March 2025

Glen Earrach Pumped Storage Hydro

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 5: Appendices
Appendix 7.6: Outline Peatland Restoration Plan

Glen Earrach Energy Ltd

Glen Earrach AECOM

Quality Information

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Issue History

Issue	Issue Date	Details	Authorised	Name	Position
1	March 2025	Submission	DL	David Lee	Technical Director – Renewable Energy

Table of Contents

Tables

Confidential Appendix (Volume 6: Confidential Appendices)

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 As part of the assessment of effects on terrestrial ecology, this outline Peatland Restoration Plan (oPRP) has been prepared as an appendix to **Chapter 7: Terrestrial Ecology** of the EIAR **(Volume 2: Main Report)**. This document provides an outline of proposed peatland restoration and management measures to address blanket bog impacts incurred by the Proposed Development. Also relevant is the outline Peat Management Plan (oPMP) presented in **Appendix 15.2: Outline Peat Management Plan** of **Chapter 15: Geology and Ground Conditions** of the EIAR **(Volume 5: Appendices)**, where information regarding peat management (e.g. excavation, storage, and management of peat) is presented. Information in relation to the peat baseline, including probing is also presented in **Chapter 15: Geology and Ground Conditions** of the EIAR **(Volume 2: Main Report)**.

1.1.2 This oPRP has been developed owing to the identification of extensive peatland habitat including blanket bog within the footprint of the Proposed Development, and hence a requirement to compensate for loss of blanket bog by restoring blanket bog in accordance with NatureScot's 1:10 lost:compensation ratio (+10% enhancement). Upon the Proposed Development receiving consent, the oPRP will be refined and expanded, particularly for off-site restoration which will constitute the majority of the restoration area. These details will then be included in a final PRP.

1.2 On-site / Off-site Terminology

1.2.1 It is important to note that to address the 1:10 lost:compensation ratio (+10% enhancement), the majority of restoration must be undertaken off-site. For the purposes of this oPRP, 'on-site' means within the ownership of the same estate that the Proposed Development sits in (and not necessarily within the application boundary – some proposed on-site restoration areas are beyond the application boundary but within the same estate and not claimed for use by Loch Liath Wind Farm, and are therefore viable). Accordingly, 'off-site' in this appendix means outside the estate in which the Proposed Development lies.

1.3 Plan Objectives

1.3.1 This oPRP has been prepared to set out the principles to be adhered to during design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development in relation to peatland restoration.

1.3.2 Once finalised, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the measures outlined within this oPRP, when implemented, aim to conserve, restore and enhance peatland to an appropriate extent that fulfils the stipulated compensation and enhancement ratio. It will enable areas of peatland to be restored and enhanced in a manner which would not be possible without intervention.

1.3.3 The final plan will include detailed restoration methods, and a monitoring programme to identify and report on the efficacy of management measures. This will allow for dynamic changes or interventions that may be required.

1.3.4 The main management objective of this oPRP is to restore degraded blanket bog areas to functioning open blanket bog systems which will act as long-term carbon stores and increase biodiversity value. In addition to physical peatland manipulation for restoration purposes, it will where appropriate, address other factors adversely affecting blanket bog, such as conifer encroachment. In proposing methods for management, this oPRP addresses and applies current best practice and expertise in peatland restoration operations with reference to NatureScot's *Peatland Action Technical Compendium*[1].

1.4 Quality Assurance and Statement of Authority

1.4.1 This document has been prepared in accordance with the AECOM Integrated Management System (IMS). AECOM's IMS places emphasis on professionalism, technical excellence, quality, as well as covering health, safety, environment, and sustainability management. All AECOM staff members are committed to maintaining

[1] NatureScot (2022). *Peatland Action – Technical Compendium* (online). Available at: https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-technical-compendium (Accessed 4 March 2025).

AECOM's accreditation to those parts of BS EN ISO 9001:2015 and 14001:2015 that are relevant to a consultancy service.

1.4.2 The document was prepared by AECOM Ecologist Jenny Hunter, checked by Nick Dadds, and verified by Tony Marshall. Relevant experience is presented in the following paragraphs.

1.4.3 Jenny Hunter (Principal Ecologist) is a full member of both the Chartered Institute of Ecologists and Environmental Managers (CIEEM) and the Royal Society of Biology, with over ten years of experience in ecological consultancy working in both Ireland and Scotland. She has a broad range of survey experience, with extensive experience of habitat and protected species surveys for energy projects including wind farms, overhead lines, and grid infrastructure. She has prepared a range of ecological reports, including management plans for habitats such as bogs, heathlands, and grasslands.

1.4.4 Nick Dadds (Associate Director) is a full member of CIEEM with twenty years of professional ecological experience. Specialising in habitats, including National Vegetation Classification (NVC), he has worked on other pumped storage hydro schemes including Red John (now known as Loch na Cathrach), and a range of other energy-related projects including wind farms, power stations, and overhead lines. These projects have frequently involved survey and assessment of extensive peatlands including blanket bog. He has also worked on a proposed satellite launch site situated amongst extensive blanket bog, partly within a Special Area of Conservation, and together with a nationally-recognised habitat expert undertook survey of over 20 km^2 of mainly blanket bog at this site, which was well-received by NatureScot.

1.4.5 Tony Marshall (Technical Director) is a Chartered Ecologist and a full member of CIEEM. Tony leads AECOM's ecology teams in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the south west of England. He has worked for fifteen years as a professional ecologist on projects for private and public sector clients. These have ranged from large-scale infrastructure developments to conservation projects. For example, Tony was the author of the Statement to Inform Habitats Regulations Appraisal for the proposed Balliemeanoch Pumped Storage Hydro Scheme, in Argyll, and provided quality assurance on the HRA documentation for the consented Red John Pumped Storage Hydro Scheme (now known as Loch na Cathrach), on the east side of Loch Ness, near Dores.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.1 Definitions of Peat and Blanket Bog

2.1.1 NatureScot peatland guidance[2] defines peat as "*an organic soil which contains more than 60% of organic matter and exceeds 50 cm in thickness*". Scotland's National Peatland Plan[3] also includes organic soil less than 50 cm which can support typical peatland vegetation in their definition of peat.

2.1.2 SEPA guidance[4] describes the two peat layers as follows:

- Acrotelmic: the upper layer, quite fibrous and contains plant roots etc. Acrotelmic peat is relatively dry and has some tensile strength, usually less than 300 mm deep but may be up to 500 mm; and
- Catotelmic: the lower layer, highly amorphous, with very high water content and tends to have very low tensile strength. The structure of catotelmic peat tends to disrupt completely on excavation and handling.

2.1.3 Appendix 15.2: Outline Peat Management Plan (Volume 5: Appendices) of Chapter 15: Geology and Ground Conditions (Volume 2: Main Report) of the EIAR provides further detail on peat probing results.

2.1.4 Note that for the purposes of defining what is blanket bog, NatureScot take the standard approach of requiring 0.5 m or more peat depth. Some vegetation, such as wet heath, can occur on 0.5 m or more peat depth, and is then considered (modified) blanket bog – such habitat was rarely identified during field survey, and other wet heath subsequently found to be located on interpolated peat depths (from peat probing) of 0.5 m or more was also treated as blanket bog (except where considered to be genuine wet heath on rocky knolls within wider blanket bog, or considered to constitute non-blanket bog habitat with peat such as flushes and fens). However, as explained in the next section, for the purposes of establishing viable areas for peatland restoration a minimum peat depth of 0.3 m is used.

2.2 Existing Peatland Habitats

2.2.1 Baseline habitats within the surveyed area in and around the Proposed Development Site are detailed in **Chapter 7: Terrestrial Ecology** of the EIAR **(Volume 2: Main Report)**, and associated **Appendix 7.3: Habitats (Volume 5: Appendices)**. The majority of habitat within the footprint of the Proposed Development and surrounding area comprises blanket bog, wet heath, and oligotrophic standing water (the latter almost entirely comprising Loch nam Breac Dearga). Information relevant to peatlands based on habitat surveys are presented in the following paragraphs.

2.2.2 During the baseline habitat surveys, peatland habitats (blanket bog and wet heath) were assigned Peatland Action[5] categories. The peatland categories of 'eroding: hagg and gully' and 'flat bare peat' were mapped in GIS with the aid of aerial photography. A 30 m buffer was applied to these to give the 'drained' category (as per Peatland Action guidance[5], this included peatland habitats on interpolated peat depths down to 0.3 m depth). Localised wet sphagnum-rich areas were assigned the 'Near Natural' category. Bog within the survey area not falling into the 'Hagg/Gully', 'Flat Bare Peat', 'Drained' or 'Near Natural' categories is dominated by drier forms and was assigned to the 'Modified' Peatland Action category.

2.2.3 Categorisation of the blanket bog, according to the Peatland Action types, indicates parts of the blanket bog that are drained (i.e. lying within 30 m of haggs/gullies or flat bare peat). Outside of drained areas, the majority of the bog is drier (either M19 or M17b, or M15 wet heath vegetation on interpolated peat depth of 0.5 m or greater) and falls into the Peatland Action Modified category, although parts of this are not without interest (in particular, where dwarf birch *Betula nana* is present, or rarely *Sphagnum austinii* and *Sphagnum fuscum*). The Peatland Action

[2] NatureScot (2023). *Advising on peatland, carbon-rich soils and priority peatland habitats in development management*. (online). Available at: https://www.nature.scot/doc/advising-peatland-carbon-rich-soils-and-priority-peatland-habitats-development-management (Accessed 4 March 2025).
[3] SNH (2015). *Scotland's National Peatland Plan – Working for our future* (online). Available at: https://www.nature.scot/doc/scotlands-national-peatland-plan-working-our-future (Accessed 4 March 2025).
[4] SEPA (2017). *Developments on peat and off-site uses of waste peat* (online). Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/287064/wst-g-052-developments-on-peat-and-off-site-uses-of-waste-peat.pdf (Accessed 4 March 2025).
[5] NatureScot (2021). *Peatland Action, Peat Depth and Peatland Condition Survey* (online). Available at https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-peat-depth-and-peat-condition-survey-guidance-and-recording-form-guidance (Accessed 4 March 2025).

category of Near Natural, with continuous wet ground containing abundant sphagna, is localised. These Peatland Action categories are shown in **Figure 7.5 Habitats (Volume 3: Figures)**.

2.2.4 Blanket bog is gullied in places and there are localised areas of flat bare peat (sometimes moderately large), often with evidence of deer (deer prints and droppings). There was no evidence of significant cutting or drainage of peat. Grazing pressure does not appear to be high, with reasonable ericoid cover, and presence of dwarf birch is suggestive of lower grazing levels and lack of burning. Herbivore impact assessments **(Appendix 7.3: Habitats (Volume 5: Appendices))** corroborate the observation that grazing and trampling impacts are generally low in the vicinity of the Proposed Development and the estate more widely[6]. However, dwarf birch was noted to be nearly always browsed, and it would probably achieve greater stature (and perhaps greater reproductive success) with less grazing.

2.3 Impacted and Compensation Extents

2.3.1 Whilst the Proposed Development has been designed to minimise impacts on the peatland as far as reasonably practicable (and with reference to other disciplines and effects and design constraints), it has not been possible to avoid peatland altogether, in particular at the Headpond the location of which is fixed and in the vicinity of which blanket bog is common. The great majority of blanket bog that would be permanently lost or indirectly modified falls into the Drained or Modified Peatland Action categories.

2.3.2 Permanently-impacted blanket bog (very largely directly lost, but also including a zone of potential indirect modification extending to 30 m from built infrastructure, by far the majority of these impacts occurring during the Construction phase with very small amounts impacted during Pre-construction) amounts to 1.187 km^2. Consequently, compensatory restoration at a 1:10 ratio, with an additional 10% of the impacted area as enhancement, gives a compensatory restoration area of 11.99 km^2 (11.87 km^2 + 0.12 km^2). Identified **on-site** restoration amounts to **1.12 km^2**. This leaves an **off-site** restoration requirement of **10.87 km^2**, at the aforementioned ratio. The details of off-site restoration would be agreed with NatureScot post-application.

2.3.3 With regard to off-site restoration, the Applicant is committed to engaging with NatureScot to agree the specifics of restoration in line with best practice restoration principles. The Applicant is in active discussion with major landowners with interest in carrying out peatland restoration on their property, including a major public landowning partner, with whom areas have been proposed for off-site peatland restoration within the same broad region as the Proposed Development. The off-site restoration is likely to comprise a combination of more standard restoration techniques on open blanket bog, and forest-to-bog whereby forested deep peat is returned to open blanket bog. The final extents of restoration will be agreed with NatureScot, accounting for the quality of proposed restoration.

[6] Agroecosystems Ltd. (2019). *An assessment and evaluation of herbivore impacts on the upland habitats of the Glenmoriston Deer Management Group 2018*. Report to Glenmoriston Deer Management Group.

3. Proposed Restoration Measures

3.1 Governance and Implementation

3.1.1 Given that this oPRP proposes management measures over an extensive area, both on-site and off-site, it is proposed that the final PRP be governed by a Habitat Management Group. The Habitat Management Group would be responsible for approving and overseeing delivery of the final PRP. Members of the group would include:

- The Applicant and their representative(s);
- NatureScot; and
- Other relevant landowners and/or land managers, in particular those associated with off-site works.

3.1.2 The Applicant would be responsible for preparing the final PRP.

3.1.3 Other relevant parties and/or stakeholders would be engaged or consulted as necessary during the development, and prior to implementation, of the final PRP.

3.2 Best Practice Techniques and Principles

3.2.1 The *Peatland Action Technical Compendium*[1] was reviewed to inform peatland restoration techniques and interventions that would be appropriate for inclusion within this oPRP, with reference to the existing baseline conditions within the Proposed Development Site and adjacent areas, and characteristics and features of areas identified for restoration (which are discussed in the next Section). On this basis, the primary guidance from the *Peatland Action Technical Compendium* that is relevant to on-site works is related to gully and bare peat restoration[7]. The same techniques are likely to be relevant to off-site restoration.

3.2.2 Restoration techniques for bare peat and gullies aim to stop further loss/erosion of peat from bare peat surfaces (both vertical or horizontal are relevant) by the combined actions of wind, water, oxidation, and other pressures, through reestablishing vegetation on such surfaces. Restoration of haggs or bare peat may require reprofiling and/or revegetation interventions, however it must be noted that gullies have the additional factor of acting as watercourses and therefore may need additional considerations.

3.2.3 Important factors to consider in relation to planning restoration works include:

- The geomorphological and hydrological characteristics of the area proposed for restoration;
- The width, gradient, depth, steepness of sidewalls and base material of gullies, which are key in relation to flow management, stabilisation, and revegetation;
- Whether reprofiling is required. Steep peat faces found in haggs and gully sides cannot be readily vegetated, therefore the gradient needs to be reduced;
- The chemical conditions and nutrient status of the bare peat, which can affect the vegetation types that can colonise;
- Whether natural regeneration of vegetation is appropriate, or whether interventions are required for revegetation;
- Where peat turves will originate from, for example, if they will be sourced directly from excavation during construction, or whether donor/borrow pits will be required;
- Practical issues, for example, how an area will be accessed to carry out restoration works (both in terms of personnel and machinery), choosing an appropriate type and size of machinery, and considering the need for mats to allow tracking over sensitive habitats; and
- The intended outcome for an area where restoration works are carried out and ensuring that the cause of erosion has been addressed (e.g. water flow, grazing pressure).

3.2.4 The potential areas identified for peat restoration are herein termed ‘Restoration Areas’, and have been identified based on habitat surveys, interpretation of aerial imagery, and location within the ownership of the estate that the

[7] NatureScot (2022). *7. Gully and Bare Peat Restoration: Stabilisation and Revegetation* (online). Available at: https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-technical-compendium-restoration-7-stabilisation-and-revegetation (Accessed 4 March 2025).

Proposed Development is situated in. Note that other areas with potential for restoration exist in the wider estate, however these have already been claimed for compensatory peatland restoration by the proposed Loch Liath Wind Farm, and have therefore not been employed in this oPRP. A few of these already-claimed locations are close to the proposed western section of access track for the Proposed Development.

3.2.5 The best approach to restore the Restoration Areas will be mainly through reprofiling, and where necessary through infill with translocated peat. Some Restoration Areas may require some level of hydrological intervention to avoid slumping, sliding, or further erosion of peat. This may be through the installation of damming structures or by appropriate reprofiling of haggs/gullies.

3.2.6 Where reprofiling is required, the requirements for machinery would be determined, including appropriate types and size e.g. typically an excavator on low pressure tracks with toothed bucket (ideally with universal tilt bucket, to help scrape/stretch turves when re-covering ground) is generally appropriate, however size and type will depend on the characteristics of the Restoration Area (e.g. what length of reach is required), and access (e.g. ground conditions). In many cases access would be straightforward from constructed tracks for the Proposed Development, and across drier peatland such as wet heath. Use of bog matting may be required when traversing wetter bog. During reprofiling, vegetation would be carefully rolled back, preserving the root structure, and banks reprofiled to 30-35°. Haggs greater than 2 m would be subject to machine reprofiling from above and below to ensure that the slope has adequate vegetation to prevent further eroding.

3.2.7 Restoration works would occur concurrently with construction (or where possible commence before construction), and where restoration requires translocated peat (e.g. from the Headpond area), the minimum amount of time would be ensured between excavation and placement, as far as possible with direct translocation. This enables the peat integrity to be maintained and offers the greatest chance of success of habitat restoration. Where necessary, exclusion of herbivores would be implemented during restoration, however deer density within the estate will be reduced from current 9.5 per km^2 to 8.5 per km^2 and should therefore ensure a small reduction in deer pressure throughout the estate.

3.2.8 Considering the best practice techniques and principles described, coupled with the degree of access to the on-site Restoration Areas, it is considered that the majority of on-site restoration works will involve machine-based techniques. In regard to accessing on-site Restoration Areas, it is important to note that some are adjacent or close to construction tracks (which would eventually become narrower permanent tracks), and can therefore be very easily reached by machinery and personnel. Additionally, the surrounding terrain frequently includes substantial areas of wet heath and/or drier bog types, rather than more easily-damaged wet bog, such that pathways to the Restoration Areas that avoid more easily-damaged habitats are in many cases feasible. However, based on access constraints such as topography and presence of larger watercourses, some areas are likely to require reliance on hand techniques, access by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) for personnel, and helicoptering of materials necessary.

3.2.9 It is important to note that an experienced peatland restoration contractor would be appointed for the peatland restoration works, and the contractor would be required to conduct thorough site assessments of all proposed Restoration Areas to develop and confirm detailed, location-specific working procedures tailored to the unique characteristics and challenges of each site. This comprehensive site evaluation process would inform precise methodologies, access strategies, equipment selection, and material requirements for each Restoration Area, ensuring that restoration techniques are optimally adapted to site-specific conditions. This same rigorous approach of detailed site assessment and tailored methodological development would also be applied to all off-site restoration works.

3.3 Off-site Restoration Areas

3.3.1 To reach the required compensation and enhancement ratio stipulated by NatureScot, an off-site restoration area of approximately 10.87 km^2 is required. The locations of these areas are in the process of being confirmed, with ongoing discussions with interested parties. As stated above, the client remains committed to delivering best-practice restoration to the extent required or agreed with NatureScot. In discussions with a large public landowner, areas have been identified that would allow for both open blanket bog restoration (using the techniques outlined above) and forest-to-bog conversion in accordance with the *Peatland Technical Compendium*. A letter from the landowner and outline mapping of the currently proposed areas are provided in **Confidential Appendix 7.1: Off-site Peatland Restoration Proposal (Volume 6: Confidential Appendices)**. The identified areas include approximately 328 ha suitable for forest-to-bog restoration and an estimated further 850 ha of open habitat suitable for re-wetting through drain blocking and the removal of non-native conifers. These areas remain subject to further survey, with the extent of the open habitat expected to reduce by approximately 150 ha due to local

landform constraints and open water features. The landowner has confirmed the availability of specialist contractors to undertake the works from 2027 onwards, and has indicated that, if required, alternative sites with similar restoration potential could be offered, subject to approval by NatureScot.

3.3.2 As already mentioned in the section for on-site restoration, an experienced contractor would be appointed who would inspect each restoration location and detail precise methods to be used in each case, in accordance with the *Peatland Action Technical Compendium*. Agreement would be sought from NatureScot on all such restoration.

3.4 On-site Restoration Areas

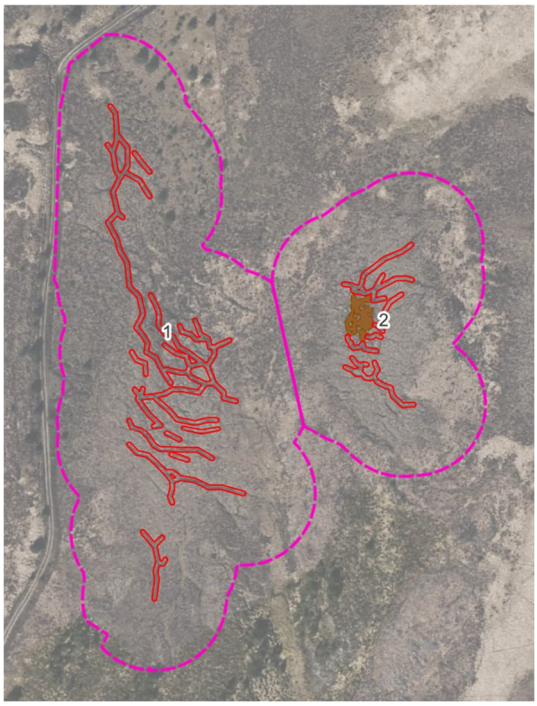
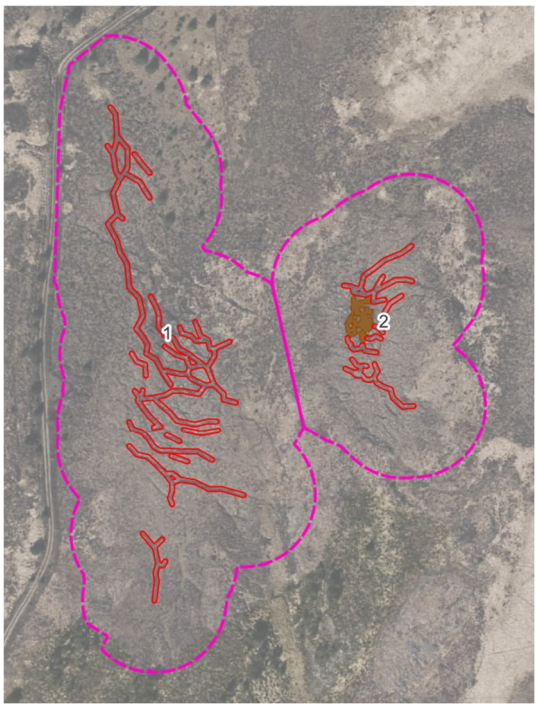
3.4.1 A total of 62 on-site Restoration Areas have been identified for on-site interventions and restoration works involving reprofiling and associated techniques. Note that there is also an additional area of 0.15 km^2 in the far east of the estate in which conifer encroachment is proposed to be removed (see **Figure 7.7: Peatland (Volume 3: Figures)**). As noted, 'on-site' means within ownership of the estate that the Proposed Development lies in, and not necessarily within the application boundary of the Proposed Development. Some proposed Restoration Areas are outside the application boundary but are within the same estate and are viable.

3.4.2 Each Restoration Area comprises the area within a 30 m buffer corresponding to the Peatland Action 'drained' category, around gullies and significant areas of flat bare peat. Of these Restoration Areas, 37 are within the habitat survey area (see **Appendix 7.3: Habitats (Volume 5: Appendices)**), three intersect it, and the remaining 22 are located in the wider estate.

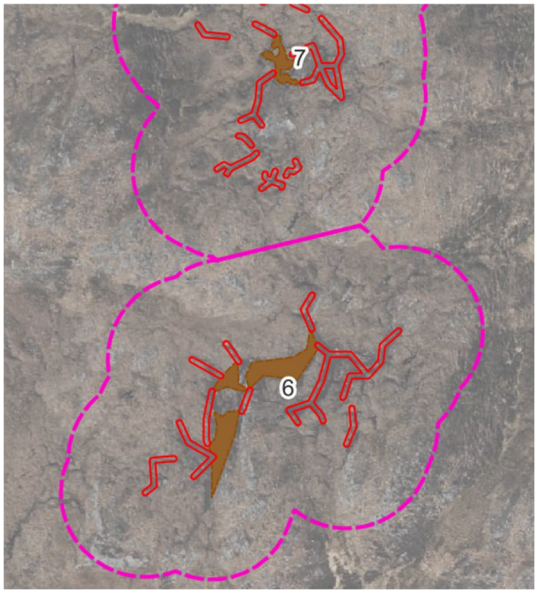
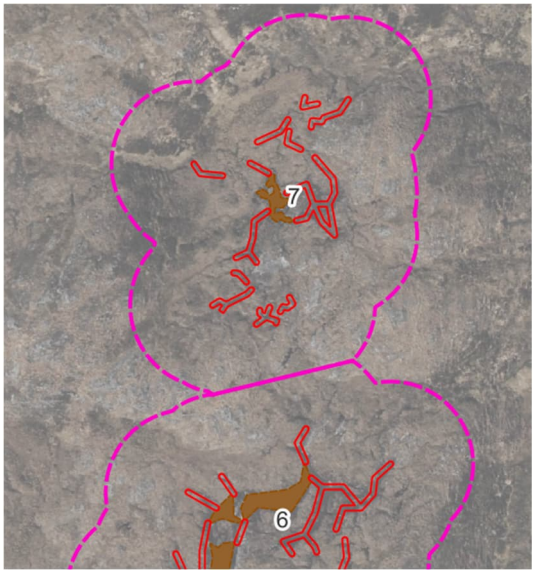
3.4.3 **Table 1: Potential Restoration Areas identified for peatland restoration** presents details of the 62 potential Restoration Areas identified for reprofiling and related techniques, and comprises areas within the habitat survey area (Areas 1-37), intersecting it (Areas 38-40), and outside it in the wider estate within which the Proposed Development sits (Areas 41-62). This table also contains information relevant to each Restoration Area, where such information was available, including a grid reference of the centre of the Restoration Area, the area in m^2 (to the nearest metre), peat depth (where such information was available from peat probing; refer to **Chapter 15: Geology and Ground Conditions** of the EIAR **(Volume 2: Main Report)**), and National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities and condition notes (where known from habitat surveys; refer to **Chapter 7: Terrestrial Ecology** of the EIAR **(Volume 2: Main Report)**, and associated **Appendix 7.3: Habitats (Volume 5: Appendices**, and associated figures **Figure 7.5 Habitats** and in particular **Figure 7.7: Peatland (Volume 3: Figures))**. Alongside each description, recommendations have been made for potential restoration techniques that could be employed, and potential access to each Restoration Area. The one blanket bog zone in which removal of conifer encroachment is proposed is 0.15 km^2 in extent and is also shown on **Figure 7.7: Peatland (Volume 3: Figures)**.

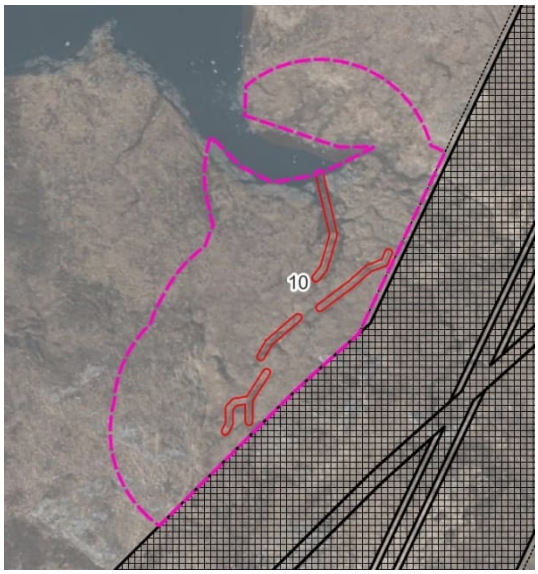
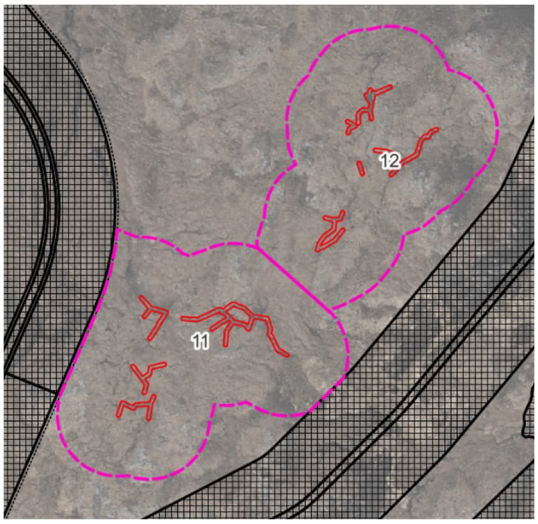
3.4.4 In addition, an aerial image of each Restoration Area has been presented in **Table 1: Potential Restoration Areas identified for peatland restoration**. The Restoration Areas are indicated by a dashed pink line (which corresponds to the Peatland Action 'Drained' category) and are labelled with a Restoration Area ID number. The gullies within the Restoration Areas are indicated by solid red lines, and significant areas of flat bare peat within are shaded in brown. Where proposed infrastructure and buffers are within view, these are shown in black, showing zones of permanent loss (e.g. access tracks) with a 30 m buffer of potential indirect modification; where infrastructure is temporary it is shown with a dotted line. Scale is not provided, as the image is only presented to give an overview of the area. However, all on-site Restoration Areas are shown in the context of the Proposed Development and Peatland Action peatland categories in **Figure 7.7: Peatland (Volume 3: Figures)**.

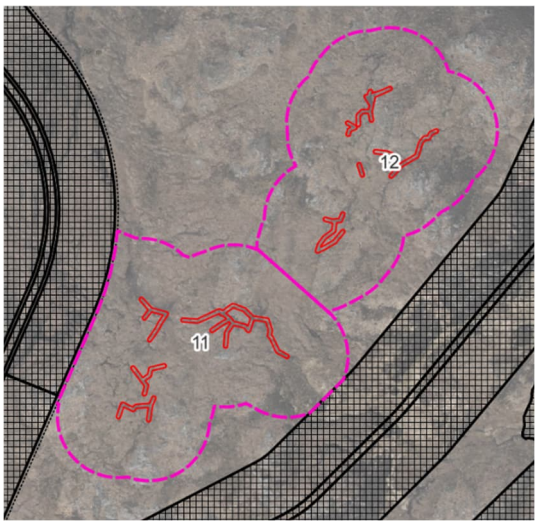
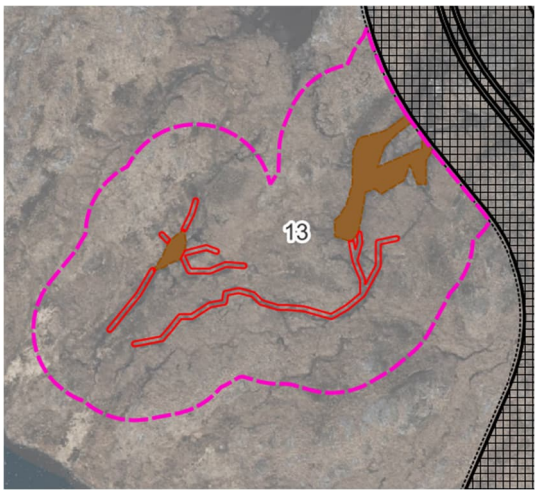
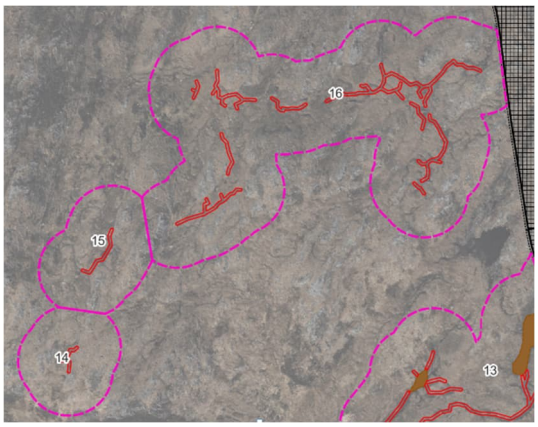
Table 1: Potential Restoration Areas identified for peatland restoration

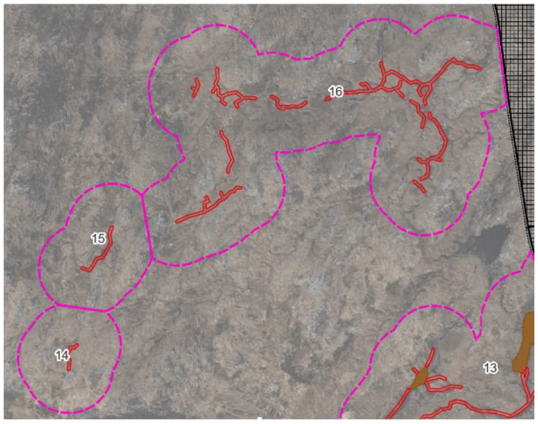
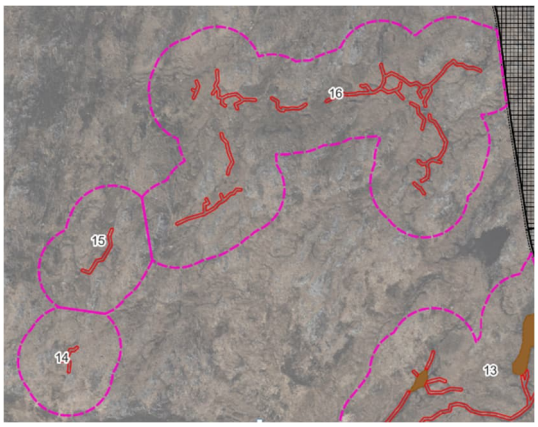
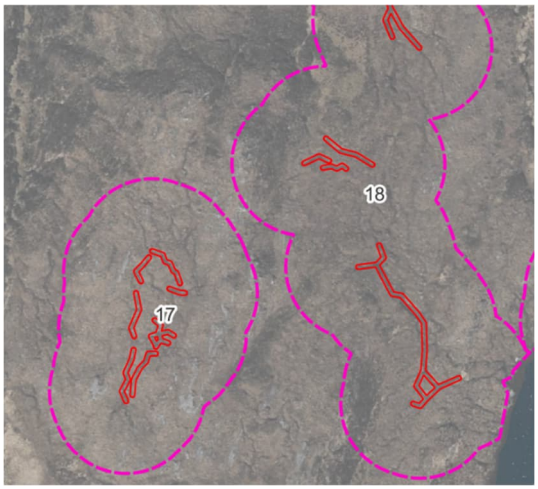
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 1 **Grid reference**: NH 43529 20411 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 21,189 m^2 Gullies – 1,275 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, though very north gully within an area of 0.5-0.99 m depth. **Description**: Gullies largely located within M17b/M19a/ M2/M1 (80/10/1/1) communities, with small amount located within M15c to very south. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track present to west of area (which will join to new permanent track to north).	
Area ID: 2 **Grid reference**: NH 43623 20417 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 9,413 m^2 Bare peat – 137 m^2 Gullies – 378 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Gullies largely located within M17b/M19a/ M2/M1 (80/10/1/1) communities, with small amount located within M17b/Peat (70/30). A relatively large area of flat bare peat is present, presumed due to deer erosion prior to exclusion by existing deer fencing, and not yet recovered.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track present to west of area (which will join to new permanent track to north), and bypassing Area 1 using surrounding wet heath habitat.	

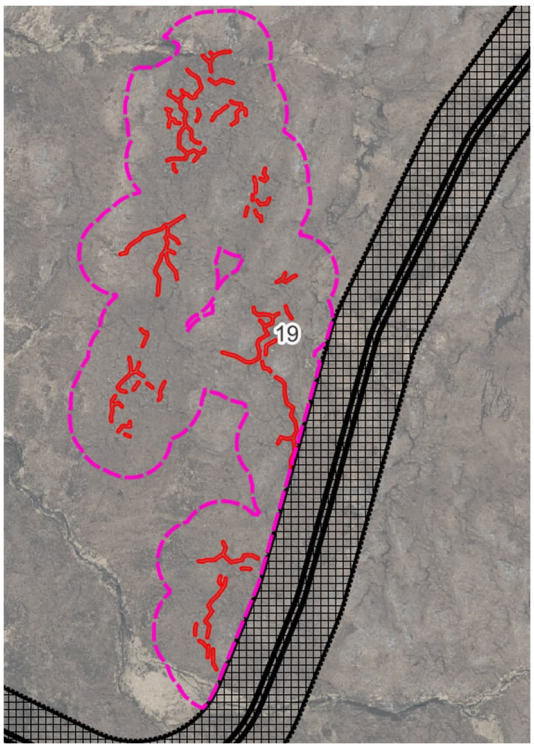
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 3 **Grid reference**: NH 43616 21615 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 8,466 m^2 Bare peat – 324 m^2 Gullies – 232 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely within peat depth of 0.5-0.99 m, with some areas of >1 m depth. **Description**: Gullies located within M15a/M15b/M17a (34/33/33), M17a (100), and M15b/M17a/ M15a (45/45/10), with one significant area of flat bare peat present adjacent to existing access track. Surrounds also include M15c/M15b/ M17b/H10b (45/45/9.9/0.1)	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track present adjacent to area (which will join to new permanent track to north).	
Area ID: 4 **Grid reference**: NH 43360 22006 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 7,072 m^2 Gullies – 171 m^2 **Peat depth**: Part of Restoration Area is within an area of >1 m depth, with most of 0.5-0.99 m depth. **Description**: Gullies largely located within M17/M2 (90/10), with pronounced hummock-hollow-like hagging but vegetated, and with M17a (100) and M15c/M15b/M15c/M19a/ M17b/Rock (94.6/5/0.1/0.1/0.1/0.1) in the surrounds. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 260 m east of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 5 **Grid reference**: NH 43622 22373 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 9,632 m^2 Gullies – 272 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m depth, with some in an area of 0.3-0.49 m and the remainder <0.3 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M17b (100). No significant areas of flat bare peat present. M15c/M15b/M17b/M19c (78/20/1/1) and M15c/M15b/M15c*/M19a/M17b/Rock (94.6/5/0.1/0.1/0.1/0.1) comprises the remainder of the area.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 340 m north of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	

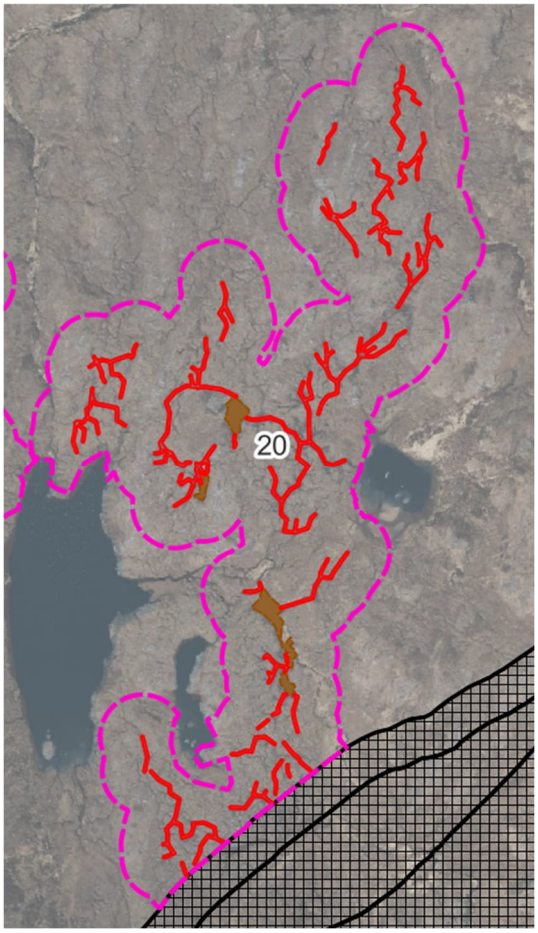
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 6 **Grid reference**: NH 44042 22610 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 14,306 m^2 Bare peat – 399 m^2 Gullies – 434 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.3-0.49 m and 0.5-0.99 m depth, with a small amount of <0.3 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M19c/M17b/Peat (50/30/20) with three significant areas of flat bare peat. The surrounding comprises M15c/M19c/ M15a (80/19/1), M15c/H14 (99.9/0.1), and M15c/M15b/M15a/M17b (80/13/1.9/0.1)	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 270 m west of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 7 **Grid reference**: NH 44046 22731 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 12,873 m^2 Bare peat – 84 m^2 Gullies – 494 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of >1 m peat depth, with the surrounding areas 0.5-0.99 m depth. **Description**: Gullies located within M17a/M19a/M17b/M15c*/Peat/Rock/M1 (30/30/20/14/3/2/1), with one significant area of flat bare peat. The surrounding comprises M15c/ M19c/M15a (80/19/1) and H12b/M15c/ M15b/M15a/M10 (60/15/15/9.5/0.5)	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 320 m west of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 8 **Grid reference**: NH 43838 22687 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 7,021 m^2 Gullies – 144 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of <0.3 m peat depth. **Description**: Gullies located within M17b/M1/M3 (96/2/2). There are no significant areas of flat peat. The surrounding comprises M15c/M15b/M15a/ M17b (80/13/1.9/0.1) and M15c/M19c/M15a (80/19/1).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 500 m west of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	

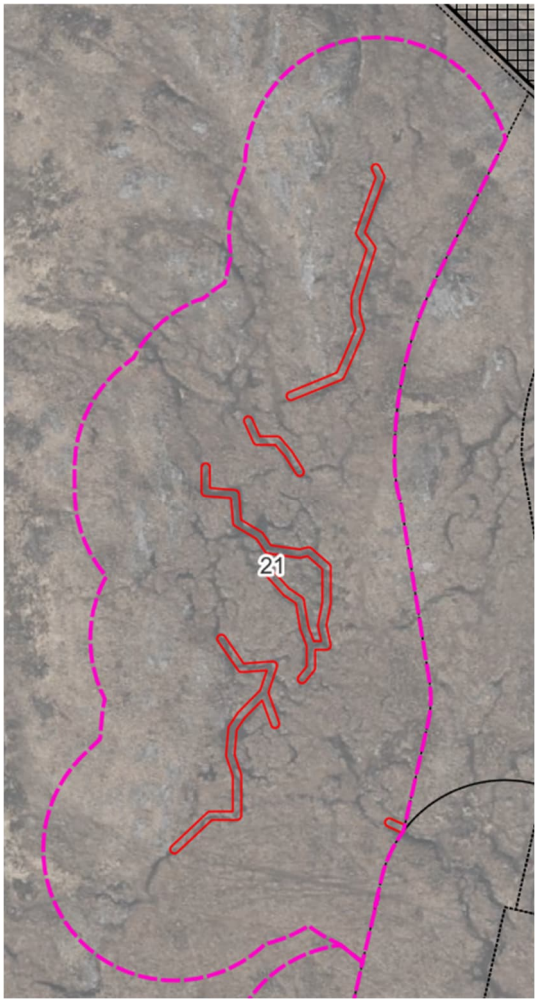
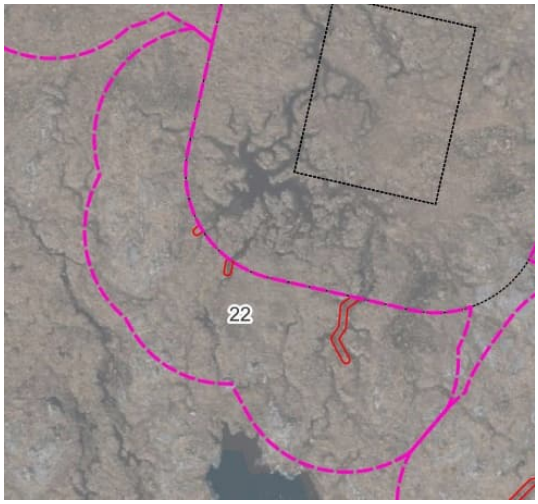
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 9 **Grid reference**: NH 43737 22711 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 6,647 m^2 Gullies – 188 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m peat depth, with the remaining 0.3-0.49 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M17b (100). There are no significant areas of flat peat. The surrounding comprises M15c/M15b/M15c*/M19a/M17b/ Rock (94.6/5/0.1/0.1/0.1/0.1), M15c/M15b/ M15a/ M17b (80/13/1.9/0.1), M15a/M15c/ M19c/M10 (60/28/10/2), and U5c/M15a/ M15b/M10 (40/40/19/1).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 600 m west of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 10 **Grid reference**: NH 44429 22694 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 5,375 m^2 Gullies – 204 m^2 **Peat depth**: Around half of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m peat depth, with most the remaining 0.3-0.49 m and <0.3 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M19c/M17b/H21/H12b (45/40/10/5). One gully flows into a lochan. There are no significant areas of flat peat in the area. The surrounding comprises M15c/H16/ H10d/M17b (99.7/0.1/0.1/0.1) and M19c/M15c (50/50).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of area.	
Area ID: 11 **Grid reference**: NH 44655 22852 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 12,181 m^2 Gullies – 488 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m depth, with a small amount of >1 m and 0.3-0.49 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M17b/M19a/M15c (50/40/5). There are no significant areas of flat peat in the area. The surrounding includes M15c/M19c/M17b (70/20/10) and M15c (100).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately south east of area.	

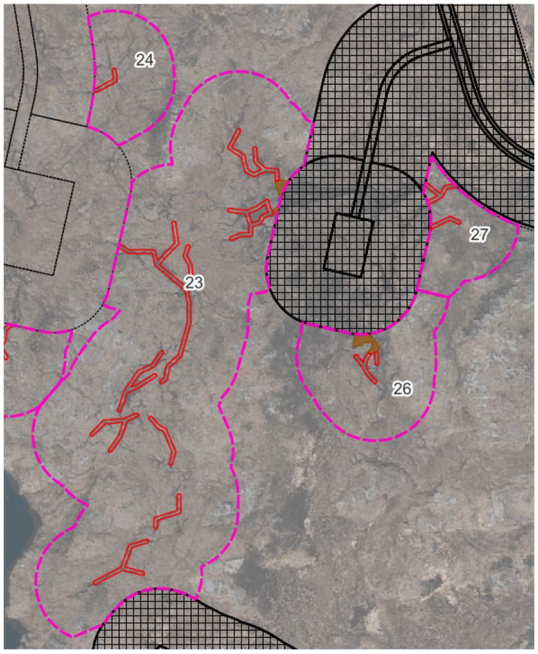
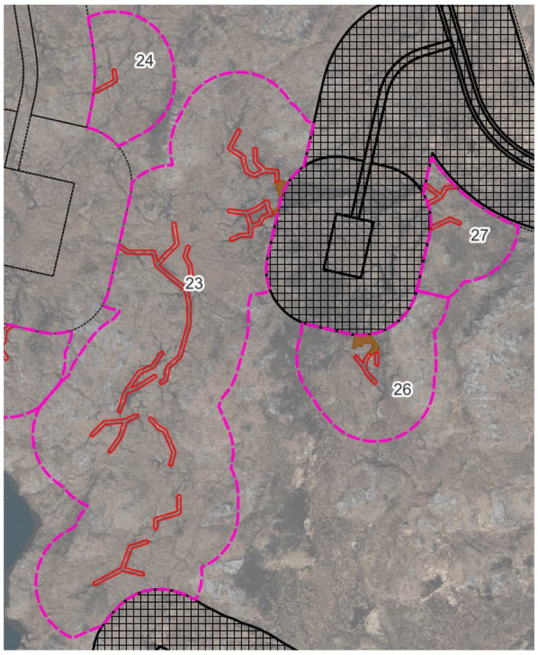
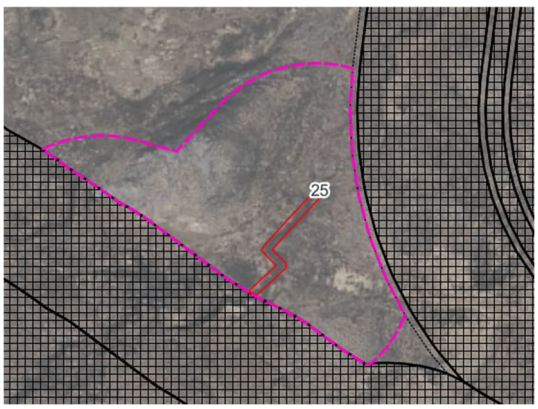
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 12 **Grid reference**: NH 44751 22943 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 11,113 m^2 Gullies – 315 m^2 **Peat depth**: Most of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m depth, with a small amount of 0.3-0.49 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M17b/M15c/H14/M2 (75/24.8/0.1/0.1), with bog pools. There are no significant areas of flat bare peat in the area. The surrounding area comprises M15c/M19c/M17b (70/20/10).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately south east of area.	
Area ID: 13 **Grid reference**: NH 44454 22954 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 17,180 m^2 Bare peat – 781 m^2 Gullies – 527 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m peat depth, with a small amount of >1 m. **Description**: Majority of area located within M17b/M19c/Peat (60/37/3). Two significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of area.	
Area ID: 14 **Grid reference**: NH 44152 22963 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 4,276 m^2 Gullies – 55 m^2 **Peat depth**: Restoration Area is within an area of <0.3 m peat depth. **Description**: Area of M15c/Rock/M19c/H16/H17 (85/10/4.9/0.1/0.1). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of Area 16 and connected to this area.	

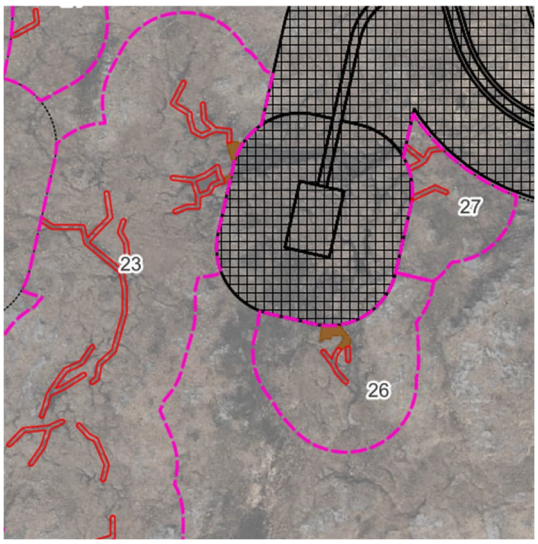
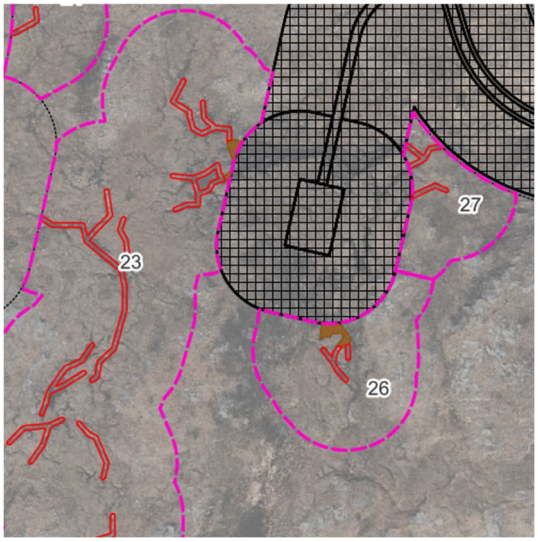
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 15 **Grid reference**: NH 44177 23046 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 5,235 m^2 Gullies – 87 m^2 **Peat depth**: Restoration Area is within an area of <0.3 m peat depth. **Description**: Gullies located within M15c/Rock/M19c/H16/H17 (85/10/4.9/0.1/0.1), and M15c/M19a/Rock/ M17a/H16 in differing proportions. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of Area 16 and connected to this area.	
Area ID: 16 **Grid reference**: NH 44345 23150 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 29,258 m^2 Gullies – 1,066 m^2 **Peat depth**: More than half of Restoration Area is <0.3 m peat depth, with the remaining depth of 0.3-0.49 m and some 0.5-0.99 m depth. **Description**: Gullies located within M15c/Rock/M19c/H16/H17 (85/10/4.9/0.1/0.1), and M15c/M19a/Rock/ M17a/H16/H21 in differing proportions. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of area.	
Area ID: 17 **Grid reference**: NH 44671 23459 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 8,367 m^2 Gullies – 293 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of Restoration Area is within an area of >1 m peat depth, with remaining 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Area located within M15c/M19a/M17a/H16/Rock (92/5/1/1/1). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 210 m north and west of area, and across intervening wet heath and modified bog habitat.	

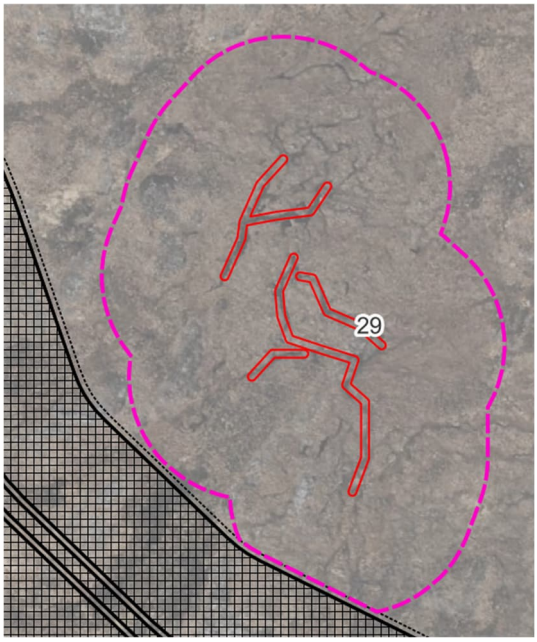
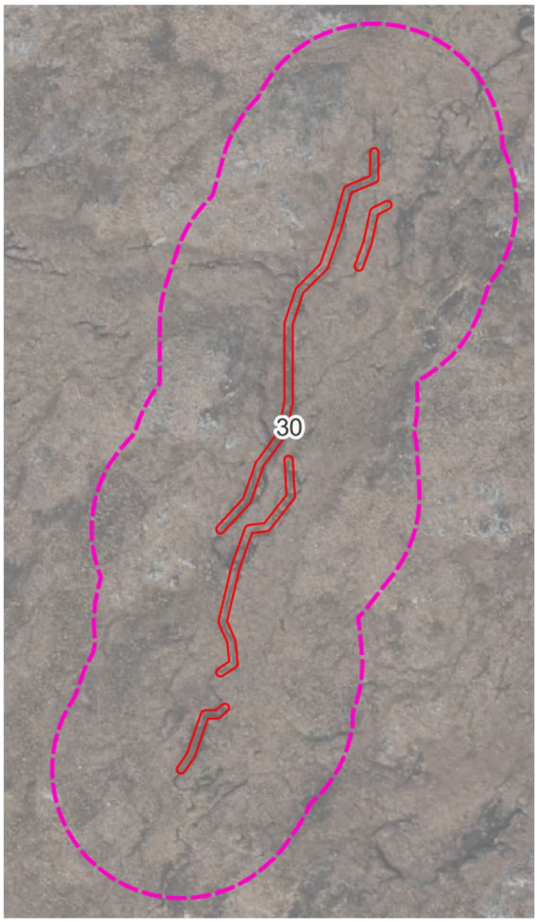
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 18 **Grid reference**: NH 44761 23510 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 18,850 m^2 Gullies – 239 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of Restoration Area is within an area of 0.5-0.99 m peat depth, with remaining >1 m. **Description**: Gullies located within M15c/M17b/M19a/H16 (65/25/9.99/0.01), with M15c/M19a/M17a/ H16/Rock (92/5/1/1/1) surrounding. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 170 m north and west of area, and across intervening modified bog habitat.	
Area ID: 19 **Grid reference**: NH 44642 24010 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 57,533 m^2 Gullies – 2,287 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area partially beyond peat probing, however approximately half of area has peat depth of 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Area is very expansive, and gullies are within M17b/M17a/M15c/M2/M29 (75/19.8/5/0.1/0.1) and M15c/M17b/M19a (50/30/20), with some M17b (100) and M15b/M15c/M17/M19a (40/20/20/20) around the edges of the area. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of area.	

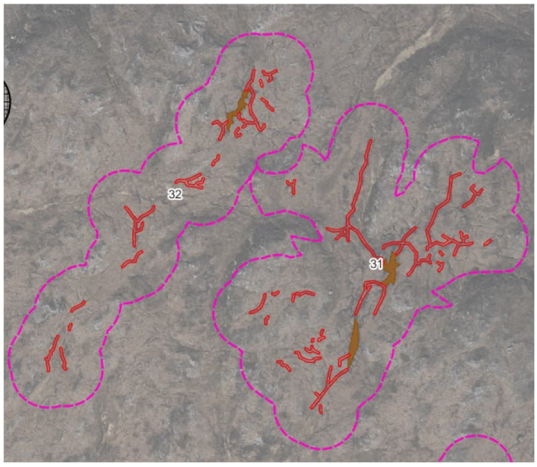
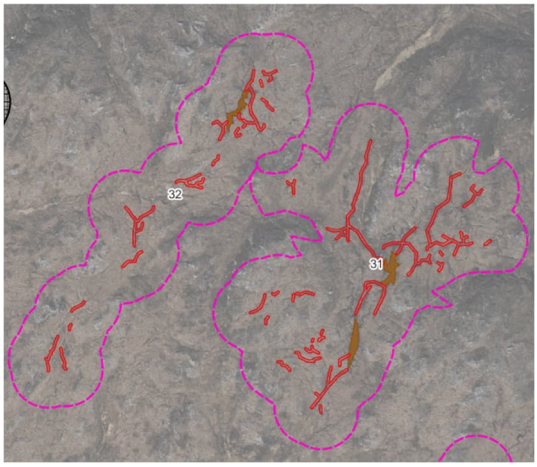
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 20 **Grid reference**: NH 44993 23450 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 92,607 m^2 Bare peat – 894 m^2 Gullies – 4,744 m^2 **Peat depth**: Variable across area, at least one third >1 m depth, with majority of remainder 0.3-0.99 m, and small amounts <0.3 m. **Description**: Area is very expansive and comprises M15c/M17b/M19a/H16 (65/25/9.99/0.01), M15c/M17b (50/50 and 60/40), M17b/Peat/Rock (85/10/5), and M17b/Peat/M1/M2/M3 (97.5/1/0.5/0.5/0.5). Five areas of significant flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent tracks which will be constructed approximately 120 m south and 200 m north of area, and across intervening permanent construction and wet heath habitat.	

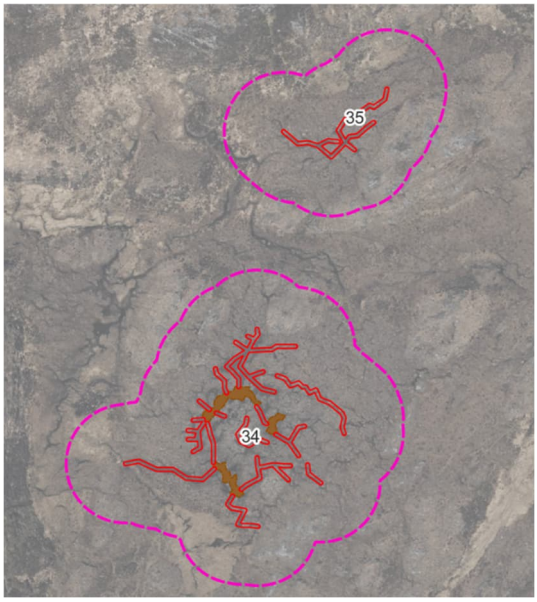
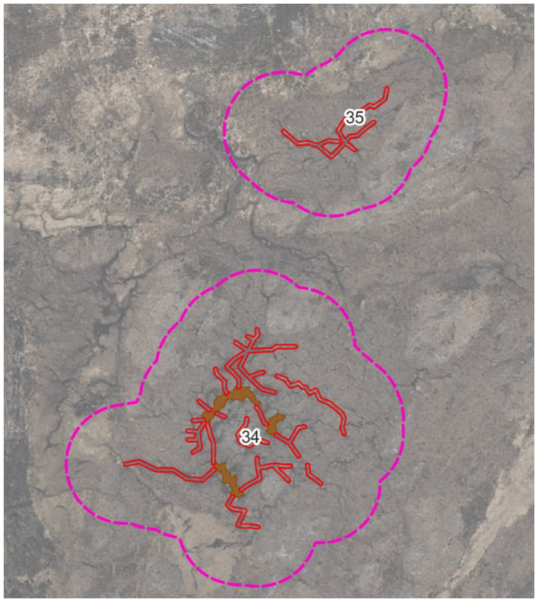
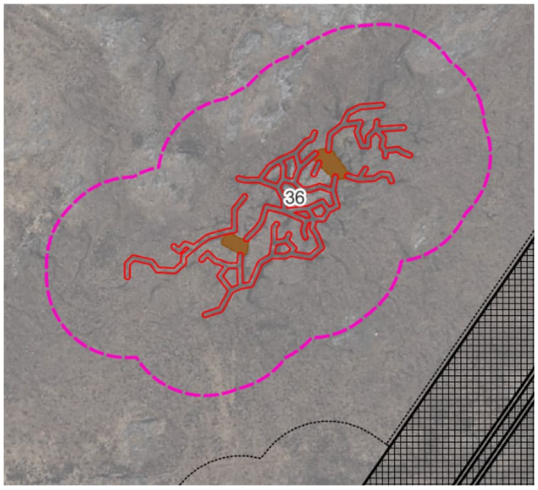
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 21 **Grid reference**: NH 45250 23627 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 14,943 m^2 Gullies – 536 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, with small areas of 0.3-0.49 m and 0.5-0.99 m peat depth. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M17a/M2 (85/10/3/1.9/0.1), with small areas of M15c/H21 (98/2) surrounding. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 67 m north of area, and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 22 **Grid reference**: NH 45279 23458 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 5,314 m^2 Gullies – 64 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area partially beyond peat probing, though half of the area has peat depth of 0.3-0.49 m. **Description**: Area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M17a/M2 (85/10/3/1.9/0.1). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 130 m north of area, and across intervening modified bog habitat.	

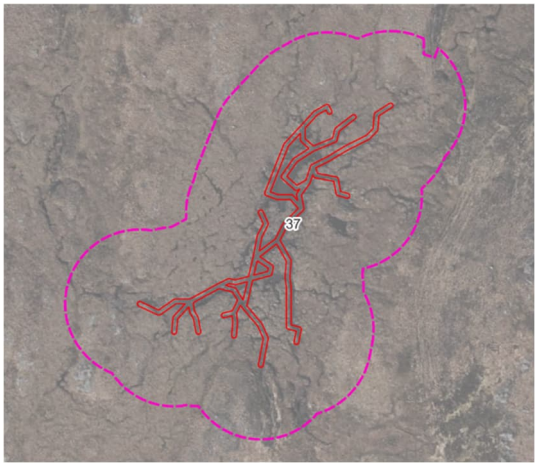
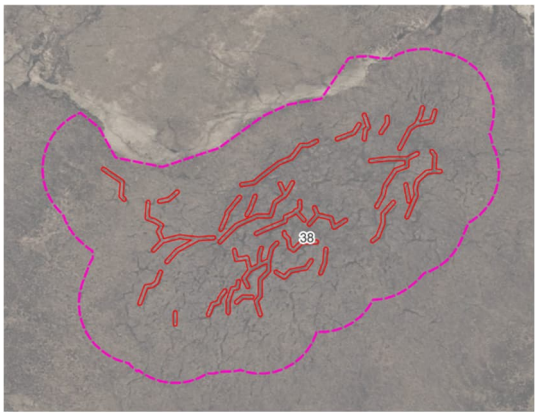
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 23 **Grid reference**: NH 45405 23484 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 22,953 m^2 Bare peat – 44 m^2 Gullies – 971 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area partially beyond peat probing, though half of the area has peat depth of 0.5-0.99 m, and small pocket of >1 m. **Description**: Area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M17a/M2 (85/10/3/1.9/0.1) and M19/Peat (85/15), with one area of significant flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track and/or surrounding areas of permanent construction	
Area ID: 24 **Grid reference**: NH 45380 23601 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 2,453 m^2 Gullies – 37 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, though small area has peat depth of 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M17a/M2 (85/10/3/1.9/0.1). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track and/or surrounding areas of permanent construction	
Area ID: 25 **Grid reference**: NH 45583 23250 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 2,721 m^2 Gullies – 66 m^2 **Peat depth**: 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Area comprises M17b/M19a/Peat (70/29.9/0.1), no significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately east of area.	

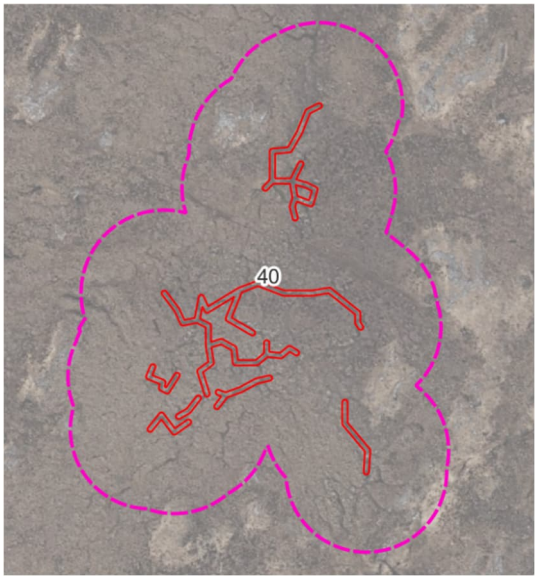
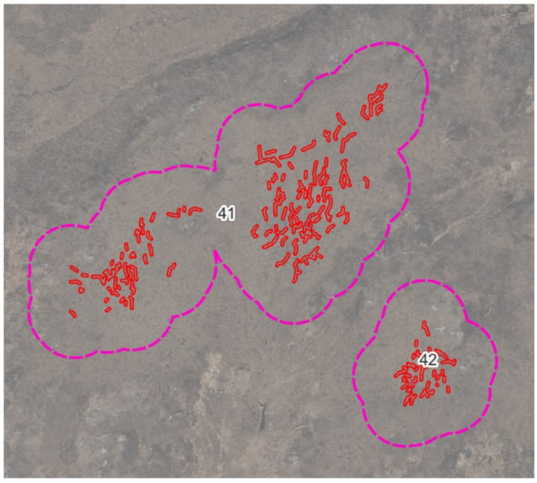
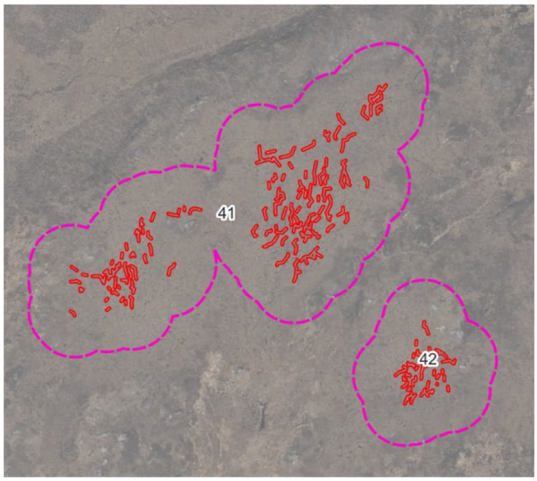
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 26 **Grid reference**: NH 45514 23428 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 3,897 m^2 Bare peat – 71 m^2 Gullies – 63 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, with small area of 0.5-0.99 m peat depth joining Area 27. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M17a/M2 (85/10/3/1.9/0.1) and M19/Peat (85/15), including two significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track and/or surrounding areas of permanent construction.	
Area ID: 27 **Grid reference**: NH 45555 23509 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 2,075 m^2 Gullies – 89 m^2 **Peat depth**: 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M17a/M2 (85/10/3/1.9/0.1) and M19/Peat (85/15). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track and/or surrounding areas of permanent construction.	
Area ID: 28 **Grid reference**: NH 46044 23125 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 14,445 m^2 Gullies – 473 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of area has peat depth of 0.3-0.49 m, with remainder <0.3 m. **Description**: Area largely located within M19a/M17b (80/20), with smaller amounts of M19a/H21a (50/50) and M15a/H21a/M10a (45/45/10). No significant areas of flat bare peat present.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 250 m west of area, and across intervening wet heath and modified bog habitat.	

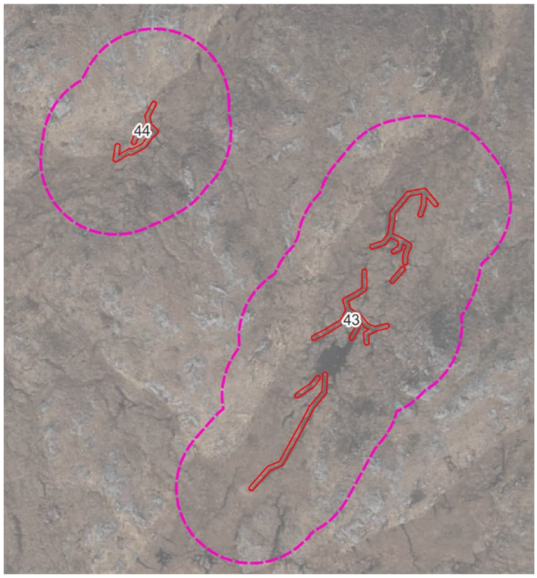
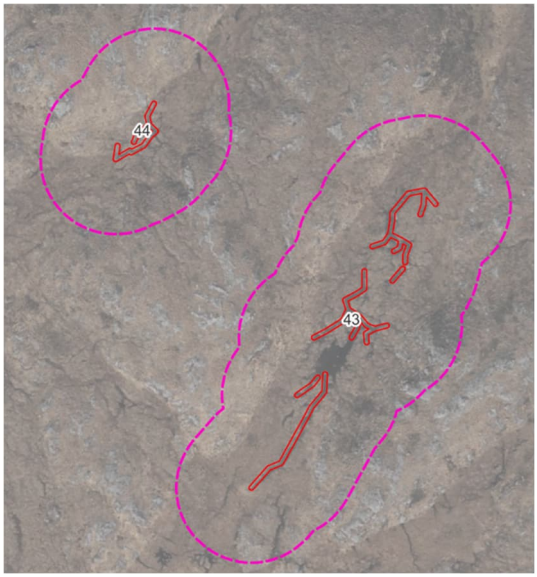
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 29 **Grid reference**: NH 45390 23842 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 10,533 m^2 Gullies – 368 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of area has peat depth of 0.3-0.49 m, with small amount of 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M15c/M19a/M1/M2 (71/20/10/5/2/2), with small amounts of M15c/M19c (80/20) and M15c/M19c/H12b/ H16 (95/4.8/0.1/0.1) around edges. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed immediately south of area.	
Area ID: 30 **Grid reference**: NH 45566 23906 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 13,757 m^2 Gullies – 415 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, though some areas of >1 m and 0.5-0.99 m peat depth. **Description**: Gullies are located within M15c/M19c/ M15b/M17a/M2 (40/40/10/9.8/0.2) with surrounding M15c/M19c/Rock/H16 (87/10/2/1) and M15c/M19c/M15b/M17a/M2 (40/40/10/9.8/0.2). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 150 m south of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat.	

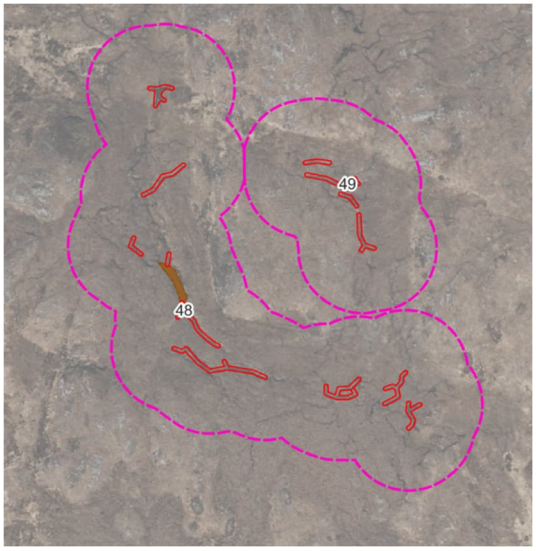
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 31 **Grid reference**: NH 45501 24146 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 40,014 m^2 Bare peat – 355 m^2 Gullies – 1,589 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Gullies located within M15c/M19a/Peat/Rock (50/49.4/0.5/0.1), M19a/Peat (97/3 and 60/40), and M15c/M19c/Rock (79/20/1), with two large areas of flat bare peat. There is also M15c/M19c/Rock/H16 of varying proportions in the surrounds.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 250 m south west of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 32 **Grid reference**: NH 45332 24204 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 27,391 m^2 Bare peat – 140 m^2 Gullies – 807 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Gullies located within M15c/M19a/Peat/Rock (50/49.4/0.5/0.1) and M15c/M19c (80/20), including one large area of flat bare peat. There are also small amounts of M15c/M19a/Rock (50/49.9/0.1) around edges.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 150 m south west of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 33 **Grid reference**: NH 44983 24303 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 8,054 m^2 Gullies – 283 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, though some areas of 0.3-0.49 m peat depth. **Description**: Gullies located within M17b (100), surrounded by M15c/M19c/H12b/H16 (95/4.8/0.1/0.1) around edges. No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed west of area.	

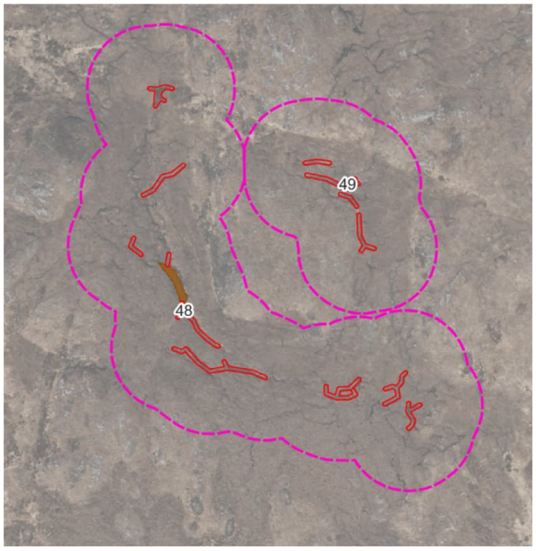
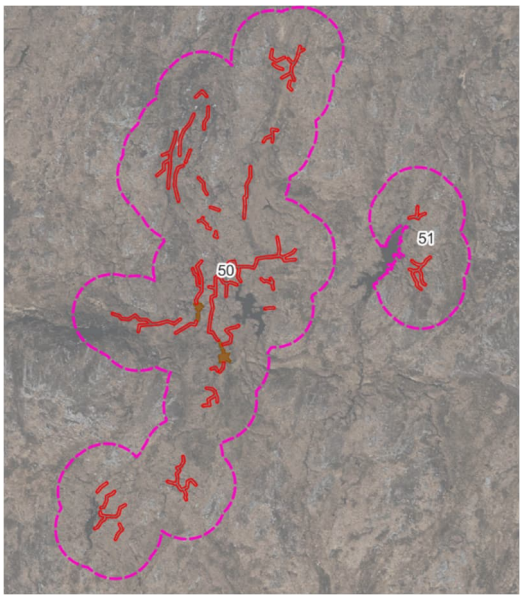
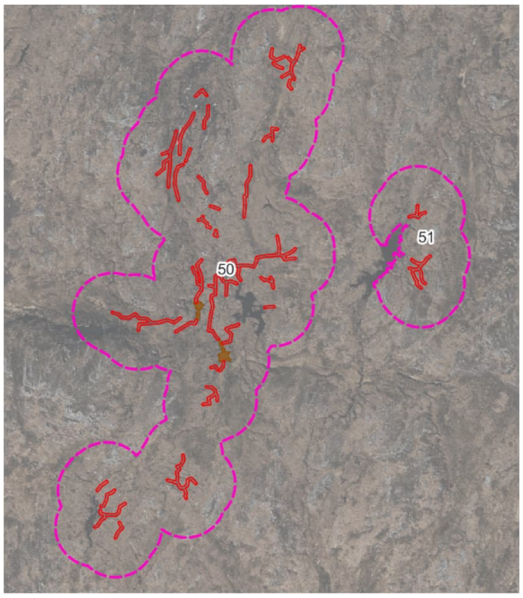
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 34 **Grid reference**: NH 45626 24980 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 18,916 m^2 Bare peat – 291 m^2 Gullies – 983 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area largely beyond peat probing, though some areas of 0.3-0.49 m and 0.5-0.99 m peat depth. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M17a/ M15c/Peat (70/10/10/10) with three significant areas of flat bare peat. Small amounts of M15a/M25a (90/10) and M15a/M17a (50/50) in the wider area.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 170 m south of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 35 **Grid reference**: NH 45681 25147 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 7,865 m^2 Gullies – 243 m^2 **Peat depth**: Some of area beyond peat probing, though around half of area has 0.3-0.49 m and some 0.5-0.99 m peat depth. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/Peat (99/1), though no significant areas of flat bare peat. Remainder of area comprises M15c/M17a/ M17b/Rock (69/15/15/1).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 370 m south of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 36 **Grid reference**: NH 46166 25519 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 15,132 m^2 Bare peat – 131 m^2 Gullies – 1,050 m^2 **Peat depth**: Depth variable across area, though mostly 0.5-0.99 m, with small amounts of >1 m peat depth. **Description**: Majority of area comprises M17b/M19a/Peat (75/20/5) with two areas of significant flat bare peat. Remainder of areas comprises M15c/ M19a/M17b/Rock (95/2/2/1).	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 10 m east of area.	

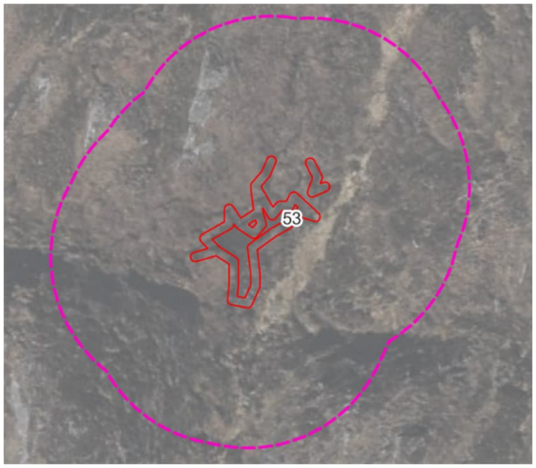
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 37 **Grid reference**: NH 44739 21449 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 16,698 m^2 Gullies – 949 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of area has peat depth of >1 m, with small amount of 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Area comprises M17b/M19c/M2 (50/49.8/0.2) and M19c/Peat (50/50), however, no significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 480 m north of area and across intervening permanent construction or modified bog and wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 38 **Grid reference**: NH 46712 24159 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 24,872 m^2 Gullies – 1,532 m^2 **Peat depth**: Majority of area has peat depth of >1 m, with small amount of 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Area comprises M19a/M17a/M17b (80/10/10). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 700 m north west of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat. If topography proves a constraint, potential access via an existing track 1.5 km north east across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat. Stream crossing points to be considered.	
Area ID: 39 **Grid reference**: NH 43836 23498 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 11,872 m^2 Gullies – 502 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Around half of area not surveyed, but remainder comprises M15c/M17a/M19c/M15a/M15b (45/45/8/1/1) and small amount of M15c/M19c/Rock (85/10/5). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 380 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	

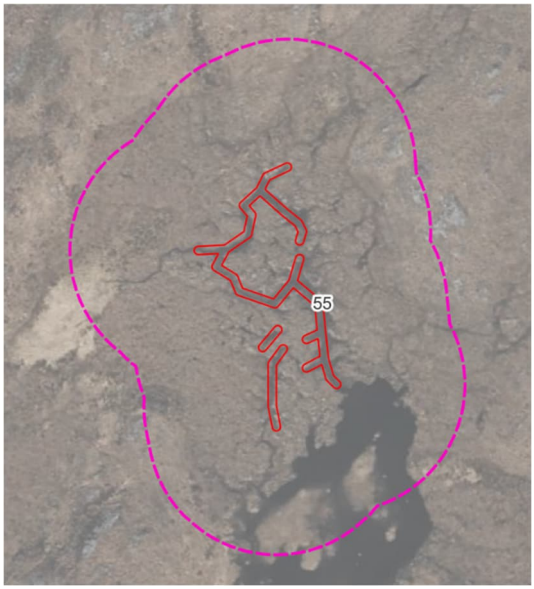
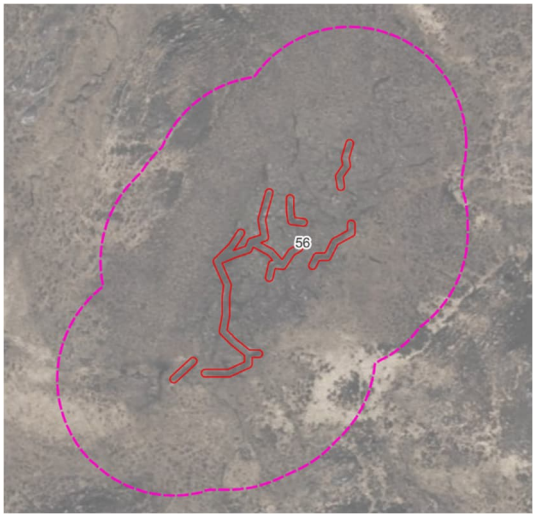
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 40 **Grid reference**: NH 44151 21190 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 19,260 m^2 Gullies – 807 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Area comprises M17b/M19a (50/50). No significant areas of flat bare peat.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 700 m north west or via new track 750 m north east of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 41 **Grid reference**: NH 46983 25465 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 36,408 m^2 Gullies – 2,062 m^2 **Peat depth**: Some of area beyond peat probing, but large area has peat depth of >1 m, with good amount of 0.5-0.99 m. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Access via existing forestry track approximately 800 m east and accessed via Bunloit Road, Balbeg. Otherwise, potential access via new track 580 m north east of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat, however topography and presence of a watercourse may constrain this route.	
Area ID: 42 **Grid reference**: NH 47132 25357 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 9,392 m^2 Gullies – 453 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Access via existing forestry track approximately 800 m east and accessed via Bunloit Road, Balbeg. Otherwise, potential access via new track 580 m north east of area and across intervening modified bog or wet heath habitat, however topography and presence of a watercourse may constrain this route.	

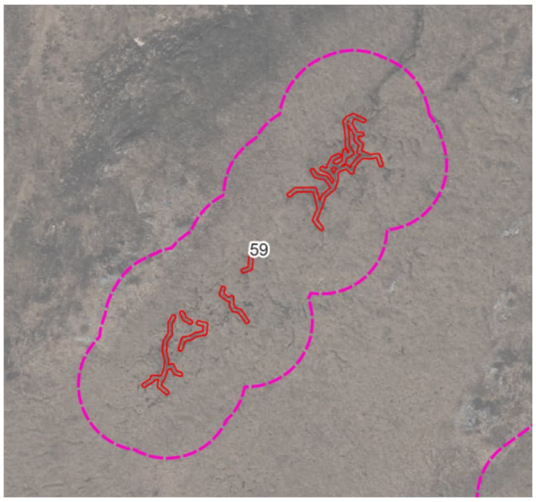
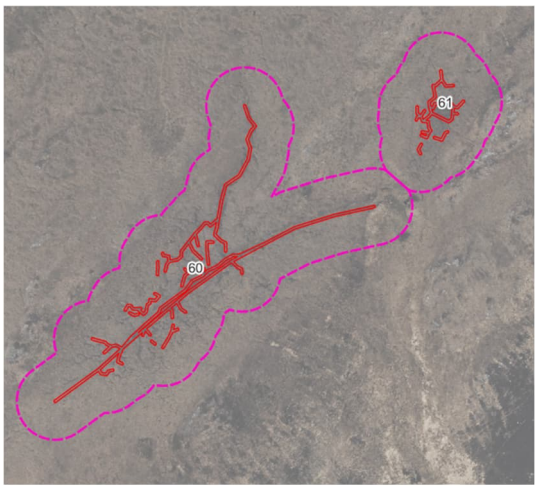
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 43 **Grid reference**: NH 42794 21505 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 13,720 m^2 Gullies – 465 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track (which will join to new permanent track) located approximately 640 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat, heading north of lochan. Stream crossing point to be considered.	
Area ID: 44 **Grid reference**: NH 42707 21583 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 5,042 m^2 Gullies – 102 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track (which will join to new permanent track) located approximately 750 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat, heading north of lochan. Stream crossing point to be considered.	
Area ID: 45 **Grid reference**: NH 42742 21711 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 7,158 m^2 Gullies – 157 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track (which will join to new permanent track) located approximately 750 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat, heading north of lochan. Stream crossing point to be considered.	

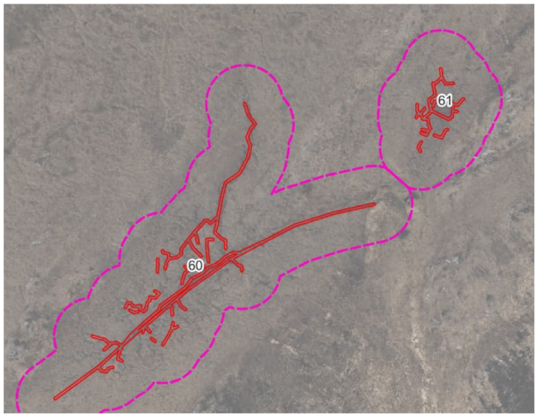
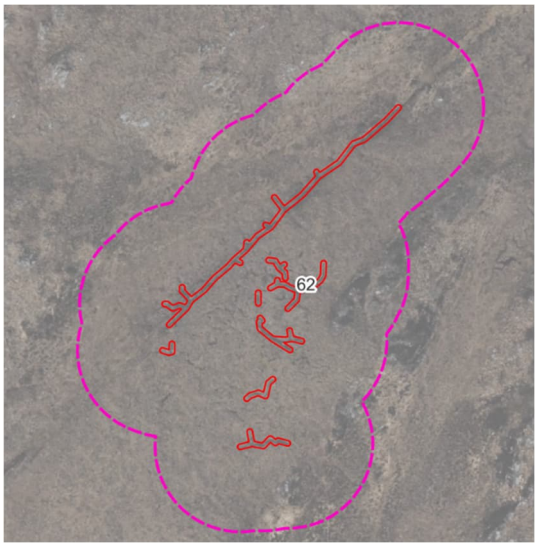
Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 46 **Grid reference**: NH 42959 21732 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 6,933 m^2 Gullies – 191 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track (which will join to new permanent track) located approximately 620 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat, heading north of lochan. Stream crossing point to be considered.	
Area ID: 47 **Grid reference**: NH 42532 21926 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 17,980 m^2 Gullies – 622 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via existing track (which will join to new permanent track) located approximately 1 km east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat, heading north of lochan. Stream crossing point to be considered.	
Area ID: 48 **Grid reference**: NH 42911 22573 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 21,887 m^2 Bare peat – 74 m^2 Gullies – 510 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. One significant area of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 890 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat. Stream crossing point to be considered.	

Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 49 **Grid reference**: NH 42992 22636 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 7,252 m^2 Gullies – 161 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 960 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 50 **Grid reference**: NH 43347 23180 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 54,453 m^2 Bare peat – 124 m^2 Gullies – 2,201 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. Two significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 1 km east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 51 **Grid reference**: NH 43505 23205 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 7,389 m^2 Gullies – 173 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 880 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	

Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 52 **Grid reference**: NH 43834 23007 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 41,356 m^2 Bare peat – 2,369 m^2 Gullies – 2,219 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area partially beyond peat probing. Significant area of 0.5-0.99 m peat depth, with some 0.3-0.49 m depth. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. Five significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 580 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 53 **Grid reference**: NH 43622 23499 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 6,136 m^2 Gullies – 232 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 610 m east of area and across intervening wet heath habitat.	
Area ID: 54 **Grid reference**: NH 43033 23738 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 8,977 m^2 Gullies – 300 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access potentially via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 1.2 km east of area, if intervening land is suitable.	

Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 55 **Grid reference**: NH 42995 24038 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 8,571 m^2 Gullies – 307 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using machine-based techniques. Access potentially via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 1.2 km east of area, if intervening land is suitable.	
Area ID: 56 **Grid reference**: NH 43301 25026 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 9,485 m^2 Gullies – 607 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Access potentially via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 1.7 km south east of area, if intervening land is suitable.	
Area ID: 57 **Grid reference**: NH 43297 25232 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 8,706 m^2 Gullies – 722 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Access potentially via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 1.8 km south east of area, if intervening land is suitable.	

Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 58 **Grid reference**: NH 43398 25224 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 5,771 m^2 Gullies – 366 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Access potentially via new permanent track which will be constructed approximately 1.7 km south east of area, if intervening land is suitable.	
Area ID: 59 **Grid reference**: NH 43397 26344 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 16,441 m^2 Gullies – 1,247 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Personnel access via ATV as far as possible. Top of a fairly steep area with river at bottom. Closest permanent track is >2.4 km east.	
Area ID: 60 **Grid reference**: NH 43643 26333 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 35,657 m^2 Gullies – 3,748 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Personnel access via ATV as far as possible. Top of a fairly steep area with river at bottom. Closest permanent track is 2 km east.	

Restoration Area ID and Description	Recommended Restoration Techniques	Image
Area ID: 61 **Grid reference**: NH 43844 26467 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 9,305 m^2 Gullies – 837 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Personnel access via ATV. Top of a fairly steep area with river at bottom. Closest permanent track is 2 km east.	
Area ID: 62 **Grid reference**: NH 44137 26608 **Areas**: Restoration Area – 16,391 m^2 Gullies – 1,127 m^2 **Peat depth**: Area beyond peat probing. **Description**: Outside NVC survey area. No significant areas of flat bare peat evident from aerial imagery.	Restoration of eroded/bare areas using hand techniques and helicoptered materials. Personnel access via ATV. Top of a fairly steep area with river at bottom. Closest permanent track is 1.7 km east.	

Aerial imagery source: © 2025 Microsoft (Bing Maps Imagery).

3.5 Monitoring

3.5.1 The efficacy of peatland restoration measures and ongoing land management would be subject to monitoring, which will primarily focus on vegetation and plant communities. Monitoring is likely to be resource-intensive in initial years as the success and efficacy of restoration works will require close attention. The monitoring programme will ensure that appropriate measures are set out to remediate any measures that have failed or have suboptimal outcomes, and/or implement further management that may be necessary. This would be required for a long-term period that would be agreed with NatureScot.

3.5.2 Details of the monitoring would be confirmed post-consent and detailed in the final PRP that would be prepared for the Proposed Development. However, in outline, monitoring would refer to any relevant published methods (including those specified in the *Peatland Action Technical Compendium*[1]) and appropriate timescales would be devised. Proposed measures for monitoring may include, but would not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Fixed point photography at key restoration locations;
- Monitoring of deer impacts including trampling / grazing pressure on restoration areas;
- Quadrats at sample locations, including, for example, assessment of:
  - NVC type (including whether a poor fit to published NVC types and if so why);
  - vegetation cover;
  - cover of key bog indicator species, including hare's-tail cottongrass *Eriophorum vaginatum*, ericoids such as heather *Calluna vulgaris* and cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, and sphagna

Sphagnum spp. (including the species of the latter, since some sphagna are typical of bog but others are not);

- cover of undesirable species (which in quantity would include soft rush *Juncus effusus*, which can invade bare peat areas);
- extent of bare peat; and
- any damage, such as by herbivore pressure;

- Control plots outwith restoration areas, for comparison.

4. Conclusion

4.1.1 The Applicant is committed to achieving the objectives of the NatureScot peatland restoration guidance to stipulated or otherwise agreed extents, and is willing to engage diligently to achieve these outcomes. Given the combination of on-site restoration outlined above, commitment to off-site restoration (with locations already identified for off-site peatland restoration in partnership with a public landowning partner – see **Confidential Appendix 7.1: Off-site Peatland Restoration Proposal (Volume 6: Confidential Appendices)**), and the very extensive suite of other habitat compensation and enhancement measures set out in **Appendix 6.4: Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (Volume 5: Appendices)** (which include enhancement of ancient semi-natural woodland and nearly 700 ha of native woodland and montane scrub zones, that achieve significant biodiversity net gain of 22% for non-blanket bog habitats, well beyond stipulated requirements and as set out in **Appendix 7.5: Biodiversity Net Gain (Volume 5: Appendices)**), there will be a substantial overall enhancement in the quality and diversity of habitats, both on-site and off-site, at a landscape scale, alongside a significant contribution to the restoration, preservation, and erosion prevention of carbon-storing peat.

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