



Technical Appendix 3.2

Forestry

**Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development
EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.2: Forestry
October 2020**

FORESTRY	3
1 INTRODUCTION.....	3
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	4
2.1 Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018	4
2.2 Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 - 2029	5
2.3 The Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021	5
2.4 Third National Planning Framework	6
2.5 Scottish Planning Policy	6
2.6 Control of Woodland Removal Policy.....	6
2.7 The Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy	7
3 FORESTRY STUDY AREA.....	8
4 FOREST PLANS	8
5 Creation OF THE Renewable energy Development FOREST PLAN.....	9
5.1 Introduction.....	9
5.2 Renewable Energy Development Felling Plan.....	10
5.3 Renewable Energy Development Species Plan	10
6 BASELINE CONDITIONS	11
6.1 Baseline Planting Year/Age Class Structure.....	11
6.2 Species Composition.....	11
6.3 Baseline Felling Plan	12
6.4 Baseline Restocking Plan.....	13
7 Renewable Energy Development FOREST PLAN	14
7.1 Introduction.....	14
7.2 Felling Plan	14
7.3 Renewable Energy Development Restocking Plan	15
8 SEPARATE ACCESS REQUIREMENTS.....	17
9 REQUIREMENT FOR COMPENSATORY PLANTING	18
10 FORESTRY WASTE	19
11 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.....	20
11.1 Crop Clearance.....	20
11.2 Restocking / Planting Methodology	20
11.3 Aftercare Works	21
11.4 Standards and Guidelines.....	21
12 SUMMARY	21

FORESTRY

1 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) evaluates the potential effects of the proposed Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development (the proposed Development) on the woodland resource. This assessment was undertaken by DGA Forestry LLP.

Forestry is not being regarded as a receptor for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) purposes. Commercial forests are dynamic and their structure continually undergoes change due to normal felling and restocking by the landowner; natural events, such as windblow, pests or diseases; and external factors, such as a windfarm or renewable energy development.

This EIA Report Technical Appendix therefore describes the plans as a result of the proposed Development for felling, restocking and forest management practices; the process by which these were derived; and the changes to the physical structure of the forest. It further discusses the issue of forestry waste arising from the proposed Development. The forestry proposals are interrelated with environmental effects, which are assessed separately. This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with the EIA Report chapters, in particular, **Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution; Chapter 3: Description of the proposed Development; Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment; Chapter 8: Ecology; Chapter 9: Ornithology; and Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology & Soils;** as they are interrelated to the changes in the forest structure.

This Technical Appendix identifies areas of forest to be removed for the construction and operation of the proposed Development and outlines the proposed management practices, while identifying the likely restocking proposals and future land management of the remaining forest. The responsibility for the management of the remainder of the forest outwith the proposed Development lies with the landowner and therefore the wider felling operations, restocking, and aftercare operations do not form part of the Proposed Development for which consent is sought.

The proposed Development (as shown in EIA Report **Figure 3.1** in **Volume 3a** of the EIA Report) lies within existing commercial forestry plantations. The forestry is owned by the Scottish Ministers and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland (See paragraph 2.1). The forestry proposals have been developed to:

- identify areas of forest to be removed for the construction and operation of the proposed Development;
- identify those areas which may or may not be replanted as part of the proposed Development; and
- propose management practices for the forestry works.

In general, throughout this Technical Appendix data labelled "baseline" refers to the current crop composition and any existing plans without any modification as a result of the proposed Development. Data labelled "renewable energy development" refers to the forestry plans incorporating the proposed Development.

This Technical Appendix is structured as follows:

- Legislation, Policy and Guidance;
- Forestry Study Area;
- Forest Plans;
- Development of the Renewable Energy Development Forest Plan;
- Baseline Conditions;

- Renewable Energy Development Forest Plan;
- Requirement for Compensatory Planting;
- Forestry Waste;
- Forestry Management Practices; and
- Summary.

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Relevant overarching planning policies for the proposed Development are detailed within the Planning Statement that accompanies the application. A desktop study was undertaken drawing upon published National, Regional and local level publications, assessments and guidance to establish the broad planning and forestry context within which the proposed Development is located.

Forestry related policies and documents listed below have been considered within the forestry assessment. The following section provides an outline of those planning policies which are relevant to the proposed Development and in particular to forestry.

2.1 Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018

Until 1st April 2019, the Scottish Ministers owned the National Forest Estate (NFE), provided funding and had responsibility for forestry strategy and policy, but the management of the NFE and delivery of forestry functions had been the responsibility of the Forestry Commissioners.

The Forestry Commission was a cross-border public authority and a UK non-ministerial department with a statutory Board of Commissioners. The Commission was made up of a number of parts, including in Scotland:

- Forest Enterprise Scotland (FES), which carried out forestry operations and managed the NFE on Scottish Ministers' behalf; and
- Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), which was responsible for the other forestry functions in Scotland.

When full devolution of forestry to the Scottish Government was completed on 1 April 2019, FCS and FES became two new agencies of the Scottish Government:

- Scottish Forestry (SF) will be responsible for regulatory, policy and support functions; and
- Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) will be responsible for the management of the NFE and any other land managed for the purposes of the Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018.

With the introduction of the Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018¹ and its associated Regulations on April 1st 2019, the old regulatory regime of felling control under the Forestry Act 1967² was repealed in Scotland. From 1 April 2019, anyone wishing to fell trees in Scotland requires a Felling Permission issued by SF, unless an exemption applies or another form of felling approval such as a felling licence (including a forest plan) has previously been issued.

Under the new Regulations felling which is authorised by planning permission consent continues to be exempt from the Regulations and does not require a Felling Permission issued by SF.

¹ The Scottish Government (2018). The Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018, Edinburgh. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/8/contents/enacted> [accessed on 15.04.19].

² UK Government (1967). Forestry Act 1967 (as amended). HMSO, London. Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/10/contents> [accessed on 15.04.19]

2.2 Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 - 2029

Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 – 2029 (SFS)³, was published in 2019 after a consultation period. The strategy provides an overview of contemporary Scottish forestry; presents the Scottish Government's 50-year vision for Scotland's forests and woodlands; and sets out a 10-year framework for action.

The vision is that *"...in 2070, Scotland will have more forests and woodlands, sustainably managed and better integrated with other land uses. These will provide a more resilient, adaptable resource, with greater natural capital value, that supports a strong economy, a thriving environment, and healthy and flourishing communities."*

It lists a number of objectives summarised below:

- increase the contribution of forests and woodlands to Scotland's sustainable and inclusive economic growth;
- improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodlands and increase their contribution to a healthy and high quality environment; and
- increase the use of Scotland's forest and woodland resources to enable more people to improve their health, well-being and life chances.

It further describes the priorities as:

- ensuring forests and woodlands are sustainably managed;
- expanding the area of forests and woodlands, recognising wider land-use objectives;
- improving efficiency and productivity, and developing markets;
- increasing the adaptability and resilience of forests and woodlands;
- enhancing the environmental benefits provided by forests and woodlands; and
- engaging more people, communities and businesses in the creation, management and use of forests and woodlands.

There are ambitious targets included within the strategy for new woodland creation:

- 10,000 ha per year in 2018;
- 12,000 ha per year from 2020/21;
- 14,000 ha per year from 2022/23; and
- 15,000 ha per year from 2024/25.

The stated objective is to increase Scotland's woodland cover from the current 18.5% to 21% by 2032.

2.3 The Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021

The Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021⁴ sets out a strategic framework for getting the best out of Scotland's land resources. It looks at the potential of the land and the ways in which it is used, both now and in the future. Principles of sustainable land use are central to its vision for the future. With specific reference to forestry, the strategy acknowledges forestry's role as a key multipurpose land use and the role it has to play in terms of delivering the Vision, Objectives and Principles of the Land Use Strategy in rural and urban Scotland. It comments that the sustainable management of Scotland's woodlands and forests makes an important contribution to Scotland's economy; it delivers health and wellbeing benefits for people and a range of other critical ecosystem services including climate change mitigation and adaptation.

To increase its role in addressing the challenge Scotland faces from climate change, a target of 100,000 ha of new woodland creation between 2012-2022 has been established. Within the UK, Scotland is leading the way in terms of areas of new woodland creation,

³ The Scottish Government (2019). Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 -2029, Edinburgh.

⁴ The Scottish Government (2016). A Land Use Strategy for Scotland, Edinburgh.

however it is recognised that more needs to be done to achieve the planting target. To support this, Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 – 2029 emphasises the continued protection of Scotland's forest resource.

2.4 Third National Planning Framework

Scotland's Third National Planning Framework (NPF3)⁵ recognises that woodlands and forestry are an economic resource, as well as an environmental asset (NPF3 Paragraph 4.2). It further supports the continued expansion of Scotland's woodland and forestry resource (NPF3 Paragraph 4.23). A key action of NPF3 (NPF3 Paragraph 6.10) is a commitment to create on average 10,000 ha per annum of new woodland from 2015 onwards, a target which has been superseded by the Scottish Forestry Strategy.

2.5 Scottish Planning Policy

The Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)⁶ includes a section on woodlands (SPP Paragraphs 216 - 218). This refers to the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy (Forestry Commission Scotland, 2009) which is discussed in more detail below. The SPP states that woodland removal should only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. It further states that where woodland is removed in association with Development proposals, developers will generally be expected to provide compensatory planting and that the acceptability of woodland removal, in the context of the Control of Woodland Removal Policy, should be taken into account in determining applications.

2.6 Control of Woodland Removal Policy

In parallel with the SFS and other national policies on woodland expansion, there is a strong presumption against permanent deforestation unless it addresses other environmental concerns. In Scotland, such deforestation is dealt with under the Scottish Government's 'Control of Woodland Removal Policy'⁷. The guidance relating to the implementation of the policy was revised and updated in 2019⁸.

The purpose of the policy is to provide direction for decisions on woodland removal in Scotland. The policy document lays out the background to the policy, places it into the current policy and regulatory context, and discusses the principles, criteria and process for managing the policy implementation. The following paragraphs summarise the policy relevant to the Development.

The principal aims of the policy include:

- to provide a strategic framework for appropriate woodland removal; and
- to support climate change mitigation and adaptation in Scotland.

The guiding principles behind the policy include:

- there is a strong presumption in favour of protecting Scotland's woodland resources; and
- woodland removal should be allowed only where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. In appropriate cases a proposal for compensatory planting may form part of this balance.

⁵ The Scottish Government (2014). Scotland's Third National Planning Framework (NPF3). Edinburgh.

⁶ The Scottish Government (2014). Scottish Planning Policy. Edinburgh.

⁷ Forestry Commission Scotland (2009). The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal. Edinburgh.

⁸ Forestry Commission Scotland (2019): Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance. Available at <https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/349-scottish-government-s-policy-on-control-of-woodland-removal-implementation-guidance>

Woodland removal, without a requirement for compensatory planting, is most likely to be appropriate where it would contribute significantly to:

- enhancing priority habitats and their connectivity;
- enhancing populations of priority species;
- enhancing nationally important landscapes, designated historic environments and geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- improving conservation of water or soil resources; or
- public safety.

Woodland removal, with compensatory planting, is most likely to be appropriate where it would contribute significantly to:

- helping Scotland mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- enhancing sustainable economic growth or rural/community development;
- supporting Scotland as a tourist destination;
- encouraging recreational activities and public enjoyment of the outdoor environment;
- reducing natural threats to forests or other land; or
- increasing the social, economic or environmental quality of Scotland's woodland cover.

The consequences of the policy are stated as:

- minimising the inappropriate loss of woodland cover in Scotland;
- enabling appropriate woodland removal to proceed with no net loss of woodland - related public benefits other than in those circumstances detailed in the policy; and
- facilitating achievement of the Scottish Government's woodland expansion ambition in a way that integrates with other policy drivers (such as increasing sustainable economic growth, tackling climate change, rural/community Development, renewable energy and biodiversity objectives).

Addressing the policy requirements can be met through changes to forest design, increasing designed open space, changing the woodland type, changing the management intensity, or completing off site compensation planting.

2.7 The Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy

The Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy (DGFWS) ⁹ supports national policies whilst integrating with other Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) strategies and plans. It provides a framework for guiding forestry and woodland practice within Dumfries and Galloway. It is intended to guide both woodland creation and the restructuring and management of existing forests and woodlands, to maximise the benefits for the local economy, communities and environment. The strategy supports Scottish Ministers' desire to see an expansion in woodland cover, delivering multiple benefits across the country.

The DGFWS forms Supplementary Guidance to the Local Development Plan. It supersedes the Dumfries and Galloway Indicative Forestry Strategy Technical Paper No. 4; the Forestry Strategy Diagram, which forms part of the Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan (approved 1999); and the Galloway and Langholm/Lockerbie Local Forestry Framework (2000). It does not supersede the 'Landscape Design Guidance for Forests and Woodlands in D&G' (SNH/DGC 1998).

In DGFWS Paragraph 4.32, the DGFWS recognises that the region has attracted a lot of interest from wind energy developers and that many afforested areas are also potentially suitable locations for windfarms. It states that integrating wind energy developments

⁹ Dumfries and Galloway Council (2014): The Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy. Dumfries.

into wooded areas can have advantages in that the visual impacts of infrastructure may be screened or softened by planting whilst contributing to overall forest design objectives.

This has resulted in a policy within the DGFWS (page 23): LAN 9 “Work with emerging guidance on integrating wind energy developments within forest landscapes.”

Under the of Theme of “Woodlands, Forestry and Climate Change” one of the key policy objectives, of the DGFWS, is to encourage effective development of renewable energy from forests in the form of biomass wood fuel and the integration of appropriate renewable energy schemes within forests and woodlands.

Paragraph 6.13 of the DGFWS states that there may be potential within some of the existing forested areas for the siting of windfarms; however, this needs to be balanced against the loss of trees and carbon emissions from their construction. Both the Local Development Plan and the Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance emphasise the need for replacement planting of woodland lost as a result of development.

Paragraph 6.14 of the DGFWS identifies that the access and transportation needs of both the timber industry and windfarm construction should be planned for in a comprehensive and inclusive manner.

This has resulted in a policy within the DGFWS: DRE 2 (page 39): “Develop effective local guidance and practice to minimise woodland loss from renewable energy developments.” The DGFWS goes on to state in Paragraph 8.5 that locating windfarms or turbines within woodland or productive forests can lead to a loss of woodland cover and refers specifically to the Scottish Government’s policy on “The Control of Woodland Removal”.

3 FORESTRY STUDY AREA

The Forestry Study Area (FSA), as shown on **Figure 3.2.1**, extends to approximately 2371.8 ha and is part of an extensive area of state-owned forestry containing 3 separate forest plans. These consist of Euchanhead, Polskeoch and Shinnelhead. The forests contain a range of woodland types and age classes due to original planting programme together with areas of unplantable land and open ground. The crops are comprised largely of commercial conifers with areas of mixed broadleaves and open ground. The woodlands are in the production phase with rotational felling and restocking underway. Further information on the composition of the woodlands in the FSA is provided in the baseline description below.

Separately, one of the access routes for the proposed Development runs through a privately owned forest, running to 338.0 hectares. This forest has been excluded from the FSA due to the discrete nature of the intervention required. This intervention is detailed further under section 8 of this document – Separate Access Requirements.

4 FOREST PLANS

One of the original key objectives of the Forestry Commission was forest expansion, in both state and private forests, to produce a strategic reserve of timber, and consequently, a limited range of species was planted. More recently, greater emphasis has been placed on developing multi-purpose forests, which require a restructuring of age and species in existing woodlands. Restructuring is achieved through the forest planning process.

A Forest Plan, termed either a Land Management Plan (LMP) or Forest Design Plan (FDP) in the State sector, relates to individual forests or groups of woodlands. The term Forest Plan will be used throughout this Technical Appendix. It describes the woodlands, places them in context with the surrounding area, and identifies issues that are relevant to the woodland or forest. Forest Plans describe how the long-term strategy would meet the

management objectives of the owner, the criteria of the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS)¹⁰ and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard 4th Edition (UKWAS)¹¹, under which the woodlands would be managed if certificated.

The Forest Plan involves a scoping exercise whereby the views of Statutory Consultees, neighbours and stakeholders are sought, resulting in an agreed Scoping Report. The results of the scoping exercise are incorporated into the Forest Plan. The Forest Plan covers all aspects, such as conservation, archaeology, landscape and the local community in addition to forestry and silvicultural considerations.

Restructuring of age class and species are important factors in this process to ensure proposals meet the current standards. A Renewable Energy Development Forest Plan is prepared along the same principles with the relevant information being provided by other members of the project team. A Forest Plan will typically contain felling and restocking proposals covering a 10-year period in detail, with outline proposals for the remainder of the forest. As mentioned above there are 3 separate approved forest plans within the proposed Development area.

Restructuring presents forest managers with many challenges and opportunities, particularly in relation to the management of potential catastrophic windblow. The forest planning process allows forest managers to review and revise proposals in a structured way to take account of such external factors. The inclusion of a windfarm within the forest is an example of one such external factor.

The current guidelines require diversification of species and woodland types as part of the forest planning process, specifically an increase in the proportion of broadleaf woodland, other conifers, and open ground. The incorporation of the proposed Development into the forest would result in further restructuring of the crops.

5 CREATION OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT FOREST PLAN

5.1 Introduction

Existing crop information is collated from the landowner and crop surveys as necessary including species, planting year and felling and restocking plans.

Details of turbine locations, energy storage facility, new tracks, storage compounds, borrow pits, substation and other infrastructure would be provided by other disciplines within the project team. This data would then be amalgamated with the forestry data to construct the proposed Development forestry proposals.

The location of turbines and infrastructure is heavily influenced by environmental constraints and technical considerations, e.g. sensitive habitats, wind capture, ground conditions, etc. The final location of turbines and infrastructure takes the various site constraints into consideration. Land management requirements associated with the construction of the proposed Development would also be incorporated into the forestry proposals, where appropriate.

The proposed Development felling programme would largely be driven by technical constraints. Within forests and woodlands, areas of crop may require to be felled to accommodate the construction and operation of the proposed Development. In this case taking into account technical and environmental constraints a 0.8 ha (50 m radius) keyhole was adopted around each turbine location within woodland for construction, operation and environmental mitigation. There would be an area of additional disturbance at each turbine location over and above the keyhole which would be required

¹⁰ Forestry Commission (2017). The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

¹¹ UKWAS (2018). The UK Woodland Assurance Standard Fourth Edition, UKWAS, Edinburgh.

to accommodate the infrastructure required for the erection of the proposed turbines in this case. A 10 m buffer will be applied around each item of infrastructure, in addition to the area required for the Site infrastructure. An indicative 30 m corridor has been applied to all roads to be used for turbine delivery and construction purposes. This would be reviewed at the detailed design stage post consent and prior to construction. Please refer to **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development** which contains information on all the infrastructure elements.

5.2 Renewable Energy Development Felling Plan

Felling required for a Development can be divided into two categories. Firstly, that required during the construction phase of the proposed Development, which for the purposes of this assessment, has been anticipated as commencing in 2024; secondly, felling required during the operational period of the proposed Development. In this case there is no felling required outwith that required for the construction phase.

The crops were assessed to identify those areas which would require to be felled for a number of reasons as described above. Due to the crop growth rates and current crop height it has been assessed that the infrastructure within woodland areas could be largely keyholed into the existing crops. Where entire coupes are to be felled the infrastructure would be incorporated into the restocking plan as described below.

Additional minor felling would be required for forest management purposes, for example, to reduce the risk of subsequent windblow; to reduce coupe fragmentation; and to ensure access for future forest operations.

The resultant development felling plan shows which woodlands within the FSA would be felled as a result of the proposed Development and when this felling would take place.

5.3 Renewable Energy Development Species Plan

The development restocking plan shows which woodlands would be restocked and with which species. The majority of the areas to be felled for the proposed Development would be restocked except for the areas itemised below:

- land required for the proposed Development's permanent infrastructure subject to the buffer zones described above; and
- land to be left unplanted for forest management; or forest design purposes.

It has been assumed that where possible and as shown on **Figure 3.2.7**, some temporary infrastructure such as edges of re-profiled borrow pits would be re-instated and available for restocking post completion of construction. To ensure that the forestry establishes successfully, the soil should be restored to a depth of 1 m.

In preparing the restocking plan a number of points would be considered as detailed below:

- fragmentation of coupes to be minimised as much as possible;
- coupe shapes would be modified to ensure that access for future forestry operations, principally harvesting, is maintained; and
- coupe shapes and edges would be modified to follow good practice.

Species composition was considered taking into account the proposed Development operational objectives, landowner objectives and forestry policies.

The forestry proposals have been assessed by each of the separate environmental disciplines / consultants as part of the EIA process and the effects are reported in individual chapters of this EIA Report and their supporting Technical Appendices.

6 BASELINE CONDITIONS

6.1 Baseline Planting Year/Age Class Structure

Many woodlands established in the mid to late 1900's were planted in large contiguous blocks, often over a limited number of years and with a limited range of species. Such woodlands develop poor structural diversity, especially on upland sites. Restructuring the age class and species of such forests is desirable and would yield both forest management and environmental benefits.

A summary of the age class structure of the woodlands within the FSA is detailed in **Figure 3.2.2** and in **Table 3.2.1** below.

Please note there may be minor discrepancies in the totals within all tables contained in this Technical Appendix. This is due to rounding of the individual values for the different parameters in the database.

Table 3.2.1: Baseline Age Class Structure

Baseline Age Class		
Age (Years)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
n/a	818.6	34.5%
1-10	55.0	2.3%
11-20	202.1	8.5%
21-30	2.9	0.1%
31-40	566.6	23.9%
41-50	667.6	28.1%
51-60	59.0	2.5%
Totals	2371.8	

Due to the ongoing restructuring programme the woodlands within the FSA contain an increasing diverse age class structure.

The current guidelines contained within the UKFS is that in forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, stands adjoining felled areas should be retained for 7 years or until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2 metres (m). For planning purposes this is likely to be between 5 and 15 years depending on establishment success and growth rates. It is recognised that in large even-aged plantations, especially in the uplands, restructuring age class structure to meet this target may take more than one rotation.

6.2 Species Composition

The current baseline species composition of the woodlands within the FSA is shown in **Figure 3.2.3** and illustrated in **Table 3.2.2** below. The main species are commercial conifers, principally Sitka spruce, which in pure or mixed stands, accounts for approximately 58.5 % of the total FSA. Other conifer woodland and broadleaves form very small components of the woodlands. Open ground accounts for the second largest component at 19 %. Felled woodland awaiting restocking forms the next largest component at 15.5 %.

Table 3.2.2: Baseline Species Composition

Baseline Species Composition		
Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	449.9	19.0%
Sitka spruce	1388.5	58.5%
Sitka spruce/Other conifer	33.6	1.4%
Other conifer	85.2	3.6%
Mixed woodland	1.6	0.1%
Mixed broadleaves	44.2	1.9%
Felled awaiting restock	368.6	15.5%
Totals	2371.8	

The species composition reflects the practice and guidance which prevailed at the time the woodlands were established, though restructuring is introducing an increasing proportion of broadleaves and other conifers into the woodland composition.

6.3 Baseline Felling Plan

The baseline felling plan forms part of the current Forest Plans prepared by the forest managers and approved by Scottish Forestry. It considers the requirement to restructure the age class of even aged forests as described above. The baseline felling plan is illustrated in **Figure 3.2.4** and presented in **Table 3.2.3** below. The data is summarised in 5-year bands as per standard practice.

Table 3.2.3: Baseline Felling Plan

Baseline Felling Plan		
Fell Phase	Area (ha)	Area (%)
No Felling	616.0	26.0%
Phase 1: 2019-2023	392.0	16.5%
Phase 2: 2024-2028	394.4	16.6%
Phase 3: 2029-2033	276.2	11.6%
Phase 4: 2034-2038	123.3	5.2%
Phase 5: 2029-2043	129.1	5.4%
Phase 6: 2044-2048	90.6	3.8%
Phase 7: 2049-2053	155.5	6.6%
Phase 8: 2054-2058	94.7	4.0%
Phase 9: 2059-2063	43.9	1.9%
Long term retentions	11.8	0.5%
Natural reserves	44.2	1.9%
Totals	2371.8	

A large proportion of the FSA is designated as “No Felling” due either to earlier felling and restocking as part of the Forest Plan; the age or growth rates of the crop. The prospective felling year of these areas lies outside of the current forest plan period.

Other areas within the FSA have been designated as Natural Reserves (NR). These are areas which are considered of high conservation interest or potential and are managed by minimum intervention unless alternative management has higher conservation or biodiversity value.

Other areas of crop in the baseline felling plan have been assigned a delayed felling period by the forest managers. These areas are Long Term Retentions (LTR): crops to be retained beyond their age of economic or silvicultural maturity for conservation and biodiversity purposes. These woodlands would otherwise be managed as normal and would in due course be felled and replanted. The identification of LTRs and NRs is part of the requirements of UKWAS and the UKFS.

The baseline felling programme is designed to provide the required separation between felling coupes, where possible. This may take more than one rotation to achieve, especially in the uplands where windfirm boundaries between felling coupes are limited.

6.4 Baseline Restocking Plan

The baseline restocking plan as detailed in the Forest Plan is illustrated in **Figure 3.2.5** and outlined in **Table 3.2.4** below.

Table 3.2.4: Baseline Restocking Plan

Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	710.7	30.0%
Sitka spruce	1121.9	47.3%
Sitka spruce/Other conifer	71.6	3.0%
Other conifer	195.4	8.2%
Mixed woodland	146.5	6.2%
Mixed broadleaves	125.7	5.3%
Totals	2371.8	

The baseline restocking proposals illustrate how the forest would be structured at the end of the Forest Plan period if the entire plan was implemented. **Table 3.2.5** below compares the baseline current species composition and the baseline restocking species composition at the end of the plan period without the implementation of the Development.

Table 3.2.5: Baseline Species Comparison

Species	Baseline Current Species	Baseline Restocking Species	Variance	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	449.9	710.7	260.8	11.0%
Sitka spruce	1388.5	1121.9	-266.6	-11.2%
Sitka spruce/Other conifer	33.6	71.6	38.0	1.6%
Other conifer	85.2	195.4	110.2	4.6%
Mixed woodland	1.6	146.5	144.9	6.1%
Mixed broadleaves	44.2	125.7	81.5	3.4%
Felled awaiting restock	368.6	0.0	-368.6	-15.5%
Totals	2371.8	2371.8		

The changes between the current baseline current species composition and that contained within the baseline restocking plan are discussed below:

- the proportion of primary conifer crops (Sitka spruce) decreases by 266.6 ha equivalent to 11.2% of the FSA;
- the area of open ground increases by 260.8 ha; and
- the area of broadleaf woodland, mixed woodland and mixed conifer woodland increase by 81.5 ha, 144.9 ha and 110.2 ha respectively.

The majority of these changes reflect the ongoing proposed restructuring of the first rotation crops to meet current guidelines resulting in a decrease in the primary conifer species, Sitka spruce, in favour of broadleaves and other conifer species.

7 RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT FOREST PLAN

7.1 Introduction

The effect of the proposed Development on the structure of the woodlands within the FSA has been compared against the baseline species. This has concentrated on changes to the felling and species plans required to accommodate the proposed Development.

7.2 Felling Plan

The proposed Development felling plan is shown in **Figure 3.2.6** and summarised in **Table 3.2.6** below.

Table 3.2.6: Renewable Energy Development Felling Plan

Renewable Energy Development Felling Plan		
Fell Phase	Area (ha)	Area (%)
No Felling	617.4	26.0%
Phase 1: 2019-2023	390.6	16.5%
Phase 2: 2024-2028	610.2	25.7%
Phase 3: 2029-2033	113.2	4.8%
Phase 4: 2034-2038	96.8	4.1%
Phase 5: 2039-2043	118.3	5.0%
Phase 6: 2044-2048	89.8	3.8%
Phase 7: 2049-2053	151.2	6.4%
Phase 8: 2054-2058	83.4	3.5%
Phase 9: 2059-2063	43.9	1.9%
LTR	11.8	0.5%
NR	44.2	1.9%
Totals	2371.8	

Table 3.2.7 below compares the baseline and renewable energy development felling plans.

Table 3.2.7 Felling Plan Comparison

Fell Phase	Baseline Felling Plan	Renewable Energy Development Felling Plan	Variance	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
No Felling	616.0	617.4	1.4	0.1%
Phase 1: 2019-2023	392.0	390.6	-1.4	-0.1%
Phase 2: 2024-2028	394.4	610.2	215.8	9.1%
Phase 3: 2029-2033	276.2	113.2	-163.0	-6.9%
Phase 4: 2034-2038	123.3	97.8	-25.5	-1.1%
Phase 5: 2039-2043	129.1	118.3	-10.9	-0.5%
Phase 6: 2044-2048	90.6	89.8	-0.8	0.0%
Phase 7: 2049-2053	155.5	151.2	-4.3	-0.2%
Phase 8: 2054-2058	94.7	83.4	-11.3	-0.5%
Phase 9: 2059-2063	43.9	43.9	0.0	0.0%
LTR	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0%
NR	44.2	44.2	0.0	0.0%
Totals	2371.8	2371.8		

There would be advanced felling of 215.8 ha during Phase 2: 2024-2028, resulting from the construction of the proposed Development. This is balanced out by reduced felling in subsequent periods. The felling phase of other coupes was amended for forest management and design purposes; at the landowner's request; or to meet current guidelines, in particular to achieve the required separation between felling coupes.

Felling is required for infrastructure and construction of the proposed Development. Where possible the proposed Development infrastructure will be "keyholed" into the crops, where only the crops required for the infrastructure and its associated buffer zones will be cleared as detailed earlier. Where this is not possible the crops will be felled back to the nearest wind farm edge or management boundary and the proposed Development infrastructure will be keyholed into the restocking.

7.3 Renewable Energy Development Restocking Plan

The baseline restocking plan has been amended to integrate the proposed Development infrastructure requirements into the forest design and to take account of the site conditions. The renewable energy development restocking plan is shown in **Figure 3.2.7** and summarised in **Table 3.2.8**.

Table 3.2.8: Renewable Energy Development Restocking Plan

Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	726.7	30.6%
Sitka spruce	977.2	41.2%
Sitka spruce/Other conifer	58.8	2.5%
Other conifer	193.7	8.2%
Mixed woodland	139.9	5.9%
Mixed broadleaves	209.4	8.8%
Renewable energy development open ground	66.1	2.8%
Totals	2371.8	100.0%

Under the renewable energy development restocking plan there would be an increase to 209.4 ha of mixed broadleaves. This is at the request of FLS, who wish to see the creation of a woodland fringe of broadleaf woodland near turbines 01 - 05. This area has been identified through FLS's own internal analysis as being more suitable for broadleaf woodland than productive conifer.

The aim of this woodland type is to provide buffer between productive forestry and the open hill habitat. The species will be selected to match the NVC community for the appropriate soils type and will be established in clusters of high density plantings appropriate to site type, with higher densities closer to the productive plantation and lower densities in proximity of open hillside.

The area of open ground increases under the renewable energy development restocking plan by 16 ha. This is due to the inclusion of some of the proposed Development access tracks as open ground. These access tracks are deemed to be roads necessary for forestry operations to access coupes that previously had no forestry track to them. This is in line with the guidance set out in the Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal implementation guidance which states:

All areas of woodland that need to be removed to directly accommodate the development infrastructures (for example turbines, roads, access tracks, and ancillary structures) will always be counted toward the net area of CP required. The only exception to this will be roads whose alignment, intensity and overall footprint conform to normal forest practice.

¹²

The extent and location of these access tracks is highlighted in **Figure 3.2.8**.

The baseline and renewable energy development restocking plans have been analysed to assess the changes construction of the proposed Development would have on the species composition of the forest. These data are presented in **Table 3.2.9**.

¹² Forestry Commission Scotland (2019): Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance. Available at <https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/349-scottish-government-s-policy-on-control-of-woodland-removal-implementation-guidance>

Table 3.2.9: Restocking Species Plan Comparison

Species	Baseline Restocking Species	Renewable Energy Development Restocking Species	Variance	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	710.7	726.7	16.0	0.7%
Sitka spruce	1121.9	977.2	-144.8	-6.1%
Sitka spruce/Other conifer	71.6	58.8	-12.8	-0.5%
Other conifer	195.4	193.7	-1.7	-0.1%
Mixed woodland	146.5	139.9	14.3	0.6%
Mixed broadleaves	125.7	209.4	83.7	3.5%
Renewable energy development open ground	0.0	66.1	66.1	2.8%
Total	2371.8	2371.8		

The change in area of stocked woodland due to the proposed Development is shown in Table 3.2.10 below.

Table 3.2.10: Stocked Woodland Area Comparison

Woodland Type	Baseline Restocking Species	Renewable Energy Development Restocking Species	Variance	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Stocked	1661.1	1579.0	-82.0	-3%
Unstocked	710.7	792.8	82.0	3%
Total	2371.8	2371.8		

The changes in the structure of the woodlands are discussed below. The changes refer to a comparison of the renewable energy development restocking species plan against the baseline restocking species plan:

- there would be a net reduction in the area of conifer woodland of 159.3 ha;
- broadleaf woodland would increase by 83.7ha;
- open ground as part of the forest design would increase by 16 ha;
- the renewable energy development open ground would total 66.1 ha; and
- the net reduction in stocked woodland area within the FSA would be 82 ha equivalent to 3 % of the FSA.

8 SEPARATE ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the felling and restocking required for the construction of the proposed Development on the national forest estate, access route A for the proposed Development crosses through High Cairns forest, via the existing access for Hare Hill Windfarm. High Cairns is a privately owned forest, approximately 338 ha. The forest is currently covered by a long term forest plan which covers the years 2013 - 2023, however, by the time of construction of the proposed development this plan will have expired. As the access for

the proposed development follows the access for the existing Hare Hill Windfarm, the works required to upgrade the track for delivery of the turbine components is minimal with only one area of change identified, please see **Chapter 3: Description of the proposed Development** for further details. As a result, keyhole felling totalling 2.0 ha will be required. The extent and location of this felling plus the effect to the species composition of the forest are detailed in **Figure 3.2.9** and summarise in **Table 3.2.11**.

Table 3.2.11 Access Route A Felling Analysis

Baseline Species	Planting Year	Renewable Energy Development Restock Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Mixed conifer	2012	Renewable energy development open ground	0.2	10%
Norway spruce/windblown	1968	Renewable energy development open ground	0.4	20%
Sitka spruce	2010	Mixed broadleaves	0.4	20%
Sitka spruce	2010	Renewable energy development open ground	1.0	50%
Totals			2.0	100%

Of the 2.0 ha to be felled for the access, 1.6 ha is immature conifer crop. The remaining 0.4 ha is mature Norway spruce, however this crop is heavily windblown with the area required for the access track 100% windblown.

0.4 ha of this area will be restocked with mixed broadleaves, the remaining 1.6 ha classed as renewable energy development open ground. This will result in a 1.6 ha increase in the compensatory planting requirement.

9 REQUIREMENT FOR COMPENSATORY PLANTING

As a result of the construction of the proposed Development, there would be a net loss of woodland area. The area of stocked woodland in the study area would decrease by 82 ha.

Of this 82 ha, 16 ha is an increase in designed open ground, necessary to accommodate new forestry tracks required for normal forestry operations.

A further 1.6 ha of woodland loss is accrued through works to the existing Hare Hill access track.

The compensatory planting requirement for the proposed development is therefore 67.6 ha.

In order to comply with the criteria of the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy, off-site compensation planting would be required. The Applicant is committed to providing appropriate compensatory planting. The extent, location and composition of such planting to be agreed with SF, taking into account any revision to the felling and restocking plans prior to the commencement of operation of the proposed Development.

10 FORESTRY WASTE

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) guidance document WST-G-027, "Management of Forestry Waste" (SEPA, 2013)¹³ highlights that all waste producers have a statutory duty to adopt the waste hierarchy as per the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (the Scottish Government, 2012)¹⁴, which amended Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 (duty of care) (UK Government, 1990)¹⁵. This places a specific duty on any person who produces, keeps or manages (controlled) waste to take all such measures available to them to apply the waste hierarchy in Article 4 (1) of the revised Waste Framework Directive¹⁶ (rWFD), which is:

- prevention;
- preparing for re-use;
- recycling;
- other recovery, including energy recovery; and
- disposal, in a way which delivers the best overall environmental outcome.

Further guidance is contained in the document LUPS-GU27, "Use of Trees Clear Felled to Facilitate Proposed Development on Afforested Land" (SEPA, 2014)¹⁷.

A hierarchy of uses for forestry materials is proposed, derived from the waste hierarchy contained within the Regulations, summarised as follows:

- prevention via the production of timber products and associated materials for use in timber and other markets;
- the re-use of materials on site for a valid purpose, where such a use exists e.g. road construction including floating roads;
- there is no valid recycling use for forestry residues;
- other recovery via collection and use as biomass for energy recovery or other markets, where not included above; and
- where no valid on or off site use can be found for the material, disposal would be in a way that is considered to deliver the best overall environmental outcome.

Where no valid on or off site use or other disposal method can be found for the material, it should be regarded as waste and handled accordingly. Disposal of timber residues as waste in or on land requires a landfill permit or a waste exemption licence and should be considered the option of last resort.

As discussed in this EIA Report Technical Appendix, the crops will be replanted except where required for infrastructure associated with the proposed Development. Brash would be left in situ to provide nutrients for the next rotation where the crops are being replanted as per standard forestry practice. Where crops are not being replanted brash would be removed and treated in line with the proposed hierarchy described above.

Stumps would be left in situ as per good practice guidance, except where excavated as part of the construction activities. Excavated stumps would be treated in line with the proposed hierarchy described above.

¹³ SEPA (2013): SEPA Guidance Notes WST-G-027 "Management of Forestry Waste". https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/28957/forestry_waste_guidance_note.pdf [accessed 20/01/2019]

¹⁴ The Scottish Government (2012): The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 No. 148 available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2012/9780111016657> [accessed 20/01/2019]

¹⁵ UK Environmental Protection Act 1990 1990 c. 43 Part II Duty of care etc. as respects waste Section 34 available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/34> [accessed 20/01/2019]

¹⁶ EU Waste Legislation Waste Framework Directive <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098> [accessed 20/01/2019]

¹⁷ SEPA (2014): LUPS-GU27 "Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development of Afforested Land". https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/143799/use_of_trees_cleared_to_facilitate_development_on_afforested_land_sepa_snh_fcs_guidance-april_2014.pdf [accessed 20/01/2019]

In areas of lower yielding crops into which the proposed Development infrastructure would be keyholed. The objective would be to recover as much merchantable timber as possible and failing that to treat them in line with the hierarchy outlined above. Where suitable, whole trees would be extracted and used in the biomass market. As a result, it is anticipated the forestry waste arising from the works will be minimal.

It is proposed that full consideration and further clarification on this issue should be included in a Forestry Waste Management Plan to form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) during the detailed planning phase following receipt of planning consent and prior to commencement of construction.

11 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

11.1 Crop Clearance

Areas of crops of sufficient tree size and standing volume would be harvested conventionally. Timber operations would be undertaken with conventional harvesting and forwarding equipment utilising flotation tracks as required. The flotation devices are fitted to each machine wheel which gives the machines very low ground pressure and minimises the ground disturbance during the forestry operations.

Stemwood down to 7 centimetres (cm) or below would be removed from site and sold into the timber markets. The harvester would maximise timber recovery wherever possible, this would result in the maximum timber volume being recovered to ensure the volume used in the brash mats is kept to a minimum. On wetter ground the harvester would build stronger brash mats to ensure there would be minimal damage to the peat and soil structure by the forwarder during extraction. On soft ground, the bottom layers of brash mats become embedded into the soil and removal could result in more environmental damage than leaving the material to naturally degrade.

In areas of young or lower yield class crops, where little or no merchantable timber would be recovered, a number of options could be utilised depending on the factors prevailing at the time of clearance. The methodology used would depend on tree size; site conditions; the availability of suitable equipment; and the markets prevailing at the time of the works being carried out. Where there was suitable access and ground conditions the trees could be whole tree harvested and extracted to roadside for chipping as biomass.

Where trees are very small due to age or poor growth it may be more viable to fell the crop manually using scrub cutters or chainsaws. The end use of the material would depend on the factors mentioned above, but in some cases there would be no recoverable material. Where material was recoverable it could potentially be used on site in the base of floating roads; extracted and processed for biomass; or used for ecological enhancement if applicable.

Stumps would be left in situ as per the guidance contained in the Forestry Commission Research Note "Environmental effects of stump and root harvesting" (Forestry Commission, 2011)¹⁸ except where they would be removed for borrow pits, excavated roads, turbine bases and other infrastructure requiring excavation. Such material would be treated as described above.

11.2 Restocking / Planting Methodology

Restocking would be carried out to current standard practice, the forest manager's internal guidance and practices and in accordance with the guidelines contained in the UKFS and UKWAS as a minimum, where applicable. Methodology would vary depending

¹⁸ Forestry Commission Research Note "Environmental effects of stump and root harvesting" (Forestry Commission, 2011). [https://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCRN009.pdf/\\$FILE/FCRN009.pdf](https://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCRN009.pdf/$FILE/FCRN009.pdf) [accessed 20/01/2019]

on the type of restocking being carried out. The following information is provided for guidance as to the restocking methodology which may be adopted.

On commercial conifer areas the methodology would normally include:

- site preparation by machine cultivation and drainage;
- manual planting;
- subsequent follow-up establishment operations such as the replacement of failures, weeding and protection measures until the crops are satisfactorily established; and
- replanting would be carried out with the conifer species identified in the restocking plan at the minimum density of 2,500 trees per hectare.

Restocking within the broadleaf woodland areas would be carried out to the same specification with the following changes:

- a lower planting density would be to 1,600 trees per ha; and
- the principal species would be mixed native broadleaves including, for example, downy and silver birch with small components of other species as appropriate to site such as oak, rowan, hazel, gean, grey willow, goat willow, alder and woody shrubs.

11.3 Aftercare Works

Aftercare establishment works would normally include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the woodlands would be beaten up (replacement of failures) to ensure satisfactory stocking levels by year 5, broadleaf woodlands by year 10;
- the woodlands would be weeded as necessary to ensure satisfactory establishment by year 5/year 10 for broadleaf woodlands;
- the woodlands would be protected against pine weevils by management inspections and remedial treatment as necessary;
- the woodlands would be protected against browsing damage from wild and domestic animals;
- the woodlands would be protected against fire;
- fertiliser would be applied as necessary to ensure satisfactory establishment and growth; and
- other works as reasonably required ensuring satisfactory establishment of the woodlands.

11.4 Standards and Guidelines

All forestry operations would be carried out in strict accordance with current good practice and guidelines. This would include, but not be limited to:

- UK Forestry Standard (Forestry Commission 2017);
- Forest Industry Safety Accord Guides¹⁹ (or equivalent) (FISA, 2014); and
- current relevant legislation including, but not limited to, Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (UK Government, 2014)²⁰.

12 SUMMARY

The total study area extends to 2371.8 ha and is comprised of State owned and managed woodlands.

¹⁹ Forest Industry Safety Accord (2014). FISA Safety Guides (various). Edinburgh.

²⁰ UK Government (1974): Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37/contents> [access 20/01/2019]

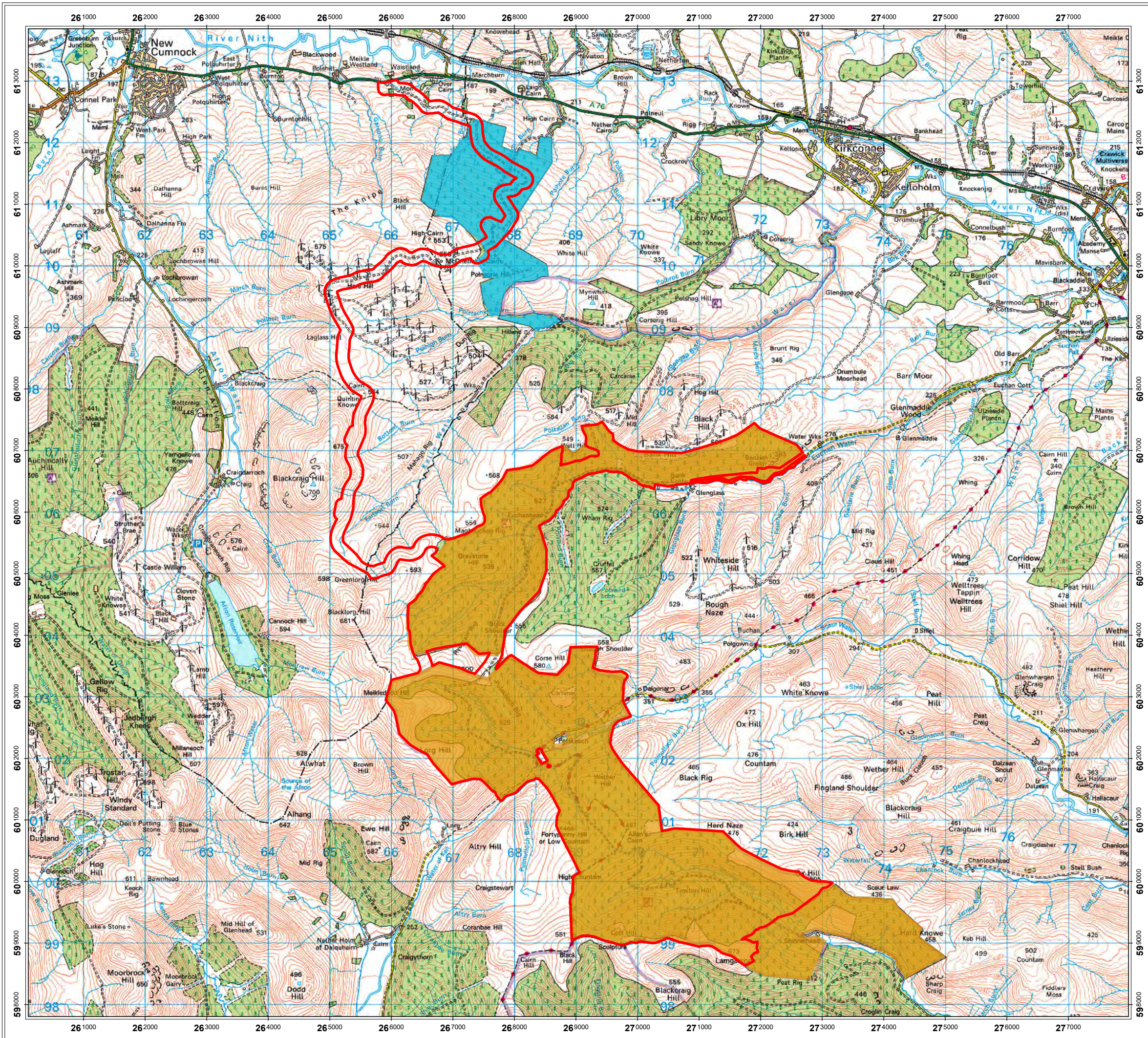
There is an additional 338 ha of privately owned woodlands affected by existing access track upgrades along proposed access route A.

Felling would be advanced on 215.8 ha for construction of the main development plus an extra 2 ha for access track works on the existing Hare Hill access track – total 217.8 ha.

The species composition of the forest would change as a result of the proposed Development forestry proposals. In particular, the area of conifer woodland would decrease by 159.3 ha and the area of broadleaf woodland would increase by 83.7 ha.

The area of unplanted ground would increase and as a result, there would be a net loss of woodland area of 67.6 ha.




In order to comply with the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy, compensation planting would be required to mitigate for the loss of woodland area. SPR are committed to providing appropriate compensatory planting. The extent, location and composition of such planting to be agreed with SF, taking into account any revision to the felling and restocking plans prior to the commencement of operation of the proposed Development.



Eucharhead Renewable Energy Development Figure 3.2.1 Forestry Study Area

Author: James Anderson
Date: 27/10/2020
Scale 1:60,000

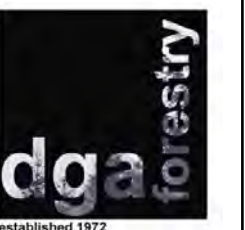
Legend

-  Access Route Study Area
-  Forestry Study Area
-  Application Boundary



0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk



Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development Figure 3.2.2 Baseline Age Class Structure

Author: James Anderson
Date: 27/10/2020
Scale 1:40,000

Legend

Application Boundary

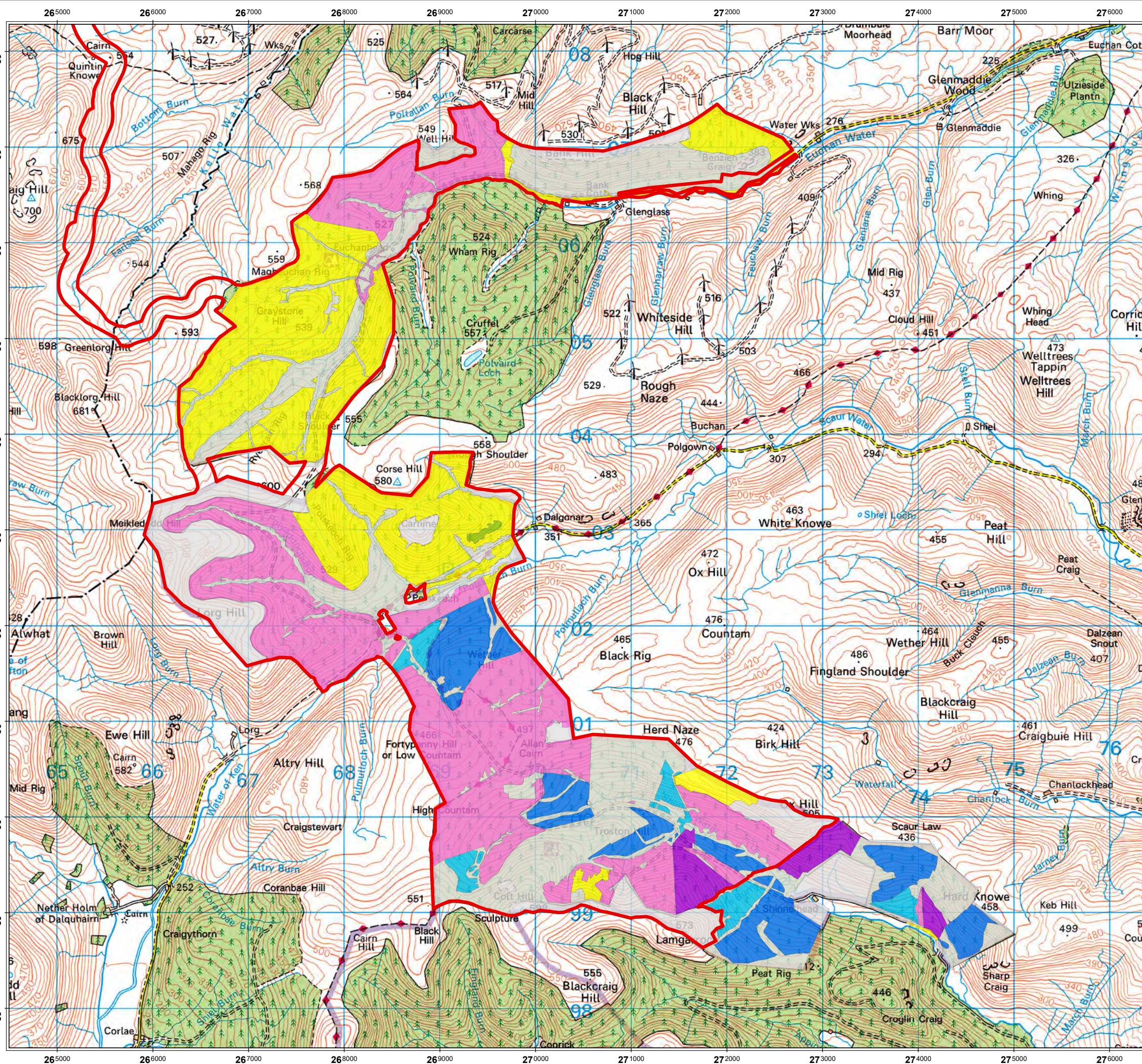
Age (years)

n/a
 1-10
 11-20
 21-30
 31-40
 41-50
 51-60



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk



Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development

Figure 3.2.3

Baseline Species Composition

Author: James Anderson
Date: 27/10/2020
Scale 1:40,000

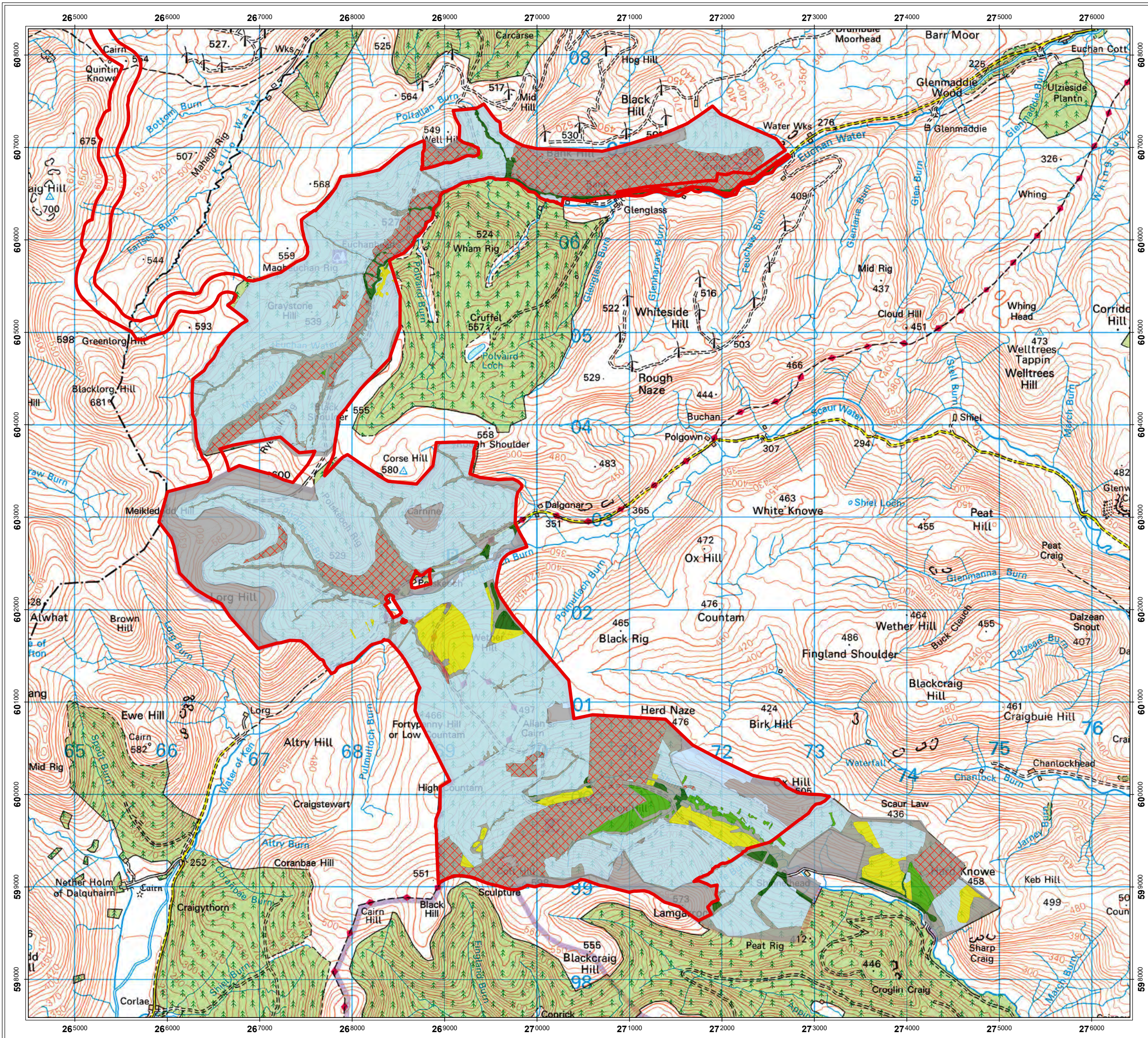
Legend

- Application Boundary
- Species**
- Felled awaiting restock
- Sitka spruce
- Sitka spruce/Other conifer
- Other conifers
- Mixed broadleaves
- Mixed woodlands
- Open ground



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk



Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development

Figure 3.2.4

Baseline Felling Plan

Author: James Anderson
Date: 27/10/2020
Scale 1:40,000

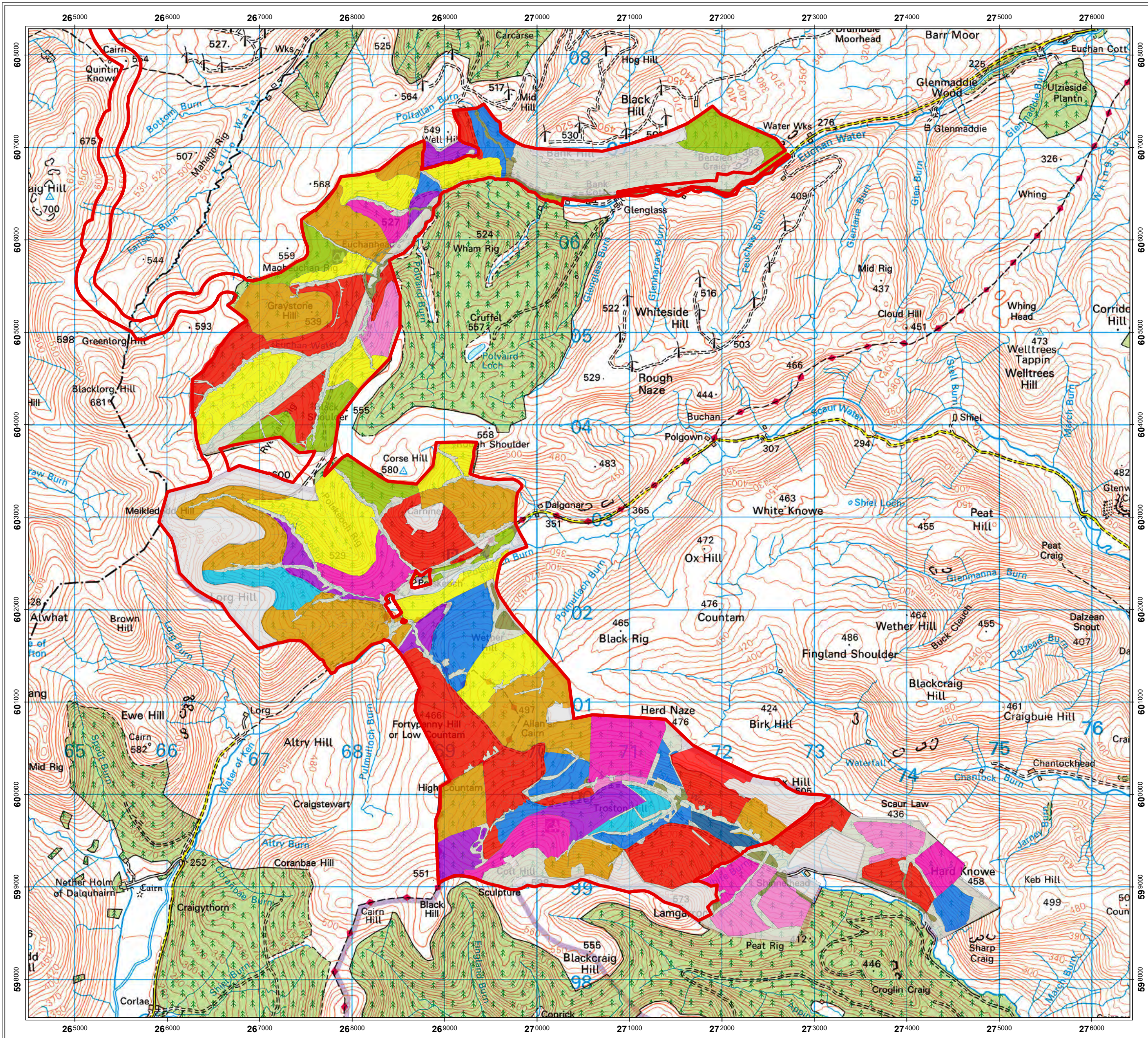
Legend

- Application Boundary
- No felling
- Phase 1: 2019-2023
- Phase 2: 2024-2028
- Phase 3: 2029-2033
- Phase 4: 2034-2038
- Phase 5: 2039-2043
- Phase 6: 2044-2048
- Phase 7: 2049-2053
- Phase 8: 2054-2058
- Phase 1: 2019-2023
- Long Term Retentions
- Natural Reserves



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk



Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development Figure 3.2.5 Baseline Restocking Plan

Author: James Anderson
Date: 27/10/2020
Scale 1:40,000

Legend

 Application Boundary

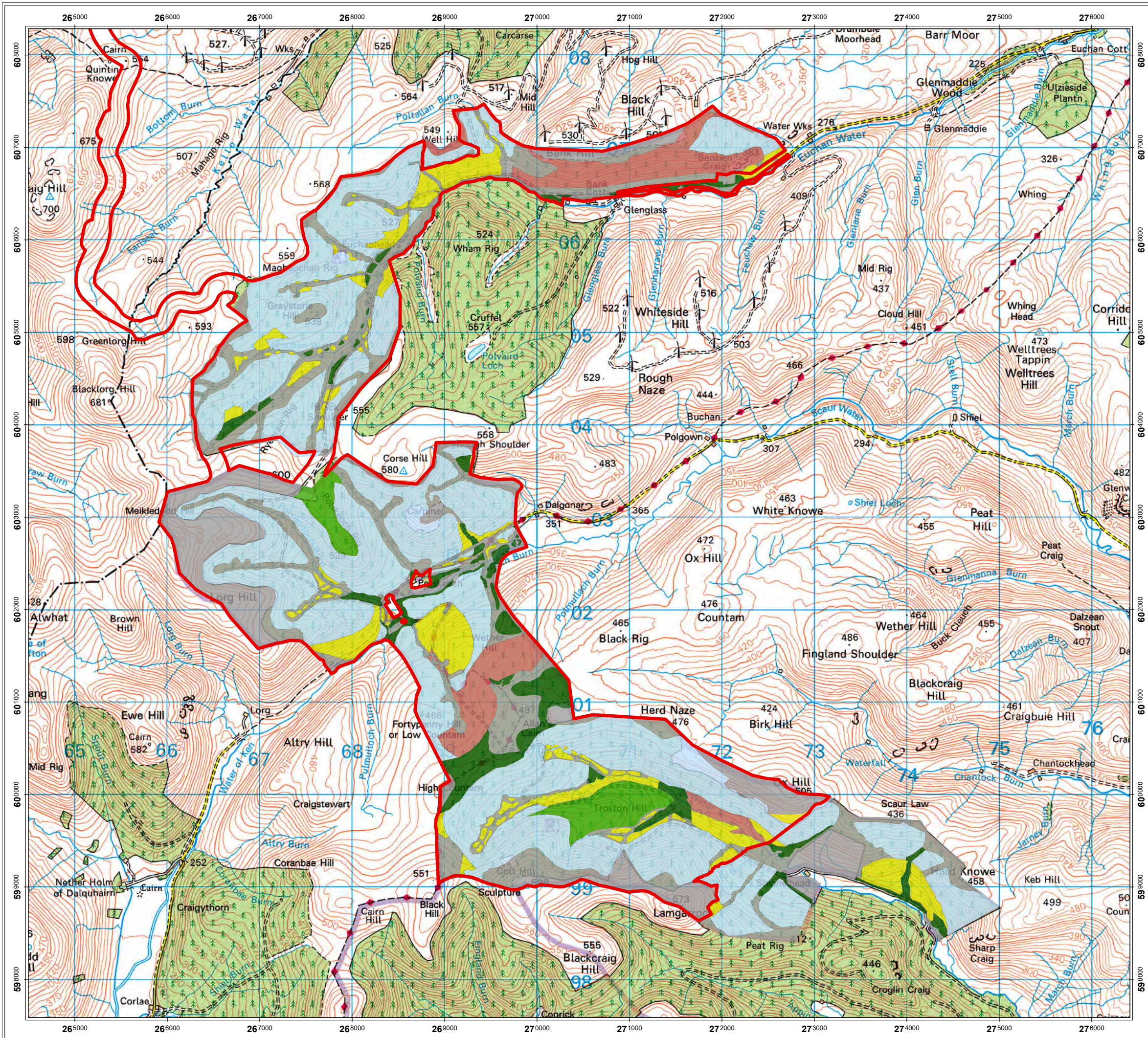
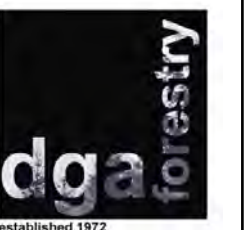
Species

-  Sitka spruce
-  Sitka spruce/Other conifer
-  Other conifer
-  Mixed woodlands; SS/MB
-  Mixed broadleaves
-  Open ground



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk

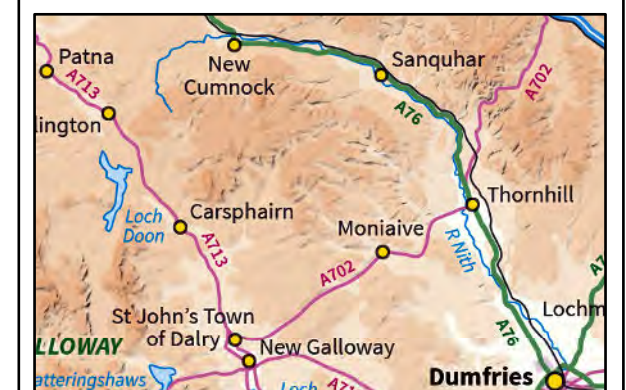


Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development Figure 3.2.6 Development Felling Plan

Author: James Anderson
Date: 27/10/2020
Scale 1:40,000

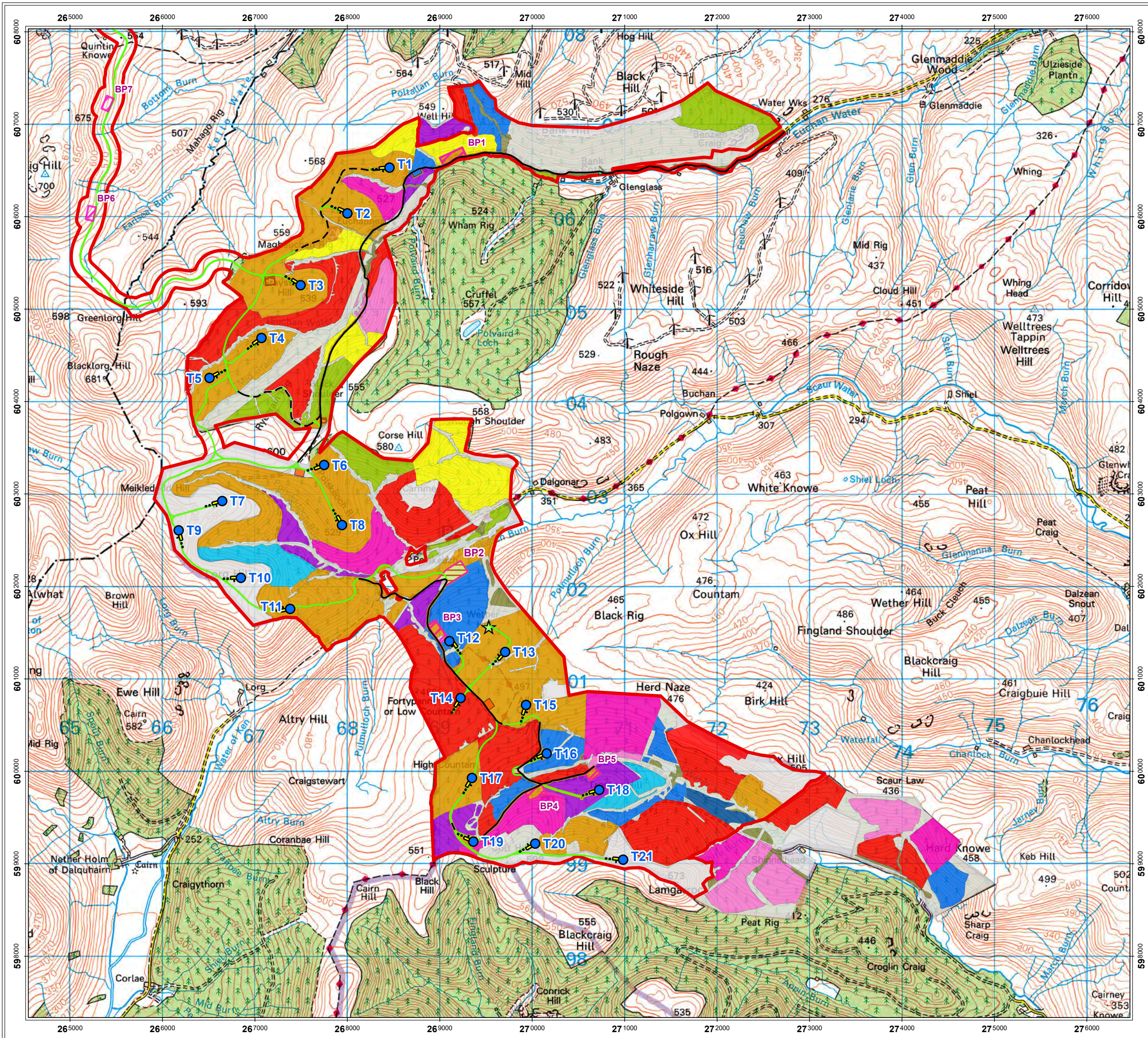
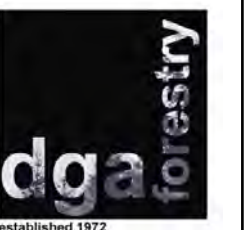
Legend

- Application Boundary
- Fell Phases**
- No Felling
- Phase 1: 2019-2023
- Phase 2: 2024-2028
- Phase 3: 2029-2033
- Phase 4: 2034-2038
- Phase 5: 2039-2043
- Phase 6: 2044-2048
- Phase 7: 2049-2053
- Phase 8: 2054-2058
- Phase 9: 2059-2063
- Long Term Retentions
- Natural Reserves



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk



Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development **Figure 3.2.8** **Development Access Tracks for Forestry Operations**

Author: James Anderson
 Date: 27/10/2020
 Scale 1:40,000

Legend

Application Boundary

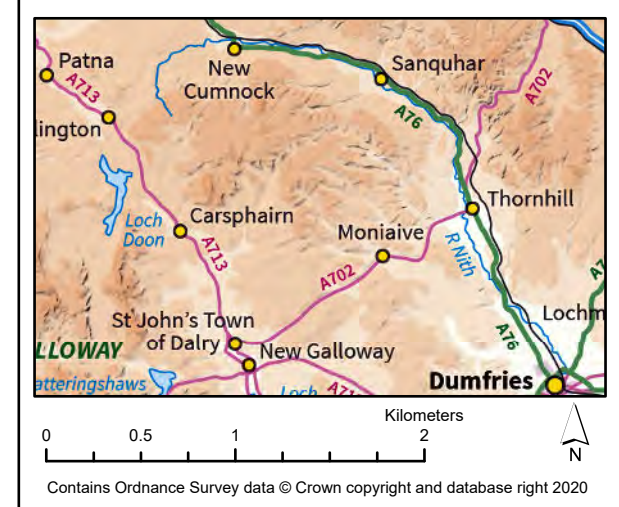
Access Tracks for forestry operations

Species

Stocked woodland

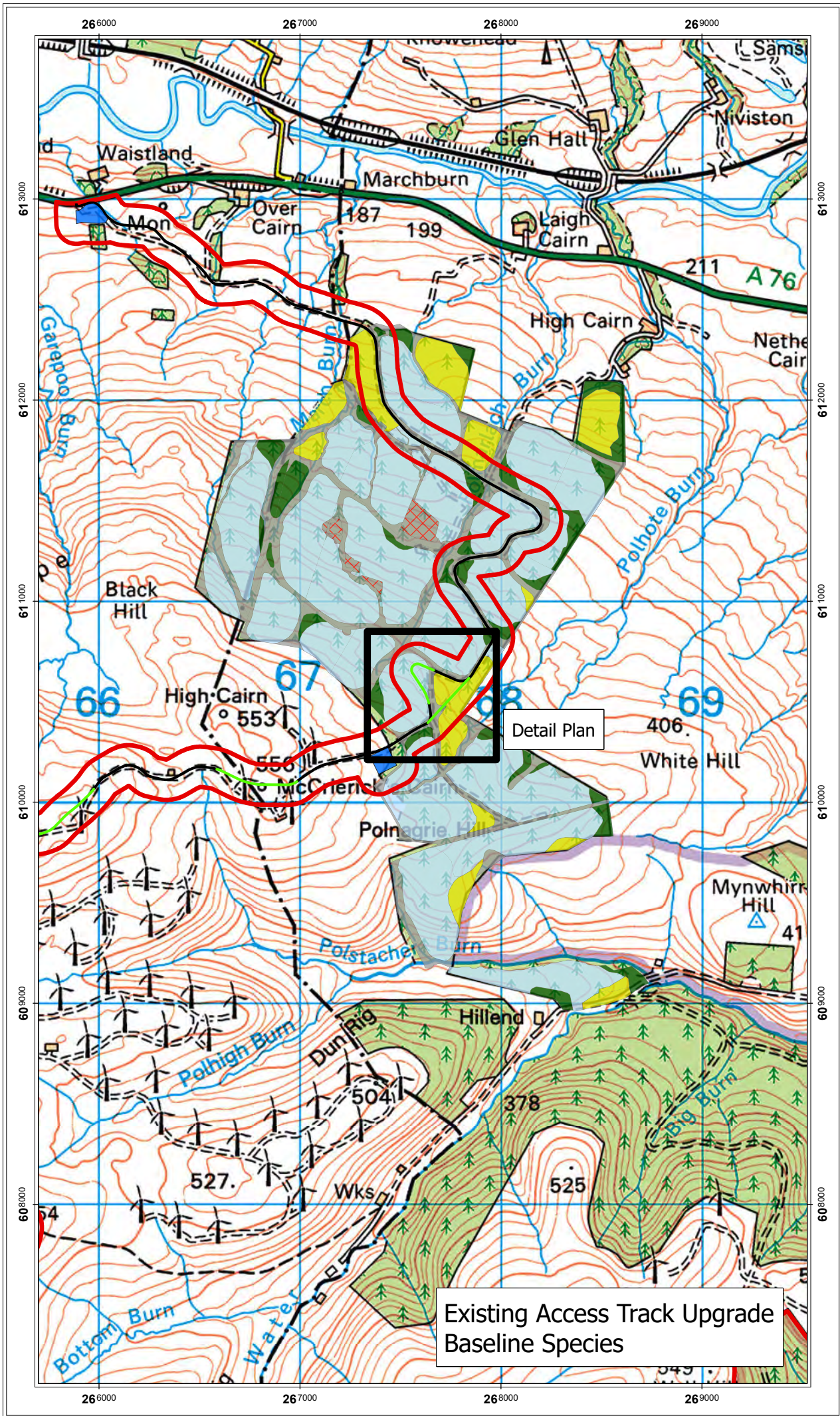
Open ground

Development open ground



DGA Forestry LLP
 Forest Managers & Consultants
 40 Main Street
 New Abbey
 DG2 8BY
 Tel: 01387 850497
 Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk





Eucharhead Renewable Energy Development

Figure 3.2.9

Existing Access Track Upgrade

Access Route A

Author: James Anderson
Date: 02/10/2020
Scale 1:25,000

Legend

Type, Status

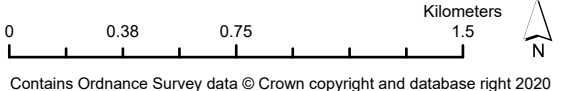
- Existing Site Access Track
- Proposed Site Access Track
- Application Boundary

Species

- Sitka spruce
- Other conifer
- Mixed broadleaves
- Felled awaiting restock
- Open ground
- Development open ground

Felling Phases

- No Felling
- Development Felling
- No Planned Felling
- Long Term Retentions
- Natural Reserves



DGA Forestry LLP
Forest Managers & Consultants
40 Main Street
New Abbey
DG2 8BY
Tel: 01387 850497
Email: mail@dga-forestry.co.uk



ScottishPower Renewables

9th Floor

320 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AD

T +44 (0)141 614 0451

euchanheadrenewables@scottishpower.com



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**