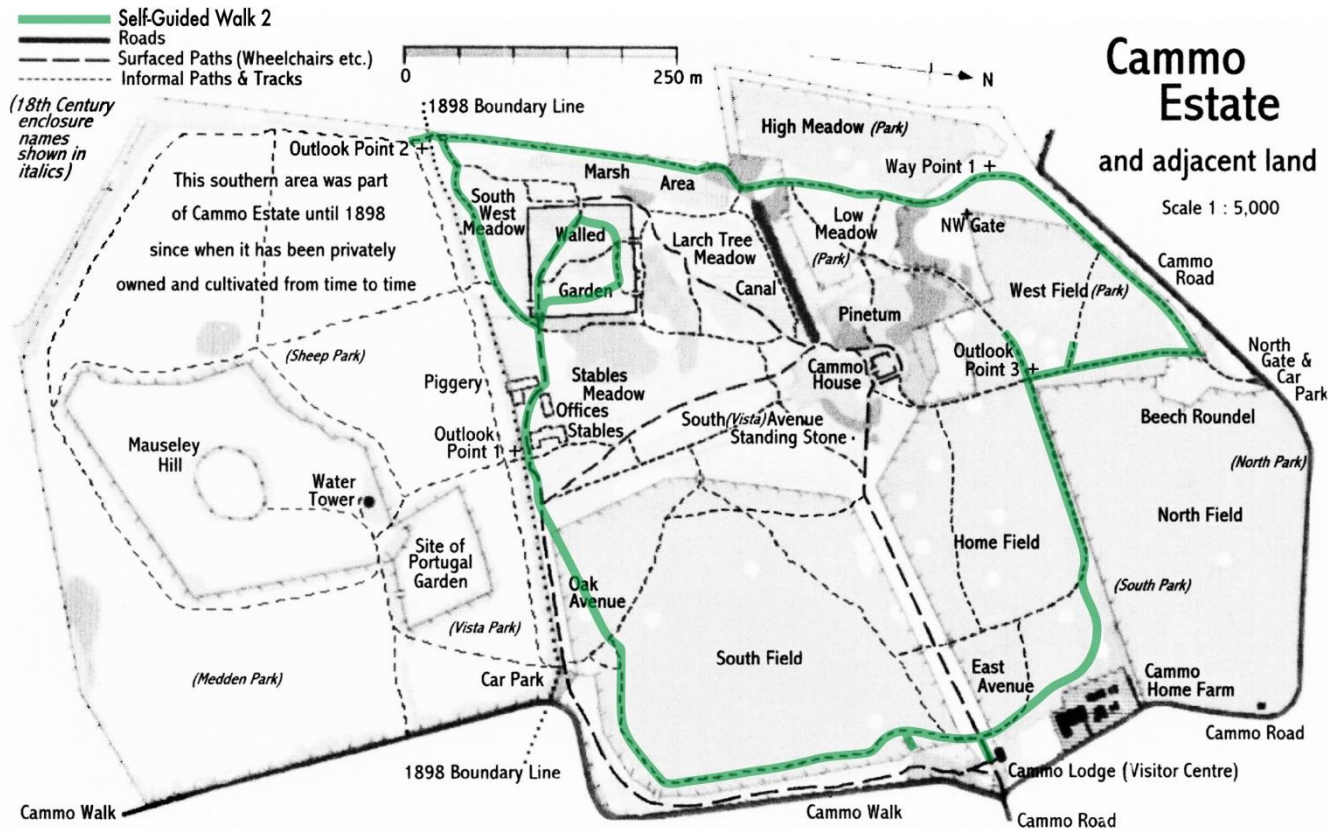


## Self-Guided Walk 2 – Around Cammo Estate £1

This walk of 2.5km is mostly on unsurfaced paths

Visitor Centre – Home Field – Outlook Point 3 – Beech Roundel – Western Boundary –  
Outlook Point 2 – Walled Garden – Outlook Point 1 – South Field – Visitor Centre



- 1. Cammo Lodge (Visitor Centre):** Cammo Lodge was constructed in 1789 to serve as a gatehouse at the entrance to Cammo Estate and the ruined building converted to a visitor centre in 1992. For more information about the entrance and Lodge see Walk 1.
- 2. Home Field:** Go a short distance up the drive, to the end of the fenced area, and turn right into Home Field. Follow a grassy path along the eastern edge of Home Field, past a new house built on the site of Cammo Home Farm (demolished in 2016). This was originally constructed in 1910 as a clubhouse for Cramond Brig Golf Club, converted in 1952 into a farmhouse with 80 acres of surrounding land, ceased to function as a farm in 1997 and fell into disrepair. In 2014 the farm was damaged by fire, the C listed status was withdrawn, the site bought for private house development and the farm was demolished. Just after the house, turn left up the northern edge of Home Field, passing wildflower areas created in front of a well-established hedgerow. This hedgerow follows the line of the original road from Braehead to Leny, which cut through Cammo Estate, continuing over the brow of the hill to the old North West Gate. Between 1812 and 1817 the road was re-routed to the current line forming the northern boundary of the estate.
- 3. Outlook Point 3:** Emerge at the top of the field where two perch seats are located beside a path; this is Outlook Point 3. Looking back over Home Field to the new house and the Lodge, Corstorphine Hill is in the distance. Look slightly left, through a gap in the hedgerow, to see in the distance a hill with transmitter mast above Burntisland in Fife and closer the houses of Cammo Road with the valley of the River Almond beyond. Continue uphill 10 metres beyond the perches to view a wildflower information panel, located between the first two wildflower areas created in 2011. Continue another 20 metres to the brow of the hill; the single broken ash tree on the right dates from 1720, and was part of the original tree line along the old road. Return to Outlook Point 3, and turn left onto the path heading north, alongside the second wildflower area. After 30m a grass path on the left gives the best view of the third wildflower area.



4. **Beech Roundel:** Return to the path and continue for another 150 metres to pass the Beech Roundel. This ornamental feature was located at the intersection of the former North, South and West Parks, and was originally circular, cut through by diagonal walkways to form an etoile. The Roundel was first recorded in 1722, but at that time it consisted of trees other than beech. The Roundel is now fenced to protect Cammo's honeybee hive. The path curving right ahead leads to the North Gate, where it is possible to cross the road and take a path down to the Grotto Bridge over the River Almond. However on the west side of the Roundel our route turns sharp left, away from the North Gate, and heads in a south-west direction, staying about 10 metres inside the boundary wall. On the left is West Field, where many trees were planted in 2017 to connect woodland areas.
  5. **Western Boundary:** The path then enters a wooded area and climbs away from the road. At the top of this slope on the right is a cutting in the embankment through which, prior to 1817, ran the old Leny road. On either side of the track are the remains of two golf driving tees of Cramond Brig Golf Course (1907-1929). One is banked up above the path on the right, and a smaller one is on the bank sloping down from the track on the left. These are both now overgrown with young trees, but their original shape can still be seen. About 80 metres along the path, a grove of yew trees on the left was originally an entrance feature just inside the old North West Gate, and contains a tree dating from 1715. Continue along the path running between High and Low Meadows. This was the original western boundary of Cammo Estate until 1785, when High Meadow was purchased from the Hope family of Craighiehall. In Low Meadow there is a large spreading oak tree, which is the oldest tree in Cammo, dating from 1669. Further along the path the Canal can be seen through the trees on the left. Water enters the canal at this end from an underground channel. The canal was cleaned in 2017, revealing the unique apsidal shape of this end and also a silt trap. At a path junction just after the canal take the right fork, to pass between the marsh area and the western boundary wall. After 100 metres on the right the large stump of a sweet chestnut tree (now re-sprouting) dates from the late 18th century. Continue for 200 metres, with views of Turnhouse golf course over the wall, to reach a path junction at the south-west corner of the current estate.
  6. **Outlook Point 2:** To get the best views, continue 20 metres to the edge of the field (Outlook Point 2). The field in the foreground and the tree-topped Mauseley Hill beyond were originally part of Cammo Estate, but since 1898 this land has been privately owned. Looking south-east you can see the top of Cammo Water Tower and Corstorphine Hill; to the south are the Pentland Hills. From Outlook Point 2 return to the path junction, and follow the improved wide path running in an easterly direction. After 60 metres this reaches South West Meadow, now left to grow wild for biodiversity between annual cuts. Two perch seats give views over a laid hedge to the Pentlands, although in summer the sprouting hedge now obscures this view. Leaving the meadow the path passes through a gap in a wall to arrive at the main entrance gateway of the Walled Garden.
  7. **Walled Garden:** The Walled Garden was constructed between 1780 and 1782 and occupies an area of 2.5 acres. The walls are between 4 and 5 metres in height, and are constructed of rubble stone, with the south and west facing elevation of all walls lined with brick to maximise retention of solar heat. The north wall was heated with furnace houses on the outside, and there were two large glass-houses within the garden. Throughout the year the garden supplied Cammo House with fruit and vegetables, including some exotic varieties. Most of the Walled Garden is now left to grow wild for biodiversity. There is a fine display of snowdrops in early spring. An orchard of 15 native varieties of apple, pear and plum, planted in 2015, can be viewed on a grass path loop inside the Walled Garden, returning to the main gateway by turning left along a surfaced path.
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8. **Outlook Point 1:** From the Walled Garden main gateway turn left then fork right, to proceed eastwards along the path passing the ruined Farm Steading / Piggery on the right then the ruined Offices on the left, to reach Outlook Point 1 at the south-east corner of the ruined Stables building, with good views of the Water Tower and Mauseley Hill. The ruins and outlook are described in Walk 1.
  9. **South Field:** From Outlook Point 1 continue down the slope of the surfaced path for 60 metres to a multiple path junction. Take the second exit, marked by orienteering post 21, to leave the surfaced path and enter South Field. Take the grass path curving right, staying about 15 metres from the field edge, ignoring paths off to the car park on the right. Stay on this grass path as it curves left, with views of the recent planting that strengthens the hedgerow across the field. After the field edge and path curve in, about 50m before the corner of the field, orienteering post 11 marks a stone watering trough where the outflow from the canal emerges from an underground channel. Return to the path and continue to the corner of the field and join the main drive to return to the Visitor Centre.