

# The Edinburgh Nature Network

## Species Specific Opportunities



Terns beside the Forth Rail Bridge, Photo by Jamie McDermaid

There are over 75 incredible opportunities which focus on actions for specific species in Edinburgh that were identified through the ENN.

These species include:

- Otters
- Badgers
- Bird species such as terns and kingfishers
- Eels, salmon, and other aquatic species

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 and will contribute to the safeguarding of the specific species.

## Species Spotlight

A hugely diverse set of available actions comes with a huge diversity of species beneficiaries. 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.



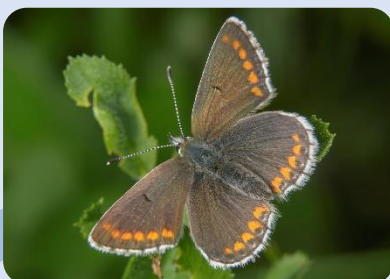
Ringed Plover



Great Crested Newt



Moonwort



Northern Brown Argus



Atlantic Salmon

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
CR003	Airport	<p><b>Create wet woodland to provide habitat for wildlife and aid flood mitigation.</b> Nature-based solutions will tackle flooding. To protect wintering thrushes (<i>Turdidae sp.</i>) and other high-risk bird strike species, wet woodland creation will help with flooding whilst providing habitat that does not conflict with health and safety regulations.</p>	Create	Wintering Thrushes
EN003	Airport	<p><b>Enhance the River Almond by improving the native in-stream diversity and riparian woodland.</b> Invasive non-native species (INNS) are prevalent. Removing these will help native species to recolonise the area. Invasive plants have colonised the riverbank, which reduces the ability of bankside burrowing species, such as water vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>) and kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), to use the watercourse.</p>	Enhance	Water Vole Kingfisher
RE003	Airport	<p><b>Restore wetland habitats.</b> Fields surrounding the airport used to be wetlands but were drained. Wetlands and ponds can be designed to minimise risk of bird strike to accommodate airport safety regulations. Small, shallow ponds with tall marginal vegetation in sheltered locations are unlikely to attract species at risk of bird strike.</p>	Restore	Birds

RE004	Airport	<p><b>Restore the Gogar Burn.</b> The Gogar Burn should be redirected around the runway and naturalised to enable fish passage (the culvert is currently a barrier). This would also create areas of riparian wet woodland. Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) and kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) are found on the burn so this would improve habitat connectivity for these species. This will be the biggest and best water diversion ever completed in the UK and will open approximately 40 km of river for Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and sea trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>).</p>	Restore	<p>Otter</p> <p>Kingfisher</p> <p>Salmon</p> <p>Sea trout</p>
CRO25	Braid Hills	<p><b>Create wetland and pond habitat throughout the four large golf courses.</b> Create micro-ponds to provide additional pond and wetland habitat between Blackford Hill and Braid Hill. There are historic records of great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) at Elf Loch in Mortonhall Golf Course and recent records of other newt species. Improving habitat connectivity for these species will bring great crested newts back, improving biodiversity. Hermitage Golf Course is disused so could provide an opportunity to start this work.</p>	Create	<p>Great Crested Newt</p>
PRO26	Braid Hills	<p><b>Protect ravine woodland along Braid Burn.</b> Braid Burn provides habitat for a range of wildlife including otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), dipper (<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>), house martin (<i>Delichon urbicum</i>) and Daubenton's bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>). It provides connectivity to other areas of priority habitat within the city, though this could be improved.</p>	Protect	<p>Otter</p> <p>Dipper</p> <p>House Martin</p> <p>Daubenton's Bat</p>
RE019	Braid Hills	<p><b>Restore native habitats to Braid Hills by removing invasive non-native species (INNS).</b> INNS present include giant hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>), Himalayan balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>), and Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>). A coordinated effort along Braid Burn is needed to be successful.</p>	Restore	<p>Native Plant Species</p>
RE020	Braid Hills	<p><b>Restore water voles (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>) to Braid Burn.</b> Water voles were historically present on Braid Burn but are no longer found in Edinburgh. Drivers of their local extinction are likely to be presence of American mink (<i>Neovison vison</i>) and habitat loss.</p>	Restore	<p>Water Voles</p>

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>Birds</p> <p>Invertebrates</p> <p>Pollinators</p>
EN039	Burdiehouse	<p><b>Enhance biodiversity at Mortonhall Cemetery.</b> The cemetery is home to wildlife including badgers (<i>Meles meles</i>), but it can be further enhanced for wildlife, which will improve biodiversity and benefit people.</p>	Enhance	<p>Badger</p>
PR025	Burdiehouse	<p><b>Protect existing priority habitats within Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park including riparian woodland, wet woodland and species-rich grassland.</b> The park provides habitat for species including otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) and kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>). It has common hemp-nettle (<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>), which is locally rare.</p>	Protect	<p>Otters</p> <p>Kingfisher</p> <p>Kestrel</p> <p>Hemp-nettle</p>

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 such as 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 – notably the Ringed Plover</p> <p>Pollinators</p>
CR019	Central	<p><b>Create solutions to artificial light pollution.</b> Artificial lighting provides a perception of safety, but has enormous impacts on wildlife, most recently being linked with a 50% decline in moth populations and has a detrimental effect on crepuscular species and birds who experience perpetual daylight. It also causes health problems for humans, affecting sleep and increasing risks of physical disease such as heart problems and mental health issues such as anxiety. A sympathetic approach to lighting would benefit wildlife and people, and would enhance the quality of architectural spaces. Bat-friendly lighting was successfully used in Worcester, and they installed a second set of this lighting in 2021 after finding out the area was being used by bats.</p>	Create	<p>Moths</p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Bats</p>
EN038	Central	<p><b>Enhance Union Canal to create better habitat connectivity for pollinators and other wildlife.</b> Adding green walls and biomatrix rafts to create diverse floating ecosystems will provide more habitat and ecosystem services for people and wildlife.</p>	Enhance	<p>Pollinators</p>

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
PR032	Colinton, Wester Hailes and Bonaly	<b>Protect Water of Leith and associated riparian habitat at Colinton and Craiglockhart Dells.</b> They provide ecosystem services such as noise regulation, insect pollination and air purification, as well as habitat for a range of species including dippers ( <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> ).	Protect	Dipper
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

PR042	Craiglockhart and Morningside	<b>Protect woodland within Easter Craiglockhart Local Nature Reserve.</b> It is native broadleaved woodland, planted over 200 years ago. It is important for elm ( <i>Ulmus sp.</i> ), wren ( <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> ), tawny owl ( <i>Strix aluco</i> ) and bat species.	Protect	Elm Wren Tawny Owl Bats
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' 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
EN011	Cramond	<b>Enhance seagrass habitat.</b> Beds including dwarf seagrass ( <i>Zostera noltii</i> ) provide benefits including sequestering carbon and providing natural barriers to coastal storm damage. They provide habitat for marine life including snakelocks anemone ( <i>Anemonia viridis</i> ) and stalked jellyfish ( <i>Calvadosia campanulate</i> ), and act as nurseries for fish species sold commercially like Atlantic cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> ) and herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> ).	Enhance	Sea grass Anemones Jellyfish Cod Herring
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
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

PR006	Cramond	<b>Protect the River Almond and associated riparian woodland.</b> The Almond offers benefits for people and wildlife. It provides habitat for species including dipper ( <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> ) and kingfisher ( <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ), and ecosystem services including water purification, flood regulation, air purification and health and wellbeing. It is a green corridor, connecting Cramond foreshore to places such as Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve.	Protect	Dipper Kingfisher
CO008	Dalmahoy and Balerno	<b>Connect habitats across agricultural land through planting of native hedgerows and trees.</b> Creation of native wildflower meadows and buffer strips along field margins will provide habitat for pollinator species.	Connect	Pollinators
EN009	Dalmahoy and Balerno	<b>Enhance Heriot-Watt University Campus.</b> It is a Local Biodiversity Site and has a large pond with good habitat for many bat species, however it could be improved for biodiversity. The University have a Biodiversity Action Plan for the site which encourages collaborating with others to implement habitat enhancements.	Enhance	Bats
RE007	Dalmahoy and Balerno	<b>Restore the Murrayburn.</b> There are opportunities to naturalise the Murrayburn, which will improve water quality both at the site of naturalisation and further downstream. Invasive non-native species (INNS), including giant hogweed ( <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> ), are present along the burn. Removing these will benefit native plant species and wildlife.	Restore	Native plant species
RE008	Dalmahoy and Balerno	<b>Restore the Water of Leith.</b> There are opportunities to enhance and widen the Water of Leith river buffer, linked to agri-environment schemes. Invasive non-native species (INNS), including giant hogweed ( <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> ), are present along the burn. Removing these will benefit native plant species and wildlife.	Restore	Native plant species
RE010	Dalmahoy and Balerno	<b>Restore beavers (<i>Castor fiber</i>) to the Water of Leith.</b> Beavers are native to the UK but were hunted to extinction in the 16th century. They are known as ecosystem engineers for their ability to create new wetlands, restore native woodland and improve conditions for a wide range of wildlife including dragonflies, otters and fish. Supporting their return to Edinburgh via the Water of Leith will restore many of the habitats and ecosystem functions that were lost in recent years.	Restore	Beavers Dragonflies Otters Fish



PR044	Firth of Forth	<p><b>Protect existing locally, nationally and internationally important marine species.</b> Firth of Forth provides habitat for a range of species including red-throated divers (<i>Gavia stellata</i>), bottlenose dolphins (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>), sea sponges and anemones. Even though these waters are protected by multiple designations, there have already been local extinctions of wildlife here (e.g. roseate terns), and human disturbance, invasive non-native species and pollution pose a high risk to those still present. Biological monitoring will help determine which species are at risk of local extinction so they can be afforded greater protection.</p>	Protect	<p>Red-throated Divers</p> <p>Bottlenose Dolphins</p> <p>Sea Sponges</p> <p>Anemones</p>
RE030	Firth of Forth	<p><b>Restore native species, including seagrass (<i>Zostera sp.</i>), oysters (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) and mussels (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>), to Firth of Forth.</b> There are records of seagrass (<i>Zostera sp.</i>) along the coastline from Hopetoun to Blackness, west of Cramond and along Wardie Bay, but overall numbers have greatly diminished. Seagrass meadows provide a range of benefits including sequestering carbon and a natural barrier to coastal storm damage. They provide habitat for marine life including snakelocks anemones (<i>Anemonia viridis</i>) and stalked jellyfish (<i>Calvadosia campanulata</i>), as well as acting as nurseries for species fished commercially like Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) and Atlantic herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>).</p> <p>Oysters are no longer found in Firth of Forth and mussels are heavily exploited. Oyster reefs mitigate coastal flooding and mussels filter out micro-plastics, which will improve water quality within Firth of Forth.</p>	Restore	<p>Seagrass</p> <p>Oysters</p> <p>Mussels</p> <p>Snakelocks Anemones</p> <p>Jellyfish</p> <p>Cod</p> <p>Herring</p>
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	<p>Pollinators</p>

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 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. 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>
PR008	Granton and Wardie	<p><b>Protect Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land at Granton Harbour.</b> This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat that hosts species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds. There is ongoing development here, so this habitat should be incorporated into the design, e.g. through brownfield roofs.</p>	Protect	<p>Birds</p> <p>Invertebrates</p> <p>UK BAP priority species</p>
PR009	Granton and Wardie	<p><b>Protect open mosaic habitat at Newhaven Harbour.</b> This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat that hosts species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for a range of birds, including wetland and coastal species. This habitat should be protected, e.g. through brownfield roofs.</p>	Protect	<p>Birds</p> <p>Invertebrates</p> <p>UK BAP priority species</p>
PR010	Granton and Wardie	<p><b>Protect the pontoons for harbour seals (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) that were restored by Forth Ports.</b> Harbour seal numbers have declined by 40% since the 1990s, due to competition with grey seals and human disturbance at their haul out sites. The increased use of Wardie Bay for recreation, including sea kayaking and paddle-boarding, has increased disturbance.</p>	Protect	<p>Harbour seals</p>

PR031	Gyle, Hermiston and Sighthill	<p><b>Protect open mosaic habitat south of Edinburgh Park.</b> This is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, hosts species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds. Planning permission is granted, which could result in loss of this priority habitat if it is not incorporated into the design. Ideally a large greenspace should be maintained during development. 'Brownfield roofs' should be explored, where habitat and species are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto roofs. This is one of the few remaining large greenspaces in this business park. It provides priority habitat as well as ecosystem services in an area in need of more. As much of this habitat should be retained as possible, and more ecosystems services and habitat need to be provided nearby.</p>	Protect	<p>Birds</p> <p>Invertebrates</p> <p>UK BAP Priority Species</p>
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 with 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	<p>Northern Brown Argus Butterfly</p>
PR018	Holyrood and Duddingston	<p><b>Protect lowland dry heath.</b> This is the only lowland dry heath in the whole of Edinburgh and is important for rare grassland specialists such as six-spot burnet moth (<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>). It is generally under-grazed and should be improved. It is important not to plant trees or make other habitat enhancements that would conflict with this habitat type to prevent it being lost.</p> <p>Action undertaken naturally through ranger responsibilities</p>	Protect	<p>Six-spot Burnet Moth</p>

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	Brown Argus Butterfly Brown Lacewing
PR020	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Protect Dunsapie Loch as it provides habitat for resident otters</b> ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ). Creating more vegetation cover around the edges would provide more shelter for the otters and other wildlife.	Protect	Otters
PR021	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Protect the ponds in Wells o' Wearie.</b> They provide habitat for newts, dragonflies and pillwort ( <i>Pilularia globulifera</i> ). Pillwort is an Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP) priority species and Wells o' Wearie is a reintroduction site. Citizen science can be used to monitor existing species to ensure protection.	Protect	Dragonflies Pillwort
PR022	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Protect Duddingston Loch and Bawsinch Scottish Wildlife Trust reserve as it has a range of priority habitats including every Scottish native tree species</b> (excluding the very rare Arran service-tree ( <i>Sorbus pseudofennica</i> )) and is important for wildlife including otters ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) and several bat species. There is evidence of otters moving between Duddingston Loch and Figgate Burn Park so this habitat connectivity should be protected.	Protect	Native Tree Species Otters
RE014	Holyrood and Duddingston	<b>Restore native habitats by removing invasive non-native species (INNS) from Figgate Burn.</b> Figgate Burn provides important habitat for otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) and other wildlife inhabiting and commuting through the area. A combined approach to remove invasive species with neighbouring landowners is needed.	Restore	Otter

CR017	Inverleith and Stockbridge	<p><b>Create habitat using nature-based solutions on new developments, such as along Water of Leith corridor, including:</b></p> <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 such as ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>).</li> <li>• Rain gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and reedbed habitat filtering surface water runoff and mitigating flooding. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) created rain gardens in their grounds.</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 – notably the Ringed Plover</p> <p>Pollinators</p>
CO007	Leith	<p><b>Connect Meadows Yard Local Nature Reserve to Leith Links.</b> Meadows Yard is home to a species-rich wildflower meadow that supports different species of butterflies and bumblebees, as well as a wetland that provides habitat for amphibians. Connecting pollinator habitat from Meadows Yard, through Craigenfinny Golf Course, Seafield Cemetery and into Leith Links would improve pollination services, allowing bumblebees to move from Meadows Yard to other sites. This would provide habitat connectivity for pollinators and other wildlife, whilst also providing more benefits for people through access to nature.</p>	Connect	<p>Pollinators</p> <p>Amphibians</p>
CR006	Leith	<p><b>Create access to the inaccessible area of beach near Seafield.</b> It is important for rare and migrant birds and is valued by the bird watching community. Better access to coastline would provide more health and wellbeing benefits for people, especially those nearby.</p>	Create	<p>Migrant Birds</p>

CR008	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> 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 is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat, which 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	Birds – notably the Ringed Plover  Pollinators
EN005	Leith	<p><b>Enhance Leith Links.</b> It is mainly amenity grassland with lines of mature trees. Native hedging with species such as hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) around the perimeter will provide berries for birds and noise regulation to buffer the sound from traffic on the nearby roads. City of Edinburgh Council have a master plan for Leith Links.</p>	Enhance	Birds
PR004	Leith	<p><b>Protect Lochend Park as it is important for breeding birds.</b> The loch is surrounded by native woodland and provides habitat for a variety of waterfowl such as coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) and moorhen (<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>).</p>	Protect	Coot  Moorhen

RE005	Leith	<b>Restore terns to Leith Docks.</b> The tern rafts at Imperial Docks Special Protection Area supported the largest colony of common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) with 995 pairs in 2017, however there was complete colony failure in 2018 and 2019. Failure is thought to be due to a combination of human disturbance, gull predation and invasive American mink. These should be addressed to allow terns to return.	Restore	Terns
RE006	Leith	<b>Restore fish passage from the sea through the Water of Leith.</b> Fish cannot currently swim up the Water of Leith from the Port of Leith at the Docks as there are gates. Enabling fish passage would create habitat connectivity for many fish species. A catchment wide approach will be needed to ensure full connectivity of the Water of Leith as there is another barrier for fish at Miller Row (upstream from Dean Village). Collaboration with Forth Ports, SEPA, Water of Leith Conservation Trust and the Friends of Water of Leith Basin will be important here.	Restore	Fish
CO025	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<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.	Connect	Locally rare butterfly species
PR036	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<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.	Protect	Locally rare butterfly species
PR037	Liberton, Inch and Little France	<b>Protect native woodland and veteran trees within Craigmillar Castle Park.</b> It provides habitat for a range of species including bullfinch ( <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> ) and buzzard ( <i>Buteo buteo</i> ), as well as ecosystem services such as flood regulation, air purification and noise regulation.	Protect	Bullfinch Buzzard

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
PR030	Newcraighall	<p><b>Protect Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land adjacent to Hunter's Hall Public Park.</b> After a period of abandonment, the land has been colonised by a range of rare species and is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat. It hosts species-rich invertebrate communities and is important for birds such as ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>). It is earmarked for future housing development, but some habitat could be retained through addition of 'brownfield' roofs, where habitats are translocated from existing brownfield sites onto the roofs of new developments.</p>	Protect	Birds – notably the Ringed Plover  Invertebrates  UK BAP Priority Species
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



EN002	Pentlands	<p><b>Enhance habitat around the reservoirs to encourage biodiversity.</b> This will benefit a range of rare plants, including moonwort (<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>). City of Edinburgh Council Flood Prevention department oversee the cutting regime here. Operational requirements should be balanced with biodiversity enhancements.</p>	Enhance	Moonwort
PR002	Pentlands	<p><b>Protect existing wetland.</b> Threipmuir, Bavelaw and Harlaw are important areas for winter bird migration. The arable fields surrounding these areas are used by large flocks of geese so should be protected and enhanced. Landowners here receive funds to manage their land to benefit waders e.g. by creating scrapes.</p>	Protect	Migrant Birds – notably geese and waders
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.</p> <p>Many pollinators are associated with coastal edges where semi-natural habitats remain. 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 such as 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>
PR015	Portobello	<p><b>Protect Figgate Burn.</b> It provides habitat for wildlife including otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) and several bat species including Daubenton’s bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>), a water habitat specialist. It provides access for Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), sea trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) and eels (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>).</p>	Protect	<p>Otter</p> <p>Bats</p> <p>Salmon</p> <p>Sea trout</p> <p>Eels</p>
PR016	Portobello	<p><b>Protect Brunstane Burn.</b> It provides access for Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), sea trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) and eels (<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>).</p>	Protect	<p>Salmon</p> <p>Sea trout</p> <p>Eels</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. 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
PR013	South Queensferry and Dalmeny	<p><b>Protect Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and sea trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) migration routes.</b> Dalmeny estate has an historically important route and it should be protected to ensure migration routes remain open.</p>	Protect	Salmon Sea trout
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

RE013	South Queensferry and Dalmeny	<p><b>Restore roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) to Port Edgar.</b> A tern raft was installed at Port Edgar Marina that was successful with common terns (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), but more work is needed to ensure the return of roseate tern. In 2019, NatureScot constructed 'tern terraces' on Isle of May that resulted in breeding success for roseate terns. A similar approach could be taken here.</p>	Restore	Roseate Terns
EN058	Stenhouse and Saughton	<p><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.</p>	Enhance	<p>Bats</p> <p>Hedgehogs</p> <p>Invertebrates</p>
PR043	Stenhouse and Saughton	<p><b>Protect riparian habitat along Water of Leith.</b> It is rare to find Water of Leith bounded by riparian habitat, which is important for a range of wildlife including bats, who utilise it for commuting, foraging and roosting.</p>	Protect	Bats