

## Guidance - Code of Practice for Grouse Moor Management



### Introduction

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## Grouse moors and moorlands

Moorlands are valued habitats – prized for their biodiversity and for their capacity to store carbon, reduce flood risk, as well as their intrinsic value and role in supporting local and rural economies and communities.

We are in a nature and climate emergency. All land management activities including conservation, sporting, agricultural or crofting have a role to play in helping to address this emergency. This includes management of our moorlands. Moorlands can include substantial areas of peat and can provide habitat for threatened species such as ground nesting birds like curlew.

This Code of Practice for Grouse Moor Management (Grouse Code) provides a framework for managing grouse moorlands in a way which supports biodiversity and net zero targets.

### What is the status of the Grouse Code?

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This Grouse Code has been introduced by the [Wildlife Management & Muirburn \(Scotland\) Act 2024](#). It supports the licensing of land which may be used to kill or take red grouse and aids our journey towards Scotland's net zero targets.

The licensing approach will be delivered in line with the [Scottish regulators' strategic code of practice](#) and the [Principles of Better Regulation](#) which underpin processes for species and wildlife management licensing.

Conditions placed on a licence for land, over which red grouse may be killed or taken, can be drawn from the Grouse Code. The Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024 requires that a licence holder comply with the Grouse Code. Non-adherence to the requirements set out in the Grouse Code could result in a licensing sanction and/or suspension or revocation. Consequences for non-compliance will be considered in line with the [Licensing Framework](#). This sets out the processes used to make decisions on licence modifications, suspensions or revocations.

## What is the purpose of the Grouse Code?

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The Grouse Code sets out the legal requirements associated with managing land for killing and/or taking red grouse. It also signposts to Moorland Management Best Practice. It categorises actions according to whether they:

- **must** be undertaken to avoid risk of prosecution and to comply with a licence for land which may be used to kill or take red grouse, or
- **should** be undertaken because they demonstrate good practice in moorland management

## Where does the Grouse Code apply?

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The Grouse Code applies to all land managed for the purpose of killing or taking red grouse. The Code requires that any land management activity must be undertaken legally.

## Who does the Grouse Code apply to?

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The Grouse Code applies to everyone involved in the management of land for the purpose of killing or taking red grouse. This includes those involved in actively killing or taking red grouse.

## Who will the Grouse Code be of interest to?

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The Grouse Code may be of interest to:

- people who manage or own moorlands for any purpose
- people who provide advice on the management of moorlands for grouse shooting
- the wider public

## How will compliance be monitored?

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All those who operate under the licence for land which may be used to kill or take red grouse must have regard to the Grouse Code. In considering whether to grant a licence, NatureScot must also have regard to an applicant's compliance with the Grouse Code. Compliance monitoring is a key aspect of any licensing approach. Compliance monitoring will consist of:

### Desk-top checks

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The licence holder will be required to provide details on how they have complied with the Grouse Code as a condition of the licence. Desk top checks will assess the information supplied (including details on return data) in relation to whether and how the Grouse Code has been complied with.

## On-site visits

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Visits to the licensed landholding can be carried out to determine compliance with certain aspects of the Grouse Code – the triggers for carrying out on-site checks can include follow up to specific, credible complaints, a police investigation or as part of a randomised spot-checking process.

## Accreditation schemes

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Compliance monitoring may also be incorporated into approved accreditation schemes which have institutional and multi-stakeholder support, such as 'Wildlife Estate Scotland' (WES).

## Reviewing the Grouse Code

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The Grouse Code will be subject to formal review on a five yearly basis to ensure it reflects the most up-to-date legislative requirements, guidance and best practice. Updates can be made within the review period where necessary. For example, in the case of the introduction of new legislation which has a bearing on this Code.

## Legal and Licensing requirements

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This section provides a summary of the legal and licensing requirements associated with managing land for killing and/or taking of red grouse. It focuses on the law as it relates to the key activities associated with grouse moor management.

The principal legislation governing grouse moor management is the Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024. This legislation introduces the requirement for a licence for land which may be used to kill or take red grouse. The Grouse Code has a key role to play in supporting this licence. Actions which **must** be carried out are set out in the sections below.

### What is the role of licensing?

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As well as the licence over land which may be used to kill or take red grouse there are other licences which can be applied for or used in a grouse moor setting. Any land management activity across land holdings must be conducted lawfully.

Licences have a very specific role in species and land management, where they can allow activities to be carried out which would otherwise be illegal. Examples include licences to control birds to prevent serious damage to livestock or for the conservation of wild birds.

Each species licencing application requires strict tests to be met before it can be granted. These tests include ensuring that the activity will fit with a specified licensable purpose, that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that there will not be a negative impact on the conservation status of the species being controlled. Some of the 'must nots' listed below may be permitted through licence, provided specified conditions are met. There are also General Licences which can allow more common, low risk activities to take place. General Licences don't need to be applied for but activities carried out under them can only be undertaken according to specified licensing purposes and must adhere to licence conditions. Further details are included in the section on licensing below.

## What are the legal requirements associated with managing grouse moors?

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The Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024 states that 'Scottish Ministers must prepare a code of practice for the purpose of providing guidance about managing land to which a section 16AA licence relates' (licence for land which may be used to kill or take red grouse). The Act lists three areas which a 'code of practice may, in particular, provide guidance on':

- how land should be managed to reduce disturbance of and harm to any wild animal, wild bird and wild plant (including the use of medicated grit for such purposes)
- how the taking or killing of any wild birds should be carried out
- how predators should be controlled

### 'How land should be managed to reduce disturbance of and harm to any wild animal, wild bird and wild plant (including the use of medicated grit for such purposes)'

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The list below summarises the key legal requirements associated with a range of species (wild animal, bird and plant) which are considered to be relevant to those who manage moorlands and land where grouse are likely to be killed or taken. Details are drawn from the [Conservation \(Natural Habitats, &c.\) Regulations 1994 \(as amended\)](#) , [Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 \(as amended\)](#) and [Nature Conservation \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#) .

## Wild Birds

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Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, you **must not intentionally or recklessly**:

- kill, injure or take a wild bird
- take, damage, destroy or interfere with a nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built
- obstruct or prevent any wild bird from using its nest
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird
- disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 whilst it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young, or whilst lekking
- disturb the dependent young of any wild bird listed on Schedule 1

Those species listed on Schedules A1 and 1A receive additional protection which makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- at any time take, damage, destroy or interfere with any nest habitually used by any wild bird included in Schedule A1
- at any time harass any wild bird included in Schedule 1A

## Schedule 1A birds

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- Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
- Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
- Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*)
- White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

## Schedule A1 birds

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- Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
- White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

## Wild Animals

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You **must not intentionally or recklessly**:

- kill or injure reptiles
- kill, injure or take protected mammals, such as badger, wildcat, otter, red squirrel, mountain hare or pine marten
- disturb a protected mammal while it is occupying any place it uses for shelter or protection
- damage or destroy the place of shelter of a protected mammal

## Wild Plants

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You **must not intentionally or recklessly** uproot or destroy any plants, fungi and lichens included in Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

[View a table of all of Scotland's Protected Species](#) (this can be filtered for plants).

## Protected Areas

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You **must not intentionally or recklessly** damage the natural features of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or other Protected Areas e.g. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

[View a list of all SSSIs on Sitelink](#) .

You must apply for and obtain consent from NatureScot to carry out activities included on a SSSI's list of Operations Requiring Consent (ORCs).

## Medicated Grit

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Use of medicated grit is regulated under the [Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013](#) and through guidance issued by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate. Where medicated grit is administered, all regulation governing its use **must** be adhered to. Only medicated grit supplied and approved by way of a prescription can be used.

Only a veterinarian or suitably qualified person can prescribe the use of medicated grit on the basis of evidence of need. The Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013 requires a withdrawal period.

Medicated grit **must** be withdrawn from use 28 days before killing or taking of red grouse can take place.

## 'How the killing or taking of any wild birds should be carried out'

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All wild birds in Scotland are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Some more rare, threatened or vulnerable species are given extra protection. Control of predatory wild birds is governed by a range of regulations which vary depending on the species and time of year. Individual species licences can be granted to permit the control of wild birds for a range of specific purposes (see section on Relevant Licences below).

When the legislation for use of specific wildlife traps comes into force, you will be required to have successfully completed an accredited trap training course and possess a trap licence for use of live bird cage traps.

General Licences permit 'authorised persons' for specific licensing purposes, to perform certain activities affecting listed bird species, which would otherwise be illegal.

General Licences are renewed annually and uploaded to the NatureScot [general licences webpage](#).

You must be aware of and, where relevant, comply with the conditions of:

- a valid licence for land used to kill or take red grouse
- a trap registration for use of Larsen Traps, Larsen Mate Traps, Larsen Pod Traps and multicatch crow traps – you will require a licence when the legislation has come into force
- specific individual licences for birds which cannot be controlled under General Licence e.g. gulls and ravens

[Find out more about trap registration.](#)

## 'How mammalian predators should be controlled'

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Some common, generalist predators, such as foxes, weasels and stoats, are often subject to some form of predator management on moorlands managed for grouse.

You do not require a licence to control foxes but when shooting you must comply with all relevant firearms legislation.

You will be required to have successfully completed an accredited trap training course and possess a trap licence to use traps for weasels and stoats, when the legislation comes into force.

In addition, you are required to use only specific traps for specific species in accordance with the various [Spring Traps Approval Orders](#) in exercise of sections 50(3) and 85(3) of the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948.

Land managers intending to use more than two dogs to flush foxes from cover to be shot must also ensure [a hunting with dogs licence](#) is in place before they do so.

## Relevant offences as set out in the Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024

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The following Acts and Regulations are specifically referenced in 10(2) of the Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024 as being relevant offences. This means that these offences can lead to revocation of a licence for land to kill or take red grouse.

A licence may be revoked if the licence holder – or a person involved in managing the land to which the licence relates – commits a relevant offence on the land, or, knowingly causes or permits another to do so.

### The Protection of Badgers Act 1992

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Both badgers and their setts are protected under this Act. Offences under the Act include:

- wilfully taking, injuring or killing a badger
- cruelty to a badger
- intentional or reckless interference with a badger sett
- possession, control or sale of a badger
- marking or ringing of a badger

Offences associated with interfering with a badger sett includes:

- damaging or destroying a sett or any part of it
- obstructing access to a sett
- disturbing a badger while it is in a sett
- causing or allowing a dog to enter a badger sett

### Part 3 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/2716)

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This Part of the Habitats Regulations covers species protection.

In relation to [European Protected Species](#) (EPS) it is an offence (amongst others) to:

- deliberately or recklessly capture, injure or kill any such species
- deliberately or recklessly harass, disturb, obstruct access to breeding or resting sites
- take or destroy eggs
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place
- deliberately or recklessly pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy any wild plant that is EPS

This Part also sets out prohibited methods for killing or taking species listed on Schedule 3 of the Regulations and EPS. Schedule 3 species which may be found on land which may be used to kill or take red grouse include mountain hare and pine marten.

## **Section 1 of the [Wild Mammals \(Protection\) Act 1996](#)**

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Under section 1 of the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 it is an offence for any person, with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering:

- to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal.

## **Section 19 of the [Animal Health and Welfare \(Scotland\) Act 2006](#)**

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This Act creates offences in relation to protected animals, the definition of which includes an animal 'under the control of man on a permanent or temporary basis.'

Section 19 of this Act creates offences causing unnecessary suffering to animals. Offences under this section include:

- causing a protected animal unnecessary suffering by an act where it ought reasonably to have known, that the act would have likely caused the suffering
- a person responsible for an animal causes unnecessary suffering by an act or omission or permits another person to cause unnecessary suffering by an act or omission or fails to prevent another person from causing unnecessary suffering by an act or omission

## **The Hunting with Dogs (Scotland) Act 2023**

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Under the Hunting with Dogs (Scotland) Act 2023 it is illegal to hunt a wild mammal using a dog except for limited purposes. However use of more than two dogs to flush wild mammals requires [a licence from NatureScot](#).

NatureScot can issue licences for using more than two dogs for (i) the prevention of serious damage to livestock; and (ii) environmental benefit. The Act also bans trail hunting.



## Relevant licences

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This section covers the main licences as they relate to grouse moor management activities. It provides a summary of the purpose of each licence and links to further information including application forms and licensing guidance. Not every licence will be applicable to every grouse moor and there will be other licences not directly connected to managing grouse moors which may be applicable. Where a relevant species or land management licence is applied for and granted you must comply with the terms and conditions of that licence/s.

### Licence for land over which red grouse may be killed or taken

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In order to exercise their right to kill or take red grouse, a person must hold a section 16AA licence to cover the area of land which may be used for this purpose.

The licence holder must be the owner or occupier of the land who owns or has the right to kill or take grouse. Shooting red grouse over an area of land without an appropriate licence will be an offence.

### Licence to carry out muirburn

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The Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024 requires that all muirburn will be required to be carried out under licence. Once this licence is introduced failure to carry out muirburn without a valid licence will be an offence.

### Licence to control mountain hare

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Mountain hares are a protected species and can only be controlled under an individual licence for specific purposes. These purposes include preventing damage to growing timber and young naturally regenerating native trees. Where mountain hares are controlled on a moorland the control must be carried out according to the conditions of the individual licence. [Find out more about mountain hare licensing](#).

### Licence to hunt with dogs

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It is against the law to hunt a wild mammal using a dog except for limited purposes e.g. to prevent serious damage to livestock. Use of more than two dogs to flush foxes from cover to waiting guns requires [a licence from NatureScot](#).

NatureScot can issue licences for using more than two dogs for (i) the prevention of serious damage to livestock; and (ii) environmental benefit.

## Licence to use certain wildlife traps

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The use of specific wildlife traps as set out in the Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024 will require a licence to be obtained by the individual operator of trapping infrastructure. This licence is contingent on a specified training course having been carried out and requires an ID number to be placed on all traps used. You are required to use only specific traps for specific species in accordance with the various [Spring Traps Approval Orders](#) in exercise of sections 50(3) and 85(3) of the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948.

## Individual licences for birds

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There are a number of activities in relation to wild birds which can be permitted under licence. These include licences for:

### Surveys, research and ringing

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Most bird surveys don't need a licence. But a licence is required if a survey will involve disturbance of breeding Schedule 1 bird species or involves interfering with nests or nest contents or any other offence in relation to wild birds. The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), under licence from NatureScot, operates a system of training and permits to allow competent people to catch and ring wild birds in Scotland. NatureScot license other competent individuals who aren't accredited bird ringers. Any research work must be done under licence. [Find out more about surveys, research and ringing licences](#).

### Control of predatory species

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Individual licences can be issued to control bird species, where predation is having a conservation impact. [Find out more about control of predatory birds licences](#).

### Public health and safety and air safety

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Where wild birds pose a threat to public health or safety and there is no satisfactory alternative, NatureScot may issue a licence to permit certain actions that might otherwise constitute an offence. This may include situations where problems arise as a result of some bird species using houses and other buildings as nest sites. [Find out more about public health and air safety licences](#).

### Preventing serious damage

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The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 allows licences to be issued in respect of wild birds for the purpose of: "preventing serious damage to livestock, foodstuffs for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber, fisheries or inland waters". [Find out more about licences to prevent serious damage](#).

An application for licensed control of wild birds needs to provide details on:

- how the purpose will be met
- why other non-licensable methods have not been satisfactory in resolving the issue
- assessment of the predicted conservation impacts on the species being controlled

## General Licences

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General Licences cover relatively common situations where there is unlikely to be any significant conservation impact. You do not need to apply to use a General Licence, but you must be sure that your activities meet one of the General Licence purposes and that you adhere to the terms and conditions of the licence in full. Abuse of, or failure to comply with, the conditions could constitute an offence.

General Licences may be used as part of grouse moor management. Examples include those covering control of certain corvid species. [Find out more about General Licences](#).

## Good practice

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This section introduces and signposts to guidance on moorland management which can be found in the relevant [Moorland Management Best Practice](#) Guides.

This guidance **should** be carried out to ensure that moorlands are managed according to good practice. The headings below are those used to structure the Guides.

## Carbon and peatlands

Moorland management can play an important role in carbon storage, soil condition and peatland restoration and management. It is helpful to consider moorland activities such as muirburn, grazing and vegetation cutting in terms of their impacts (positive and negative) on the overall, long-term carbon budget and whether they are appropriate.

## Biodiversity

All moorland management, including muirburn, can play an important role in supporting biodiversity objectives. This can include taking into account habitat management and species management and protection for promotion of wider biodiversity and ecosystems recovery. The impacts on moorland species, like waders, should be considered when managing land for grouse as should the potential impact on reptiles, small mammals and invertebrates. Flora should also be considered when carrying out management e.g. take into account impacts on fire sensitive species such as juniper when carrying out muirburn.

## Vegetation management

There are a variety of different options available for vegetation management depending on the species of plant, the terrain and accessibility. From using machinery to livestock all have pros and cons to consider. Habitat impact assessments and rotational management are also important factors to include in any management plans. In some areas being aware of the fire danger risks and implementing wildfire mitigation may be required.

## Wildlife management

Managing wildlife is a key feature of moorland management and practitioners must ensure they comply with all legal requirements. There are various elements to wildlife management such as species population counts, predator control by trapping and/or shooting, licensed control and record keeping. Practitioners need to ensure that they take wildlife welfare into account in management decisions. Best practice guidance on wildlife management will provide links to specific practical guidance on welfare where it is available. Guidance in relation to the management of [wild deer](#) and other mammals is also available.

## Parasites and diseases

There are a number of parasites and diseases which can affect key moorland species, including red grouse and mountain hare. Some diseases, such as Lyme disease can also affect people. Guidance has been developed to consider the options for controlling the burdens of these parasites and includes the legal responsibility of the practitioner in their application.

## Landscape management

Making adaptations to a moorland landscape may require adherence to specific consent and authorisation before the changes can be implemented, to ensure unnecessary damage can be avoided. There are a number of environmental adaptations such as peatland restoration, and the management of water on a moorland which can help to improve ground conditions. Guidance is available on the creation of hill tracks and the use of all-terrain vehicles (often required for access throughout the year).

## Glossary

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**Medicated grit** – Medicated grit is administered to red grouse to help deal with parasitic strongyle worms. Its use is regulated and requires a veterinarian prescription based on evidence of need.

**Moorland management** – Mountains, moors, hills and heaths cover more than 50% of our land area. They extend from near sea level in the north and west to our highest mountain tops. All these different habitats are managed in various ways for a range of objectives. This can include objectives to achieve woodland targets, for sporting interests, agriculture, peatland restoration and many more.

**Muirburn** – According to the Wildlife Management & Muirburn (Scotland) Act 2024: 'references to making muirburn include references to the setting of fire to, or the burning of, any heath or muir'.

**Climate and nature emergency** – The Scottish Government declared a climate emergency in April 2019. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets out the legal framework for climate action in Scotland. The risks of increasing global temperatures are far reaching. Alongside the climate emergency there has been a significant decline in nature with large numbers of species increasingly under threat.

**Net zero targets** – Scotland has a target to reach net zero emissions by 2045.

## Further references, resources and contacts

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- [Wildlife Management & Muirburn \(Scotland\) Act 2024](#)
- [Grouse Moor Management Report 2019 \(Werritty Report\)](#)
- [Moorland Management Best Practice Guides](#)

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