

Technical Appendix 7.6: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan



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Glenouther Wind Farm EIA Report

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Basis of Report

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Figure 1 Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan Area



1.0 Introduction

This Technical Appendix relates to the Proposed Development as defined in **Chapter 4: Development Description** of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. The baseline conditions (drawn from desk-based sources only) and the effects of the Likely Grid Connection Route (as defined in **Chapter 4**) on Ecology is assessed in **Chapter 7: Ecology** of the EIA Report.

This Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (OBEMP)¹ has been prepared to describe the habitat restoration and species management measures proposed as part of Glenouther Wind Farm (the Proposed Development).

The OBEMP includes information and enhancement measures relating specifically to ornithological 'protected species', as defined in **Chapter 8: Ornithology** of the EIA Report. Due to the confidential nature of this information, this version of the OBEMP omits the related details pertaining to those protected species. The OBEMP which includes information relating to protected species, in addition to presenting a Confidential Figure, is provided within **Volume 5: Confidential Documents** of the EIA Report.

The measures detailed within this OBEMP will demonstrate how significant biodiversity enhancement will be achieved as a direct result of the Proposed Development over its operational lifetime in line with the objectives outlined in Policy 3b of the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)².

This OBEMP is set out in the following sections:

- Existing Conditions and Summary of the Ecological and Ornithological Impact Assessments;
- Biodiversity Enhancement Area;
- Aims, Objectives and Management Prescriptions;
- Monitoring;
- Reporting and BEMP Review; and
- Management and Monitoring Timetable.

The OBEMP should be read with reference to **Figure 1**.

1.1 Target Habitats and Species

The management recommendations within this OBEMP are informed by the findings of baseline ecological and ornithological surveys undertaken for the Proposed Development set out within **Chapter 7** and **Chapter 8** of the EIA Report, and the conclusions of assessment upon Important Ecological Features (IEFs) and the ornithological interests identified in **Chapter 7** and **Chapter 8** respectively.

¹ 'BEMP' is used when referring to the completed Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan.

² Scottish Government (2023). National Planning Framework 4. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2023/02/national-planning-framework-4/documents/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/govscot%3Adocument/national-planning-framework-4.pdf> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).



Consideration has also been given to the objectives set out in the Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)³, the LBAP for East Renfrewshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde⁴, and East Renfrewshire Council Biodiversity Report⁵ (see **Chapter 7**).

The key habitats considered in this OBEMP, and for which habitat restoration, enhancement and creation measures are proposed, include priority peatland blanket bog/wet modified bog and broadleaved/riparian woodland. Habitat restoration and enhancement measures proposed both within the Site and the wider area will also have beneficial effects for the breeding bird assemblage recorded. The key ornithological species considered are a suite of raptors and owls and breeding/wintering wader species including curlew, woodcock and snipe.

1.2 Biodiversity Enhancement Area

This OBEMP is based on the Site boundary and specific identified land parcels or 'Habitat Management Units' (HMUs) A, B and C therein, which encompass the extent of the proposed specific management prescriptions. HMUs A and B are shown on **Figure 1**. HMU C is presented and detailed in related documents in **Volume 5** of the EIA Report and is not discussed further in detail within this report).

These HMUs were identified through discussions with the Applicant, landowner, and relevant technical specialists and in cognisance of the desk-based studies and field survey results to create and enhance habitats of biodiversity value. If consented, however, these HMUs may be refined and finalised post-consent into the overarching Biodiversity Enhancement Area (BEA) for the Proposed Development, following any further specialist surveys, feedback from relevant consultees, and/or further discussions with the landowner.

The Applicant (and/or any subsequent owner of the Proposed Development) will remain committed to delivering significant biodiversity enhancement as part of the Proposed Development, over its operational lifetime.

1.3 Finalisation of the BEMP

The OBEMP will be refined and developed into a final BEMP post-consent. The final BEMP will confirm the overarching BEA encompassing all habitat management and finalised management units (i.e., the refined HMUs for specific habitat management proposals) therein, where the aims, objectives and management prescriptions will apply.

The final BEMP will be agreed with East Ayrshire Council (EAC) in consultation with NatureScot and any other relevant stakeholders (as deemed necessary) prior to the commencement of construction of the Proposed Development.

A Biodiversity Management Group (BMG) will oversee and monitor the implementation of the agreed BEMP. The BMG should include representatives from EAC, NatureScot, the landowner and the Applicant (and/or any subsequent owner of the Proposed Development).

³ Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2010 (2008). Available at: https://www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/media/8403/2008-Ayrshire-LBAP/pdf/2008_Ayrshire_LBAP.pdf?m=1679317902693; and Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2001). Available at: <https://www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/media/8402/LBAP1/pdf/LBAP1.pdf?m=1679317902497> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).

⁴ Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde LBAP – Update Report and Rolled Forward Actions for 2008-2011 (2008). Available at: <https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/natural-heritage/biodiversity-and-natural-heritage-designations> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).

⁵ East Renfrewshire Council Biodiversity Duty Report (2023). Available at: https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/media/9898/Biodiversity-report-2021-to-2023/pdf/Biodiversity_Duty_Report_2021_to_2023_final.pdf?m=1704731238457 (Accessed: 1 April 2026).



2.0 Existing Conditions and Summary of Ecological and Ornithological Impact Assessments

The Site is located at Glenouther Moor, situated south of Corsehouse Reservoir with the M77 motorway to the east. The closest town is Stewarton which is located approximately 4.5 km to the south-west. The northern part of the Site drains towards the Annick Water and Corsehouse Reservoir, and the southern part of the Site drains towards the Swinzie Burn, a tributary of the Annick Water.

The Site occupies an area of approximately 205 hectares (ha) and is within an area of privately owned commercial coniferous forest plantation, with some areas of blanket bog and wet modified bog. Habitat management within the Site is delivered through HMUs A and B, which lie entirely within the red-line boundary and encompass the areas where habitat restoration and enhancement measures will be implemented.

The blanket bog within the Site is localised to the open area in the north-west of the Site. It has been recorded to be in relatively good condition, does not appear to have been significantly impacted by grazing or drainage, and lacks any hagg or gully features. It generally has a near-natural surface pattern, although bog pools were not recorded. However, due to the complete encirclement by dense commercial plantation and indirect effects of such plantations it is likely it has had some negative effects on the main area of blanket bog present. For example, there is some self-seeded conifer invasion and encroachment around the edge from the bordering plantation.

The wet modified bog within the Site is the predominant habitat type within the open forestry rides. These rides and related mire areas have been significantly degraded through the negative influence of the conifer plantation that dominates the survey area. Some of the forestry rides also have abundant self-seeded conifers scattered throughout, and the long-term impact of the commercial plantation has resulted in the presence and maintenance of the lower quality mire communities. Further details of the habitats recorded during baseline National Vegetation Classification (NVC) habitats surveys for the Proposed Development are presented in EIA Report **Technical Appendix 7.1: National Vegetation Classification & Habitats Survey** and shown on **Figure 7.3.1-7.3.6**.

As per EIA Report **Chapter 7**, IEFs scoped into the ecological impact assessment (EcIA) include blanket bog/wet modified bog. Within the EcIA it is predicted that the Proposed Development could potentially directly impact up to 0.70 ha of blanket bog/wet modified bog (0.32 ha of permanent direct loss and 0.38 ha of temporary direct loss), and potentially indirectly affect up to 0.73 ha of blanket bog/wet modified bog using indirect drainage assumptions (see **Chapter 7, Annex 1**). No significant effects are predicted in EIA terms.

During baseline ornithological surveys, habitats within the Site (HMUs A–B) formed part of the of a limited assemblage of upland breeding birds. Confirmed or probable breeding of wading birds was restricted to curlew, oystercatcher and common sandpiper, associated with areas of open bog, grassland and watercourses in the wider vicinity of the Site. Although barn owl was not recorded during surveys, parts of the Site provide suitable foraging habitat for this species.

Records of raptors and ornithological protected species were made within the wider ornithology study area (details provided within **Chapter 8** and **Technical Appendix 8.3: Confidential Ornithology**).

The design of the Proposed Development has sought, insofar as possible, to avoid areas used by sensitive breeding bird species. No significant effects upon any ornithological



interests are predicted. Consequently, there remains substantial opportunity to deliver habitat enhancement measures for local bird species. These will focus on:

- within the Site (HMU A): improving nesting and year-round foraging conditions for waders through peatland restoration and management of open ground and forest habitats; and
- within the wider area (HMU C): delivering targeted enhancements for raptors and owls, including forest and open habitats beyond the red-line boundary, where these areas contribute to improved habitat connectivity and foraging opportunities for certain raptors and owls.

Overall, therefore, the OBEMP proposes measures that will provide a level of compensation and enhancement measures in cognisance of NatureScot guidance⁶ with respect to the predicted effects on blanket bog/wet modified bog habitats, as well as other proposals to provide wider and significant biodiversity enhancement.

3.0 Biodiversity Enhancement Area (BEA)

3.1 Overview

This OBEMP proposes a BEA comprising three overarching HMUs: A, B and C, with each HMU generally focussing on a particular habitat, species or feature type within which biodiversity and habitat management and monitoring will be implemented. Further details on each HMU are presented **Sections 3.2 - 3.4**.

The overarching aim of the BEMP is to restore degraded habitats, enhance habitats, and create habitats of ecological value in these HMUs, which in turn will benefit associated flora and fauna, as well as increase biodiversity in general through strengthening and building nature networks and connections.

The OBEMP proposes and includes peatland restoration and enhancement measures, including forest to bog restoration techniques. NatureScot guidance⁶ suggests that effects on priority peatland habitats should be compensated in the order of 1:10 (lost:restored) with a further appropriate additional percentage of the baseline assessment of the extent of peatland habitat restored to deliver additional enhancement. As noted in **Section 2.0**, the Proposed Development could directly impact up to 0.70 ha of blanket bog/wet modified bog and potentially indirectly affect up to 0.73 ha of blanket bog/wet modified bog. Applying NatureScot guidance⁶, the compensation requirements for priority peatland at the Proposed Development will therefore be in the region of 14.30 ha if accounting for the full predicted and potential direct and indirect effects stated⁷.

In terms of additional enhancement, the same guidance⁶ now suggests an appropriate additional percentage of the baseline assessment of the extent of peatland habitat (having previously suggested the application of a further 10% of the baseline extent for enhancement purposes). In this case, the Applicant has dedicated in the region of 41.27 ha to priority peatland restoration and enhancement through forest to bog restoration (see **Technical Appendix 4.1: Forestry Report**) and a further 26.59 ha of other open peatland restoration/enhancement measures; a combined total of 67.86 ha (see **Section 3.2** for further details). These restoration/enhancement totals are far greater than the area recommended by

⁶ NatureScot (2023; revised 2026). Advising on peatland habitats and carbon-rich soils in development management. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/advising-peatland-carbon-rich-soils-and-priority-peatland-habitats-development-management> (Accessed: 29 May 2026).

⁷ i.e. 1:10 ratio: $1.43 \times 10 = 14.30$.



NatureScot guidance⁶; as in the case of the Proposed Development, this will be 14.30 ha for compensation, with the additional 53.56 ha being regarded as additional enhancement (compared to a total baseline peatland habitat extent within the Site of 37.93 ha⁸).

The precise objectives and detailed management prescriptions for the finalised HMUs will depend on the current condition of the habitat and the existing factors acting upon it or contributing to current condition. To further inform the objectives and detail appropriate management prescriptions, further specific surveys and desk-based assessment may be required to develop the final BEMP. These surveys may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Further peatland condition assessments considering NatureScot guidance⁶ and Peatland Action guidance⁹;
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Common Standards Monitoring of Upland Habitats¹⁰ or habitat condition assessments utilising the latest Biodiversity Metric¹¹ condition assessment pro-forma and methodology;
- Hydrology/ecology walkovers to identify opportunities and refine plans for non-native conifer removal, drain blocking, erosion feature restoration/reprofiling, and restoration of the peatland water table;
- Herbivore Impact Assessment (HIA);
- GIS mapping exercises (e.g. density mapping of self-seeded non-native conifers);
- Forestry surveys to further inform and refine woodland creation and planting proposals and details; and
- Pre-commencement ornithology surveys and consultation with third-party recording groups to update baseline conditions and further inform targeted species measures and management prescriptions.

3.2 HMU A: Forest to Bog and Peatland Restoration and Enhancement

3.2.1 Area and Rationale

HMU A is 68.44 ha in total (this excludes areas of proposed permanent infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development that overlap with HMU A) and includes two sub-units, i.e. sub-unit A1 which corresponds to the 41.27 ha forest to bog restoration area (including corresponding keyhole areas around T3 and T5) and sub-unit A2 which corresponds to the 27.17 ha open peatland restoration/enhancement area; of which 26.59 ha is peatland habitat. This equates to a total peatland restoration/enhancement area of 67.86 ha. The open peatland restoration/enhancement area comprises the unplanted area of blanket bog in the

⁸ Total area of blanket bog/wet modified bog within the Site = 37.93.

⁹ NatureScot (2021). Peatland Action: Peat Depth and Peatland Condition Survey. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-peat-depth-and-peat-condition-survey-guidance-and-recording-form-guidance> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).

¹⁰ JNCC Common Standards Monitoring. Available at: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/common-standards-monitoring> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).

¹¹ Natural England (2021). The Biodiversity Metric Supporting Documents (JP039). Available at: <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).



north-west of the Site and the forestry rides and open ground areas between the areas dedicated for forest to bog proposals (see **Figure 1**).

The forest to bog area (A1) completely comprises of conifer plantation. The open peatland restoration/enhancement area (A2) is comprised of 26.59 ha peatland/bog communities, with the other 0.58 ha being marshy grassland and flush communities. Some of the deepest areas of peat within the Site (see **Figure 9.7** Volume 3a of the EIA Report) are also present in HMU A.

Forest to bog peatland restoration has been deemed an appropriate and suitable habitat management and biodiversity enhancement proposal at this Site (refer to **Technical Appendix 4.1**). This is primarily because of the extensiveness of very deep peat within the Site and much of which is under conifer plantation (inferring the historical pre-planting presence of bog in this location), the continued presence of bog and associated vegetation within open areas and forest rides, and the poor growth of the conifers planted which in many areas have a very low yield class (<Yield Class 8) and are checked/stunted due to the wet conditions and depth of peat present. This has allowed modified bog vegetation to persist under much of the tree canopy (rather than the complete loss of ground vegetation and blanketing of the ground with conifer needles, which often occurs in longer planted conifer woodlands). The continued extensive presence of bog associated vegetation beneath the existing canopy elevates the likelihood of successful forest to bog proposals.

The western portion of the Site has been selected for transformation from forest to bog as it adjoins the open area of better condition blanket bog, indicating that blanket bog species should spread into the targeted forest to bog area. The forest to bog area will connect the open area in the north-west of the Site with the open area south of the Site boundary, thus connecting nature networks through creating a larger connected blanket bog extent, in line with NPF4² objectives.

Peatlands are important for preventing and mitigating the effects of climate change, preserving biodiversity and minimising flood risk. The improvement of these habitats will also be of benefit to local flora and fauna, including the upland bird assemblage, including the breeding (snipe) and wintering (woodcock) waders.

The targeted restoration and management of blanket bog habitat proposed here is intended to compensate for the potential direct and indirect loss of 1.43 ha of blanket bog/wet modified bog, as outlined in **Section 2.0**, and provide further compensation and additional enhancement, as outlined in **Section 3.1**. This restoration area will provide significant biodiversity enhancement in addition to restoration set out in NPF4².

3.2.2 Forest to Bog: Felling

Forest to bog restoration techniques form part of the Scottish Government funded Peatland ACTION Programme and are made available in the Peatland ACTION Technical Compendium¹². A number of methods are available to achieve forest to bog restoration. The Technical Compendium advises that, *'The type of restoration technique required will depend on site topography, peat type, hydrology, peat depth, peat slide risk, as well as the tree species present, their age, Yield class, rooting depth, alongside the ability to extract timber and harvesting technique used/considered, and the presence or absence of peat forming vegetation'*¹². The specific areas appropriate for each treatment will be confirmed in advance of restoration works, however, this OBEMP considers some techniques below.

¹² NatureScot Peatland ACTION (2024). NatureScot Peatland ACTION - Technical Compendium - Restoration - 8 Forest to bog restoration. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-technical-compendium-restoration-8-forest-bog-restoration> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).



It is proposed that all conifer trees within the sub-unit A1 forest to bog area will be felled during construction of the Proposed Development, and removed to promote recovery of the blanket bog habitat.

Relevant guidelines¹³ state that the effects of clearfell tree harvesting in over 20 % of the catchment area can impact surface water acidity. To minimise these impacts, trees will be felled in a phased method, within the first year of construction and in parallel with other construction activities. Re-wetting actions (described below) will be undertaken immediately following felling activities so that there is one disturbance event, in order to prevent colonisation by species thriving on the intermediate stage.

Tree felling will be undertaken in accordance with Forestry Commission good practice guidelines¹⁴. The final method of felling will be agreed prior to construction and confirmed within a detailed felling plan; see **Technical Appendix 4.1** for further details.

All operations should take place with lightweight, low-pressure machinery that minimise damage to peat and to surface vegetation. Allowing pockets of blanket bog vegetation to persist throughout the felling and re-wetting process will encourage the colonisation of blanket bog species into the forest to bog restoration area.

Tree felling will be subject to nesting bird checks for any works required within the nesting season, as detailed within EIA Report **Chapter 8**.

3.2.3 Forest to Bog: Increasing water table

The forest to bog restoration onsite will be facilitated through rewetting of the blanket bog. Methods for rewetting blanket bog should follow the Peatland ACTION guidance¹². The methods set out below are a high-level overview of the approach which will be taken. This will be discussed with key stakeholders, including NatureScot and the appointed Principal Contractor (PC), and the agreed approach will be set out in detail in the BEMP post-consent. The restoration areas will require a range of tailored approaches, which will be developed within the BEMP/implementation stage (post-consent). Methods will be informed by further detailed survey work and consideration of restoration techniques available at the time of implementation.

It is likely that ditch and furrow blocking/reprofiling, stump flipping and ground smoothing will be the most appropriate methods for blanket bog restoration¹². To reduce the number of areas of bare peat and preserve pre-existing blanket bog vegetation cover, stump flipping will be limited where possible to larger rootballs with medium sized stumps pushed sideways into the furrows, and small stumps pushed down into the peat with both the bucket and tracks. Low pressure/wide tracked machinery (1.9 m or greater) will be used to reduce compaction of the peat surface and improve restoration outcomes. Deep bunding is recommended at the border between plantation that is not due to be felled for blanket bog restoration, and the open forest to bog restoration area. This area will be a wide strip with a higher water table than the surrounding blanket bog, that will discourage conifers from regenerating into the blanket bog area. Other bog restoration approaches may also be appropriate and the most appropriate methods for the Site should be assessed at the BEMP stage.

As part of re-wetting and increasing the water table, where possible and practicable, some depressions will be created to form a matrix of standing water pools of various depths, with the aim for some of these to transition to bog pools with associated vegetation in the medium

¹³ McGhee, W., Lawrence, A. and Smythe, M-A. (2022) Forestry and soil carbon in Scotland: science, practice and policy. 36 pp. Forest Policy Group. Available at: www.forestpolicygroup.org (Accessed: 1 April 2026).

¹⁴ Forestry Commission (2011). Forests and water: UK Forestry Standard Guidelines. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.



to long term, and some to remain more permanently open. These pool features will be beneficial to a range of flora and fauna, providing a habitat for bog pool plant species and various invertebrates, with associated secondary benefits for insectivorous passerines and breeding and wintering wader species. Species such as snipe, woodcock and curlew will particularly benefit from pool creation, as these species are associated with bog pool matrices which provide important invertebrate food resources as water levels naturally fluctuate within the pool/s.

Some of the peat excavated during construction activities, including turbine bases, hardstandings and access track formation, and which will not be reinstated at source, will be translocated to support hydrological restoration in areas undergoing forest to bog conversion (refer to **Technical Appendix 9.3: Outline Peat Management Plan**). Peat within afforested sites is typically highly disturbed, with reduced structural integrity and lower hydraulic conductivity than intact peat. Once oxidised, peat loses cohesion and becomes too permeable to form a stable, watertight drain block. For this reason, oxidised peat will not be used in hydrological reinstatement works.

Catotelmic peat recovered during construction provides a suitable material for infilling furrows, feeder drains, and collector drains due to its plasticity and low permeability. Its use will help re-establish the shallow hydraulic gradients characteristic of ombrotrophic peatlands and restore the near-surface saturation needed to support *Sphagnum* recovery. Although disturbed peat does not immediately regain the structural or ecological properties of intact peat, it functions effectively as a hydrological barrier, slowing water movement and promoting the return of anaerobic peat-forming conditions. Over time, as hydrological stability improves, *Sphagnum* colonisation will enhance surface roughness, increase water retention, and support new acrotelm development.

Translocation of excavated peat will be prioritised within areas closest to associated infrastructure to minimise handling and haulage. Brash mats from forestry operations will be used to provide low-impact access for peat transport using low-pressure dumpers, followed by low-pressure excavators to place peat within the restoration areas. Placement will commence in the upslope sections of the restoration zone and progress downslope towards permanent access tracks or forest rides. Wherever possible, peat will be reinstated immediately after excavation; where short-term storage is required, it will be undertaken in accordance with best practice procedures set out in **Technical Appendix 9.3**.

3.2.4 Forest to Bog: Maintaining HMU A free of conifer regeneration

Deep bunding dividing the conifer plantation from the forest to bog restoration area will help to minimise conifer regeneration in the blanket bog. However, there will likely be some conifer regeneration that will invade the recovering blanket bog due to the presence of conifer plantation within areas adjacent to the forest to bog restoration area. Therefore, conifer regeneration will be monitored, and the removal of regenerating conifers carried out when required, to maintain open vegetation and avoid the area reverting to forest. The frequency at which regenerating conifers will need to be removed will be subject to the speed of regeneration and will be determined following monitoring.

3.2.5 Forest to Bog: Increasing the abundance and distribution of typical bog species and peatland forming vegetation

Following tree clearance and raising the water table via the methods outlined above, the area will be allowed to revegetate naturally as it is anticipated that there will be a sufficient seed bank available from the existing rides between the planted areas, the large open area of blanket bog in the north-west of the Site, and the persisting modified bog vegetation beneath the canopy. There are likely to be viable heather seeds (and seeds of other Ericoids) within the existing seedbank from before the area was planted with trees, relatively large heather



seed banks can survive beneath conifer plantations for 40 years and under some circumstances for more than 70 years¹⁵.

Restoration projects on other afforested sites have demonstrated success without using re-seeding/re-vegetation methods, and re-seeding/re-vegetation is only reported to be necessary in restoration of bare peat areas with significant erosion¹⁶. On the basis of the above, there is a high likelihood that the natural regeneration of bog vegetation will be successful. However, this will be monitored and in the unlikely event that the natural regeneration of bog does not take place within a reasonable timescale, remedial measures will be considered.

3.2.6 Forest to Bog: Indicators

3.2.6.1 Water table raised

A functional blanket bog should have a water table consistently close to the surface, with minimal fluctuation. The layer below 10 cm should remain waterlogged year-round so that oxygen cannot penetrate, and plant material partially decomposes slowly and becomes more compact and less permeable to water¹⁷. The water table within the forest to bog restoration area should be monitored to assess the success of restoration works on supporting a functional blanket bog.

3.2.6.2 Low cover of conifer seedlings and saplings

Trees growing in blanket bog can cause drying when water is absorbed through the roots and can increase surface water run-off. Shading from conifer trees also inhibits growth of the blanket bog open habitat species, including *Sphagnum*, which are vital for the formation of peat. Due to the proximity of the conifer plantation, it is likely that there will be some regeneration of conifers within the forest to bog restoration area. Conifer regeneration should be monitored and managed to prevent regenerating conifers slowing the water table and vegetation restoration process.

3.2.6.3 Blanket bog condition

Blanket bog that is in good condition should meet certain assessment criteria, including minimal ditches and erosion gullies, good cover of peat-forming *Sphagnum*, low cover of bare peat or drying peat, low grazing pressure and presence of scrub or trees. Blanket bog condition should be monitored, to assess the quality of the restored blanket bog and address any continued indication of poor blanket bog condition.

3.2.6.4 Plant community

As the forest to bog restoration area restores to blanket bog, the vegetation should resemble that of similar blanket bog habitats present within and local to the Site. Vegetation communities should be monitored to assess the success of blanket bog re-instatement and success of re-colonising blanket bog species.

¹⁵ Pywell, R.F., Pakeman, R.J., Allchin, E.A., Bourn, N.A.D., Warman, E.A., Walker, K.J (2002). The potential for lowland heath regeneration following plantation removal. *Biological Conservation*, Volume 108, Issue 2, pp247-258.

¹⁶ McDonald, T., Gann, G., Jonson, J. and Dixon, K. (2016). International standards for the practice of ecological restoration—including principles and key concepts. (Society for Ecological Restoration: Washington, DC, USA.). *Soil-Tec, Inc.*, © Marcel Huijser, Bethanie Walder.

¹⁷ Labadz, J., Allott, T., Evans, M., Butcher, D., Billett, M., Stainer, S., Yallop, A., Jones, P., Innerdale, M., Harmon, N., Maher, K., Bradbury, R., Mount, D., O'Brien, H., Hart, R. (2010). Peatland Hydrology, Draft Scientific Review. IUCN UK Peatland Programme.



Should the habitat not return to blanket bog plant communities, further action may be required such as seeding of blanket bog species, removal of undesirable species, or further changes to the water table.

3.2.7 Peatland Restoration/Enhancement: Existing bog

As noted in EIA Report **Technical Appendix 7.1**, the condition of the open area of blanket bog in the north-west of the Site is in relatively good condition and generally has a near-natural surface pattern; whereas, the areas of wet modified bog within the open forestry rides within the Site have been significantly degraded through the negative influence of the conifer plantation that dominates the Site.

In addition to forest to bog proposals set out above, within sub-unit A2 of HMU A the aim is to maintain and enhance the existing better-quality peatland and restore and enhance the degraded peatland habitat. In these open areas of existing bog habitat, this will namely involve removal of self-seeding conifer trees and blocking/reprofiling of any drainage features/furrows, as set out in **Section 3.2.3** and **Section 3.2.4**.

3.3 HMU B: Native Broadleaved Woodland & Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Creation & Connectivity

3.3.1 Area and Rationale

Native broadleaf and riparian woodland are proposed within the Site along forest edges and sections of the Swinzie Burn and will generally take the form of low-density peatland edge woodland planting and establishment that will replace existing conifer plantation and in consideration of the prevailing peat depths present locally. Although no significant effects were identified for woodland, aquatic habitats or sensitive receptors, it is anticipated that this will provide enhancement and wider biodiversity benefits to a range of species.

HMU B is 7.96 ha in area and is divided into three sub-units (B1, B2 and B3; **Figure 1**). The dominant habitat within HMU B is currently conifer plantation. Peat depths are generally shallower in HMU B.

The aim within HMU B is to create areas of native broadleaved woodland in a low density semi-natural pattern to enhance and expand existing areas and create and connect new areas. HMU B includes riparian and forest edge woodland proposals.

Riparian planting has multiple beneficial biodiversity effects, such as creating structure and new breeding, shelter and foraging habitats for a range of species, from terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates to birds, bats and fish. Specifically, riparian planting will also improve the ecological quality of watercourses (e.g., through allochthonous material inputs, thermoregulation, erosion reduction), create shelter opportunities (e.g., for otter), establish improved habitat corridors (e.g., for bats) and provide shading to watercourses and a source of nutrient inputs and aiding in temperature regulation and cover for fish.

Similarly, forest edges are a vital part of a woodland and agricultural landscape, providing wildlife corridors for commuting, foraging and breeding fauna. Forest edges, where open ground transitions to high forest, are important habitats in their own right. The transition zone provides cover for a range of birds, bats and invertebrate species that hunt in open ground and require the cover of trees, and some species of bird, small mammal, invertebrate and plant are reliant on the partial shade and transitional soil and moisture provided in a forest edge habitat.

There are also many secondary benefits of woodland creation, such as natural flood attenuation, shade, carbon sequestration and helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.



The proposals in HMU B will generally involve the low-density planting and establishment of a range of small-seeding broadleaved species in non-uniform patterns and densities within suitable habitats with some patches of retained open ground to form openings and woodland glades in the long term.

The composition of tree species planted in HMU B will be informed by the expertise of the appointed forester in collaboration with an ecologist, which will then inform what NVC habitat type may arise over time. However, given the prevailing Site conditions and peat/soil types and depths present, it is predicted the target NVC habitat type over the majority of HMU B will be W4 *Betula pubescens* – *Molinia caerulea* woodland.

Any native tree planting should use trees appropriate to the ground conditions, as some areas will require species suitable for damp or peaty conditions, and other species can be planted on thinner, drier soil, where appropriate. The main species likely to be planted include birch (*Betula* spp.), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), and willows (*Salix* spp.). To increase diversity, other species may be included in smaller portions depending on ground conditions and the advice of the appointed forester, such as alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), aspen (*Populus tremula*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).

3.3.2 Indicators

3.3.2.1 Tree health and survival

Planted trees should be appropriate to ground conditions to ensure good health and tree survival. It is likely that there will be some mortality of those planted, however this should remain below 10 % mortality to ensure connected woodland corridors and to prevent non-native conifers seeding in and outcompeting native trees.

Due to the proximity of conifer plantation, it is likely that there will be some regeneration of self-seeding conifer trees within HMU B. Conifer regeneration should therefore be monitored and managed to prevent regenerating conifers outcompeting native broadleaved trees.

3.4 HMU C: Breeding Raptor and Owl Productivity

Details pertaining to HMU C and ornithological interests, including associated protected species, with details regarding the area and rationale and proposed measures, is presented in related confidential OBEMP documents in **Volume 5** of the EIA Report.

4.0 Aims, Objectives and Management Prescriptions

The aims define the general BEMP goals, and the related objectives further define the aims into quantifiable targets. The prescriptions detail the indicative management works to be implemented to achieve these aims and objectives. **Annex A** Management and Monitoring Timetable provides an indicative timetable for the implementation of the associated prescriptions.

Detailed appropriate objectives and prescriptions will be further developed post-consent for the final BEMP based on additional survey findings, consultation and in accordance with best practice. However, the experience gained from providing and delivering plans for similar sites and habitats will suggest that as an outline, the aims, objectives and prescriptions will likely include or be similar to the below for the Proposed Development.



4.1 Aim 1: Forest to Bog and Peatland Restoration and Enhancement (HMU A)

Objective 1.1	Restoration and creation of 41.27 ha of blanket bog from conifer plantation across HMU A.
Objective 1.2	Restore and enhance 26.59 ha of existing blanket bog habitat across HMU A.
Objective 1.3	Eradicate self-seeded non-native conifer trees from HMU A.
Objective 1.4	Increase the abundance and distribution of major peat forming species within the forest to bog area, particularly <i>Sphagna</i> , <i>Ericoids</i> and <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.
Prescription 1.1	Undertake forest to bog felling, removal of conifers, and undertake ground surface reprofiling/ground smoothing, bunding etc. as per Section 3.2 above to promote recovery of blanket bog habitat and increase the water table (Objectives 1.1 and 1.4).
Prescription 1.2	Peat dam, reprofile, or wave dam/zipper any active drains in conjunction with ground smoothing, and even if vegetated, as appropriate for the location specific drain in order to assist with raising water table levels. Methods as detailed within relevant guidance ^{12,18,19} (Objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4).
Prescription 1.3	Remove self-seeded conifers from areas of existing intact target habitat types in a manner which minimises impact on the existing vegetation and peat/soils (e.g., via hand/chainsaw if trees are small enough, or with low ground pressure machinery). Monitoring will inform the need for additional removal after the first programme of works (Objective 1.3).
Prescription 1.4	Remove regenerating conifers as required from HMU A (Objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) ²⁰ .
Prescription 1.5	The following activities will be prohibited within HMU A (to help achieve Objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4): • clearing out of existing ditches; • application of any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides; • application of lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity;

¹⁸ NatureScot (2019). Peatland Action - Guidance for land managers - installing peat and plastic dams. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-guidance-land-managers-installing-peat-and-plastic-dams> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).

¹⁹ Thom, T., Hanlon, A., Lindsay, R., Richards, J., Stoneman, R. & Brooks, S. (2019). Conserving Bogs: The Management Handbook. (2nd Edition). Available at: <https://www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org/resources/restoration-practice/conservation-handbook>.

²⁰ NatureScot's Technical Compendium advises that, '*the most effective time to remove any subsequent tree regeneration is to remove it within 7 years of re-wetting. The tree regeneration will have declared itself, but also still be small enough to deal with. Dense tree regeneration would normally indicate that the site was not re-wetted sufficiently, perhaps because the peat was cracked below the furrows, or because there is close proximity of seed sources through remaining plantations. The need to carry out removal of dense conifer regen on forest-to-bog sites can be avoided (or reduced) by re-wetting the site as soon after tree felling as possible*'¹². Ongoing monitoring will inform the need for follow up works.



- cutting or topping of vegetation except to control injurious weed species or to improve the condition or biodiversity value of the habitat;
- burning of vegetation or other materials;
- use of roll or chain-harrow;
- planting trees;
- carrying out any earth moving activities;
- use of off-road vehicle activities;
- construction of tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures (not associated with the Proposed Development); and
- storage of materials or machinery.

4.2 Aim 2: Native Broadleaved Woodland & Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Creation & Connectivity (HMU B)

- Objective 2.1 Enhance, create, expand, and connect areas of native broadleaved and riparian woodland and increase tree diversity within the Site through the planting of up to 7.96 ha of new low-density native woodland.
- Objective 2.2 Increase and enhance faunal diversity within and around the Site by providing more habitat structure and new breeding, shelter and foraging habitats for birds, bats other small mammals, and invertebrates.
- Prescription 2.1 Following existing conifer crop removal, undertake new native riparian broadleaved woodland planting within HMU B with a diverse mix of native broadleaved species.
- Planting will be in non-uniform patterns and of variable but low densities and may include areas of retained open ground to avoid woodland homogeneity on advice from a professional forester.
- Planting will utilise low impact ground preparation techniques such as screefing or inverted mounding²¹.
- Given the Site location, soils and prevailing baseline habitats of the HMU, and to reflect the character and structure of the existing broadleaved woodlands locally, it is anticipated that the species mixes here will primarily contain birch, rowan and willows. To increase diversity, smaller proportions of species such as alder, aspen, oak, wild cherry, hazel, hawthorn and holly may be considered.
- Proportions of species and their planting locations will be determined by a forester, in agreement with a suitably qualified ecologist, during preparation of the final BEMP.
- Tree planting will be initiated during construction and be completed by the end of the operational Year 1. Tree planting will be carried out between the months of November and March when trees are dormant and more likely to establish successfully. Days when the ground is

²¹ Scottish Forestry (2021). Cultivation for upland productive woodland creation sites: applicants' guidance. Available at: <https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/1032-cultivation-for-upland-productive-woodland-creation-sites-applicant-s-guidance> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).



	frozen or when snow or excessive surface water is present are to be avoided.
Prescription 2.2	Fencing of the planting areas will likely be required to protect new trees from deer browsing during the establishment phase. Trees will be planted in 1 m - 1.2 m biodegradable tree tubes to further protect from potential browsing damage. Tree tubes will be removed after approximately 10 years or after adequate establishment of the trees.
Prescription 2.3	Maintenance as required and beating up of failed specimens to ensure woodland establishment.
Prescription 2.4	Removal of new/re-establishing self-seeded conifers from HMU B. Monitoring will inform the need for additional and ongoing removal.
Prescription 2.5	Prohibited activities noted in Prescription 1.5 above apply (with the exception of planting trees).

4.3 Aim 3: Breeding Raptor and Owl Productivity (HMU C)

Aims, objectives and prescriptions relating to HMU C and ornithological interests are presented in related confidential OBEMP documents in **Volume 5** of the EIA Report.

4.4 Aim 4: Increase Breeding Wader Numbers and Distribution (HMU A)

Objective 4.1	Maintain and increase numbers and diversity of breeding wader species.
Prescription 4.1	The actions required to deliver this aim are embedded within the peatland restoration and enhancement measures set out under Aim 1 (HMU A). Forest-to-bog restoration, re-wetting, furrow blocking, pool creation and the removal of regenerating conifers will collectively increase the extent and quality of open, wet habitats favoured by breeding waders such as snipe and curlew. These measures will improve hydrological conditions, enhance invertebrate availability and maintain open vegetation structure, thereby supporting higher wader breeding success and broader distribution across HMU A.

5.0 Monitoring

Monitoring will establish whether the proposed management prescriptions are achieving the various aims and objectives, and in turn will inform adaptive management to ensure the aims and objectives are achieved through the life of the BEMP.

The sections below outline the likely monitoring required for the proposals detailed above, however the detailed monitoring proposals will be provided in the final BEMP to be submitted post-consent/pre-construction when the BEA, HMUs and associated proposed enhancement measures have been finalised. An indicative monitoring timetable is provided in **Annex A**.



5.1 Aim 1: Forest to Bog and Peatland Restoration and Enhancement (HMU A)

5.1.1 Water table monitoring

Monitoring of water table height should take place within the forest to bog restoration area. The most common method is the installation and monitoring of hand-driven dipwells, a similar method for monitoring water table levels should be used if more appropriate. The location and density of dipwells will be confirmed within the final BEMP.

Within the forest to bog restoration area, where feasible, dipwells will be installed after tree felling and prior to blanket bog restoration actions, to enable a baseline to be established.

Unless the water table monitoring method selected allows for continuous data logging at set intervals, monthly monitoring of dipwells will be undertaken in each monitoring year, to measure water levels and assess if they are high enough to promote bog vegetation growth.

Water table monitoring should take place for the first five years following the final felling and restoration phase, with the need for further monitoring determined by the BMG after five years, depending on monitoring results (**Annex A**).

5.1.2 Ditch and furrow blocking checks

For the blanket bog restoration to be successful, the ditch and furrow reprofiling or smoothing and drain blocks that are created during the restoration process need to remain effective.

Any ground smoothing, peat translocation or surface reprofiling works, drain/furrow reprofiling, and any installed peat dams, will be monitored to ensure works are successful over the first three years after works are completed. Remedial measures will be undertaken if restoration works have failed. The requirement for any further monitoring after Year 3 will be determined by the BMG (**Annex A**).

5.1.3 Habitat/vegetation monitoring

Habitat/vegetation monitoring will evaluate the success of restoration and enhancement of peatland habitats. This will be achieved by recording changes to the structure and composition of the vegetation and species abundance, evenness and diversity, and extent of self-seeded non-native conifer trees with the use of permanent quadrats or line transects. Recording of impacts from deer will also be included in the monitoring programme.

A representative sample of permanent quadrats or line transects will be established within HMU A to gather sufficient data to inform future management and assess the trajectory of plant species and habitats. The respective monitoring surveys will be carried out at the most appropriate times of year (e.g., flora surveys versus browsing impact surveys). Repeat surveys will be carried out in the same month in each monitoring year to gather comparable data. Photographs will also be taken of each sample quadrat/line transect, as well as overview photographs of the HMU. The first year of habitat/vegetation monitoring will be undertaken during the summer after each tree felling phase, to provide a baseline. Surveys should be undertaken in Years 1, 3 and 5 following each phased felling, and every five years thereafter.

The presence of regenerating and encroaching self-seeded conifer trees and new broadleaved seedlings, and the success or removal measures, will be monitored.



5.2 Aim 2: Native Broadleaved Woodland & Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Creation & Connectivity (HMU B)

Monitoring will be undertaken in HMU B to ensure the establishment of the broadleaved planting.

A professional forester will monitor the planted areas in Years 1 - 5 following planting to ensure successful establishment, specifically looking for evidence of damage (e.g., browsing) or disease. Failed specimens will be replaced in the consecutive winter (i.e., between November and March). The forester will also advise on whether any further management or maintenance is required to ensure the establishment of the trees.

Tree tubes and stakes should also be checked within this timescale, broken stakes or tubes should be replaced as appropriate and stakes and tubes should be removed once the trees are established and maturing beyond the requirement for protective tubes.

HMU B will be monitored again by a professional forester in operational Year 10 to ensure that there are no issues with disease or invasive species and to determine if any thinning at this stage will benefit woodland establishment. Monitoring will be undertaken again in operational Year 20 when some thinning operations may be required in woodland in order to encourage growth of better trees and create more open woodland, further new enhancement/enrichment planting may also be considered at this stage. This will aid regeneration of seedlings and begin the process of establishing a mixed age structure.

The presence of regenerating and encroaching self-seeded conifer trees, and the success or removal measures, will be monitored.

5.3 Aim 3: Breeding Raptor and Owl Productivity (HMU C)

All surveys will be conducted by suitably trained, qualified and licensed ornithologists. Relevant species monitoring will initially be undertaken in Years 0 – 5, where Year 0 is pre-construction and Years 1 – 5 are during operation. Following completion of Year-5 monitoring, the requirement for any continued ornithological monitoring will be determined by the BMG, based on the evidence gathered. Any continuation beyond Year 5 will be proportionate and agreed through the Year-5 monitoring review process.

Further and species-specific monitoring details for protected ornithological interests are presented in related documents in **Volume 5** of the EIA Report.

5.4 Aim 4: Increase Breeding Wader Numbers and Distribution (HMU A)

Breeding bird surveys (BBS) will be undertaken across HMU A, and any buffers as deemed necessary.

The main objective of this monitoring will be to assess changes in wader activity levels by recording numbers and distribution of breeding waders. However, all breeding birds observed will be recorded, including ground nesting passerines, to determine whether the forest to bog restoration and other peatland enhancement proposals have beneficial effects for the locally present ground nesting breeding bird assemblage, and not just on waders. BBS will follow standard methods and guidance for upland breeding waders (Brown & Shepherd, 1993²²),

²² Brown, A.F. & Shepherd, K.B. (1993). A Method for Censusing Upland Breeding Waders. *Bird Study*, 40, 189-195.



commonly adapted to include passerines (Bibby *et al.*, 2000²³). BBS surveys will, as recommended, include four survey visits between mid-April and early July (Calladine *et al.*, 2009²⁴; NatureScot, 2025²⁵).

Initially BBS surveys will be undertaken pre-construction, during construction, and in operational Years 1 – 5, and then at a frequency agreed with the BMG.

6.0 Reporting and BEMP Review

A report will be submitted by the Applicant (or any subsequent owner of the Proposed Development) to the BMG in Years 1, 3 and 5 of operation, the frequency of reporting after Year 5 will be agreed with the BMG. This report will detail:

1. management undertaken in the past year(s);
2. monitoring undertaken, results and discussion of results; and
3. management and monitoring proposed for the following year(s).

The BMG may meet periodically to discuss the reports and management of the Site, if this is considered necessary by the members of the BMG.

Where monitoring indicates any management objectives are not met, further management prescriptions or interventions will be agreed by the BMG.

The requirement for the measures, monitoring and reporting following Year 20 of the operational phase will be dependent on the results of the monitoring which will be discussed and agreed within the Year 20 review report and agreed in writing with the BMG.

The BEMP will be reviewed every five years from its commencement. The purpose of the review will be to assess the effectiveness of the proposed management prescriptions at achieving the aims and objectives of the BEMP. If necessary, such measures may be amended by the BMG.

²³ Bibby, C.J. Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. (2000). *Bird Census Techniques*. 2nd Edition. Academic Press, London.

²⁴ Calladine, J., Garner, G., Wernham, C. & Thiel, A. (2009). The influence of survey frequency on population estimates of moorland breeding birds. *Bird Study*, 56, 381-388.

²⁵ NatureScot (2025). Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore windfarms. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/recommended-bird-survey-methods-inform-impact-assessment-onshore-windfarms> (Accessed: 1 April 2026).



Annex A Management and Monitoring Timetable

Table A-1: Indicative Management and Monitoring Timetable

Task	Pre-construction	Construction	Operational Year															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-14	15	16-19	20	After Year 20	
HMU A																		
Drain mapping and hydrology/ ecology surveys to refine plans for peatland restoration methods	✓																	
Felling of conifer plantation		✓																
Ditch/furrow blocking, stump flipping, ground smoothing, bunding etc. as required ²⁶		✓	✓															
Self-seeded conifer removal and ongoing conifer regeneration removal			As required throughout the lifetime of the BEMP															
Inspection of peatland restoration areas and integrity/success of ditch/furrow blocking, stump flipping, ground smoothing etc			✓	✓	✓	As required and informed by monitoring, and as agreed by the BMG												
Habitat/vegetation monitoring			✓		✓		✓					✓		✓		✓		
Conifer regeneration monitoring			✓		✓		✓					✓		✓		✓		
Dipwell monitoring	✓ ²⁷	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As necessary and informed by BEMP monitoring and as agreed with the BMG										

²⁶ Including the creation of pools as per **section 3.2.3**, if practicable.

²⁷ Baseline dipwell monitoring to be undertaken during either pre-construction or the construction period, as appropriate.



Task	Pre-construction	Construction	Operational Year															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-14	15	16-19	20	After Year 20	
Breeding bird surveys	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Further monitoring will be subject to a 5-year review										
HMU B																		
Tree planting		✓	✓															
Excluded activities as per Prescription 2.5 (HMU B)			Throughout lifetime of BEMP															
Tree health, survival and establishment monitoring			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional monitoring as required ²⁸										
Beating up			As required															
Replacement/removal of tree tubes/stakes			As required															
Conifer regeneration monitoring			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As necessary and informed by BEMP monitoring and as agreed with the BMG										
Conifer regeneration removal			As required															
HMU C ²⁹																		
Breeding raptor and owl monitoring	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Further monitoring will be subject to a 5-year review										
Reporting and Review																		
BEMP report			✓		✓		✓	Reporting schedule after Year 5 to be agreed with the BMG										
BMG 5-year review of BEMP							✓					✓		✓		✓		
Key		Management Tasks							Monitoring Tasks									

²⁸ For instance, it is expected further monitoring may be required in Years 10 and 20 as per **Section 5.2**.

²⁹ Management proposals and associated prescriptions are outlined in related OBEMP documents in **Volume 5** of the EIA Report.



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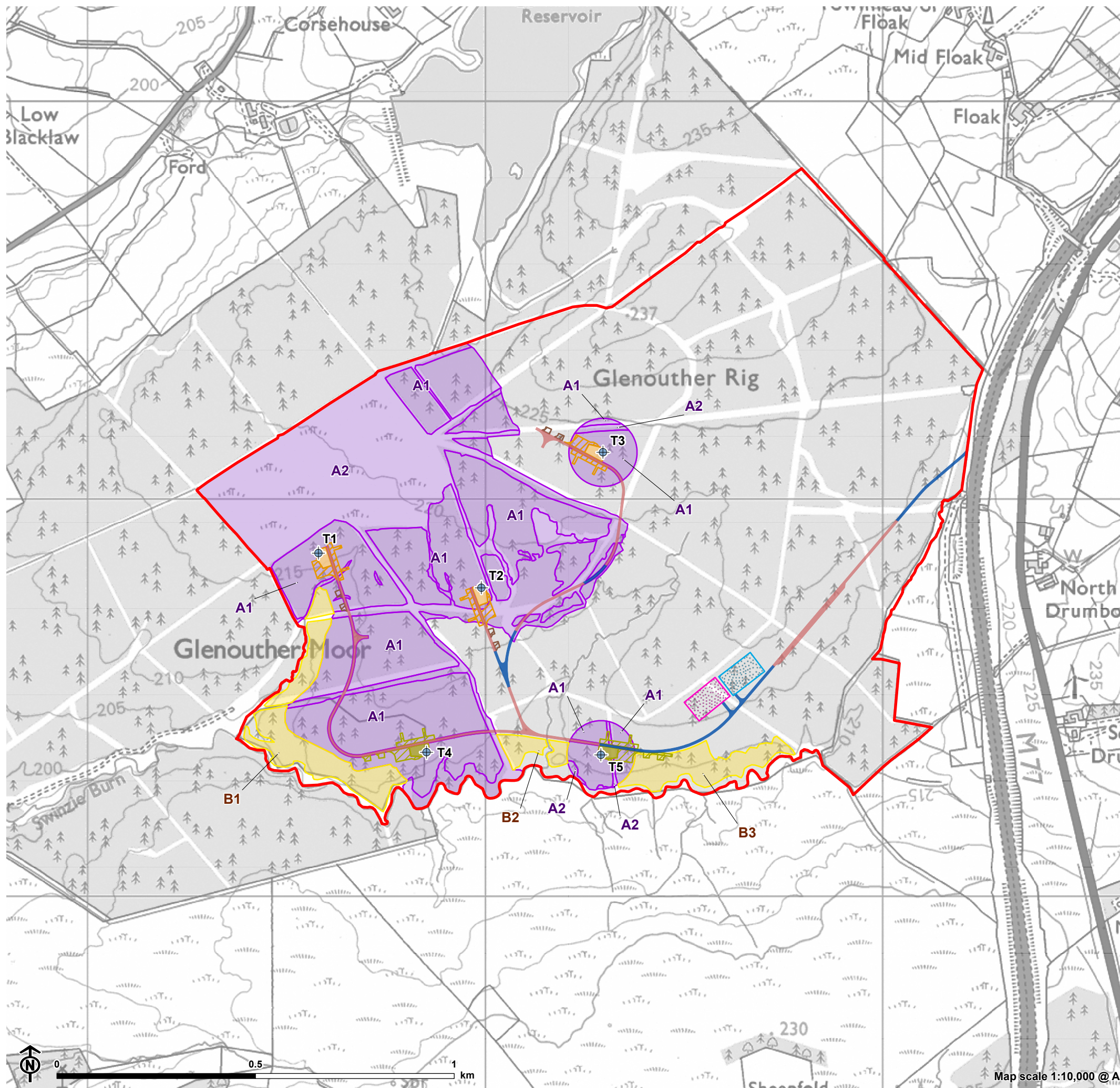


Figure 1: Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan Area

- Site boundary
- +
 Turbine
- Construction compound (temporary)
- Substation compound
- New access track/ turning head (floated)
- New access track (excavated)
- Piled turbine foundation/hardstanding (permanent) (T1, T2 and T3)
- Excavated turbine foundation/hardstanding (permanent) (T4 and T5)
- Floating hardstanding (temporary) (T1, T2 and T3)
- Piled auxiliary crane pad (temporary) (T1, T2 and T3)
- Excavated hardstanding (temporary) (T4 and T5)
- Habitat Management Unit (HMU)
 - HMU A: Forest to Bog and Peatland Restoration and Enhancement
 - HMU B: Native Broadleaf Woodland & Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Creation & Connectivity

Note: Labels on Habitat Management Unit (HMU) areas indicate sub-unit value.



Making Sustainability Happen