LIFE Project Number

LIFE09 NAT/SE/000345

Final Report

Covering the project activities from 01/11/2010 to 30/04/2016

Reporting Date

27/10/2016

LIFE+ PROJECT NAME or Acronym

GRACE

Project Data

Project location	Counties of Västra Götaland, Halland, Blekinge and Stockholm; Sweden
Project start date:	01/11/2010
Project end date:	30/04/2016
Total Project duration (in months)	66 months
Total budget	8 500 688 €
Total eligible budget	50 %€
EU contribution:	4 250 344€
(%) of total costs	50 %
(%) of eligible costs	

Beneficiary Data

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1. List of contents

2. Executive Summary

Overall and specific objectives
The project objective has been to restore biodiversity in overgrown grassland at 23 Natura 2000-sites in the Archipelagoes of the County Administrative Boards of Stockholm, Blekinge, Halland and Västra Götaland.

The project aim has been to move towards favourable conservation status and to create the conditions for the long-term management in the Natura 2000-sites. After the end of the project, the maintenance of favourable conservation status will be financed to a large extent by environmental subsidies within the Swedish Rural Development Programme.

The objectives have been reached by the restoration of 988.2 ha to favourable conservation status resulting in 804.4 ha of semi-natural grassland which includes 13 habitat types listed in the Habitat Directive. The difference between the action area and the habitat is 162.4 ha. These additional areas are a natural and important part of the sites, but are not defined in the EU Habitat Directive. Three species listed in the Habitat Directive, and 10 species listed in the Bird Directive have been targeted. Several other species of plants listed in the Habitat Directive or the National Red List have been discovered within the Natura 2000-sites following the restoration work.

Key deliverables
The web site, 31 restoration plans and the Layman's report were ready before the deadline. Five of the seven leaflets were completed by the deadline. Nine of the 10 management plans have been finalized in time. The After LIFE plan was produced before the deadline. A table of key deliverables is annexed (7.1.1)

Outputs
Preparatory actions
A1 Restoration plans 35 (31 in GA). According to the Grant Agreement a total of 31 restoration plans should be produced. Additional new plans have been produced, due to the fact that a further four islands within the Natura 2000-sites in CAB Blekinge have been restored, thus a total of 35 plans have been produced.

*A2 Management planes 10 (8 in GA)***.** In ten of the nature reserves within the LIFE-project the management plans were relatively old and were based on incorrect or wrongly interpreted information. In those cases where the management plan did not agree with the management suggested within this project and which was described in the restoration plans, then the management plan was revised. Many of the management plans were produced before the establishment of the EU Habitat and Species Directives and were therefore not adapted for the Natura 2000 network.

Concrete Conservation actions
C1-C3 Clearing, burning and restoration actions:
In some of the areas it was necessary to carry out several actions in the same place in order to reach favourable conservation status, for example, clearing may need to be complemented with burning followed by restoration grazing. In order to reach and maintain

favourable conservation status after restoration, continuous and the right level of management is required in the restored sites.

C4-C6 Fencing, small scale infrastructure and stable
The aim with the investment in small scale infrastructure was to create the best conditions possible for reaching and maintaining favourable conservation status for the species and habitats in the project area for the long term, also after the end of the project. A ferry docking point and some mobile corrals were needed to check or transport the animals safely. Hay cutting machines were purchased to restore grasslands. A stable was built as this was a requirement to achieve the projects objective.

Results
C1: Clearing actions on 988.2 ha (GA 919)
C2: Burning events 43 (GA 41).
C3: Restoration by grazing 930.2 ha (GA 865.8)
C4 Fencing: A total of 12 790 m (GA 15 594) has been fenced. In two of the Natura 2000-sites the fence has been replaced by mobile corrals.
C5: Two hay cutting machines, five mobile and one stationary corral (have been delivered and one stationary corral has been built. One part of a new jetty has been paid for by the project.
C6: A stable has been built on the island Arholma.
Output of these actions: 804.4 ha of habitats.

Dissemination actions
D1 Facilities for visitors – gates: Many of the project sites needed to be fenced so that they could be grazed. Where the sites have high visitor numbers it was important to take access into consideration in the restored areas at an early stage. Future conflicts between grazing and visitor access has thus been avoided. Even those sites which do not currently have such high visitor numbers need to be accessible. The GRACE project has therefore installed gates to make access easier for the general public.
D2 Information signs: A total of 135 (117 in GA) information signs have been produced.
D3 Leaflets: a total of 15 (117 in GA) different leaflets have been produced. They are available on the web site, the demonstration sites and in most of the Natura 2000-sites.
D4 Meetings and excursions: At least 2 649 persons, made up of the general public, experts and specialised audiences locally, nationally and internationally have been personally informed about the GRACE-project and the LIFE+-fund at seminars, meetings and excursions.
D5 Demonstration sites: A total of 8 demonstration sites have been created
D6 Web site: A web site in Swedish and English was produced.
D7 Layman's report: The report has been printed in Swedish and English.

E1 Overall project operation and monitoring
Once a year, the Steering group has met at one of the beneficiaries to discuss administrative and technical issues in combination with a field visit. All of the four County Administrative Boards have had reference group meetings. Twice a year the Project Manager and the Financial Advisor reported on the status of the project to the Senior Advisors. Monitoring was completed during 2015.

3. Introduction

Background and problems

The Swedish Archipelago has a rich biodiversity with unique species and high nature conservation values. This biodiversity is threatened by the scrubbing over of semi-natural pastures and meadows. The lack of management is caused by reduced profitability in animal production. As a consequence of modern agriculture many small farms in the archipelago have disappeared in the last hundred years.

Overall and specific objectives

The objective has been to achieve 743.3 ha of open semi-natural grasslands in 23 different Natura 2000 sites on a total of 41 islands and 1 peninsula. This has been achieved by the restoration of 988 ha in 23 Natura 2000 sites. The final result is 804.4 ha of Annex I habitats.

Table 6 Natura 2000-sites involved

CAB Västra Götaland	Härmanö SE0520020	Sälöfjorden SE0520036	Härön SE520038	Nordre Älv E SE0520043
	Koster SE0520133	Tanumskusten SE0520150	KosterVäderöfjorden SE0520170	Tjurpannan SE0520187
CAB Halland	Balgö SE0510050	Kungsbackafjorden SE0510058	Vendelsö SE0510091	
CAB Blekinge	Tromtö-Almö SE0410043	Kristianopels skärg. SE0410053	Sonkulla SE0410089	Järkö SE0410098
	Hästholmen-ÖppenskärSE0410099	Tärnö-Harö-Brorsö SE0410163	Stora Hammar-Lilla Varö SE0410214	Utlängan SE0410214
CAB Stockholm	Tullgarn, ost	Villinge Boskapsö	Rånö Ängsholme	Arholma-Idö

Habitats and species targeted

The target was 12 habitat types which are listed in the Habitat Directive Annex I (1330, *1630, 4010, 4030, 5130, *6110, 6210, *6230, *6270SF, 6410, 8230 and 9070SF) and three of the Habitat Directive Annex II species (insects associated with big, old, open grown oaks, *Osmoderma eremita, Anthrenochernes stellae* and *Lucanus cervus*)). Ten birds listed on the Bird Directive Annex I (*Pluvialis apricaria, Philomachus pugnax, Limosa lapponica, Tringa glareola, Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea* and *Sterna albifrons*. The lichen *Tortella rigens* (A1998), the toad *Bufo calamita* (annex IV) and the little grape fern *Botrychium simplex* (A1419) have also been favoured by the management.

Main conservation issues being targeted (including threats)

The conservation actions are clearance, burning, restoration grazing, fencing, investments in small scale infrastructure and the building of an animal shed. Threats: reduced profitability in animal production, abandonment of grazing or traditional methods.

Socio-economic context

The management in the project provides opportunities for diversification in rural development such as rural tourism, small scale food production to the diversification of rural companies. Some of the contractors/local businesses have been employed by the CABs and The West Coast Foundation after the end of the project.

Expected longer term results

The traditional management will continue after the end of the project. A large proportion of the project area will be eligible for and can be financed by the Swedish Rural Development Programme and their environmental subsidies. All of the Natura 2000 sites are protected as nature reserves.

4. Administrative part

4.1 Description of the management system

Before the project started, all the partners met in the Blekinge archipelago in September 2010 to get to know one another. The coordinating beneficiary went through the Grant Agreement; common provisions, technical and financial issues, administration etc.

Activities per phase		
Action	**Phase-started**	**Planning and comments**
A1 Restorations plans	December2010	The Project coordinator made a template so that all partners could get going quickly and to save time.
A2 Management plans	January 2011	Each CAB used its own template.
C1 Clearing	January 2011	See text below
C2 Burning	January 2011	Preparation (tendering, planning) began at the start of 2011. The burning events were carried out in the spring of 2011.
C3 Restoration grazing	January 2011	Tendering for livestock farmers began.
C4 Fencing	April 2011	Fencing was initiated in the spring
C5 Long term management	December 2010	Hay cutting machines were ordered on 9th of December 2010.
C6 Stable	Mars 2013	Tenders were sent out as an open tender on 14/03/2014. Contracts were signed on 03/09/2015

Gantt chart (Annex 7.1.2)

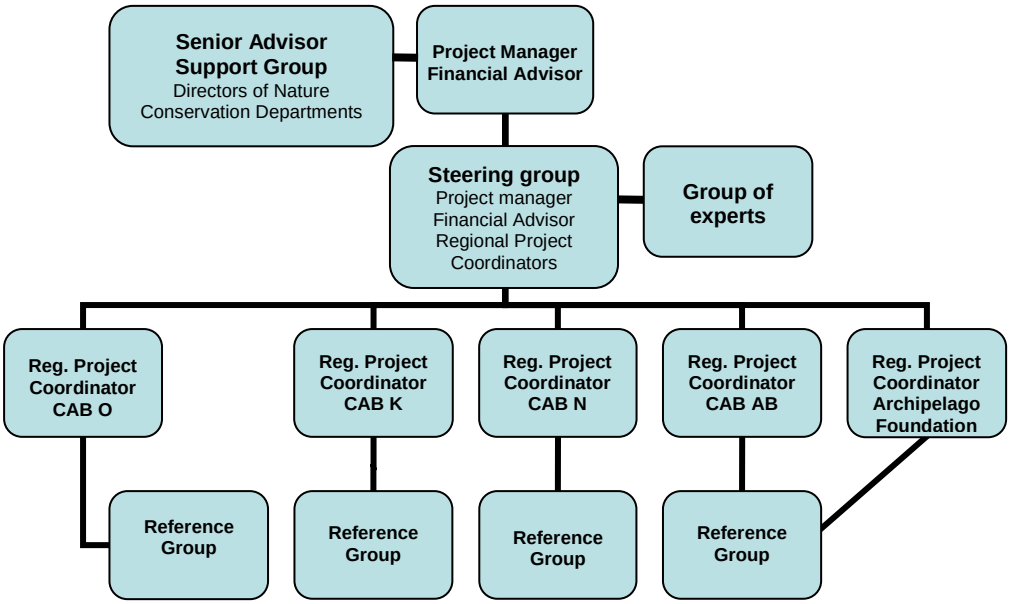
The CAB of Västra Götaland has had the overarching technical and economic responsibility for the project. All partners took part in the annual meeting with the monitor and Commission visits. The GRACE-project sites are spread out over relatively large distances along the Swedish coast. The project is a traditional restoration project and all partners have a lot of experience of nature conservation management. This has meant that a great deal of the exchange of information between the project management team and the partners has been managed via regular contacts with each partner concerning financial and technical issues on the phone and at internet meetings.

Management meetings held by the project manager and financial advisor		
	Internet meetings	**Meetings at partners**
Reporting on the status of the project to Senior advisors (Directors of the Nature conservation departments-)	twice a year	
Steering group (including all partners)	7-9 meetings a year	Once a year at one of the partners 2010-2015
Meeting with each partner		Regulary at the partners or at the CAB of Västra Götaland
Monitor meetings including partners		Once a year 2010-2015

Planning: Restoration actions C1-C4 When the restoration plans were finished, tendering for the practical management actions began. In the Counties of Västra Götaland and Halland work began in the heathland sites with burning to make clearing easier and to stimulate regeneration of seeds. Due to the fact that many of the islands are difficult to access, clearing work was often carried out manually. Fences were set up in the planned sites, but have been replaced by mobile corrals in two places. Grazing animals were put

out to deal with the regrowth following clearing. ***C5-C6 Long term management*** Corrals, hay cutting machines, ferry docking points and fencing materials were purchased to make the long term management of the sites easier and to ease the transportation of the grazing animals. ***D1-D7 Public awareness and dissemination*** to inform the general public regarding the background to the ongoing restoration work, simple information signs were produced at an early stage. There were later replaced by more sustainable signs. A general leaflet was produced. Site specific signs and leaflets were then produced as well as a number of demonstration sites. Meetings and excursions for landowners, livestock farmers, summer residents, decision makers, biologists, the public etc. have been held during the project. A web site for the Grace-project was created. At the end of the project a Layman´s report was published.

Organogram



A total of three reference group meetings were held in Västra Götaland CAB, the last of which was held after the end of the project in May 2016, one reference group meeting was held in Halland CAB, two in Blekinge CAB and two in Stockholm CAB (see part E 5.1.9 for details).

Organization and co-ordination of meetings and seminars

The coordinating beneficiary arranged a Start-up Meeting in Northern Spain in October 2011 and one in October 2012. The Spanish LIFE+ project Biodiversity and Pollards visited Sweden from 11-13/09/2012. The Introduction Seminar was held in Gothenburg in December 2011. The Final seminar was held in Gothenburg, Sälöfjorden and Vendelsö in August 2015.

Amendements concerning the Animal shed

1. Request for an amendment to the agreement for the project concerning a new partner; the Archipelago Foundation.

At the start, the project was not aware of the national legislation which only permits specified authorities to own buildings. The CAB Stockholm was not one of these authorities. The natural choice was the landowner of Käringboda, The Archipelago

Foundation, which changed status from co-financer to associated beneficiary in the project. This was approved by the Commission on the 16th of December 2011.

2. Request for an amendment to the agreement concerning technical and financial changes within the action C6, Animal shed.
The change from CAB of Stockholm to the Archipelago Foundation also affected other conditions for the animal shed at the new site Arholma-Idö. Thus a further Amendment of the agreement was made. It concerned a change in budget from external assistance and other costs to travel and subsistence in CAB Västra Götaland and a confirmation of the approved change from the site Käringboda to the new site Arholma-Idö, which was accepted on 6th of September 2013. A further amendment to the agreement was signed by the Commission on the 9th of March 2015.

The project ended in 30th of April 2016 as all actions were completed. According to the original application the project should be finished in 31th of December 2015. The Commission asked if the foreseen duration was sufficient to finalize the key actions and fully achieve our project's objectives. If we believed a longer project duration was necessary, it had to be with no extra cost with respect to the budget submitted. The project decided to accept the offer of a further year.

Partnership agreements
Agreements were signed and submitted to the Commission as part of the Inception report and an updated Partnership agreement with the beneficiary number 4 and 5 in Progress Report 1.

4.2 Evaluation of the management system

The partners are all public bodies. All but the Archipelago Foundation are employed by the CABs. The project management team created a joint digital platform for the CAB partners, where each CAB could upload their material and the results of the project.

Problems encountered
All partners have had problems with staff being signed off sick for long periods of time as well as members of staff changing jobs. It is important, at an early stage of the project, to plan for which people could help with the project as a back-up in the event of illness etc. as the project period needs to be used as effectively as possible to achieve the objectives with good results.

The partnerships and their added value
The partnership has worked well and the partners have been able to share their experiences and knowledge regarding management, tendering etc, and supported one another. The partnership has been challenging and inspiring for the project leadership team. The exchange has taken place via telephone, e-mail and Lync meetings, which has worked well and saved time, but the meetings in person with discussions on site in the project areas have been those which have absolutely given the greatest benefit. The project has not made any significant deviations from the arrangements on the partnership agreements of the project.

Communication with the Commission and the monitoring team
In addition to the annual reports to the Commission, the project has made two applications for amendments of the agreement (described above). The Commission and the monitor visited the project in September 2014. The project management team and another person/per occasion have taken part in the LIFE-platform meetings.

The monitors have been very important for the project. The second monitor was very competent and easy to reach, which has significantly helped the project. The project has been in touch with this latter monitor via email, telephone and the annual project visits. The partners have taken it in turns to organise these meetings. This means that all CABs have been able to show their project sites.

5.1. Technical progress, per task

List of keyword and abbreviations used is provided in annex 7.2.1

Preparatory actions

5.1.1 A1 Restoration plans

Activities:

According to the Grant Agreement a total of 31 restoration plans should be produced. More plans have been produced, as further four islands within the Natura 2000-sites in CAB Blekinge have been restored, thus a total of 35 plans have been produced. The development of the plans has involved discussions with the landowners, livestock farmers and contractors. The plans have acted as a work plan for the optimal implementation of all of the practical management actions. They included which areas needed to be cleared, grazed, cut or burned and the location of any fencing that was required.

Each partner has been responsible for producing their restoration plans for their sites. To make the work easier, the project manager produced a template for the plans. The plans have been used as the basis for monitoring of the restoration work. The restoration plans have been published on the web site.

Outputs -produced restoration plans

Beneficiary	Planned (no)	Achieved (no)	Modifications approved by the Commission
No 1 CAB Västra Götaland	14	13	The island Ramsökalven was removed from the project as there were not enough grazing animals in the Koster area to secure the long term management. The action was transferred to the Natura 2000 site Sälöfjorden and the restoration plan was updated (Progress Report 2).
No 2 CAB Halland	3	3	
No 3 CAB Blekinge	10	14*	*A new restoration plan incl. Arpö, Vagnö and Slädö in Listerby skärgård, (Natura 2000 site Tromtö-Almö) replaced the two former restoration plans for Arpö and Vagnö (Mid Term Report). **Due to conflicts with the landowner a part of the restoration area, has been moved to a new island, Mölleskär, in the same Natura 2000-site (Progress Report 3).
No 4 CAB Stockholm	4	5	An amendment to the agreement was made in the year of 2012. The Natura 2000 site Käringboda was replaced by Arholma-Idö and two new restoration plans were made, one for each island. (Progress Report 3).
Total	31	35	

Detailed table in Annex 7.2.2 (incl Management plans).

*The costs for the restoration work for Beneficiary no 3 the CAB of Blekinge have been lower than foreseen on Almö (Natura 2000 site Tromtö-Almö) and Harö (Natura 2000 site

Tärnö-Harö-Brorsö) and the project has therefore been able to do more work on these islands. Therefore, one further restoration plan for Almö and one for Harö were produced.s **The beneficiary CAB Blekinge was a late incomer in the project application phase for the LIFE-project. Not all of the restoration work had therefore been agreed with the island residents on Långeskär in the Natura 2000-site Kristianopels Skärgård.

Time schedule (deliverables) - restoration plans ready

Beneficiary	Planned	Achieved	Comments/Modifications
No 1 Västra Götaland	31/12/2012	2012 (2013)	An updated restoration plan for Klåverön was produced in 2013 (Natura 2000 site Sälöfjorden).
No 2 Halland	31/12/2012	2012	
No 3 Blekinge	31/12/2012	2012 (2014)	An additional three restoration plans were produced in 2014. These cover the Natura 2000 sites Kristianopels Skärgård, Tromtö-Almö and Tärnö-Harö-Brorsö. The Commission kindly approved these new plans in PR3.
No 4 Stockholm	31/12/2012	2012 (2014)	Two new restoration plans were made for the new site Arholma-Idö in 2014.

The restoration plans were produced according to plan as per the application, but due to some changes, described in the comments in the table "Outputs" several new restoration plans have been produced after the ascribed date. According to the timetable the action should have started during the last quarter of 2010 and finished during the fourth quarter of 2012.

Problems led to the designation of a new Natura 2000 site

The Archipelago Foundation in Stockholm was responsible for the Action C6 of the GRACE-project, an animal shed, which was originally planned for the site Käringboda. The project failed to agree on the conditions of the project's actions with the tenant on Käringboda farm, and finally GRACE had to exclude that site. After detailed analysis (Annex x), the only suitable replacement site for Käringboda was Arholma-Idö. Due to the fact that this nature reserve was not a Natura 2000 site it was designated as a new Natura 2000-site by the Swedish Government on the 10th of October 2013 SE0110385.

5.1.2 A2 Management plans

Activities

Ten management plans were produced in the project. The plans were sent out for consultation to the landowners, government departments, municipalities and nature conservation organisations. Nine of the management plans are finalised, the. The tenth management plan is for Hällsö, which is a part of the Natura 2000-site Tanumskusten. This tenth management plan is produced, but not finalized.

In the planning stage of this project a careful analysis was carried out which reviewed what management was necessary for the long term conservation of the existing values in the sites. The management actions carried out within this LIFE+ project and which were described in the restoration plans (action A1) for each project area was compared with the valid management plan for those sites which are also nature reserves. In those cases, where the management plan did not agree with the management suggested within this project, as described in the restoration plans, then the management plan was revised.

In 10 of the nature reserves within the LIFE-project the management plans were relatively old and were based on incorrect or wrongly interpreted information for example on historical land use. Many of the old management plans were produced before the establishment of the EU Habitat and Species Directives and were therefore not adapted for the Natura 2000 network.

Outputs no of management plans produced. Detailed table in Annex 7.2.2 (incl Restoration plans)

Beneficiary	Planned (no)	Achieved (no)	Management plans finalised/comments
No 1 CAB Västra Götaland	3	2 (1)	Klåverön (Natura 2000-site Sälöfjorden, SE0520036) Härön (Natura 2000 site Härön, SE0520038). The Management plan for Hällsö (Natura 2000 site Tanumskusten, SE520150) is produced but not finalized.
No 2 CAB Halland	1	1	Vendelsö (Natura 2000 site SE052510091)
No 3 CAB Blekinge	4	4	Listerby skärgård, Almö and Kvalmsö (Natura 2000-site Tromtö-Almö SE0410042) Järkö (Natura 2000 site Järkö, SE040098)
No 4 CAB Stockholm	2	2	An Amendment to the agreement was made in 2012. The Natura 2000 site Käringboda was replaced by Arholma-Idö (Natura 2000 site SE 0110385) and two new restoration plans were made, one for each island. (PR3).
Total	**10**	**9**	Tanumskusten produced but not finalized

Management plans Sälöfjorden, Härön and Hällsö are annexed (7.2.3-7.2.5 paper pdf).

Time schedule (deliverables) – management plans completed

Beneficiary	Planned	Finalised	Comments
No 1 Västra Götaland CAB	31/12/2016	-	Not finalised. There has been an appeal against the legal adoption of the Reserve at Hällsö (Tanumskusten).
No 2 Halland CAB	31/12/2016	20/02/2014	

No 3 Blekinge CAB	31/12/2016	28/08/2013	
No 4 Stockholm CAB	31/12/2016	23/03/2015	

This action began in the second quarter of 2011. According to the timetable this should have started in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Leif Philipsson, the representative for the local residents' association on the island of Hällsö contacted the CAB, sometime before the start of the GRACE-project. Leif wondered what options were available for financing restoration work on the island. The residents of Hallsö are enthusiasts and have worked to open up the overgrown landscape and to keep grazing animals. The clearance work required was complicated and the finances of the local residents' association could not cover the management work and implement the plans. The need for restoration was so great that it could not be financed by agricultural subsidies. When the CAB worked on the LIFE application, contact was made with Leif to find out if they were interested in being included in the project.

Problems

Natura 2000 site Tanumskusten is 8 282 ha and is located in two different districts; Strömstad and Tanum. There are a large number of islands in the site. Seven of the islands are nature reserves, one of them Otterön, is included in the project. The island of Hällsö is situated within the Natura 2000-site, but is not a nature reserve.

In relation to the production of the management plan for Hällsö, several landowners made contact with the CAB to find out if it was possible to create a nature reserve in order to secure the sustainability of the project. This legal adoption process has been appealed and the CAB of Västra Götaland is awaiting the final decision in relation to the appeal. The appeal is in relation primarily to the fact that there are a number of buildings and jetties included in the proposed nature reserve. The ongoing management in the GRACE-project site is not affected by the appeal, but it does mean that the nature reserve (and management plant) cannot be finalised before the final decision is made. There is no doubt that the appeal will be rejected.

Today all new or updated management plans should involve the biodiversity of land as well as marine habitats. The marine areas surrounding Hällsö is known for the rich biodiversity, but have not been monitored earlier. Thus the project contributed with a half of the costs for the inventory of the marine habitats and the Nature conservation department at CAB Västra Götaland with the other part to have a complete Management plan. The project kindly asks for an approval of these costs.

Concrete conservation actions

5.1.3 C1 Clearing of trees and bushes

Activities

Tree felling and clearance was carried out in the most cost effective way as possible without compromising the biological or heritage values on the sites. In heavily overgrown areas it was necessary to carry out the clearance work on several separate occasions to reduce the negative impact which can occur when large root systems break down and thus a lot of the stored nutrients are released into the soil. Some of the large scale clearance work needed to be followed up in some cases, with clearance of young newly regenerated woody shoots.

In most of the Natura 2000-sites the material from the restoration work was burned in places where the fires would not have a negative effect on the habitats. In some cases, however, where it was appropriate, some of the material was left as substrate for species which are associated with dead wood to favour biodiversity. Where possible, the wood or woodchips were transported to the mainland.

On the west coast, several of the project sites are made up of a mosaic of habitats which are spread over a larger area and mixed with areas which are not classified as specific habitat types or that include areas with difficult terrain. These areas between the habitat types contribute to the site as a whole and are important for those species which are associated with these coastal environments, of which several are nationally red-listed. This means however that the total area which has been restored following management actions C1-C3 will not always result in a total area of specific habitat type.

Outputs - number of ha cleared/habitats achieved

Beneficiary	**Planned clearing (ha)**	**Achieved clearing (ha)**	**Habitats planned outputs (ha)**	**Habitats achieved outputs (ha)**	**Comments** The area cleared in the mosaic habitats include a much larger area than the area of habitat which results from the action. This is primarily the case in the Västra Götaland and Halland CABs
No 1 Västra Götaland CAB	482.7	496.8	303.4	314.15	
No 2 CAB Halland	85.8	96.6	89.8	96,62	
No 3 CAB Blekinge	118.0	222.4	186	222,4	See also 5.1.1 Restoration plans
No 4 CAB Stockholm	163.5	171.3	164.7	171,25	See 5.1.1 A1 Restoration plans
Total	**919.0**	**988.2**	**743.3**	**804.3**	**Planned ha of habitats = after Amendments to the agreement**

The technical details are presented in Annex 7.2.7.1 incl C1(clearing), C2(burning) and C3 (grazing) and table of habitats in 7.2.7.2.

The majority of the project sites have been heavily overgrown for a long time. The project has used historical maps as the basis for identifying which areas were once open grassland. During the application phase, experienced staff from the CAB:s were out in the field assessing which habitats the grasslands once had. This means that the habitat table that was included in the application was produced by estimating the area and habitat type that the actions would result in. There are thus variations between the estimated and actual final result. In some cases, the area of habitat was more than estimated, in some cases less.

Time schedule (deliverables) - clearings completed

Beneficiary	Planned	Achieved
No 1 Västra Götaland	30/11/2016	March 2016
No 2 Halland	30/11/2016	December 2015
No 3 Blekinge	30/11/2016	March 2016
No 4 Stockholm	30/11/2016	March 2016

According to the application timetable, the work to plan the clearance work should have been initiated during the first quarter of 2011 and be finished by the fourth quarter of 2016.

Problems

CAB of Västra Götaland

On the site Otterön in the Natura 2000-site Tanumskusten 5.1 ha of 9070 wooded pastures was foreseen to be cleared according to the Grant Agreement. Only one company tendered for the work to clear and transport the woody material from the island and the price was extremely high. The project therefore applied to replace the planned clearance of a wooded pasture with another habitat.

At the request of the Commission in the comments on Progress Report 3, an analysis was carried out in relation to the deviations from the Grant Agreement. Following this analysis, the project chose to restore a smaller area than planned on Otterön in the part of the site which had the best conditions to ensure a good result.

Analysis of the habitat wooded pastures (9070)

CAB of Västra Götaland	**Habitat 9070 Planned (ha)**	**Habitat 9070 Achieved (ha)**
Otterön	5.1	1,5
Härön	2.3	3.3
Sum	**7.4**	**4.8**
Total in the project (all partners)	**129**	**214**
CAB of Västra Götaland	**Habitats in GA (ha)**	**Habitats achieved (ha)**
Total no of habitats	302.8	314.15
Total habitats in the project	**743.3**	**804.4**

A total of 4.8 ha of Annex 1 habitat have been restored, which is 2.6 ha less than planned. However, a total of 214 ha of this habitat have been restored within the project, equivalent to 66.35 ha more than foreseen. CAB of Västra Götaland has created just over 11 ha more than planned. The project kindly requests approval of the smaller area of 9070 habitat restored than planned on Otterön.

CAB Halland:
The site Balgö contained a lot of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), which made it difficult to calculate the costs for the clearance work. As a consequence, the CAB did not get any tenders, despite putting the job out to tender twice. An agreement was signed with a specific contractor based on an hourly rate. The costs for the clearance work were significantly higher than what the project had estimated, which means that the budget for the CAB of Halland was exceeded.

Recurring biotope management
The maintenance of favourable conservation status will be financed by environmental subsidies within the Swedish Rural Development Programme. In those cases, where these subsidies are not available, the County Administration Boards will prioritise the project sites within the annual budget for practical management. This related primarily to sites which were restored late in the project and thus may have a significant amount of woody regrowth.

5.1.4 C2 Restoration burning

Activities

The experience gained by the participating counties from similar restoration projects and heather burning as a management method has been used as a basis for calculating the costs. To burn heather safely in a modern way is an intensive management method which means that the work needs to be divided up over the year. Firebreaks are cleared in the autumn and burning is carried out in the early spring.

It is because of issues related to health and safety that it is crucial to have experienced people that carry out the burning year after year. This means that the landowners and local livestock farmers have not been invited to carry out the burning in the first place. The County of Halland have created a “burning group”, which consists of interested individuals who are prepared to get involved at short notice when the weather is right.

It is important to burn away the mosses, some of the heather turves and the older woody heather to favour biodiversity in the heathlands. When bare soil is exposed, new seeds get the opportunity to grow. Burning of the accumulated leaf litter is generally speaking a good restoration method. Burning increases the chances for the flora which is favoured by management to establish and survive because they are often poor competitors in contrast to the fast growing species associated with overgrowing. Fauna such as birds, reptiles and insects are favoured by burning when the variation in flora and structure increases.

Restoration burning at Härmanö 2012

Outputs - number of restoration burning events/ Time schedule

Action/ Beneficiary Responsible	Planned (no)	Output (no)	Time schedule Planned start	Time schedule Reached
Restoration burning initiated			31/10/2011	February 2011
Restoration burning completed			30/11/2016	November 2015
No 1 Västra Götaland CAB	37	39		
No 2 Halland CAB	4	4		
Total	**41**	**43**		

The technical details are presented in Annex 7.2.7.1 incl C1(clearing), C2(burning) and 7.2.7.2 C3 (grazing)

According to the application timetable, the work to start planning the burning should have been initiated during the first quarter of 2011 and be finalised in the third quarter of 2016.

Recurring biotope management

The amount of restoration burning in the project has been significant due to the fact that the majority of the project sites have been heavily overgrown for a long time. A lot of material has developed and the trees and bushes are tall and dense. Continued regular heather burning is necessary in the future. It is a much simpler and cheaper management action following the restoration burning events that have taken place within the project, which can also be undertaken with the help of subsidies.

Difficulties

Burning is a difficult management action to implement because it is so dependent upon the weather and the wind. The temperature needs to be right. If a burning event is unsuccessful, it can be difficult to implement a new one. The action can only take place during a short period of time each year. If the conditions are not right, the work needs to be postponed or cancelled. The wind direction and strength need to be right, the sun needs to have dried out the morning dew, and it cannot be too cold so that it does not burn and it cannot be too warm so that it burns too much. Still the projects burning events have been successful.

The emergency services are contacted before each burning event. At the start of the project, some of the personnel at the fire station questioned the safety around this action. The project has worked hard to build up a good relationship with the fire stations so that they feel reassured. They now know that the controlled burning events are carried out by professional contractors.

5.1.5 C3 Restoration grazing

Activities

The reintroduction or increase in grazing was carried out in all Natura 2000-sites. The way in which grazing was carried out varied dependent upon the unique natural and heritage values, circumstances and environmental conditions of each site. The division of the area and grazing pressure was carried out according to the restoration plans (A1).

Restoration grazing results (ha) and output

Beneficiary	Planned grazing (ha)	Achieved (ha)	Modifications approved by the Commission
CAB VGötaland	482,7	496,8	
CAB Halland	85,8	96,6	
CAB Blekinge	118,0	222,4	The Commission kindly accepted the implementation of the restoration action at the site Kristianopels in the Midterm report archipelago (not foreseen in the GA)
CAB Stockholm	163,5	172,4	
Total	**865,8**	**930,2**	

The technical details are presented in Annex 7.2.7.1 incl C1(clearing), C2(burning) and C3 (grazing)

Time schedule – Grazing started

Beneficiary	Planned	Achieved
CAB of Västra Götaland	First quarter 2011	February 2011
CAB of Halland	”	2012
CAB of Blekinge	”	January 2011
CAB of Stockholm	”	Third quarter 2011

Recurring management/perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project

Following the end of the project, grazing will be supported by subsidies from the Swedish Rural Development Programme. A key condition for these subsidies is that the area has favourable conservation status. Due to the fact that it takes a while for habitats to recover after clearing work has taken place, all of the habitats have not obtained favourable conservation status yet.

5.1.6 C4 Fencing

Activities:
All fencing was carried out in close cooperation with the landowner and the local livestock farmer.

According to the Grant application the GRACE project planned to primarily use electric fencing where possible. The location of the fencing and how the pastures should be divided up was carried out in accordance with the restoration plan (A1). The same is true for the type of fencing.

Problems
The cost for fencing was significantly higher than planned in the CAB of Västra Götaland due to the character of the project sites. It is more expensive to put up fencing where there is a lot of exposed bedrock. It takes longer to bore holes in the stone for fence posts compared with just banging them in where there is soil and grassland. Materials need to be transported long distances across difficult terrain in the Natura 2000-sites. In the application, the project tried to take account of this by having two price levels, but even the higher level proved to be too low. When working in a project which covers a longer period, it is important to take into account the change in the value of the Euro which may change over time and that new framework agreements are put in place, which alter the financial situation. Due to the fact that fencing on the islands is not work that contractors are keen to undertake, those that are first on the list in the framework agreement, can choose not to take on the work. This means that the project needs to go to the next contractor on the list, which also usually means that the rates are higher. On some occasions, none of the contractors want to take on the work and then the project was forced to accept an even more costly price (see also 5.1.1 C1 Clearing on Balgö).

Modifications
The northernmost part of one of the islands in the Natura 2000-site Sälöfjorden did not need to be fenced, because natural barriers meant that the animals were unable to get down to the village from this location even without fencing. In total 1 653 metres of fencing was put up (3 054 in GA). In the Natura 2000-site Tanumskusten, the entire stretch of fencing that was calculated for was not required due to the fact that there were natural barriers for the animals, primarily in the form of steep cliffs. This meant that 1 288 m fencing was put up on this site, i.e. 361 m less than calculated (GA 1 649). This was also the case for Tjurpannan where 2650 m fencing was put up, i.e. 435 m less than planned (GA 2 650).

To ensure access to interested livestock farmers *CAB of Stockholm* replaced fencing with mobile corrals on Fridö (Tullgarn ost SE0110003) and Rånö Ängsholme (SE0110118). See the explanation below in 5.1.7 Investments in small scale infrastructure for long tem management.

Outputs – fencing in

Beneficiary	Planned (m)	Achieved (m)	Modifications approved by the Commission
No 1 Västra Götaland CAB	8044	6 225	The project asked for a transfer from the action D2 (signs) of 13.000 Euro to the action C4 as the fencing activity has been more expensive than foreseen. The

			EC kindly accepted these changes as a minor adjustment in PR3, as the costs for both actions were in the same cost category.
No 2 Halland CAB	1000	670	In the implementation of the action on Vendelsö a more valuable area on the island was found. It had a better potential for reaching the projects target, but required less m of fencing.
No 3 Blekinge CAB	1 950	1 950	The Commission accepted that the fence of 1.500 m planned for Utlängan could be erected on Tromtö-Almö as it will provide a greater benefit there (Mid Term Report).
No 4 Stockholm CAB	4600	3 945	För att säkerställa tillgången på intresserade djurhållare ersattes stängslet på Fridö (Tullgarn) och Rånö Ängsholme med mobila fållor. See part 5.1.7. Åtgärden ligger inom samma budgetkategori som stängsel..
Total	**15 594**	**12 790**	.

Technical details are presented in Annex 7.2.8.

Time schedule (deliverables) – fencing completed

Beneficiary	Planned	Achieved	Comments
No 1 CAB Västra Götaland	30/11/2016	04/03/2016	
No 2 CAB Halland	30/11/2016	20/11/2015	
No 3 CAB Blekinge	30/11/2016	15/12/2014	
No 4 CAB Stockholm	30/11/2016	12/22/2015	

5.1.7 C5 Investments in long term management

Activities:

Outputs – Investments in small scale infrastructure for long term management

Actions	Planned (no)	Achieved (no)	Comments and modifications approved by the Commission
No 1 Västra Götaland CAB			
Ferry docking points	1 Härmanö 2 Nordre Älvs Estuarium 0 Koster 2 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden S	1 Härmanö 0 Nordre Älvs Estuarium 1 Koster 0 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden S	 *The Commission kindly accepted that the two ferry docking points in Nordre Älvs Esturaium could be replaced with a mobile corral for sheep at Sälöfjorden in PR3 **The Commission approved that the two ferry docking points on Kosterfjorden were replaced by some of the costs in relation to the repair of a jetty on Koster (in the comments on PR2). Additional costs were covered by the Koster Management Team. See notes on Koster above
Tot	5	2	
Mobile corral C – for cows S – for sheep	1 Sälöfjorden C 1 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden 1 Tjurpannan C 0 Sälöfjorden S 1 Nordre Älvs Estuarium C 2 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden	1 Sälöfjorden C 1 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden 1 Tjurpannan C 1 Sälöfjorden S 0 Nordre Älvs Estuarium C 2 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden	 A partly stationary and partly mobile corral *See Ferry docking points below and the note on modification above.
Tot	**5**	**5**	
Hay cutting machines	1 Tanumskusten 1 Koster	1 Tanumskusten 1 Koster	
Tot	**2**	**2**	
No 4 Stockholm CAB			
Mobile corral	0 Fridö, Tullgarn ost 0 Rånö Ängsholme	1 Fridö, Tullgarn ost 1 Rånö Ängsholme	***Mobile corrals were purchased to attract livestock farmers to graze in the project's Natura 2000-sites. The action is within the same cost category as fencing. See more information below.
Total	**0**	**2**	

One ferry docking point was built at Härmanö (SE0520020). The livestock farmer has a large barge which can transport animals from the mainland to the islands easily. It has been difficult to dock the boat at Härmanö at high water, when the cows have had to wade ashore.

The ferry docking point means that the cows can come ashore safely. The docking jetty has also been used when inspecting the animals, which has reduced the risk for personnel in bad weather conditions. An additional four ferry docking points were planned, but have been replaced by other actions as detailed below.

Ferry docking point at Härön

Time schedule (deliverables) – Investment in long term management completed

Beneficiary	Planned	Achieved	Comments
No 1 Västra Götaland	31/10/2016	April 2016	
No 2 Stockholm	0	September 2015	Mobile corrals, see above for an explanation

Timetable: The action was initiated in January 2011. According to the milestones it should have been initiated in the third quarter of 2011.

	
The partly stationary and partly mobile corral at Tjurpannan. The Highland Cattle must be handled in a safe way.	Back in paradise! A flatboat with a mobile corral has just landed the cattle on the island Hällsö in Tanumskusten.

Modifications

Mobile corrals CAB of Västra Götaland

**Nordre älvs estuarium* There was no need for the foreseen ferry docking points at Hästholmarna (Nordre Älvs Estuarie) because it was discovered that it has been easy to dock at these islands without docking points. However, there was a need for a corral for landing the sheep safely on the island of Rörö (Sälöfjorden). As the area cleared is now so large, the number of sheep needs to be increased on Rörö. To manage this larger number of sheep safely there was a need for a mobile corral. The project asked for and got the Commission's approval in PR3 to invest the budget for the ferry docking points planned for Nordre Älvs estuarium in a mobile corral for sheep on Rörö instead. The actions lie within the same cost categories.

***Kosterfjorden*

This site (SE0520170) did not require the two ferry docking points which were planned and wanted to transfer this action within C5 to the restoration of the jetty at Saltholmen (Koster SE05200153). This was kindly approved by the Commission in the comments on the Project Report 2.

Mobile corrals CAB of Stockholm

****Mobile corrals*

Modifications/Problems/modifications

The CAB of Stockholm purchased mobile corrals instead of the fencing for two of the project's Natura 2000-sites. In the comments from the monitor project visit on 7-8th of October 2015 the Commission asked the project "to provide more information about this additional purchase and explain the need for it in order to allow the Commission to accept this change. The related costs will only be evaluated with the Final report. Please ensure that the threshold identified in the Common Provisions article 15 is respected". The budget for the mobile corrals and fencing are in the same budget category.

In the application, it was assessed that mobile corrals were not needed on Rånö Ängsholme because the nearby livestock farmers that have grazed the area before have not previously

used these. These livestock farmers were not willing to graze Rånö Ängsholme as much as was required in the project. There were no alternative graziers in the local area and the project had a real problem solving the grazing issue. In order to interest graziers from further afield, and to secure the long term management, it proved necessary to improve the practical conditions for grazing, which is why the mobile corrals were purchased for Rånö Ängsholme and Tullgarn Ost. The mobile corrals make it possible for different graziers to arrange the transportation of the animals off and on the island more easily by boat, and in the way that just that particular herd is used to, which made it more attractive for the livestock owners to graze the sites. The project kindly asks for approval of this change.

5.1.8 C6 Investment in animal shed

The Archipelago Foundation has built an animal shed on the Natura 2000-site Arholma-Idö.

Problems/Modifications

New partner
During the initial phase of the project we became aware of national legislation that only permits specified state authorities to own buildings. CAB of Stockholm (associated beneficiary responsible for action C6) was not one of those authorities, nor was any of the other existing beneficiaries. To be able to carry out the restoration work within the project it was necessary to fulfil the investment in a new animal shed which is included in the project (action C6). The animal shed therefore had to have another owner. A natural choice was the landowner at Käringboda, The Archipelago Foundation: which was a co-financier. The Commission kindly approved this change and an Amendment of the Agreement was made.

Abandon of the site Käringboda
The tenants at Käringboda initially had a very positive attitude to the project. However, rather soon it became increasingly difficult to cooperate with them. Partly this was due to dissatisfaction with the fact that CAB Stockholm due to procurement rules could not contract the tenants directly for the restauration works. Maybe they also felt a growing uncertainty whether they really had the capacity to run the enterprise with the considerably larger stock of sheep that would be the result of the project. After a long time without any progress in negotiations with the tenants, The Archipelago Foundation and CAB Stockholm had to cancel the preparations at Käringboda for the construction of an animal shed and restoration of habitats respectively.

New site
To be able to carry out the project actions in an alternative site, possibilities were analysed. With the Archipelago Foundation as associated beneficiary responsible for Action C6, the animal shed, the Actions planned for Käringboda had to be carried out on land owned by the Foundation. Even if they own tens of nature reserves in the Stockholm archipelago, sites where the planned actions were needed turned out to be very few. The only fairly good substitute, Arholma-Idö, was not a Natura 2000-site. This caused stress to the time table as a proposal to designate Artholma-Idö as a Natura 2000-site had to be approved by the government before the change was approved by the Commission. The Commission kindly accepted the replacement of Käringboda to the Arholma-Idö.

Budget problems
The cost for the animal shed at Arholma turned out to be more than double of the planned budget. The original site at Käringboda was on mainland, while Arholma is an island. This makes the construction works considerably more expensive. Additionally, the lack of cultivation of cereals on the islands, rules out the cost effective manure treatment technic of deep litter. Building the animal shed on Arholma therefore demanded a lot more expensive manure treatment system, than planned at Käringboda. However, an analysis of the expected budget result for the CAB of Stockholm showed that there was a predicted surplus from actions C1 Clearing and C3 restorations grazing, which could

cover most of the difference in budget. The Commission kindly accepted these changes. A further Amendment of the Agreement was signed during the beginning of 2015.

Amendments to the Agreement

Two Amendments to the agreements have been made concerning the stable (see part 4. 1). The first Amendment to the agreement concerned a non-technical change where the Archipelago Foundation became a partner, instead of a co-financer. The second Amendment concerned a change of budget (see above). An Amendment of the Agreement was signed at the beginning of 2015.

The perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project

The investment make livestock farming on Arholma more easily operated, with low variable costs. In spite of the generally harsh economic climate for agriculture in the archipelago, these circumstances will make it easier for The Archipelago Foundation to attract tenants, who are skillful and motivated to maintain grazing adopted for conservation on the islands. Additionally, an improved management of manure will recirculate more nutrients into grassland farming on the islands. That will make livestock farming less sensitive to high costs for purchase and transportation of winter feed from the main land. It will of course also minimize nutrient run off which otherwise cause local eutrophication in surrounding waters. The investment therefore is expected to contribute to well managed grasslands in the Natura 2000-site for many decades.

Time schedule stable

On the 10/10/2013 the Swedish Government approved Arholma-Idö as a Natura 2000-site, after which the tendering process began. The contract with the builder was signed on 03/09/2014. The cow shed was inaugurated on the 27/04/2015.

5.1.9 E1 Project Management

The coordinating beneficiary, the County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland was responsible before the EU Commission for the implementation of the project and has direct responsibility for the financial control and practical implementation of the project. The organisation chart for the project management team is presented in the organigram in the administrative part of the report (4.1). The Financial Advisor and the Project Manager have reported on the project to the Senior Advisers twice per year.

The project manager has had regular contact with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and represented the project at meetings and conferences. The project manager has arranged meetings with the steering group (the partners), monitor meetings and networking meetings. The project manager was responsible for the Start-up meeting and the Final Seminar. The project manager has been responsible for the project's joint activities, such as the website, the app, joint folders, Layman´s Report, After LIFE plan.

Meeting with entrepreneurs at monitor visits on Järkö (CAB Blekinge) 2013

Reference group meetings

All partners formed reference groups in 2011. All CABs have had regular contact with the people involved in the reference groups during the period of the project. The project has met with several of the people in the reference groups whilst work was going on as many of them are livestock owners, landowners, contractors or civil servants. It has therefore been unnecessary to hold reference group meetings annually per partner. The Commission kindly accepted the reduced number of the reference group meetings in PR3 as the project was well implemented and the communication was working, but the project is expected to report very clearly on the management activities in the final report (see part E 5.1.9 for details).

Beneficiary	Planned	Achieved	Modifications approved by the Commission
CAB Västra Götland	5	3	One reference group meeting was held on Härmanö on the 28th of January 2012 (Reported in PR2) and one in Sälöfjorden on 13th of April 2013 (Reported in MTR). A final reference group meeting was held after the end of the project on the 21th of May 2016 on the Natura 2000-sites Tjurpannan and Tanumskusten. The exchange has been of great benefit for all the partners and other parties included (contractors, graziers, landowners, The West Coast Foundation).
CAB Halland	5	1	One reference group meeting was held on the 2nd of December 2013 (Reported in MTR). Halland met with the landowner, grazier and others involved in the project on a regular basis. Both the regional project coordinator and the project manager thus felt it unnecessary to have additional meetings.
CAB Blekinge	5	2	CAB Blekinge had one reference group meeting on the 13th of December 2013 and one at the beginning of January 2015.
CAB Stockholm	5	2	**CAB of Stockholm** had their first reference group meeting on the 2nd of February 2012 (reported in PR2) and the second meeting on the 7th of March 2013 (Reported in MTR). The Archipelago Foundation is included in this group.
Total	**20**	**8**	

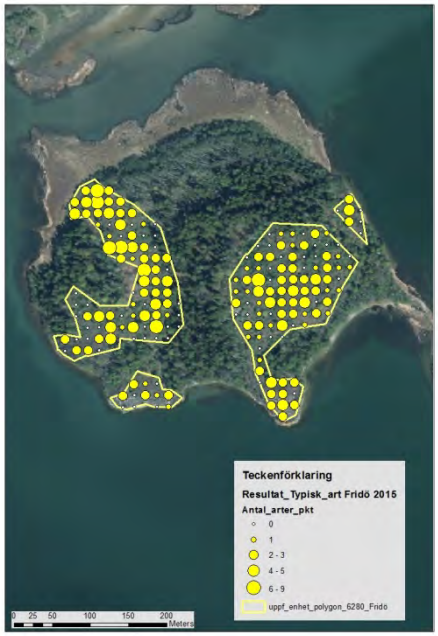
Annexes 7.2.10.1 – 7.2.10.2.

5.1.10 E2 Monitoring

Methods

Habitats: Each CAB has been responsible for monitoring of their sites, which has primarily involved following the national method for the monitoring of grasslands, (Swedish Enironmental Agency 2010). The method was chosen in order for the partners to be able to compare the results in the project with recurring monitoring at a regional and national level. Monitoring began with a baseline survey according to the Natura 2000 monitoring methods in all counties. The monitoring work in the CABs was carried out from the beginning of June until the end of August in 2015. This means that all sites were not restored when the monitoring took place, which obviously influenced the results.

Within each monitoring unit, sample points to measure were spread out over the wholemonitoring unit. The points were placed out systematically in a grid, independent of thesize of the monitoring unit. The number of sampling points was always 200. At all sample points, all of the variables for vegetation and structure were measured. The vegetation height was measured at every fourth sample point i.e. 50 sample point for each monitoring unit



Example: results after the monitoring. Vegetation height is presented on the left and number of typical species on the right.

No of ha of monitored and potential habitat/project, CAB and site 2015

Proj län	Områdes ID	Områdes namn	1330	1630	4000	4010	4030	5130	6000	6110	6210	6230	6270	6410	8230	9070	S:a habitat	S:a areal ha
O	SE0520020	Härmanö			8,6	6,1	28,3						1	13,6			49	58
O	SE0520036	Sälöfjorden			46	8,6	64,5				0,1	1,2	13,4	0,9	6,3	0	95	141
O	SE0520038	Härön			1,7	2	7,5									3,3	13	15
O	SE0520043	Nordre älvs estu	1,5		22,6	1,3	6,8		2,4					2,5	1,6		14	39
O	SE0520133	Koster			30,1		4,8		8,4		0,5		1	0,6	3,8		10	49
O	SE0520150	Tanumskusten	1		6,6	2,6	16,2		8		4,9	0	5,6	0,5	0,3	0	31	46
O	SE0520170	Kosterfjorden	0		20		10		4,2		0,2		5	1	1,3		18	42
O	SE0520187	Tjurpannan			22,8	6,6	15		2,7								22	47
N	SE0510050	Balgö					10,4							1,1			12	12
N	SE0510058	Kungsbackafjorden				1,7	30							1,2	25,7		59	59
N	SE0510091	Vendelsö				0,12	11,6								14,8		27	27
K	SE0410042	Tomtö_Almö						11,1								65,7	77	77
K	SE0410053	Kristanopels skärg						21,4									21	21
K	SE0410189	Sonekulla											2,5				3	3
K	SE0410098	Järkö						24,5									25	25
K	SE0410099	Hästholmen						41									41	41
K	SE0410163	Tärnö_Harö_Brorsö					1,4	20,5								7,1	29	29
K	SE0410181	Stora Hammar_Lillö											5,6			1	7	7
K	SE0410224	Utlängan						3,6								17,1	21	21
AB	SE0110003	Tullgarn, ost								4,4							4	4
AB	SE0110087	Villinge Boskapsö		5,9									7,3				13	13
AB	SE0110118	Rånö Ängsholme														8,9	9	9
		Summa areal (ha)	**3**	**6**	**158**	**29**	**207**	**122**	**26**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**41**	**21**	**54**	**103**	**596**	**781**

The area of habitat monitored amounted to 596 ha, which differs from that stated in 5.5.1 as the area of habitat to be restored for the following reasons:

- Not all of the compartments within the Natura 2000 sites had been restored at the point when the monitoring took place.
- The monitoring units for measuring the grassland qualities are smaller than the stated habitat area due to the strict delineation of the grassland within the habitat area.
- Some project sites were excluded and replaced by sites which were not monitored, e.g. Arholma in CAB of Stockholm.
- The monitoring units where measurements were taken, are only a part of the stated habitat area which has been restored, e.g. Villinge Boskapsö
- Monitoring of potential habitats (4000 and 6000) have not been included in the total habitat area.

Annex (7.2.11.1-5) Description of the Monitoring method and Monitoring reports.
Annex (7.2.12.1-13) Management reports are annexed.

Target species (CAB of Blekinge)
Insects:
Large areas of the Annex I habitat 9070 have been restored within the project to favour, for example, insect species that are dependent upon hollow broadleaved trees and fallen dead wood. This means that the conditions for the long term survival for the three targeted species in the project from the Habitat directive are now good; viz *Osmoderma eremita* (Hermit Beetle), *Anthrenochernes stellae* and *Lucanus cervus* (Stag beetle).

Birds:
The concerned Natura 2000-sites was so heavily overgrown that it was no meaning in conducting an inventory of the breeding and resting birds before the projects restorations.

The monitoring after restorations was made according to the Swedish Environmental Protections Agency's method for coastal meadows.

The conditions for the birds depending on coastal meadows listed in the Bird Directive Annex I have been improved after the resorations(*Pluvialis apricaria, Philomachus pugnax, Limosa lapponica, Tringa glareola, Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea* and *Sterna albifrons*.
Annex 7.2.14

Outputs - monitoring

Beneficiary	Planned monitoring	Achieved monitoring(ha)	Comments
Monitoring of habitats	4	4	All partners have used the same method.
Monitoring of target species	1	1	In CAB Blekinge
Monitoring of birds	1	1	In CAB Blekinge
Total	**6**	**6**	

Time schedule

Responsible	Planned	Achieved
All CABs	30/09/2016	August 2015

Recurring management/perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project
After the end of the project the monitoring will be included in the recurring monitoring at each CAB.

5.1.11 E3 Networking

The partners have built up a network with national as well as international LIFE+ projects. The network also functions as a forum for discussing practical management and conservation biology issues. The project has had contacts with biology researchers at the University of Gothenburg.

LIFE-platform meetings: During the Commissions' meetings the project has had excellent opportunities to network. The project management team has taken part every year since the project started. The other partners have taken it in turns to attend (Denmark 2010, Sweden 2011, Denmark 2012, Sweden 2013, Finland 2014 and Denmark 2015).

Network meeting with the Swedish Life projects: The CAB of Västra Götaland took the initiative to develop cooperation between the Swedish LIFE projects by inviting all to a meeting on Koster 4-5/05/2011 in Västra Götaland to exchange experiences with one another and visit LIFE-sites in the field. The Swedish LIFE-projects have thereafter taken it in turns to be responsible for organising these meetings: In 13/09/2011 at the Mia project in Västerås after the LIFE platform meeting, at ucforLIFE and LifeSand in Ystad 2-3/10/2012, at Vindel River in 8-9/10/2013, Life+ Coast Benefit in October 2014 and on Gotland 25-26/05/2015.These meetings have been very useful for both the project managers and financial advisors.

Networking with Northern Spain: The Grace project visited the LIFE projects Biodiversity and Pollards LIFE08 NAT/E/000075 and LIFE Estuaries 08/NAT/E/000055 in Urdubai, Basque (the Basque Country) and in the autumn of 2011. The discussions were very stimulating and we learned a lot from one another. The project visited the project The GRACE-project was guided around by members of the European Heathland Network from the University of Leon and the research station SERIDA. As the visit to Baskien was very informative and rewarding the new Regional coordinator in Västra Götaland and the person responsible for the projects action at Koster and Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden attended to a further visit at the same sites arranged by the West Coast Foundation in 2012. The regional coordinator in the CAB of Blekinge guided the project from the Basque Country in 2012 and the project manager met them at a site in Östergötland arranged by Vikki Bengtsson (Pro Natura) and with representatives from the LIFE project Rosoris.

The grace project visits Biodiversity & Pollards Heath land conference in Denmark 2013

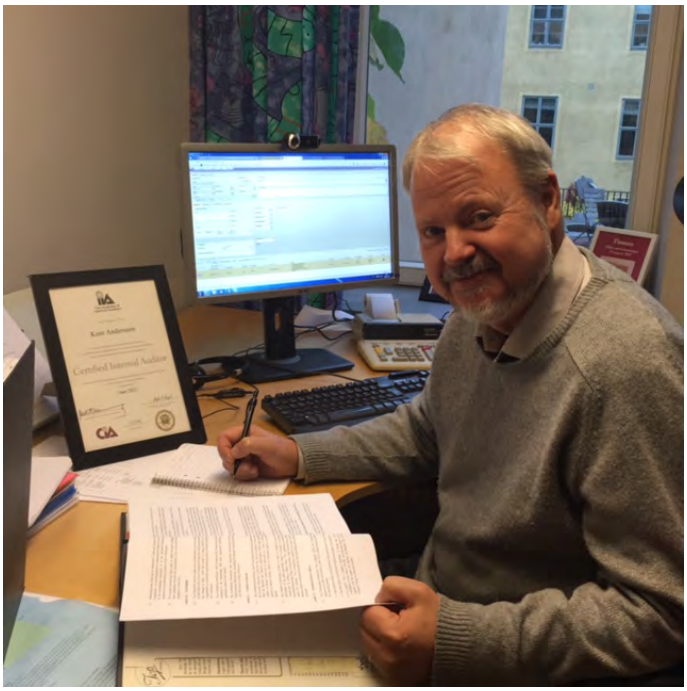
The European Heathlands Network: The GRACE-project was invited to take part in the EuroMAB2011 Conference, which was held by Västra Götaland CAB in the first week of July 2011. Contact with The European Heathlands Network was made at the conference

which led to Bengt Larsson and Stefan Husár, beneficiary no 1, taking part in a seminar on the management of heathland on Ytre Hvaler-Koster 01-02/08/2011 and another on the practical burning of heathland 27/10/2011 on Asmaloy in Ytre Hvalers National Park (reported in the PR1). The project manager and the regional coordinators from CAB of Västra Götaland and CAB of Halland made presentations about the GRACE project at a Nordic seminar on 6-8/06/2012 which was organized by the Norwegian part of the European Heathland network. These actions were kindly approved by the Commission in the Midterm Report. The project manager and the regional coordinators from CAB of Västra Götaland and Halland attended the European Heathland Network seminar in Denmark 23-28/06/2013 (a publication with abstracts and excursion guide was produced by the Danish committee of the network organized with help from the European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/platform/organizations/0101_en.htm
Annex photos

5.1.11 E4 Financial Audit

The CAB of Västra Götaland has an independent auditor. The Commission has approved that the project could use him in the project. The internal auditor has checked the finance, inspected and reviewed the accounts and the management of the project regularly. The Independent audit report is annexed (Annex 8.21).

The auditor attended to the meeting with the EU Commission at their visit in Sweden at the Mid Term Report visit.



5.1.11 E5 After Life+ - plan

One After-LIFE plan (After LIFE Conservation Plan) has been produced. It describes how the long term management of the restored sites should be secured and how they will be performed after the GRACE-project is finished.

The plan has a short overview of the projects history, aims, restorations actions and the results of the monitoring (Annex 7.2.16).

5.2 Dissemination actions

5.2 1 Objectives

The restoration actions have favoured recreation. All of the archipelago areas are very well visited during the summer. The visitors can benefit from the restoration work that has made the areas much more accessible.

Dissemination actions overview

Gates (D1)	41	41
Signs (D2)	117	135
Leaflets (D3)	13	15
Local Information meetings (D4a)	23	45
Excursions (D4b)	90	75
Introductory seminar (D4c)	4	4
Start- up meeting (D4d)	1	1
Final seminar(D4e)	1	1
Demonstration sites (D5)	8	8
Web site (D6)	1	1
Layman´s Report (D7)	1	1

5.2.2 Dissemination actions: overview per activity

5.2.2.1 D1 Facilities for visitors – gates

Once the project had got going with the clearance work and burning in the heavily overgrown sites, it was judged where the gates gave the greatest benefit. Thus the project also moved a number of gates between Natura 2000 sites within respective partner to get the best results. The total number of gates put up has not changed from the Grant Agreement. The general public have appreciated the gates as this makes it easier for visitors to access the sites.

Outputs –Gates

Beneficiary	Site	Natura 2000-code	D1 Gates (no) ready	D1 tot (no) in GA
CAB Västra Götaland	**Sälöfjorden**	SE0520036	6	10
CAB Västra Götaland	**Koster**	SE0520133	2	2
CAB Västra Götaland	**Tanumskusten**	SE0520150	8	9
CAB Västra Götaland	**Tjurpannan**	SE0520187	12	8
CAB Halland	**Vendelsö**	SE0510091	1	1
CAB Halland	**Villinge Boskapsö**	SE0110087	1	1
CAB Stockholm	**Arholma-Idö**	SE0110385	11	10
	Total completed		41	
	Total planned			41

Disabled access stile at Arholma Stockholm

Self-shutting gate Västra Götaland

5.2.2.2 D2 Management for visitors, information signs

In order to inform the general public about the GRACE-project's restoration work, a number of simple information signs were produced at the start of the project. The number of signs produced is somewhat higher than planned. The sizes of the signs given in the application has been changed somewhat to be better adapted to each site. Photographs of the signs which have not previously been reported are attached.

D2 Information signs	Planned (no)	Printed (no)	Planned (no)	Printed (no)	Planned (no)	Printed (no)	Planned (no)	Printed (no)	Planned sum	Printed Sum
Beneficiary/CAB	**A1**	**A1**	**A2**	**A2**	**A3**	**A3**	**A4**	**A4**		
CAB of Västra Götaland	0	12	34	0	0	18	0	12	34	**42**
CAB of Halland	15	15	0	0	0	0	13	13	28	**28**
CAB of Blekinge	15	0	10	22	0	7	0		25	**29**
CAB of Stockholm	10	6	0	0	20	25	0	5	30	**36**
Total planned (GA)	**40**		**44**		**20**		**13**		**117**	
Total printed		**33**		**22**		**50**		**30**		**135**

A detailed table is presented in annex 7.3.2
Signs not previously sent are annexed 7.3.2.1-10

Modification
The Local History Society on Härmanö has been very interested in the restoration activities. They have contributed with content for the leaflet and sign as well as led guided walks for the GRACE-project on Härmanö. The Local History Society has also contributed with content for the app. All members of the Society took part in the first reference group meeting that CAB Västra Götaland held on Härmanö, and one person from the group has been included in the reference group. The Society has produced a number of simple signs which inform the general public about the nature conservation values on the island, but the signs have not coped with the weather conditions. The Society therefore asked if it was possible for the Project to contribute to the costs of producing the signs from more resistant materials. This request was discussed with the monitor during her visit in Arholma in 2015. There was money available in the budget.

The submitted copies/pictures of the information boards clearly shows the LIFE logo.
Reactions and feedback
The signs produced in the project have been important for spreading information about the project and the actions. People understand why we have made the restorations and appreciated the results in form of accessible, beautiful open and flowering landscapes. Some examples of the reactions The Canoe Club in Blekinge made comments on their Facebook: "The GRACE project must have been on this island also, because now we have access to whole island".

5.2.2.3 D3 Information leaflets

A total of 15 different leaflets have been produced. The general leaflet was updated with the new site Arholma in English and Swedish (PR3). They are available on the web site, the demonstration sites and in the Natura 2000-sites. All leaflets have LIFE and Natura 2000 logos. Each CAB has chosen their own layout.

Table no of leaflets produced (Annex 7.3.3.1-6 leaflets in paper and pdf.)

Action	No of original		Planned no	Achieved no	Comments
CAB of Västra Götaland					
General leaflet for the whole project	2	Swedish English German		8 200 3 700 600	The project asked for a permission to print fewer copies of the general leaflet than foreseen in the GA. The Commission approved this change in comments on PR1 (updated and printed in 2014).
Sum			**12 500**	**12 500**	
Site specific leaflets	5	Swedish English German		21 000 5 000 4 000	The project asked for a permission to produce a leaflet for Härön instead of the one for Koster. The Commission kindly approved this change (PR3).
Sum			**35 000**	**30 000**	
CAB of Halland					
Site specific leaflets	4	Swedish English German	35 000 8 000 8 000	35 000 8 000 8 000	The CAB planned to produce two leaflets instead of one for the site Kungsbackafjorden The Commission kindly approved this change (PR3).
Sum			**51 000**	**51 000**	
CAB Blekinge					
General leaflet Site specific leaflets	**1** **2**	Swedish &English Swedish English	0 10 000	500 10 000	The leaflet covers all of the Natura 2000 sites in Blekinge and has an English summary. The leaflet contains both Swedish and English text. The Commission kindly approved that the CAB could produce one leaflet less in PR3, but two were produced.
Sum			**10 000**	**10 500**	
CAB Stockholm					
Site specific leaflets	1	Swedish English	5 000	6 000	The leaflet contains both Swedish and English text. Annexed in PR3.
Sum			**5 000**	**6 000**	

Total/language		Swedish English German	**73 200** **18 200** **14 100**	**69 200** **17 700** **12 600**	
	15		**113 500**	**110 000**	

Reaction and feedback

The leaflets have been much appreciated by visitors. We see that the boxes for leaflets placed at the reserves regularly needs to be filled. The leaflets are also spread at excursions, meetings etc. They can also be downloaded from the website.

In order to secure the long term sustainability of the actions carried out on Hällsö, the decision was taken to make it into a nature reserve. The leaflet is attached to this report, but due to the fact that the legal adoption process has been appealed, the leaflet has not yet been printed (see part 5.1.2).

5.2.2.4 D4 Meeting and excursions

More than 3 000 persons, made up of the general public, experts, students and specialised audiences locally, nationally and internationally have been personally informed about the GRACE-project and the Life+-fund at seminars, meetings and excursions.

Meetings and seminars	**Planned (no)**	**Achieved (no)**	**Comments** **Number of meetings in bold** (Total number of participants in brackets)
D4a Local information meetings	**23** (345)	**35** (578)	Västra Götaland 17, *Halland 1, Blekinge 7, Stockholm 10 (Landowners, livestock farmers, inhabitants and summer residents)- Stockholm 2012
D4b Excursions	**90** (2 700)	**86** (2 214)	Västra Götaland 72, Halland 4, Blekinge 9, Stockholm 1. Grazing in the Archipelago of Blekinge 10th of June 2015
D4c Local introductory seminars	**4** (4x74)	**4** (126)	No of participants: Västra Götaland 74, Halland 9, Blekinge 15, Stockholm 28 All partners attended to the local seminar arranged by CAB of Västra Götaland in Gothenburg Göteborg. Each partner had one introductory seminar.
D4d Start up and network meeting for the project in Spain	**1** (11)	**1** (11)	The partners and the group of experts visited the Life projects "Pollards and Biodiversity" and "Estuarios del Pais Vasco" (Basque Country). We also met scientists of Heat Lands at the universities of Leon and SERIDA (Asturien) in October 2011. Responsible: CAB Västra Götaland..
D4e Arrange and participate in seminars		**8** (1) (4) (68) (1) (12)	See also networking • Life-RestHejK Final seminar on Gotland in June 2011, Västra Götaland (the regional coordinator). • All partners of the GRACE-project attended the Final Seminar for MIA in Västerås at 1-3/10/2014 (). • Final seminar in Gothenburg arranged by Västra Götaland CAB with help from all partners on 26-28/08/2015. Excursions to Sälöfjorden and Vendelsö. • EuroMAB2011 seminar in Västra Götaland • Heathland seminars, four occasions
Total	**118** **(3 060)**	**134** **(3 015)**	

*Approval for the project in Halland was already well established before the application was sent in, which is why all the landowners support the project and know about the management actions. Meetings with landowners and livestock farmers have taken place gradually as and when the practical management has begun. A meeting was held with the landowners on Öckerö.

Introduction seminars

An introduction seminar was held in Västra Götaland CAB together with the partners of the project on the 24th of May 2011 (74 participants). All beneficiaries participated at the seminar (IcR). Blekinge CAB held their local introductory seminar at the Naturum (information centre) in Ronneby on the 21th of May 2012 (PR2) and Halland CAB at the Fjärås Bräcka Naturum on the 3th of December 2013 (MtR) and Stockholm CAB held their seminar on Arholma-Idö on the 31th of July2014 (PR3). The introductory seminar in Stockholm was delayed due to the replacement of Käringboda with a new Natura 2000-site, Arholma-Idö.

Local information meetings at Sälöfjorden (Table 7.3.4.1 and meeting-7.3.4.1.1-2).

"Grazing meeting" in the Archipelago of Blekinge 10th of June 2015

To secure the long term management of the GRACE-project and raise awareness of the importance of grazing animals in the Arhipelago a meeting was arranged in Blekinge. The CAB of Blekinge and the municipalities of Karlshamn and Ronneby participated. During the Excursions the participants visited the GRACE Natura sites Tromtö-Almö and Tärnö-Harö-Brorsö Annex (7.3.4.2 and 7.3.4.2.1

Final seminar

The seminar was held in Gothenburg on the 26th – 29th of August 2015 with excursions to Sälöfjorden and Vendelsö. A total of 68 people participated from County Administrative boards, Municipalities, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Departments of Nature conservation and agriculture and rural development in Västra Götaland, entrepreneurs, livestock farmers, West coast foundation, The Archipelago foundation, Universities, Life-projects and the County governor of Västra Götaland. Unfortunately, the foreign participants, except for one person from the heat land network in Norway, had to cancel the seminar. Thus the Seminar was held in Swedish (Annex 7.3.4.3invitation and 7.3.4.3.1-11) presentations.

Reactions and feedback

The information meetings for the inhabitants of Rörö has been very well received. The participants have contributed with ideas in the development of the grasslands on the island. Six meetings have been held during the project. An average of 37 persons/meeting have participated. About 70 people are living on Rörö, including the children, so the attendance to the meetings was very good.

The regional project coordinator in Västra Götaland CAB guided 70 experts working with the action plans for threatened species at the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's annual meeting on Rörö on the 18th of September 2012. The discussions and exchange of knowledge of the restoration actions was rewarding both for the project and the experts.

A regional meeting for experts to discuss a new restoration method (used by the CAB of Blekinge) was held by the Västra Götaland CAB's regional coordinator at Otterön on the 8th of November 2012 (PR1).

5.2.2.5 D5 Demonstration site

Six demonstration sites have been established. The demonstration sites include signs, leaflets and an app with information and proposed tour. The signs on demonstration site contain site specific information as well as general information of the project. They are placed at the Natura 2000-sites were the numbers of visitors is highest. The signs contain site specific and general information regarding the GRACE project in Swedish and English. The signs have LIFE+, Natura 2000 and Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and GRACE logos. The CAB of Blekinge also have a demonstration site at the Blekinge Information Centrum (information centres in Sweden and they are the main places for visitors to National Parks to obtain information around the country and are always well visited).

Demonstration site - Härmanö

Demonstration site - Arholma

Beneficiary	Planned (no)	Achieved (no)	Comments
No 1 CAB Västra Götaland	4	4	Härmanö, Sälöfjorden, Koster and Tjurpannan
No 2 CAB Halland	1	1	Mönster (Kungsbackafjorden).
No 3 CAB Blekinge	2	3	Tromtö-Almö, Hästholmen-Öppenskär and Naturum, Ronneby
No 4 CAB Stockholm	1	1	Arholma-Idö
Total	**8**	**9**	

See map with photos for the demonstration sites

Reaction and feedback

The demonstration sites functions as a starting point for visitors and excursions. On those occasions when we have been out at the project sites at peak times, we have seen that many visitors study the signs and take leaflets. The sites are spreading information about the LIFE+ found and its importance of biodiversity and the long-time benefits for humans.

5.2.2.6 D6 Web site

The web site is a stand-alone site and has its own domain, www.graceprojektet.se. The information is presented in one Swedish and one English version at the same site. The CAB of Västra Götaland is responsible for the web site.

This is a good platform to spread information about the project. An important part of nature conservation work was to gain acceptance for those actions which are carried out within the Natura 2000 network and explain how this contributes to the conservation of biodiversity. Dissemination of information regarding the responsibility that each EU member state has, to live up to the aims in the Habitat and Bird Directives, is very important. The website is a natural source of information for many and therefore an

important tool in the work to spread information regarding the work to conserve biodiversity within the Natura 2000 network. Deliverable products as management and restoration plans, signs and leaflets are presented at the web.

Reaction and feedback
After the project exchanged web hotel a total of 81 300 visits from 13/12/2013 to 30/04/2016 were noticed, an average of 2 000/month (300 in GA) (Annex 7.3.9)

5.2.2.7 D7 Layman´s Report

One Layman´s report was produced in the project. 6000 copies were printed in Swedish and 3 000 in English. The CAB of Västra Götaland was responsible for the production. The partners contributed with content.

According to the application the GRACE project wished to print 2 000 copies of the Layman's report to begin with. If there was a greater demand, then more copies should be printed. The project had the opportunity to print more copies as the production costs were considerably lower than the planned budget for this action. The report has been distributed via the Internet and in print (free of charge).

This report is one way of disseminating knowledge and experiences from the project to as wide a circle as possible. Knowledge and experience from the project is easily accessible for a wide range of interested parties. The layman's report has been distributed in different public places such as libraries, visitor centres, municipalities etc. Annex 7.3.7

5.2.2.8 List of deliverables

Deliverable	Result	Comments
Use of LIFE logos	One durable: Stable Signs, Leaflets,	
Erection of notice boards	A total of 135 notice boards have been erected.	
Web site	www.graceprojektet.se	After change of web hotel a total of 81 300 visits from 13/12/2013 to 30/04/2016 were noticed, an average of 2 000/month (300 in GA-()
Mailing list	marie.pehrsson@lanssyrelsen.se fanny.sahlen@lanssyrelsen.se sara.bergvist@lansstyrelsen.se lotta.bergstrom@lansstyrelsen.se mats.nordin@lansstyrelsen.se kenneth.frisk@skargardsstiftelsen.se	Financial advisor V:a Götaland Project Manager V:a Götaland Regional coordinator Halland Regional coordinator Blekinge Regional coordinator Stockholm Archipelago Foundation Stockholm
Videos	Four videos have been produced. Two were paid for by the project. The other two by CAB Blekinge	All 4 are available on the web. The two videos payed by the project is annexed as CD.
Photographs	Maps with photos	
Brochures and leaflets	One for the whole project plus an updated version. A total of 13 leaflets produced	The brochures are annexed
Press cutting overvies		

5.3 Evaluation of Project Implementation

Methodology applied

GRACE is a restoration project where the project has worked with traditional methods, such as clearing, burning and grazing. Clearance work within the GRACE-project was primarily carried out on islands which are not connected to the mainland. This increased the costs for management significantly compared with similar projects where the sites are easy to access with road transport vehicles. In many sites the clearance had to be carried out manually.

In order to reduce the costs, machines were used where possible. The CAB of Blekinge tested a clearing method using a "grip, pull and sweep machine" in the Natura 2000-site Kristianopel Archipelago (photos annexed). This is an effective method which suits the sandy soils of Blekinge. The same method was tested on the stony island of Otterön in the Natura 2000 site Tanumskusten (Reported in PR2). The work was carried out quickly, but did not give the desired results, which is why this method was abandoned on the west coast. In Blekinge and Stockholm a harvester has been used on a few islands. Where possible, the cleared material was transported to the mainland and in one case it was first chipped to make transport easier. Normally however, the transportation of the material is so expensive that it is not financially viable to transport it to the mainland.

Many of the project sites, especially on the west coast (Västra Götaland CAB and Halland CAB) are very fragmented within a mosaic of cliffs and rocks, which adds further costs due to having to repeatedly move equipment, often in difficult terrain. For the Natura 2000 sites on islands which were not so heavily overgrown or which were easier to access the costs for clearing were estimated to reach 4790 Euro per hectare. In those areas which were heavily overgrown and/or were very difficult to work in the cost was estimated to be 6915 Euro per hectare Labour costs as well as the costs for materials/tools/machinery and transport were included in the templates. After the project was finished a cost benefit analyse was made (Annex

Task	Foreseen	Achieved	Evaluation
A1 Restoration plans			The plans have been necessary to optimise the restoration actions.
A2 Management plans	10	10	By carrying out this action, optimal management has been achieved within the benefit areas, but the new management plans mean that biodiversity will be favoured within the whole area of the 10 specific nature reserves i.e. a significantly larger area than the benefit area.
C1 Clearing (ha) Habitats (ha)	918,96 743,3	988,96 804,4	Despite the difficulties associated with restoring islands that are not connected to the mainland, the contractors and landowners have carried out very good work. The need of staff to maintain the status of the cleared areas means that some of these people have been employed by the site manager to secure the long term sustainability of the project. Cold winters, when the ice is thick has delayed a few of the actions. Clearing work is limited to certain periods of the year in order that the birds should not be

			disturbed, which can result in delays. Delays have also occurred, on a couple of occasions, due to the fact that is has taken longer for the finance department to agree new framework agreements, a factor which the project has been unable to influence.
C2 Restoration burning	41	43	an resultThe restoration burning has been very successful and attracted a lot of attention. This has made the clearance work in the CAB's of Halland and Västra Götaland. A good relationship has been established with the fire services in the Counties.
C3 Restoration grazing	865,76	930,2	Grazing animals have been a requirement to keep the regeneration of woody material in check following the restoration work. The majority of the sites are now grazed with support from RDP subsidies.
C4 Fencing	**15 594**	**12 790**	The costs were significantly higher than planned due to inaccessibility, especially on the West Coast. In some places the fencing of enclosures had to be replaced by mobile corrals to attract graziers.
C5 Investments in small scale infrastructure for long term management			These mobile corrals and ferry docking points have made the transport of animals easier and improved the safety. The hay cutting machines was very useful as they improved the overgrown meadows and fasted the regain of a rich flora.
C6 Stable	1	1	Arholma was one of three carefully selected animal shed buildings which were nominated to the Swedish Annual "Eco Gala" in 2015. Arholma did not win, but even being nominated is a very good result. The project has learned a great deal about the conditions, costs and difficulties which a building of this type involves, which has also been shared with other LIFE projects and other relevant people.
D1 Gates	41	41	The accessibility that the gates have provided has been appreciated by the general public and means that they have been more positive about the fencing.
D2 Information signs			The signs have been very significant for the understanding and interest in the project actions.
D3 Leaflets			Leaflets are a good instrument for disseminating information about biodiversity. They have attracted visitors to walk over larger areas and have provided information about the significance of the LIFE project for the actions that have been implemented.
D4 Meetings and excursions			The project has successfully disseminated information regarding biodiversity and what the LIFE project has achieved at the various meetings and excursions which have been held for the general public to experts. They have been an important forum for communicating what we planned to do and why for the island residents and other stakeholders. The final seminar was an excellent forum to disseminate information to experts, decision-makers and the general public.

D5Demonstration sites	8	8	The demonstration sites have attracted many visitors and have functioned as a starting point for the guided walks. They are a good place for distributing the leaflets. It took time in one of the sites to find a suitable location for the demonstration site. The project had to put it outside of the reserve on district council land, which meant that we had to apply for planning permission. This delayed the whole process.
D6 web site	1	1	The web site has been an important tool for disseminating and receiving information. In order for it to have functioned optimally, it would have been better to have a person from the information department responsible for the web site that could have supported us as a part of the project.
D7 Layman´s Report	1	1	The report has been disseminated from libraries, information centres, the CAB reception etc. The responses we have had have been positive.
E1Project management			Despite the fact that we have been spread over a large part of Sweden, we have been able to communication with each other effectively, using Lync and telephone. We have had regular meetings a few times a year. The project management team should have allocated more resources and time to visit each partner more often.
E2 Monitoring	1	1	Monitoring.
E3 Networking			Networking has provided us with a lot of knowledge and made the work easier. It has been important to meet both national and international projects and other stakeholders within nature conservation.
E4 External auditor	1	1	The Commision has approved that CAB of Västra Götaland could use the independent internal auditor, employed by The County Governor The independent auditor has checked, inspected and rewieved the accounts and management of the project.
E5 After-LIFE plan			The project manager has produced an After LIFE-plan

Immediately visible or longer term results

All sites have now been restored and the landscape is once again open, beautiful and accessible for animals and people. The biodiversity is high. The conditions for achieving favourable conservation status (FCS) within the project sites are now in place, but it can take time before we achieve the objective for all areas within the Natura 2000-sites. This depends upon when, during the project, the site was cleared and the ground conditions on the site. On the coastal sites rich in shell-bearing gravels, the species come back quickly. In many cases we have seen results during the summer of the same year that clearing and burning took place or the year after. On other sites, particularly those with more acidic soils, it has taken a bit longer. When the project finishes, not all areas had reached FCS. Many species in the Habitat and Bird Directive have been favoured along with a large number of red-listed species. See also part 5.1.1 E2 Monitoring and the photo Annex.

Amendment

The animal shed at Arholma-Idö could not have been built without an amendment to the GA. Without the animal shed, the restoration efforts had been wasted. The long term grazing is now secured. Arholma was one of three carefully selected animal shed buildings which were nominated to the Swedish Annual “Eco Gala” in 2015. Arholma did not win, but even being nominated is a very good result.

Dissemination actions

The meetings we have held with island residents and landowners have benefited all partners. It is important to inform those affected about what is planned so that they are well prepared. Many of the residents have knowledge regarding how the sites looked before, the history, culture, values and what is important to take into consideration. Several have also contributed information for the leaflets. The project has reached groups ranging from school children to researchers, from the uninformed to the well informed. A key tool has been to disseminate information via guided walks in the field. This gives delegates the opportunity to ask questions and gives the project the opportunity to develop. The project has appreciated this method of contact. The demonstration sites, signs, folders and web site have been useful to spread the information of the project to a broad public.

5.4 Analysis of long-term benefits

5.4.1 Environmental benefits

5.4.1a Direct/quantitative environmental benefits

Sites with unique qualities now have improved conditions for the conservation of habitats and species. The very specific farming history and the geological conditions of the archipelago environments have favoured a unique plant and animal life that do not occur in similar habitats on the mainland. The current project area contains Natura 2000 habitat types with both nationally and internationally threatened species which have their main distribution in the archipelago areas. These values are threatened today by scrubbing over by trees and bushes. By implementing restoration of the areas which are in need of management on the islands, the impoverishment of for Europe, a unique flora and fauna will be prevented.

The results of the project's actions are many and concrete. Biodiversity has returned to many sites. The large cleared areas require management and this has meant that more staff have been employed, which also has created opportunities for the graziers to generate a source of income. Many ecosystem services have been created, from a rich plant and animal life to the opportunities for recreation.

Conservation benefits for Natura 2000 and species/habitat type target
The islands included in the Natura 2000-sites within the project have gone through huge improvements. The project's restoration work has been very successful and includes for example the restoration of 804.4 ha of Annex I habitat (743.3 ha in GA). The archipelago environments have been overgrown for centuries and have now regained their biodiversity. A large number, for these environments, of very unique plants, birds and insects have come back, a delight for both the biodiversity and visitors. The project sites have responded very well, due to the often mild and sunny winters associated with the archipelago. The environment is unique in the sense that you can find many different plant species within the same area. On the mainland you would need to cover a much larger area to find as many species per site. The clearance work had not been possible without support from the EU's LIFE project. We have had very positive feedback from the general public. The sites will now be managed with the support of environmental subsidies. In those cases where a site or a part of a Natura 2000-site are not yet eligible, the site manager will take responsibility for management until it is eligible for subsidies.

The restoration actions have also created the opportunity to reach areas for grazing which are outside of the benefit areas. As a consequence of the infrastructure investments, the conditions for conserving habitats over the whole of the islands are improved and thus improve the status of the habitat and conservation of the unique biodiversity in these areas.

The majority of the project sites have been heavily overgrown for a long time. The project has used historical maps as the basis for identifying which areas were once open grassland. During the application phase, experienced staff from the CABs were out in the field assessing which habitats the grasslands once had. This means that the habitat table that was included in the application was produced by estimating the area and habitat type that the actions would result in. There are thus variations between the estimated and actual final result. In some cases, the area of habitat was more than estimated, in some cases less. The

total result of annex I habitat restored is however more than the foreseen results. A large number of both rare and typical species have been favoured, which also have been appreciated by visitors and people with special interested in plants, fungi and birds.

Table Habitats and species targeted

Species targeted	Habitats targeted
Lucanus cervus 1083	Atlantic salt meadows 1330
Osmoderma eremita 1084*	Boreal Baltic coastal medows 1630*
Anthrenochernes stellae 1936	Northern Atlantic wet heats with Erica tetralix 4010
Recurvirostra avosetta A132	European dry heaths 4030
Pluvialis apricaria A140	Juniperus communis formations on heats or calcareous grasslands 5130
Philomachus pugnax A151	Rupiculus calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Alysso-Sedium albi 6110*
Limosa lapponica A157	Semi natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates 6210*
Tringa glareola A166	Species-rich Nardus grasslands on siliceous substrates in mountain areas and submontain areas in Continetal Europe 6230*
Sterna caspia A190	Fennoscandian lowland species-rich to mesic habitats 6270SF
Sterna sandvicensis A191	Molinia medows on calcareous, peaty or clayey -silt laden soils 6410
Sterna hirundo A193	Fennoscandian wooded meadows 6530SF
Sterna paradisaea A194	Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo-Scleranthion or of the Sedo-albi-Veronicion dilleni 8230
Sterna albifrons A 195	Fennoscandian wooded pastures 9070SE

5.4.1b Environmentally significant issues

Southern Sweden's archipelago is unique. There are many species found in the archipelago, which are very rare in other locations. Several of these habitats and species of the Habitat and Bird directive have been in danger of disappearing from Sweden if the scrubbing over continues; some species are also threatened within a European perspective.

The project restoration actions all aimed to reach the conditions for favourable conservation status for the habitats and species in the Natura 2000-sites and secure the long-term management to keep and develop the conditions. Now after the end of the project, the maintenance of favourable conservation status for the habitats is financed to a large extent by environmental subsidies within the Swedish Rural Development Programme.

The projects actions and results targets the Biodiversity Strategy No 1, to protect species and habitats. By the enlargement of grasslands in good condition the project adds to the Target no 2 with a green infrastructure as a result of the projects restoration. The RDP subsidies don´t cover the total area restored in all sites yet. It depends on when and where during the project the areas were restored, but the conditions for all GRACE-areas to reach Favourable Condition Status are in place.

The project has focused on implementation of habitats and species of the Habitat directive and species in the Bird directive connected to the coastal areas targeting the biodiversity

strategy targeting Three of the habitats are priority habitats (marked with* in the table above). The restoration actions in the project have created the conditions for reaching Favorable Conservation Status in all of the projects restored areas. The condition for the three targeted insects and a large number of species connected to the habitat Fennoscandian wooded pastures 9070, big, old open grown oaks are now good. Annex 7.2.7.2 Habitas achived.

The project has spread information of the importance of the habitat and bird directive and the LIFE+-fond to preserve and regain lost biodiversity at meetings with the public, decision makers, conferences etc. The impoverishment of biodiversity could have serious consequences for human beings according to an article in Nature 2012 (Annex 7.4.1).

In the years of 2013-2014 the GRACE-project as well as other LIFE-projects and livestock farmers were threatened by the decision makers at the Rural Development Department (RDP) who had decided to exclude the support for mosaic habitats in Sweden. It was a catastrophe for the livestock farmers as well as for the LIFE-projects concerned with this habitat. One life stock farmers in CAB Västra Götaland, involved in the GRACE-project, working in mosaic habitats had to slaughter 100 of his cows before the RDP decided that they should not withdrew the mosaic habitat. The GRACE-project had an active role in affecting the RDP to reverse their decision. An informal network about the mosaic habitats was built during this period and we still have contact. On farmer in this group participated in and made an interesting presentation at the projects Final Seminar.

Cost benefit analyze of C-actions

The project has made a cost effectiveness analysis to evaluate the conservation benefits of the projects actions in terms of the conservation value for each Natura 2000-site (Annex 7.4.2).

The results of the analysis show high or medium high conservation benefit and no project area have low benefit. Nine sites have high benefit and 14 sites medium high conservation benefit.

5.4.2 Analysis of long term benefits

The partners aim to have close cooperation with the researchers within this field in the future. Researchers of conservation biology also gave presentations at the final seminar, which could inspire the participant public. The project has resulted in the establishment of a new industrial PhD student on heathlands. He is specialised on heathland insects, an area of research, which did not previously exist in Sweden. The results could be useful for the future management of the Natura 2000-sites.

Habitats and species

The LIFE project GRACE have made the restoration of valuable habitats possible in sites, which due to their inaccessibility, would be economically impossible to restore using current nature conservation management resources or environmental subsidies. These actions will contribute to the EU's goal of halting the loss of biodiversity. The project is restoring valuable Natura 2000 habitat and creates the conditions for the long term conservation of those species dependent upon semi-natural grasslands, meadows and wooded pastures.

The conditions for conserving and developing the habitat types and species targeted within the project in the long term are thus good. The speed at which species return is a biological process which needs to be evaluated scientifically. Significant structures need to be in place to be able to evaluate the results. Some CAB's have assessed how long it takes for biodiversity to return following extensive restoration work. Normally it happens within five years, which can be a problem within projects as the project period often finishes before this time has passed.

Sites with unique qualities will have improved conditions for the conservation of habitats and species. The very specific farming history and the geological conditions of the archipelago environments have favoured a unique plant and animal life that do not occur in similar habitats on the mainland. The current project area contains Natura 2000 habitat types with both nationally and internationally threatened species which have their main distribution in the archipelago areas. These values are threatened today by scrubbing over by trees and bushes. By implementing restoration of the areas which are in need of management on the islands, the impoverishment of for Europe, a unique flora and fauna will be prevented.

Grazing, a requirement for long term conservation

The Rural Development Departments environmental subsidies (RDP) are the basis for conserving and maintaining the results following clearance work. It is important to have biodiversity in focus evaluating management results, not only measures of the height of grass in meadows and grasslands. Some landowners and animal keeper could lose their income even if the sites are managed in the best way from a biodiversity point of view, resulting in abandonment of land.

A threat that may occur is that the subsidy system changes in a way that does not take into account the conditions for grazing on inaccessible islands. The costs for transport and inspection are high. The islands are difficult to access. There needs to be some kind of incentive if we are to keep the graziers. If the subsidies are reduced, the islands will become overgrown again and the biodiversity will disappear. The huge both financial and practical efforts invested will have been wasted. According to researchers, the ability of humans to survive reduces for each species that disappears, which is a serious threat.

Restoration burning

Restoration burning has been carried out primarily on the heathlands on the west coast. During the course of the project, several contractors have had the opportunity to take part in restoration burning activities to learn how it works. A bank of knowledge has thus been developed. This also means that the possibilities of continuing with this management action after the project has finished are good. Undertaking restoration burning is a challenging activity for those responsible and requires a lot of experience. The surrounding areas must not be negatively affected and buildings must not be damaged. The clearance work following burning has been significant, as the project sites were so heavily overgrown. The regular cyclical heather burning is now much simpler to undertake and the conditions for regular management are now good.

Stable

The function and form of the building mean that the long term management of Arholma-Idö has been secured for a long time into the future. The conditions for recreation are now optimal and the youth hostel on the island can now have more overnight guests.

The animal shed means that the long term management in terms of grazing to keep the site open at Arholma-Idö is secured and thus also the conditions for conserving and developing the high nature conservation values of the site. The stable has also meant that it is possible to graze other areas outside of the project.

With a modern stable, it is easier to manage livestock, even when the grazier becomes older. When the farmer gets older, it is heavy work to deal with dung manually. There is thus a significant risk that the farmer stops having animals, with the sites becoming overgrown as a consequence. The stable at Arholma is an attractive stable which will make it easier for the Archipelago Foundation to attract staff even in the future. The sustainability of the grazing is secured because there will be no need to drive out animals from the mainland in the future, which has been proven to be disproportionately expensive and this also means the issue of inspection is easier.

Long term qualitative and social benefits

The previously inaccessible islands now attract many tourists and thus the local companies also benefit. Opportunities for recreation are great and visitors no longer need to confine themselves to a small area, but can walk freely and find places to be alone.

The beautiful landscape and accessibility mean that people are more likely to take long walks, which improves both the mental and physical wellbeing for people. (Quote from an older lady on Rörö: “Wonderful, I now dare to walk everywhere following the restoration work. Before I was very afraid that I would injure myself if I fell down in a crack in the rocks, it was impossible to see what was hidden under the junipers and other bushes”). With the modern health problems and with people getting burnt out, the project’s now open, pastoral landscape contributes, according to research, to healing. The project has met people that suffer from mental exhaustion that have described that they can now find peace in our reserves. In some places, barbeque areas have been set up. The site managers have put out new benches where visitors can have a rest whilst taking in a view of the meadows or the sea. New favourite spots are accessible and tourists no longer need to feel crowded.

Tourism and the active recreational boating industry mean that visitors shop and visit restaurants when they visit the inhabited islands, which supports the local industries there.

During the restoration work, several of the contractors employed in the project have been able to make a living in the archipelago, something that was difficult before. Several of these have now been employed due to the fact that the now large open areas need to be managed in the long term. In many cases, environmental subsidies cover the recurring costs of management, but not everywhere. Now we have a living archipelago with biodiversity and the conditions for managing the landscape in place. On the islands with residents, the project has made the local residents aware of the problem with overgrowing and the significance of the LIFE project for achieving these excellent results.

The archipelago is alive again and the project has had positive feedback from island residents and local societies to canoe clubs. Via information signs and leaflets, knowledge regarding the investment from the LIFE project and the importance of biodiversity has reached the general public.

5.4.3 Replicability, demonstration, transferability and cooperation

Replicability
As the project is based on best practice in semi natural grasslands it could be applied on Life projects as well as many other types of restoration projects. The LIFE project Coast Benefit, which started after the GRACE-project, used GRACE as an inspiration when they made their LIFE+ application.

The project has met NGO: s from the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation which have been inspired by the results of the restorations in the GRACE-project and asked how they could apply for restoration founding. We recommended them to look at the Swedish Rural Development Program. Now they realized the opportunities to use the program in a new way. One of them have made restorations in the archipelago with help from RDP and is now supported by the RDP in the current management.

Demonstration
The restored reserves in the Natura 2000-sites acts as good examples of the impressive results that the LIFE+-found project has gained. The project has guided many groups from decision-makers and experts to the public. The discussions have also been rewarding for the project. The project has raised a total of nine Demonstration sites have been raised. They provide information regarding the entire project. They are generally situated at places where there are highest numbers of visitors within the project area. Here you find the general and site specific leaflets. They act as a good start on a guiding tours or as information for visiting peoples.

Transferability
The project is built on practical actions as clearing, burning and grazing and the lessons learned in the project could be transferred to other projects. Even though our project was seen as expensive from the Commission, the costs were higher than we excepted. As Sweden still have a national currency it could also affect the financial issues. In several cases the project has used the same methods as the LIFE+-MIA project.

The project manager and the arrendator on Rörö (Sälöfjorden) guided 20 persons from the local government administration in the community of Öckerö on the 13th of September 2016. The project explained why the restoration actions were needed and showed the results. The guided tour started many question of overgrown reserves and other public places on Öckerö and how they can improve these sites. We explained the importance of grazing animals to maintain the open landscape. The project also mentioned the high values for recreation and that it could have a good effect on the tourism industry.

Cooperation

The project had a good communication with the West Coast Foundation as well as the partner Archipelago foundation about management. The Archipelago has only one action, the Stable, but works with Management actions, which only had a. We could discuss management and other action with each other. It has also been important as the long-term management partly will be managed by the West Coast Foundation in the future.

It has been important and rewarding to cooperate within the project with other LIFE-projects as well as with different organizations. We had regularly personal contact with people from the reference group outside the reference group meetings. That has meant that people from the local heritage societies at Rörö (Sälöfjorden) and Härmanö have been involved in the production of the folders from these islands. The project has also interested regions and mmunicipalities. The project has made a presentation at the European regional meeting in Borås, Västra Götaland and participated in the Mid-Term discussions.

Cooperativ working in Blekinge

The Grace-project in Blekinge has attracted a lot of attention from local residents, visitors as well as civil servants and politicians. The project has contributed to raising awareness regarding the changes that occur in the landscape due to declining numbers of grazing animals in terrain that is difficult to access. A so called “Bush Journey” on 19th September 2016 allowed politicians and civil servants to experience the overgrown landscape first-hand and they were informed about the loss of biodiversity and cultural values as well as experiencing how inaccessible the landscape becomes as a consequence of overgrowing. An exhibition about the GRACE project with before and after photographs attracted a lot of attention.

The CAB of Blekinge will along with the coastal district councils in the county try to find some form of cooperative working around the management of the archipelago in Blekinge. A South-East LEADER application is being developed. Leader is a method for Rural Development which the Agriculture Department is responsible for.

Research on heatlands

The project has resulted in the establishment of a new industrial PhD student (researcher in nature conservation biology at the university of Gothenburg). He is specialised on heathland insects, an area of research, which did not previously exist in Sweden.

Viking relic in the Natura 2000-site Hästholmen-Öppenskär

A Viking relic exposed during restoration as a part of the Grace Project in Blekinge. Thanks to the clearance work that the County Administrative Board has carried out on for example Öppenskär, previously unknown relics have been exposed from the juniper thickets. An excavation of what was thought to be a grave from the middle of the 900s has been undertaken on the island of Öppenskär in the Eastern Archipelago in Karlskrona.

The discovery is very exciting, including for example 300-400 small cut fragments of Arabic coins. As well as the coin fragments, pieces of sword, pearls, whetstones and ring buckles for clothes have been found. Virtually no pieces of bone have been found and so the current theory is that it is more likely to have been a place where craftsmen worked. Therefore, there are several questions that remain to be answered. An archaeological survey was undertaken in the summer of 2016 on all the Grace islands in the Karlskrona Archipelago.

Remains of peat extraction on Tjurpannan

Peat was historically a very important resource in Bohuslän; a landscape with very little woodland. This fossil fuel was used for many things including heating and as building material. Peat was an important part of the local economy. Peat extraction was often carried out in the autumn, followed by a long drying process, which could take the larger part of a year. During the period in the 1700s when herring fishing was good, peat was the main source of fuel in the many train oil distilleries in Bohuslän. In the 1800s the resource was so important to control that the Land Survey in some places undertook special land reforms just to divide the peat bogs between the local farmers. To take peat illegally often led to severe punishments, which illustrates the importance of this material.

On the island of Tjurpannan, the peat extraction was carefully regulated in the land reform from the middle of the 1800s. The restoration work that has been done within the Grace Project has exposed several facilities that were historically needed for peat extraction. Several roads to transport the dried peat, the remains of a rectangular peat drying barn and four circular buildings which were previously hidden by dense bushes have been exposed as a result of the Project's work. The Museum of Bohuslän has reported the findings to be registered at the Swedish National Heritage Board.

Historical relicts
The local History Society foundation at Rörö (Sälöfjorden) has been involved in the production of the folder for the island. Since a long time, the Society has made research of a remnant in the northern part of the island. They had indications that it belonged to king Haakon, built in the 1200 Century. They asked the GRACE-project to arrange a meeting on the site with the Culture of Heritage department in CAB Västra Götaland. The meeting was held at a sunny summer day in 2015. After many years, the Museum of Culture visit the place. An excavation of the relicts is ordered. The Museum don't know yet what the outcome will be.

5.4.4 Best practice lessons

The project has mainly worked with traditional methods. In a few cases, we have had entrepreneurs with new ideas. In CAB Blekinge the project has tested to clear junipers with help of a machine. It grips the bush, pull it up and use it to sweep the land to regain its original topography. This method was only useful on land with sandy soils. The same method was tested on the stony West coast, but here it destroyed the landscape.

The entrepreneur costs for fencing was underestimated in sites with inaccessible terrain and with a lot of exposed bedrock.

5.4 Outside Life

The GRACE-project study tour with the steering group in Spain in 2011 resulted in the establishment of an industrial PhD student. He and a group of representatives from The University of Gothenburg, The County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland (including the GRACE-project new regional coordinator Lisa Karnfält in Västra Götaland, Stefan Husár and the regional coordinator for the action plans for threatened species) and The West Coast Foundation visited the University in Léon and SERIDA (agricultural research) during the autumn of 2012.

7. Administrative, technical and dissemination annexes

7.1 Administrative annexes

7.1.1	Key deliverables
7.1.2	Gantt chart
7.1.3	Partnership agreements were submitted in IncR and PR1

7.2 Technical annexes (including overall project operation and monitoring

7.2.1	List of keywords and abbreviations used
7.2.2	Table results of restoration plans (A1). Submitted in IncR (7), PR1 (8), PR2 (16) and MtR (2)
7.2.3-7.2.5	Management plans (A2) Arholma-Idö and Klåverön (Sälöfjorden). Management plan for Hällsö (Tanumskusten) annexed, but not finalised. Eight plans submitted: MtR (5), Updated MtR (1) and PR3 (1).
7.2.6	Submitted in MtR; Designation of a New Natura 2000-site (Arholma-Idö).
7.2.7.1-2	Table results of Clearing (C1), Burning (C2) and Grazing (C3) and habitats.
7.2.8	Fencing, table of actions (C4)
7.2.9	Investments for long term management (C5) described in 5.1.7 and Animal shed (C6) in 5.1.8. Following C5 actions submitted in PR1 (2), PR2 (5) and Pr3 (1).
7.2.10.1-2	Project Management (E1) Reference group meeting in Blekinge (2015) and Västra Götaland (2016). Submitted: in PR2 (2) and Mtr (4).
7.2.11.1-5	Monitoring method and reports of habitats (E2)
7.2.12.1-13	Management monitoring, plans and habitats (E2
7.2.14	Monitoring report birds (E2) (7.2.13 don't exist)
7.2.15	Submitted: Networking (E3) in IncR (2), PR1 (4), PR2 (3), MtR (1). Networking with Life projects have been made once a year, but are not annexed (See map with Photos)
7.2.16	Independent Audit Report (Financial Audit see Annex 8.21)
7.2.17	After LIFE Conservation plan (E5)
7.2.18	Outcomes indicators

7.3 Dissemination annexes

7.3.1	Facilities for visitors – gates (D1) only as an overview in the Report
7.3.2	Information signs overview
7.3.2.1-10	Information signs (D2). Submitted in PR2 (10), MtR (3), PR2 (16)
7.3.3.1-6	Information leaflets (D3). Submitted:IncR (2), PR2 (1), MtR (4), PR3 (1)
7.3.4.1	Table Meetings. (D4) Meetings and excursions submitted: in PR2 (11), MTR (2) and PR3 (12)
7.3.4.1.1-2	Local information meetings
7.3.4.2	Table Excursion
7.3.4.2.1	Excursion at Tromtö-Almö and Tärnö-Harö-Brorsö

7.3.4.3.1 Invitation to Final seminar and participants
7.3.4.3.2-11 Presentations at Final seminar
7.3.5 Demonstration sites (D5) Härmanö, Koster, Kungsbackafjorden and Tromtö-Almö, (D5) (see map with photos). Submitted: Naturum, Blekinge PR2 (1) Härmanö and Sälöfjorden in Updated Mtr (2).
7.3.6 Web site (D6)
7.3.7 Layman´s report (D7)
7.3.8 Videos
7.3.9 Photographs (USB)

7.4 Environmental benefits

7.4.1 Article Nature
7.4.2 Cost benefit analysis of C actions