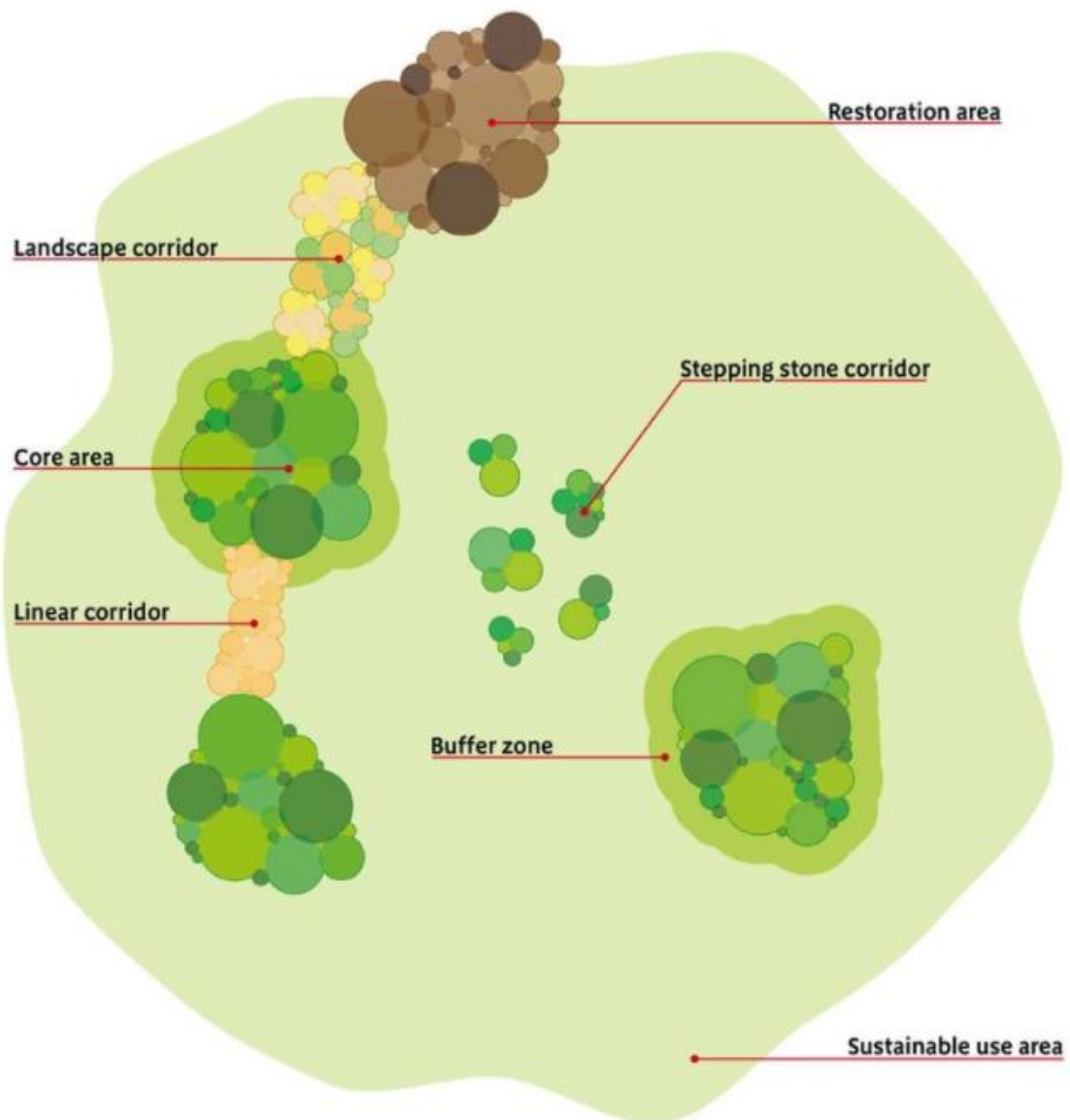


Perth and Kinross Nature Networks Shaping Future Strategy



Components of an ecological network

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Engagement

Perth and Kinross Council is asking for assistance with developing their nature networks. The following information is a proposed way forward for Nature Networks to be shaped in Perth and Kinross.

The text below sets out the background and methodology to how a suggested way forward for setting Nature Networks. The online [Nature Networks Draft Map](#) will help identify and explore the networks along with a summary of the actions. A full description of each proposed network can be found in the Spatially Defined Nature Network section of this document. An online [Nature Network Story Map](#) is also available and summarises the approach set out in the document below.

Please read the background below and then use Perth and Kinross Council's [Consultation Hub](#) to give us your thoughts on the approach and suggestions for improvement.

Introduction

Nature and climate are deeply interlinked. As habitats decline and species are lost, the natural systems that help regulate our climate weaken. In turn, a warming climate places even greater pressure on already fragmented and fragile ecosystems. These interconnected emergencies must be addressed together if we are to secure a healthy, resilient future for the people and wildlife of Perth and Kinross.

Scotland's response to these challenges is set out in the [Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045](#), which calls for a step change in how we protect and restore nature. A key element of this national ambition is the creation of a Scotland-wide Nature Network - a connected mosaic of high-quality habitats that support species movement, strengthen ecological resilience, and help communities adapt to climate change. [National Planning Framework 4](#) (NPF4) places a duty on all local authorities to help identify, establish, and expand these networks through their Local Development Plans.

In line with this national direction, Perth and Kinross Council is developing the Perth and Kinross Nature Network. This strategy document sets out to:

- explain what Nature Networks are and the benefits they can deliver
- outline the national, regional and local policy context
- describe the methodology used to map the Perth and Kinross Nature Network
- present a draft Perth and Kinross Nature Network and associated opportunity areas

Through this work, Perth and Kinross has the opportunity to create a more connected, nature-rich landscape that supports biodiversity, strengthens climate resilience, and enhances quality of life for communities across the region.

Background

Nature Networks

A Nature Network connects nature-rich sites, restoration areas, and other environmental projects through a series of areas of suitable habitat, habitat corridors and stepping stones. As well as supporting regional and national approaches to protect and restore nature, they provide local benefits to wildlife and people.

Nature networks focus on two key aspects:

1. connecting all sites to contribute towards the [30 by 30 initiative](#) (protecting 30% of our land and water by 2030)
2. connecting biodiversity within and across urban, and peri-urban landscapes, ensuring that wildlife can move from place to place and enables the natural world to adapt to change, providing plants and animals with places to live, feed and breed wherever they are

Connecting sites to contribute towards the 30 by 30 initiative

The Council's immediate focus will be on strengthening connectivity between protected sites that contribute to Scotland's 30 by 30 commitment. This means identifying opportunities to connect existing protected and designated sites, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and other qualifying 30 by 30 sites. Habitat corridors, stepping stones and restoration areas will help link these sites together, improving ecological resilience and supporting species movement across the wider landscape.

While the primary focus is on connecting protected sites that contribute to Scotland's 30 by 30 commitment, locally important habitats will also be considered where they support ecological connectivity. These may include Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS), priority habitats and other non-designated areas of ecological value. Such sites play an important role as habitat corridors, stepping stones and areas for restoration, helping to strengthen the overall network even where they do not form part of the protected site series.

Connecting biodiversity within and across urban and peri-urban landscapes

The Council will also focus on connecting biodiversity within and across urban, and peri-urban landscapes in a separate exercise, through our open space strategy. This work will complement the 30 by 30 Nature Network by identifying opportunities to improve habitat connectivity within towns, villages and their surrounding areas, where wildlife is often fragmented by development, roads and other infrastructure.

This urban and peri-urban element does not form part of the current Nature Network mapping study and will be developed separately. Although these are being progressed as two distinct workstreams, they will ultimately be brought together to create a cohesive Nature Network across Perth and Kinross. This will ensure that strategic connections

between protected 30 by 30 sites are integrated with local green networks within settlements, creating a joined-up ecological network that benefits both wildlife and people across the region.

What a Nature Network is

A Nature Network is not a single route or designated line on a map. Instead, it is a strategic system of connected habitats that allows species to disperse, adapt to climate pressures, and maintain healthy populations. It can include:

- wetlands, peatlands, and river corridors
- woodlands and hedgerows that form natural movement routes
- grasslands, meadows, and farmland managed for nature
- urban greenspaces, parks, and planting that support biodiversity

This approach is intended to strengthen ecological processes across local, regional, and national scales. For Perth and Kinross, this includes establishing strategic links between the area's internationally and nationally designated sites - those that contribute to Scotland's 30 by 30 commitment. A full list of designated sites can be viewed in Appendix 1.

Types of ecological connection

The NatureScot guidance recognises two different forms of connectivity:

- Functional connectivity, where species can move through the landscape because suitable habitat patches are within their natural dispersal distance; this does not require continuous habitat but depends on proximity and ecological “stepping-stones”
- Structural connectivity, where habitats are physically joined - such as continuous woodland, riparian corridors, or a mosaic of linked habitats that provide a clear ecological route

A successful Nature Network for Perth and Kinross will make use of both approaches, depending on local conditions and ecological priorities.

Perth and Kinross Council's role

Delivering a Nature Network across Perth and Kinross depends on coordinated action at several levels - from national organisations shaping policy, to land managers and community groups carrying out work on the ground. Perth and Kinross Council sits at the centre of this system, acting as a key organiser, facilitator, and statutory decision-maker for how the Nature Network takes shape locally.

Core responsibilities

NatureScot's Nature Network Delivery Guidance outlines a number of responsibilities for local authorities. For Perth and Kinross Council, this means:

1) defining the nature network spatially through the Local Development Plan (LDP)

This includes identifying strategic links between the area's 30x30 sites and other locations that are important for biodiversity, ensuring that the network has a clear geographic basis for future decision-making.

2) embedding and safeguarding the network within the planning system

Through National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4), new development must deliver positive effects for biodiversity. The Council plays a central role in ensuring that planning decisions protect and enhance the Nature Network, and that proposals contribute to ecological connectivity rather than eroding it.

3) delivering habitat enhancement on council-owned land

Parks, greenspaces, road verges, school grounds, and other publicly managed areas offer opportunities to strengthen the Nature Network, improve habitat connectivity, and create better links between communities and nature, supporting everyday access to nature-rich spaces.

4) communicating the purpose and benefits of the nature network

Public understanding and support are essential for long-term success. The Council is responsible for sharing clear information, raising awareness of opportunities, and helping communities experience and connect with nature, as well as understand how the network contributes to wellbeing, climate resilience, and place-making.

5) aligning the Nature Network with wider Council strategies

Nature Networks contribute to multiple policy areas - from climate adaptation to health improvements and active travel. Integrating the Nature Network into broader programmes ensures that nature recovery becomes a shared objective across Council services, and aligns with priorities set out in the Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).

6) working with others

Much of the land that forms part of the Perth and Kinross Nature Network is owned or managed by private landholders, charities, estates, farmers, and community organisations. The establishment of a Nature Network does not require land managers to change how they operate. Instead, the Council's role is to:

- provide a clear spatial framework that helps guide where investment, restoration, or partnership projects can be most effective
- support access to funding opportunities made available by government or public bodies
- encourage voluntary action by highlighting the benefits of participating in the Nature Network

In addition to providing guidance, the Council can support partners in accessing funding for habitat enhancement and Nature Network delivery. Many opportunities exist through national programmes and public-sector grants – including those highlighted in [NatureScot's Nature Networks funding and finance resources](#) – and the Council can help land managers, communities, and organisations identify suitable funds. Where appropriate, and subject to future allocations from the Scottish Government (such as additional Nature Restoration Fund support), the Council may also be able to contribute direct funding to priority projects.

Our vision

The Perth and Kinross Nature Network is a restored, connected and resilient landscape where nature can thrive. Through the restoration, expansion and linkage of rivers, wetlands, woodlands, grasslands and uplands, the Nature Network will enable wildlife and natural processes to move and adapt to climate change. Delivered through strong partnerships with land managers, communities and organisations, the network will drive biodiversity recovery at a landscape scale, while also providing high-quality, nature-rich spaces that strengthen people's connection to nature.

Connecting people to nature

The Nature Network will play an important role in strengthening people's connection to nature across Perth and Kinross. By enhancing access to nature-rich places where appropriate, improving the quality of green and blue spaces, and working with communities, the network will support health and wellbeing while helping people value, enjoy and take care of the natural environment.

Regional connectivity

Regional connectivity has been considered in the development of the Nature Network. Where available, corridors have been aligned with those identified in neighbouring local authority areas and the Cairngorms National Park, and Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park to support cross-boundary habitat connectivity. As some neighbouring local authority Nature Networks are still in development, opportunities for further alignment and linkage will continue to be reviewed and strengthened over time, ensuring a more coherent and connected network at a regional scale.

Monitoring

The Nature Network will be monitored over time to track progress in strengthening habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity recovery. Monitoring will primarily reflect projects and actions delivered or supported by Perth and Kinross Council and its partners, alongside available data on habitat change and condition where possible. Reporting will be aligned with existing requirements, including the Council's Biodiversity Duty reporting and Nature Restoration Fund (NRF) monitoring, ensuring that known progress contributes to wider local and national frameworks.

Methodology

Baseline data

The Networks were mapped utilising the following available data:

1) Protected sites:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
- National Nature Reserves (NNRs)

2) Local priorities:

- Candidate Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS)
- Community Nature Sites (CNS)

3) Habitats and land cover:

- Habitat and Land Cover Map 2022 (EUNIS Level)
- SEPA Scottish Wetland Inventory
- Inventory of Lowland Raised Bogs
- Breadalbane Species-Rich Grassland Composite
- Mountain Woodland Restoration Opportunities
- Priority Species
- OS Water Network
- Ancient Woodland Inventory
- Native Woodland Survey of Scotland
- SEPA Riparian Planting Opportunities
- SF Riparian Grants and Riparian Target Woodlands
- SEPA Recommended Riparian Corridor
- Buglife B-Lines
- SF Woodland Creation grants
- SEPA River Quality
- SEPA River Recovery Potential
- SEPA Obstacles to Fish Migration
- SEPA Water Environment Framework Projects
- Land Capability for Agriculture
- Geodiversity Interests (candidate Local Geodiversity Sites), SSSIs (mixed, geo)

- Carbon Rich Soils Map (class 1, 2)
- NatureScot Peatland Restoration Projects

4) Flooding:

- SEPA Flood Risk Management Target Areas
- SEPA Flood Potentially Vulnerable Areas
- Perth Surface Water Cluster
- Flood Maps
- SEPA Geomorphic Risk Buffer
- Natural Flood Management studies
- [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#)

5) Natural heritage:

- Geodiversity Interests (candidate LGS), SSSIs (mixed, geo)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Landscapes: Local Landscape Area (LLA), National Scenic Area (NSA), Wild Land Area (WLA)

	Data Source	Woodland	Other Habitat	Riparian
Data Type	X = constraint ✓ = component o = site specific; '-' = N/A			
Habitat and land cover	Habitat and Land Cover Map 2022 (EUNIS Level)	o	o	o
	SEPA Scottish Wetland Inventory	x	✓	✓
	Inventory of Lowland Raised Bogs	x	✓	✓
	Breadalbane Species-Rich Grassland Composite	x	✓	o
	Mountain Woodland Restoration Opportunities	✓	o	o
	Wildlife Accredited Estates	o	o	o
	Water Habitats (aggregated)	✓	o	✓
	OS Water Network	o	o	o
	Woodland Habitats (aggregated)	✓	o	o
	Ancient Woodland Inventory (Network): Filtered to ASNW, LEPO. Correlated with NWSS (native/near native)	✓	o	✓

	Data Source	Woodland	Other Habitat	Riparian
Data Type	X = constraint √= component o=site specific; '-' = N/A			
	Ancient Woodland Inventory (Opportunities): Filtered to PAWS, LEPO. Correlated with NWSS (non-native/open ground)	√	o	o
	Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (native, near native)	√	o	√
	SEPA Riparian Planting Opportunities	√	o	√
	SF Riparian Grants and Riparian Target Woodlands	√	o	√
	SEPA Recommended Riparian Corridor	√	√	√
	SF Woodland Creation grants: natural regeneration, native woodland	√	o	√
	SEPA River Quality (PKC)	√	√	√
	SEPA River Recovery Potential	√	√	√
	SEPA Obstacles to Fish Migration	-	-	√
	SEPA Water Environment Fund Projects	o	o	o
	Land Capability for Agriculture 1,2,3.1,3.2	o	o	√
	Geodiversity interests (LGS), SSSIs (mixed, geo)	X	√	o
	Carbon Rich Soils map (class 1,2)	x	√	o
	Carbon Rich Soils map opportunities (class 2)	x	√	o
	Peatland restoration projects completed	x	√	o
	Peatland restoration projects identified	x	√	o
	Big Place Conversation opportunities	o	o	o
	Butterfly conservation priority species	x	√	√
Species	B Lines	x	√	o
	Priority Species	-	-	-
	SEPA Flood Risk Management Target Areas	√	√	√
Flooding	SEPA Flood Potentially Vulnerable Areas	√	o	√
	Perth Surface Water Cluster	√	o	√

Data Type	Data Source X = constraint √= component o=site specific; ‘-’ = N/A	Woodland	Other Habitat	Riparian
	Flood Maps	√	o	√
	SEPA Geomorphic Risk Buffer	√	o	√
	Natural Flood Management studies	o	o	o
	Geodiversity interests (LGS), SSSIs (mixed, geo)	x	√	o
Heritage	Scheduled Monuments	x	√	√
	Landscapes: LLA, NSA, WLA	√	√	√

Nature Networks community consultation

An initial online engagement was carried out in summer 2024 with 34 responses from members of the public, landowners, community and environmental organisations. The engagement found that:

- candidate Local Biodiversity Sites should be included as core sites as a priority
- improving existing core areas, and action for particular species should be prioritised
- constraints such as roads or farmland should not prevent connectivity by using field margins, verges hedgerows, and riverbanks to promote connectivity
- corridors should follow existing natural corridors including woodland, river and natural habitats, and promote the relevant habitat for the connecting core sites

In March and April 2025, Perth and Kinross Council, in collaboration with Perth and Kinross Countryside Trust, carried out a series of four consultation events to support the development of the nature network opportunity map. These sessions were designed to gather local knowledge and identify additional areas that may contribute to habitat connectivity across the region. Participants were invited to highlight sites that are:

- nature-rich and managed for biodiversity
- actively undergoing nature restoration
- offering potential for future restoration

Each session included:

- an overview of currently mapped nature sites
- discussion on how local expertise can reveal lesser-known or unmapped areas
- identification of sites that could function as core areas with the Nature Network

The purpose of the consultation was to:

- build a more comprehensive picture of nature-rich areas across Perth and Kinross
- explore opportunities to enhance connectivity between existing sites
- combine practical knowledge, policy perspectives, and on-the-ground experience to inform the mapping process

Through these workshops and the accompanying online consultation, a longlist of sites was gathered. These were named Community Nature Sites, and 63 of which could be spatially mapped (Appendix 1). These sites represented a range of habitat types and projects, including:

- native woodland creation
- species-rich grassland enhancement
- riparian corridor restoration
- wetland creation
- larger landscape scale restoration initiatives
- community woodlands and smaller scale local projects

After mapping these areas, we reviewed how they could be incorporated into the nature network. The sites broadly fell into three categories:

- clear connectivity potential - Sites with obvious links to existing core areas, such as River Tay SAC areas
- opportunities for connection - Sites with good potential but require thought for placing them in the network
- isolated or unsuitable sites - Locations where ecological or spatial limitations restrict their role in network connectivity

This consultation process significantly strengthened the robustness of the nature network mapping, ensuring it reflects both local priorities and on the ground realities.

Draft mapping approach

To prepare an initial map of the Perth and Kinross Nature Network, each site included in the assessment - core sites, local biodiversity sites, and community nature sites - was described in detail and assigned both primary and secondary habitat types. Categorising sites in this way helps identify which areas of the landscape provide similar ecological functions and which habitats may benefit from being linked.

The broad habitat categories used were:

- Grassland
- Peatland
- Wetland

- Water
- Woodland
- Heathland
- Mixed

These categories formed the basis for trialling connectivity mapping.

Use of AECOM Corridor Tool

Perth and Kinross Council tested the AECOM Corridor Tool as part of the mapping exercise to explore how digitally generated corridors might identify potential ecological linkages. The tool is designed to model “least-cost paths”. Overall, the AECOM outputs were helpful as early indicators of possible connections but not robust enough to be relied on alone. After reviewing the AECOM results, the draft corridor lines were extracted for further assessment.

Higher-level network types

The Council then explored grouping connections into four higher-level network types:

- Riparian Network: connectivity across rivers and lochs, including the River Tay SAC
- Woodland Network: connecting native woodlands and ancient woodland remnants
- Upland Network: contiguous upland/montane designated sites
- Other Habitat Network: connecting a diverse mosaic of habitats, including grasslands, heathlands, peatlands, wetlands, woodlands. This network is not centred on a single habitat type but takes a pragmatic approach to habitat connectivity, identifying the most appropriate habitat enhancements and creation opportunities to link sites. Corridors may incorporate multiple habitat types, for example combining riparian habitats, woodland creation, grassland restoration and wetland enhancement along a single route.

Riparian networks are identified to improve ecological connectivity whilst protecting, restoring, and enhancing watercourses and associated habitats. Because river corridors can support a wide range of habitat types, riparian networks may overlap with woodland, upland, and other habitat networks. Woodland habitats often require relatively direct connectivity because many woodland specialist species are unable to move across open ground. Woodland networks therefore tend to focus on reducing fragmentation and creating continuous or stepping-stone tree cover.

Other habitats such as grasslands, heathlands, peatlands and wetlands do not always need to be physically connected by the same habitat type. Many of the species associated with these habitats can move through a mosaic of other semi-natural habitats, provided the landscape remains permeable and of sufficient quality.

Overlap between network types at a local scale is both expected and often beneficial, reflecting the complex nature of ecological connectivity.

The Draft Network Types

Woodland Network

Connectivity between woodland habitats is particularly important for woodland mammals, birds, plants, fungi and invertebrates, many of which are sensitive to habitat fragmentation. The Woodland Network focuses on improving connectivity between woodlands of high nature conservation value, particularly native and ancient woodland sites, whilst recognising that ecological connectivity is often achieved through a mosaic of wooded and semi-natural habitats. Wherever possible, corridors should protect, restore and expand native woodland.

Many woodland sites contain important open habitats, including species-rich grasslands, heathland, wetlands and peatland. These features contribute significantly to woodland biodiversity and should be retained and enhanced where appropriate. Connectivity actions should seek to strengthen woodland networks without adversely affecting valuable open habitat features.

The Woodland Network should be viewed as a connected habitat mosaic centred on high-value woodland habitats rather than a continuous corridor of closed-canopy woodland. The objective is to increase landscape permeability, support species movement and improve the ecological resilience of woodland-dependent species.

Core sites within the Woodland Network were identified through review of designated sites and their qualifying features, notified interests and associated habitats. Sites whose primary features were woodland were assigned to the Woodland Network.

Once core sites had been identified, the land between them was assessed to determine the most ecologically appropriate connectivity route. Routing sought to strengthen existing woodland networks and prioritised ancient woodland and native woodland wherever present. Existing woodland habitat networks formed the backbone of the corridor, with opportunities identified to restore, expand or create woodland habitat between core sites.

Candidate Local Biodiversity Sites, woodland restoration opportunities, community woodlands, native hedgerows, riparian corridors and areas suitable for natural regeneration were incorporated where they could strengthen connectivity between core woodland sites. Riparian corridors were often identified as particularly valuable linkages, providing opportunities for woodland expansion along rivers and burns.

In landscapes where woodland habitats were absent, fragmented or insufficient to provide direct connectivity between core sites, opportunities were identified to restore or create woodland habitat. Potential actions may include native woodland creation, native hedgerow restoration, natural regeneration, riparian woodland establishment and the creation of wooded stepping stones to improve landscape permeability.

Woodland creation should seek to complement and enhance existing habitats while avoiding adverse impacts on priority open habitats such as peatlands, wetlands, species-rich grasslands and heathlands. The location, design and scale of woodland expansion

should reflect local ecological conditions and maintain the integrity of adjacent habitat networks.

Priority actions for woodland networks include those to:

- protect, restore and expand native and ancient woodland habitats
- restore and expand native hedgerows to improve connectivity between woodland sites
- support natural regeneration where appropriate and protect regenerating woodland from browsing pressure
- enhance structural diversity within existing woodlands through varied age structure, deadwood retention, understorey development, rides and glades
- manage grazing and browsing pressure from deer, livestock and rabbits to allow woodland regeneration and ground flora recovery
- protect and expand woodland-edge habitats to create diverse transition zones between woodland and neighbouring habitats
- control and work to eradicate invasive non-native species where present
- create, restore and expand riparian woodland where appropriate to improve water quality, bank stability, habitat connectivity and climate resilience
- restore and enhance woodland ground flora through appropriate woodland management
- retain and enhance open habitats within woodlands, including wetlands and species-rich grasslands
- support scattered trees, scrub and other woody features that provide stepping stones and movement routes between core woodland habitats

Riparian Network

The River Tay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) forms the backbone of a large, natural riparian corridor across Perth and Kinross. The river, its tributaries, and associated habitats already provide important connectivity for many species, acting as a continuous ecological pathway through the landscape.

While the River Tay SAC provides a strong natural corridor, the Riparian Network also includes several short extensions beyond the SAC boundary, and an additional corridor at the river South Queich.

Out of our 116 unique protected sites, 49 are already connected by the River Tay SAC. The River Tay acts as a natural corridor, linking upland habitats (such as Beinn a' Ghlo SAC and Caenlochan SAC) with lowland wetlands and woodlands (such as Methven Woods SSSI, Loch Tay Marshes SSSI). Along its course, the Tay encompasses riparian woodlands, floodplain meadows, wetlands, and shingle islands, many of which are designated as SSSIs (for example, Shingle Islands SSSI, River Lyon Bank SSSI). These habitats provide breeding

grounds for Atlantic salmon, otters, freshwater pearl mussels, and numerous bird species protected under SPA designations.

Across the network, there remain opportunities to enhance ecological quality and connectivity. Restoration and management measures - such as improving riparian vegetation, reconnecting side channels, restoring natural bank profiles and expanding native riparian woodland - can further strengthen the riparian corridor, increase habitat diversity, restore natural floodplain processes, and support species movement along both the Tay and its tributaries. In essence, the River Tay SAC provides the core natural corridor, with the extensions ensuring functional connection to key freshwater sites. The focus of the Riparian Network is to enhance and reinforce existing connectivity, rather than creating new or separate linear routes.

Priority actions for riparian networks include those to:

- create riparian buffer strips - depending on the area this may be grass (native grasses and wildflowers), woodland (native trees and shrubs), wetland plants or a combination as appropriate to the conditions
- planting should be carefully designed to maintain the integrity of priority open habitats
- riparian corridors should integrate floodplain and water management to support natural flood storage and retention, enhancing both ecological function and climate resilience
- explore options for naturalising canalised drains and burns leading to rivers or other waterbodies to reduce flooding and erosion downstream
- explore options to naturalise rivers by allowing space for natural processes such as re-meandering to improve for biodiversity
- on floodplains and other open wet habitats, manage and increase ponds and wetlands
- where the riparian zone includes prime agricultural land, interventions should be carefully planned to seek solutions that support both biodiversity and sustainable land use
- removal of artificial fish barriers where appropriate
- control and work to eradicate invasive non-native species where present

Upland Network

In the north-east of Perth and Kinross, upland, montane and high-altitude habitats form a large, continuous block of designated sites, including extensive heather moorland, blanket bog, montane heath, lochans, exposed rock, and upland grasslands. Because these habitats are already connected at a landscape scale, they do not require corridor creation in the same way as fragmented lowland habitats.

Instead, the priority in these areas is to improve the ecological condition and resilience of the designated sites themselves, rather than establishing new connectivity routes.

Priority actions for the Upland Network include those to:

- maintain and enhance condition of large, connected upland habitats (heather moorland, blanket bog, montane heath, upland grasslands)
- restore damaged peatland and eroding peat slopes; block grips and stabilise bare peat
- improve herbivore grazing management to support recovery of heather, bog vegetation, montane scrub, and dwarf-shrub heath
- expand native woodland or montane scrub only in appropriate areas (avoid deep peat and sensitive montane habitats)
- reduce wildfire risk through appropriate muirburn management and creating fire-resilient mosaics
- protect sensitive montane species and habitats from recreational pressures and inappropriate vehicle access
- enhance natural hydrological processes, including restoring upland wetlands, flushes, and headwater streams
- control and work to eradicate invasive non-native species where present
- support climate-resilience by increasing habitat diversity across the upland landscape

Other Habitat Network

Habitats such as grasslands, heathlands, wetlands, peatlands, scrub and woodland do not function in isolation. Across the landscape they form part of wider habitat mosaics, with species moving between different habitat types to access food, shelter, breeding sites and seasonal resources. Many species depend on a range of habitats throughout their life cycle, while ecological processes such as hydrological connectivity, species dispersal and climate adaptation often operate across multiple habitat types.

The Other Habitat Network focuses on improving connectivity between priority habitat sites through the creation, restoration and enhancement of habitat mosaics. Unlike the riparian, woodland and upland networks, it is not centred on a single habitat type. Instead, it identifies the most appropriate habitats to connect sites based on local landscape context, existing habitat networks and ecological function.

Wherever possible, corridors should protect, restore and expand priority habitats. Connectivity may be achieved through a combination of grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, heathlands, scrub, riparian habitats, woodland areas, species-rich road verges, hedgerows and biodiversity-rich greenspaces. These habitats can provide important stepping stones, refuge areas and movement routes between otherwise isolated sites.

The Other Habitat Network should be viewed as a connected habitat mosaic rather than a continuous corridor of any single habitat type. The objective is to increase landscape permeability, strengthen ecological resilience and support species movement through a network of interconnected habitats.

Identification and routing of core habitat sites

Core sites within the Other Habitat Network were identified through review of designated sites and their qualifying features, notified interests and associated habitats. Sites whose primary features were not closely aligned with the riparian, woodland or upland networks were assigned to the Other Habitat Network. These included sites supporting peatlands, heathlands, grasslands, wetlands, and other important semi-natural habitats.

Once core sites had been identified, the land between them was assessed to determine the most ecologically appropriate connectivity route. Routing sought to strengthen existing habitat networks and prioritised habitats according to their biodiversity value, ecological function, connectivity potential and climate resilience.

Where areas of Class 1 or Class 2 peatland were present, routes were aligned through these areas where appropriate and recommendations focused on peatland restoration and management. Where wetlands, ponds, marshes or wet grasslands occurred, routes sought to utilise and expand these habitats through restoration and improved hydrological connectivity. Species-rich grasslands, heathlands, scrub habitats and other semi-natural habitats were similarly prioritised for protection, restoration and expansion.

In some cases, connections may naturally follow riparian corridors where these provide the most practical and ecologically meaningful route between habitat areas. In other locations, woodland creation, woodland expansion or natural regeneration may represent the most effective means of improving landscape connectivity, provided this does not adversely affect existing priority habitats.

Where priority habitats are absent, fragmented or insufficient to provide direct connectivity between core sites, opportunities should be identified to restore or create habitats that improve landscape permeability. Potential actions may include grassland restoration, wetland and pond creation, riparian enhancement, woodland creation, species-rich field margins, scrub establishment and the development of diverse habitat mosaics that support species movement and ecological resilience.

This flexible approach allows habitat connectivity measures to be tailored to local conditions while ensuring that the Nature Network strengthens ecological function, supports climate adaptation and maximises opportunities for biodiversity recovery across the wider landscape.

Priority actions for Other Habitat networks include:

- protect, restore and expand priority habitats, including peatlands, wetlands, species-rich grasslands, heathlands, scrub and woodland where appropriate
- identify opportunities to create and strengthen habitat mosaics that improve connectivity between core sites

- provide ponds, wetlands and other freshwater features throughout the landscape where appropriate
- restore peatland hydrology, reduce drainage impacts and prevent further habitat degradation
- enhance wetland function through improved water management, scrapes, pond restoration and reconnection of wet grasslands and floodplain habitats
- increase structural diversity within habitats, including varied sward heights, scrub patches, woodland edges, damp areas and transitional habitats
- create, enhance and manage riparian buffer strips where these provide functional ecological linkages between habitat areas
- restore, expand and buffer species-rich grasslands, heathlands, wetlands and other priority habitats
- support appropriate woodland creation, natural regeneration and woodland management where these improve habitat connectivity and do not adversely affect other priority habitats such as peatland or species rich grassland
- retain and enhance habitat transitions, including scrub-grassland, wetland-grassland and woodland-edge habitats
- manage grazing pressure to maintain or improve habitat condition and structural diversity
- control and work to eradicate invasive non-native species where present
- support pollinator and invertebrate movement through expansion of flower-rich habitats, species-rich field margins and habitat mosaics
- protect and enhance habitat complexes such as heath-bog-grassland-wetland
- improve hydrological connectivity between wetlands, ponds, lochans, watercourses and peatland systems
- protect, restore and connect semi-natural landscape features including hedgerows, scrub, trees, woodland, species-rich verges and riparian habitats where they provide valuable stepping stones, refuge areas and movement routes for wildlife
- identify opportunities for habitat creation and restoration that strengthen ecological connectivity while supporting climate resilience, natural flood management and wider ecosystem function

For the purpose of Nature Networks, sites may be connected by multiple corridors (riparian, other, woodland, upland), depending on their habitat and need for connectivity. Where different corridor types overlap, site-level assessment should determine the most appropriate restoration intervention to ensure and enhance connectivity.

The table and maps that follow give an overview of the proposed Nature Network connections and the types of actions that could help strengthen them. These networks have been identified through desk-based mapping, so they should be seen as a starting point rather than a detailed plan. As a next step, there will be opportunities to undertake ground-truthing and engage with stakeholders, including land managers, communities and partner

organisations. This will help refine corridor boundaries, incorporate local knowledge, and identify practical opportunities and constraints for delivery.

Adjustments to corridor routes

The Nature Network corridors have been mapped based on a desk-based exercise looking into the functional habitat requirements of each protected site, identifying the habitat types that would most effectively improve ecological connectivity between them. As such, the corridor type shown (other habitat, woodland, riparian) reflects the primary ecological priority for that connection.

It is important to note that corridor mapping is not intended to act as a constraint on land use or habitat creation.

The Nature Network is intended to be flexible and evolving, while still providing enough certainty for planning and land management. Changes to corridor alignment may be appropriate where supported by evidence, particularly where:

- site surveys or local conditions show a better route or habitat type
- other environmental priorities or projects offer greater benefits
- existing land uses or commitments make delivery impractical
- an alternative alignment could deliver equal or improved connectivity

Adjustments may include small route changes, switching habitat type, or redesigning how the corridor functions within a site. Any changes should:

- maintain or improve connectivity
- be based on clear evidence
- be proportionate and justified

Agreed updates will be incorporated through ongoing updates of the live online Nature Network map.

Implementation guidance and corridor overview

Before any work takes place, on the ground surveys are needed to understand the current habitats, their condition, and whether any protected or locally important species are present. Some actions within this plan may require formal consent or authorisation from the relevant regulatory bodies, including planning permission where relevant (such as pond creation), noting that some activities such as peatland restoration may be permitted development but still require prior notification. Works may also require approval from Scottish Forestry, particularly where tree felling or woodland creation is proposed, including consideration under Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations where applicable.

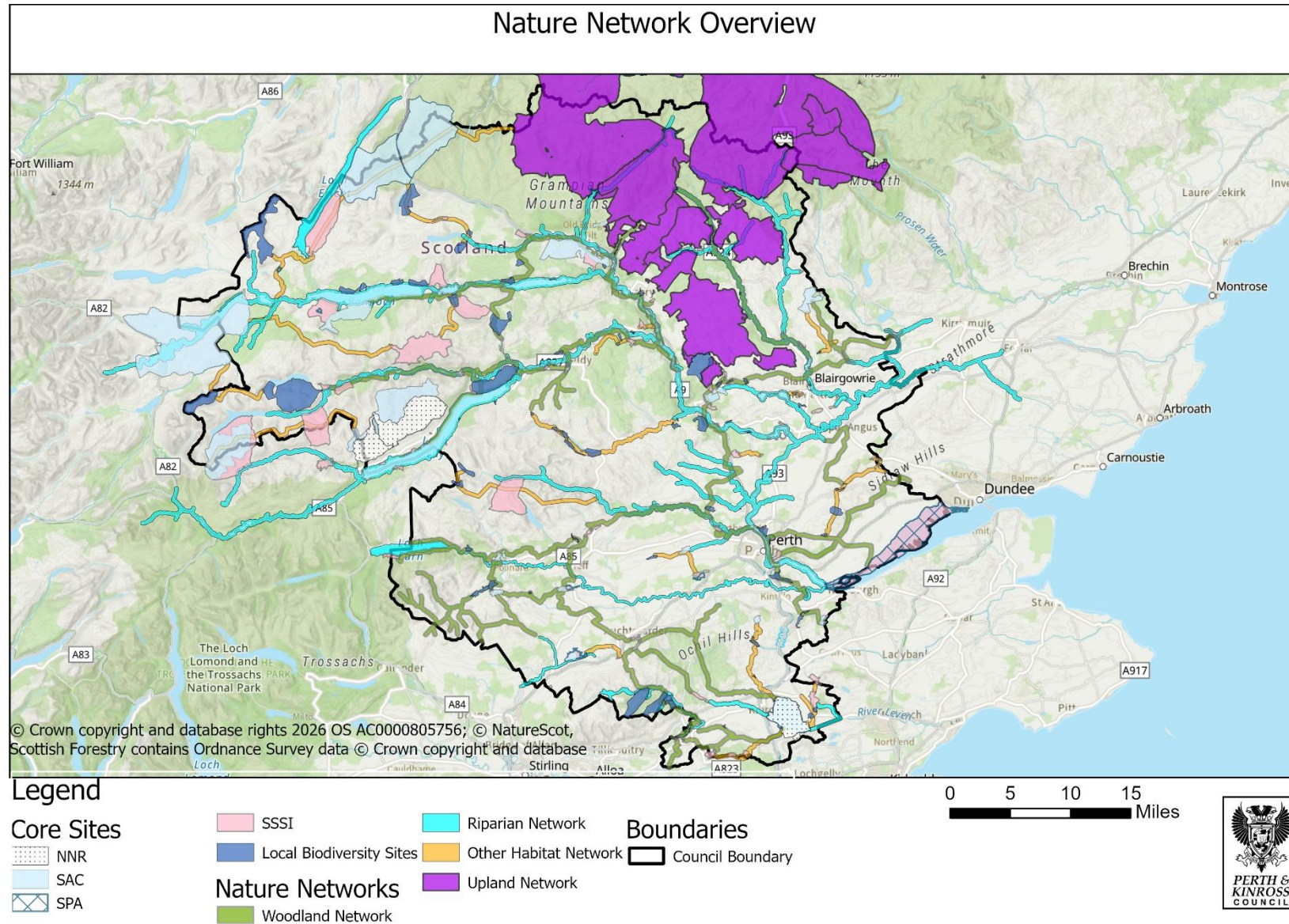
Anyone proposing to undertake works within, adjacent to, or potentially affecting designated sites or protected areas must ensure they obtain all necessary permissions in advance. This may include, but is not limited to:

- **NatureScot consents** for operations within protected areas (examples include SSSI Operations Requiring Consent, restrictions relating to muirburn, peatland restoration activities.)
- **SEPA authorisations** for activities affecting the water environment, including works in or near water that may fall under Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations

All project leads must confirm and secure the appropriate consents before implementation and ensure that mitigation measures comply with current regulatory guidance.

There is a total of 70 corridors (10 riparian, 22 other, 37 woodland, 1 upland), with each summarised and visualised below. A standard 500 m corridor width has been applied across network types. This width is not prescriptive; rather, it defines the area within which opportunities to improve habitat connectivity - through creation, enhancement or management - should be explored where ecologically and practically appropriate. Although Nature Networks identify priority areas for strengthening connectivity between core sites, land outside these corridors also plays an important role. Opportunities to enhance habitats, support species, or improve ecological function should still be pursued beyond the mapped network.

Spatially Defined Nature Network

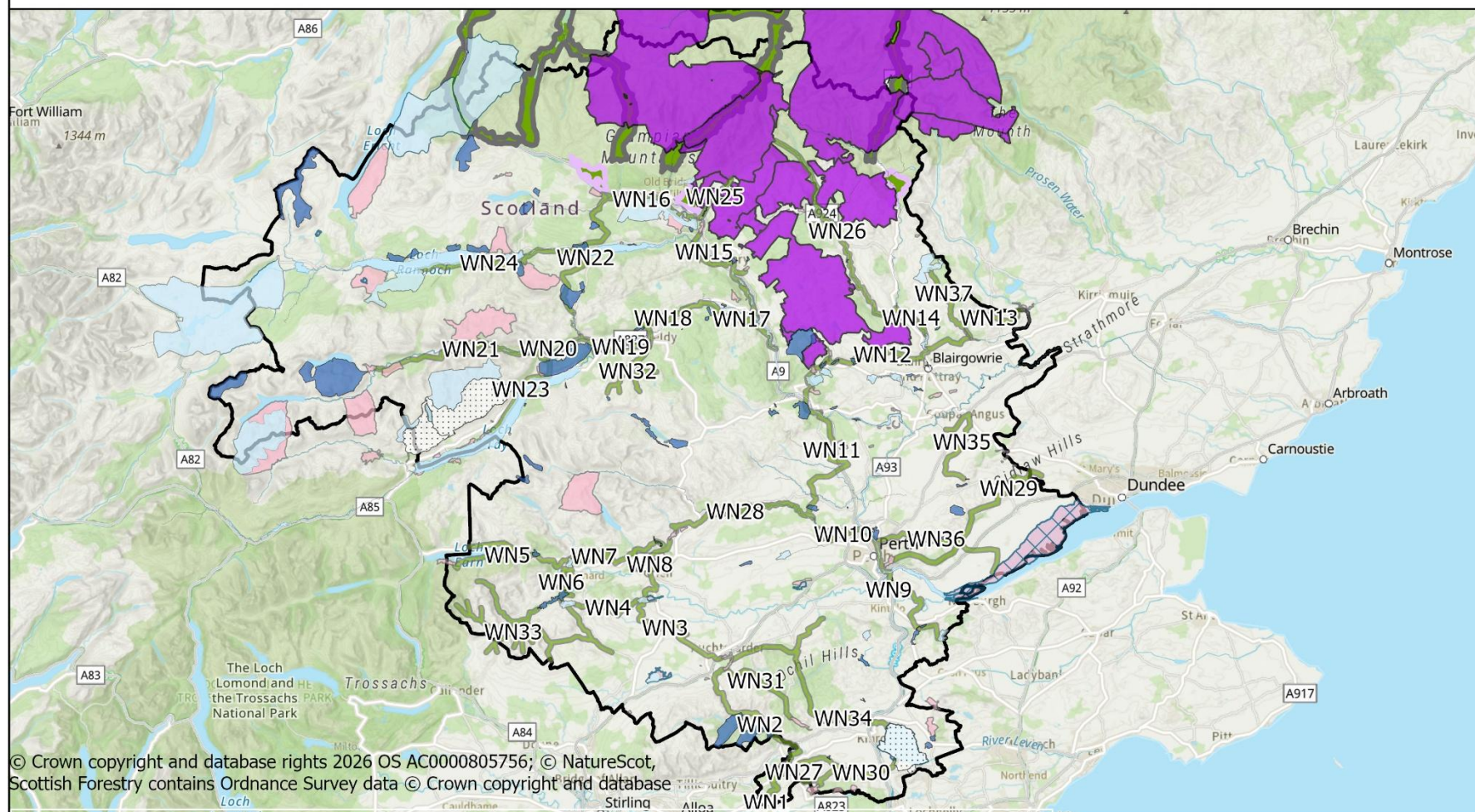


Woodland Network

Recommended actions within the Woodland Network will depend on the specific corridor. Actions could include but are not limited to:

- restore and expand native woodland within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites
- prioritise restoration and buffering of ancient semi-natural woodland, and restoration of plantation on ancient woodland sites
- restore and expand native hedgerows to improve connectivity between woodland sites
- prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions
- enhance structural diversity within existing woodlands (understorey, deadwood, open space, coppicing)
- encourage natural regeneration
- manage grazing and browsing pressure (deer, livestock, rabbits) to allow natural regeneration and understorey recovery
- avoid creating fencing where possible
- protect and expand woodland edge habitats, creating graded transitions that benefit invertebrates, birds, and plants
- manage non-native regrowth to support slower growing native species and control invasive non-native species
- enhance or create riparian woodland where appropriate to improve shading, water quality, bank stability, and aid species movement
- avoid woodland establishment in hydrologically sensitive areas such as active peat, class 1 and 2 peatland, open bog, or fen systems that could be shaded, dried or fragmented
- buffer woodland creation from ecologically important open habitats to avoid encroachment
- retain standing and fallen deadwood, including large-diameter pieces, to enhance biodiversity
- promote woodland glades, rides and light gaps to support butterflies, hoverflies, and woodland-edge species, ensuring temporary open space is maintained within recommended limits (typically 10-20% of the woodland area)
- restore ground flora through canopy thinning, targeted grazing, or removal of competitive non-native species
- identify existing and prospective veteran and ancient trees and manage surrounding vegetation to support them
- maintain wet woodland elements while safeguarding hydrology
- ensure habitat and species surveys are carried out before planting design to ensure priority and protected species and habitats including species-rich grassland and juniper scrub are taken into account

Woodland Network Overview



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SPA

SSSI

Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

Woodland Network

CNP Intracatchment Woodland corridors

Upland Network

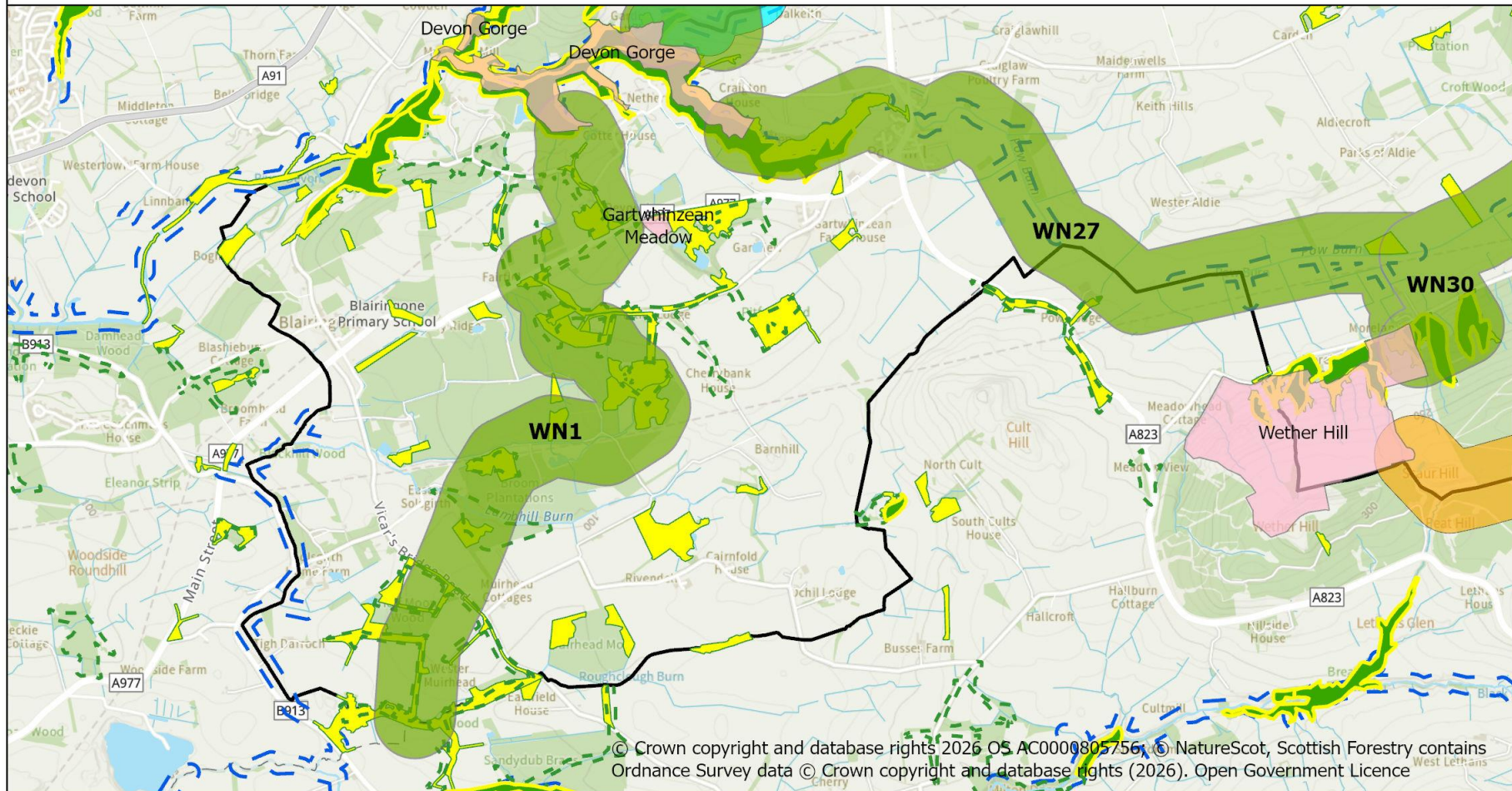
Boundaries

Council Boundary

0 5 10 15 Miles



Woodland Network 1 Devon Gorge



Legend

Core Sites

SSSI

Other Sites

Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

Woodland Network

Riparian Network

Other Habitat Network

Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

ASNW

LEPO

OtherRory

Native Woodland

Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

PAWS

SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

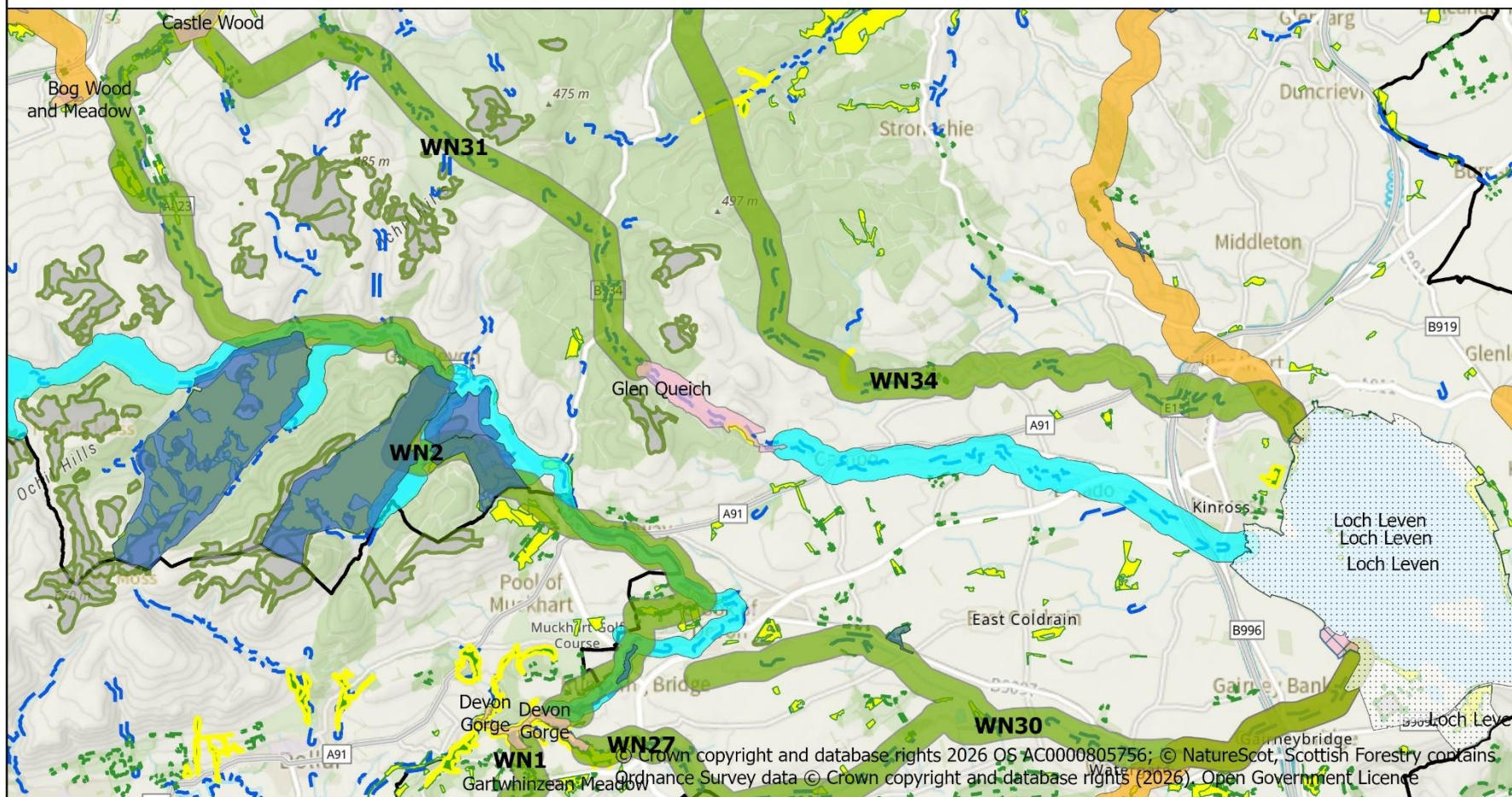
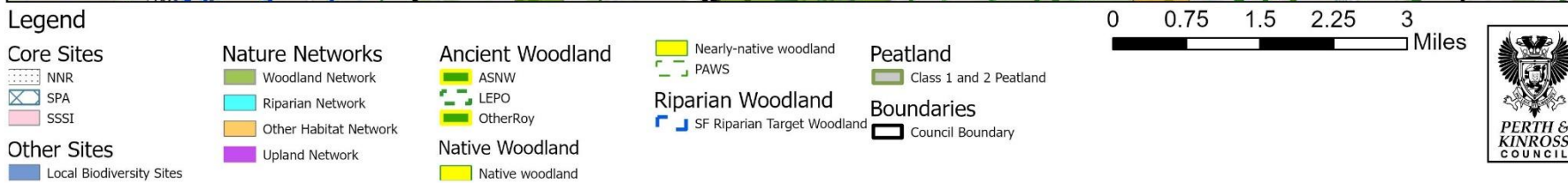
Council Boundary



Woodland Network 1 (WN1)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
Devon Gorge SSSI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upland mixed ash woodland 	<p>The corridor connects existing native and ancient woodland parcels from Devon Gorge to the Council boundary.</p>	<p>Connects several high-value native woodlands, helping to reduce fragmentation across an agricultural landscape.</p> <p>Improving connectivity supports movement of woodland species.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions</p> <p>Promote mixed-species planting to strengthen resilience where ash is dominant</p> <p>Promote native woodland within corridor on restocking</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity within existing woodlands (understorey, deadwood, glades)</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species, including rhododendron</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration avoid fencing where possible</p>

Woodland Network 2 Devon Gorge - Rumbling Bridge Woodlands - Glen Devon Woods - Kincardine Castle Wood



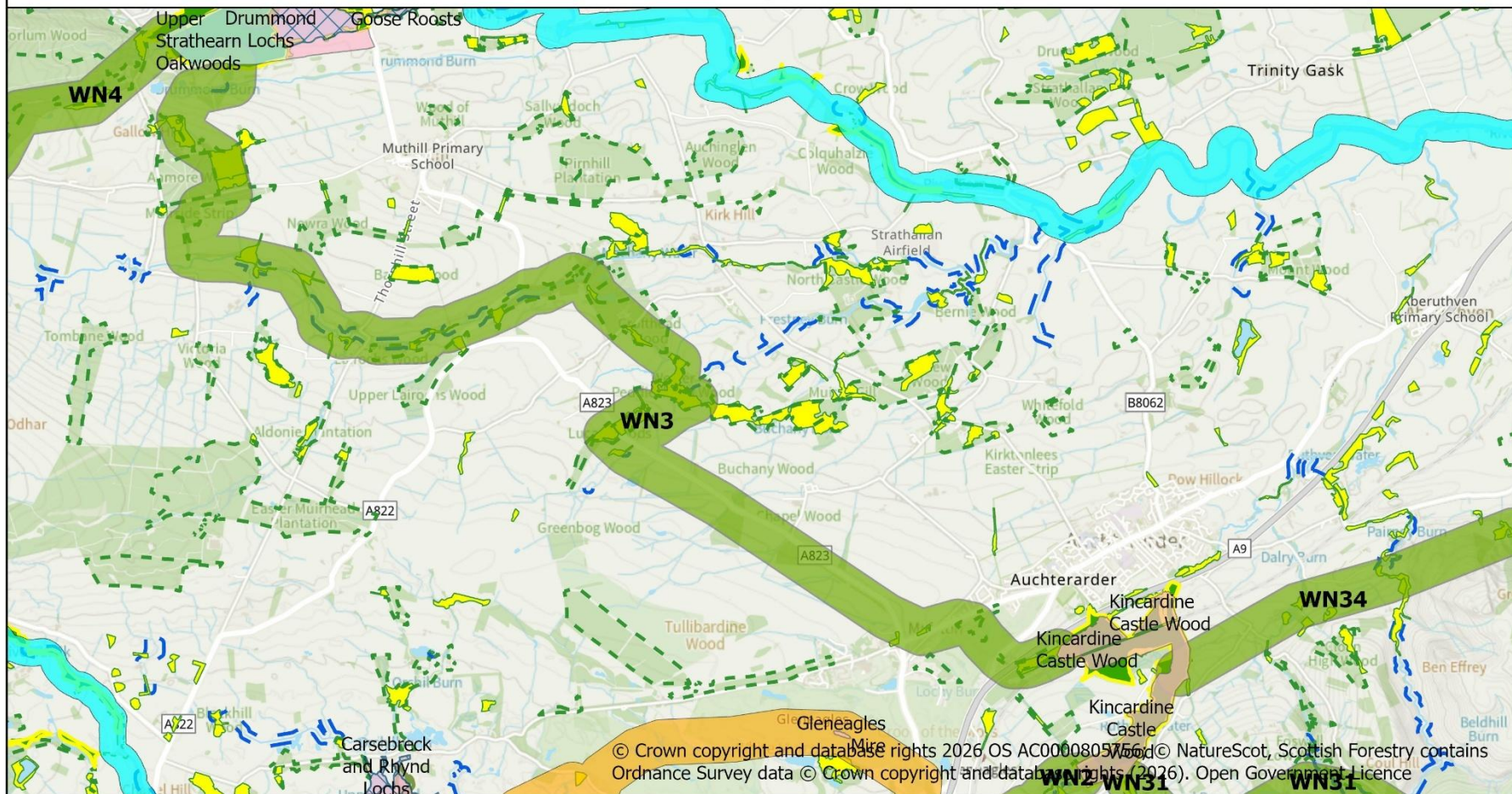
Woodland Network 2 (WN2)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Devon Gorge SSSI</p> <p>Upland mixed ash woodland</p> <p>Kincardine Castle Wood SSSI</p> <p>Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland</p> <p>Rumbling Bridge Woodland LBS</p> <p>Acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Glen Devon Woods LBS</p> <p>Woodlands with some remnant mature trees and woods; upland grasslands and juniper scrub; with black grouse and osprey</p>	<p>The corridor connects existing native and ancient woodland parcels, with opportunities for additional riparian woodland creation along watercourses.</p> <p>The route runs upstream along the River Devon to Glen Devon Woods, then follows the A823 toward the Ruthven Water before joining Kincardine Castle Wood.</p>	<p>Connects several high-value native woodlands, helping to reduce fragmentation across an agricultural landscape.</p> <p>Improving connectivity supports movement of woodland and riparian species, including woodland birds, bats, invertebrates.</p> <p>Riparian woodland creation also stabilises riverbanks, improves water quality and contributes to flood mitigation, supporting wider River Devon restoration objectives.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Create riparian woodland along suitable stretches of the rivers.</p> <p>Promote mixed-species planting to strengthen resilience where ash is dominant.</p> <p>Maintain, enhance and connect open structure of upland juniper and scrub habitats.</p> <p>Control escapees from conifer plantations on open habitats including juniper.</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited.</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Buffer woodland 100m from Glenquey moss and bog wood and meadow, and avoid planting that obscures geomorphological features.</p>

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
			<p>Manage open woodland edges and adjacent moorland to support black grouse.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity within existing woodlands (understorey, deadwood, glades).</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration.</p> <p>Avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 3

Kincardine Castle Wood - Upper Strathearn Oakwoods



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI

Other Sites

- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

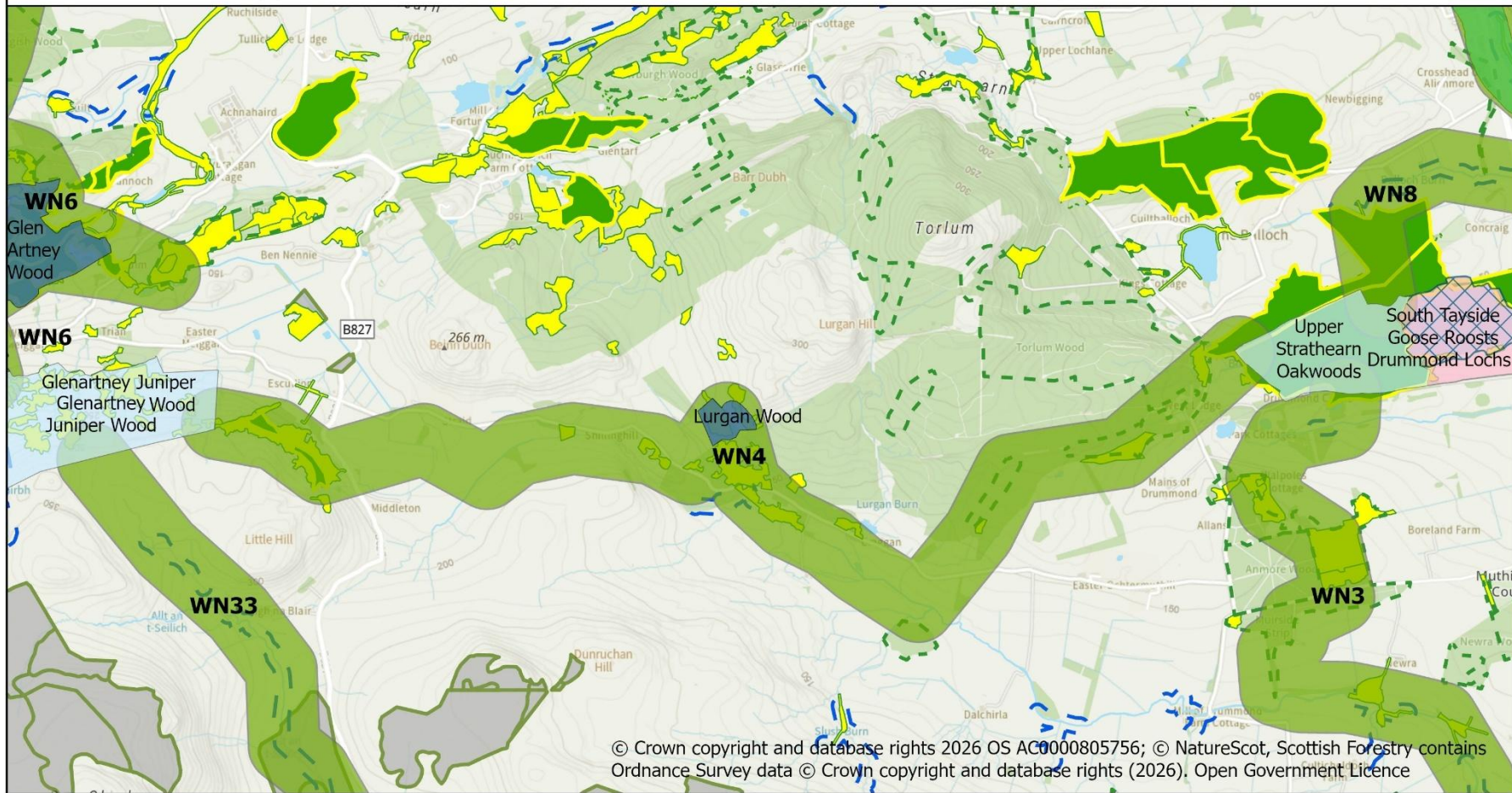
0 0.45 0.9 1.35 1.8 Miles



Woodland Network 3 (WN3)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Kincardine Castle Wood SSSI</p> <p>Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland</p> <p>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC</p> <p>Western acidic oak woodland</p>	<p>The corridor connects existing native and ancient woodland parcels, with opportunities for additional riparian woodland creation along watercourses.</p> <p>The network moves through Auchterarder, following the A823 and up towards where native woodland fragments are already present. From here, the corridor links into the Machany Water, where there are significant opportunities for riparian woodland creation. Beyond this point, the route continues through existing native woodland parcels until it connects directly with the western acidic oak woodlands of the Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC.</p>	<p>Strengthens habitat connectivity across a landscape with fragmented woodland blocks and agriculture.</p> <p>Riparian woodland creation along Machany Water would enhance water quality and improve habitat for aquatic and riparian species.</p> <p>Enhances resilience of priority woodland species and supports movement across a gradient of lowland to upland habitat types.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi-continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Increase native woodland on plantation restocking within corridor.</p> <p>Leave ride on route of roman road at A822 and preserve historic rides in Anmore Wood</p> <p>Create riparian woodland along suitable stretches of Machany Water.</p> <p>Adapt riparian woodland to support wet grassland habitats for waders and amphibians.</p> <p>Ensure planting supports historic pond, wood pasture interests including veteran and ancient trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Support natural regeneration where feasible and manage grazing pressure.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity within existing woodlands (understorey, deadwood, glades).</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration but avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 4 Upper Strathearn Oakwoods - Lurgan Wood - Glenartney Juniper Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI

Other Sites

- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoi
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

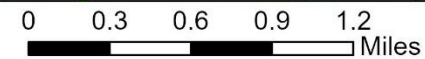
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 4 (WN4)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC</p> <p>Western acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Glenartney Juniper Wood SSSI SAC</p> <p>Juniper woodland; juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands</p> <p>Lurgan Wood LBS</p> <p>Area of hill ground with juniper scrub</p>	<p>The corridor connects existing native and ancient woodland parcels, with opportunities for additional riparian woodland creation along watercourses.</p> <p>From the Upper Strathearn Oakwoods, the route follows existing native woodland parcels before joining the Machany Water, where there is potential for riparian woodland creation.</p> <p>The corridor then connects to Lurgan Wood LBS, briefly returning to the Machany Water corridor before following the B827. From here, the corridor joins a large native woodland block that leads directly into Glenartney Juniper Wood SAC.</p>	<p>Supports movement of species associated with oak woodland, upland scrub, and juniper habitats, helping maintain genetic exchange and long-term resilience.</p> <p>Lurgan Wood provides a key transitional habitat, bridging the shift from oak woodland to upland juniper communities.</p> <p>Riparian woodland creation along Machany Water will improve river health, enhance aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity.</p> <p>The corridor supports habitat diversification in a landscape with limited native woodland cover along transport routes.</p> <p>Juniper woodlands are a UK priority habitat under pressure from disease, grazing, and poor regeneration; improved connectivity supports population recovery and resilience.</p>	<p>Create native woodland and/or hedgerows between fragmented parcels along Machany Water, focusing on riparian species and local provenance broadleaves.</p> <p>Establish woodland stepping-stones or continuous strips along the B827 where native woodland is currently lacking.</p> <p>Expand and buffer juniper scrub in and around Lurgan Wood, ensuring structural diversity and aiding regeneration.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. Support natural regeneration of juniper with grazing where required.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited.</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p>

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
			<p>Control invasive non-native species and control escapees from conifer plantations on open habitats including juniper.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration but avoid fencing where possible.</p>

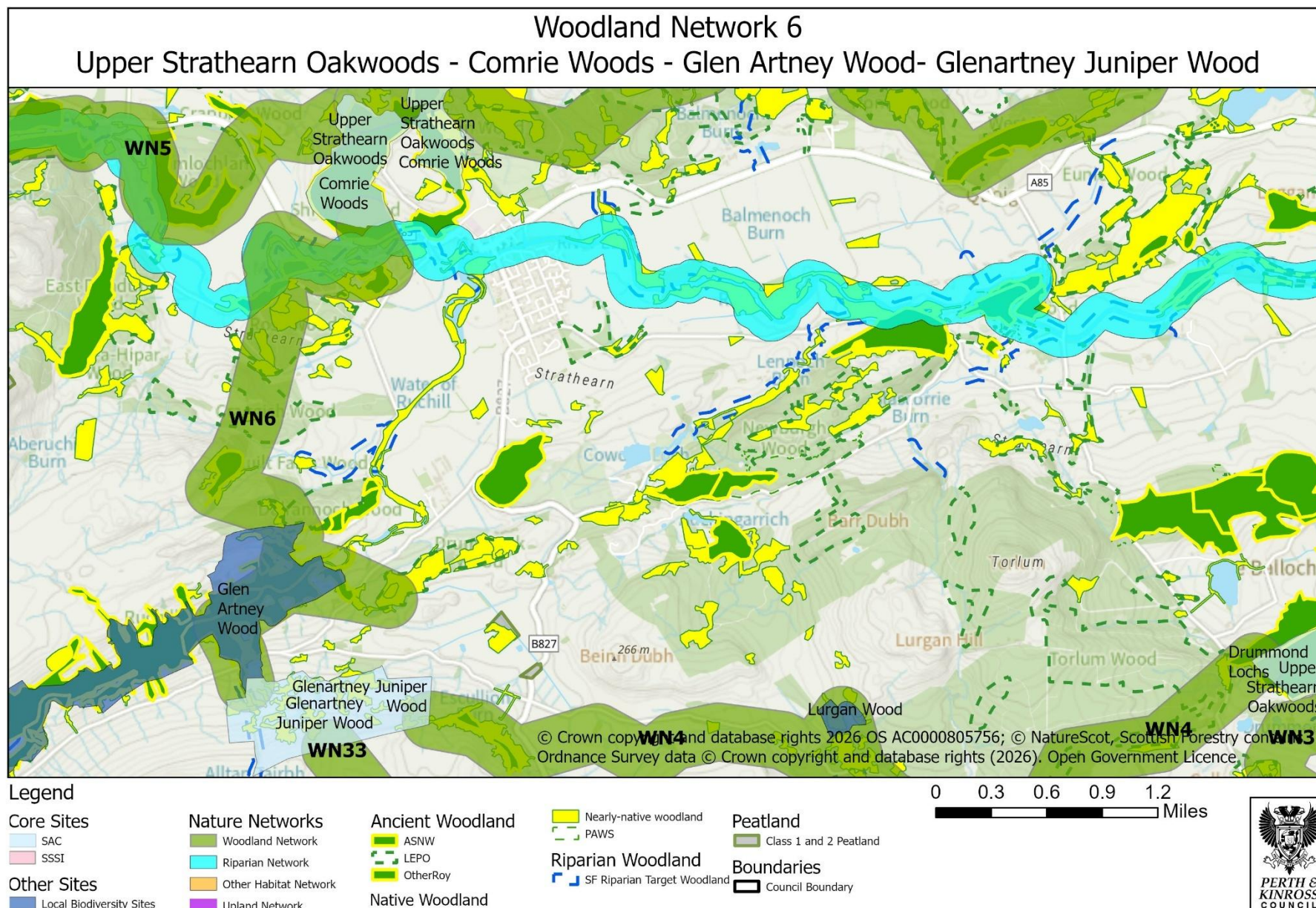
Map of the Glenartney area showing woodland sites WN5, WN6, WN7, and WN33. The map includes topographical features, water bodies, and various woodland types such as Tynrioch Wood, Comrie Woods, and Strathearn Oakwoods. The map is overlaid with a grid and includes a scale bar and a north arrow.

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Woodland Network 5 (WN5)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Coille Chriche SSSI Wet woodland</p> <p>Comrie Woods SSSI Upland oak woodland</p> <p>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC Western acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Tynrioch Wood LBS Oak woodland with ground flora</p>	<p>A corridor connecting the wet woodland of Coille Chriche SSSI (within the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park) to the upland oak woodlands of Comrie Woods SSSI.</p> <p>The route follows native and ancient woodland fragments located south of Loch Earn. It continues to Tynrioch Wood LBS before following additional woodland parcels that lead directly to Comrie Woods.</p>	<p>Supports movement of woodland-dependent species across a mosaic of wet woodland and oak woodland.</p> <p>Tynrioch Wood LBS serves as an ecological stepping-stone linking multiple woodland communities and providing varied microhabitats.</p> <p>Wet woodland is a UK priority habitat with limited distribution; improved connectivity enhances resilience to hydrological change, fragmentation, and disease.</p> <p>Supports potential colonisation by woodland birds, bats, invertebrates, and riparian species dependent on structurally diverse woodlands.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Create native woodland buffers between fragmented parcels south of loch earn to reinforce connectivity between wet and upland oak woodlands.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance woodland structure (understorey development, deadwood provision, canopy diversity) within existing fragments and Tynrioch wood.</p> <p>Support natural regeneration in areas with existing birch-oak mixtures.</p> <p>Rrestore wet woodland in hydrologically suitable areas around Coille Chriche and downstream parcels.</p> <p>Promote species such as alder, willow, and birch appropriate to wetter ground.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration and avoid fencing where possible</p>

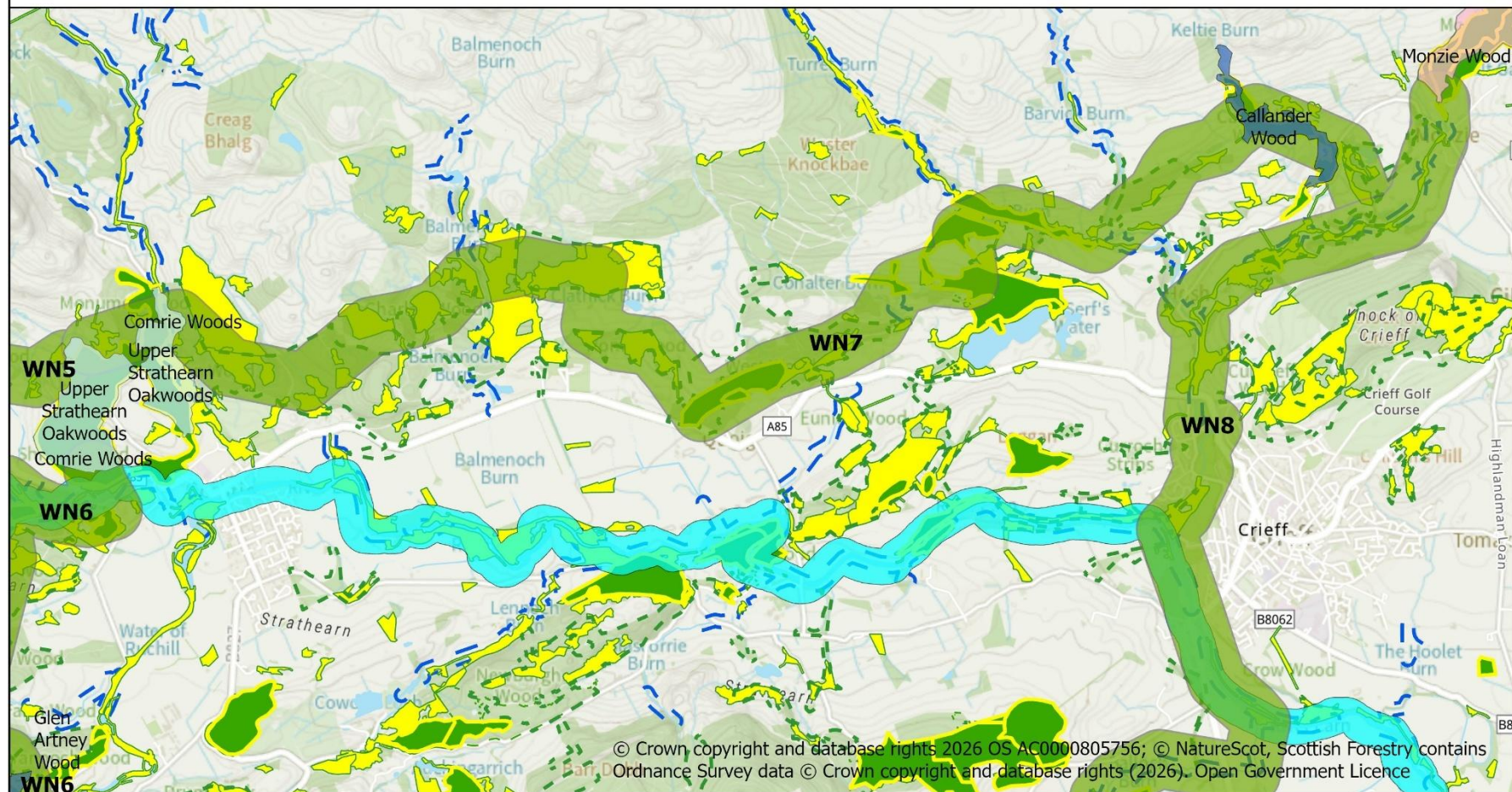


Woodland Network 6 (WN6)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Comrie Woods SSSI Upland oak woodland</p> <p>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC Western acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Glenartney Juniper Wood SSSI SAC Juniper woodland; juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands</p> <p>Glen Artney Wood LBS Mature acid oak and birch woods with open flushes</p>	<p>The route begins at Glenartney Juniper Wood and connects directly to Glen Artney Wood LBS. From there, the corridor links into Comrie Community Woodland (community nature site), a native woodland creation site that provides a key stepping-stone between upland juniper scrub and the established oak woodlands around Comrie.</p> <p>The network then follows existing native woodland parcels northwards until reaching the upland oak woodland block of Comrie Woods SSSI.</p>	<p>Glen Artney Wood LBS provides structural and compositional diversity (oak, birch, flushes), functioning as an intermediary habitat between juniper scrub and oak woodland.</p> <p>Comrie Community Woodland acts as an important woodland creation node, filling a key gap and increasing habitat availability for woodland species moving through the landscape.</p> <p>Strengthens a strategic habitat link between two designated sites supporting priority species including woodland birds, bats, invertebrates, and upland scrub specialists.</p> <p>Supports long-term recovery of juniper populations, which face threats from disease (<i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i>), grazing pressure, and fragmentation.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Promote regeneration of juniper around Glen Artney through grazing management. Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited. Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Improve woodland edge and open-ground transitions to support species dependent on oak-birch-juniper mosaics.</p> <p>Ensure planting does not adversely impact flushes and small wet features within Glen Artney wood, and look to restore flushes to increase habitat heterogeneity.</p> <p>Control bracken and invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible</p>

Woodland Network 7

Upper Strathearn Oakwoods - Comrie Woods - Callander Wood - Monzie Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI

Other Sites

- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

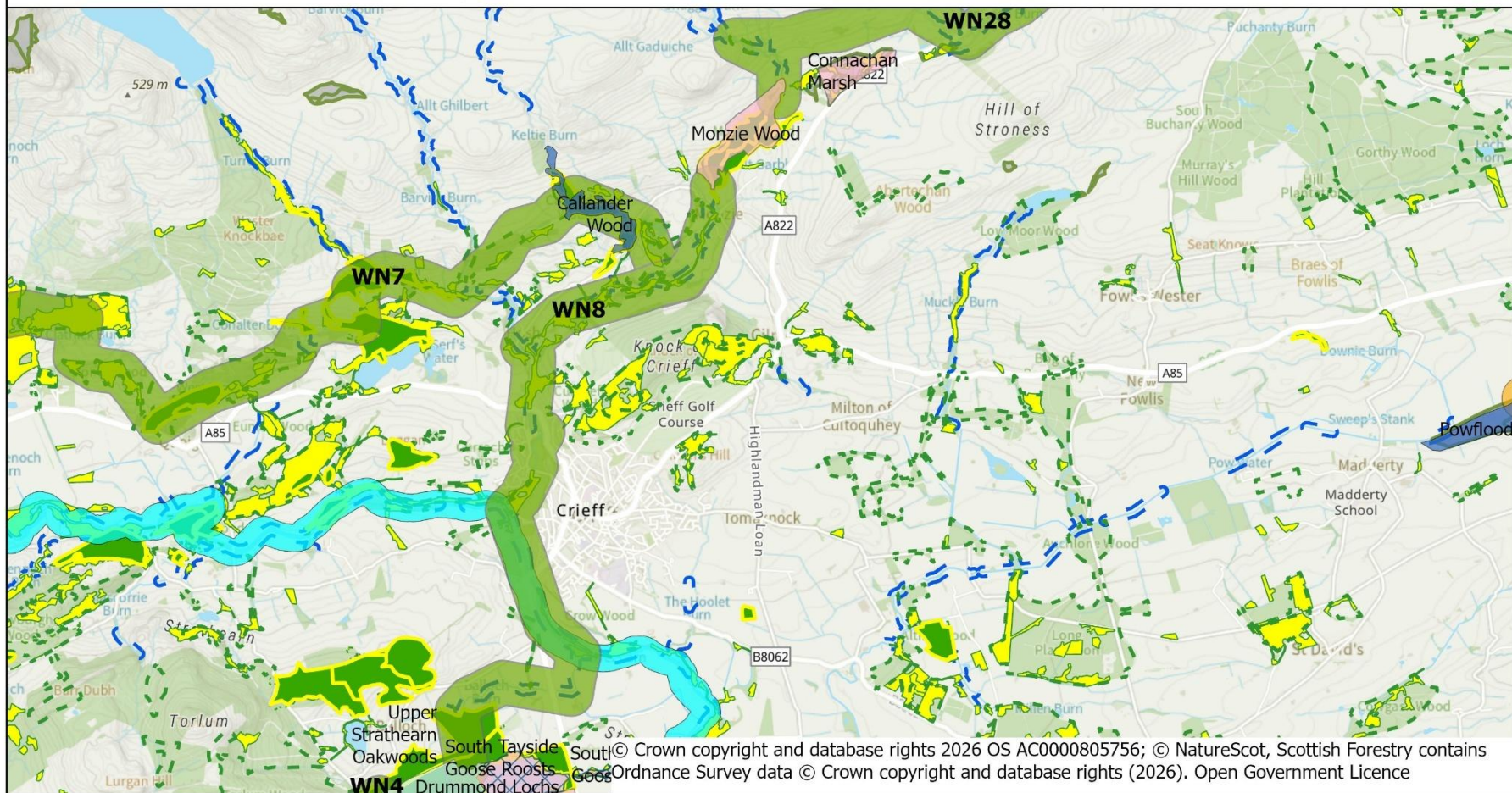
0 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Miles



Woodland Network 7 (WN7)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Comrie Woods SSSI Upland oak woodland</p> <p>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC Western acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Monzie Wood SSSI Upland oak woodland</p> <p>Callander Wood LBS Large area of ancient woodland including ash and alder</p>	<p>From Comrie Woods, the route follows continuous parcels of native woodland until it reaches Comrie Croft (community nature site), an important stepping-stone with a mosaic of woodland. The corridor then continues through existing native woodland patches to Callander Wood LBS.</p> <p>From here, the route follows the Shaggie Burn, which provides a strong opportunity for riparian woodland creation, before linking into the upland oak woodlands of Monzie Wood SSSI.</p>	<p>Supports movement of woodland species such as woodland birds, bats, and invertebrates across a mixed landscape of oak, birch, upland scrub, and riparian habitats.</p> <p>Comrie Croft represents an active restoration site where non-native species are being removed, making it a strategically valuable stepping-stone in the corridor.</p> <p>Callander Wood LBS provides large areas of ancient woodland, offering strong habitat continuity and high ecological integrity.</p> <p>Riparian woodland creation along Shaggie Burn would improve ecological connectivity, enhance water quality, stabilise banks, and support natural flood management.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Prioritise planting and management of oak woodland along this corridor.</p> <p>Create riparian woodland along the Shaggie burn.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Improve woodland structure (understorey, deadwood, varied canopy) within existing woodland to strengthen habitat quality along the corridor.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 8 Upper Strathearn Oakwoods - Monzie Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI

Other Sites

- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

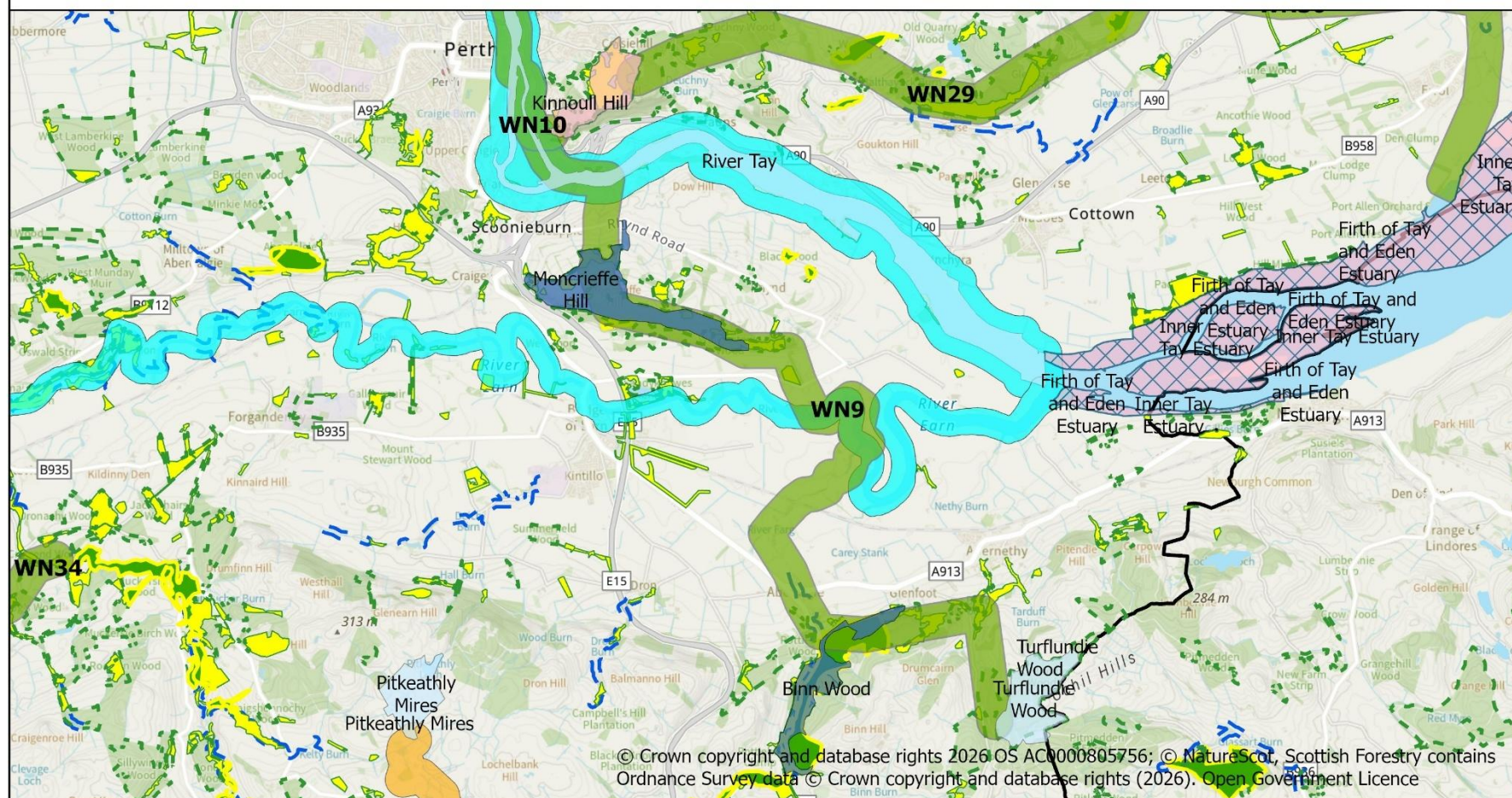
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles



Woodland Network 8 (WN8)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC</p> <p>Western acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Monzie Wood SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland</p>	<p>The route begins at Upper Strathearn Oakwoods and the adjacent native woodlands. The corridor then links into the Balloch Burn and River Earn, which offer opportunities for riparian woodland creation.</p> <p>From the Earn, the network follows upstream to the Turret Burn and Shaggie Burn, both of which provide further opportunities for riparian woodland enhancement and creation, until it reaches Monzie Wood SSSI.</p>	<p>Riparian woodland creation along the River Earn and its tributaries would strengthen ecological connectivity while delivering multiple ecosystem benefits, including improved water quality, shading for fish, and flood mitigation.</p> <p>Supports priority species such as woodland birds, bats, otter, invertebrates, and riparian specialists.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Create riparian woodland corridors along the Balloch burn, river Earn, Turret burn, and Shaggie burn.</p> <p>Create and expand riparian buffers.</p> <p>Prioritise planting and management of oak woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity in existing woodlands through understorey development, deadwood creation, coppicing and selective thinning.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 9 Turflundie Wood - Binn Wood - Moncrieffe Hill - Kinnoull Hill



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

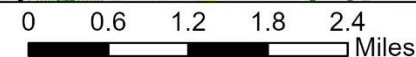
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

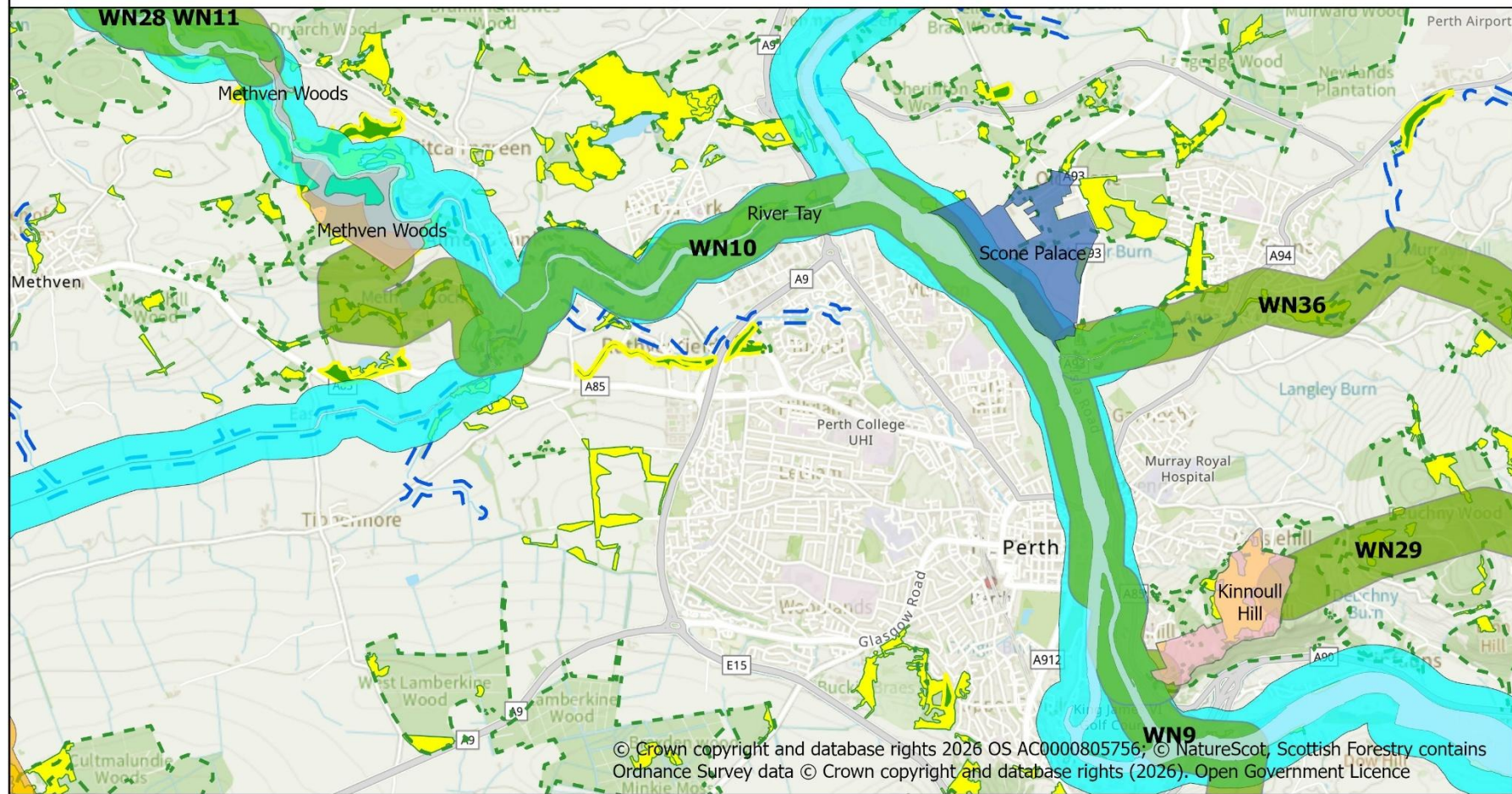
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 9 (WN9)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Turflundie Wood SSSI, SAC</p> <p>Mature conifer forest; 18 ponds; great crested newt population, and assemblage of breeding amphibians; basin fens, rock outcrops, grassland and heathland; botanically rich</p> <p>Kinnoull Hill SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak and birch woodland; heathland; botanical interests on cliffs</p> <p>Binn Wood LBS</p> <p>Area of steep ancient semi-natural woodland; sticky catchfly</p> <p>Moncrieffe Hill LBS</p> <p>Broadleaf woodland with rare ground flora</p>	<p>The route begins at Turflundie Wood and extends northwards through areas of ancient woodland before connecting eastwards to Binn Wood. From Binn Wood, the corridor follows the valley of the River Farg, where there are strong opportunities for riparian woodland creation. It then briefly joins the River Earn, offering additional potential for riparian planting, before moving northwards through existing native woodland parcels to Moncrieffe Hill LBS. From Moncrieffe Hill, the corridor continues north towards the River Tay and connects into the upland oak and birch woodland and heathland habitats of Kinnoull Hill SSSI.</p>	<p>Provides landscape-scale connectivity for amphibians, invertebrates, woodland birds, and bats by linking ponds, wetlands, ancient woodland, and riparian corridors.</p> <p>Binn Wood and Moncrieffe Hill act as critical stepping-stone habitats, supporting ancient woodland flora and rare ground flora, increasing habitat continuity in an otherwise fragmented landscape.</p> <p>Riparian woodland creation along the River Farg, River Earn, and River Tay enhances habitat connectivity while providing multiple ecosystem services, including water quality improvement, flood mitigation, and shading for aquatic species.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites. Improve woodland structure (understorey, deadwood, varied canopy) within existing woodland to strengthen habitat quality along the corridor.</p> <p>Create and expand riparian woodland along the river Farg, river Earn, and approach to the river Tay.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Safeguard and enhance terrestrial habitat around Turflundie's pond network, ensuring connectivity between breeding ponds and woodland refuge areas.</p> <p>Further develop pond network within corridor, to expand habitat for great-crested newt.</p> <p>Manage scrub encroachment to maintain heathland and cliff-edge habitats at Kinnoull Hill.</p> <p>Survey and safeguard scree and cliff features taking into account impacts of shading on important plants such as sticky catchfly.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species and reduce grazing pressure, avoiding fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 10 Kinnoull Hill - River Tay - Scone Palace - Methven Woods



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

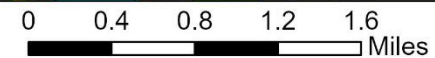
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

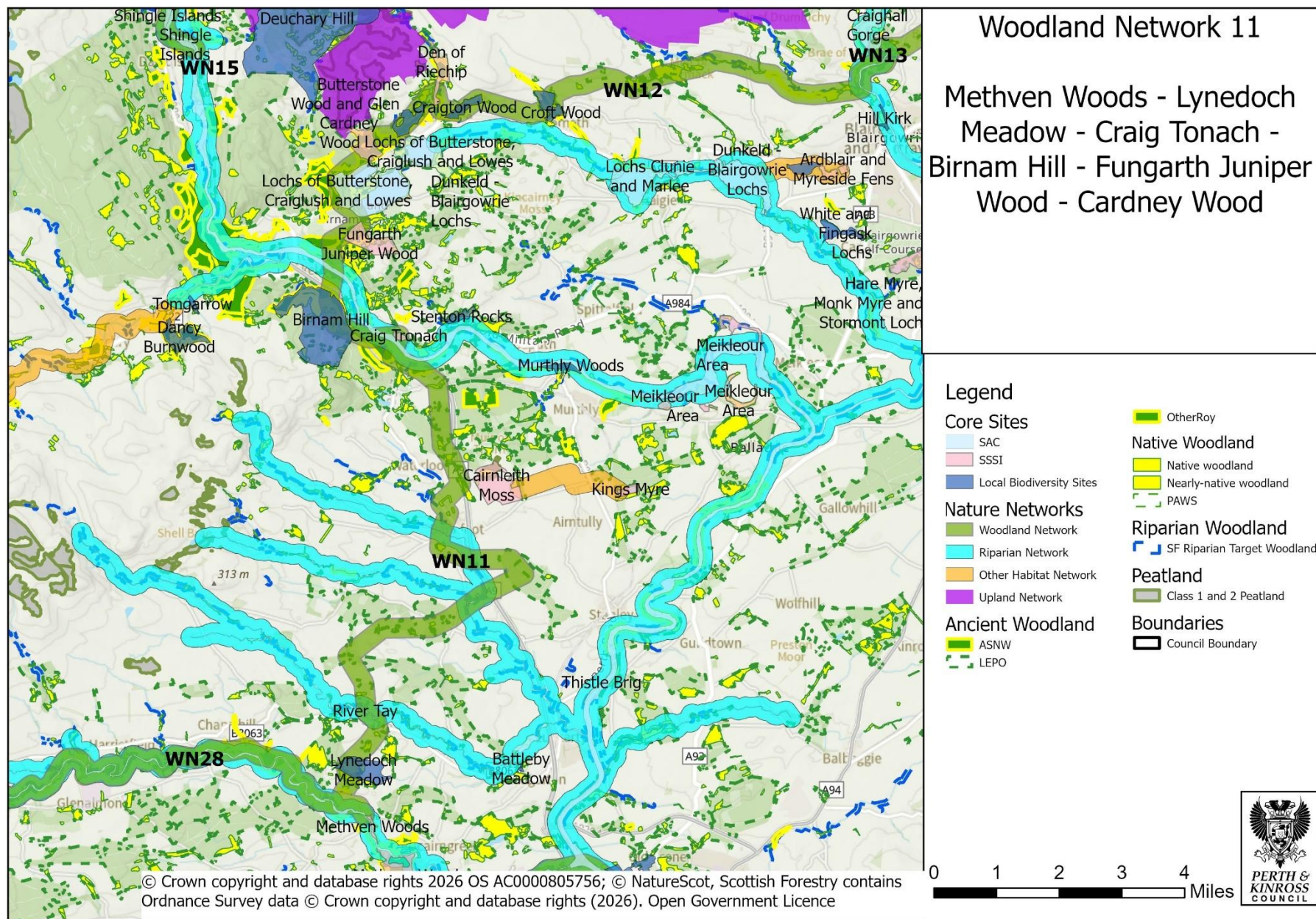
Boundaries

- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 10 (WN10)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Kinnoull Hill SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak and birch woodland; heathland; botanical interest on cliffs</p> <p>Methven Woods SSSI</p> <p>Undisturbed lowland mixed broadleaved woodland, including section of ancient woodland</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Scone Palace LBS</p> <p>Parkland with arboretum; breeding hawfinch site</p>	<p>The route begins at Kinnoull Hill and follows the River Tay SAC corridor, where there are opportunities for riparian woodland creation. Scone Palace LBS lies adjacent to this section, which has opportunity to restore LEPO woodland.</p> <p>The corridor then follows the River Almond upstream, offering further riparian planting opportunities, before diverting into areas of existing ancient and native woodland blocks, where the corridor has potential to form a coherent connection to Methven Woods.</p>	<p>Utilises the River Tay and River Almond as natural ecological corridors, improving longitudinal and lateral connectivity for riparian, woodland, and aquatic species.</p> <p>Riparian woodland creation along both rivers has potential to improve water quality, bank stability, habitat connectivity, and contribute to natural flood management.</p> <p>Opportunity to return LEPO woodland within Scone Palace LBS to native woodland.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Create and expand riparian woodland along the river Tay and river Almond.</p> <p>Survey, safeguard and promote resting opportunities for otters use sensitive planting and vegetation management to create natural screening around otter resting sites, reducing incidental disturbance from dogs and recreational activity while keeping wider public access open.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Gradually diversify LEPO woodland through selective thinning and under-planting with native broadleaves.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understory development, and selective canopy management</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

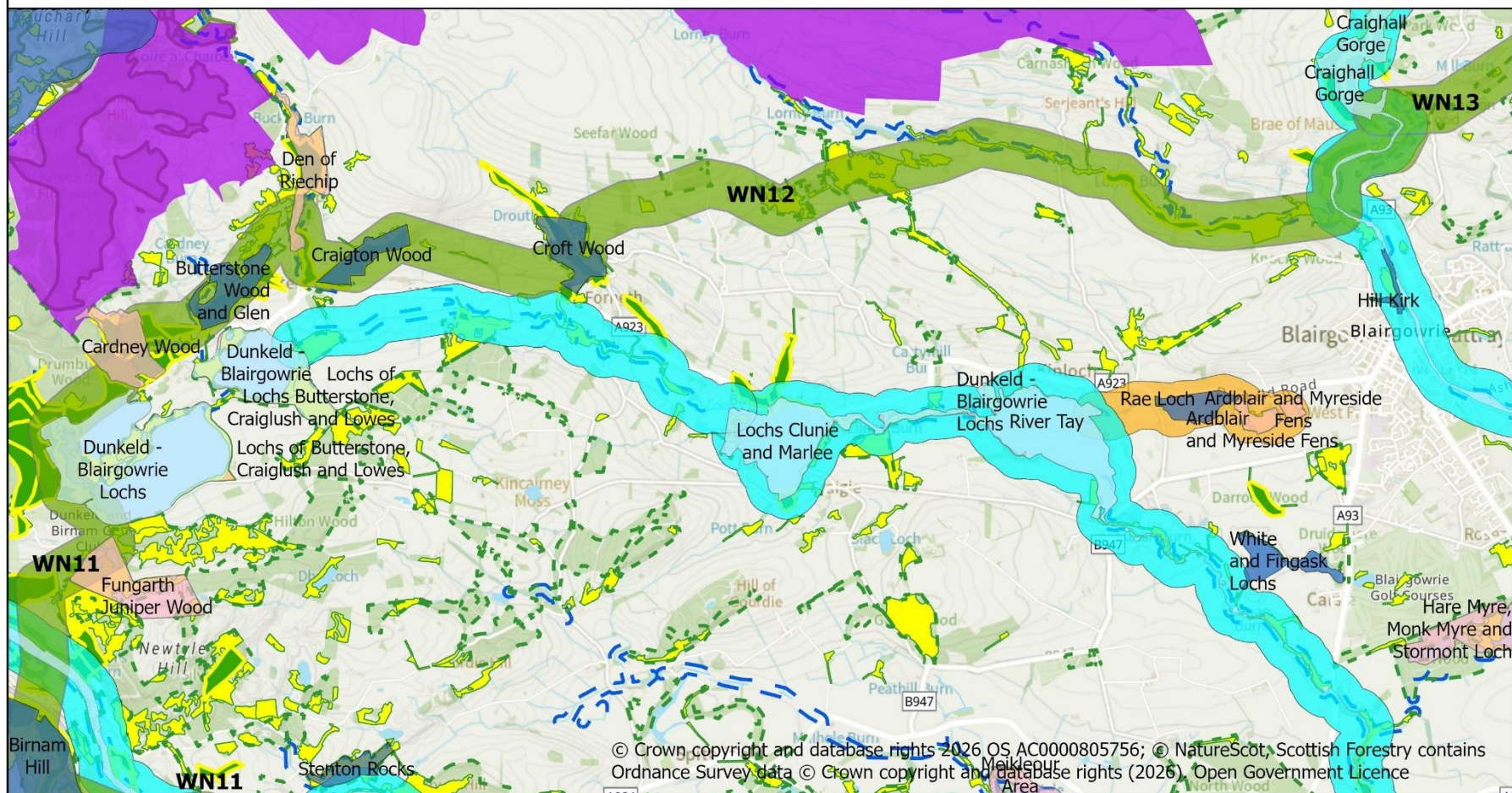


Woodland Network 11 (WN11)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Methven Woods SSSI</p> <p>Undisturbed lowland mixed broadleaved woodland, including section of ancient woodland.</p> <p>Craig Tronach SSSI</p> <p>Open deciduous woodland; forked spleenwort.</p> <p>Fungarth Juniper Wood SSSI</p> <p>Juniper scrub woodland.</p> <p>Cardney Wood SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland; ancient woodland.</p> <p>Lynedoch Meadow LBS</p> <p>Acid raised bog with open birchwood.</p> <p>Birnam Hill LBS</p> <p>Open woodland AWI; plantation acid outcrops.</p>	<p>The proposed corridor begins at Methven Woods, following existing native and ancient woodland parcels. It then crosses the B867 to connect with Five Mile Wood before returning to the opposite side.</p> <p>From there, the route tracks the A9 transport corridor toward Craig Tronach and the Birnam Hill woodland block. The network then crosses the A9 and River Tay to reach Fungarth Juniper Wood and finally links northwards to Cardney Wood.</p>	<p>This network links a series of high-value woodland and scrub habitats, including ancient lowland mixed broadleaved woodland, upland oak woodland, juniper scrub, and wetland-birch mosaic.</p> <p>Creating functional connectivity here will support woodland specialists, increase dispersal opportunities, improve genetic exchange, and enable species to respond more effectively to climate pressures.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites</p> <p>Prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions</p> <p>Provide connectivity for oak expand the range of juniper with open scattered trees including oak and Scots pine.</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited.</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, coppicing and selective thinning.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species, and bracken.</p> <p>Strengthen connectivity to the birch and oak woodland elements of Lynedoch Meadow in the west and south of the site, avoiding and buffering any active peat or species rich wetland elements.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 12

Cardney Wood - Butterstone Wood and Glen - Den of Riechip - Craighton Wood - Croft Wood - Craighall Gorge



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

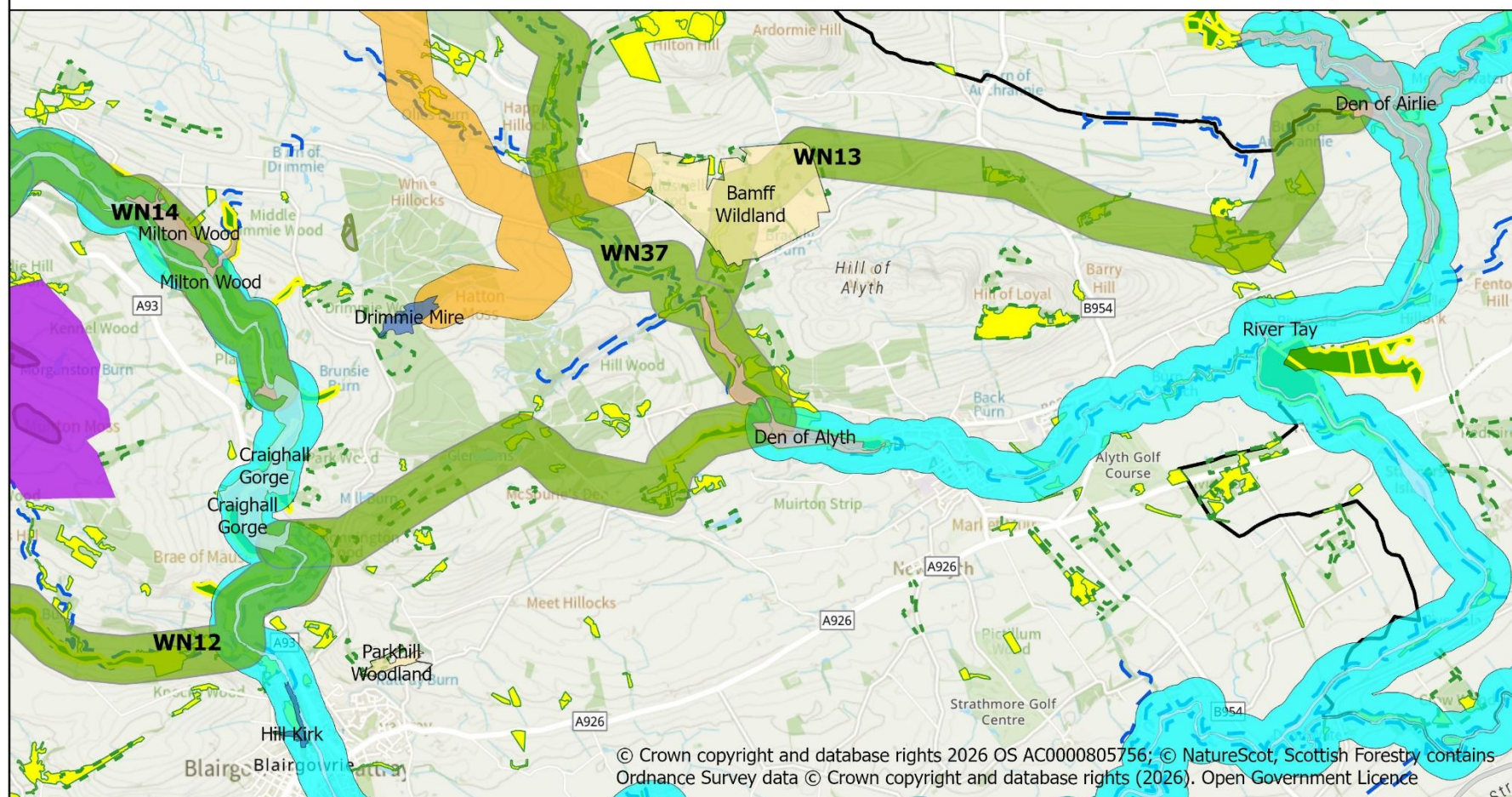
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 12 (WN12)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Cardney Wood SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland; ancient woodland site</p> <p>Den of Riechip SSSI</p> <p>Upland mixed ash woodland; whorled Solomon's-seal</p> <p>Craighall Gorge SAC, SSSI</p> <p>Woodland gorge of ancient semi-natural origin; upland mixed ash woodland; vascular plant and lichen assemblage</p> <p>Croft Wood LBS</p> <p>Birch and oak semi-natural woodland</p> <p>Craigton Wood LBS</p> <p>Semi-natural oak/hazel wood</p> <p>Butterstone Wood and Glen LBS</p> <p>Upland oakwood; juniper</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Cardney Wood SSSI, following existing native and ancient woodland parcels. It links three Local Biodiversity Sites - Croft Wood, Craigton Wood, and Butterstone Wood and Glen - which together form a chain of semi-natural oak, hazel, birch, and juniper woodland stepping stones. From these sites, the route continues along the Lornty Burn, taking advantage of its riparian woodland cover, before meeting the River Tay and extending upstream into the Craighall Gorge SAC/SSSI.</p>	<p>This corridor enhances connectivity between a series of ecologically rich woodland habitats, linking the upland oak and ancient woodland of Cardney Wood SSSI with the internationally important Craighall Gorge SAC/SSSI. The network also incorporates key Local Biodiversity Sites which together provide stepping-stone semi-natural habitats.</p> <p>Following the Lornty Burn uses existing native woodland as a natural pathway.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Prioritise oak woodland and natural regeneration of other native species.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management, thinning and coppicing.</p> <p>Manage grazing pressure to allow natural regeneration of upland oak and mixed ash woodland.</p> <p>Continue to manage grazing that promotes juniper regeneration.</p> <p>Ensure other planting in these areas is appropriate</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited.</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 13 Craighall Gorge - Den of Alyth - Bamff Wildland - Den of Airlie



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Other Sites

- Community Nature Sites
- Ancient Woodland
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
 - SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

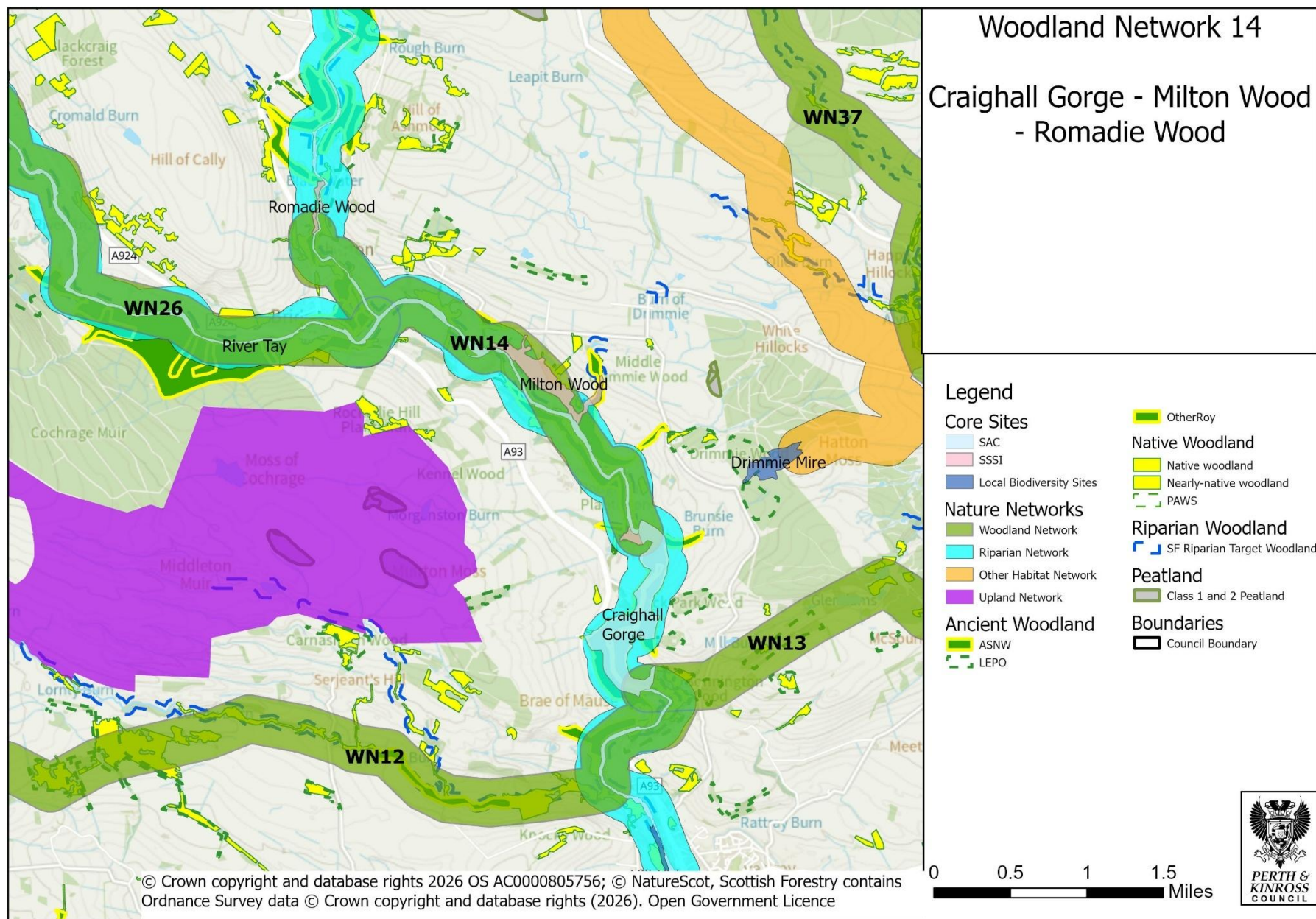
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
 - Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



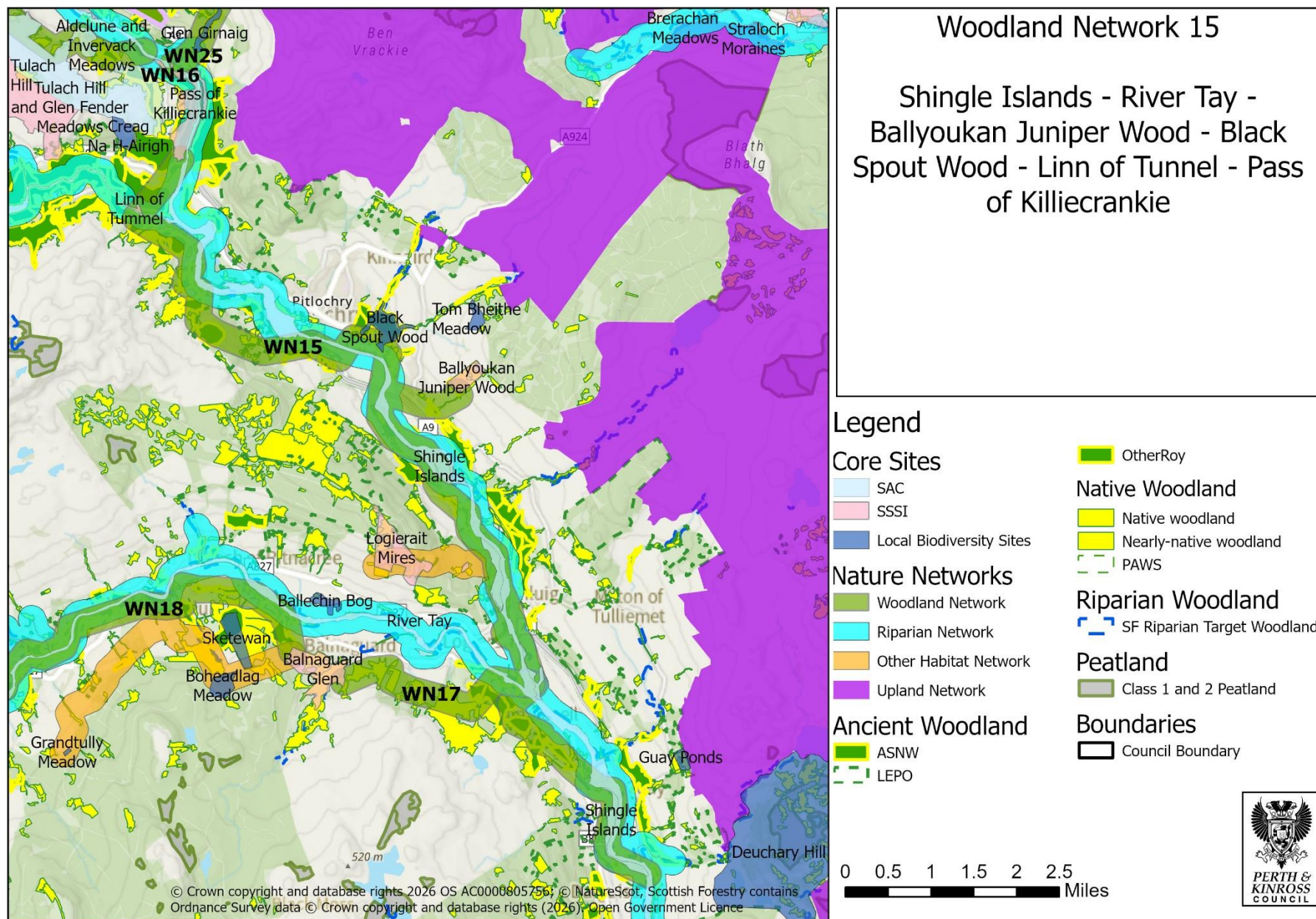
Woodland Network 13 (WN13)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Den of Alyth SSSI Upland mixed ash woodland</p> <p>Craighall Gorge SAC, SSSI Woodland gorge of ancient semi-natural origin; upland mixed ash woodland; vascular plant and lichen assemblage</p> <p>Den of Airlie SSSI Deep gorge of upland mixed ash woodland; notified for its woodland, bryophytes, invertebrates, whorled Solomon's-seal and river jelly lichen</p> <p>Bamff Wildland (Proposed Nature30 site) A mix of native woodland, riparian planting, hedgerows, ponds and scrapes, and wildflower cultivations</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Craighall Gorge SAC/SSSI and follows a sequence of ancient and/or native woodland parcels, linking to the Den of Alyth SSSI. The route tracks upstream along the River Tay and then branches east into the Bamff Wildland area, making use of its mosaic of riparian woodland, native planting, hedgerows, ponds, scrapes and wildflower habitats as a major stepping-stone landscape. From Bamff, the network continues following further native and/or ancient woodland blocks to reach the deep gorge woodlands of Den of Airlie SSSI.</p>	<p>This network links three of eastern Perthshire's most important gorge woodland systems. Connecting these sites through a combination of ancient woodland, native riparian corridors and the diverse habitats within Bamff Wildland enhances ecological coherence across a landscape shaped by steep gorges and fragmented woodland patches.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland</p> <p>Hedgerows and hedge trees along field margins can support connectivity.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Support ongoing mosaic habitat restoration at Bamff Wildland.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management, coppicing,</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>



Woodland Network 14 (WN14)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Craighall Gorge SAC, SSSI</p> <p>Woodland gorge of ancient semi-natural origin; upland mixed ash woodland; vascular plant and lichen assemblage</p> <p>Milton Wood SSSI</p> <p>Ancient mixed alder wood; wet woodland containing lichens and vascular plants (including whorled Solomon's seal)</p> <p>Romadie Wood SSSI</p> <p>Upland mixed ash woodland; ancient semi-natural woodland; whorled Solomon's seal</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Craighall Gorge SAC/SSSI and follows the River Tay SAC and its associated riparian woodland northwards. It uses existing native and ancient woodland parcels to form a continuous ecological pathway.</p>	<p>This corridor connects three key designated woodland sites supporting high-quality upland mixed ash woodland, wet alderwood, and specialist lichen and vascular plant communities.</p> <p>Strengthening connectivity along the River Tay SAC riparian zone enhances the resilience of these habitats, supports movement of woodland species, and maintains continuity of microclimatic conditions vital for shade- and humidity-dependent species, including whorled Solomon's-seal and important lichen assemblages.</p> <p>Linking these gorge and riparian woodlands is particularly important given the vulnerability of ash dieback, making habitat networks essential for maintaining structural diversity and alternative woodland communities.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designation sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>No planting on Middle Mause Esker candidate Local Geodiversity Site.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Protect and enhance wet woodland features in and around Milton Wood SSSI.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

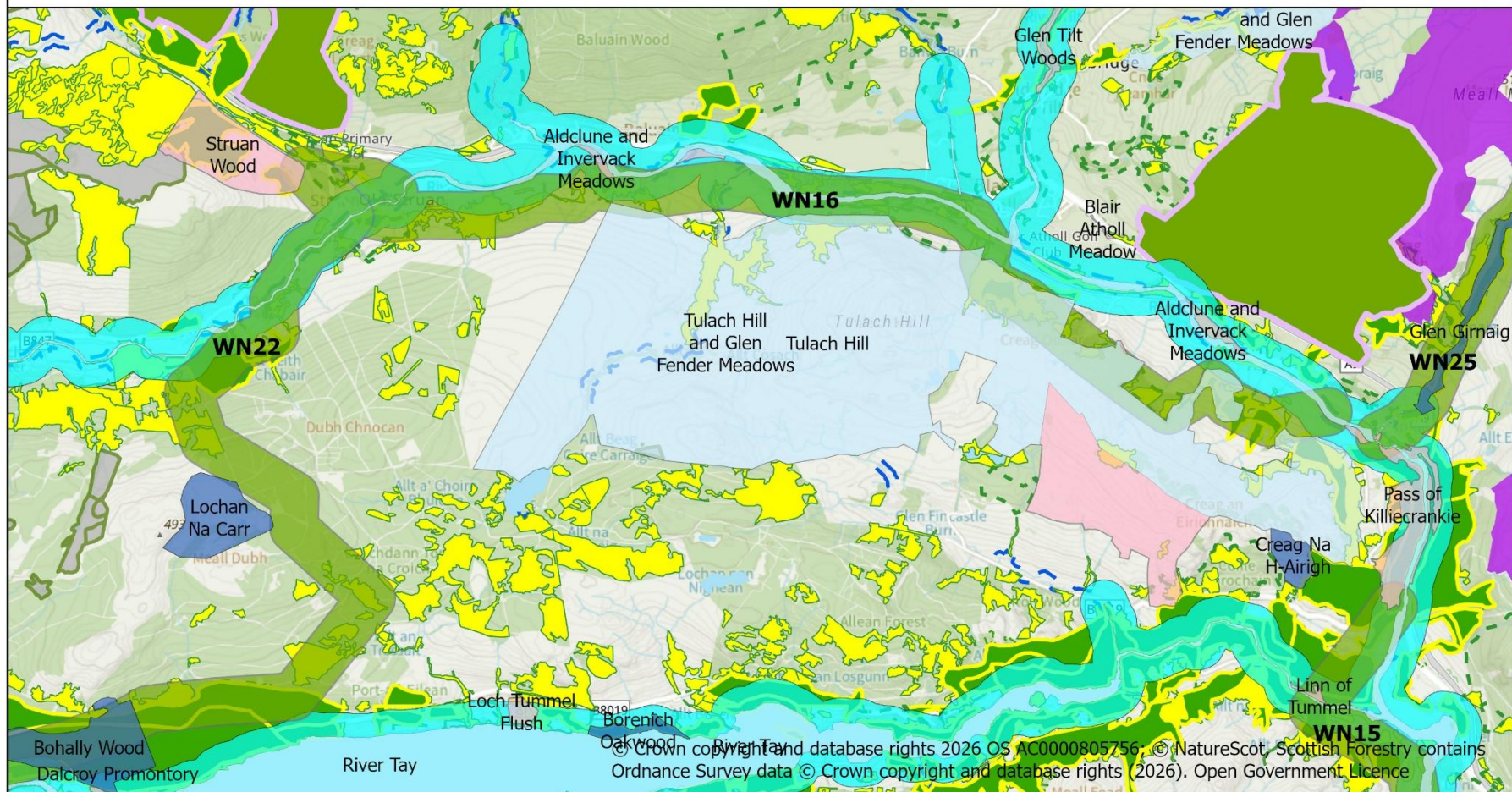


Woodland Network 15 (WN15)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Shingle Islands SAC</p> <p>Alder woodland on floodplains</p> <p>Black Spout Wood LBS</p> <p>Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland</p> <p>Linn of Tummel SSSI</p> <p>Upland birch woodland</p> <p>Pass of Killiecrankie SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland; fly assemblage</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Ballyoukan Juniper Wood SSSI</p> <p>Transitions between dense juniper, birch woodland and juniper and open ground habitats such as unimproved grassland, wet heath, species rich heath, and flushes.</p>	<p>The corridor begins at the Shingle Islands, following the River Tay upstream through its alder-dominated floodplain woodland.</p> <p>It then continues north along a sequence of native and/or ancient woodland parcels situated within the river valley. The route tracks the Tay's riparian woodland to form a continuous ecological pathway, eventually linking into the upland oak woodland and gorge habitats of the Pass of Killiecrankie SSSI.</p> <p>Includes an outcrop from River Tay to Ballyoukan Juniper Wood.</p>	<p>This corridor links two high-value designated woodland systems: the alder floodplain woodland of the Shingle Islands SAC and the upland oak woodland of the Pass of Killiecrankie SSSI.</p> <p>The river Tay valley provides a natural dispersal route, and strengthening this connection supports the movement of woodland birds, invertebrates (including notable fly assemblages), bats, bryophytes, and riparian plant species.</p> <p>Maintaining and enhancing connectivity along this route supports climate resilience by preserving continuous cool, humid, shaded microclimates typical of riparian corridors.</p> <p>Protecting and expanding these habitats will also benefit many species sensitive to fragmentation, especially those reliant on floodplain dynamics or gorge-like woodland conditions.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites including on field margins. Promote expansion and connectivity of juniper.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland while promoting open and wet habitats that support the plants and birds of shingle islands.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and conditions.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species on edges and paths of woodland. Control beech regeneration and escapees from conifer plantations on open habitats including juniper.</p>

Woodland Network 16

Pass of Killiecrankie - Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows - Struan Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

CNP Intracatchment Woodland corridors

- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

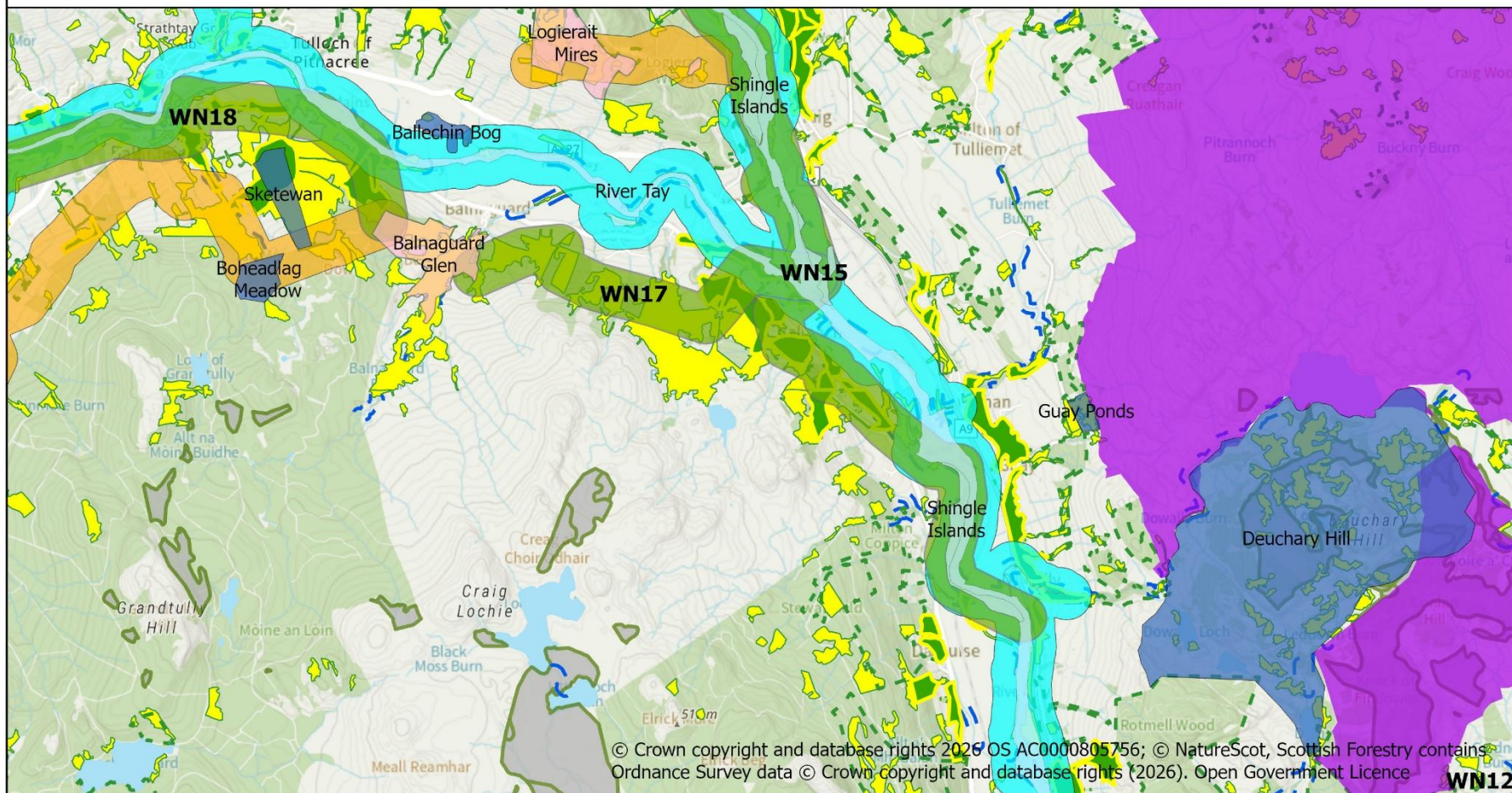
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 16 (WN16)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Pass of Killiecrankie SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland; fly assemblage</p> <p>Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC</p> <p>Extensive spring-fed alkaline fens associated with limestone-rich drift</p> <p>Tulach Hill SSSI</p> <p>Limestone pavement and vascular plant assemblage</p> <p>Struan Wood SSSI</p> <p>Upland birch woodland; ancient woodland; beetles and Rannoch roller moth.</p>	<p>The corridor begins at the Pass of Killiecrankie SSSI and follows a sequence of native and ancient woodland parcels situated along the River Tay valley.</p> <p>From the upland oak woodland of the Pass, the route tracks along riparian woodland and semi-natural habitats adjacent to the Tay. These woodlands provide a continuous pathway linking directly into the upland birch woodland and ancient woodland features of Struan Wood SSSI.</p>	<p>This network strengthens ecological connectivity between two important woodland sites: the oak-dominated upland woodland of the Pass of Killiecrankie and the ancient upland birch woodland of Struan Wood. Both support specialist invertebrate assemblages.</p> <p>Enhancing connectivity along this route provides a coherent movement corridor for woodland-dependent species, improving dispersal and long-term habitat resilience.</p> <p>Strengthening this link also reduces the risk of further habitat fragmentation within the upper Tay woodland system.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland and where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Avoid woodland creation in inappropriate areas, for example, Aldclune and Invervack meadows.</p> <p>Survey for limestone rich pavements, flushes and flora to inform planting design.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Ensure an appropriate buffer is maintained around Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC, avoiding planting or management that could adversely affect hydrology, alkaline fen habitats, or qualifying features.</p>

Woodland Network 17 Shingle Islands - River Tay - Balnaguard Glen



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

CNP Intracatchment Woodland corridors

- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW

LEPO

- OtherRory

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

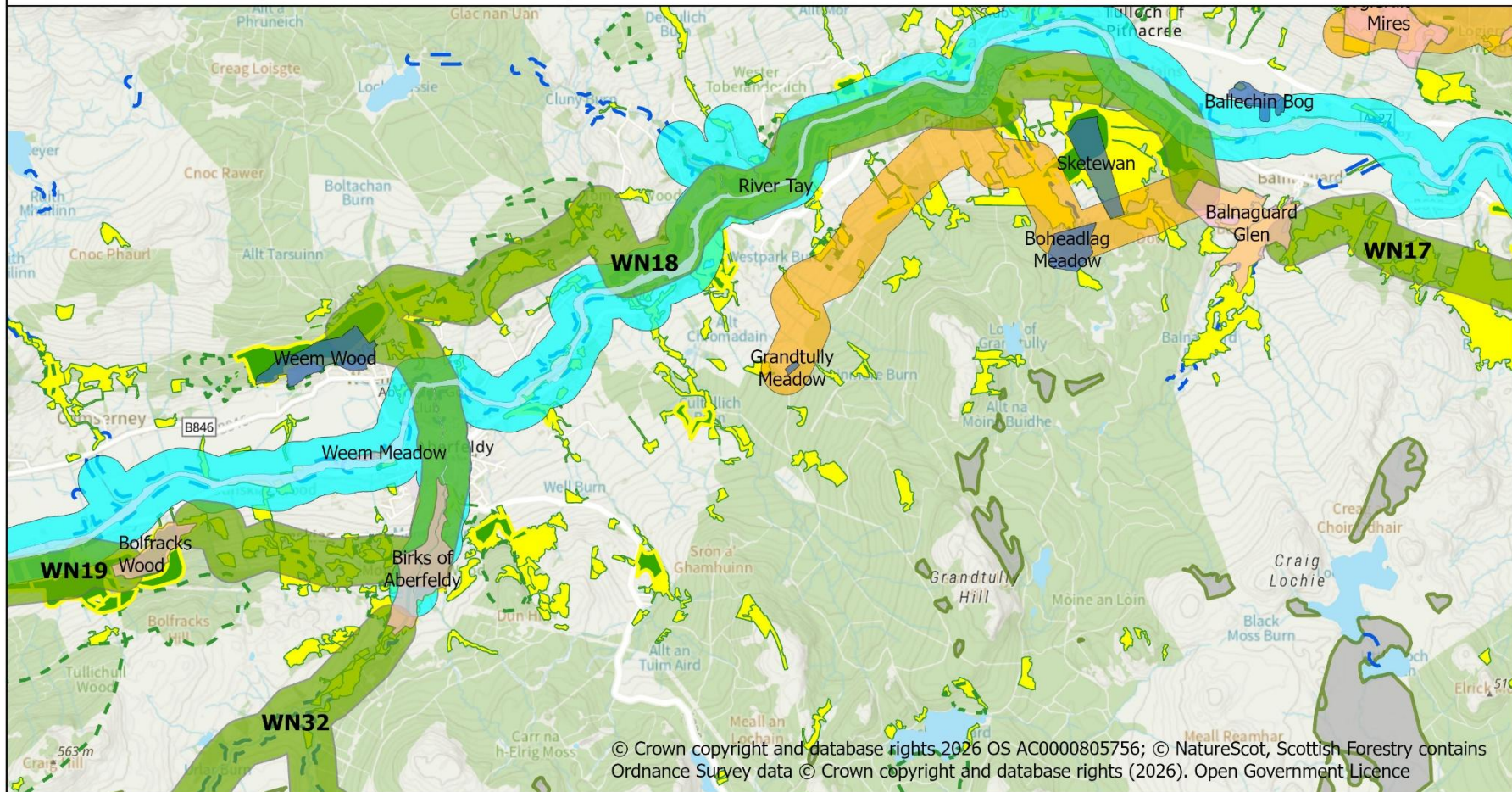
0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Woodland Network 17 (WN17)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Shingle Islands SAC Alder woodland on floodplains</p> <p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Balnaguard Glen SSSI Juniper, mixed gorge and birch woodland</p>	<p>The corridor begins at the Shingle Islands SAC then utilises existing native and ancient woodland parcels progressing toward the juniper-rich, mixed gorge and birch woodlands of Balnaguard Glen SSSI.</p>	<p>Strengthening connectivity enhances habitat continuity for woodland-dependent species, supports dispersal, and maintains the cool, humid microclimates necessary for alder woodland flora, bryophytes, and invertebrates.</p> <p>Creating a resilient link between floodplain alderwood and upland juniper-birch systems increases structural and species diversity within the wider Tay valley woodland network.</p> <p>It also helps counteract fragmentation and supports climate adaptation by improving habitat availability across varying woodland types and elevations.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Restore and expand the open birchwood habitat supporting juniper connectivity through this woodland to Balnaguard glen.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Structure conifer plantations to have open structures with strong native species component and corridors.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels maintaining open wet areas and juniper scrub, managing with appropriate grazing.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 18 Balnaguard Glen - River Tay - Weem Wood - Birks of Aberfeldy - Bolfracks Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory

Native Woodland

- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

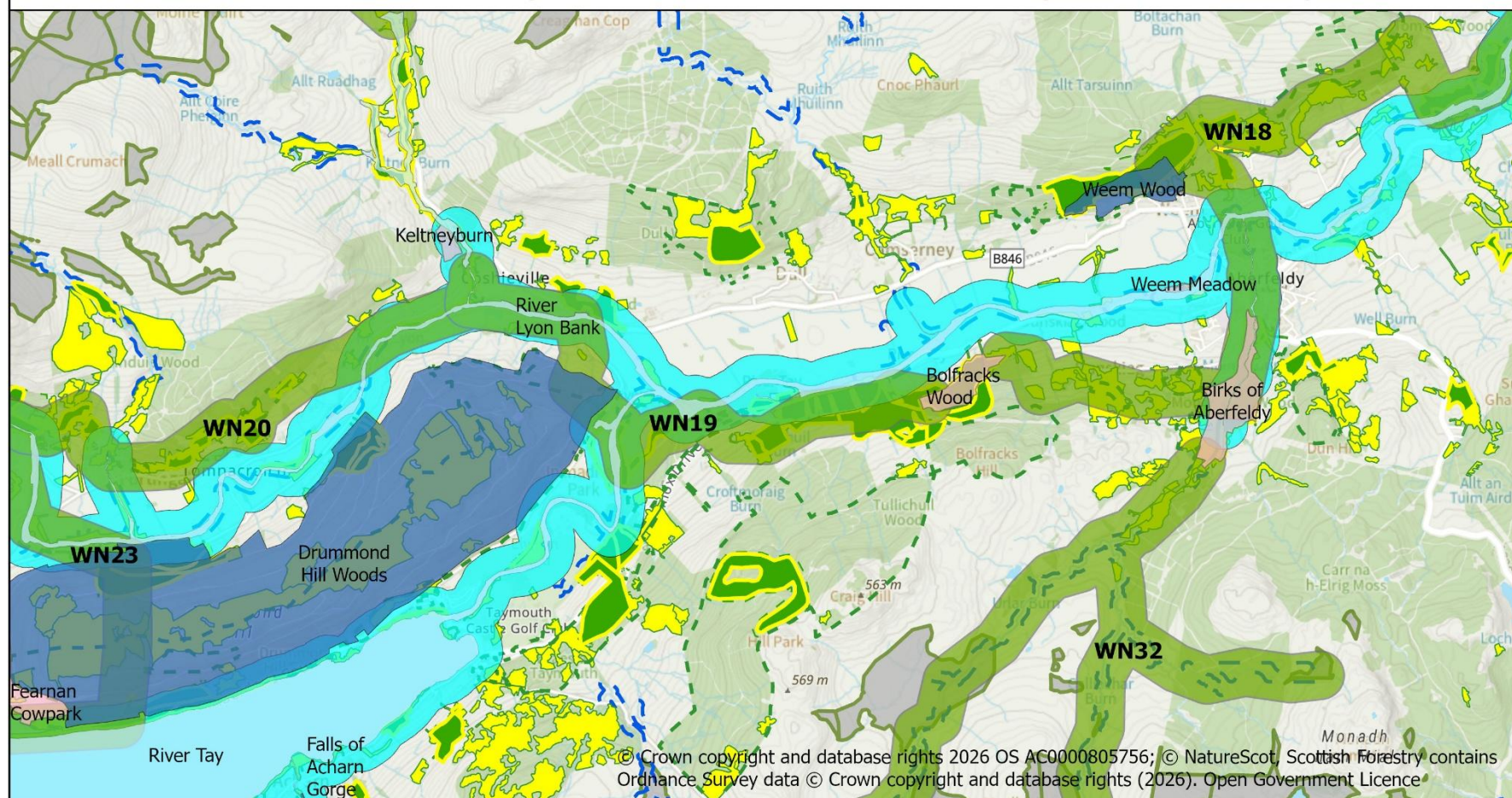


Woodland Network 18 (WN18)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Bolfracks Wood Wet woodland</p> <p>Balnaguard Glen SSSI Juniper, mixed gorge and birch woodland</p> <p>Birks of Aberfeldy SSSI Gorge upland mixed ash woodland; lichen assemblage</p> <p>Weem Wood LBS Oak, wynch elm and ash forest with ground flora, rocky outcrops with sticky catchfly</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Bolfracks Wood and moves through a sequence of native and ancient woodland parcels to reach the Birks of Aberfeldy SSSI. From there, it continues north of Aberfeldy, linking into the semi-natural oak, wych elm and ash woodland of Weem Wood LBS. The route then descends towards the River Tay, following riparian woodland and remaining ancient/native woodland patches downstream until it joins the juniper, mixed gorge and birch woodland of Balnaguard Glen SSSI. This creates a continuous, multi-habitat woodland corridor across the upper Tay valley.</p>	<p>Linking these sites strengthens ecological resilience across the upper Tay landscape by enhancing species movement, genetic exchange, and habitat availability for woodland-dependent species - including specialist lichens, bryophytes, invertebrates and woodland birds.</p> <p>Connecting these diverse woodland types reduces fragmentation and improves the functional integrity of the wider Tay woodland network.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland. Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited. Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Manage and restore plantation woods to increase native woodland component.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Promote light penetration to rocky outcrops.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, avoiding fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 19

Bolfracks Wood - River Tay - Drummond Hill Woods - River Lyon Bank - Keltneyburn



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

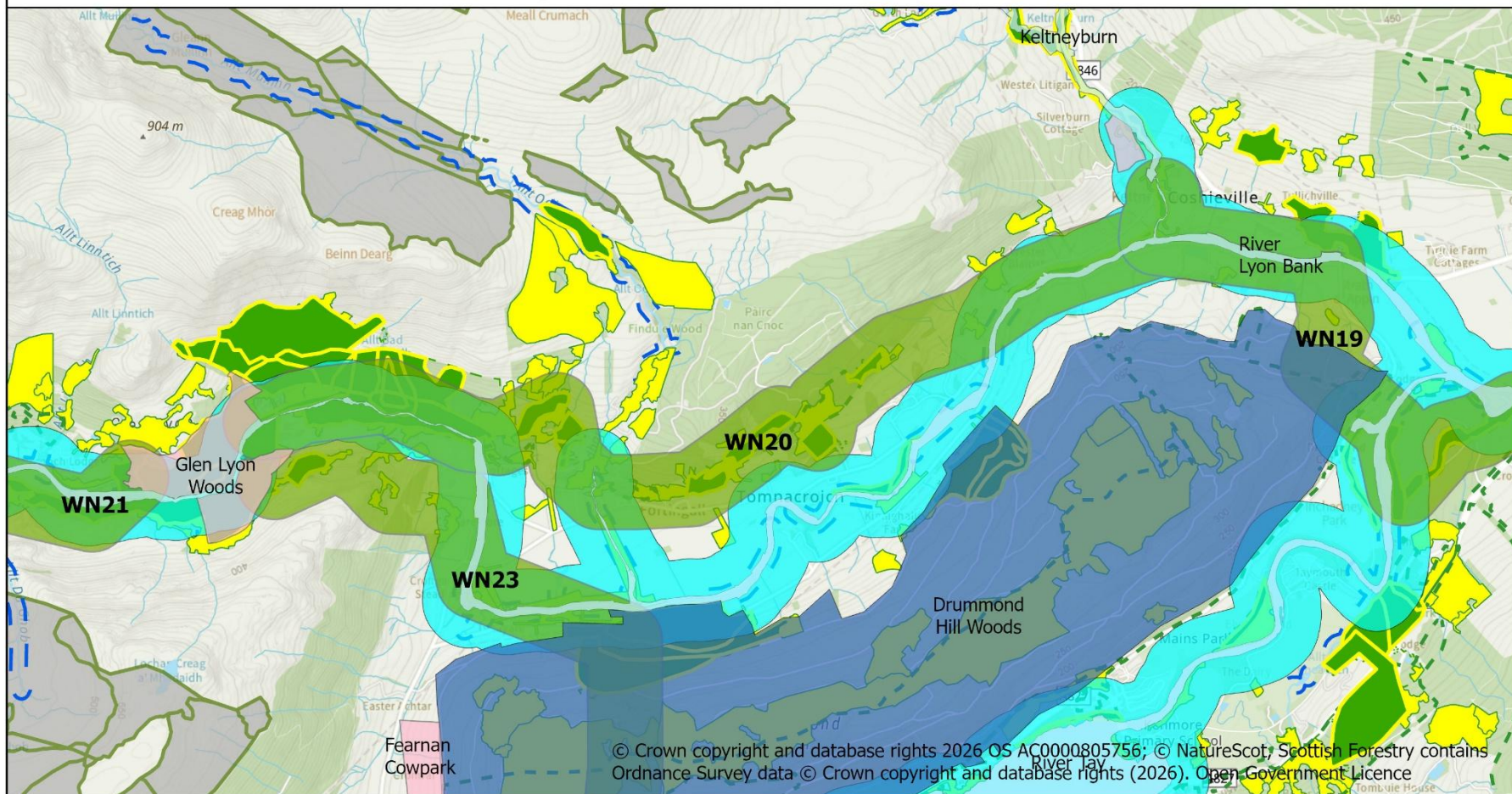
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 19 (WN19)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Bolfracks Wood SSSI Wet woodland</p> <p>River Lyon Bank SSSI Narrow strip of mixed deciduous riverside woodland, with a relatively rich ground flora; whorled Solomon's-seal</p> <p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Keltneyburn SSSI, SAC Gorge woodland here occurs on dalradian schists; ground flora of the woodland is species-rich; whorled Solomon's seal</p> <p>Drummond Hill Woods LBS Commercial woodland with naturally regenerated broadleaves; important open woodland on summit</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Bolfracks Wood and follows native and/or ancient woodland parcels toward the River Tay. It then crosses through Drummond Hill Woods LBS, where areas of naturally regenerated broadleaves provide important woodland stepping-stones.</p> <p>From Drummond Hill, the network links to the River Lyon Bank SSSI, with opportunities for riparian woodland enhancement along the Lyon.</p> <p>The route then continues upstream through mixed and riparian woodland habitats to reach the species-rich gorge woodland of the Keltneyburn SAC.</p>	<p>This corridor links four high-value woodland systems, each supporting distinct but complementary ecological communities.</p> <p>Strengthening connectivity between these sites enhances dispersal and genetic exchange for woodland-dependent species, improves movement opportunities for birds associated with Drummond Hill, and maintains woodland microclimates required for bryophytes, lichens, and vascular plants.</p> <p>The corridor also helps buffer against habitat fragmentation, increases climate resilience across the Tay and Lyon catchments, and supports long-term ecological coherence by linking wet woodland, riparian woodland, and gorge habitats.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Restore and expand wet woodland features around Bolfracks Wood to maintain hydrological and habitat diversity.</p> <p>Promote open native woodland and heath connectivity to the summit of Drummond Hill.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 20 Keltneburn - River Tay - Glen Lyon Woods



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 Miles

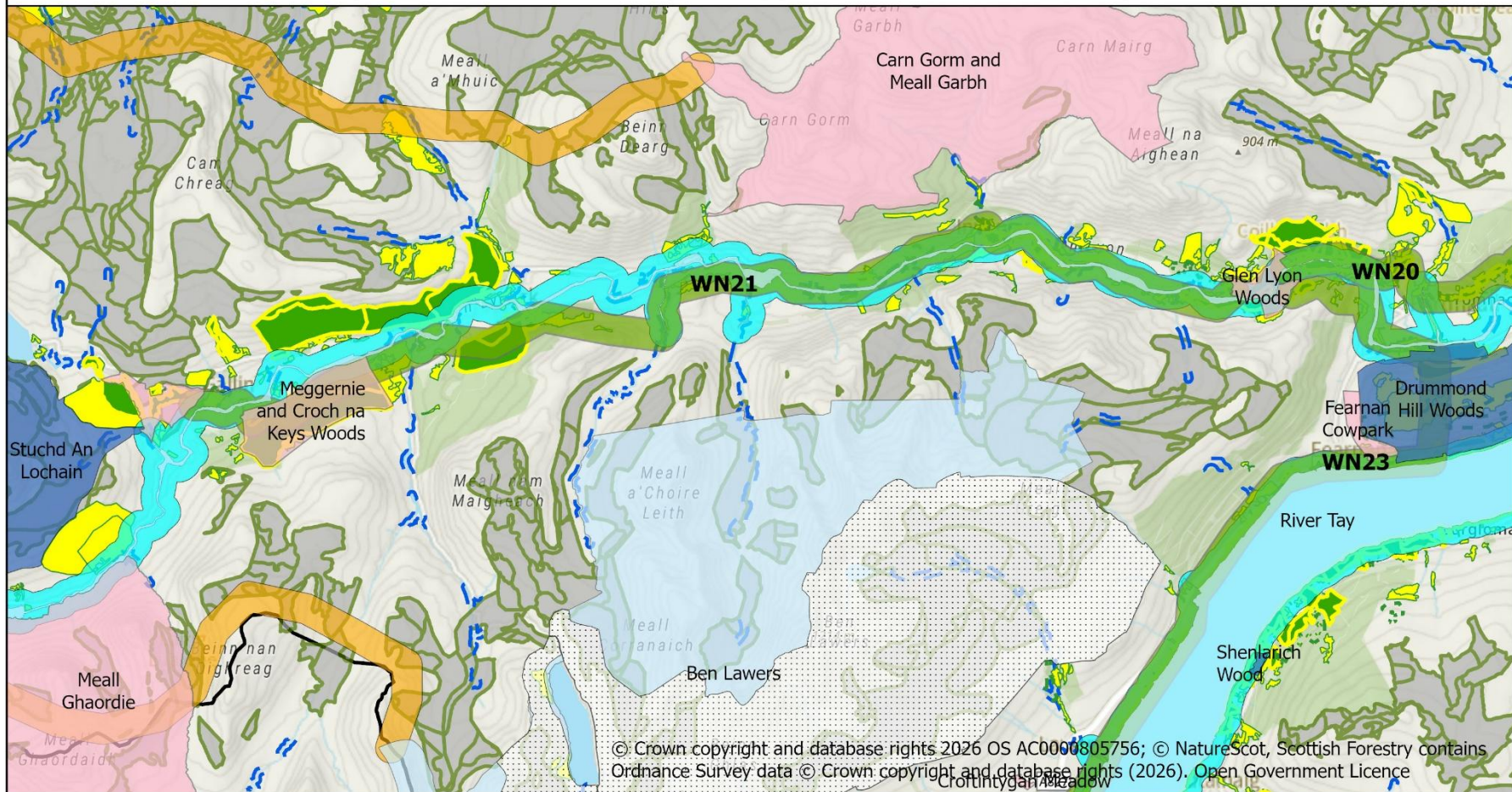


Woodland Network 20 (WN20)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Keltneyburn SAC, SSSI and Balchroich meadow</p> <p>Species rich calcareous grasslands; nationally scarce butterflies; mixed ash gorge woodland on base soils; supports whorled Solomon's seal</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey, brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Glen Lyon Woods SSSI</p> <p>Ancient mixed broadleaf, upland mixed ash, and slope alder woodland; wet woodland with a rich lichen assemblage</p>	<p>The corridor begins at the Keltneyburn SAC and follows the River Tay SAC briefly before moving inland through native and ancient woodland parcels. It continues across valley slopes and riparian fringes until it reaches the ancient mixed deciduous woodland of Glen Lyon Woods.</p>	<p>Linking these sites strengthens ecological coherence across the eastern entrance of Glen Lyon, supporting movement and genetic exchange for woodland-dependent birds, invertebrates and bryophytes.</p> <p>Strengthening this corridor also enhances microclimatic continuity between gorge, riparian and upland woodland types, improving resilience to climate change. It helps counteract fragmentation by providing a functional ecological link across a landscape of steep slopes and mixed land use. Connecting these two high-quality woodland systems maintains habitat diversity across the Tay-Lyon transition zone and safeguards species requiring shaded, humid and structurally complex woodland environments.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Prioritise native species that support the woodlands of Keltneyburn and Glen Lyon SACs.</p> <p>Ensure buffer from meadows and promote species rich grassland on woodland edge and on higher slopes.</p> <p>Avoid new non-native conifer plantations and increase native content in woodlands when restocking.</p> <p>Ensure planting respects TPO trees and woodland at garth and preserves access to historic features.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 21

Glen Lyon Woods - River Tay - Meggernie and Croch na Keys Woods



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Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

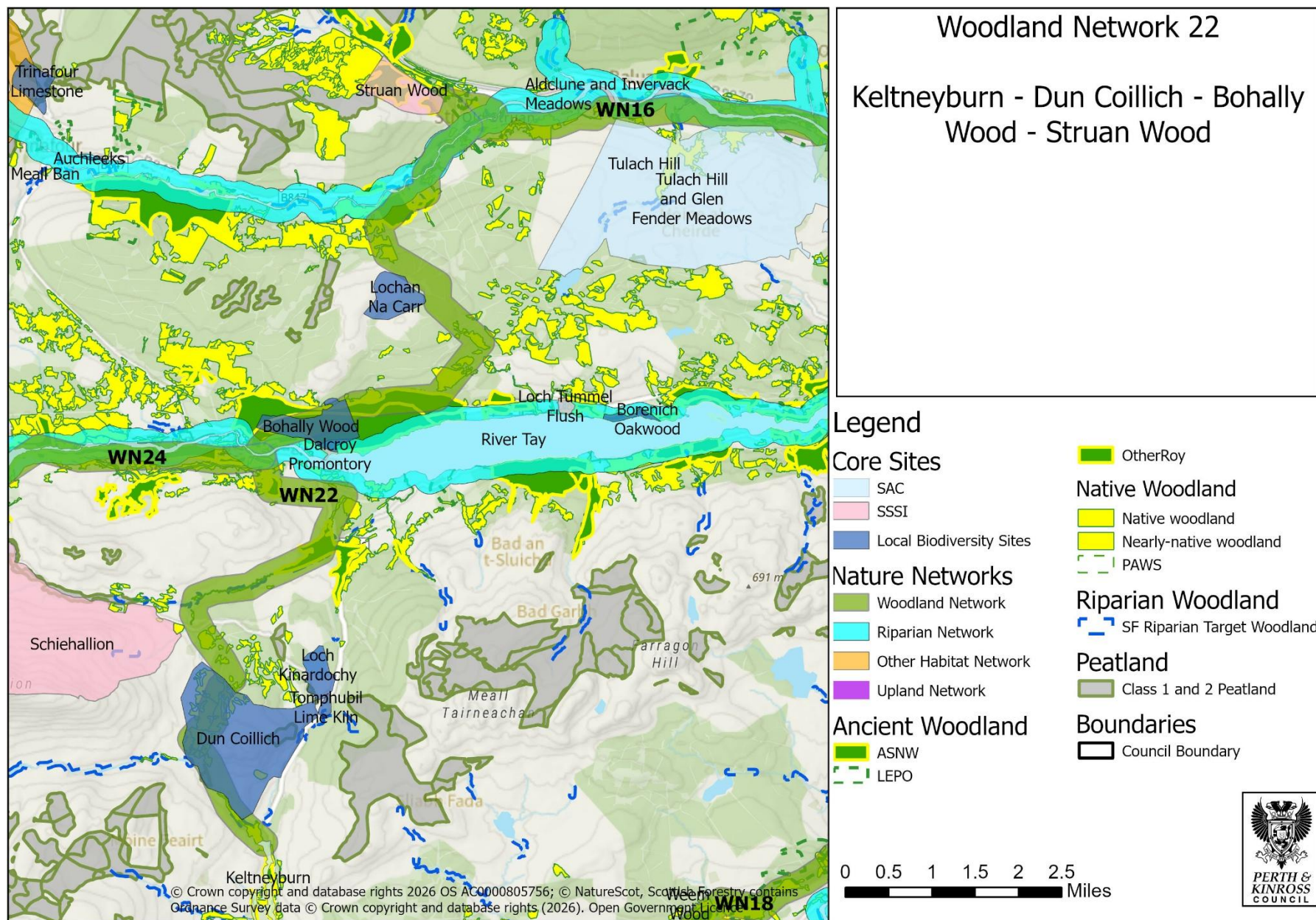
- Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 Miles



Woodland Network 21 (WN21)

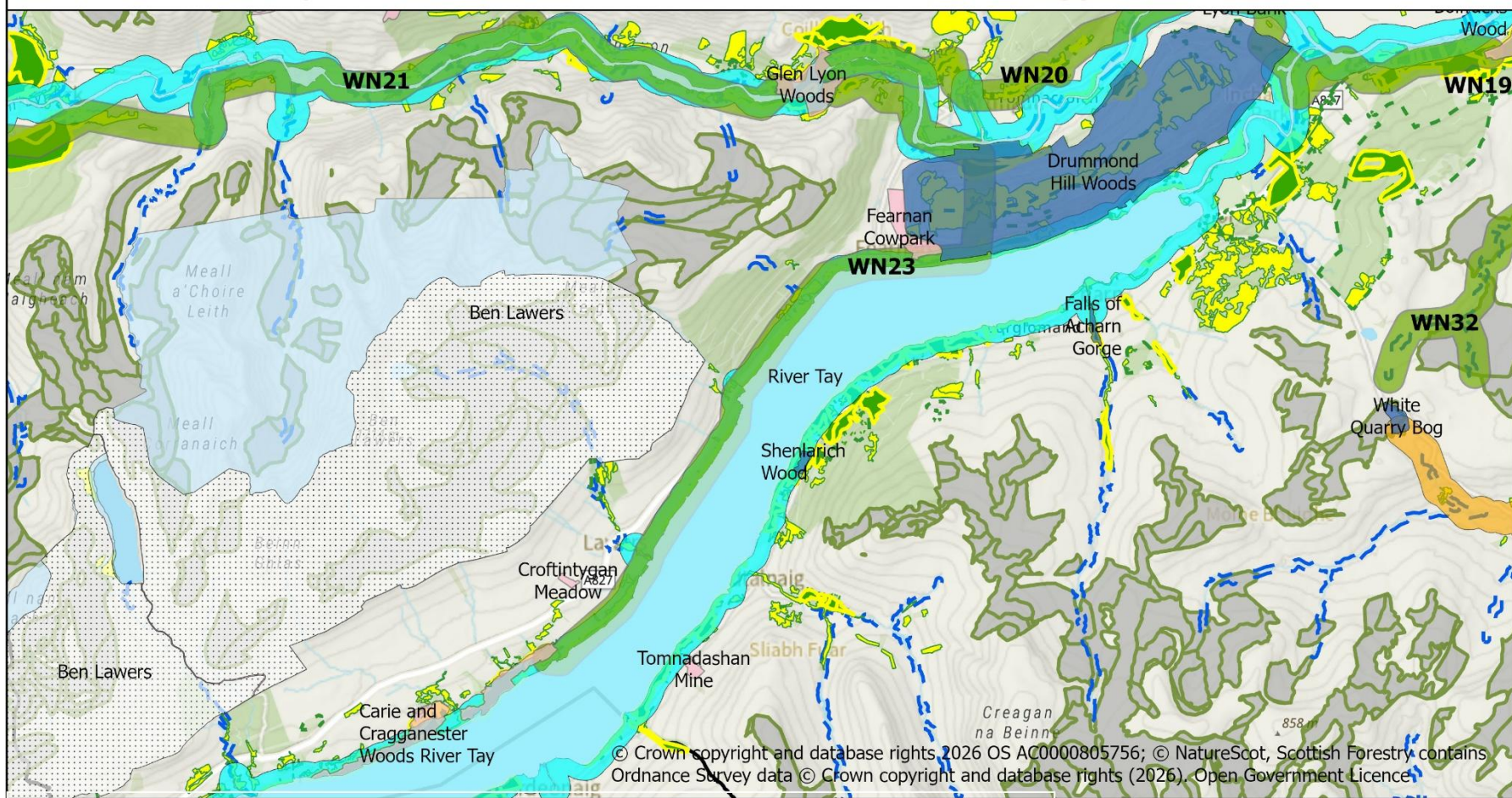
Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Glen Lyon Woods SSSI</p> <p>Ancient mixed deciduous woodland, primarily upland mixed ash and slope alder woodland; wet woodland with a rich lichen assemblage.</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Meggernie and Croch na Keys Woods SSSI</p> <p>Native pinewood</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Glen Lyon Woods. From here, the route follows the River Tay SAC corridor, using riparian woodland and adjacent native or ancient woodland parcels to create a continuous ecological pathway. It then moves away from the river, linking woodland fragments before reaching the native pinewood habitats of the Meggernie and Croch na Keys Woods SSSI.</p> <p>This pathway spans a diverse woodland landscape, connecting broadleaved gorge and slope woodlands with Caledonian pinewood systems.</p>	<p>Connecting broadleaved gorge and slope woodlands with native pinewoods strengthens the structural and compositional diversity of the wider Glen Lyon woodland landscape.</p> <p>Enhancing this link supports dispersal and genetic exchange for woodland birds, invertebrates, bryophytes and vascular plants that utilise both riparian broadleaf and upland pine habitats.</p> <p>The River Tay SAC corridor provides a natural movement route and offers humid, shaded microclimates essential for lichen and bryophyte species.</p> <p>Strengthening connectivity across this transition from broadleaf to pinewood communities improves climate resilience, reduces fragmentation, and safeguards ecological functions across a major woodland block within the upper Glen Lyon valley.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Ensure geodiversity features at Glen Da Eigg and view to Fion Rock are not obscured.</p> <p>Preserve visibility of geodiversity interest and access at Slatich and Roromore.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Avoid any woodland creation at Glen Lyon geodiversity site.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>



Woodland Network 22 (WN22)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Keltneyburn SAC</p> <p>Gorge woodland here occurs on Dalradian schists; ground flora of the woodland is species-rich; whorled Solomon's seal</p> <p>Struan Wood SSSI</p> <p>Upland birch woodland; ancient woodland; beetles and Rannoch roller moth</p> <p>Dun Coillich LBS</p> <p>Upland bird site; botanical, birds, butterflies, moths</p> <p>Bohally Wood LBS</p> <p>Large semi-natural birch woodland on hill; juniper, moths</p>	<p>The corridor runs south-to-north, beginning at the species-rich gorge woodland of the Keltneyburn SAC. It then follows a sequence of native and/or ancient woodland parcels northwards, linking first with the upland habitats of Dun Coillich LBS.</p> <p>The route continues through further native and/or ancient woodland to Bohally Wood LBS.</p> <p>From Bohally Wood, the corridor extends north into the ancient upland birch woodland of Struan Wood SSSI, completing a continuous woodland and upland mosaic connection.</p> <p>The corridor avoids the geodiversity interest at Meall Reamhar SSSI, the wetland at Lochan na Carr LBS, and Kinardochy LBS and the base biodiversity and geology at Tomphubil LBS/LGS</p>	<p>Strengthening connectivity between these sites enhances movement for woodland and upland species, supports genetic exchange and creates a more resilient habitat network across the upland slopes east of the Tay.</p> <p>The corridor also expands microclimatic diversity, from shaded gorge conditions to open upland birch habitats, supporting a range of invertebrates, ground flora species and upland birds.</p> <p>This network helps reduce woodland fragmentation and reinforces ecological coherence across a varied montane-woodland landscape.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Expand and connect native upland birch woodland looking to expand and connect juniper scrub.</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited.</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Ensure species rich grassland and wet features are surveyed and reflected in planting design particularly on thin soils or outcrops.</p> <p>Include open structure and species rich grassland to provide connectivity for butterflies and moths.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels and increase the amount of native species in existing conifer plantations through restructuring or selective harvesting.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species. Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 23 Glen Lyon Woods - Drummond Hill Woods - Carie and Cragganester Woods



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Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

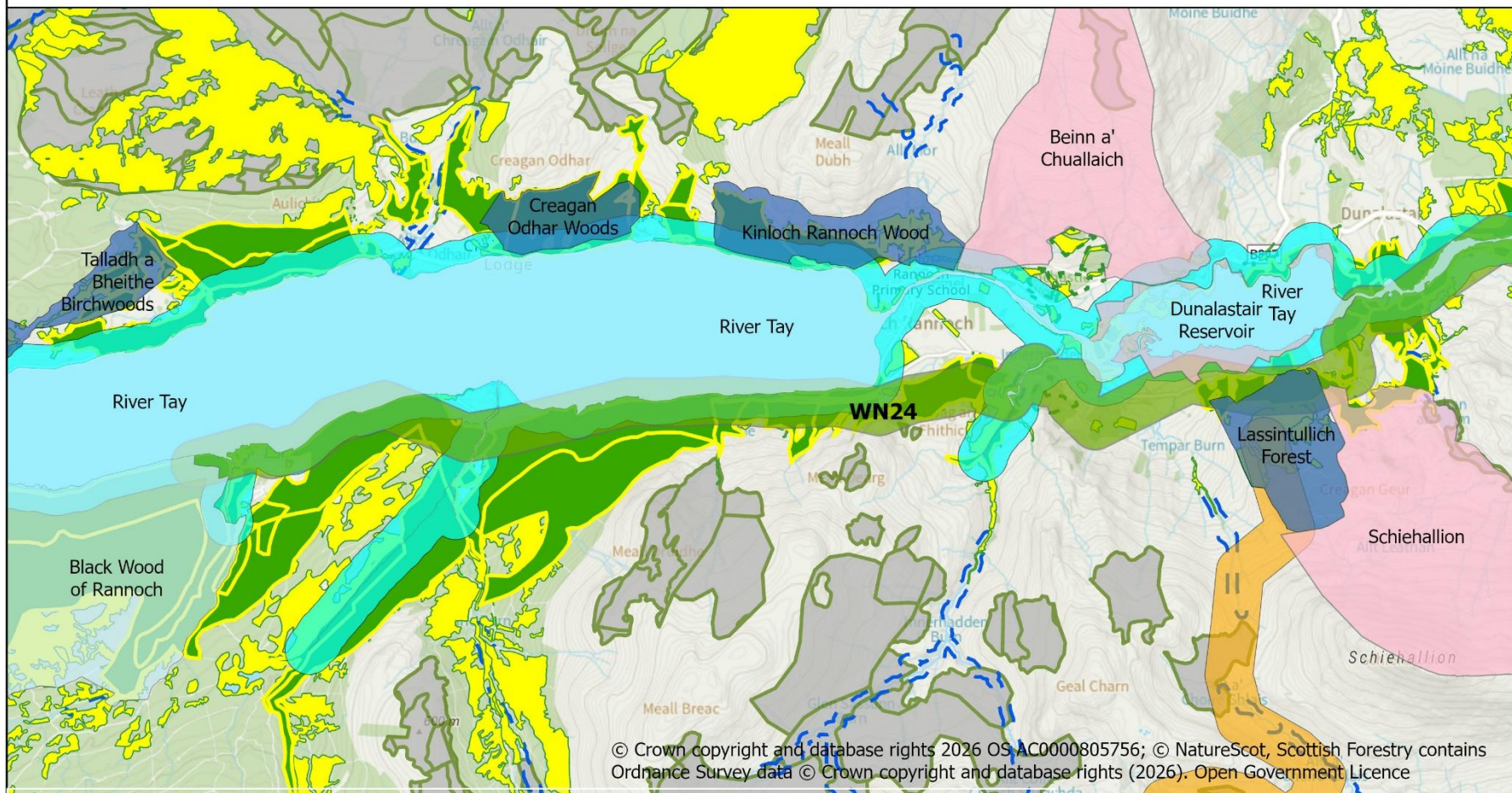
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 Miles



Woodland Network 23 (WN23)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Glen Lyon Woods SSSI</p> <p>Ancient mixed deciduous woodland, primarily upland mixed ash and slope alder woodland; wet woodland with a rich lichen assemblage</p> <p>Carie and Cragganester Woods SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland</p> <p>Drummond Hill Woods LBS</p> <p>Commercial woodland with significant areas of naturally regenerated broadleaves; important open habitat on summit area; ornithological interests</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Carie and Cragganester Woods SSSI and follows the River Tay SAC, utilising riparian woodland. From the Tay corridor, the route links into Drummond Hill Woods LBS, where areas of naturally regenerated broadleaves within the commercial woodland matrix provide important stepping-stone habitat. The network then continues through further native woodland fragments to reach the ancient mixed deciduous woodland of Glen Lyon Woods SSSI.</p>	<p>Strengthening connectivity between these woodland types enhances ecological coherence across the central Tay-Lyon landscape.</p> <p>The River Tay SAC provides a natural dispersal route, supporting movement of woodland birds, invertebrates and bryophytes, while maintaining shaded, humid microclimates essential for lichens and ground flora.</p> <p>Drummond Hill Woods plays a key functional role despite its commercial context, supporting important ornithological interest and offering regeneration potential for native woodland expansion. Improving this corridor will reduce fragmentation, enhance species movement and genetic exchange, and improve long-term resilience to climate change across upland oak, riparian and slope woodland habitats.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland, prioritising native species that are well matched to local conditions and support the ornithological interest at Drummond Hill.</p> <p>Create and expand open-structured Scots pine woodland with a heather–blaeberry understorey on suitable mid-upper slopes around Drummond Hill; and manage heather to maintain a mosaic of age classes.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels using deadwood retention, understorey development, and canopy management.</p> <p>Mark all new and existing deer fences with high-visibility tags to minimise collision risk, using best-practice spacing and colour.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species and reduce deer and livestock pressure avoiding fencing where possible.</p> <p>Avoid woodland creation at Fearnan Cowpark, by creating a buffer and avoiding tree planting or regeneration that could impact the open habitat and its qualifying features.</p>

Woodland Network 24 Black Wood of Rannoch - River Tay - Lassintullich Forest - Schiehallion



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

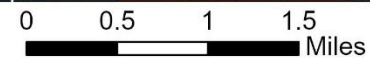
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary



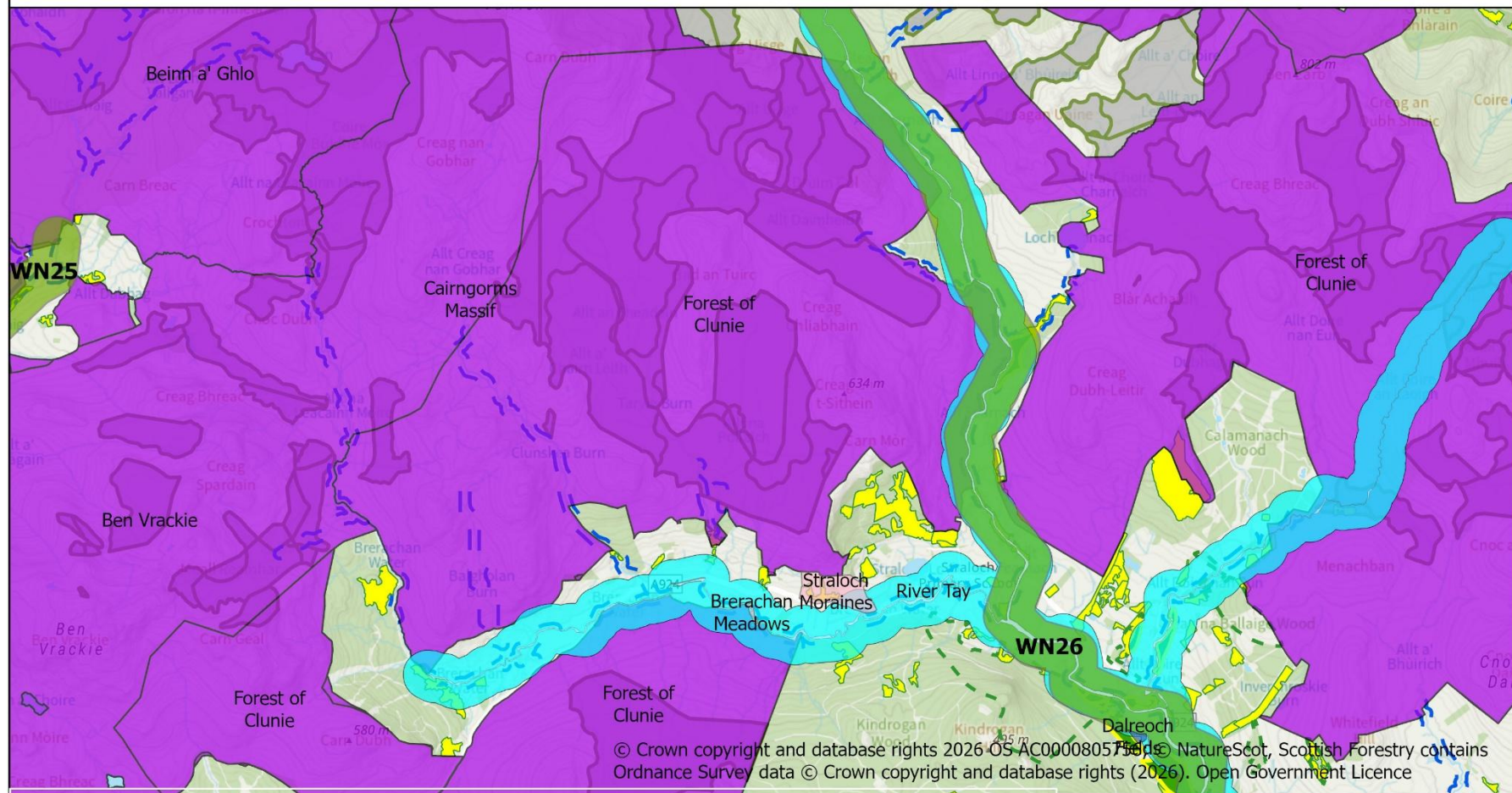
Woodland Network 24 (WN24)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Black Wood of Rannoch SSSI SAC</p> <p>Native pinewood; breeding bird and dragonfly assemblage</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Lassintullich Forest LBS</p> <p>Large band of Dalradian dark limestone and associated flora</p> <p>Schiehallion SSSI</p> <p>Upland habitats; Dalradian limestone, limestone pavement, flushes and calcareous grassland</p>	<p>The corridor begins at the Black Wood of Rannoch SSSI/SAC and follows the River Tay SAC, using riparian habitats and adjacent native and ancient woodland parcels as the primary connective route. From the Tay corridor, the network links into the Lassintullich Forest LBS.</p>	<p>Strengthening connectivity between these sites enhances ecological links between upland pinewood, riparian woodland and freshwater habitats, supporting species that rely on both terrestrial and aquatic environments.</p> <p>Lassintullich Forest and Schiehallion contain limestone pavements and associated species rich grasslands, heaths and flushes. They can support juniper and other montane habitat where appropriate.</p> <p>This network supports movement and dispersal of woodland birds, invertebrates (including dragonflies associated with wet woodland and river margins), and mammals such as otter, while also maintaining riparian shading and water quality benefits for aquatic species within the River Tay SAC.</p> <p>Improving connectivity across this landscape enhances resilience to climate change, supports natural ecological processes, and strengthens the functional integrity of one of Scotland's most important upland-river systems.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Support the expansion and natural regeneration of native pine and birch woodland.</p> <p>Seek to expand juniper scrub within the corridor. Plant disease-resistant juniper stock (local provenance) where natural regeneration is limited.</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Open up Lassintullich Forest further to expose limestone pavements and flora.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Avoid planting at Dunalastair Reservoir by buffering the site, to protect fen meadow and wetland habitats.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development with appropriate grazing.</p> <p>Manage grazing pressure to enable woodland regeneration while maintaining open, glade-</p>

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
			<p>like conditions required for important lower plants, and avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Maintain and expand woodland pools and lochs, recognising their importance for dragonflies and other wetland species.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p>

Woodland Network 25

Pass of Killiecrankie - River Tay - Glen Girnaig - Ben a Ghlo



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Nearly-native woodland

- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

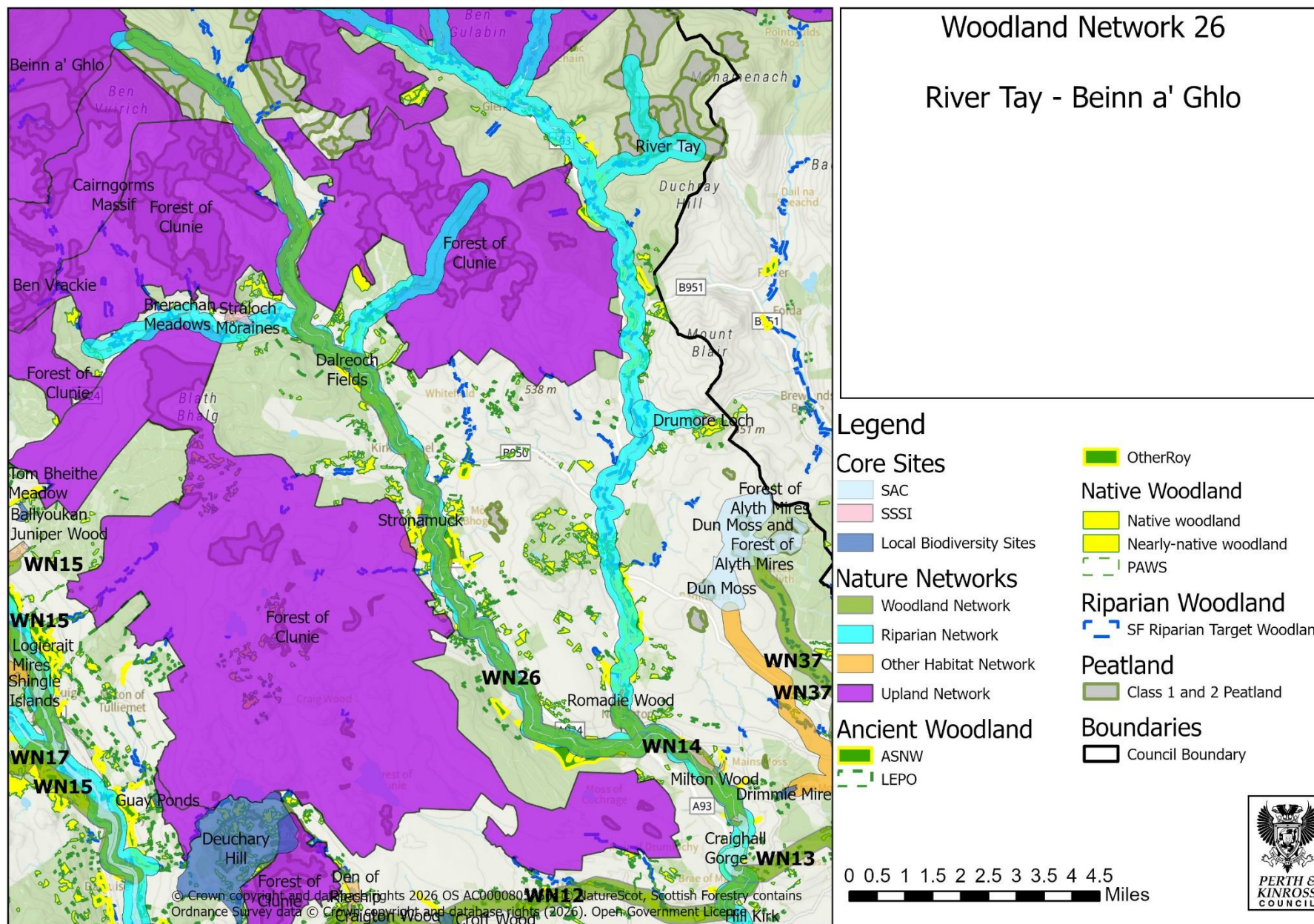
Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 25 (WN25)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Beinn a' Ghlo SSSI, SAC</p> <p>Upland birch woodland; vascular plant and bryophyte assemblage; alpine and subalpine heaths</p> <p>Pass of Killiecrankie SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak woodland; fly assemblage</p> <p>Glen Giraig LBS</p> <p>Woodland site with important plants including wood fescue; herb Paris</p>	<p>Riparian woodland creation on the Allt Grinaig, connecting the Pass of Killiecrankie to Beinn a' Ghlo.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p> <p>Expand the range of rare ground flora found in gorge woodland in Glen Giraig</p> <p>Builds resilience of core woodland sites through increased connectivity.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites creating a transition from the lower oak woodlands to the birch woodland above Glen Giraig LBS.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Maintain appropriate buffers around Ben Vrackie, ensuring that species choice and woodland design do not encourage regeneration or seed spread into the SSSI, protecting its sensitive upland habitats and associated features.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species. Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

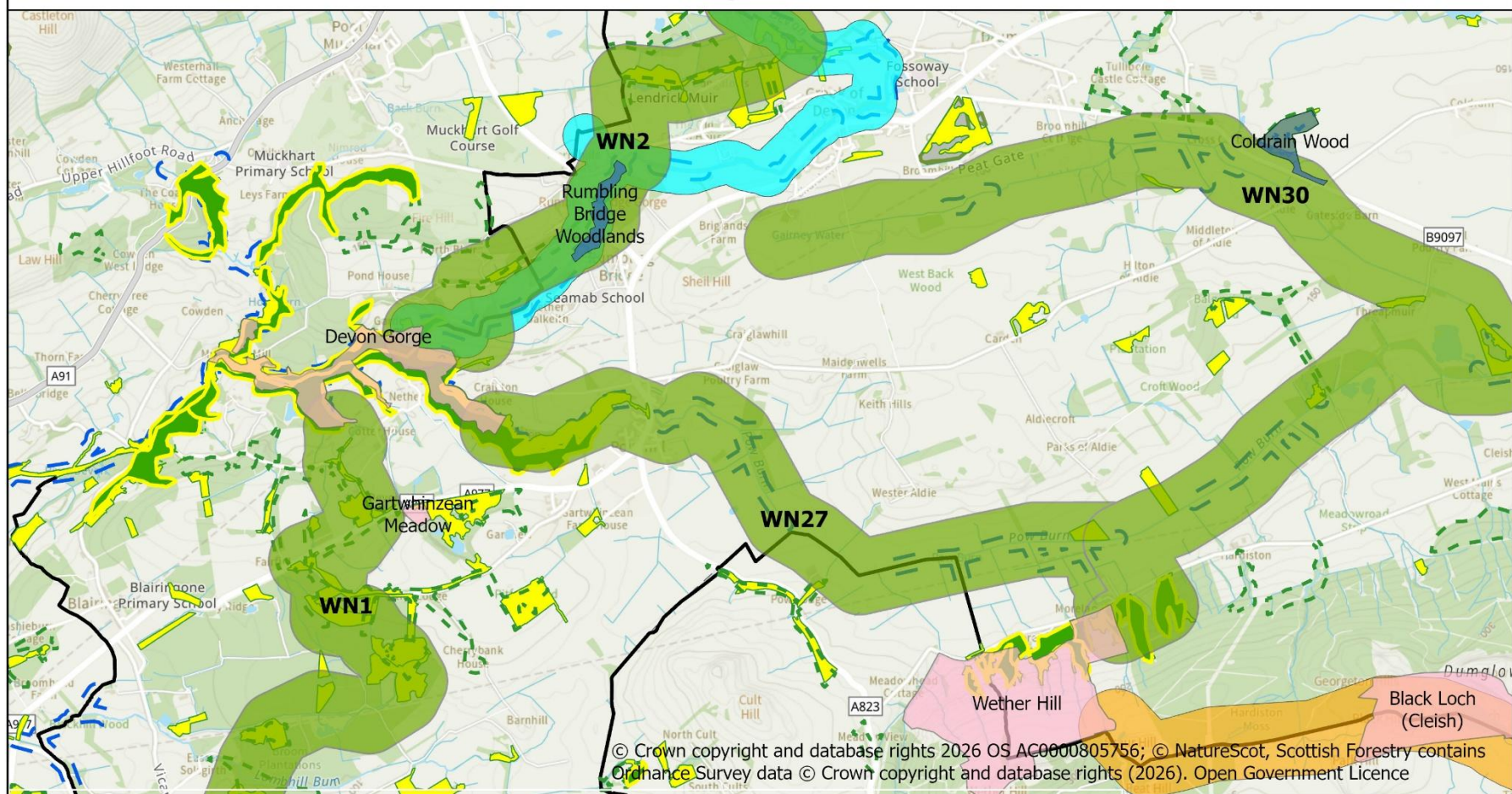


Woodland Network 26 (WN26)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Beinn a' Ghlo SSSI, SAC</p> <p>Upland birch woodland; vascular plant and bryophyte assemblage; alpine and subalpine heaths</p> <p>Forest of Clunie SSSI, SPA</p> <p>Upland habitats; moorland and grassland with several small lochs and woodland; upland breeding bird assemblage</p>	<p>Riparian woodland creation river Ardle and Allt Fearnach and Allt Glen Loch (in the CNP)</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p> <p>Strengthens habitat for otter by improving cover and prey availability along watercourses.</p> <p>Builds resilience of core woodland sites through increased connectivity.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites. Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Survey, avoid and provide connective corridors for species rich calcareous and neutral grasslands including at Stronamuck and Dalreoch Fields LBS.</p> <p>Appropriate species selection and planting design adjacent to designated sites, with sufficient buffers to avoid impacts on qualifying habitats and species.</p> <p>Maintain and implement fit-for-purpose deer management to support woodland regeneration while avoiding damage to sensitive upland and designated habitats where fencing is required, ensure deer fences are minimised and marked with high-visibility features to reduce collision risk for upland bird species, including grouse.</p> <p>Ensure that any woodland creation or management proposals that could affect designated sites are subject to Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) where required.</p> <p>Engage in early consultation with NatureScot to inform design, species selection and management approaches, particularly where works may affect SAC or SPA features.</p>

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
			<p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p>

Woodland Network 27 Devon Gorge - Wether Hill



Legend

Core Sites

- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

Riparian Network

- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW

LEPO

- OtherRory

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland

PAWS

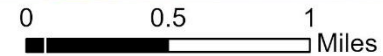
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

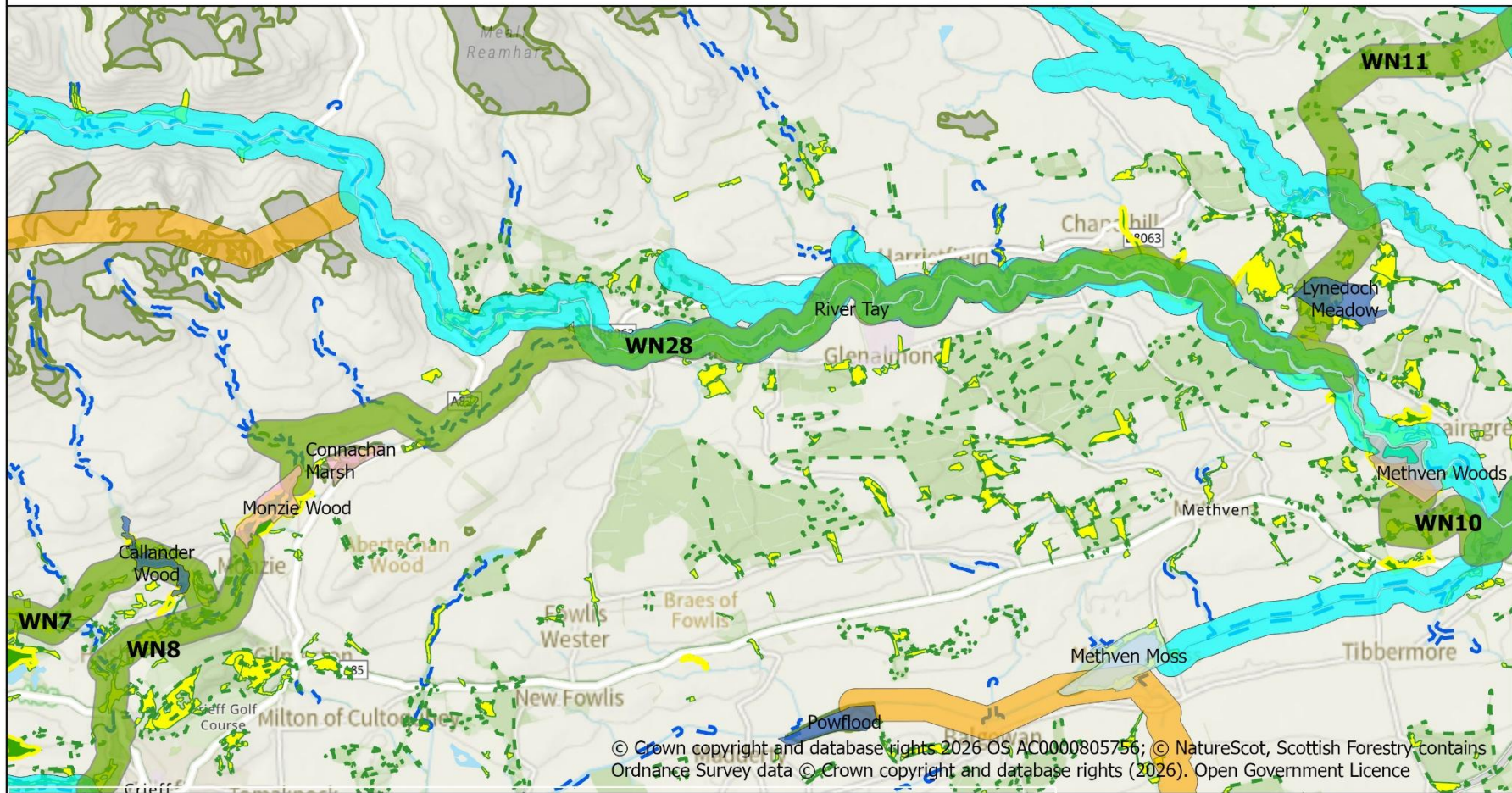
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 27 (WN27)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Devon Gorge SSSI</p> <p>Upland mixed ash woodland</p> <p>Wether Hill SSSI</p> <p>Blanket bog; semi-natural ancient woodland; calcareous grassland, flushes, and springs</p>	<p>Create riparian woodland along the Gairney burn and Pow burn. Where the pow burn ends, woodland creation is required to connect the riparian woodland to Wether Hill.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p> <p>Strengthens habitat for otter by improving cover and prey availability along watercourses.</p> <p>Avoids carbon rich soils south of Powmill.</p> <p>Builds resilience of core woodland sites through increased connectivity.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland, taking into account ponds, wet habitats and carbon rich soils of the flood plain southeast of Powmill.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees -if planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions .</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 28 Monzie Wood - Connachan Marsh - River Tay - Methven Woods



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

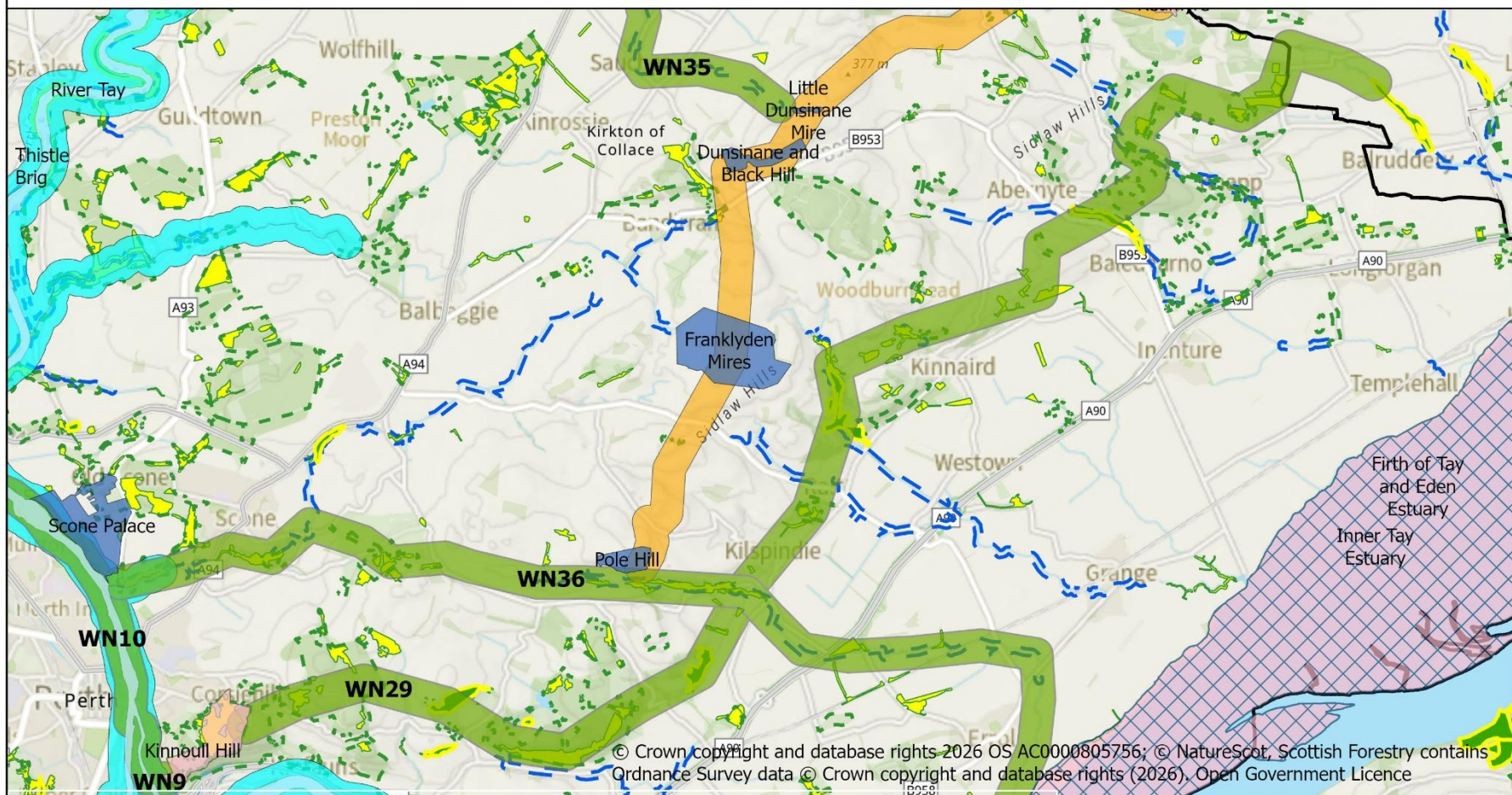
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 28 (WN28)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Monzie Wood SSSI Upland Oak Woodland</p> <p>Methven Wood SSSI Undisturbed lowland mixed broadleaved woodland, including section of ancient woodland</p> <p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Connachan Marsh SSSI Raised bog with peripheral lagg fen</p>	<p>This corridor looks to create riparian woodland along the River Almond and Fendoch burn. Where the burn ends, woodland creation is required to connect riparian woodland to Monzie Wood.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p> <p>Strengthens habitat for otter by improving cover and prey availability along watercourses.</p> <p>Builds resilience of core woodland sites through increased connectivity.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Maintain 100m buffer from Connachan Marsh and associated wetland.</p> <p>Minimal riparian planting north of Fendoch burn at Fendoch Roman Fort.</p> <p>Ensure planting does not adversely affect ponds or their connectivity.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 29 Kinnoull Hill



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

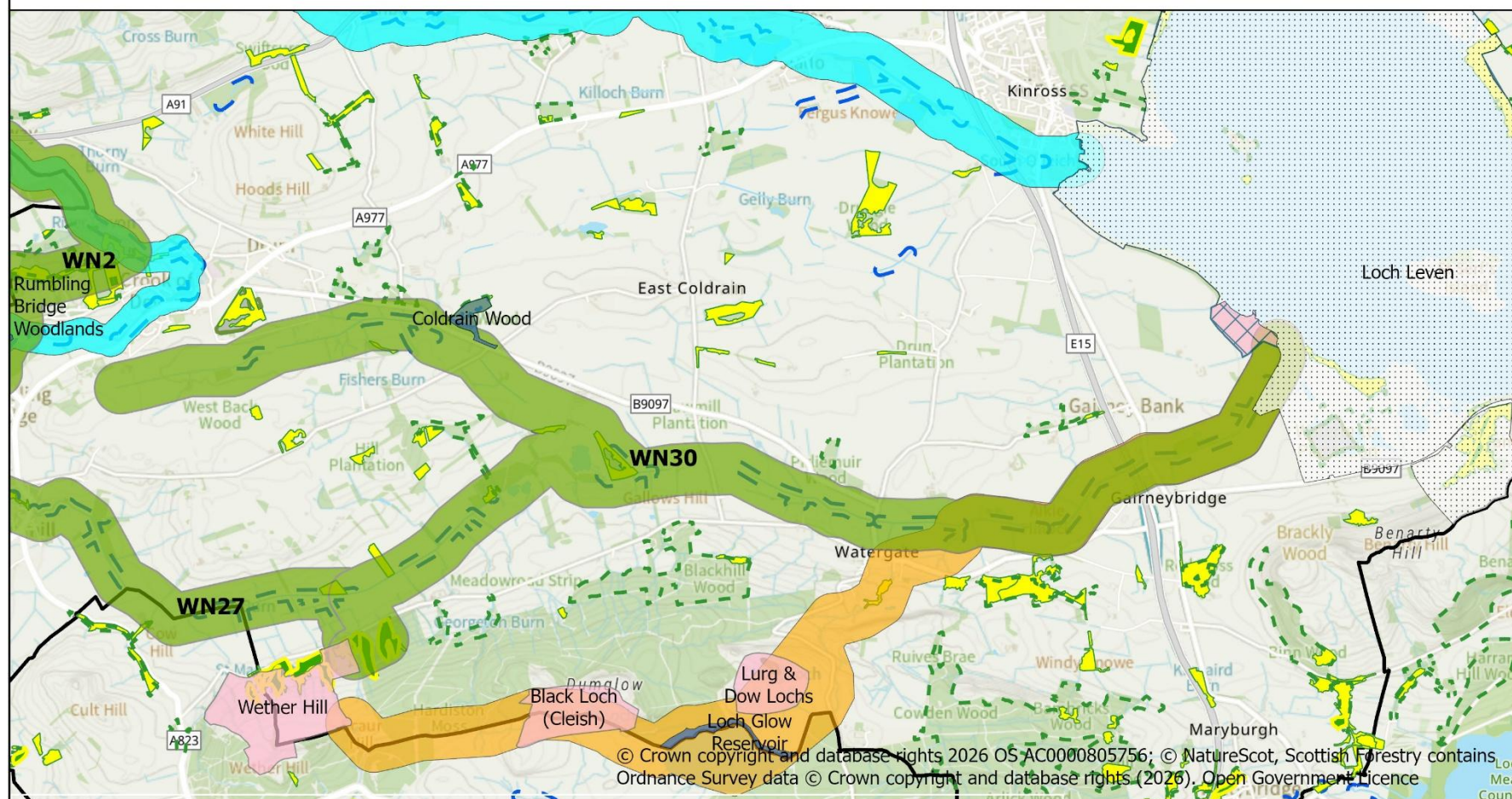
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 29 (WN29)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Kinnoull Hill SSSI</p> <p>Upland oak and birch woodland; heathland; botanical interests on cliffs</p>	<p>The corridor begins at Kinnoull Hill and follows through native and ancient woodland parcels, through to Dundee.</p>	<p>Strengthens habitat connectivity across a landscape with fragmented woodland blocks and agriculture.</p> <p>Enhances resilience of priority woodland species and supports movement.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Increase native woodland on plantation restocking within corridor.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Support natural regeneration where feasible and manage grazing pressure.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity within existing woodlands (understorey, deadwood, glades).</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration.</p> <p>Avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 30 Loch Leven - Coldrain Wood - Wether Hill



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

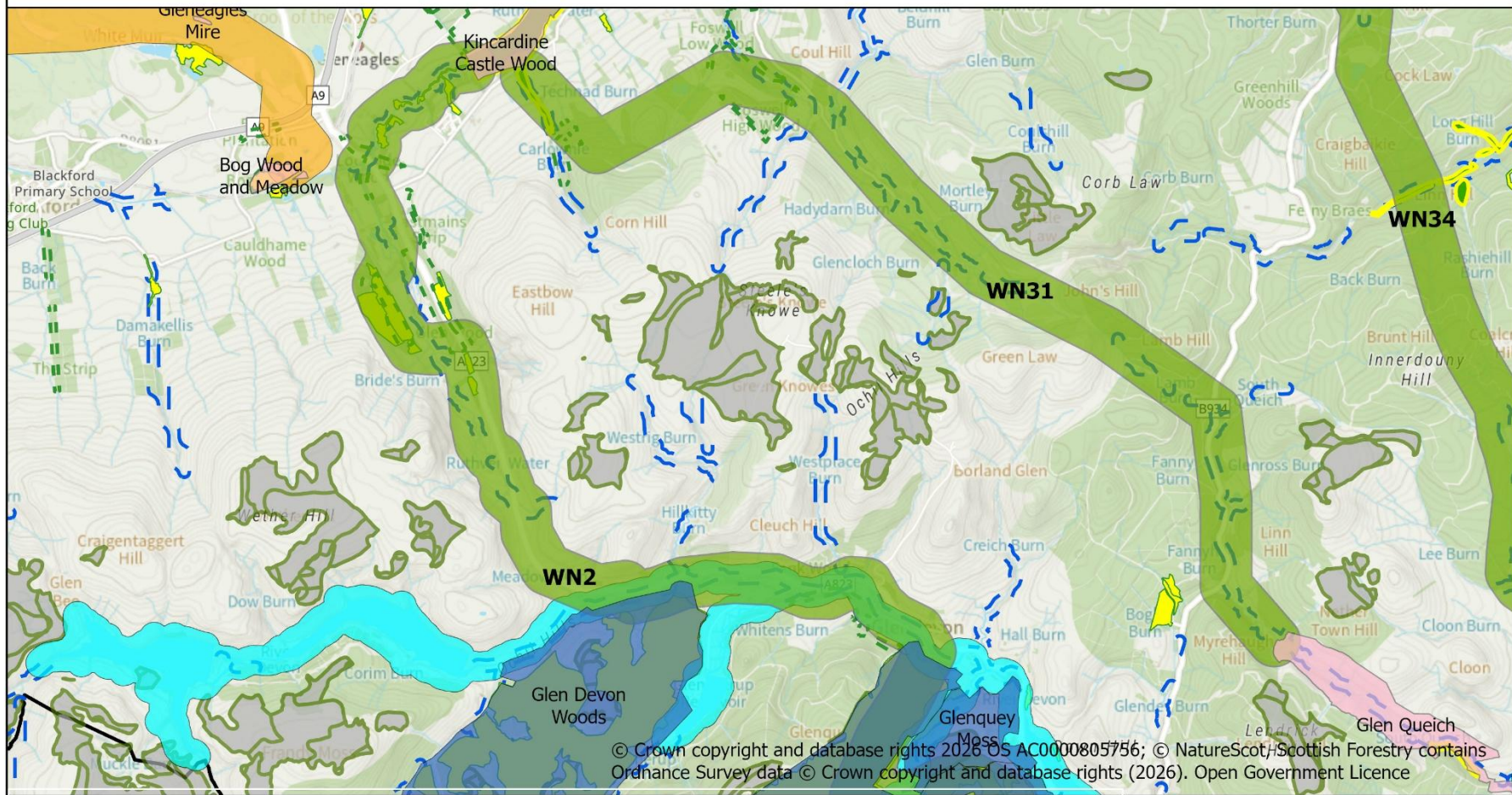
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 30 (WN30)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>1,300ha of loch with islands and a narrow strip of shoreline wetlands and woodlands; freshwater habitat, fen and mire, breeding and wintering waterfowl, higher plant species, and range of scarce beetles.</p> <p>Wether Hill SSSI</p> <p>Blanket bog; semi-natural ancient woodland; calcareous grassland, flushes, and springs</p> <p>Coldrain Wood LBS</p>	<p>This corridor looks to create riparian woodland along the Gairney Water and Pow burn.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p> <p>Strengthens habitat for otter by improving cover and prey availability along watercourses.</p> <p>Builds resilience of core woodland sites through increased connectivity.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees. If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Maintain buffer from Wether Hill blanket bog areas.</p> <p>Ensure grassland and wetland important to wintering birds or breeding waders is retained.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 31 Kincardine Castle Wood - Glen Queich



Legend

Core Sites

- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

Riparian Network

- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW

LEPO

- OtherRory

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland

PAWS

Riparian Woodland

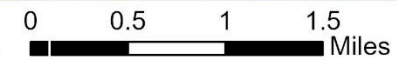
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

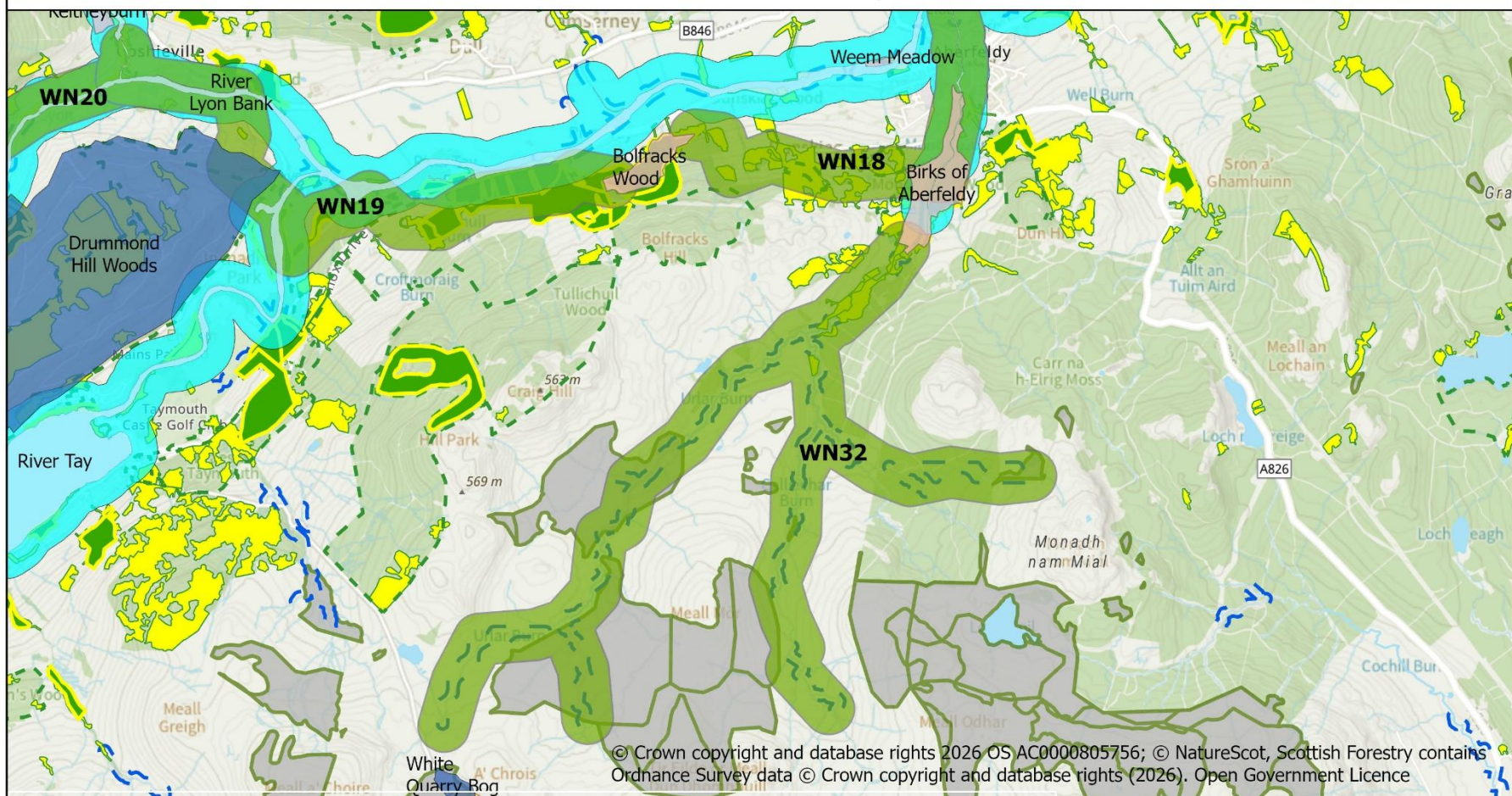
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 31 (WN31)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Glen Queich SSSI</p> <p>Steep-sided glen; notified for its rocky slopes and lowland neutral grassland habitats</p> <p>Kincardine Castle Wood SSSI</p> <p>Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland</p>	<p>This corridor looks to create riparian woodland along Carlowrie Burn, South Queich, Lamb Burn, Coul Burn, and Cloan Burn.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p> <p>Builds resilience of core sites through increased connectivity.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 32 Birks of Aberfeldy



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

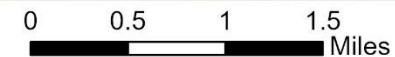
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

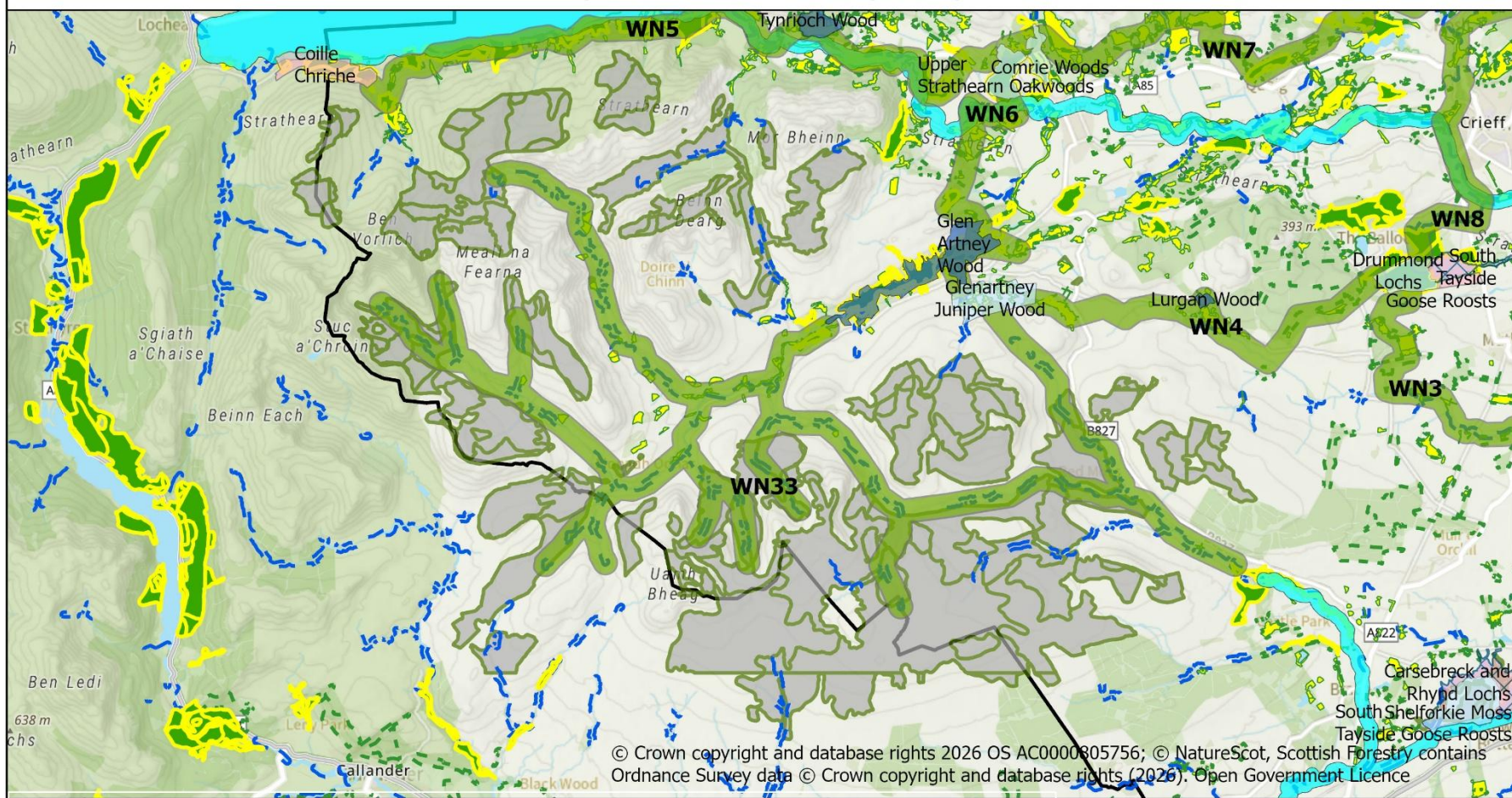
- Council Boundary



Woodland Network 32 (WN32)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Birks of Aberfeldy SSSI</p> <p>Gorge upland mixed ash woodland; lichen assemblage</p>	<p>This corridor looks to create riparian woodland along Urlar Burn and Calliacher Burn.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Avoid planting on deep peat.</p>

Woodland Network 33 Glen Artney Wood - Glenartney Juniper Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary

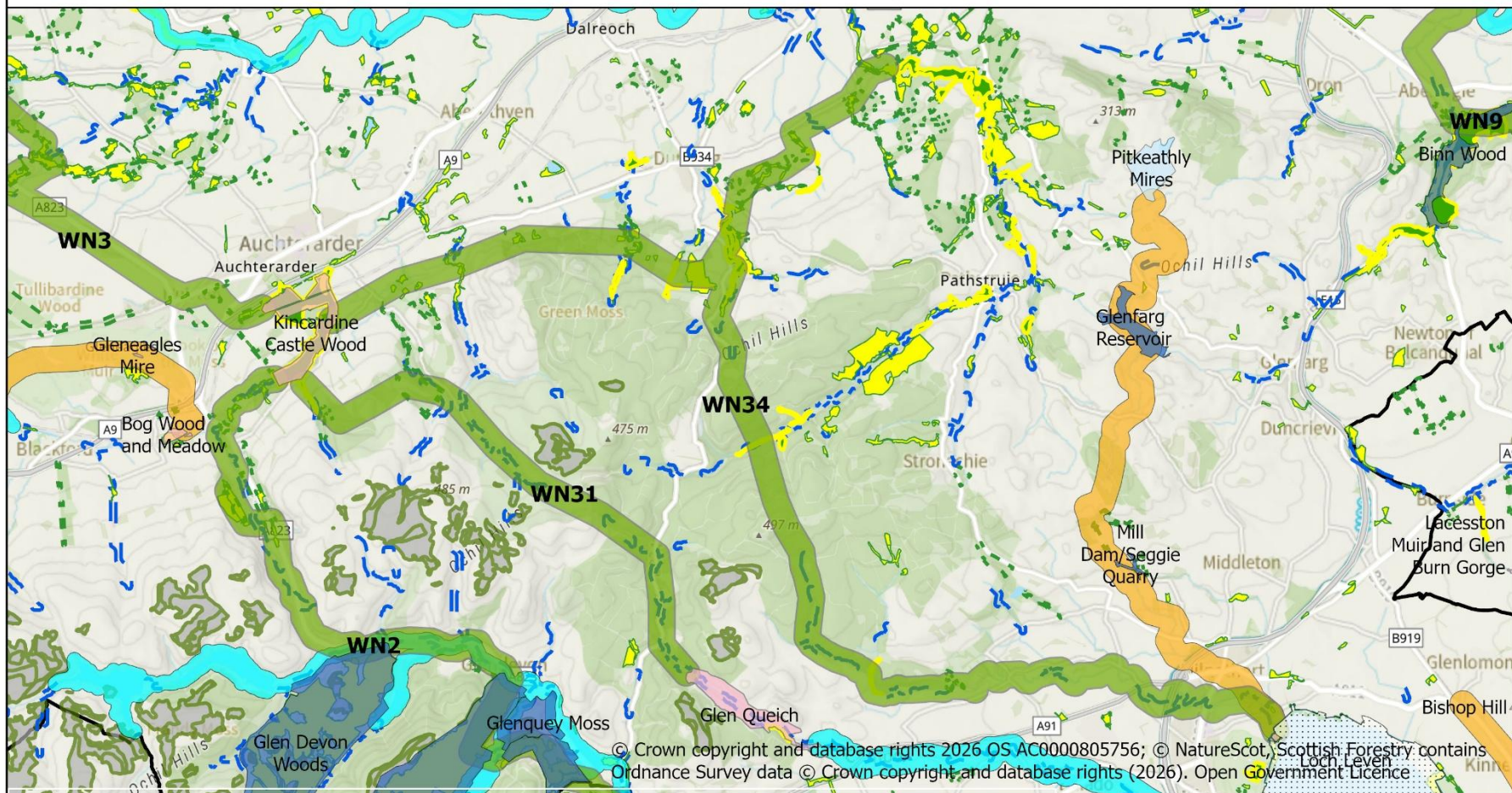
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 Miles



Woodland Network 33 (WN33)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Glenartney Juniper Wood SSSI SAC</p> <p>Juniper woodland; juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands</p> <p>Glen Artney Wood LBS</p> <p>Mature acid oak and birch woods with open flushes</p>	<p>This corridor looks to create riparian woodland along Water of Ruchil, Allt na Caillich, Allt Mor, Findhuglen Water, Allt an t-Seilich, River Knaick, Corriebeagh Burn, Allt Ollach, Allt na Creige Duibhe, Allt and Dubh Choirein, Allt a' Bhealaich Gliogarsnaiche, Allt na Fearnna, Allt a' Chaorainn, Allt Srath a' Ghlinne</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Avoid planting on deep peat.</p>

Woodland Network 34 Loch Leven - Dunning Glen - Den of Invermay - Kincardine Castle Wood



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Nearly-native woodland

- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

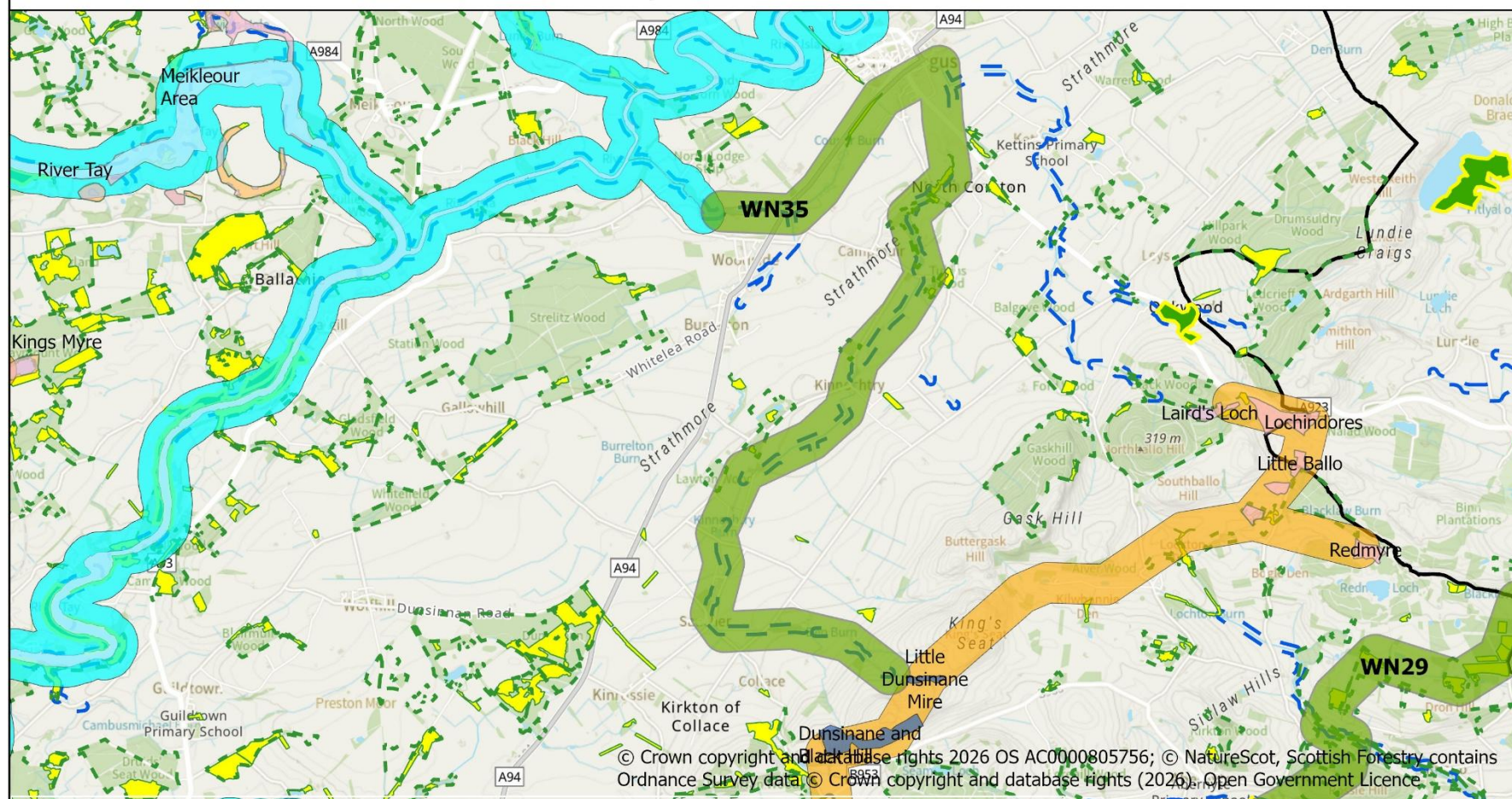
Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary



Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>Large freshwater loch (1,300ha) with islands, fringing wetlands, and marginal woodlands; important breeding and wintering waterfowl populations; extensive fen and mire habitat; rich assemblage of higher plants and scarce beetles.</p> <p>Dunning Glen LBS</p> <p>Steep sided glen wooded with English oak, ash; moschatel, black spleenwort</p> <p>Den of Invermay LBS</p> <p>Wooded gorge of the Water of May; betony, broadleaved helleborine</p> <p>Kincardine Castle Wood SSSI</p> <p>Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland</p>	<p>The corridor links Loch Leven with a network of important native and semi-natural woodland sites extending through Dunning Glen, Den of Invermay and Kincardine Castle Wood. Much of the intervening landscape is currently dominated by non-native woodland. The corridor seeks to strengthen connectivity between existing native and ancient woodland fragments through woodland expansion, and enhancement of non-native woodland areas.</p>	<p>Strengthening connections between core sites will improve habitat resilience, facilitate species movement and enable woodland-dependent flora and fauna to disperse through the landscape.</p> <p>Existing non-native woodland presents opportunities for restructuring and diversification, creating a more connected network of native woodland habitat.</p> <p>Woodland expansion and natural regeneration can help link isolated woodland parcels.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites. Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland, providing planting that aims to slow runoff, protect banks and reduce erosion. Ensure planting is beaver ready.</p> <p>Ensure compatibility with river restoration work, flood storage and wetland areas along the South Queich.</p> <p>Prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species. Reduce grazing pressure, avoiding fencing where possible.</p>

Woodland Network 35 River Tay - Little Dunsinane Mire



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

- Peatland
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary

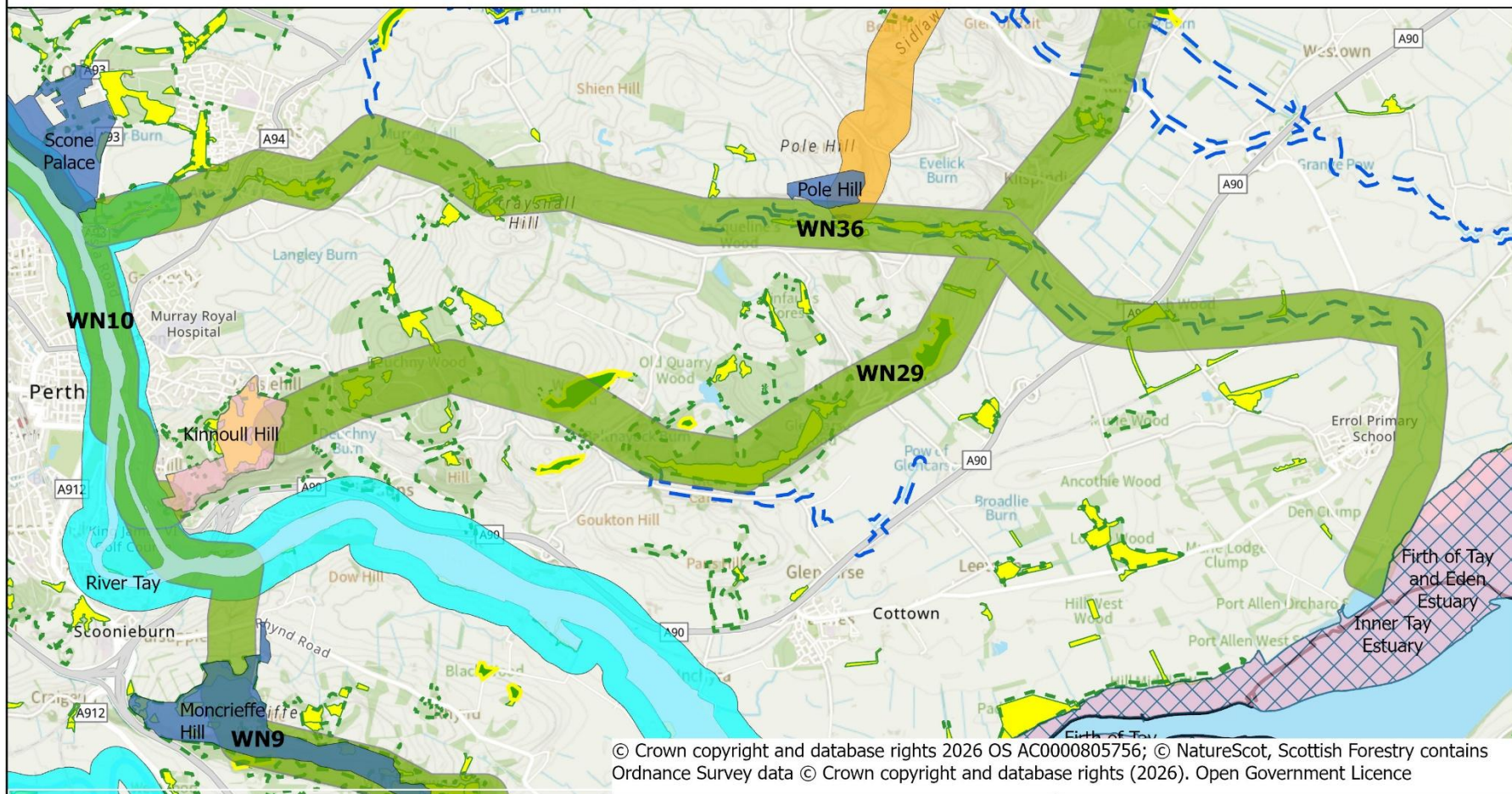
0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Woodland Network 35 (WN35)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Little Dunsinane Mire LBS Small mesotrophic lowland fen</p> <p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p>	<p>Riparian corridor, creating riparian woodland along the Kinnochtry Burn, Coupar Burn, and Den Burn.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Avoid planting on deep peat.</p>

Woodland Network 36 Inner Tay Estuary to River Tay SAC



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

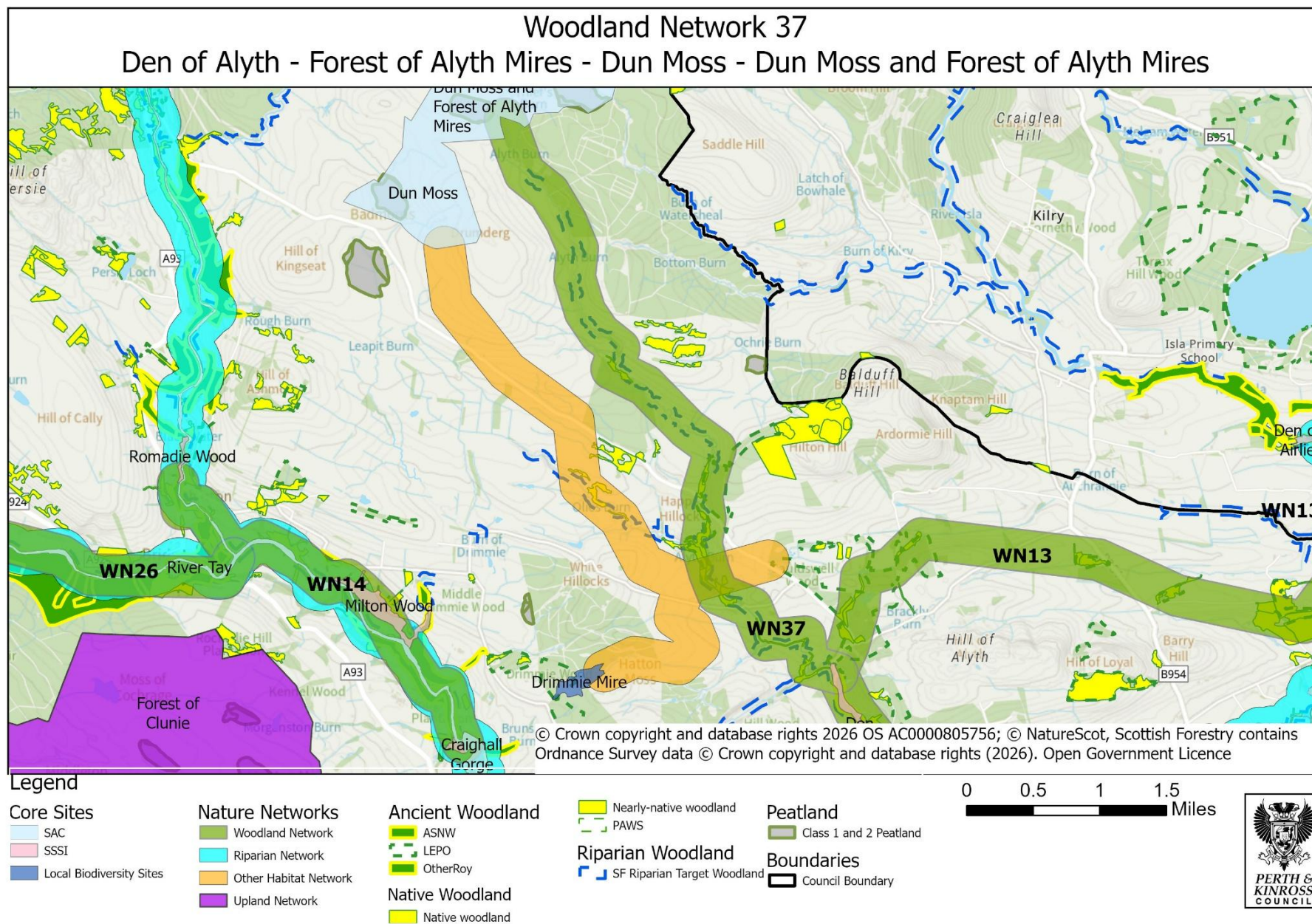
- Peatland
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Woodland Network 36 (WN36)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Inner Tay Estuary SSSI</p> <p>One of the largest estuaries in eastern Scotland. An SSSI on account of its importance as a roost for wintering geese and as a breeding, migratory and wintering area for birds linked with reedbeds, grazing marsh, saltmarsh, mudflats and sandbanks.</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p>	<p>Riparian corridor, creating riparian woodland along the Pitroddie Burn and Pow of Errol.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Survey and avoid planting on species rich grassland.</p> <p>Ensure plants on rocky gorges and slopes are not shaded out by woodland.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p>



Woodland Network 37 (WN37)

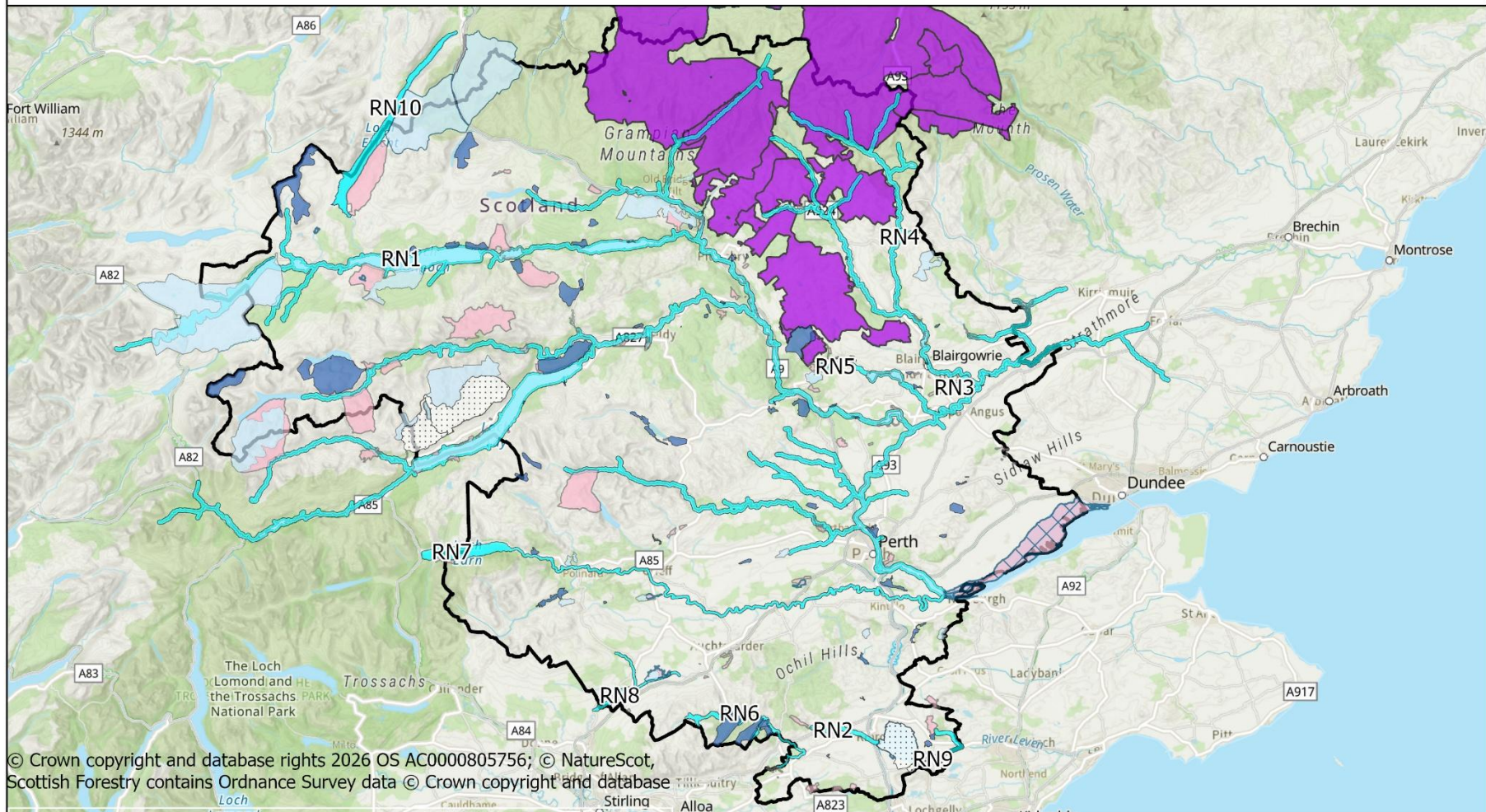
Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Dun Moss and Forest of Alyth Mires SAC SSSI</p> <p>Rare raised bog - an upland saddle raised mire; poor-fen lagg zones; diversity and abundance of sphagnum species</p> <p>Den of Alyth SSSI</p> <p>Upland mixed ash woodland</p>	<p>Riparian corridor, creating riparian woodland along the Alyth Burn.</p>	<p>Provides shade, reduced sedimentation, and improved water quality benefiting aquatic life.</p>	<p>Restore and expand native woodland and/or hedgerows within identified gaps to create a continuous or semi continuous corridor between designated sites.</p> <p>Maintain and expand riparian woodland.</p> <p>Where possible, prioritise natural regeneration of native trees.</p> <p>If planting, prioritise native species that are well matched to local soils and hydrological conditions.</p> <p>Enhance structural diversity across woodland parcels through deadwood retention, understorey development, and selective canopy management.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote natural regeneration, and avoid fencing where possible.</p> <p>Avoid planting on deep peat.</p>

Riparian Network

The Riparian Network includes the River Tay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and a section of the Lunan Burn, Monkmyre burn, South Queich, and watercourse adjunct from to Black Water, which together form a continuous freshwater and riparian habitat corridor linking a variety of core sites. The types of actions within the Riparian Network which could be implemented include, but are not limited to:

- enhancing riparian buffer strips using native grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and trees to improve water quality, bank stability and habitat structure
- creating or expanding native riparian woodland where appropriate to strengthen shading, increase biodiversity and support aquatic species
- reconnecting side channels, backwaters and floodplain features to improve hydrological function, fish passage and habitat diversity
- allowing space for natural process such as re-meandering and creating flood storage areas for natural flood management and biodiversity
- restoring natural riverbank structure by replacing hard engineering with naturalised banks, coarse woody debris, and vegetated margin
- improving buffer strips along watercourses on agricultural land, reducing nutrient and sediment runoff entering rivers and burns
- implementing catchment sensitive farming practices (such as reduced fertiliser inputs, improved soil health, buffer strips) to improve water quality
- maintaining open habitat integrity where riparian corridors intersect the open habitat network by buffering tree planting from sensitive wetland or species rich grassland areas
- creating and enhancing riparian wetlands such as scrapes, marshy edges and wet hollows to support amphibians, invertebrates and wader species
- controlling invasive non-native species such as Himalayan balsam and Giant hogweed along riparian corridors to improve native vegetation recovery
- protecting hydrological pathways that maintain fen, bog and wet woodland systems associated with the Tay, Lunan Burn and connected lochs
- improving in river habitat structure through measures like gravel restoration, woody debris and variable flow, to support fish spawning and aquatic invertebrates
- balancing riparian restoration with productive land use in prime agricultural areas to ensure practical, mutually beneficial outcomes

Riparian Network Overview



Legend

Core Sites

-  NNR
-  SAC
-  SPA

 SSSI

 Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

 Riparian Network

 Upland Network

Boundaries

 Council Boundary

0 5 10 15 Miles

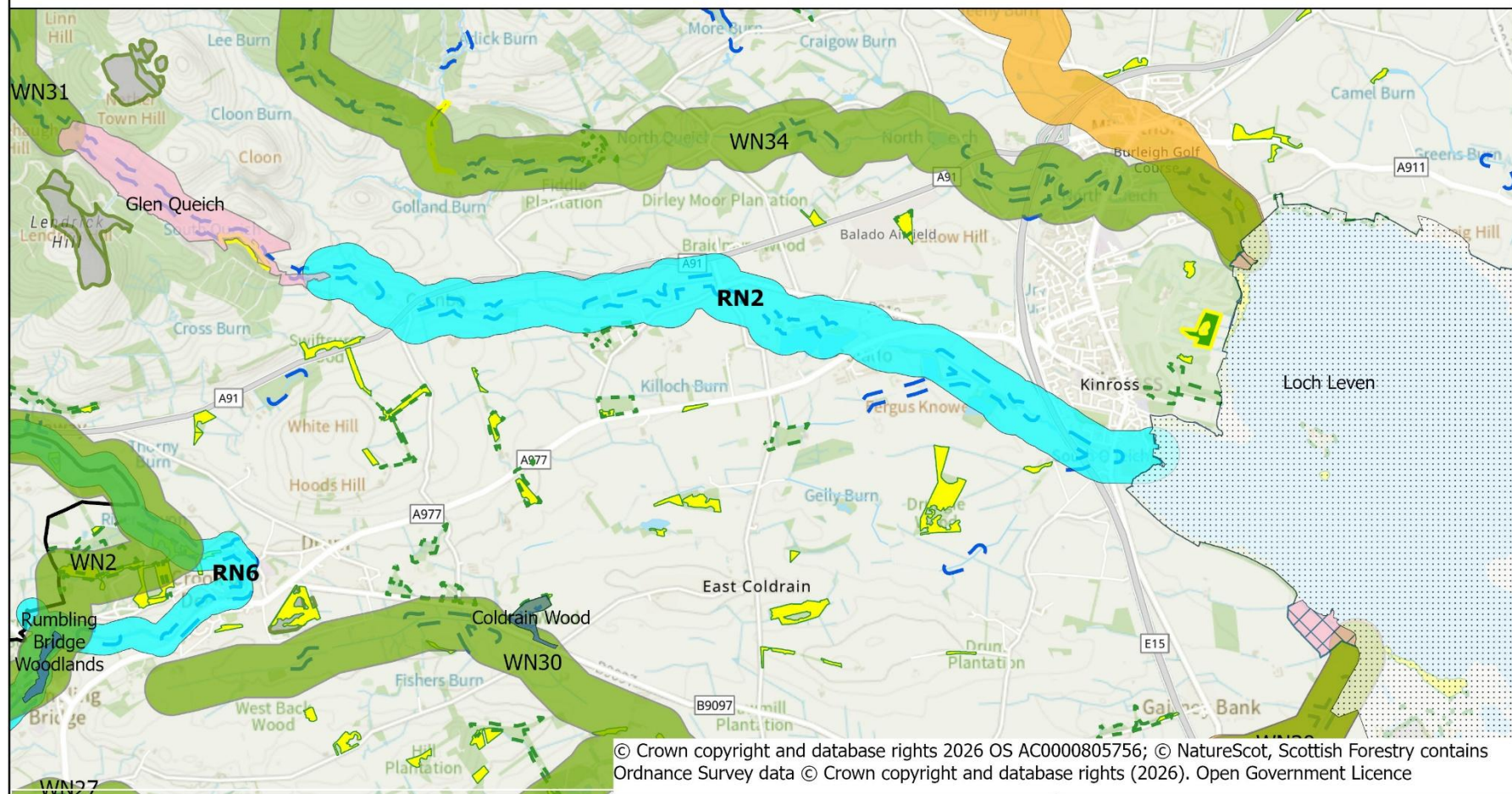


Riparian Network 1 (RN1)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter	The Tay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) forms the backbone of a large, natural riparian corridor across Perth and Kinross.	The river, its tributaries, and associated habitats already provide important connectivity for many species, acting as a continuous ecological pathway through the landscape.	Reduce diffuse pollution from agriculture to protect water quality and prevent nutrient enrichment and sediment loading. Prevent fine sediment deposition that can smother salmon and lamprey spawning habitats. Maintain dissolved oxygen, nutrient levels, and chlorophyll within target ranges for healthy loch ecosystems. Remove, modify, or retrofit man-made barriers to maintain free migration routes for salmon and lamprey and eels. Avoid new structures or developments that would alter natural hydrology or impede species movement. Restore and expand riparian woodland and scattered native trees to provide shading, improve water temperature, and enhance invertebrate food sources. Prioritise riparian habitat restoration in moorland areas important for declining spring salmon. Avoid hard engineering of banks and protect natural river morphology and processes. Control invasive non-native species. Maintain clean, unpolluted open water and natural bank features for otter resting and breeding. Mitigate otter road mortality by ensuring safe river crossing structures near roads.

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
			<p>Prevent damaging alterations to water levels, flow regimes, and substrate conditions from abstraction, discharge and construction.</p> <p>Maintain natural connectivity between lochs, rivers, wetlands, and floodplains.</p> <p>Identify and plan for priority habitats and species, ensuring surveys are carried out before designing interventions to ensure the best connectivity solution.</p>

Riparian Network 2 Loch Leven - Glen Queich



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary

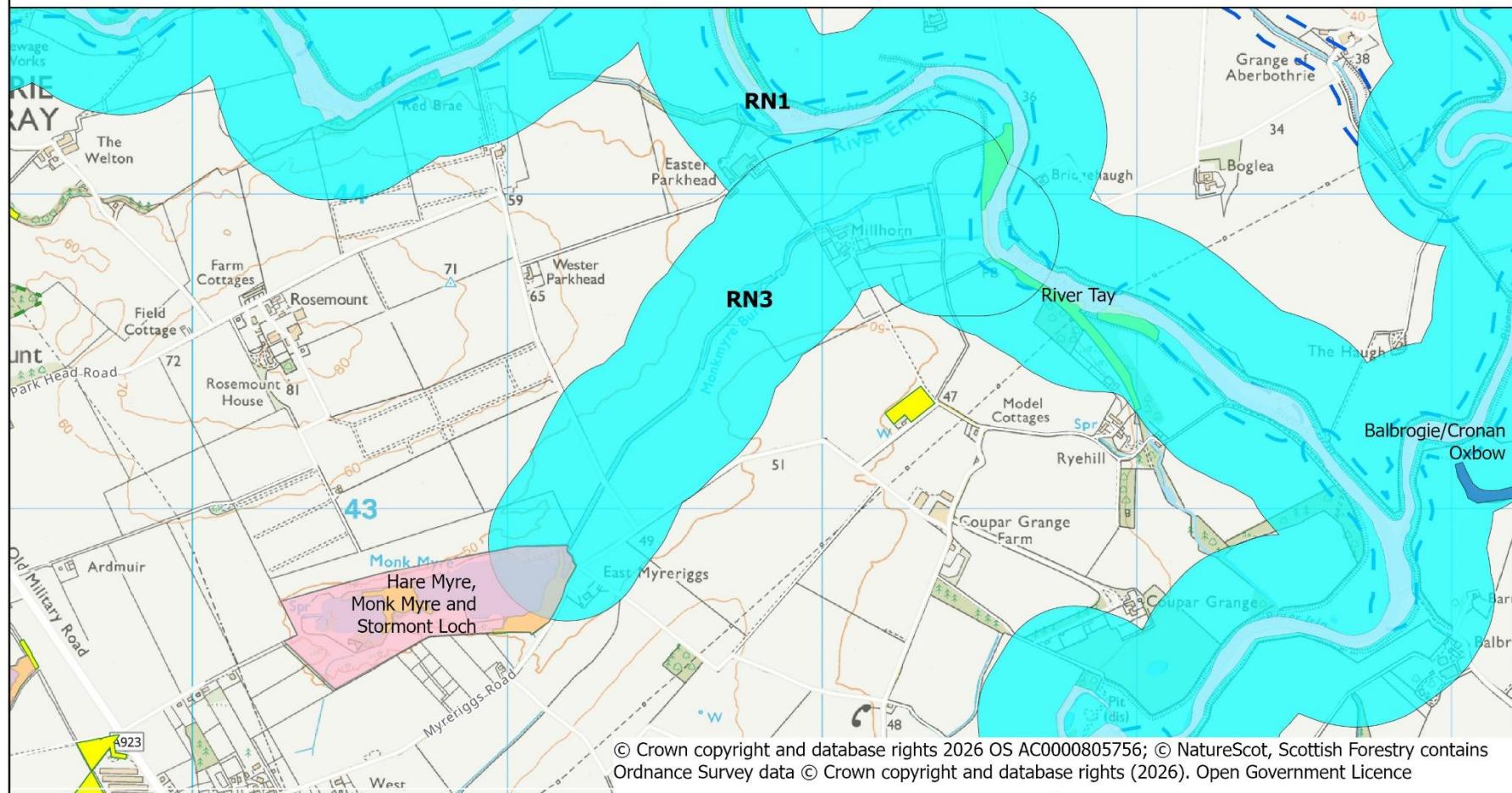
0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Riparian Network 2 (RN2)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>1,300ha of loch with islands and a narrow strip of shoreline wetlands and woodlands; freshwater habitat, fen and mire, breeding and wintering waterfowl, higher plant species, and range of scarce beetles.</p> <p>Glen Queich SSSI</p> <p>Steep-sided glen; notified for its rocky slopes and lowland neutral grassland habitats</p>	<p>The corridor follows the South Queich linking the neutral grasslands and rocky slopes of Glen Queich to the nationally important wetland and freshwater habitats at Loch Leven.</p> <p>Along much of the South Queich there are opportunities for natural flood management measures that will support the open grassland and wetland habitat interests of the two sites. This can include native trees, grassland buffers, woodland planting, and wetland or pond creation and enhancement.</p>	<p>The South Queich forms a natural corridor between these two sites, enabling species movement through riparian habitats and adjacent open grasslands.</p> <p>Enhancing riparian habitat quality will increase habitat diversity, improve water quality, and strengthen landscape connectivity.</p> <p>Riparian improvements are also directly relevant to reducing the nutrient load entering Loch Leven - a long-standing management priority for maintain the health of its designated features. Erosion is a significant contributor to nutrient input requiring measures to reduce flows into the burn and manage high rainfall events.</p> <p>Riparian planting should be low-density, linear planting along the watercourse to complement rather than fragment the open habitats. Denser planting at key points will help reduce erosion, and, away from the riparian zone, woodland planting will help reduce flows into the burn.</p>	<p>Establish species-rich grassland and wet grassland buffers, with supporting trees and scrub to support pollinators, amphibians, and waders.</p> <p>Provide native woodland in geomorphic risk zones to reduce erosion potential.</p> <p>Restore wetlands and create ponds and flood storage. Explore other nature-based measures that help slow flows, stabilise vulnerable sections of the river, and reduce sediment mobilisation, working with land managers to integrate actions with wider riparian and floodplain restoration.</p> <p>Create, connect and enhance woodland outwith the riparian zone that slows flows into the South Queich</p> <p>Work with land managers to reduce diffuse pollution inputs and improve bank stability. Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Implement natural flood management opportunities at Glen Queich that support the SSSI interests.</p>

Riparian Network 3 Hare Myre, Monk Myre and Stormont Loch - River Tay



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

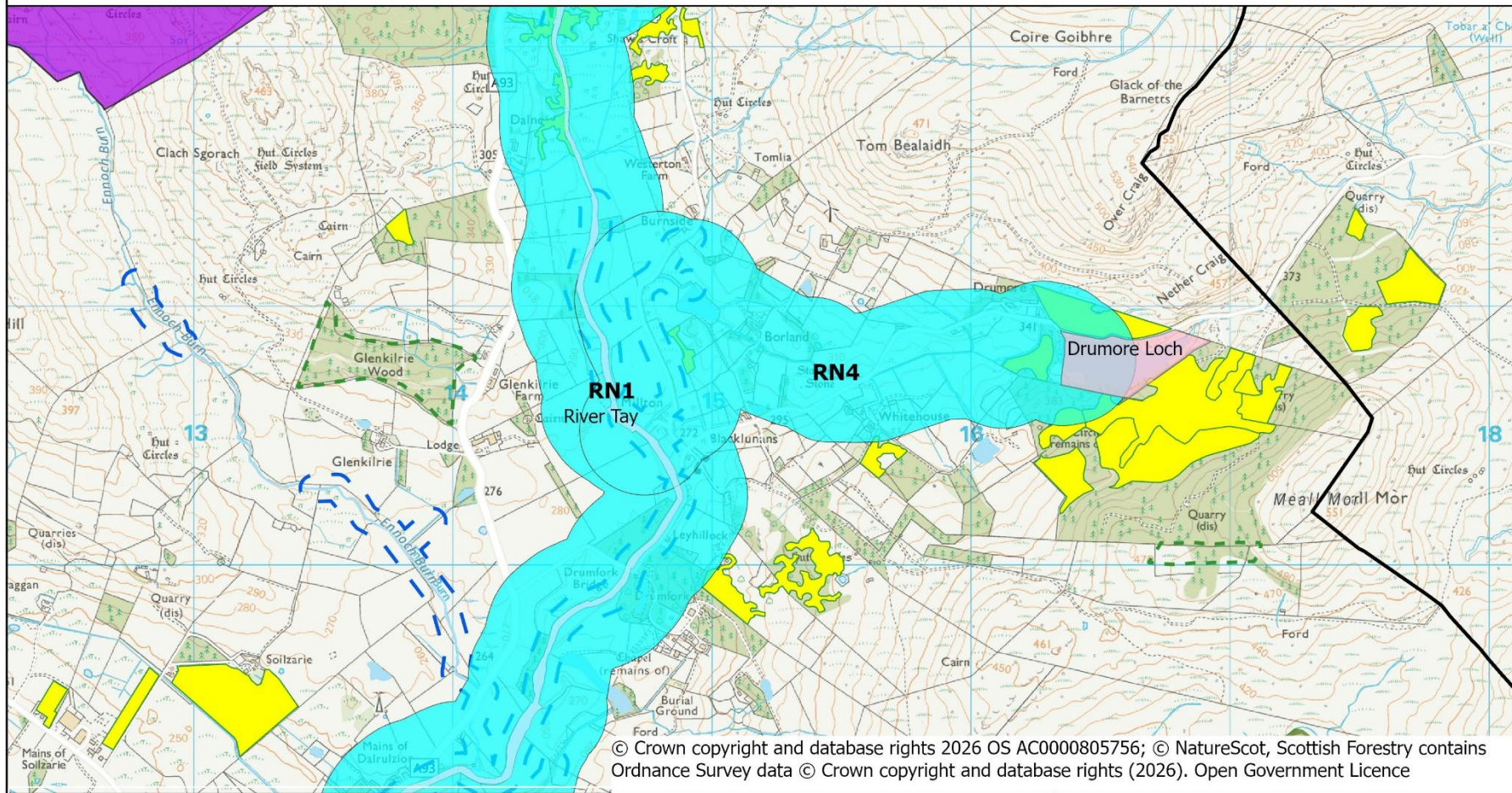
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Riparian Network 3 (RN3)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Hare Myre, Monk Myre and Stormont Loch SSSI</p> <p>Three shallow lochs; fen vegetation; rare vascular plants; wintering greylag geese; geomorphological interest</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p>	<p>The corridor Monkmyre burn linking the lochs at Stormont with the River Tay SAC.</p>	<p>These freshwater habitats are naturally linked and should be enhanced for nature.</p> <p>Strengthening riparian habitat improves water quality, hydrology, and ecological resilience.</p>	<p>Create and improve riparian vegetation and buffer strips along burns flowing from the lochs toward the Tay.</p> <p>Restore wet margins, scrapes and shallow-water features to support amphibians, invertebrates and fen vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain natural water levels to support fen vegetation and wintering goose foraging areas. Prevent scrub encroachment and avoid tree planting on or near to fen areas and maintain open wetland structure.</p> <p>Manage adjacent grassland sensitively to retain suitable feeding and roosting habitat for waterfowl.</p> <p>Investigate opportunities to enhance natural processes such as re-meandering</p>

Riparian Network 4 Drumore Loch - River Tay



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

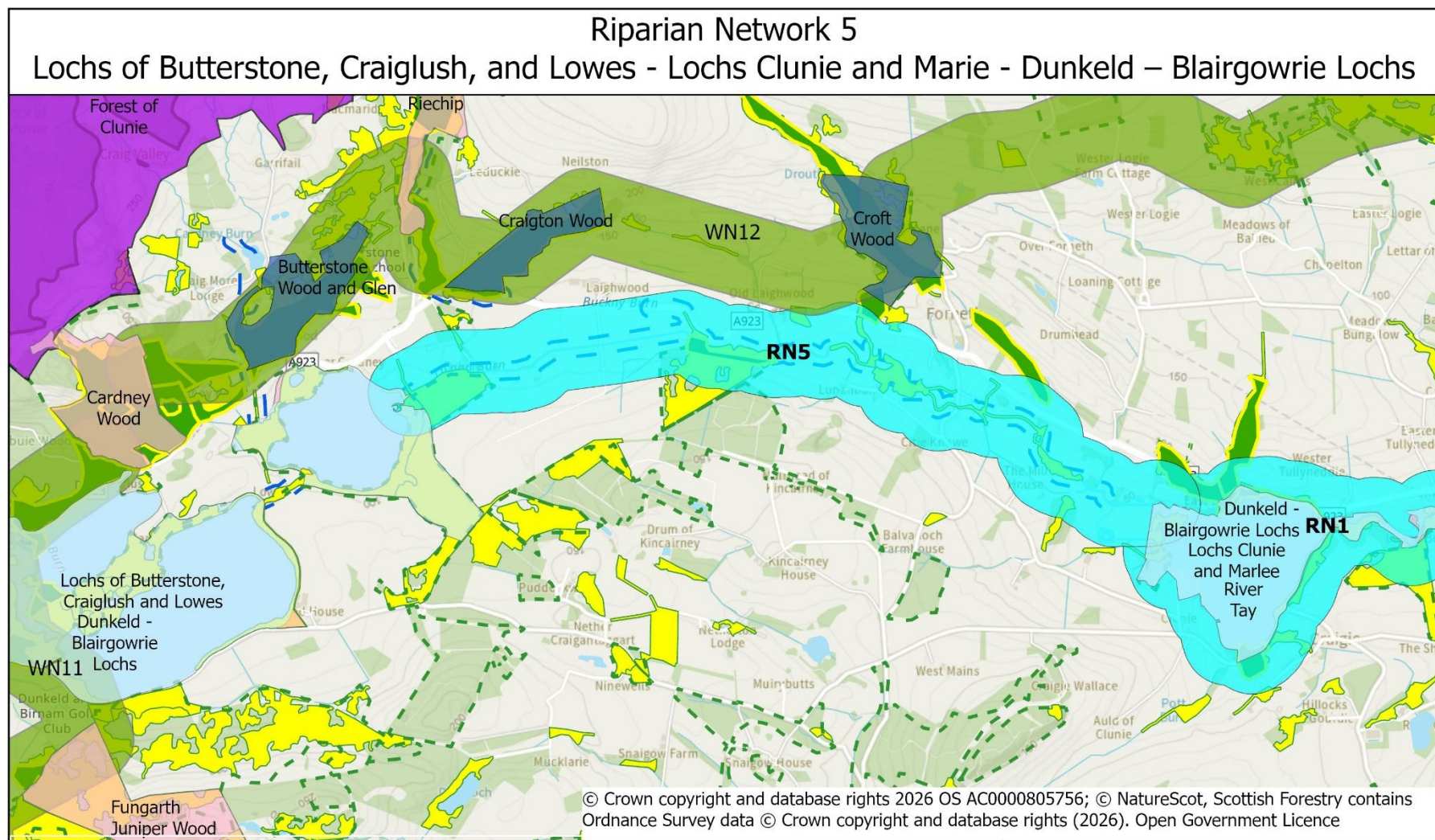
- Council Boundary

0 0.5 Miles



Riparian Network 4 (RN4)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Drumore Loch SSSI Mesotrophic loch</p>	<p>The corridor follows watercourses and riparian habitat connecting the River Tay SAC with Drumore Loch SSSI.</p>	<p>These freshwater habitats are naturally connected and should be enhanced for nature. Strengthening riparian habitat improves water quality, hydrology, and ecological resilience.</p>	<p>Improve riparian vegetation along burns linking the Tay to Drumore Loch.</p> <p>Avoid land-use changes that increase nutrient or sediment inputs to the loch, including poor-sited forestry operations. ensure riparian and buffer strips remain free of conifer planting to prevent overland flow and nutrient enrichment.</p> <p>Avoid drainage or channel modification that could alter water flow between the Tay and the Loch.</p> <p>Enhance wet ground and open wetland patches that act as steppingstones between river and loch habitats.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on key wet areas.</p>



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

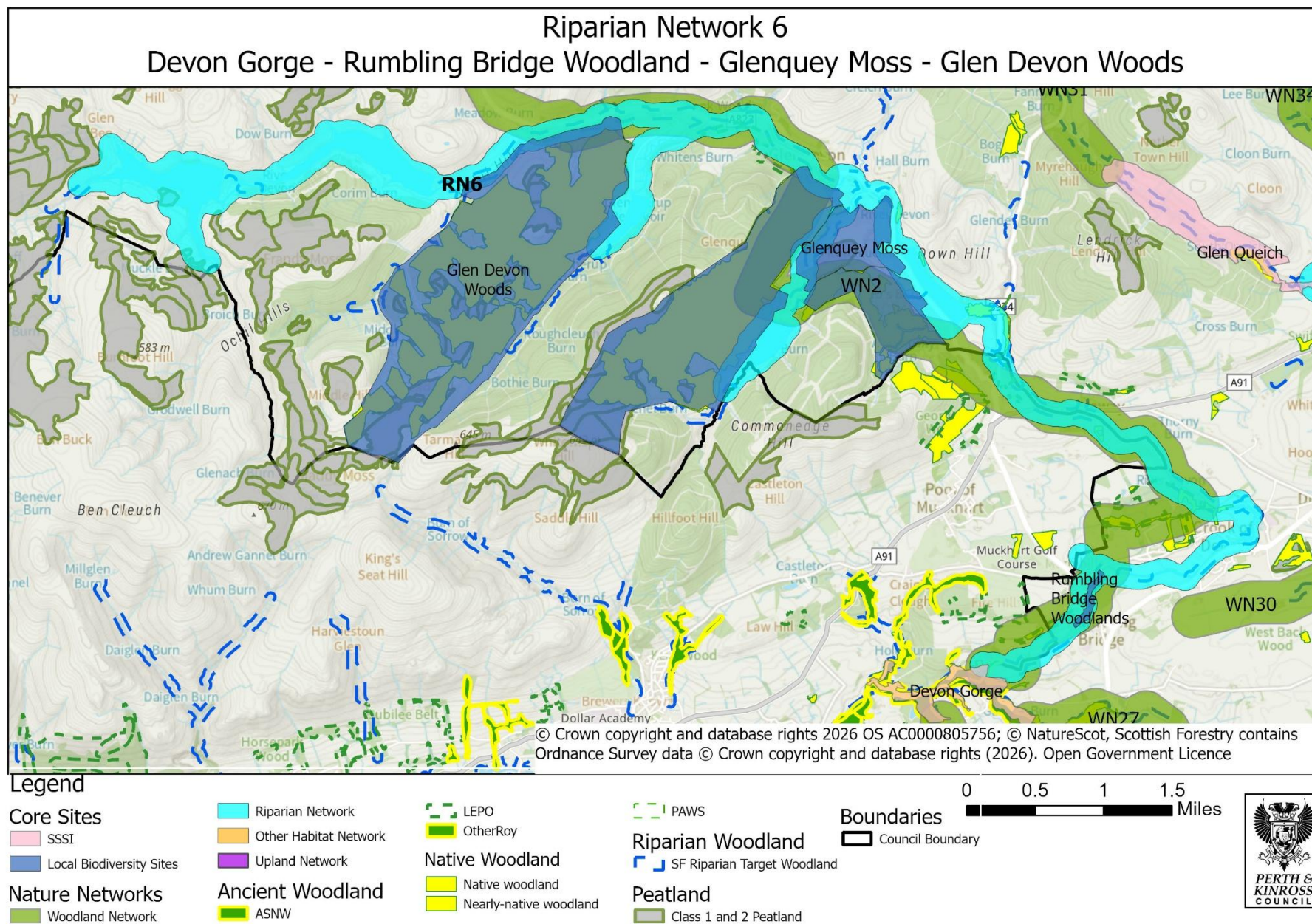
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
- Council Boundary

0 0.5 Miles



Riparian Network 5 (RN5)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Lochs of Butterstone, Craiglush, and Lowes SSSI</p> <p>Oligo-mesotrophic loch; open water transition fen; basin fen; breeding bird assemblage; greylag goose, non-breeding</p> <p>Lochs Clunie and Marie SSSI</p> <p>Mesotrophic loch; mesotrophic river/stream; open water transition fen; greylag goose, non-breeding</p> <p>Dunkeld–Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</p> <p>Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels; otter; slender naiad; transition mires and quaking bogs</p>	<p>The corridor follows watercourses and riparian habitat connecting protected lochs.</p>	<p>These freshwater habitats are naturally connected and should be enhanced for nature. Strengthening riparian habitat improves water quality, hydrology, and ecological resilience.</p>	<p>Improve riparian vegetation along watercourses linking, creating a mosaic of native woodland, scrub and species-rich grassland.</p> <p>Avoid drainage or channel modification that could adversely alter water flow between the Tay and the loch</p> <p>Avoid land-use changes that increase nutrient or sediment inputs to the loch, including poor-sited forestry operations.</p> <p>Ensure riparian and buffer strips remain free of conifer planting to prevent overland flow and nutrient enrichment.</p> <p>Enhance wet ground and open wetland patches that act as steppingstones between river and loch habitats.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on key wet areas.</p>

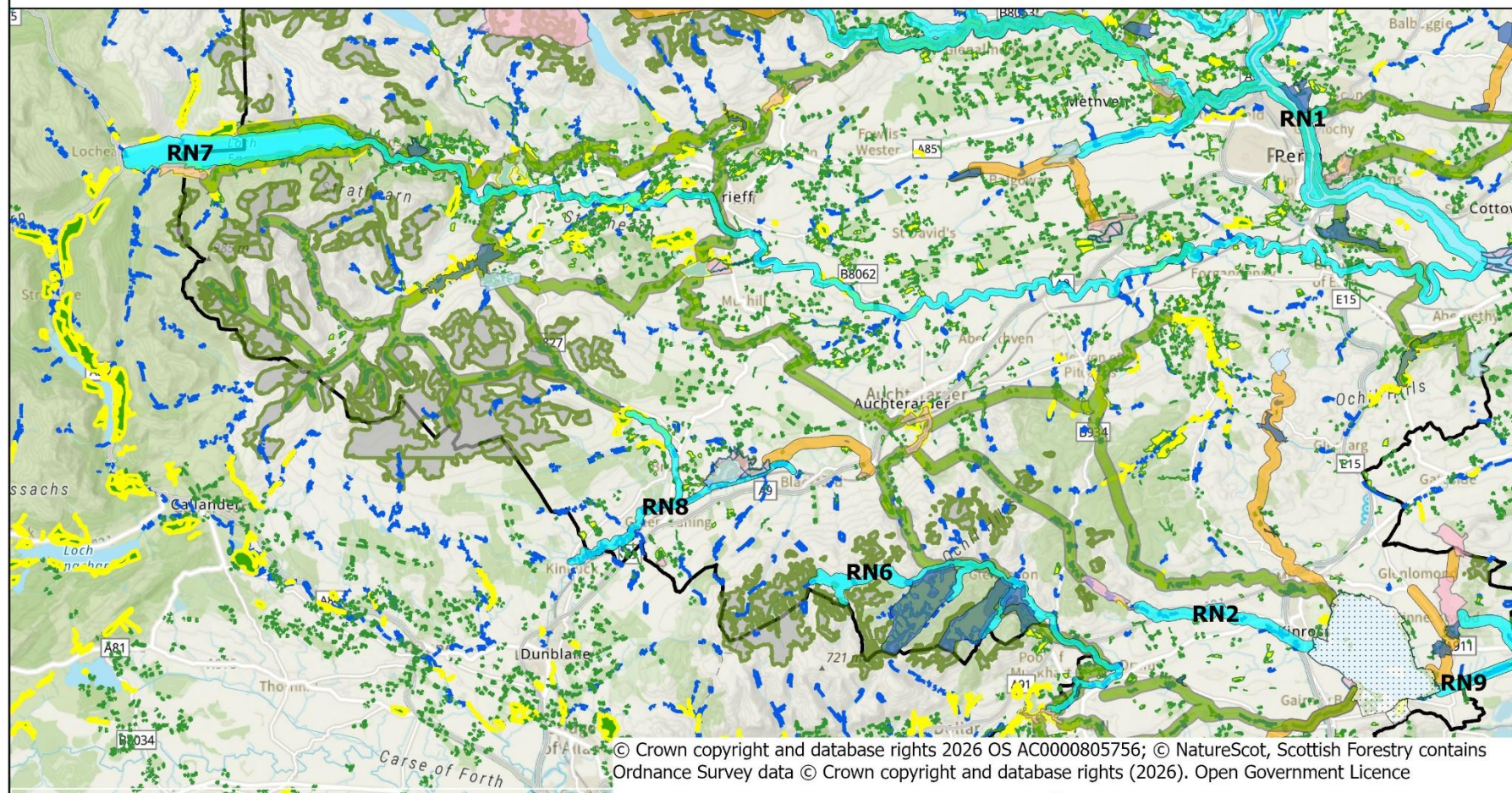


Riparian Network 6 (RN6)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Devon Gorge SSSI Upland mixed ash woodland</p> <p>Rumbling Bridge Woodland LBS Acidic oak woodland</p> <p>Glenquey Moss LBS Secondary blanket bog growing on an alluvial outwash fan in a valley</p> <p>Glen Devon Woods LBS Woodlands with some remnant mature trees and woods; upland grasslands and juniper scrub; with black grouse and osprey</p>	<p>The corridor follows the River Devon, linking woodland, wetland and peatland sites throughout the catchment. The river, surrounding floodplain, riparian woodland, wetlands and wet grasslands provide a continuous ecological corridor between core sites.</p>	<p>The River Devon provides a natural connectivity route through the landscape. Enhancing riparian habitats along the river will strengthen links between woodland, wetland and peatland habitats, improve habitat condition, increase resilience to climate change and benefit a range of species. Improvements to riparian habitat will also contribute to better water quality, natural flood management and catchment-scale biodiversity enhancement.</p>	<p>Improve riparian vegetation along watercourses, creating a mosaic of native woodland, scrub and species-rich grassland, restoring and expanding riparian woodland where appropriate.</p> <p>Avoid drainage or channel modification that could adversely alter water flow and natural river processes.</p> <p>Avoid land-use changes that increase nutrient or sediment inputs to watercourses, including poorly sited forestry operations.</p> <p>Ensure riparian buffer strips remain free of conifer planting where this could impact water quality or hydrological function.</p> <p>Enhance wet ground, ponds and open wetland patches that act as stepping stones along the river corridor.</p> <p>Restore and maintain natural floodplain connectivity where opportunities exist.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on key wetland habitats and protect and enhance habitat transitions between riparian woodland, wetland and adjacent semi-natural habitats.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species. within the river corridor.</p>

Riparian Network 7

Coille Chriche - Tynrioch Wood - Comrie Woods - River Tay Inner Tay Estuary - Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

00.511.522.533.544.555.566.57

Miles



Riparian Network 7 (RN7)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Coille Chriche SSSI Wet woodland</p> <p>Tynrioch Wood LBS Oak woodland</p> <p>Comrie Woods SSSI Upland oak woodland</p> <p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Inner Tay Estuary SSSI One of the largest estuaries in eastern Scotland. An SSSI on account of its importance as a roost for wintering geese and as a breeding, migratory and wintering area for birds linked with reedbeds, grazing marsh, saltmarsh, mudflats and sandbanks.</p> <p>Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA Complex of estuarine and coastal habitats, includes extensive invertebrate-rich intertidal mudflats, sandflats, reedbed, sand dune and saltmarsh. Important for wintering waterfowl.</p>	<p>The corridor follows the River Earn from Loch Earn eastwards to its confluence with the River Tay, linking important sites with the wider River Tay catchment. Connectivity is provided through a combination of riparian woodland, floodplain habitats, native woodland expansion opportunities, wetland habitats and associated semi-natural vegetation along the river corridor.</p>	<p>The River Earn provides a natural ecological corridor connecting upland habitats within the lower River Tay catchment and ultimately the internationally important estuarine habitats of the Inner Tay Estuary and Firth of Tay. Strengthening the river corridor will improve habitat resilience, support species movement and enhance the ecological condition of the river system.</p> <p>Improved habitat along the river corridor can help reduce habitat fragmentation, increase biodiversity and provide climate resilience benefits through carbon storage, natural flood management and reduced erosion.</p>	<p>Enhance riparian woodland through native tree planting and natural regeneration.</p> <p>Create woodland stepping stones where opportunities exist to reduce fragmentation between woodland blocks.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance riparian buffer strips to improve water quality and provide habitat connectivity.</p> <p>Support natural river processes and avoid channel modifications that negatively affect riparian habitats.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Create and restore associated wetland habitats, ponds and floodplain features where these support connectivity and biodiversity</p> <p>Promote nature-based solutions that deliver biodiversity enhancement, carbon storage and natural flood management benefits.</p>

Riparian Network 8

Shelforkie Moss - South Tayside Goose Roosts - Carsebreck and Rhynd Lochs

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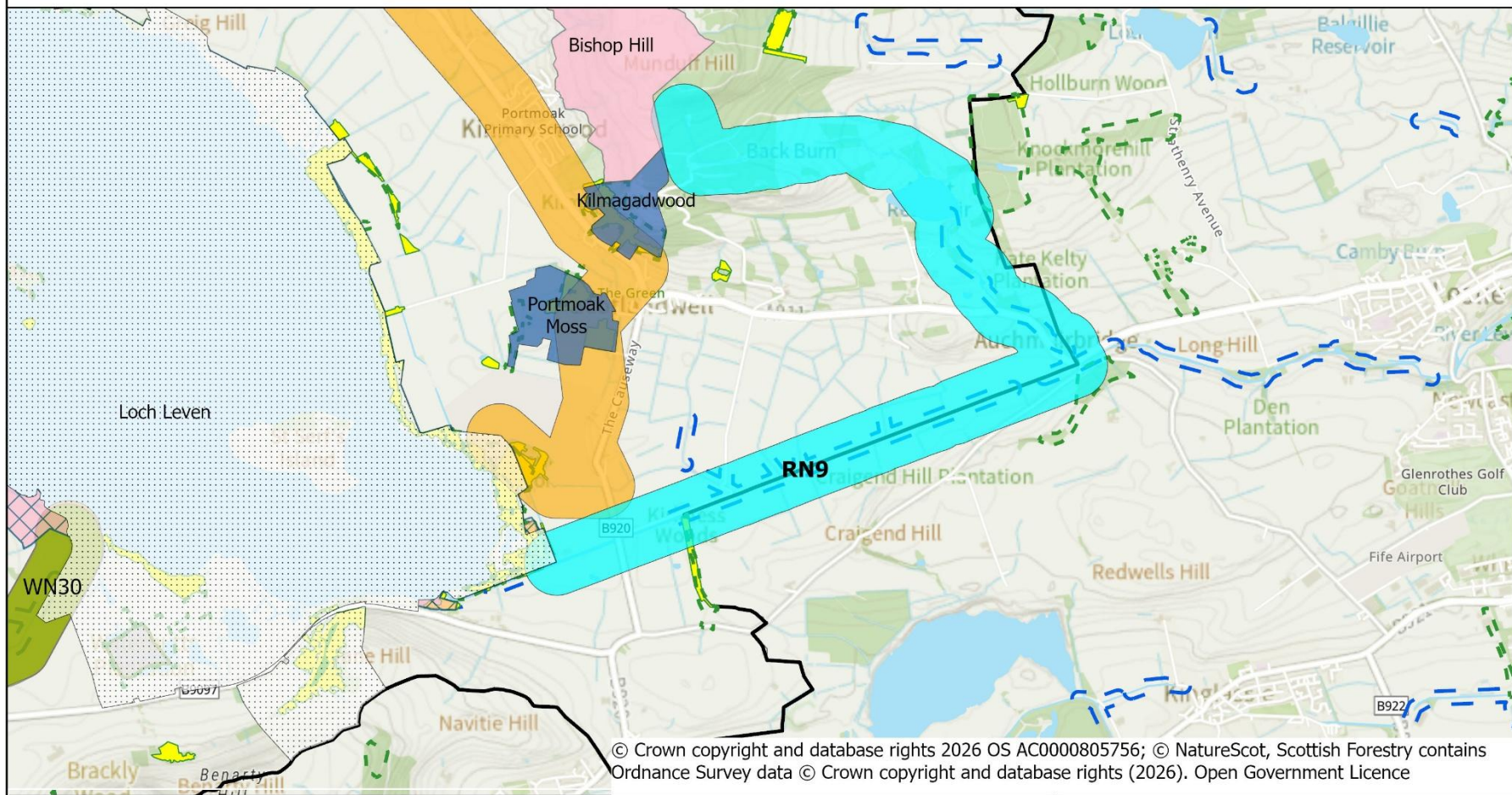


Riparian Network 8 (RN8)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Carsebreck and Rhynd Lochs SSSI</p> <p>Three shallow reservoirs of open water and the large raised bog of Shelforkie Moss; hydromorphological mire range</p> <p>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</p> <p>Comprises several lochs, smaller water bodies and other wetland habitats; supports waterfowl species and migratory bird species including greylag goose, pink-footed goose, wigeon.</p> <p>Shelforkie Moss SAC</p> <p>Raised bogs</p>	<p>The corridor follows the Allan Water and River Knaick, linking internationally and nationally important wetland, open-water and peatland habitats. The river network forms the primary ecological connection to Shelforkie Moss, Carsebreck and Rhynd Lochs, and the South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA.</p>	<p>Enhancing habitats along the Allan Water and River Knaick will strengthen ecological connectivity between these sites, support wetland-dependent species and improve the resilience of habitats to climate change.</p> <p>The corridor aligns closely with the objectives of the Forth Rivers Trust Allan Water Improvement Project, which is delivering catchment-scale restoration through peatland restoration, wetland creation, riparian planting, floodplain reconnection, river restoration and natural flood management measures.</p> <p>Improving the condition and connectivity of wetlands, riparian habitats and peatlands will benefit water quality, flood management, carbon</p>	<p>Improve riparian vegetation along watercourses, creating a mosaic of native woodland, scrub, wetland and species-rich grassland habitats.</p> <p>Protect and restore hydrological connectivity between rivers, lochs, wetlands and peatland habitats.</p> <p>Support restoration and sustainable management of Shelforkie Moss and associated peatland habitats.</p> <p>Restore and enhance wetlands, ponds, marshes and wet grasslands associated with the river corridor.</p> <p>Enhance wet ground and open wetland habitats that act as stepping stones between river, loch and bog habitats.</p> <p>Wuport habitat restoration initiatives delivered through the Forth Rivers Trust Allan Water Improvement Project.</p> <p>Avoid drainage, channel modification or engineering works that adversely alter natural hydrology.</p> <p>Avoid land-use changes that increase nutrient or sediment inputs to watercourses and lochs.</p> <p>Ensure riparian buffers are appropriately managed and remain free from inappropriate</p>

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
		storage and biodiversity, while helping maintain the ecological function of the internationally important goose roost and wetland network.	<p>conifer planting where this could affect hydrology or water quality.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment where it threatens important wetland, mire or open-water habitats.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species throughout the corridor.</p>

Riparian Network 9 Loch Leven - Bishop Hill - Kilmagadwood



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory
- Native Woodland**
- Native woodland

Nearly-native woodland

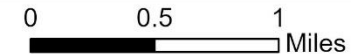
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland**
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

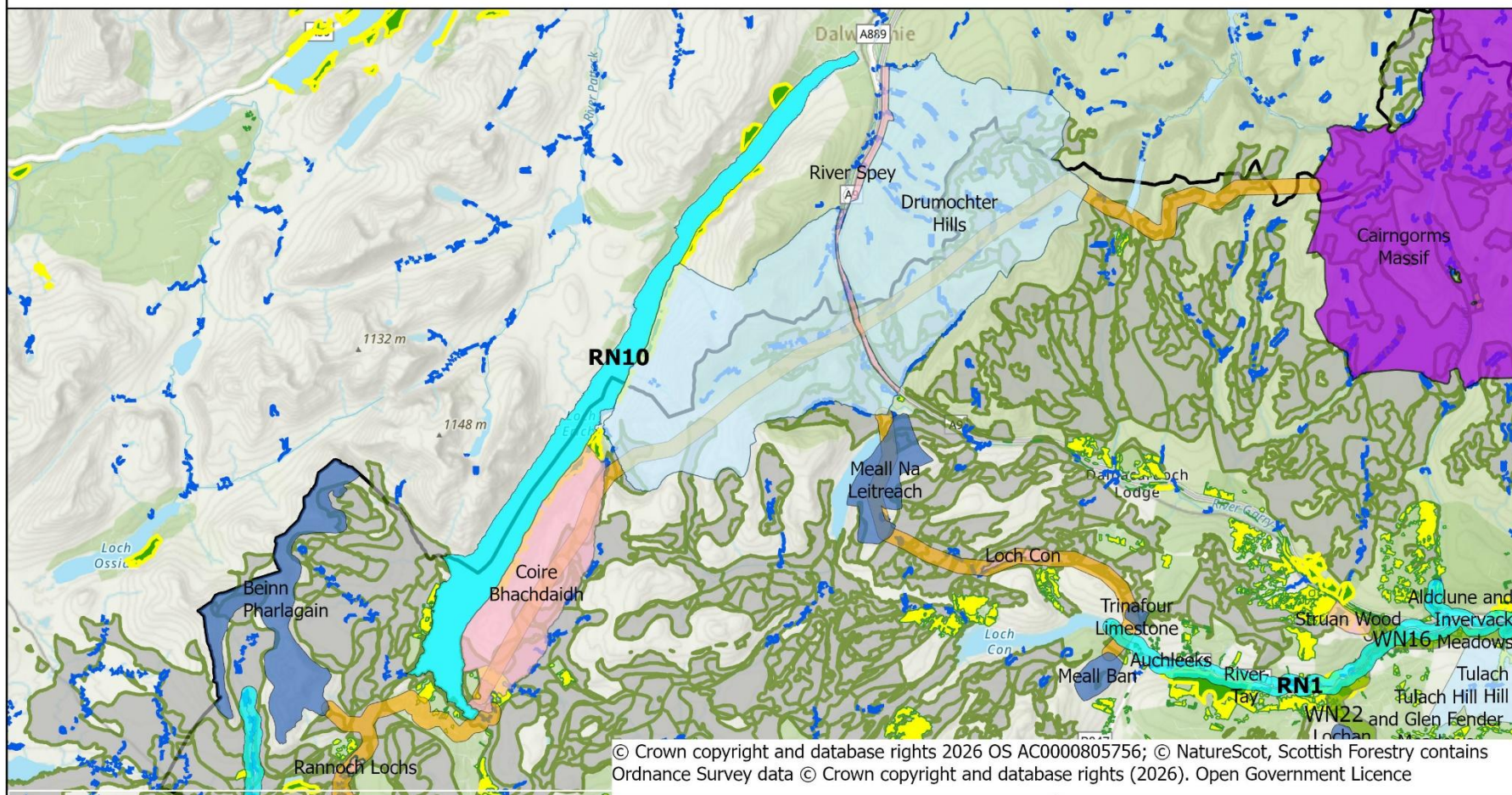
- Council Boundary



Riparian Network 9 (RN9)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Bishop Hill SSSI</p> <p>Upland habitats including unimproved calcareous grassland and relatively rich cliff and flush vegetation.</p> <p>Kilmagadwood LBS</p> <p>Mixed woodland and open ground; woodland LEPO and new planting</p> <p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>1,300ha of loch with islands and a narrow strip of shoreline wetlands and woodlands; freshwater habitat, fen and mire, breeding and wintering waterfowl, higher plant species, and range of scarce beetles.</p>	<p>The corridor follows the Arnot Burn, Back Burn and River Leven, linking the upland habitats of Bishop Hill and Kilmagadwood to the internationally important wetland and freshwater habitats of Loch Leven.</p>	<p>The River Leven, Arnot Burn, and Back Burn provide important ecological connections between the upland habitats of Bishop Hill and the wetland habitats of Loch Leven. Enhancing riparian habitats along these watercourses will strengthen habitat connectivity, improve water quality and support species movement.</p>	<p>Improve riparian vegetation along the Arnot Burn, Back Burn and River Leven through native tree and scrub establishment</p> <p>Restore and expand wetlands, ponds, wet grasslands and fen habitats associated with the watercourses</p> <p>Support woodland expansion and natural regeneration where consistent with riparian and wetland objectives</p> <p>Maintain and restore hydrological connectivity between burns, wetlands and floodplain habitats</p> <p>Explore naturalising of canalised waterways to help manage drainage and flooding</p> <p>Manage grazing pressure to maintain habitat condition and support natural regeneration.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species within riparian and wetland habitats.</p> <p>Create stepping-stone habitats, including ponds, scrapes and wet grassland, to support species movement throughout the corridor.</p> <p>Protect and enhance flushes, wet grasslands and calcareous habitat features associated with Bishop Hill and adjacent watercourses.</p>

Riparian Network 10 Coire Bhachdaidh - Drumochter Hills



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRory
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4 4.5 5 Miles



Riparian Network 10 (RN10)

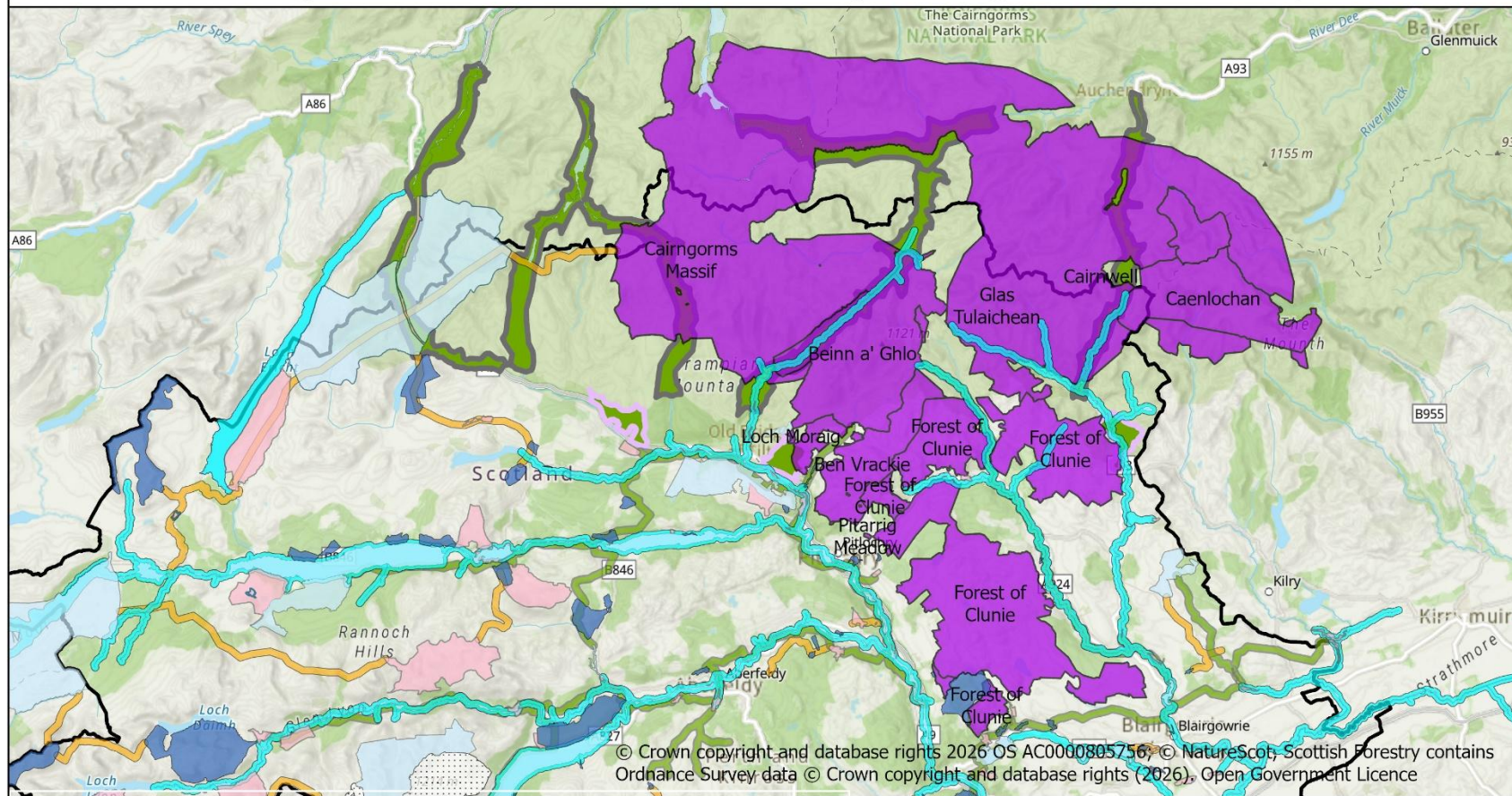
Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Coire Bhachdaidh SSSI</p> <p>Upland and montane habitats; rare upland and vascular plants; upland breeding birds</p> <p>Drumochter Hills SSSI, SPA, SAC</p> <p>Arctic-alpine plants and habitats; alpine, dry and wet heathland, high altitude grasslands, montane springs and fens, blanket bog and cliff ledge and rock crevice communities; breeding bird assemblages.</p>	<p>The corridor is focused on the upland landscape surrounding Loch Ericht, linking the montane and upland habitats of Coire Bhachdaidh and the Drumochter Hills. Loch Ericht lies adjacent to the two sites and provides opportunities to strengthen habitat condition and ecological connectivity.</p> <p>Significant opportunities also exist to expand and connect native woodland habitats around the loch, building on existing woodland cover and creating stronger links between upland, riparian and montane habitats.</p>	<p>Loch Ericht provides a focal point for habitat restoration and nature recovery. Expanding native woodland around the loch through woodland creation and natural regeneration would strengthen habitat networks, improve riparian connectivity, provide transitional habitats between upland and freshwater environments, and contribute to wider biodiversity objectives.</p>	<p>Create and enhance native woodland around Loch Ericht through woodland creation and natural regeneration.</p> <p>Strengthen links between existing woodland fragments to create a more resilient woodland network.</p> <p>Protect and enhance habitats supporting rare upland plants and breeding bird assemblages.</p> <p>Support natural regeneration of native scrub and woodland where compatible with upland habitat objectives.</p> <p>Restore degraded heathland and montane grassland communities.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species where present.</p>

Upland Network

The upland network consists of existing overlapping and adjoining national SPAs and SSSIs. Recommended actions should support the habitat and species in each designation. The types of actions which could be implemented include but are not limited to:

- maintaining and enhancing the condition of large, connected upland habitats (heather moorland, blanket bog, montane heath, upland grasslands)
- restoring damaged peatland and eroding peat slopes; blocking grips and stabilising bare peat
- improving herbivore grazing management to support recovery of heather, bog vegetation, montane scrub, and dwarf-shrub heath
- expanding native woodland or montane scrub in appropriate areas (avoiding deep peat and sensitive montane habitats)
- reducing wildfire risk through appropriate muirburn management and creating fire-resilient mosaics
- protecting sensitive montane species and habitats from recreational pressures and inappropriate vehicle access
- enhancing natural hydrological processes, including restoring upland wetlands, flushes, and headwater streams
- controlling and working to eradicate invasive non-native species where present
- supporting climate-resilience by increasing habitat diversity across the upland landscape where appropriate

Upland Network 1: Forest of Clunie - Ben Vrackie - Beinn a' Ghlo - Caenlochan - Glas Tulaichean - Cairngorms Massif - Cairnwell - Loch Moraig - Pitarrig Meadow - River Tay



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI

Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Upland Network
- Riparian Network

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles



Upland Network

Core sites and features	Corridor description and justification
<p>Forest of Clunie SSSI SPA</p> <p>Upland habitats; moorland and grassland with several small lochs and woodland; upland breeding bird assemblage</p> <p>Ben Vrackie SSSI</p> <p>Upland habitats; nationally rare plant species; upland bird assemblage</p> <p>Cairngorms Massif SPA</p> <p>Upland habitat; heather moorland, grassland, blanket bog, native woodland, freshwater lochs and lochans, extensive areas of montane heaths and exposed rock and scree; golden eagle</p> <p>Beinn A Ghlo SAC, SSSI</p> <p>Nationally important upland habitats; upland birch woodland, rare vascular plants and bryophytes, breeding birds and geology; contains European dry heaths, alpine and boreal heaths, species-rich <i>nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas, petrifying springs with tufa formation, alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>, and calcareous slopes</p> <p>Caenlochan SSSI, SAC, SPA</p> <p>Large area of montane plateau, corries and glens, with a diverse range of habitats, with dwarf-shrub and bryophyte heath, mire, grassland, herb-rich communities, open water, snow-bed communities and woodland. important site for upland birds; contains alpine and boreal heaths, sub-arctic <i>salix</i> spp. scrub, calaminarian grasslands, siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities, blanket bogs, alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>.</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p>	<p>The north-eastern uplands of Perth and Kinross - stretching from the Forest of Clunie through Ben Vrackie, Beinn a' Ghlo, Caenlochan, Glas Tulaichean and into the Cairngorms Massif - form an extensive, continuous block of high-altitude habitat.</p> <p>These designated sites collectively cover large areas of heather moorland, blanket bog, montane heath, upland grasslands, freshwater lochans and native woodland. Because they lie directly adjacent to one another, they already function as a single, connected upland landscape, supporting wide-ranging species such as upland breeding birds, raptors, alpine plants and specialist invertebrates.</p> <p>The priority is to improve the condition, resilience, and management of these designated upland habitats, rather than establishing new connectivity routes.</p>

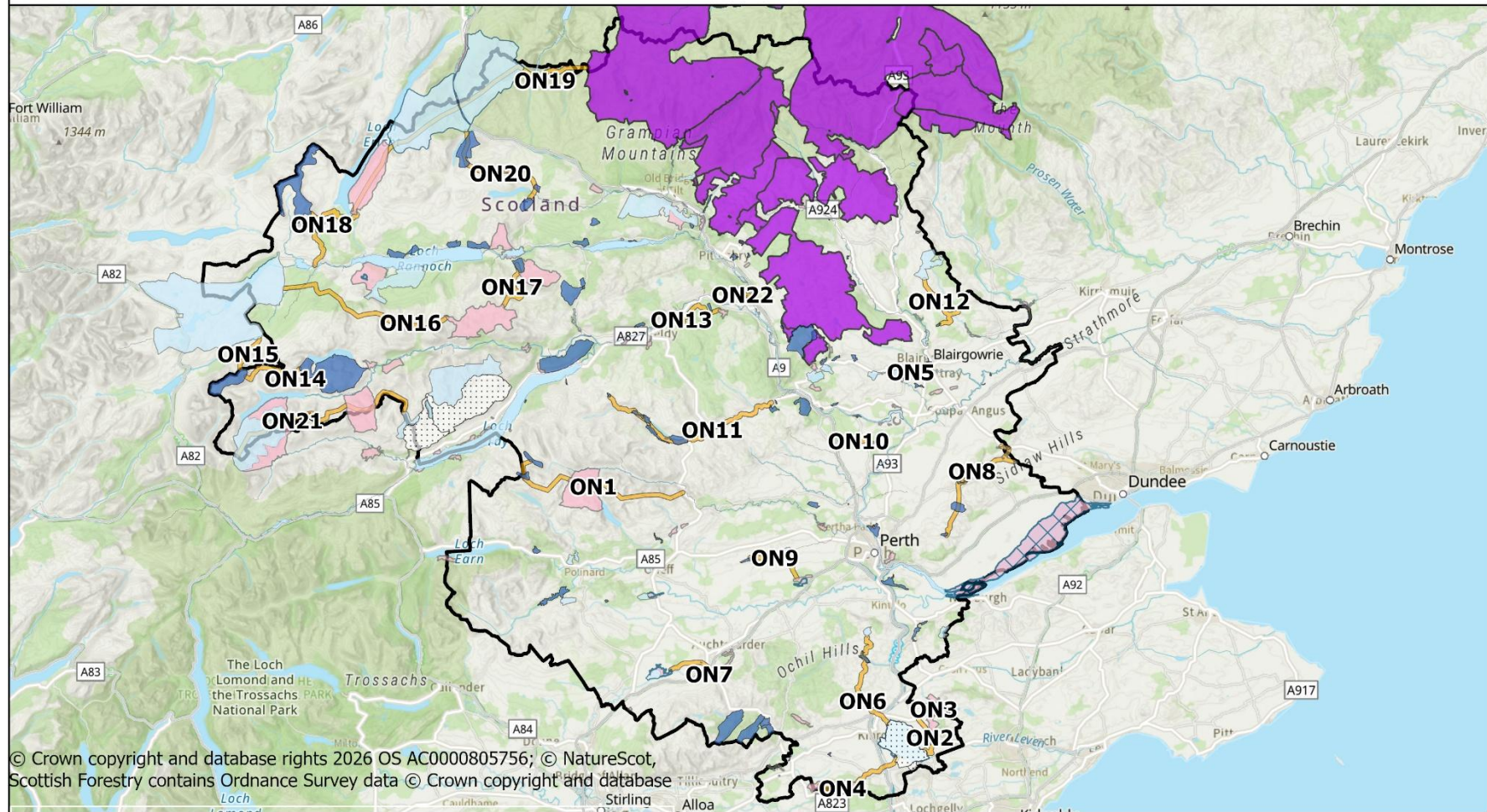
Core sites and features	Corridor description and justification
<p>Cairnwell SSSI High altitude sugar limestone grassland/heath vegetation; alpine calcareous grassland; vascular plant assemblage</p> <p>Glas Tulaichean SSSI Rare arctic-alpine vascular plant species; outcrops of limestone in Glas Choire Bheag are rich in plants</p> <p>Loch Moraig SSSI A small, shallow freshwater lake; diverse flora and fauna, including birds like grey heron, whooper swans, wigeon, and mallard ducks; vascular plant assemblage</p> <p>Pitarrig Meadow SSSI Mosaic of wet flushes, and wet and dry heaths</p>	

Other Habitat Network

Actions for other habitat networks will primarily relate to open and scrub habitats but will be specific to the most appropriate habitat that supports the connecting sites and underlying interest. These could include actions to:

- protect, restore and expand priority habitats, including peatlands, wetlands, species-rich grasslands, heathlands, scrub and woodland where appropriate
- identify opportunities to create and strengthen habitat mosaics that improve connectivity between core sites
- provide ponds, wetlands and other freshwater features throughout the landscape where appropriate
- restore peatland hydrology, reduce drainage impacts and prevent further habitat degradation
- enhance wetland function through improved water management, scrapes, pond restoration and reconnection of wet grasslands and floodplain habitats
- increase structural diversity within habitats, including varied sward heights, scrub patches, woodland edges, damp areas and transitional habitats
- create, enhance and manage riparian buffer strips where these provide functional ecological linkages between habitat areas
- restore, expand and buffer species-rich grasslands, heathlands, wetlands and other priority habitats
- support appropriate woodland creation, natural regeneration and woodland management where these improve habitat connectivity and do not adversely affect other priority habitats such as peatland or species rich grassland
- retain and enhance habitat transitions, including scrub-grassland, wetland-grassland and woodland-edge habitats
- manage grazing pressure to maintain or improve habitat condition and structural diversity
- control and work to eradicate invasive non-native species where present
- support pollinator and invertebrate movement through expansion of flower-rich habitats, species-rich field margins and habitat mosaics
- protect and enhance habitat complexes such as heath-bog-grassland-wetland
- improve hydrological connectivity between wetlands, ponds, lochans, watercourses and peatland systems
- protect, restore and connect semi-natural landscape features including hedgerows, scrub, trees, woodland, species-rich verges and riparian habitats where they provide valuable stepping stones, refuge areas and movement routes for wildlife
- identify opportunities for habitat creation and restoration that strengthen ecological connectivity while supporting climate resilience, natural flood management and wider ecosystem function

Other Habitat Network Overview



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SPA

SSSI

Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

Other Habitat Network

Upland Network

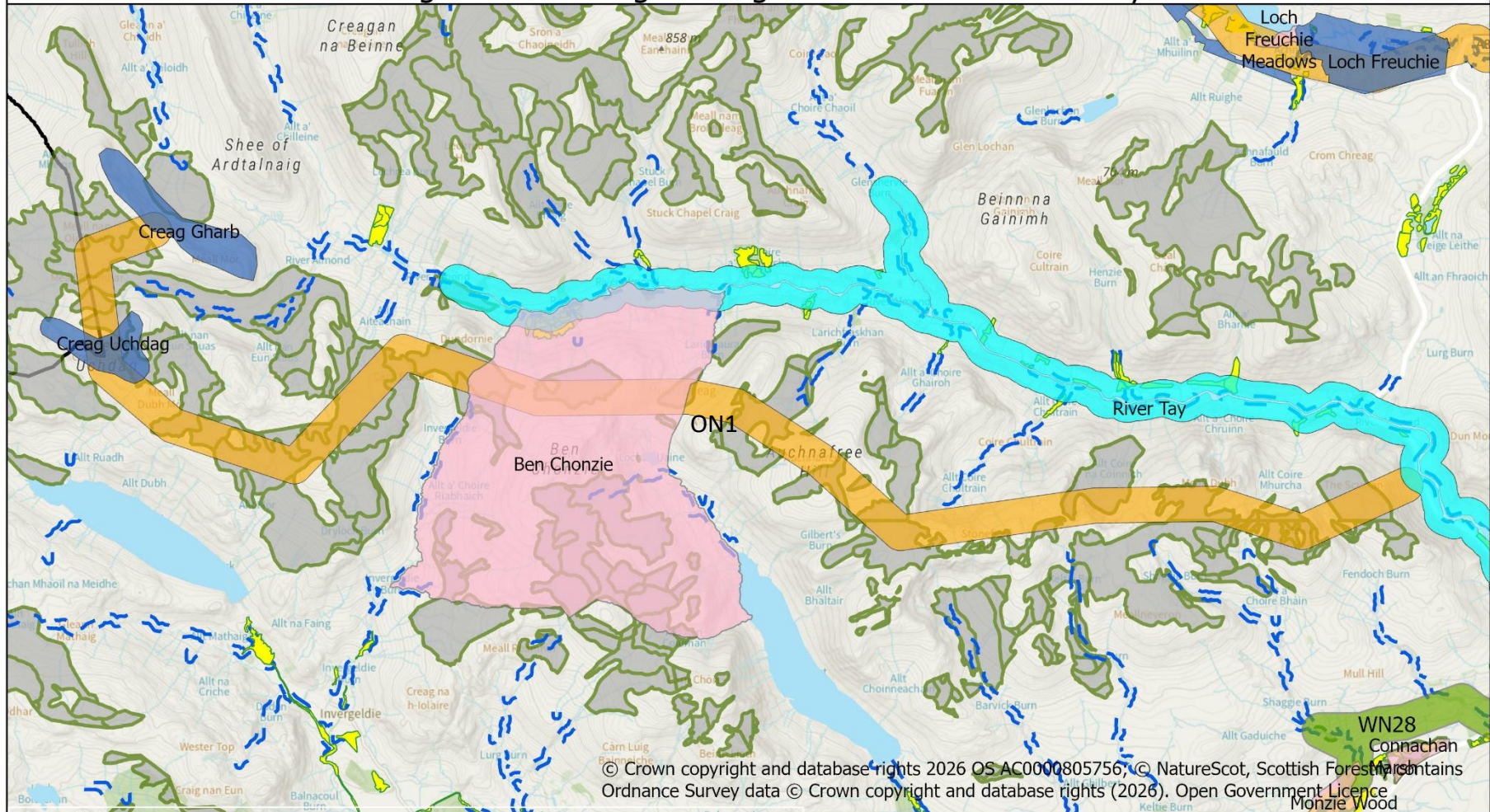
Boundaries

Council Boundary

0 5 10 15
Miles



Other Habitat Network 1 Creag Gharb - Creag Uchdag - Ben Chonzie - River Tay



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

Riparian Network

- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO

OtherRory

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

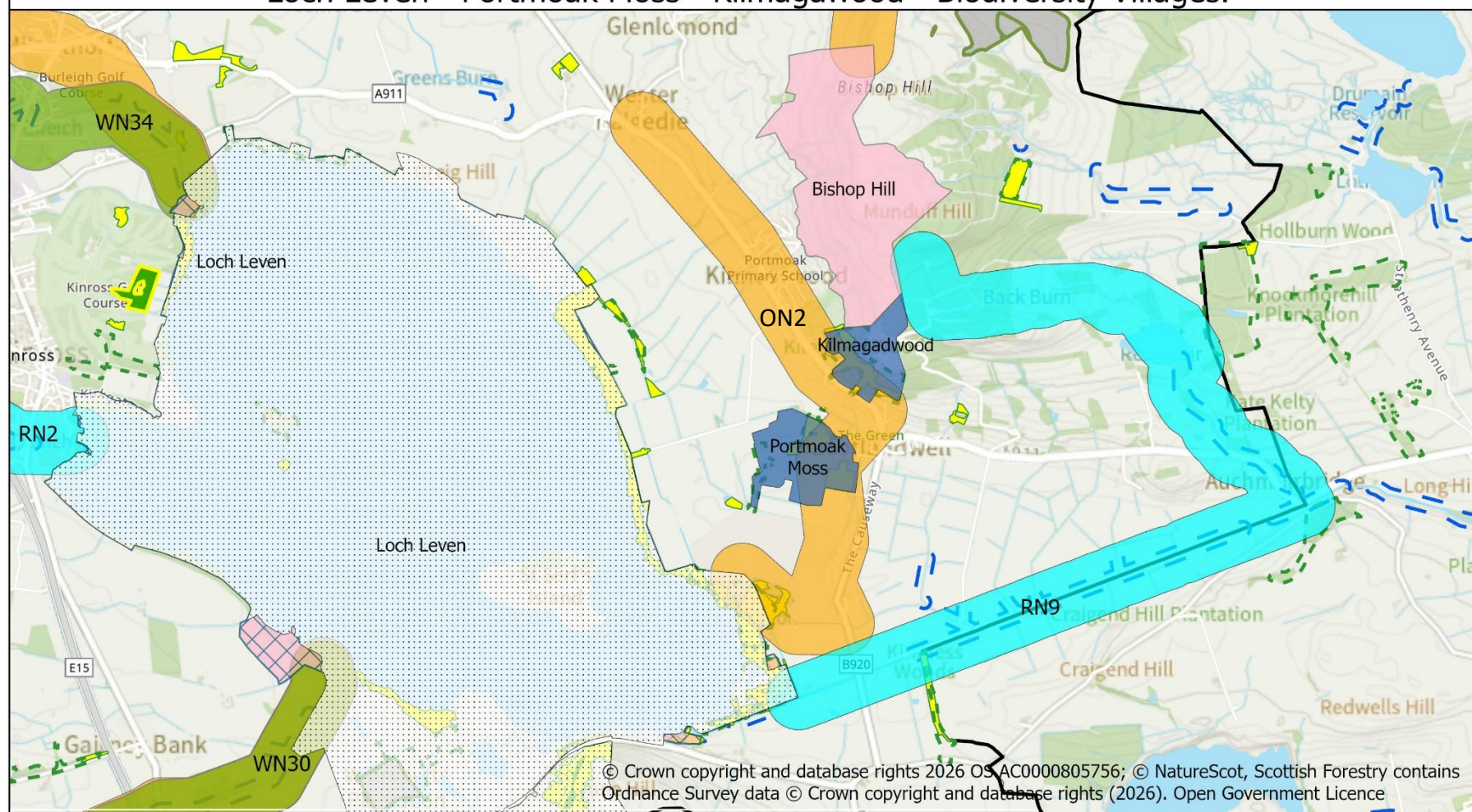
- Council Boundary



Other Network 1 (ON1)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Ben Chonzie SSSI</p> <p>Rare higher plants; breeding bird interests; upland montane habitats including tall-herb communities on cliffs, blanket bog, heaths and small wetlands</p> <p>Creag Gharb LBS</p> <p>Montane habitat</p> <p>Creag Uchdag LBS</p> <p>Montane crags and heath</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter; clear-water lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels</p>	<p>This corridor links several upland and montane sites across a largely continuous area of high-quality Class 1 and 2 peatland. The area includes estates already undertaking, or planning, large-scale habitat restoration, including peatland restoration, native woodland establishment and natural regeneration.</p>	<p>Restoring peatland between the sites will create a larger, more connected area of healthy blanket bog and montane habitats.</p> <p>Better connectivity supports specialist upland species by expanding suitable habitat and improving movement between sites.</p> <p>Restoring bog, heath, scree and flush habitats benefits upland plants, invertebrates and birds.</p> <p>Rewetting peat and reducing grazing helps montane species recover and spread.</p> <p>Native woodland creation and natural regeneration can enhance habitat diversity and provide transitional habitats.</p> <p>Natural regeneration of shrubs improves structural diversity and shelter for many species.</p> <p>Peatland recovery also improves water quality, reduces erosion, enhances natural flood management, and stores carbon.</p>	<p>Implement peatland restoration across degraded areas.</p> <p>Reduce grazing pressure and trampling through deer and livestock management.</p> <p>Support native woodland creation and natural regeneration where appropriate within the estates undertaking large scale habitat restoration.</p> <p>Strengthen habitat transitions between peatland, heath, scrub and woodland habitats to improve ecological resilience and connectivity.</p>

Other Habitat Network 2 Loch Leven - Portmoak Moss - Kilmagawood - Biodiversity Villages.



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

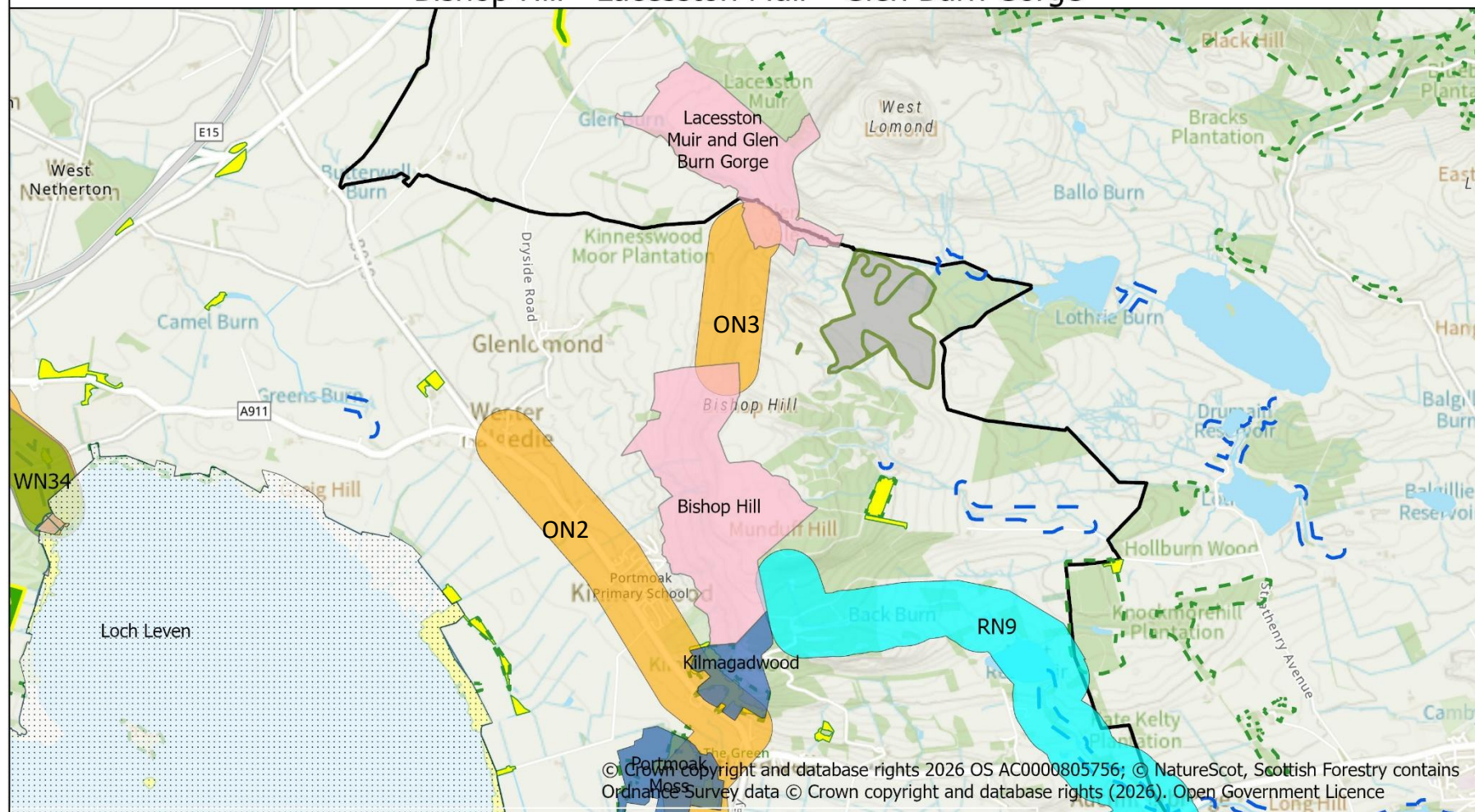
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 2 (ON2)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>1,300ha of loch with islands and a narrow strip of shoreline wetlands and woodlands; freshwater habitat, fen and mire, breeding and wintering waterfowl, higher plant species, and range of scarce beetles.</p> <p>Portmoak Moss LBS</p> <p>Raised Bog</p> <p>Kilmagadwood LBS</p> <p>Mixed woodland and open ground; woodland LEPO and new planting</p>	<p>This corridor primarily seeks to improve connectivity between the freshwater, fen and peatland habitats of Loch Leven and Portmoak Moss. Kilmagadwood and the Biodiversity Villages function as supporting stepping-stone habitats, increasing landscape permeability and providing resources for species moving between the core wetland sites.</p>	<p>Although the habitats differ, this corridor strengthens connectivity between the freshwater, wetland and peatland habitats of Loch Leven and Portmoak Moss. Kilmagadwood and the Biodiversity Villages provide complementary habitat and stepping stones that support movement of amphibians, invertebrates, birds and pollinators through the wider landscape. The resulting habitat mosaic increases ecological resilience and improves permeability between otherwise isolated sites.</p>	<p>Restore, manage, and expand fen, mire, and wet grassland around Loch Leven margins.</p> <p>Control invasive species such as Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed in riparian corridors.</p> <p>Maintain water quality through sustainable drainage and nutrient management.</p> <p>Peatland restoration at Portmoak Moss to maintain hydrology.</p> <p>Remove scrub encroachment and prevent further drying.</p> <p>Create pollinator-friendly planting schemes in Scotlandwell, Kilmagadwood, Portmoak, and Balgedie.</p> <p>Encourage native hedgerows, wildflower meadows, and pond creation in gardens and community spaces.</p> <p>Support habitat creation along roads using wildflower verges, native hedgerows or trees, swales, and pollinator friendly planting to strengthen stepping-stone connectivity.</p>

Other Habitat Network 3 Bishop Hill - Lacesston Muir - Glen Burn Gorge



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network
- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland

Riparian Woodland

- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

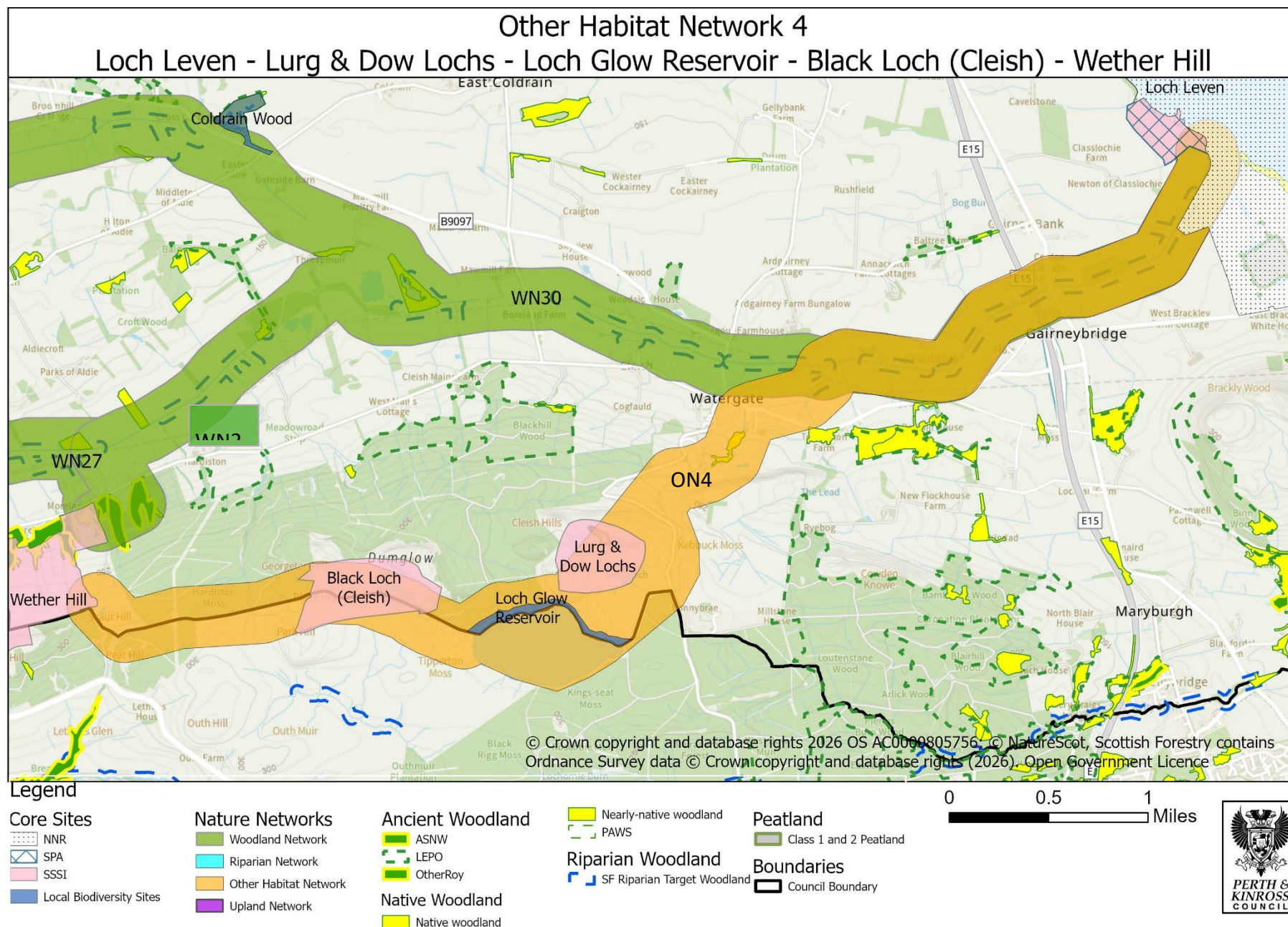
- Council Boundary



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Other Habitat Network 3 (ON3)

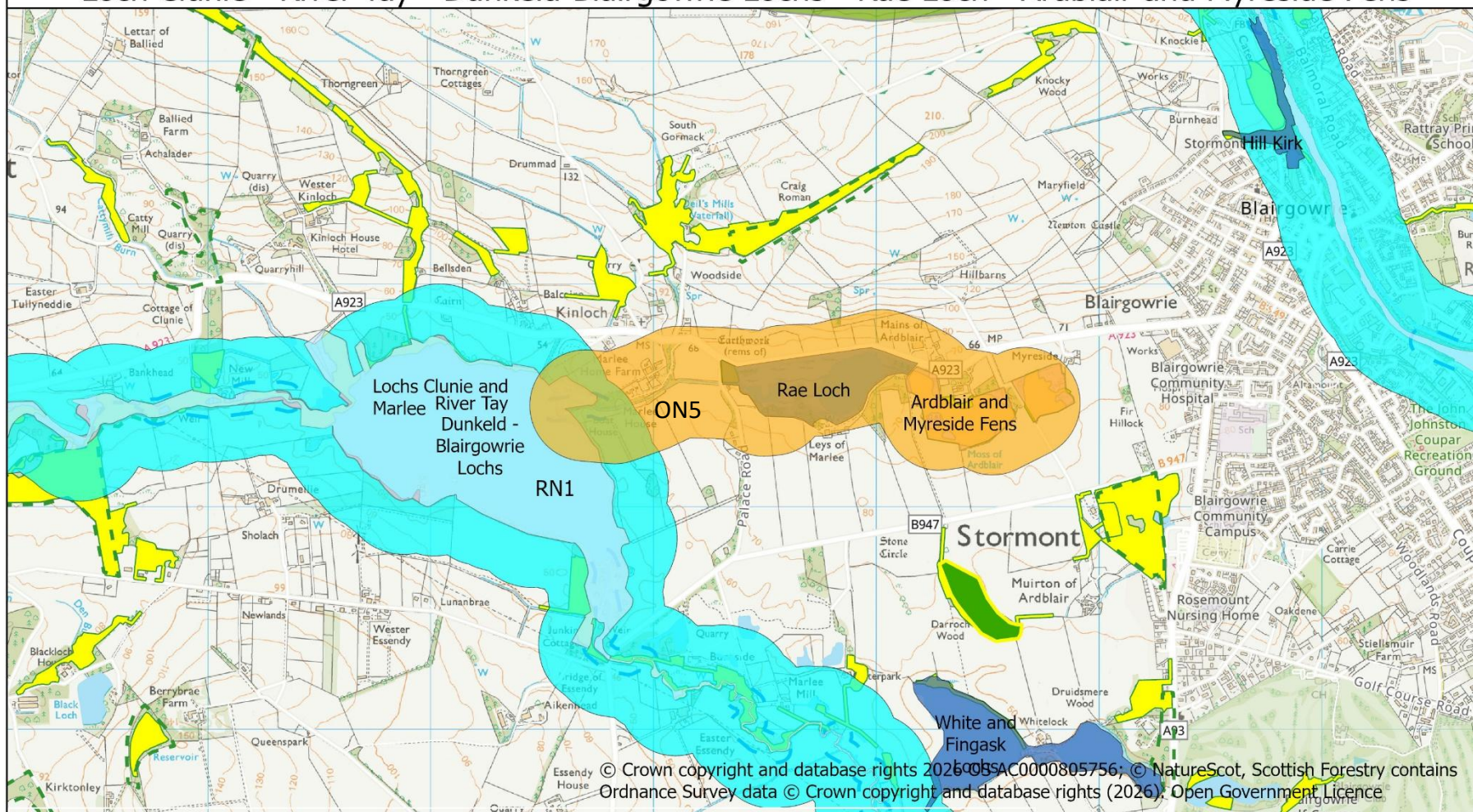
Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Bishop Hill SSSI</p> <p>Upland habitats including unimproved calcareous grassland and relatively rich cliff and flush vegetation</p> <p>Lacesston Muir and Glen Burn Gorge SSSI</p> <p>Upland heath (subalpine dry heath)</p>	<p>The corridor linking Bishop Hill SSSI and Lacesston Muir and Glen Burn Gorge SSSI follows the upper slope and crest line around the contour. This is a transitional zone between the calcareous grasslands of Bishop Hill and the subalpine dry heath and gorge habitats to the north.</p>	<p>Both SSSIs contain priority upland habitats that are vulnerable to overgrazing and burning.</p> <p>The intervening slopes provide a potential habitat continuity pathway for upland flora and invertebrates.</p> <p>Reducing pressures will help maintain vegetation structure, reduce erosion, and support species movement between the two designated sites.</p> <p>Protecting flush and cliff vegetation is critical, as these support high botanical diversity and are slow to recover from disturbance.</p>	<p>Reduce grazing pressure to protect calcareous grassland and heath.</p> <p>Enhance habitat structure to support connectivity for upland flora and invertebrates.</p> <p>Avoid burning near sensitive flush and cliff vegetation.</p> <p>Manage and reduce the extent of bracken and gorse where present, particularly on Bishop Hill, to improve habitat condition and support a greater diversity of open habitat species</p>



Other Habitat Network 4 (ON4)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>1,300ha of loch with islands and a narrow strip of shoreline wetlands and woodlands; freshwater habitat, fen and mire, breeding and wintering waterfowl, higher plant species, and range of scarce beetles.</p> <p>Wether Hill SSSI</p> <p>Blanket bog; semi-natural ancient woodland; calcareous grassland, flushes, and springs</p> <p>Loch Glow Reservoir LBS</p> <p>Reservoir with semi-improved acid grassland and marshy grassland</p> <p>Lurg and Dow Lochs SSSI</p> <p>Two small oligotrophic lochs; open water transition fens</p> <p>Black Loch (Cleish) SSSI</p> <p>Rich mid-altitude mesotrophic loch for aquatic plants; supports 3 nationally scarce plant species (slender-leaved pondweed, long-stalked pondweed and hybrid water-lily)</p>	<p>The corridor connects Loch Leven to Wether Hill via Gairney water and associated watercourses leading through Loch Glow Reservoir, Lurg and Dow Lochs and Black Loch (Cleish).</p> <p>Opportunities for riparian woodland creation primarily exist along the Gairney water. Much of the Gairney water is canalised and at high risk of flooding.</p> <p>The remainder of the route functions best as an open habitat corridor due to the sensitivity of lochs, fen systems, and peatland features.</p>	<p>Improving functional connectivity between these sites supports hydrological coherence, species movement, and resilience of sensitive water-dependent habitats.</p> <p>Enhancing riparian zones and peatland hydrology will enhance water quality, reduce sediment loading, and support priority species such as wetland birds, aquatic plants, invertebrates, and bog specialists.</p> <p>Protecting oligotrophic and mesotrophic lochs from nutrient enrichment and disturbance is essential to safeguarding rare plant assemblages.</p>	<p>Riparian woodland creation and enhancement along the Gairney Water focusing on native broadleaf planting, buffering agricultural land.</p> <p>Consider remeandering, flood storage and wetland creation.</p> <p>Install buffer strips on farmland throughout the corridor to reduce run-off, sedimentation, agricultural nutrients, and soil erosion.</p> <p>Implement catchment-sensitive farming practices such as reduced fertiliser use, integrated pest management, and soil organic matter enhancement to reduce diffuse pollution into Loch Leven.</p> <p>Enhance open habitats (acid grassland, marshy grassland, fen, and mire) by implementing low-intensity grazing or mosaic cutting regimes to maintain structural diversity and prevent scrub encroachment.</p> <p>Peatland restoration at Wether Hill.</p> <p>Reduce grazing and trampling pressures across peatlands, riparian zones, and wet grassland through targeted deer and livestock management, strategic fencing, and controlled access points for stock watering.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species along riparian corridors.</p>

Other Habitat Network 5 Loch Clunie - River Tay - Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs - Rae Loch - Ardblair and Myreside Fens



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

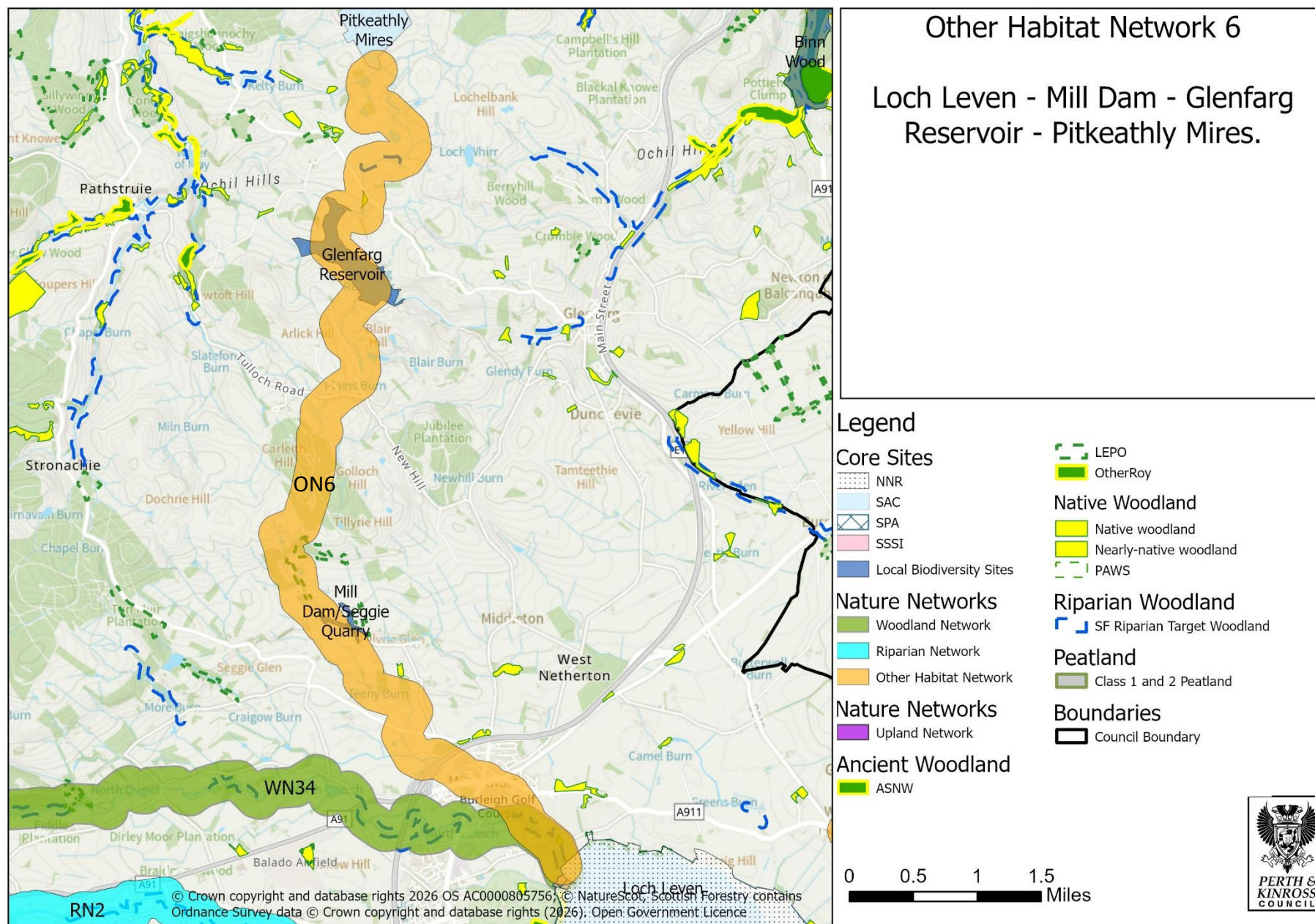
- Council Boundary

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Other Habitat Network 5 (ON5)

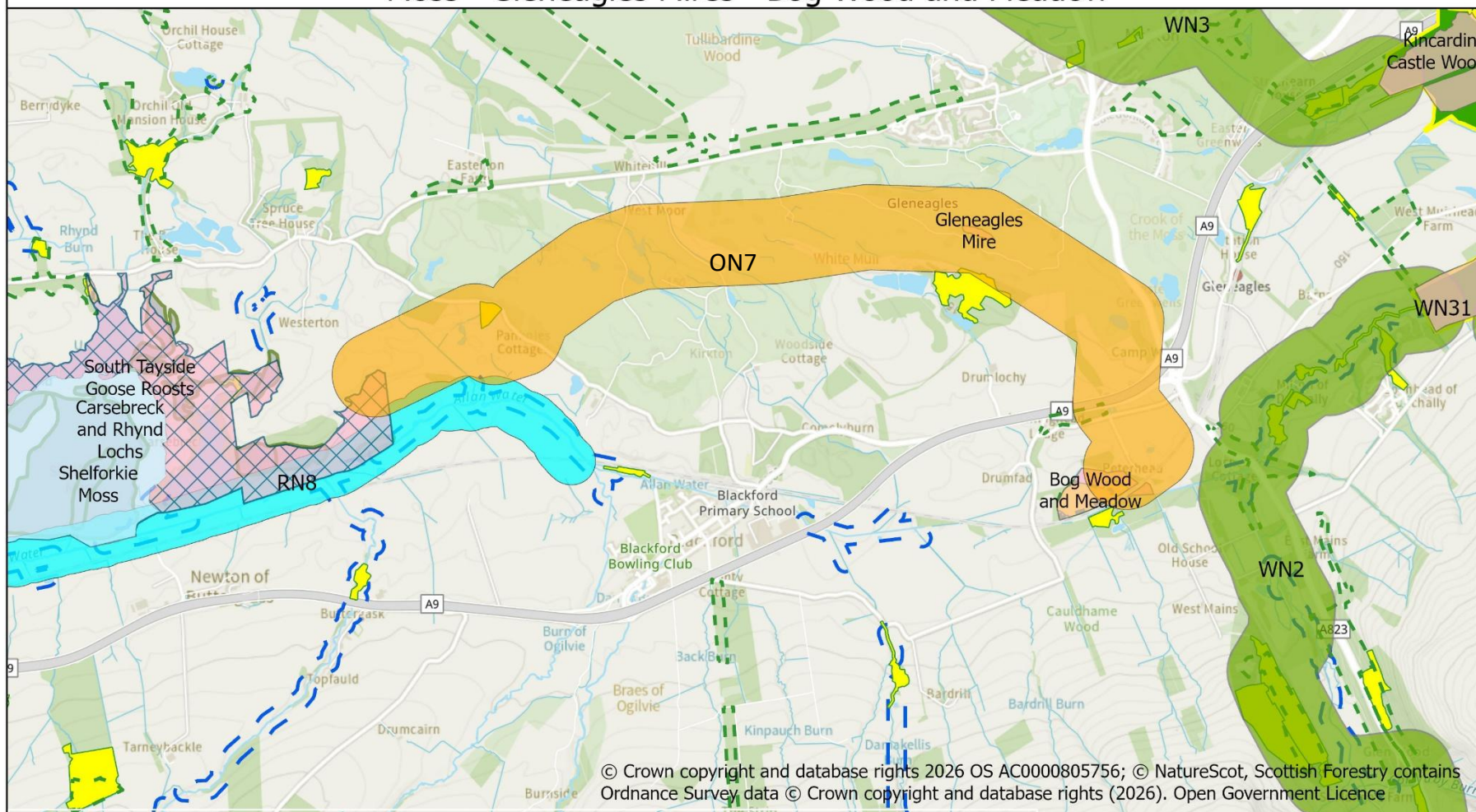
Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Lochs Clunie and Marlee SSSI</p> <p>Mesotrophic lochs with significant areas of transition fen, the Lunan Burn, which connects the two lochs, and a wintering population of greylag geese.</p> <p>Dunkeld–Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</p> <p>Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels; otter; slender naiad; transition mires and quaking bogs</p> <p>Ardblair and Myreside Fens SSSI</p> <p>Wetland site consisting of four shallow basins; areas of basin fen and fen meadow.</p> <p>Rae Loch LBS</p> <p>Kettlehole loch with large reed bed, and wet woodland</p>	<p>The corridor follows the Lunan Burn and adjacent wetland/fen habitats, using natural riparian features to create a link between the loch-fen complex of Lochs Clunie and Marlee and the basin-fen systems of Ardblair and Myreside.</p>	<p>These sites are naturally linked and should be enhanced for nature, strengthening wetland connectivity.</p>	<p>Enhance riparian vegetation and wet margins along the burn.</p> <p>Avoid drainage or channel modification that affects lochs, fens or kettlehole systems.</p> <p>Protect natural water levels to support slender naiad, fen vegetation and transition zones.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on fen meadows and wetland margins.</p> <p>Manage grassland sensitively to maintain wetland friendly structure.</p> <p>Enhance shallow vegetated edges for amphibians, invertebrates and aquatic plants.</p> <p>Maintain semi-natural and wet woodland around Rae Loch.</p> <p>Woodland expansion should avoid open fen, wet meadow and sensitive loch-margin habitats.</p>



Other Habitat Network 6 (ON6)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Loch Leven SSSI, SAC, SPA, NNR</p> <p>1,300ha of loch with islands and a narrow strip of shoreline wetlands and woodlands; freshwater habitat, fen and mire, breeding and wintering waterfowl, higher plant species, and range of scarce beetles</p> <p>Pitkeathly Mires SSSI SAC</p> <p>Series of upland basin mires; extensive nutrient-poor and intermediate fen and flush vegetation</p> <p>Mill Dam/Seggie Quarry LBS</p> <p>Strip of semi natural deciduous woodland with a pond and wet grassland</p> <p>Glenfarg Reservoir LBS</p> <p>Freshwater loch with woodland along the shoreline; intermittently used by pink footed geese.</p>	<p>Follows the plains burn, Teeny burn, Fochy burn and Back Burn between Loch Leven to Pitkeathly Mires.</p> <p>Corridor primarily comprises open grassland, wet grassland, and wetland mosaics, linking loch, fen, and mire habitats through hydrological connectivity.</p>	<p>These sites are mainly naturally connected via riparian routes and should be enhanced for nature. Strengthening riparian habitat improves water quality, hydrology, and ecological resilience.</p> <p>Open habitat management is particularly crucial for basin mires, where too much grazing, scrub encroachment, or hydrological alteration could damage slender green feather moss and fen communities. Protecting and enhancing surrounding grasslands and wetland margins supports species movement.</p> <p>Strengthening woodland on steeper slopes helps mitigate erosion while preserving open wet grassland on flatter areas maintains feeding habitat for geese and waders.</p>	<p>Encourage wet grassland enhancement, small wetland creation, and slowing surface run-off in the wider catchment.</p> <p>Create buffer strips and manage to reduce nutrient and sediment run-off into the Loch Leven.</p> <p>Implement catchment-sensitive farming practices such as reduced fertiliser use, integrated pest management, and soil organic matter enhancement to reduce diffuse pollution into Loch Leven.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Maintain grazing at low, appropriate levels to sustain open fen and mire conditions while preventing trampling of wetland areas.</p> <p>Manage and prevent scrub encroachment in open wetland and grassland sections to maintain light levels and habitat structure.</p> <p>Protect open habitats from afforestation that could negatively alter the water balance or shading of fen and flush communities.</p> <p>Enhance woodland on steeper slopes for erosion control.</p>

Other Habitat Network 7: Carsebreck and Rhynd Lochs - South Tayside Goose Roosts - Shelforkie Moss - Gleneagles Mires - Bog Wood and Meadow



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

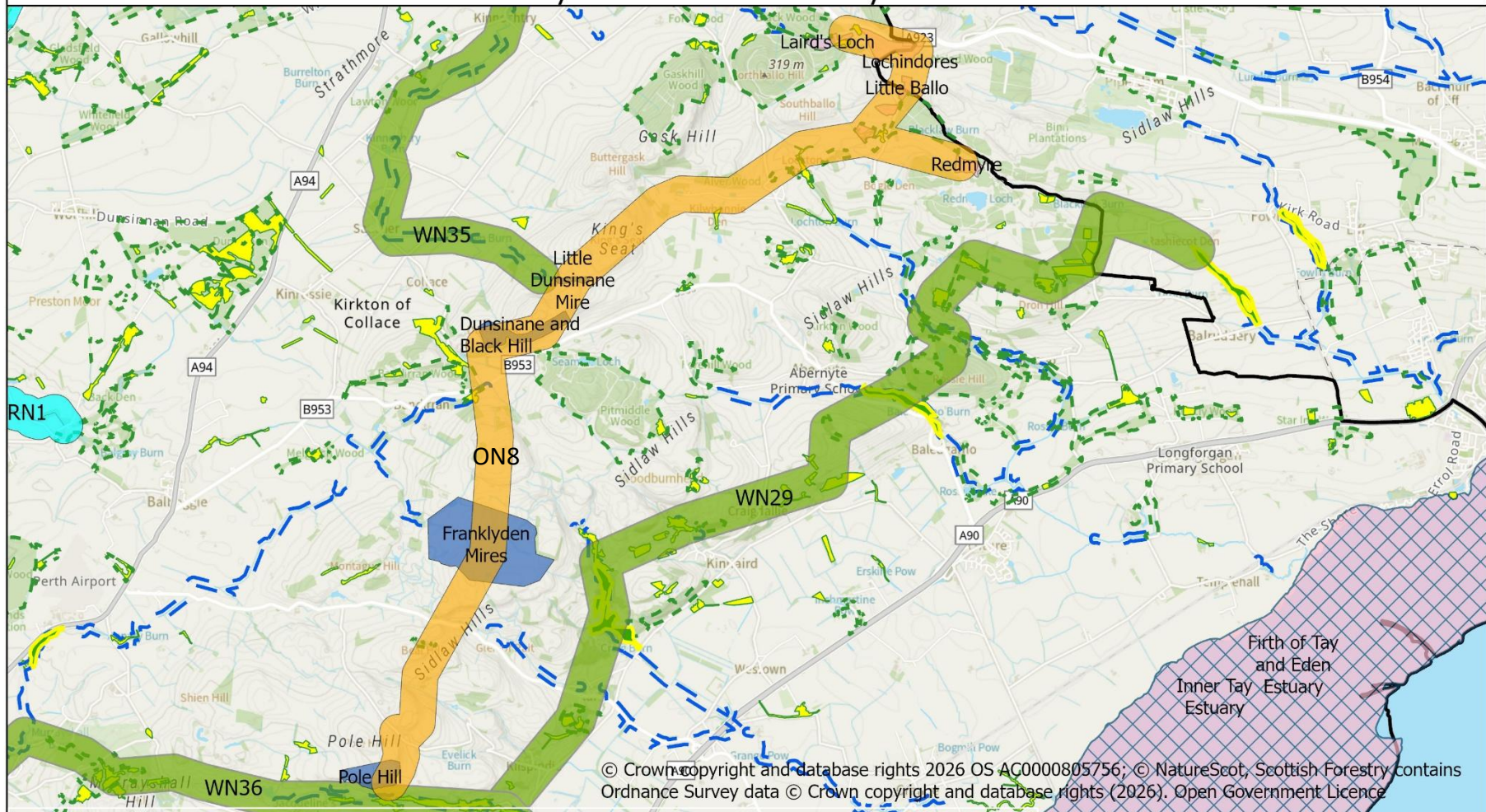
0 0.5 Miles



Other Habitat Network 7 (ON7)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Carsebreck and Rhynd Lochs SSSI</p> <p>Three shallow reservoirs of open water and the large raised bog of Shelforkie Moss; hydromorphological mire range</p> <p>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</p> <p>Several lochs, smaller water bodies and other wetland habitats; supports waterfowl species and migratory bird species including greylag goose, pink-footed goose, wigeon.</p> <p>Shelforkie Moss SAC</p> <p>Raised bogs</p> <p>Gleneagles Mire SSSI</p> <p>Basin fen habitat</p> <p>Bog Wood and Meadow SSSI</p> <p>Fen meadow</p>	<p>The corridor aims to connect a network of wetland habitats - including raised bog, lochs, fen, and fen-meadow systems - through a wider mosaic of grassland, woodland and wetland features.</p> <p>While the ecological focus is on maintaining and restoring open wetland habitats, woodland within the landscape can contribute to functional connectivity and provide additional habitat diversity. Connectivity measures should therefore seek to enhance the overall habitat mosaic while avoiding impacts on sensitive bog, fen and wetland communities.</p>	<p>Linking these wetland and mire systems supports the movement of wetland birds, amphibians, invertebrates, and specialist plants across the landscape.</p> <p>Improving hydrology and open wetland quality also enhances peatland resilience, carbon storage, and water regulation.</p> <p>The corridor relies on linking ponds and wet areas in open habitat, improving ecological permeability even where a fully continuous physical corridor may not be feasible.</p> <p>Woodland is a natural component of the wider habitat mosaic, but the expansion of woodland into core bog, fen, mire and wetland habitats should be avoided.</p>	<p>Create, restore, or enhance ponds, scrapes and fen patches to act as stepping-stone habitats.</p> <p>Improve hydrological function between raised bog, fen and fen-meadow systems.</p> <p>Maintain the extent and condition of priority bog, fen and wetland habitats by managing scrub and woodland expansion where it threatens wetland features, while retaining and enhancing woodland, scrub and transitional habitats that contribute to landscape connectivity.</p> <p>Manage grassland to support wetland-dependent species and avoid nutrient enrichment near sensitive mire features.</p> <p>Support amphibian and invertebrate movement by maintaining shallow-water features and vegetated pond edges.</p> <p>Manage grazing to avoid trampling of sensitive fen, bog and pond-edge habitats.</p> <p>Control invasive non-native species.</p>

Other Habitat Network 8: Lairds Loch - Lochindores - Little Dunsinane Mire - Black Hill - Little Ballo - Redmyre - Pole Hill - Franklyden Mires



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

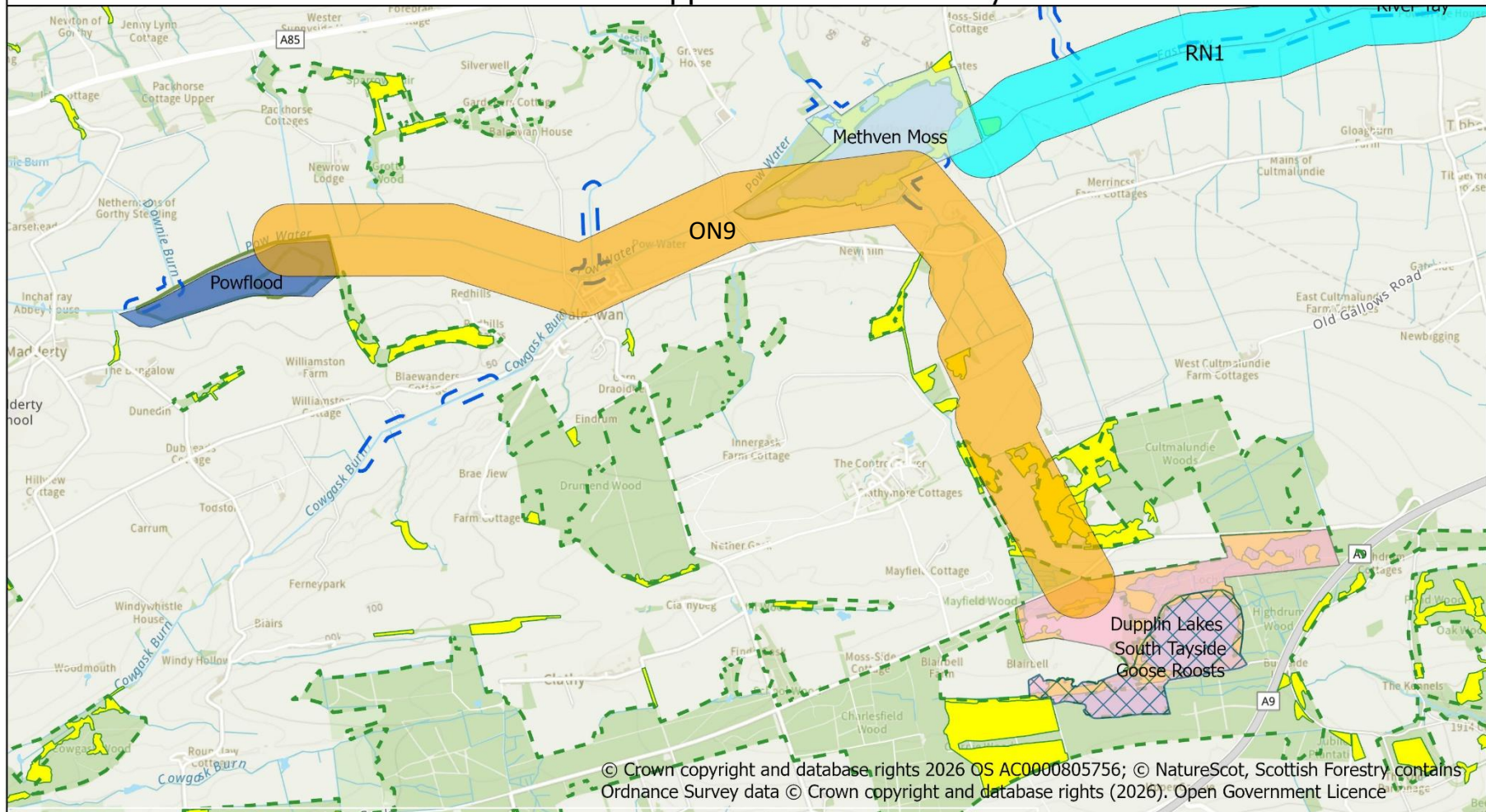
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 8 (ON8)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Lairds Loch SSSI Mesotrophic loch; open water transition fen</p> <p>Lochindores SSSI Wetland site with hydromorphological mire range</p> <p>Little Ballo SSSI Fen meadow</p> <p>Redmyre SSSI Basin fen</p> <p>Little Dunsinane Mire LBS Small mesotrophic lowland fen</p> <p>Dunsinane and Black Hill LBS Calcareous grassland on two hills with steep slopes</p> <p>Franklyden Mires LBS Series of calcareous valley mires</p> <p>Pole Hill LBS Grassland with calcareous crags, diverse range of butterfly species</p>	<p>The corridor connects a sequence of wetland, fen, basin mire and calcareous grassland sites by moving through predominantly open ground and following contour lines to maintain natural slopes and hydrology. It links lochs and mires in the lower ground with calcareous hill habitats, forming a varied ecological gradient.</p>	<p>Connecting these wetland and calcareous grassland sites enhances movement opportunities for wetland species, butterflies, invertebrates and grassland flora.</p> <p>Wet areas, mires and calcareous slopes occur as scattered high-value habitat nodes; linking them across open ground increases ecological permeability, improves landscape resilience, and supports species adapting to changing climate and hydrological patterns.</p>	<p>Enhance and maintain wet hollows, fen patches and transition zones to act as stepping-stones between Lairds Loch, Lochindores, Little Ballo, Redmyre and valley mires.</p> <p>Protect hydromorphological transitions and avoid drainage or infilling that could disrupt fen systems.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on calcareous slopes and crags</p> <p>Improve habitat mosaic and structural diversity, including vegetated wetland margins, open slopes with bare ground, and species rich grassland.</p> <p>Manage grazing to maintain species-rich meadows and calcareous grassland.</p> <p>Avoid tree planting or woodland expansion that would damage calcareous grasslands, fens, mires or other priority open habitats.</p>

Other Habitat Network 9 Powflood - Methven Moss - Dupplin Lakes - South Tayside Goose Roosts



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

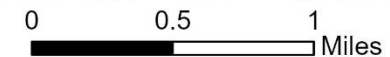
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Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

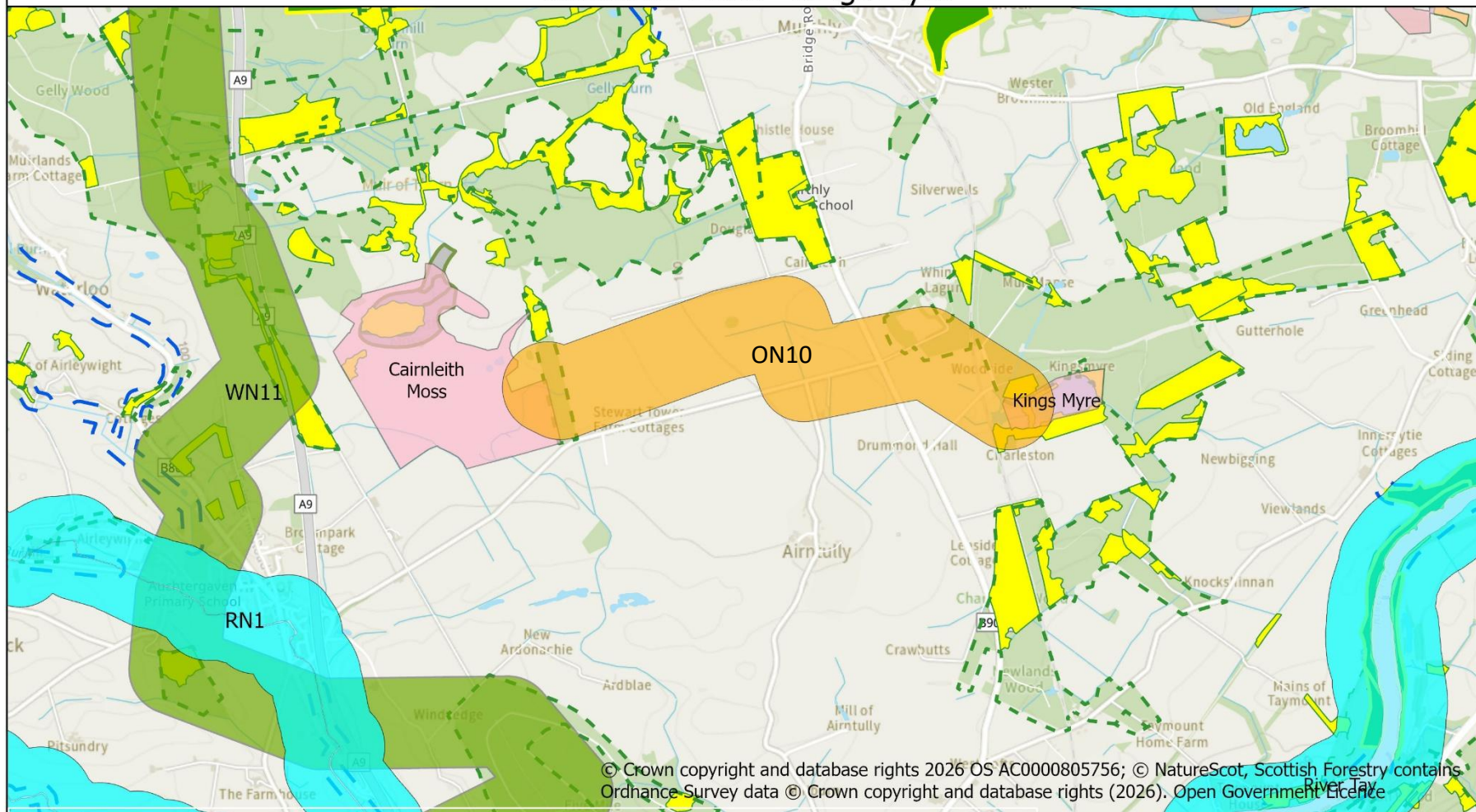
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 9 (ON9)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Dupplin Lakes SSSI</p> <p>Mixed woodland surrounding a group of small lowland lochs; roost for wintering geese and a breeding area for birds linked with open water</p> <p>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</p> <p>Comprises several lochs, smaller water bodies and other wetland habitats; supports waterfowl species and migratory bird species including greylag goose, pink-footed goose, wigeon.</p> <p>Methven Moss SSSI, SAC</p> <p>Lowland raised bog</p> <p>Powflood LBS</p> <p>Wet meadow supporting Methven Moss SSSI</p>	<p>The corridor follows open ground and wetland features from the South Tayside Goose Roosts northwards toward Methven Moss, then continues along the Pow Water to the wet meadow at Powflood.</p> <p>The route links open-water roosting wetlands with a regionally important raised bog and its associated downstream wetland systems.</p>	<p>The corridor enhances movement opportunities for waterfowl, waders, amphibians, and wetland invertebrates.</p> <p>Maintaining appropriate hydrology across the catchment is important for supporting the condition of connected wetland habitats.</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance the Pow Water via buffer strip management.</p> <p>Peatland restoration and scrub management at Methven Moss.</p> <p>Strengthen connections between the Goose Roosts and Methven Moss and increase habitat structure and diversity through pond or scrape creation, and grassland improvements.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on open wetland areas.</p> <p>Improve links between wetlands, raised bogs and wet meadows while retaining and enhancing the biodiversity value of existing native woodland within the corridor.</p>

Other Habitat Network 10 Cairnleith Moss - Kings Myre



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 0.5 Miles

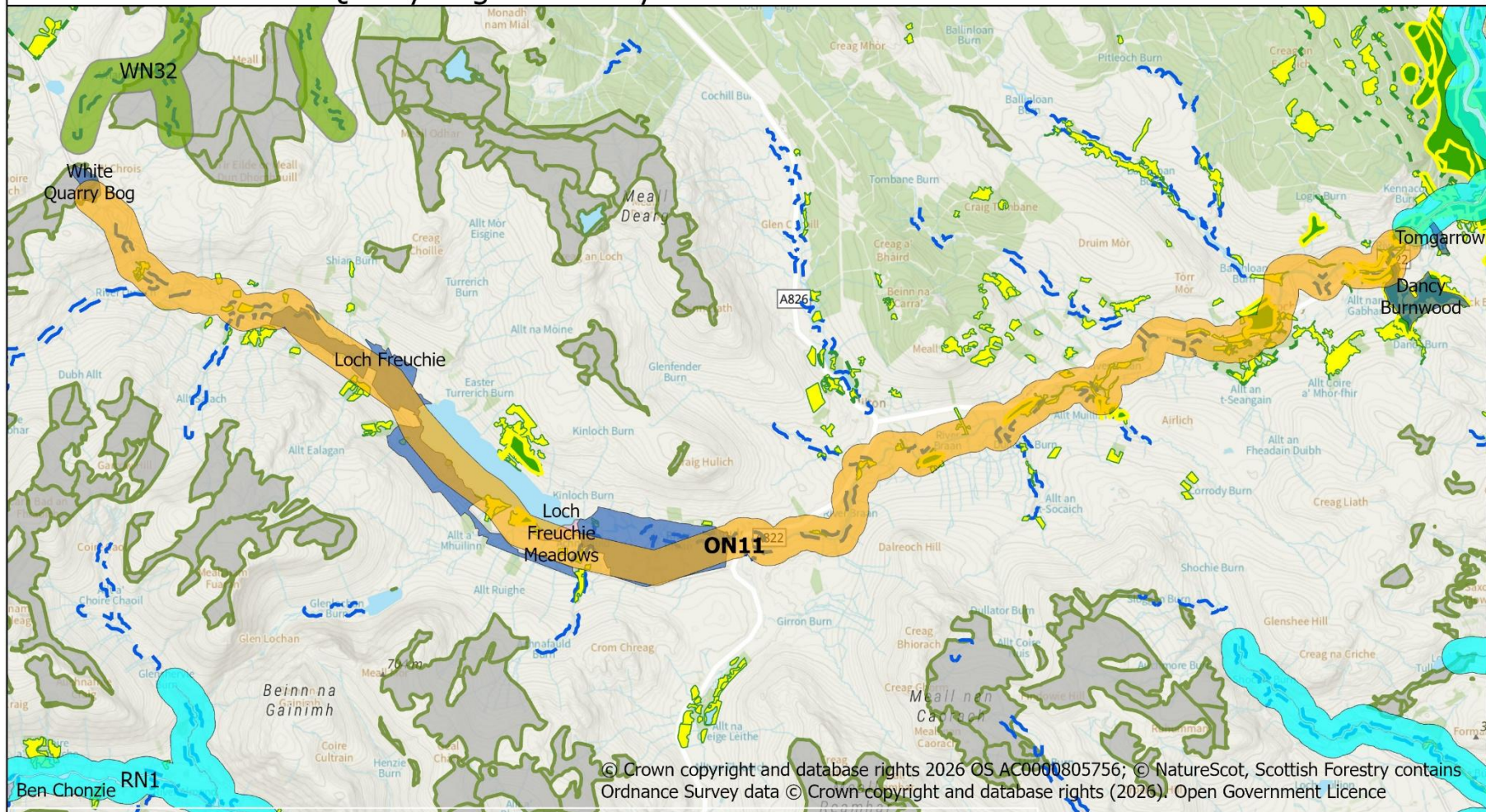


Other Habitat Network 10 (ON10)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Cairnleith Moss SSSI Laggs of raised bog</p> <p>Kings Myre SSSI Open water transition fen</p>	<p>The corridor links the raised-bog laggs at Cairnleith Moss with the transition-fen system at Kings Myre. The route is partly riparian, following watercourses, and partly open habitat across field margins.</p>	<p>Connecting these two wetland SSSIs supports ecological continuity between bog-edge laggs and open-water fen systems.</p> <p>This increases permeability for wetland plants, invertebrates and amphibians, strengthens hydrological function across the landscape, and improves resilience to climate-driven drying.</p>	<p>Enhance wet hollows, seepages and field-edge marshy patches to create stepping-stone habitats.</p> <p>Maintain and improve riparian vegetation along watercourses.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on open wet areas.</p> <p>Manage grassland lightly (grazing or cutting) to maintain suitable structure for wetland species.</p> <p>Enhance shallow-water edges and vegetated margins for amphibians, invertebrates and wetland plant dispersal.</p> <p>Avoid drainage or modifications that could disrupt water supply to bog laggs or fen habitats.</p>

Other Habitat Network 11

White Quarry Bog - River Tay - Loch Freuchie - Loch Freuchie Meadows



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

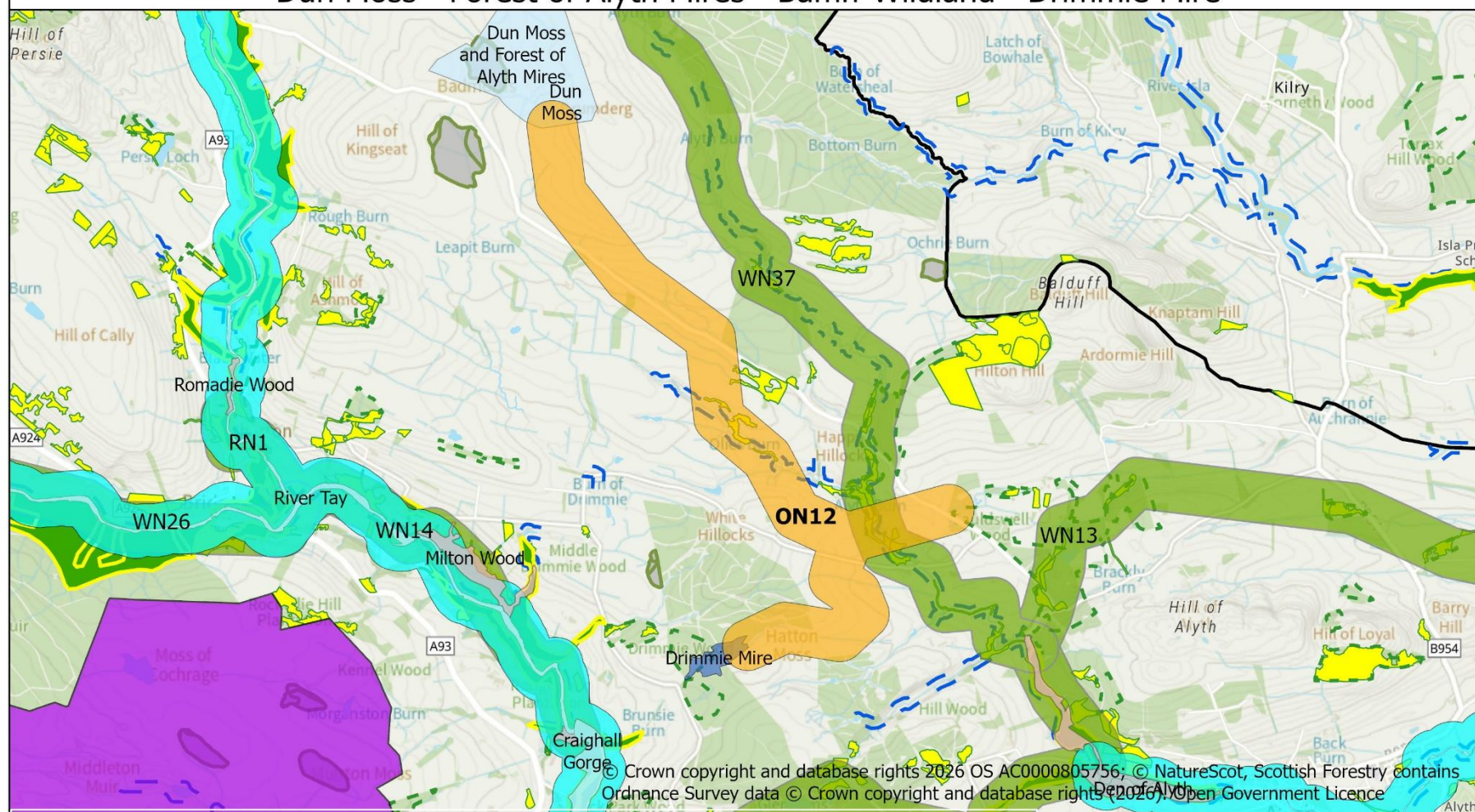
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 11 (ON11)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>White Quarry Bog LBS Hilly bog with basin mire vegetation</p> <p>Loch Freuchie LBS Loch and wetland, wet grassland; waders</p> <p>Loch Freuchie Meadows SSSI Lowland neutral grassland which includes northern hay meadow</p> <p>River Tay SAC Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p>	<p>The corridor links White Quarry Bog down through open habitat to River Quaich and River Braan to Loch Freuchie, with hydrological continuity extending through the Loch Freuchie Meadows and directly to the Tay.</p> <p>The corridor spans a mosaic of bog, wetland, wet meadows, riparian edges, and improved grassland offering restoration potential.</p>	<p>Enhancing this connection will improve habitat continuity for wetland birds, amphibians and invertebrates, while strengthening pollinator movement.</p> <p>Improved riparian structure and water quality will support SAC features such as lamprey, salmon and otter throughout the Braan system.</p>	<p>Enhance riparian buffers to improve water quality and habitat continuity to Loch Freuchie.</p> <p>Create and enhance riparian woodland along suitable stretches of the rivers.</p> <p>Avoid woodland expansion into White Quarry Bog, Loch Freuchie Meadows and other priority open wetland and grassland habitats.</p> <p>Grassland enhancement around Loch Freuchie Meadows.</p>

Other Habitat Network 12 Dun Moss - Forest of Alyth Mires - Bamff Wildland - Drimmie Mire



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland
- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

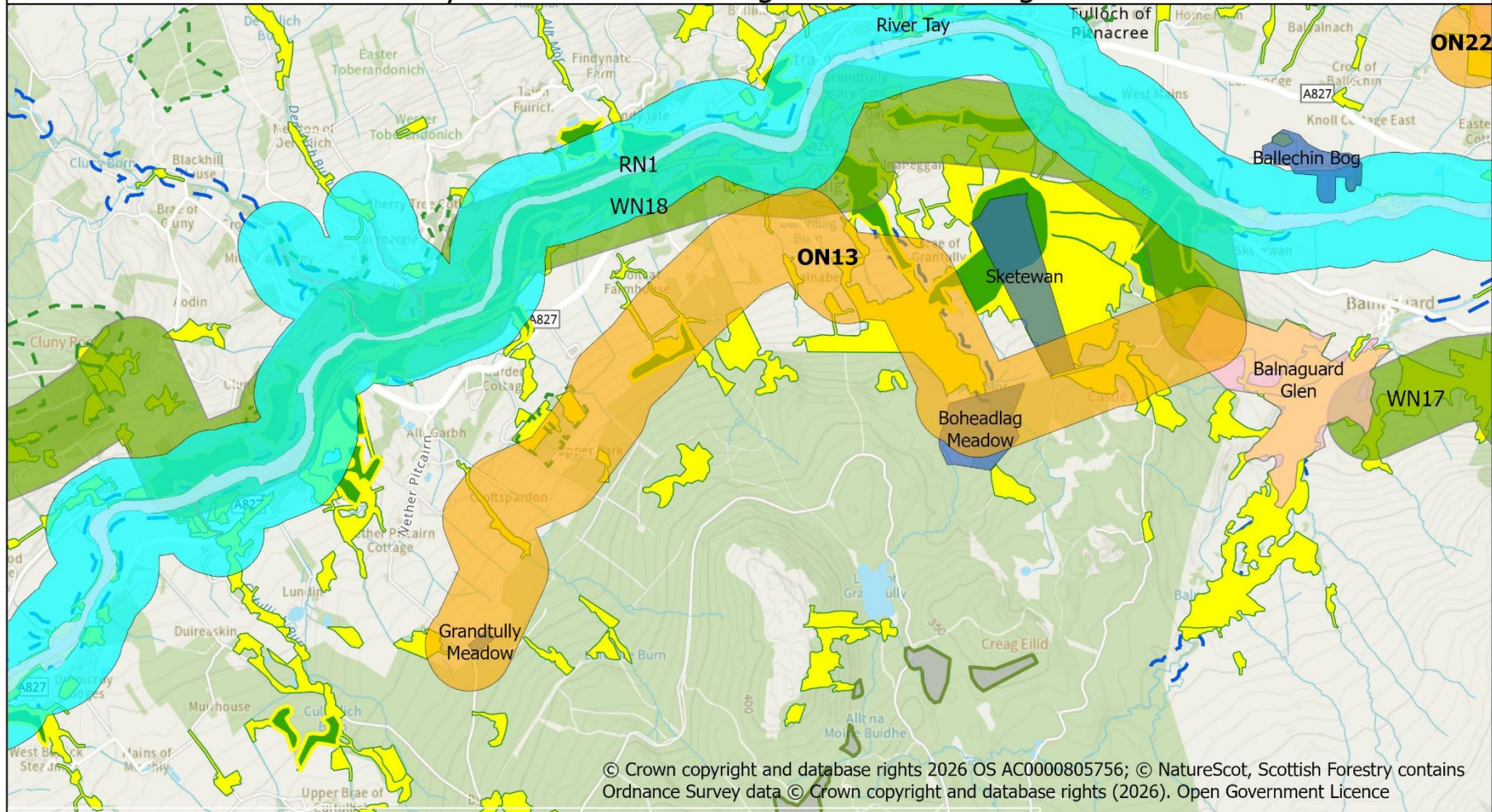


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Other Habitat Network 12 (ON12)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Dun Moss and Forest of Alyth Mires SAC SSSI</p> <p>Rare raised bog - an upland saddle raised mire; poor-fen lagg zones; diversity and abundance of sphagnum species</p> <p>Bamff Wildland (Nature30 candidate)</p> <p>Mix of native woodland, riparian planting, hedgerows, ponds and scrapes, and wildflower cultivations</p> <p>Drimmie Mire LBS</p> <p>Basin mire and raised bog</p>	<p>The proposed corridor follows an existing windfarm development area that already has an active habitat management plan in place, presenting opportunities to enhance open habitat for a range of species.</p> <p>The exact corridor route remains aspirational and uncertain due to the fragmented nature of mire systems and land-use patterns.</p>	<p>Habitat improvements could strengthen functional connections between the peatland and mire systems at Dun Moss, Alyth Mires and Drimmie Mire through the diverse habitat mosaic present at Bamff Wildland.</p> <p>Enhancing hydrology, wetland habitats, species-rich grasslands, woodland edges and other stepping-stone habitats would improve resilience and support species movement under climate and land-use change.</p>	<p>Use the windfarm habitat management plan as a foundation for gradual landscape-scale improvements.</p> <p>Prevent scrub and bracken encroachment into key open habitat linkages.</p> <p>Enhance habitat structure and diversity to support connectivity for wetland flora and fauna, ensuring to provide nectar sources.</p> <p>Enhance wetland structure around Drimmie Mire and Alyth Mires to support hydrological continuity.</p> <p>Expand open wetland, grassland and woodland-edge habitats within Bamff to act as stepping-stones between mire systems.</p> <p>Prevent scrub and bracken encroachment into key open habitat linkages.</p> <p>Enhance and expand native woodland, hedgerows and riparian planting where these support habitat connectivity and landscape permeability, while avoiding impacts on raised bog, lagg fen and basin mire habitats and their hydrology.</p>

Other Habitat Network 13 Grandtully Meadow - Boheadlag Meadow - Balnaguard Glen.



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

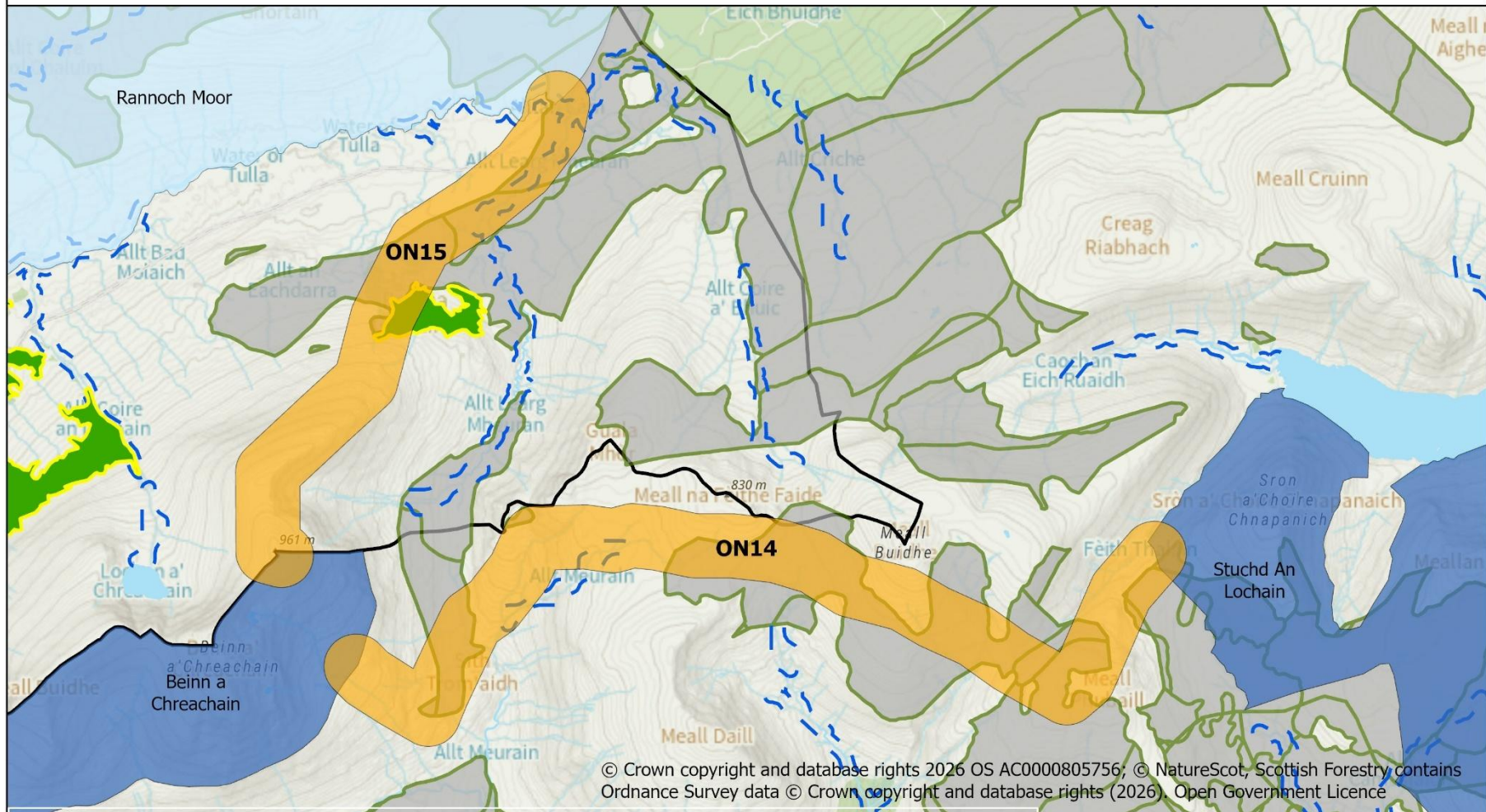
0 0.5 Miles



Other Habitat Network 13 (ON13)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Balnaguard Glen SSSI Juniper Scrub</p> <p>Grandtully Meadow LBS Species rich calcareous grassland meadow</p> <p>Boheadlag Meadow LBS Small flower rich meadow with juniper</p> <p>Sketewan LBS Broadleaved ancient semi natural woodland with juniper and coral root orchid in southern section</p>	<p>The corridor connects species-rich grassland and juniper habitats through a mosaic of open ground and woodland habitat. These habitats play an important role in linking the more isolated meadow and juniper sites.</p>	<p>Linking these nature-rich meadows improves connectivity for pollinators, grassland plants, and scrub-dependent species. Potential for greater connection between juniper populations with the flower-rich grasslands at Grandtully and Boheadlag, creating a mosaic of high-value habitats.</p> <p>The corridor also passes through Grandtully Forest, a Community Nature Site with upland birchwood and areas of ASNW.</p> <p>Scrub and open habitats support woodland edge species.</p>	<p>Enhance and maintain open habitat between meadow patches, improving continuity for pollinators and grassland flora.</p> <p>Restore or extend flower-rich grassland in suitable open areas to act as stepping-stones.</p> <p>Encourage juniper connection between sites connecting to Balnaguard Glen.</p> <p>Plant disease-resistant juniper stock where natural regeneration is limited</p> <p>Monitor and manage risks from <i>Phytophthora austrocedri</i> and avoid planting in infected catchments.</p> <p>Prevent excessive scrub or woodland encroachment onto key meadow areas; and maintain open glades in woodland.</p> <p>Maintain structural diversity to support invertebrates, small mammals, and birds linking scrub and meadow systems.</p> <p>Control escapees from conifer plantations on open habitats.</p> <p>Enhance native habitats whilst protecting species-rich grassland and juniper habitats from excessive shading or woodland expansion.</p>

Other Habitat Network 14: Beinn a Chreachain - Stuchd An Lochain
 Other Habitat Network 15: Beinn a Chreachain - Rannoch Moor.



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

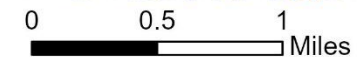
- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland**
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries**
- Council Boundary



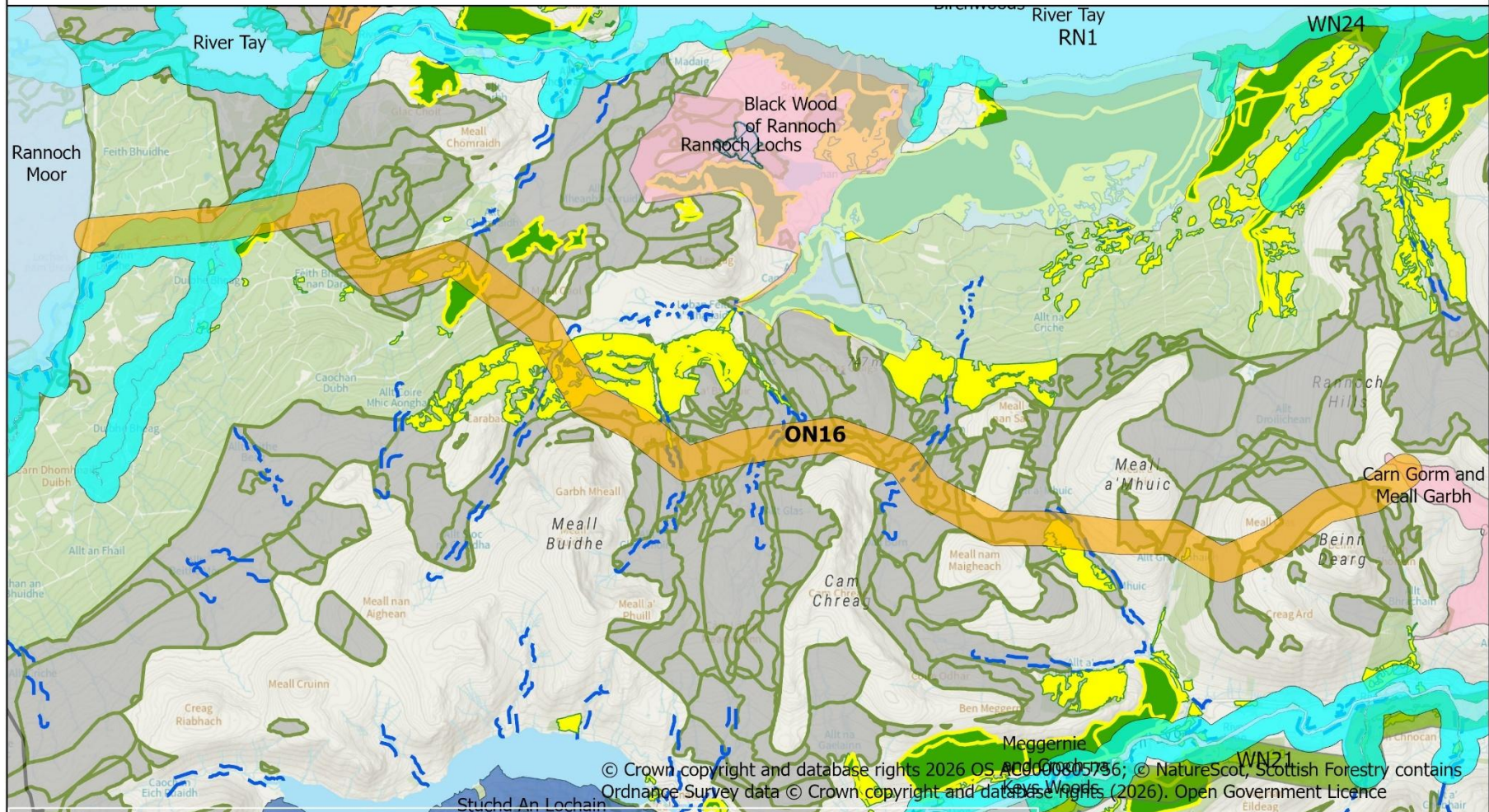
Other Habitat Network 14 (ON14)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Beinn a Chreachain LBS</p> <p>Inland cliffs and outcrops</p> <p>Stuchd An Lochain LBS</p> <p>Mountainous area with acid grassland; raptors, golden plover</p>	<p>This corridor links two upland Local Biodiversity Sites across a largely continuous expanse of montane and sub-montane open habitats. The landscape between Beinn a' Chreachain and Stuchd an Lochain comprises high-altitude grassland, heath, scree and rocky slopes that provide suitable passage habitat for upland birds, raptors and montane plant communities.</p> <p>The connection is structurally open, providing good functional connectivity across the high ground.</p>	<p>Both sites support upland habitat types and species, including raptors and golden plover, which rely on extensive, uninterrupted open ground for foraging and movement.</p> <p>Peatland pockets within the upland catchments offer opportunities for restoration, which would enhance carbon storage, hydrological function and habitat quality across the wider montane landscape.</p>	<p>Maintain open montane habitat by preventing scrub encroachment and ensuring appropriate grazing levels.</p> <p>Restore degraded peatland areas.</p> <p>Protect sensitive upland vegetation and soils, including stabilising erosion where needed.</p>

Other Habitat Network 15 (ON15)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Beinn a' Chreachain LBS</p> <p>Inland cliffs and outcrops</p> <p>Rannoch Moor SSSI, SAC</p> <p>Blanket bog; dystrophic loch; oligotrophic loch; breeding bird assemblage; moths, flies, beetles, vascular plants</p>	<p>This corridor links the montane rocky slopes and cliff habitats of Beinn a' Chreachain with the extensive blanket bog system of Rannoch Moor.</p> <p>Maintaining this gradient of intact upland habitats will support species movement between the montane zone and the peatland mosaic of Rannoch Moor.</p>	<p>Both sites contain nationally important open-ground habitats vulnerable to erosion, trampling, grazing pressure, and hydrological change.</p> <p>The corridor includes areas of peatland, which restoration helps facilitate dispersal for upland plants, invertebrates, and bird species. Protecting hydrology and avoiding further erosion are essential to maintain the integrity of the blanket bog and the montane outcrops that feed into it.</p>	<p>Maintain or reduce grazing levels to prevent damage to montane heath, flushes, and shallow peat.</p> <p>Restore degraded peatland areas.</p> <p>Safeguard hydrology by avoiding drainage, track creation, or ground modification that could dry bog surfaces or alter water flow into Rannoch Moor.</p>

Other Habitat Network 16 Rannoch Moor - Carn Gorm and Meall Garbh



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

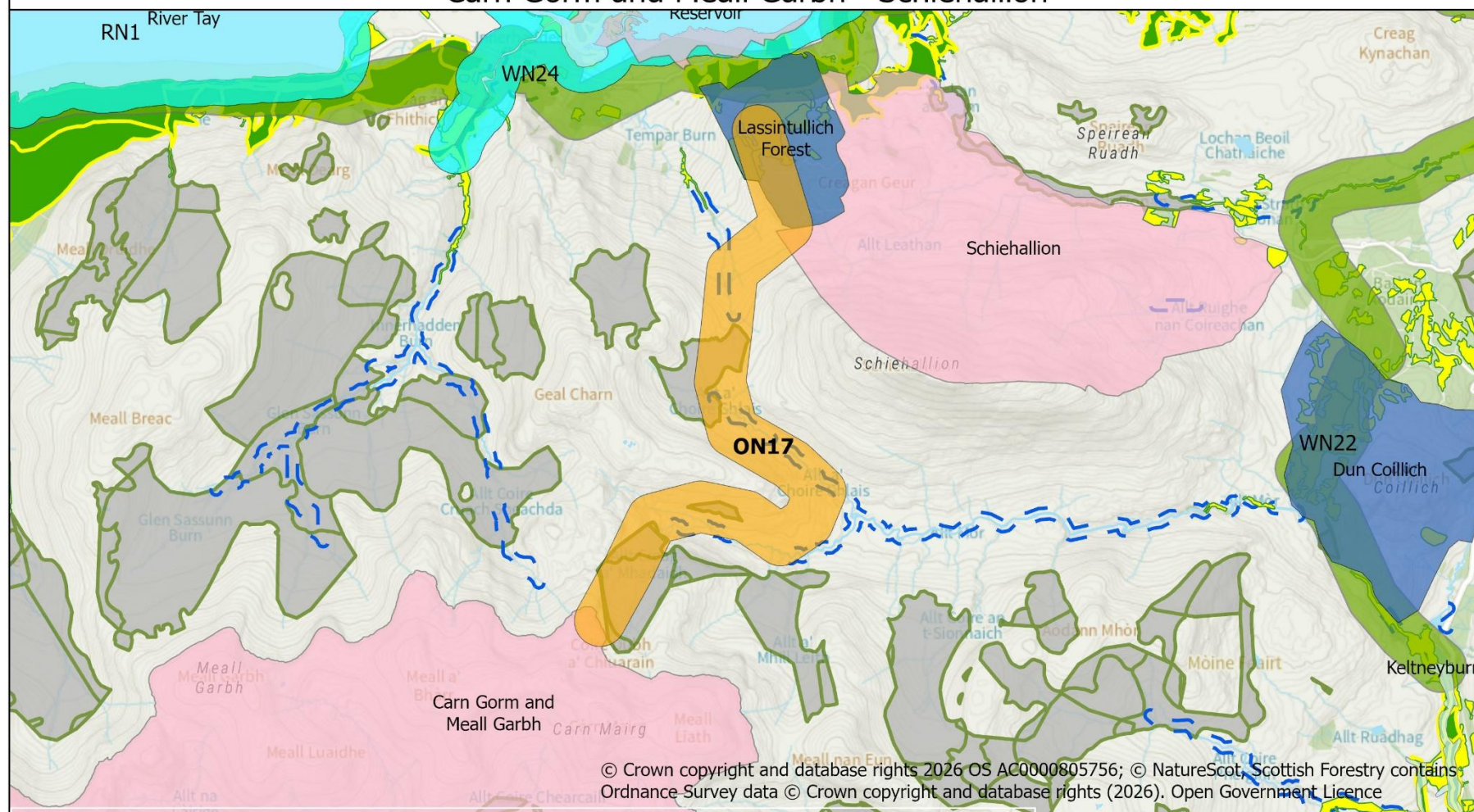
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 16 (ON16)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Carn Gorm and Meal Garbh SSSI</p> <p>Montane assemblage; vascular plant assemblage</p> <p>Rannoch Moor SSSI, SAC</p> <p>Blanket bog; dystrophic loch; oligotrophic loch; breeding bird assemblage; moths, flies, beetles, vascular plants</p>	<p>A contiguous corridor could be created through peatland restoration on class 1 and 2 peatland which connect the sites.</p>	<p>The corridor connects montane and upland habitats on Carn Gorm and Meall Garbh with the blanket bog and loch mosaic of Rannoch Moor.</p> <p>The intervening landscape is dominated by peatland (Class 1 and 2), which is nationally important for carbon storage, hydrological regulation, and biodiversity.</p> <p>Open habitats allow wide-ranging species such as waders and raptors and specialist upland invertebrates and plants to move between sites.</p>	<p>Restore degraded peatland areas.</p> <p>Reduce grazing and trampling pressure on sensitive upland habitats (blanket bog, heath).</p> <p>Implement grazing regimes that maintain structural diversity and support rare plants.</p> <p>Maintain low-nutrient water quality.</p> <p>Prevent sediment runoff in the catchment to protect oligotrophic/dystrophic lochs.</p> <p>Maintain peatland and upland habitats by avoiding woodland expansion and restoring areas where tree establishment is contributing to peatland degradation.</p>

Other Habitat Network 17 Carn Gorm and Meall Garbh - Schiehallion



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

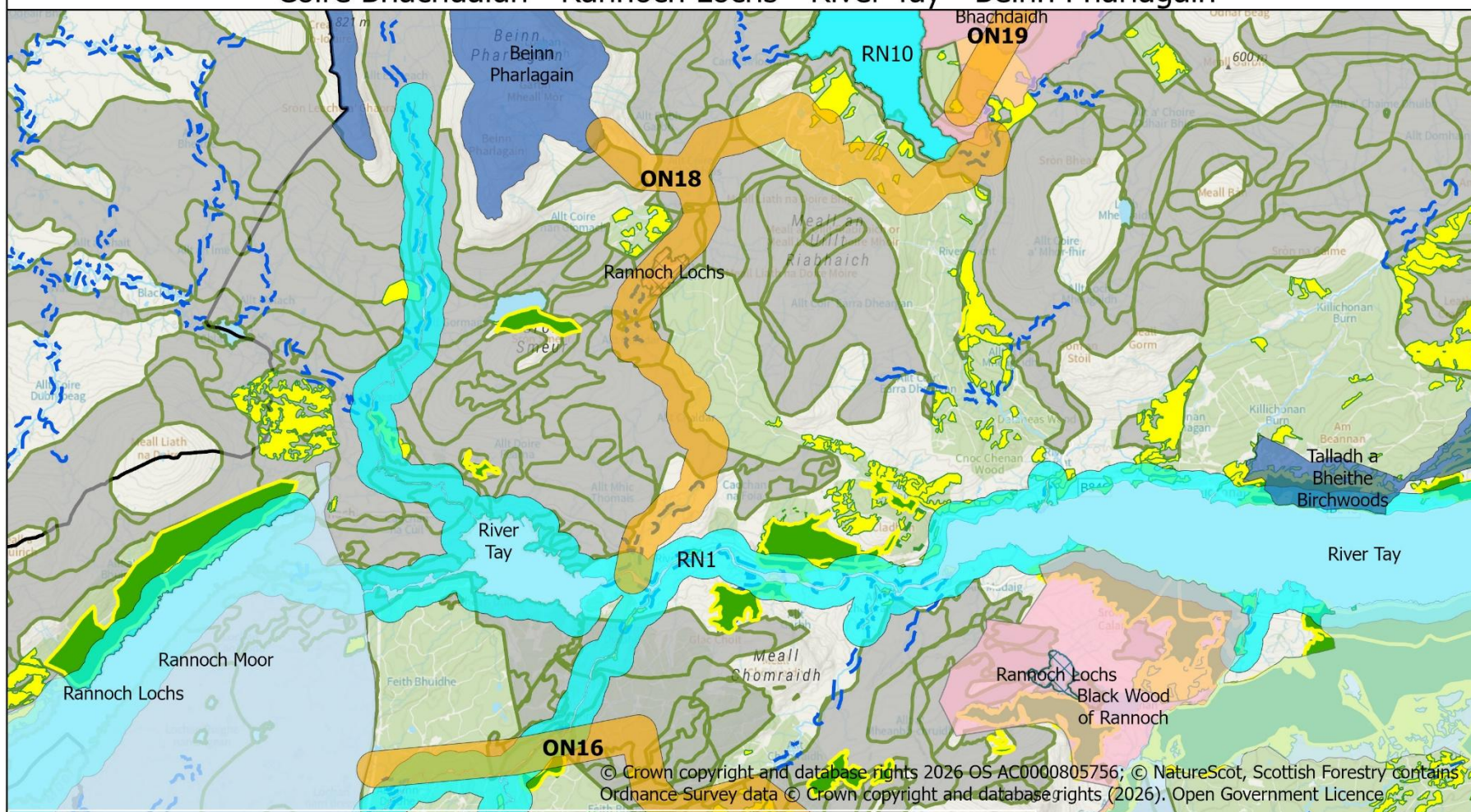
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 17 (ON17)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Schiehallion SSSI</p> <p>Upland habitats; Dalradian limestone, limestone pavement, flushes and calcareous grassland</p> <p>Carn Gorm and Meal Garbh SSSI</p> <p>Montane assemblage; vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>The corridor runs between Schiehallion and the Carn Mairg ridge (including Carn Gorm and Meall Garbh), broadly following areas of Class 1 and Class 2 peatland and open montane habitats. It follows the Allt a' Choire Ghlais river between peatland areas.</p>	<p>Rewetting peat and reducing grazing helps montane species recover and spread.</p> <p>Peatland recovery improves water quality, reduces erosion, helps with natural flood management, and stores carbon.</p> <p>Restoring bog, heath, scree and flush habitats benefits upland plants, invertebrates and birds.</p> <p>Because the riparian woodland proposed would be low-density, linear planting along the watercourse, it complements rather than fragments the surrounding open habitats.</p>	<p>Restore degraded peatland.</p> <p>Maintain hydrological connectivity between peatland blocks and upland flush systems.</p> <p>Maintain open habitat links between limestone grasslands on Schiehallion and montane heath/grasslands on Carn Gorm-Meall Garbh.</p> <p>Protect calcareous and flush habitats from disturbance and grazing pressure.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to promote recovery of vascular plant assemblages and prevent erosion on exposed montane slopes.</p> <p>Maintain diverse upland heath and grassland structure and prevent scrub or bracken encroachment into key open montane habitats.</p> <p>Create and enhance native riparian woodland along suitable sections of the Allt a' Choire Ghlais, where this improves river condition, habitat connectivity and natural flood management without impacting priority open habitats.</p>

Other Habitat Network 18 Coire Bhachdaidh - Rannoch Lochs - River Tay - Beinn Pharlagain



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland
 - ASNW
 - LEPO
 - OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS
- Riparian Woodland
 - SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

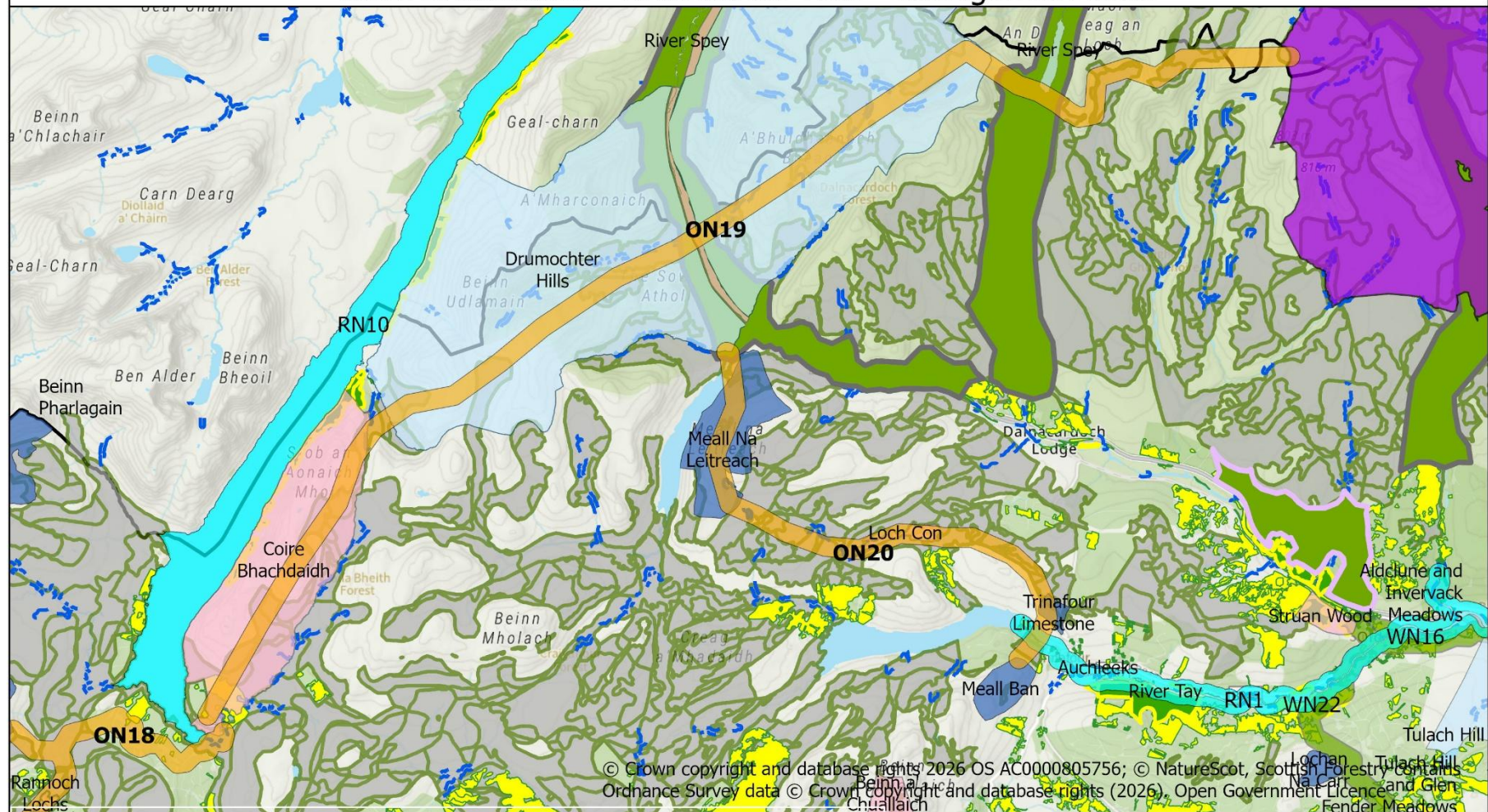
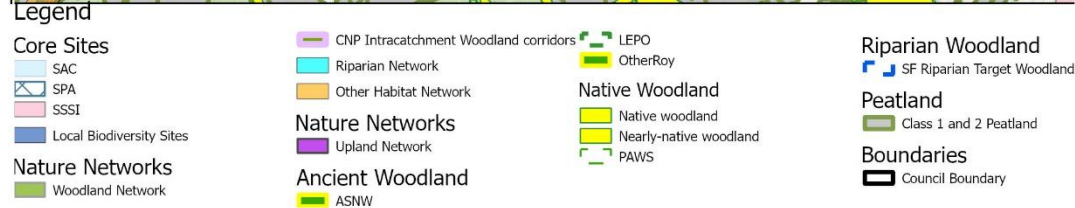
- Class 1 and 2 Peatland
- Boundaries
 - Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 18 (ON18)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Coire Bhachdaidh SSSI</p> <p>Upland and montane habitats; rare upland and vascular plants; upland breeding birds</p> <p>Rannoch Lochs SSSI</p> <p>Freshwater lochs on the periphery of Rannoch Moor; black-throated divers.</p> <p>River Tay SAC</p> <p>Atlantic salmon; sea lamprey; brook lamprey and river lamprey; otter</p> <p>Beinn Pharlagain LBS</p> <p>Exposed ridges and plateaux with specialist plants; bryophyte and montane heaths; bogs</p>	<p>The network links the River Tay northwards to the Rannoch Lochs via the Allt Chaldar catchment, then continues towards Beinn Pharlagain and finally connects to the montane habitats of Coire Bhachdaidh.</p> <p>The corridor encompasses extensive open habitats, peatland systems, and freshwater lochs with strong potential for hydrological and ecological restoration.</p>	<p>Much of the corridor is located on deep peat suitable for peatland recovery and upland species movement.</p>	<p>Implement peatland restoration.</p> <p>Reduce grazing pressure and trampling through deer and livestock management.</p> <p>Improve habitat mosaic and structural diversity, expand open habitat mosaics linking lochs, peatlands, and montane slopes.</p> <p>Enhance riparian buffers along the Allt Chaldar.</p> <p>Maintain the open character of the corridor by avoiding woodland expansion into peatland, montane heath and other priority upland habitats.</p>

Other Habitat Network 19 Coire Bhachdaidh - Drumochter Hills - Cairngorms Massif



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Miles

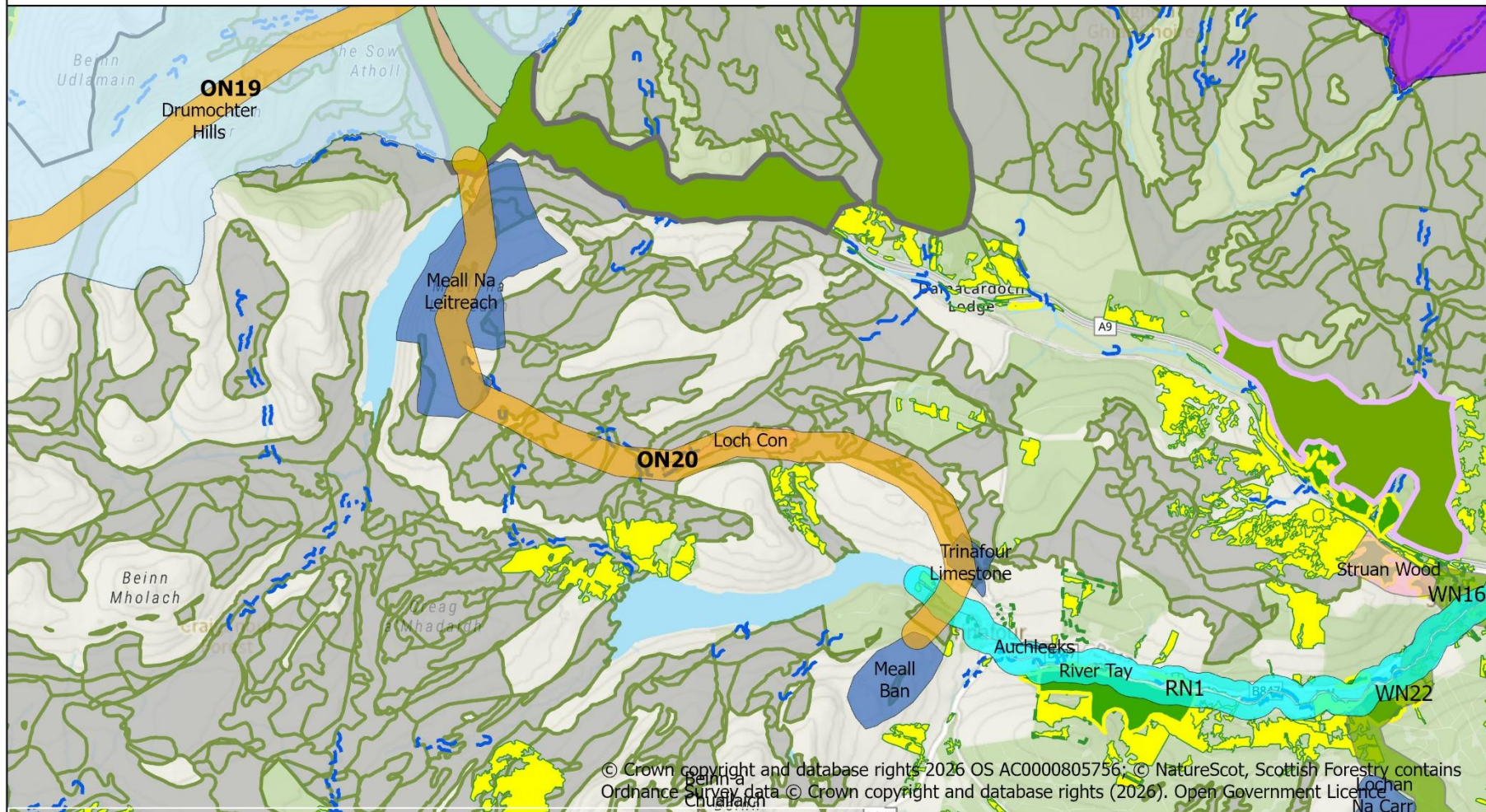


Other Network 19 (ON19)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Coire Bhachdaidh SSSI</p> <p>Upland and montane habitats; rare upland and vascular plants; upland breeding birds</p> <p>Drumochter Hills SSSI, SPA, SAC</p> <p>Arctic-alpine plants and habitats; alpine, dry and wet heathland, high altitude grasslands, montane springs and fens, blanket bog and cliff ledge and rock crevice communities; breeding bird assemblages</p> <p>Cairngorms Massif SPA</p> <p>Upland habitat; heather moorland, grassland, blanket bog, native woodland, freshwater lochs and lochans, extensive areas of montane heaths and exposed rock and scree; golden eagle</p>	<p>The three upland sites form a broad chain of montane and peatland habitats. Coire Bhachdaidh links north-east into Drumochter Hills, and onwards to the Cairngorms Massif.</p> <p>The only gap of non-designated area lies between Drumochter Hills and the Cairngorms SPA, where Class 1 and 2 peatland dominate the intervening landscape.</p> <p>This area provides a clear opportunity to restore peatland hydrology and strengthen an open-habitat corridor for montane species.</p>	<p>The Drumochter-Cairngorms Massif gap contains deep peat, making it unsuitable for future afforestation and ideal for peatland restoration.</p> <p>Strengthening connectivity also supports SPA/SAC conservation objectives, particularly for raptors, upland breeding birds, and sensitive alpine plant communities.</p>	<p>Restore degraded peatland.</p> <p>Improve habitat quality along the corridor to support movement of upland birds, raptors (including golden eagle), and montane plant communities.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the condition of heathland, montane grassland, blanket bog, and open ridge habitats to enable species dispersal across the landscape.</p> <p>Reduce grazing pressure in sensitive areas to allow natural regeneration of upland birchwood, dwarf shrub heath, and grazing-intolerant montane species.</p>

Other Habitat Network 20

Drumochter Hills - Loch Con - Meall na Leitreach - Trinafour limestone - Meall Ban



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Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SPA
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

- CNP Intracatchment Woodland corridors
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW

- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

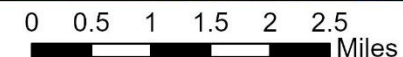
- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

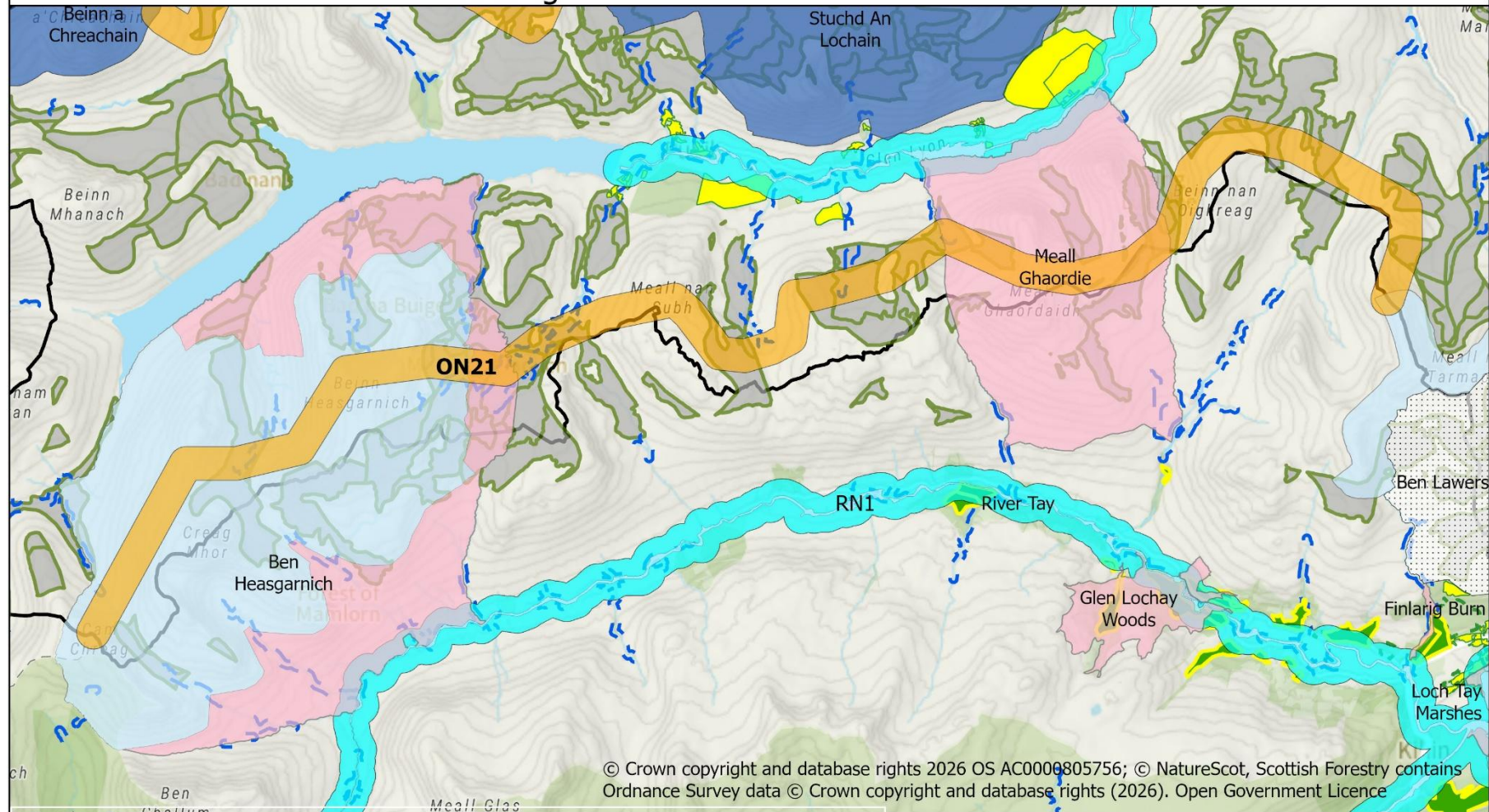
- Council Boundary



Other Habitat Network 20 (ON20)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Drumochter Hills SSSI, SPA, SAC</p> <p>Arctic-alpine plants and habitats; alpine, dry and wet heathland, high altitude grasslands, montane springs and fens, blanket bog and cliff ledge and rock crevice communities; breeding bird assemblages</p> <p>Loch Con SSSI</p> <p>Oligotrophic upland hill loch, set within an area of moorland; vascular plant and breeding bird assemblage</p> <p>Meall na Leitreach LBS</p> <p>Bouldery slopes and montane heath</p> <p>Trinafour limestone LBS</p> <p>Limestone outcrops with calcareous grassland and specialists; wet dwarf shrub heath</p> <p>Meall Ban LBS</p> <p>Area of limestone exposure with pavement; base plants including rock rose</p>	<p>The proposed corridor runs north-south-east across a landscape dominated by Class 1 and 2 peatland, connecting the Drumochter mountain massif with the limestone-rich Meall Ban area.</p> <p>It includes a sequence of upland lochs, wet heath, blanket bog, and montane heath on boulder-strewn slopes, providing natural stepping stones between designated sites.</p>	<p>Connecting Drumochter Hills to Meall Ban strengthens a large-scale ecological gradient from blanket bog and wet heath into montane and base-rich habitats.</p> <p>Peatland restoration along the route will enhance hydrology and soil stability, while maintaining open upland habitats for species movement.</p>	<p>Restore degraded peatland.</p> <p>Maintain natural hydrological flow paths between fens, wet heath, and upland loch systems.</p> <p>Maintain open heath and montane grassland structure along slopes between Drumochter and Meall Ban.</p> <p>Protect bouldery montane heath and base-rich limestone habitats from disturbance.</p> <p>Manage deer and livestock to prevent overgrazing of sensitive peatland, heath and montane plant assemblages.</p> <p>Direct grazing onto more resilient areas to protect recovering peat surfaces and calcareous vegetation.</p> <p>Safeguard limestone pavement and outcrops at Trinafour and Meall Ban from trampling and erosion.</p> <p>Prevent scrub encroachment on base-rich areas with appropriate grazing.</p>

Other Habitat Network 21 Ben Heasgarnich - Meall Ghaordie - Ben Lawers



Legend

Core Sites

- NNR
- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network

- CNP Intracatchment Woodland corridors
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network

Ancient Woodland

- ASNW

- LEPO
- OtherRoy
- Native Woodland
- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

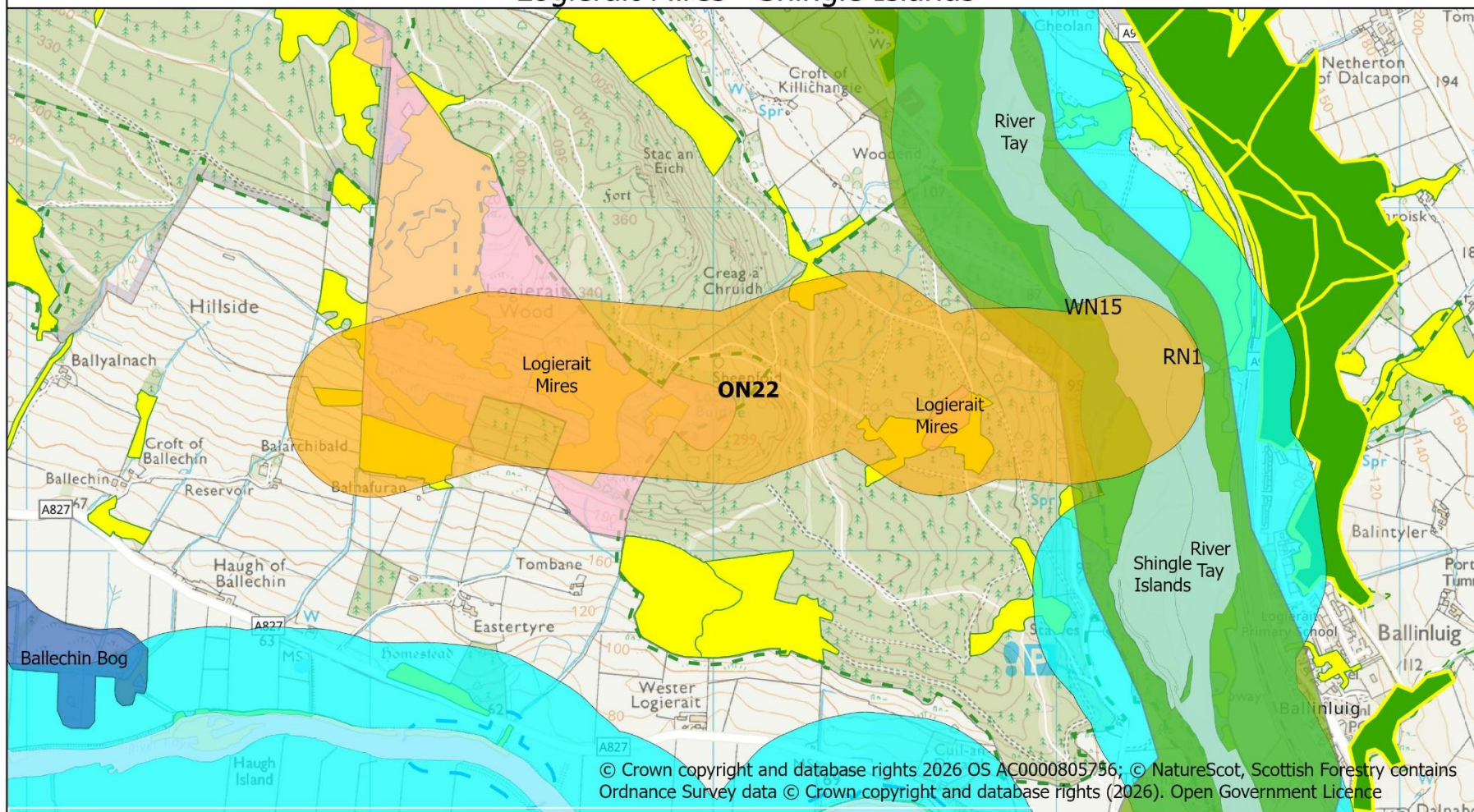
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles



Other Habitat Network 21 (ON21)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Ben Heasgarnich SSSI and SAC</p> <p>Arctic alpine flora; high altitude plant communities; sub-Arctic salix scrub; siliceous alpine and boreal grassland; alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands; species-rich <i>nardus</i> grasslands; hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities; alpine pioneer formations and Calcareous rocky slopes.</p> <p>Meall Ghaordie SSSI</p> <p>Alpine plants</p> <p>Ben Lawers SSSI, SAC, NNR</p> <p>Arctic-alpine plants and habitats including calcareous and acid grassland, dwarf-shrub; heath, blanket bog, springs and flushes, and chasmophytic vegetation; oligotrophic standing waters; sub-arctic <i>salix</i> species, scrub, alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities, alpine pioneer formations, calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>	<p>The proposed corridor follows extensive Class 1 and Class 2 peatland, along with upland grasslands, heath, and rocky habitats that naturally connect these mountain areas.</p>	<p>Restoring degraded peatland and associated upland habitats along this corridor will create a continuous band of high-quality montane and blanket bog habitat. This supports the movement, dispersal, and long-term resilience of montane species.</p> <p>A continuous, well-managed peatland-montane system also enhances ecological function by improving hydrology, stabilising soils, and reducing downstream flood risk.</p>	<p>Restore degraded peatland.</p> <p>Maintain natural hydrology to stabilise soils and support downstream montane systems.</p> <p>Avoid drainage, burning, or disturbance that dries or fragments peatland.</p> <p>Maintain open upland habitats (calcareous grasslands, dwarf-shrub heath, alpine pioneer communities) to allow species movement.</p> <p>Protect sub-arctic <i>salix</i> scrub and alpine vegetation along high-altitude linkages.</p> <p>Prevent bracken encroachment into montane habitat zones.</p> <p>Reduce deer and livestock pressure to support recovery of alpine and subalpine vegetation.</p> <p>Direct grazing into more robust habitats and relieve pressure on fragile slopes.</p> <p>Improve heathland management to retain structural diversity.</p> <p>Avoid muirburn in bryophyte or lichen-rich high-altitude areas.</p> <p>Protect rocky slopes and chasmophytic vegetation from disturbance.</p>

Other Habitat Network 22 Logierait Mires - Shingle Islands



Legend

Core Sites

- SAC
- SSSI
- Local Biodiversity Sites

Nature Networks

- Woodland Network
- Riparian Network
- Other Habitat Network

Nature Networks

- Upland Network
- Ancient Woodland**
- ASNW
- LEPO
- OtherRoy

Native Woodland

- Native woodland
- Nearly-native woodland
- PAWS

Riparian Woodland

- SF Riparian Target Woodland

Peatland

- Class 1 and 2 Peatland

Boundaries

- Council Boundary

0 0.5 Miles



Other Habitat Network 22 (ON22)

Core sites and features	Corridor description	Justification	Actions
<p>Logierait Mires SSSI Northern damselfly</p> <p>Shingle Islands SSSI River shingle and sand habitats, breeding bird assemblage and fly assemblage.</p>	<p>The corridor links Logierait Mires with the Shingle Islands through a woodland-dominated landscape containing a network of wet flushes, seepages, small burns, saturated hollows and riparian habitats. While woodland forms the main habitat matrix, these wet features provide important stepping stones and movement routes between the mire and river habitats.</p> <p>Enhancing the quality and connectivity of these wetland features will strengthen ecological connectivity across the corridor.</p>	<p>Improving wetland linkages between Logierait Mires and the river shingle systems will support movement of wetland invertebrates, waders, and riparian species.</p>	<p>Maintain saturated edges and shallow-water features suitable for northern damselfly and other wetland invertebrates.</p> <p>Improve wetland continuity toward the river corridor by enhancing burns, seepages and wet flushes.</p> <p>Maintain vegetated margins that support flies and riverine insect communities.</p> <p>Thin or open canopy in targeted areas to allow light to reach wet features and promote wetland vegetation.</p> <p>Prevent encroachment of dense scrub over developing wet areas.</p> <p>Protect breeding bird habitat on the Shingle Islands by reducing disturbance near shingle bars.</p> <p>Maintain invertebrate-rich vegetation mosaics leading into the river system.</p> <p>Enhance existing woodland by increasing structural diversity, retaining open glades, rides and wet woodland features, and maintaining habitat transitions between woodland and wetlands.</p>

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Designated sites within Perth and Kinross

There are 141 statutory nature conservation designations within Perth and Kinross, covering 116 unique protected sites. Several sites hold more than one designation (for example, SSSI, SAC, SPA or NNR).

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Aldclune and Invervack Meadows	SSSI	Riparian
Ardblair and Myreside Fens	SSSI	Other
Ballyoukan Juniper Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Balnaguard Glen	SSSI	Other, Woodland
Beinn a' Chuallaich	SSSI	Riparian
Beinn a' Ghlo	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Upland
Ben Chonzie	SSSI	Riparian, Other
Ben Heasgarnich	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Other
Ben Lawers	SSSI, SAC, NNR	Other
Ben Vrackie	SSSI	Other
Birks of Aberfeldy	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Bishop Hill	SSSI	Other
Black Loch (Cleish)	SSSI	Other
Black Wood of Rannoch	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Woodland
Blair Atholl Meadow	SSSI	None

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Bog Wood and Meadow	SSSI	Other
Bolfracks Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Brerachan Meadows	SSSI	Riparian
Caenlochan	SSSI, SPA, SAC	Riparian
Cairnleith Moss	SSSI	Other
Cairngorms Massif	SPA	Riparian, Other, Woodland, Upland
Cairnwell	SSSI	Upland
Cambusurich Wood	SSSI	Riparian
Cardney Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Carie and Cragganester Woods	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Carn Gorm and Meall Garbh	SSSI	Other
Carsebreck and Rhynd Lochs	SSSI	Other
Coille Chriche	SSSI	Woodland
Coire Bhachdaidh	SSSI	Other
Comrie Woods	SSSI	Woodland
Connachan Marsh	SSSI	Woodland
Craighall Gorge	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Woodland
Craig Tronach	SSSI	Woodland
Croftintygan Meadow	SSSI	None

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Dalcroy Promontory	SSSI	Riparian
Den of Airlie	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Den of Alyth	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Den of Riechip	SSSI	Woodland
Devon Gorge	SSSI	Woodland
Drumochter Hills	SSSI, SPA, SAC	Other, Woodland
Drumore Loch	SSSI	Other
Drummond Lochs	SSSI	Woodland
Dun Moss	SSSI	Other
Dun Moss and Forest of Alyth Mires	SAC	Other
Dunalastair Reservoir	SSSI	Riparian
Dunkeld - Blairgowrie Lochs	SAC	Riparian, Other
Dupplin Lakes	SSSI	Other
Fearnan Cowpark	SSSI	Riparian
Finlarig Burn	SSSI	Riparian
Forest of Alyth Mires	SSSI	Other
Forest of Clunie	SSSI, SPA	Riparian, Other, Upland
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary	SPA	Riparian
Fungarth Juniper Wood	SSSI	Woodland

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Gartwhinzean Meadow	SSSI	None
Glen Lochay Woods	SSSI	Riparian
Glen Lyon Woods	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Glen Queich	SSSI	Other
Glen Tilt Woods	SSSI	Riparian
Glenartney Juniper Wood	SSSI, SAC	Woodland
Glas Tulaichean	SSSI	Upland
Gleneagles Mire	SSSI	Other
Hare Myre, Monk Myre and Stormont Loch	SSSI	Other
Inner Tay Estuary	SSSI	Riparian
Keltneyburn	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Woodland
Kincardine Castle Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Kinnoull Hill	SSSI	Woodland
Kings Myre	SSSI	Other
Lacesston Muir and Glen Burn Gorge	SSSI	Other
Laird's Loch	SSSI	Other
Linn of Tummel	SSSI	Riparian
Little Ballo	SSSI	Other
Loch Con	SSSI	Other

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Loch Freuchie Meadows	SSSI	Other
Loch Leven	SSSI, SPA, NNR	Other, Woodland
Loch Moraig	SSSI	Upland
Loch Tay Marshes	SSSI	Riparian
Loch Tummel Flush	SSSI	Riparian
Lochindores	SSSI	Other
Lochs Clunie and Marlee	SSSI	Riparian, Other
Lochs of Butterstone, Craiglush and Lowes	SSSI	Other
Logierait Mires	SSSI	Other
Lurg and Dow Lochs	SSSI	Other
Meall Ghaordie	SSSI	Other
Meggernie and Croch na Keys Woods	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Meikleour Area	SSSI	Riparian
Methven Moss	SSSI, SAC	Other
Methven Woods	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Mill Dam	SSSI	None
Milton Wood	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Monzie Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Morenish Meadow	SSSI	Riparian

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Pass of Killiecrankie	SSSI	Riparian, Woodland
Pitarrig Meadow	SSSI	Upland
Pitkeathly Mires	SSSI, SAC	Other
Quoigs Meadow	SSSI	None, needs buffer
Rannoch Lochs	SSSI, SPA	Riparian, Other
Rannoch Moor	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Other
Redmyre	SSSI	Other
River Lyon Bank	SSSI	Riparian
River Spey	SAC	Riparian
River Tay	SAC	Riparian
Romadie Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Schiehallion	SSSI	Other, Woodland
Shelforkie Moss	SAC	Other
Shingle Islands	SSSI, SAC	Riparian, Other, Woodland,
South Tayside Goose Roosts	SPA	Other
Straloch Moraines	SSSI	Riparian
Struan Wood	SSSI	Woodland
Thistle Brig	SSSI	Riparian
Tomnadashan Mine	SSSI	Riparian

Site name	Designation(s)	Corridor connection(s)
Tulach Hill	SSSI	Riparian
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Riparian
Turflundie Wood	SSSI, SAC	Woodland
Upper Strathearn Oakwoods	SAC	Woodland
Weem Meadow	SSSI	Riparian
Wether Hill	SSSI	Other, Woodland

Appendix 2 - Community Nature Sites - corridor connectivity summary

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
Comrie Community Woodland	Native community woodland creation project. Unimproved species rich wet grassland pre-dominant habitat, with smaller areas of wetland and dry grassland.	Part of woodland network
Barvick Burn Wood	The site currently contains a handful of existing woodlands, including ancient semi-natural woodland, mixed woods, and small coniferous plantations. Focus is on planting diverse trees and managing Other habitats.	Part of woodland network
Little Tombane	Consisting of a mosaic grassland, woodland, rock and heath on a steep slope. The site has the potential to support an even greater range of species, including woodland restoration.	No
Taymount Wood	155ha mixed woodland. WSWG looking to bring into community ownership.	Part of Other network
5-Mile Wood	135 acres of mixed woodland. WSWG looking to bring under community ownership.	Part of woodland network
Wester Tullochurran	Riparian woodland, grazing, species rich meadow, birch woodland, some recent clear fell. Currently awaiting outcome of NRF application for fencing and wetland creation.	Part of woodland network
Rewilding Denmarkfield	A mosaic of woodland, scrub, Other glades, burns and scrapes.	Part of riparian network
Glassie Bike Park	A mixed of native broadleaves, fruit trees, Scots pine, as well as tree corridors, leaky dams and ponds	Part of woodland network
Comrie Croft	A mosaic of woodland, with non-native species being removed. Upper ground is a mosaic of heather and Scots pine, oak and birch woodlands.	Part of woodland network

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
Bamff Wildland	A mix of native woodland, riparian planting, hedgerows, ponds and scrapes, and wildflower cultivations.	Core site (proposed Nature30 site)
Marybank Farm	A mix of species rich grassland, tree planting, hedgerows, and ponds.	No
Alt Eigheach	Riparian woodland creation	Part of riparian network
Breachan Water	Restore and enhance a section of the Brerachan Water flowing through an area of flood plain haugh land, to better connect the river with the flood plain.	Part of riparian network
Invergeldie Estate	Landscape level restoration of natural processes, with the planting of woodland trees and the complete restoration of extensive areas of peatland and wetland.	Part of Other network
Rewilding Easter Coul	12 acre nature transformation will include: -Native mosaic-planted woodland with Other glades. -Wetland area creation. -Species-rich meadow creation for pollinators. -Wildlife corridors to create green networks.	No
Strathallan	52 acres has been made available for rewilding. Work includes restoring a former curling pond and removing non-native rhododendron, creating educational nature walks, establishing flowering wet meadows, and thinning woodland to enhance its understory.	No
Huntly Wood	The woodland is quite diverse in character and includes both mixed broadleaved and conifer plantings. Converting conifers to native trees through thinning, until they become unstable, and clear-felling small areas and replanting with natives.	No

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
Kincladie Wood	Mixed deciduous woodland, including mature oaks, Managed and owned by Dunning Community Trust.	No
Penneys Wood	Community Woodland planted with oak, birch, rowan, holly, Scots pine and crab apple trees.	No
Craigie Hill	Young plantation woodland	No
Hallyburton Community Woodland	A community woodland established in 1995	No
The Hermitage	Wooded glen of the Hermitage, valued for its fine stands of Douglas fir and woodlands of mixed species and ages, exhibiting considerable natural regeneration. The woodland is now largely mixed conifers of Scots pine, Douglas fir and Norway spruce.	Part of riparian network
Dunkeld	NTS site situated on the banks of the River Tay, with active restoration works including INNS control and tree planting. Also contains Stanley Hill Park, a natural hillock.	Part of riparian network
Branklyn Garden	2-acre hillside garden that features rare and unusual plants and flowers from all over the world.	No
Craigower	Other heathland with a scattering of Scots pine and juniper. Further below, the scattered Scottish pine trees are home to rare butterflies in the summer months.	No
Linn of Tummel	Linn of Tummel is a 19ha woodland property where the rivers Garry and Tummel meet. The picturesque combination of water and woodland is also home to a rich variety of wildlife.	Part of riparian and woodland network
Killiecrankie	The River Garry flows along the floor of a magnificent wooded gorge, where the tree-lined slopes are home to a variety of wildlife, flora and fauna.	Part of riparian and woodland network

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
East Schiehallion	Working to restore the important upland habitats on the mountain by reducing herbivore grazing. Planted 8 hectares of new native woodland and protected a further 72 hectares on the lower slopes, to allow young woodland to regenerate.	Part of woodland network
Foss and Kynachan	Expanding areas of native woodland through PAWS restoration, natural regeneration and new planting.	Part of woodland network
Dalchosnie and Kynachan Estate	Part of the Heart of Scotland Forest Partnership, working together to restore areas of mountain woodland, and working towards a collaborative deer management approach to reduce the need for fencing in the partnership area.	Part of woodland network
Garth Wood	A former commercial forestry plantation, felled in 2018 and restocked with native broadleaf species and Scots pines. Four ponds have been constructed to make more space for water.	Part of riparian network
Glenturret Estate	One of the aims is to reduce grazing pressure through farming practices that look after both agriculture and the environment. Another is to restore peatland areas. As a result natural regeneration is supported.	Part of Other and woodland network
Margmore	The land is predominantly pasture, interspersed with mature broadleaf trees. Establishing habitat connectivity by enrichment planting between areas of woodland and creating a series of terraced ponds and leaky dams.	Part of riparian and woodland network
Loch Monzievaird	Tayside mesotrophic lochs: Through partnership working, SEPA is pursuing local biodiversity projects to improve loch ecological status and to safeguard populations of priority native plant assemblages.	No

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
Tombreck Farm	In the process of restructuring the farm and the way it works. The tree planting has created woodland shelter belts. Along with the reduction in sheep numbers.	Part of riparian network
The Wee Birks field	Grassland site surrounded by trees, adjacent to the Moness Burn. Often sites of deer and red squirrels.	Part of riparian and woodland network
Darroch Wood Druidsmere Wood Expansion	Woodland to expand and connect Druidsmere Wood, Darroch Wood and Muirton Wood, returning this part of Blairgowrie to pre-industrial woodland.	No
Lochain Doire an Dollain	Site identified as in need of protection by community	No
Loch Tilt	A small mountain freshwater loch that sits at the end of Glen Tilt. Site identified as in need of protection by community	Within Cairngorms National Park.
Loch nan Eun	Loch site identified as in need of protection by community	No
Butterybank Community Woodland	The field is now home to more than 400 trees and 230 shrubs planted by volunteers over 3 sessions including children from Coupar Angus primary. The site officially Othered in 2015.	Part of riparian network
Tomgarrow Woods	The wood is part of the larger Tay Forest Park. Tomgarrow Wood is predominantly composed of native species such as oak, birch, and Scots pine.	Part of riparian network
Craig Wood	Woodland boasts a diverse landscape of dense forests, rolling hills, and Other moorland. The wood is home to red deer, pine martens, and capercaillie. Within Forest of Clunie.	Part of riparian and woodland network
Clunie Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin) ancient woodland. Areas of native woodland.	Part of woodland network

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
Dunkeld North Tay Woods	Ancient woodland of semi natural origin.	Part of woodland network
Milton of Kincragie – Kinnard Estate – Lower Kinnaird House	Areas of ancient woodland	Part of woodland network
Tradecoaters Woodland – Pitlochry	54 trees were planted. The vision for the future is to diversify the mixed species that are present with further plantings to include: yew, aspen, alder, birch, rowan, willow and some other unusual trees. This with a view to creating a somewhat naturalistic, wild, multi age woodland over the next 30 years.	No
Buckie Braes woodland	Small wooded valley with a burn running through.	No
Cuddies Strip Heading West to Top of Necessity Brae	Woodland strip beside Buckie Braes.	No
Woodland at Callarfountain/Kirkton Hill	Areas of native woodland.	No
Scone – Murrayshall Hotel Surrounds	Areas of ancient woodland and native woodland.	No
Drimmie Woods	Contains Drimmie Mire LBS. Long-Established (of plantation origin)	Part of Other network
Knocky Wood	Areas of native woodland	No
Blairgowrie Riverside Park – Up Lornty Burn to Forest of Clunie		No

Site name	Description	Is it part of a Nature Network?
Heather Drive Woodland, Blairgowrie	Native Woodland	No
Meikleour Woodland	LEPO Woodland	No
Count Law Woodland (Parkhill)	Non-native woodland	No
Grandtully Forest	Bog habitat within forest	Part of Other and woodland and riparian networks
Strathbraan – Riparian Corridor	River Braan	Part of Other network

Appendix 3 – Abbreviations

- SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest
- SAC – Special Area of Conservation
- SPA – Special Protection Area
- NNR – National Nature Reserve
- ASNW – Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
- PAWS – Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
- LEPO – Long-Established (of Plantation Origin) Woodland
- LGS – Candidate Local Geodiversity Site
- LBS – Candidate Local Biodiversity Site
- NN – Nature Network
- NPF4 – National Planning Framework 4
- LDP – Local Development Plan
- NRF – Nature Restoration Fund
- SEPA – Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- CAR – Controlled Activities Regulations
- NS – NatureScot
- CNP – Cairngorms National Park
- ON – Other Network
- WN – Woodland Network
- RN – Riparian Network
- INNS – Invasive Non-Native Species
- GIS – Geographic Information System
- TPO – Tree Preservation Order

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