrates</p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Pollinators</p>

CO013	Central	<p><b>Connect existing greenspaces.</b> The Meadows, Princes Street Gardens and Calton Hill should be connected with stepping stone habitat provided by landowners, businesses and residents. These could include windowsill planters for pollinators, green roofs or rooftop gardens.</p>	Connect	Pollinators
CR018	Central	<p><b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions to demonstrate that a city can balance traditional building materials with natural infrastructure.</b> There is new development planned for Fountainbridge, which is an opportunity to incorporate nature-based solutions throughout the planning process such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs and living walls providing air purification, temperature regulation and flood regulation.</li> <li>• ‘Brownfield’ roofs where habitat and species are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto the roofs of new developments. Brownfield sites mostly consist of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMH). This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, which can host species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds e.g. ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>).</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat filtering surface water runoff and mitigating flooding.</li> <li>• Native hedging, including berry-producing species, buffering noise from city traffic and providing a food resource and shelter for people, birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters providing stepping stone habitat for pollinators to move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	<p>Invertebrates</p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Pollinators</p>
EN037	Central	<p><b>Enhance habitat within private parks and gardens.</b> Residents and landscape gardeners managing the private parks and gardens (e.g. Queen Street Gardens, Regent Gardens) can use land management practices to enhance the sites for wildlife. Regent Gardens is a Local Biodiversity Site and covers a large area of land directly adjacent to Calton Hill. This should be enhanced to support wildlife from Calton Hill and nearby Holyrood Park.</p>	Enhance	

CR031	Colinton, Wester Hailes and Bonaly	<b>Create priority habitat at Kingsknowe Golf Course.</b> The only priority habitat within Kingsknowe Golf Course is the small strip of native woodland at the northeast corner. Additional planting of native trees along the eastern edge of the golf course will provide additional priority habitat and connect Union Canal and Colinton and Craiglockhart Dells. Creating species-rich grassland by planting a diversity of nectar-rich flowering plants will provide additional habitat for pollinators and other species.	Create	Pollinators
EN049	Colinton, Wester Hailes and Bonaly	<b>Enhance Union Canal for pollinators.</b> There is high demand for insect pollination services along Union Canal corridor. As well as planting wildflower meadows alongside the canal, adding biomatrix rafts to provide diverse floating ecosystems with nectar-rich flowering plants will provide more habitat for pollinators and increase ecosystem service benefits for people.	Enhance	Pollinators
PR033	Colinton, Wester Hailes and Bonaly	<b>Protect species-rich grassland within Colinton and Craiglockhart Dells.</b> There are diverse meadows with over 60 botanical species, including orchids (e.g. <i>Dactylorhiza sp.</i> )	Protect	Orchids
EN043	Corstorphine	<b>Enhance private gardens to support a range of wildlife.</b> Raising awareness of the detrimental impacts of urban creep and the many ways you can support wildlife in your garden will encourage people to support biodiversity. Encouraging a 'wild' garden, creating hedgehog highways by cutting holes in adjoining fences, and creating wildflower meadows to provide a food resource for pollinators will all support wildlife.	Enhance	Pollinators Hedgehog
PR028	Corstorphine	<b>Protect Corstorphine Hill as it has a range of priority habitat including native woodland and species-rich grassland (including some wildflower meadows).</b> It also provides habitat for a large colony of badgers ( <i>Meles meles</i> ).	Protect	Badger

CO026	Craiglockhart and Morningside	<b>Connect Easter Craiglockhart Hill to Wester Craiglockhart Hill.</b> Merchants of Edinburgh Golf Course sits between these two sites. Planting native trees and hedges will provide woodland connectivity between Easter Craiglockhart Hill and Wester Craiglockhart Hill through the golf course.	Connect	
CO027	Craiglockhart and Morningside	<b>Connect habitat in Craiglockhart Hills and Braid Hills.</b> Both hills are home to a range of priority habitats and species. Creating a corridor will allow wildlife to move between the Local Nature Reserves. Street tree, hedge and meadow flower planting will be required to provide connectivity through residential streets and gardens.	Connect	
CO028	Craiglockhart and Morningside	<b>Connect Astley Ainslie with Braid Hills, Bruntsfield Links and The Meadows.</b> Street tree, hedge and meadow flower planting will be required to provide connectivity through residential streets and gardens, Grange Cemetery and James Gillespie's Primary and High School. Using stepping stone habitat to connect the larger greenspaces, it should include nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters to support Buglife's B-line insect pollinator pathway.	Connect	
PR039	Craiglockhart and Morningside	<b>Protect the middle meadow at Easter Craiglockhart Local Nature Reserve.</b> This meadow has been cut and raked for over 20 years to maintain biodiversity, like those in Wester Craiglockhart SSSI.	Protect	
EN010	Cramond	<b>Enhance amenity grassland.</b> Plant coastal meadow mixes to connect existing meadows that were planted by Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and City of Edinburgh Council. On Buglife's B-Line 'insect pathway,' the creation of more coastal meadows will provide a greater food resource for pollinators, increasing insect pollination services. A shoreline corridor of meadows should be created from South Queensferry to Musselburgh.	Enhance	Pollinators

EN014	Cramond	<b>Enhance Lauriston Farm.</b> Enhancements should include improving habitat connectivity from Lauriston Castle to the coast particularly for pollinators, creation of scrapes for additional wading bird habitat, food growing and flood regulation, and health and wellbeing services.	Enhance	Pollinators Wading Birds
EN015	Cramond	<b>Enhance habitat at Bruntsfield golf course for wildlife.</b> There is existing native woodland within the golf course, but more could be done to improve the site for wildlife. There is a pond that should be enhanced and other habitat improvements will provide better connectivity between the golf course and the River Almond. It also neighbours Lauriston Farm, so additional pollinator habitat and amphibian ponds would complement the habitat found nearby.	Enhance	Pollinators Amphibians
EN016	Cramond	<b>Enhance habitat at Royal Burgess golf course for wildlife.</b> The freshwater habitat could be enhanced through the inclusion of ponds, whilst trees, hedges and wildflowers would also improve connectivity from Davidson's Main through to the River Almond.	Enhance	
EN017	Cramond	<b>Enhance habitat at Silverknowes golf course for wildlife.</b> Grassland on the coastal edge of the course can be enhanced by planting a coastal mix of wildflower species to support pollinators, in conjunction with native hedges and trees to support a range of wildlife and provide ecosystem services for people.	Enhance	Pollinators
PR007	Cramond	<b>Protect the fields adjacent to the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area (SPA).</b> These fields and areas of grassland provide important habitat for the wading and overwintering bird species listed under the SPA.	Protect	Wading birds
EN008	Dalmahoy and Balerno	<b>Enhance the golf courses for biodiversity and habitat connectivity.</b> The species-poor grassland can be improved, while tree planting will connect areas of woodland.	Enhance	



CO009	Granton and Wardie	<p><b>Connect existing wildflower meadows along the coastal path to provide a greater food resource and habitat connectivity for pollinators.</b> A native, coastal seed mix should be used for this. Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh (RBGE) produced a coastal species list for this area in 2019.</p>	Connect	Pollinators
CR013	Granton and Wardie	<p><b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions on the new Granton Waterfront Development and Granton Marina Development.</b> This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs and living walls to help with air purification, temperature regulation and flood regulation.</li> <li>• Brownfield roofs where habitat and species are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto the roofs of new developments. Brownfield sites mostly consist of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMH). This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, which can host species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds e.g. ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>).</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat creation to filter surface water runoff and mitigate flooding. The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) created rain gardens in their grounds.</li> <li>• Native hedging including berry-producing species to both buffer noise from city traffic and provide a food resource and shelter for birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters to provide stepping stone habitat for pollinators to move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	<p>Invertebrates</p> <p>Birds - notably the Ringed Plover</p> <p>Pollinators</p>
PR012	Granton and Wardie	<p><b>Protect the species rich grasslands and wildflower meadows at Wardie Bay and along the coast.</b></p>	Protect	
EN045	Gyle, Hermiston and Sighthill	<p><b>Enhance amenity grassland at tram stops and along travel routes.</b> Tree planting and meadow creation at Saughton Tram Stop will provide additional habitat for wildlife.</p>	Enhance	

EN046	Gyle, Hermiston and Sighthill	<p><b>Enhance amenity grassland within the Gyle Business Park and along travel routes.</b> Native tree planting and meadow creation will provide additional habitat for wildlife. Amenity grassland in Edinburgh Park should be enhanced for pollinators and other wildlife. Changing the grass cutting regime to support the growth of wildflowers will provide habitat for pollinators in parks and road verges, connecting existing meadows.</p>	Enhance	Pollinators
EN047	Gyle, Hermiston and Sighthill	<p><b>Enhance amenity grassland within Gyle Park.</b> Changing the grass cutting regime to support growth of wildflowers will provide habitat for pollinators in parks and road verges, connecting existing meadows.</p>	Enhance	Pollinators
CO012	Holyrood and Duddingston	<p><b>Connect habitats from Holyrood Park to the wider area through wildlife corridors and stepping stone sites to enable wildlife to move between them.</b> In Edinburgh, the northern brown argus (<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>) is only found in Holyrood Park. Although there is perfect habitat for this butterfly on Calton Hill, it cannot get there as it is too big a distance to travel. Stepping stones could be as small as planters within gardens, balconies or even on windowsills with nectar-rich flowering plants. Engage with local landowners, businesses and residents to promote the benefits of stepping stone habitats.</p> <p>The Conservation Ranger at HES is very keen to start on this project. He'd like to implement rock rose into stepping stone planters as much as possible. Rock rose seeds are easy for him to obtain, with almost no cost or resources involved so this action is a bit of a trial/experiment but worth trying. It would be good to do a site visit from Holyrood to Calton Hill and identify potential stepping stone habitats we can enhance and talk to businesses etc about using planters and window boxes.</p>	Connect	Northern Brown Argus Butterfly
EN024	Holyrood and Duddingston	<p><b>Enhance large areas of amenity grassland in Meadowfield Park.</b> Enhancements should include wildflower meadow planting to increase biodiversity and support pollinators, and planting hedgerows to connect patches of woodland. Already planned with TCV, introduce rock rose as this park is in close proximity to populations of Northern Brown Argus (<i>Aricia Artaxerxes</i>).</p>	Enhance	Pollinators  Northern Brown Argus Butterfly



EN027	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Enhance habitat at Duddingston Golf Course for wildlife.</b> There is existing native woodland within the golf course, but more could be done to improve the site for wildlife. There is a pond that should be enhanced, and other habitat improvements will provide better connectivity between Duddingston Loch and Figgate Burn Park.	Enhance	
EN028	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Enhance Prestonfield Golf Course for biodiversity and habitat connectivity.</b> The species-poor grassland can be improved, while tree planting will connect areas of woodland.	Enhance	
EN029	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Enhance Duddingston Recreation Grounds for biodiversity and habitat connectivity.</b> The species-poor grassland can be improved, while tree planting will connect areas of woodland.	Enhance	
PR019	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Protect existing species-rich grassland that supports rare species</b> such as the northern brown argus butterfly ( <i>Aricia artaxerxes</i> ) and other invertebrates including the bordered brown lacewing ( <i>Megalomus hirtus</i> ).	Protect	Northern brown argus butterfly  Bordered brown lacewing
CR017	Inverleith and Stockbridge	<b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions on new developments, such as along Water of Leith corridor, including:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs and living walls to provide air purification, temperature regulation and flood regulation.</li> <li>• ‘Brownfield’ roofs where habitat and species are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto the roofs of new developments. Brownfield sites mostly consist of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMH). This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, which can host species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds e.g. ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>).</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat filter surface water runoff and mitigate flooding. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) created rain gardens in their grounds.</li> <li>• Native hedging, including berry-producing species, buffers noise from city traffic and provides a food resource and shelter for people, birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters provide stepping stone habitat for pollinators to move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	Invertebrates  Birds – notably the Ringed Plover  Pollinators

EN032	Inverleith and Stockbridge	<p><b>Enhance habitat in Inverleith Park.</b> Large areas of amenity grassland should be enhanced to benefit wildlife. Inverleith pond has water quality issues due to the hydrology of the incoming burn, which could be better understood and improved.</p>	Enhance	
EN033	Inverleith and Stockbridge	<p><b>Enhance habitat at Fettes College grounds.</b> There is a lot of amenity grassland that should be enhanced to create wetlands for flood regulation and create wildflower meadows to increase pollinator habitat.</p>	Enhance	
CRO08	Leith	<p><b>Create a demonstration site to show how creating and maintaining habitat enhancements and nature-based solutions provides multiple benefits in built-up urban environments.</b></p> <p>Show Edinburgh residents how to retrofit enhancements to their homes and developers how to incorporate natural enhancements in their designs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs and living walls, such as a wall of ivy, can be retrofitted onto existing buildings and as part of new developments to help with air purification, temperature regulation and flood regulation.</li> <li>• 'Brownfield' roofs where habitat and species are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto the roofs of new developments. Brownfield sites mostly consist of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMH). This habitat type, which is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, can host species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds such as ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>).</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat creation to filter surface water runoff and mitigate flooding. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) created rain gardens in their grounds.</li> <li>• Native hedging including berry-producing species to buffer noise from city traffic and provide a food resource and shelter for birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters to provide stepping stone habitat for pollinators move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	<p>Birds – notably the Ringed plover</p> <p>Pollinators</p>

CO025	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<p><b>Connect Craigmillar Castle Park to Bawsinch and Holyrood Park.</b> Priority habitat is limited between these greenspaces. Increasing habitat connectivity for pollinators will help them to move between sites, particularly butterflies. Little France Park is home to locally rare species including small skipper (<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>), speckled wood (<i>Pararge aegeria</i>) and small copper (<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>), while Holyrood Park is home to northern brown argus (<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>) and grayling (<i>Hipparchia semele</i>). Allowing them to expand their range will help populations be more resilient to the warming climate.</p>	Connect	Specific Butterfly Species
CR032	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<p><b>Create more priority habitat.</b> Plant native trees and hedges, and create species-rich grassland within University of Edinburgh's Peffermill Playing Fields, Prestonfield Golf Course and along Braid Burn.</p>	Create	
CR033	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<p><b>Create habitat along the road network.</b> Plant trees, hedgerows and meadows along main roads (Dalkeith Road, Lady Road, A7) and at Cameron Toll roundabout to reduce noise and air pollution from vehicles.</p>	Create	
PR036	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<p><b>Protect grassland habitat within Little France Park that are important for locally rare species of butterfly</b> including small skipper (<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>), speckled wood (<i>Pararge aegeria</i>) and small copper (<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>). The small copper butterfly population has declined by 50% within the past 40 years.</p>	Protect	Several rare butterfly species

CR027	Newcraighall	<p><b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions to meet demand for ecosystem services such as air purification, noise regulation, insect pollination and health and wellbeing.</b> There are large areas of artificial, sealed surfaces, including tarmac and plastic 'grass' in supermarket and retail car parks, including Fort Kinnaird. Nature-based solutions should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native trees providing shade and ameliorating the heat island effect.</li> <li>• Native hedging, including berry-producing species, buffering noise from city traffic and providing a food resource and shelter for people, birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat filtering surface water runoff and mitigating flooding.</li> <li>• Green roofs and living walls can be retrofitted onto existing buildings within retail parks and supermarkets to provide air purification, temperature regulation and water purification.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering planters providing stepping stone habitat for pollinators to move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	Pollinators  Birds
EN044	Newcraighall	<p><b>Enhance field margins for pollinators.</b> There is limited pollinator habitat, but there is demand for insect pollination services on arable land. This area is on Buglife's B-Line 'insect pathway' so is a key site for improving habitat connectivity for pollinating insects. Reduce use of pesticides and herbicides, plant flowering hedgerows and set aside wildflower margins at field edges.</p>	Enhance	Pollinators
CR001	Pentlands	<p><b>Create native woodland.</b> There are opportunities for woodland planting in the upper catchment of the Water of Leith. Riparian habitat should be enhanced by creating wide buffers and preventing access for livestock to allow it to naturally regenerate. Woodland creation will slow the flow of water, reduce siltation from surface water runoff following severe weather events, and reduce water temperature, which is becoming increasingly important with a warming climate, especially for south facing watercourses. Trees should not be planted on peat soils.</p>	Create	

EN001	Pentlands	<p><b>Enhance existing field margins to create better habitat connectivity for pollinators.</b> Reduce use of pesticides and herbicides, plant flowering hedgerows and set aside wildflower margins at field edges.</p>	Enhance	Pollinators
CO011	Portobello	<p><b>Connect pollinator habitat from Meadows Yard Local Nature Reserve (LNR) to Figgate Burn Park and along the coastline.</b> The south-eastern side of Portobello Beach is on Buglife’s B-Lines ‘insect pathway’ and there is demand for more insect pollination services between Meadows Yard and Figgate Burn Park. Seafield Industrial Estate offers potential for creating pollinator habitat during redevelopment. This will create connectivity between Meadows Yard LNR and Figgate Burn Park. Many pollinators are associated with coastal edges where semi-natural habitats remain.</p> <p>These coastlines are important for many migratory species when moving north. Enhancing the coastline for pollinators by improving verges with coastal wildflower seed mixes and installing pollinator-friendly features such as biodiverse green roofs and walls will provide a connected habitat resource for pollinators moving between sites.</p>	Connect	Pollinators
CR015	Portobello	<p><b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions on new developments on Seafield Industrial Estate and A1 Industrial Park, as identified in City Plan 2030.</b> New developments provide opportunities to incorporate nature-based solutions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs and living walls providing air purification, temperature regulation and flood regulation.</li> <li>• ‘Brownfield’ roofs where habitat and species are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto the roofs of new developments. Brownfield sites mostly consist of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMH). This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, which can host species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds e.g. ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>).</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat filtering surface water runoff and mitigating flooding.</li> <li>• Native hedging, including berry-producing species, buffering noise from city traffic and providing a food resource and shelter for people, birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>• Nectar-rich flowering meadows, windowsill boxes and balcony planters providing stepping stone habitat for pollinators to move around the city.</li> </ul>	Create	<p>Invertebrates</p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Pollinators</p>

CO010	South Queensferry and Dalmeny	<p><b>Connect the coastline from South Queensferry to Dalmeny estate for pollinators.</b> This follows Buglife’s B-Lines ‘insect pathway’ and there is demand for more insect pollination services. Many pollinators are associated with coastal edges where semi-natural habitats remain, such as those at Dalmeny.</p> <p>These coastlines are also important for migratory species when moving north. Enhancing the coastline for pollinators by improving verges with coastal wildflower seed mixes, and installing pollinator-friendly features such as biodiverse green roofs and walls, will provide a connected habitat resource for pollinators moving between sites.</p>	Connect	Pollinators
EN022	South Queensferry and Dalmeny	<p><b>Enhance Dundas Castle Estate for Great Crested Newts (GCN) (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>).</b> There are historical records from 1996 and 2005 of newts in the ponds at Dundas Castle Estate. A survey should be conducted to determine if the newts are still there, and habitat should be enhanced. New ponds should be created within the dispersal range of current ones and connectivity provided through features such as rough grassland or hedgerows.</p>	Enhance	Great Crested Newts
EN023	South Queensferry and Dalmeny	<p><b>Enhance Dundas Castle Estate for pollinators.</b> This is on Buglife’s B-Lines ‘insect pathway’ and there is demand for more insect pollination services. Many pollinators are associated with coastal edges where semi-natural habitats remain, such as those at Dalmeny.</p>	Enhance	Pollinators
PR014	South Queensferry and Dalmeny	<p><b>Protect Hound Point and other areas of botanical importance.</b> Hound Point is the only site in Edinburgh for field gentian (<i>Gentianella campestris</i>) on sandy soil and there are other rare plants and bryophytes in this area. There are recreational pressures and habitat loss (e.g. woodland felling applications) that pose a risk to these species. They have been monitored for many years by Edinburgh Natural History Society.</p>	Protect	Field Gentian Native Plant Species
CO029	Stenhouse and Saughton	<p><b>Connect larger parks and greenspaces with green corridors from Saughton Park through Balgreen Community Garden to Roseburn Park.</b> These areas should be connected through schools, private gardens and the disused bowling club. Native trees, shrubs and hedges, as well as wildflowers will form a green corridor. Inclusion of wetland habitat and rain gardens will help with flood regulation along Water of Leith.</p>	Connect	



EN053	Stenhouse and Saughton	<b>Enhance amenity grassland in Roseburn Park.</b> Planting wildflowers and changing the grass cutting regime to a single annual cut will improve biodiversity and slow water movement in winter.	Enhance	
EN054	Stenhouse and Saughton	<b>Enhance amenity grassland in Saughton Park.</b> Planting wildflowers and changing the grass cutting regime to a single annual cut will improve biodiversity and slow water movement in winter.	Enhance	
EN055	Stenhouse and Saughton	<b>Enhance amenity grassland around HMP Edinburgh.</b> Her Majesty's Prison Edinburgh has a large area of amenity grassland that should be enhanced for wildlife. Planting wildflowers and changing the grass cutting regime to a single annual cut will improve biodiversity and slow water movement in winter.	Enhance	
EN056	Stenhouse and Saughton	<b>Enhance amenity grassland in Saughton Cemetery.</b> The cemetery is predominantly amenity grassland that should be diversified and enhanced for pollinators by planting wildflowers.	Enhance	Pollinators
EN058	Stenhouse and Saughton	<b>Enhance habitat for wildlife, including pollinators, in Saughton Allotments.</b> The allotments should be enhanced by eliminating the use of herbicides and pesticides and using natural pest control, incorporating areas for wildlife and adding bat boxes, hedgehog homes and log piles for invertebrates. Enhancing wet areas by adding small ponds would help with flood regulation.	Enhance	Bats Hedgehogs Invertebrates