

**Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development  
EIA Report Technical Appendix 3.2: Forestry  
September 2019**

FORESTRY .....	1
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE.....	1
2.1 Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018.....	1
2.2 Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 - 2029 .....	1
2.3 The Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021 .....	2
2.4 Third National Planning Framework .....	2
2.5 Scottish Planning Policy .....	2
2.6 Control of Woodland Removal Policy.....	2
2.6.1 Argyll and Bute Woodland and Forestry Strategy .....	3
3 FORESTRY STUDY AREA .....	3
4 FOREST PLANS .....	3
5 preparation OF the Proposed development FOREST PLAN .....	4
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Felling Plan .....	4
5.3 Restocking Species Plan .....	4
6 BASELINE CONDITIONS.....	5
6.1 Baseline Planting Year/Age Class Structure.....	5
6.2 Species Composition .....	5
6.3 Baseline Felling Plan .....	5
6.4 Baseline Restocking Plan .....	5
7 Development FOREST PLAN .....	6
7.1 Introduction.....	6
7.2 Proposed Development Felling Plan .....	6
7.3 Proposed Development Restocking Plan.....	7
8 REQUIREMENT FOR COMPENSATORY PLANTING .....	7
9 FORESTRY WASTE .....	7
10 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES .....	8
10.1 Crop Clearance.....	8
10.2 Restocking / Planting Methodology .....	8
10.3 Aftercare Works .....	8
10.4 Standards and Guidelines .....	9
11 SUMMARY .....	9

## FORESTRY

### 1 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) evaluates the potential effects of the proposed Sheirdrim 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: Proposed Development; Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment; Chapter 8: Ecology; Chapter 9: Ornithology; and Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and 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.

Part of the proposed Development (as shown in EIA Report **Figure 3.1** in **Chapter 3** of the EIA Report) lies within existing commercial forestry plantations. The forestry is privately owned and managed. 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 "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 Windfarm Forest Plan;
- Baseline Conditions;
- 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 in **Chapter 4: Renewable Energy and Planning Policy** and 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 to forestry in particular.

#### 2.1 Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018

Until 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2018<sup>1</sup> and its associated Regulations on April 1st 2019, the old regulatory regime of felling control under the Forestry Act 1967<sup>2</sup> 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.

#### 2.2 Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 - 2029

Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 – 2029 (SFS)<sup>3</sup>, 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,*

<sup>1</sup> 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].

<sup>2</sup> 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]

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

*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 - 2021<sup>4</sup> 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, 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)<sup>5</sup> 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)<sup>6</sup> 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'<sup>7</sup>. The guidance relating to the implementation of the policy was revised and updated in 2015.

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 proposed 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.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> The Scottish Government (2014). Scottish Planning Policy. Edinburgh.

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

- 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.

### 2.6.1 Argyll and Bute Woodland and Forestry Strategy

The Argyll and Bute Woodland and Forestry Strategy<sup>8</sup> was published in 2011. The vision for the strategy was defined as:

*"The woodlands of Argyll and Bute will make a significant contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation, have significant levels of economic value retained locally, enhance biodiversity and environmental quality and support the further development of recreation opportunities, for the benefit and well-being of local people and visitors alike. Sustainable and responsible stewardship of the resource will enable communities to play an active role in the ownership and management of woodlands in their area, developing business opportunities and helping to maintain the viability of rural living."*

The strategy was developed as statutory supplementary planning guidance which will be adopted as part of the Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan<sup>9</sup>. The strategy integrates with other Argyll and Bute Council and partnership strategies and action plans, including Argyll and Bute Council's Core Path Plan<sup>10</sup>, Argyll and Bute Council's Economic Development Action Plan<sup>11</sup> and the Argyll and Bute Renewable Energy Action Plan Strategy<sup>12</sup>. It will primarily be used to guide woodland expansion within the region.

The strategy is based on the following seven themes:

- Climate change;
- Timber;
- Business development;
- Community development;
- Access and health;
- Environmental quality; and
- Biodiversity.

Strategic priorities have been defined for each of the above themes which are translated into detailed priority actions.

In section 3.6 the strategy notes that the net area of forest cover within the region is forecast to decrease due to forest restructuring as part of existing approved Forest Plans. The loss of woodland area is estimated at 7 - 8 %, equivalent to the removal of 15,000 ha of woodland. In section 3.7 the strategy refers to further woodland loss having arisen in recent years as a result of windfarm development in afforested areas and refers to the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy.

Within the strategy the region is divided into a number of "zones". The proposed Development falls within the Kintyre zone. It is noted in section 3.47 of the strategy that the uplands of Kintyre already make a significant contribution to renewable energy generation through three operational windfarms, with several more at the planning or pre-planning stage. It further notes that FCS is seeking to attract more wind energy development within the National Forest Estate which may result in further applications in the Kintyre zone. Given the importance of maintaining and expanding total woodland cover, and in the light of the Control of Woodland Removal Policy, the strategy states that any loss of woodland will require compensatory planting.

Where new windfarm development is proposed (particularly if woodland removal is required), the strategy proposes that native woodland creation and habitat enhancement programmes could be delivered, at least in part, through developer contributions. Similarly, where important sites for timber production are likely to be lost or reduced in size in this way, appropriate provision for replanting should be secured to safeguard future timber resources.

Under the theme of Climate Change a key Strategic Priority is stated as:

*"CC1: Encourage the net expansion of woodland cover in Argyll and Bute in order to further contribute to national targets for carbon sequestration."*

Priority Actions to support this include:

*"CC1.1: Ensure that forest restructuring results in no net loss of woodland."*

*CC1.2: Ensure that woodland removal associated with developments such as windfarms is compensated for at a ratio of at least 1:1 in terms of area and quality of woodland."*

The Argyll and Bute Woodland and Forestry Strategy therefore supports and reinforces the aims of the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy.

## 3 FORESTRY STUDY AREA

The Forestry Study Area (FSA), as shown on **Figure 3.2.1**, extends to approximately 378.89 ha and comprises three forestry properties: Sheirdrim; Gartnagrenach; and Scotmill. They in turn form part of an extensive area of state and privately owned forestry. The forest contains a range of woodland types and age classes due to original planting and current felling programmes, together with areas of unplanted land. 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 in section 6.

## 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 relates to individual forests or groups of woodlands. 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

<sup>8</sup> Argyll and Bute Council and Forestry Commission Scotland (2011). The Argyll and Bute Council Woodland and Forestry Strategy, Lochgilphead.

<sup>9</sup> Argyll and Bute Council (2009). Argyll and Bute Local Plan, Lochgilphead.

<sup>10</sup> Argyll and Bute Council (2011). Core Path Plan: Formalised Draft, Lochgilphead.

<sup>11</sup> Argyll and Bute Council (2010). Argyll and Bute Council's Economic Development Action Plan, Lochgilphead.

<sup>12</sup> Argyll and Bute Council (2010). Argyll and Bute Renewable Energy Action Plan Strategy, Lochgilphead.

the owner, the criteria of the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS)<sup>13</sup> and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard 4th Edition (UKWAS)<sup>14</sup>, 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 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. There is an existing Forest Plan for a larger area of woodland which includes Sheirdrim and Gartnagrenach, but not Scotmill. The FSA therefore does not represent the entire Forest Plan 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 PREPARATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOREST PLAN

### 5.1 Introduction

Existing crop information was collated from landowner data, desktop assessments and crop surveys as necessary, including species, planting year and felling and restocking plans, where available.

Details of turbine locations, new tracks, storage compounds, borrow pits, substation and other infrastructure was provided by other disciplines within the project team. The other infrastructure includes a proposed area for solar development, which has been incorporated into the plans. The proposed Development data was amalgamated with the forestry data to construct the forestry proposals.

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

The proposed Development felling programme is largely driven by technical constraints. Within forests and woodlands, areas of crop 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 2.8 ha (95 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 to accommodate the infrastructure required for the erection of the proposed turbines. A 10 m buffer was applied around each item of infrastructure, in addition to the area required for the infrastructure. A 50 m buffer was applied to the proposed solar area. An indicative 30 m corridor was applied to all roads to be used for component delivery and construction purposes. These requirements would be

reviewed at the detailed design stage post consent and prior to construction. Please refer to **Chapter 3: Proposed Development** for details of the design elements of the proposed Development.

### 5.2 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 2021; secondly, felling required during the operational period of the proposed Development.

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, age and current crop height it has been assessed that the infrastructure within woodland areas could be largely keyholed into the existing crops with only one coupe requiring clear felled.

Additional minor felling was 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 within this Technical Appendix 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 Development Restocking Species Plan

The development restocking species 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 1m to facilitate this.

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 to be modified to ensure that access for future forestry operations, principally harvesting, is maintained; and
- coupe shapes and edges to 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.

<sup>13</sup> Forestry Commission (2017). The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

<sup>14</sup> UKWAS (2018). The UK Woodland Assurance Standard Fourth Edition, UKWAS, Edinburgh.

## 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		
Planting Year	Area (ha)	Area (%)
0	80.60	21.3%
1960s	7.81	2.1%
1970s	49.16	13.0%
1980s	7.93	2.1%
1990s	48.86	12.9%
2000s	102.98	27.2%
2010s	81.55	21.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>100%</b>

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. The age class structure within the FSA is already significantly diverse.

### 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 77.6 % of the total FSA. Other conifer woodland and broadleaves form very small components of the woodlands. Open ground, including other land, accounts for the second largest component at 20.24 %. A proportion of this open ground is felled woodland awaiting restocking.

**Table 3.2.2: Baseline Species Composition**

Baseline Species Composition		
Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	76.69	20.24
Sitka spruce	283.67	74.87

Sitka spruce/Mixed conifer	10.57	2.79
Mixed conifer	3.57	0.94
Mixed broadleaves	3.86	1.02
Mixed woodland	0.53	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>100</b>

The species composition reflects the practice and guidance which prevailed at the time the woodlands were established.

### 6.3

#### Baseline Felling Plan

The baseline felling plan forms part of the current Forest Plan prepared by the forest managers. There is no felling plan for the Scotmill block. The baseline felling plan 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		
Felling Phase	Area (ha)	Area (%)
No Felling	66.57	17.57
Phase 1: 2012-2016	4.39	1.16
Phase 2: 2017-2021	78.2	20.64
Phase 3: 2022-2026	41.49	10.95
Phase 4: 2027-2031	16.33	4.31
Outside Plan Period	165.42	43.66
Long Term Retentions	6.49	1.71
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>100%</b>

A large proportion of the FSA is designated as "Outside Plan Period". These areas are generally younger crops recently replanted; whose prospective felling year lies outside of the current forest plan period.

Areas within the FSA have been designated as Long Term Retentions (LTR). LTRs are assigned a delayed felling period by the forest managers. These are areas of 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 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. In the absence of any data it has been assumed that the restocking species in Scotmill remains as per the current species.

**Table 3.2.4: Baseline Restocking Plan**

Baseline Restock Species Composition		
Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	64.49	17.0%
Sitka spruce	291.15	76.8%
Sitka spruce/Mixed conifer	4.21	1.1%
Mixed conifer	11.87	3.1%
Mixed broadleaves	6.65	1.8%
Mixed woodland	0.52	0.1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 proposed Development.

**Table 3.2.5: Baseline Species Comparison**

Baseline Species Plan Comparison			
Species	Baseline Current Species	Baseline Restock Species	Difference
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
Open ground	76.69	64.49	-12.2
Sitka spruce	283.67	291.15	7.48
Sitka spruce/Mixed conifer	10.57	4.21	-6.36
Mixed conifer	3.57	11.87	8.3
Mixed broadleaves	3.86	6.65	2.79
Mixed woodland	0.53	0.52	-0.01
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>378.89</b>	

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

- the proportion of primary conifer crops (Sitka spruce and Sitka spruce/other conifers) increases marginally by 1.12 ha;
- the areas of open ground decreases by 12.2 ha; and
- the area of broadleaf woodland increases by 2.79 ha.

The majority of these changes reflect the nature of FSA, the management objectives, and the need to meet current guidelines, e.g. the inclusion of designed open ground and a minimum proportion of broadleaves.

However, it should be noted that the current baseline restocking plan does not meet UKFS; the proportion of broadleaves is too low and the proportion of Sitka spruce dominated crops, as the primary species, is too high. This is due to the FSA being only part of the wider Forest Plan area and the recent sale of part of the forests covered by the Forest Plan to a third party affecting the species composition. It will be the landowners' responsibility to update the baseline plan in the future to ensure compliance with the standard.

## 7 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 plan and species plan required to accommodate the proposed Development.

### 7.2 Proposed Development 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: Proposed Development Felling Plan**

Proposed Development Felling Plan		
Felling Phase	Area (ha)	Area (%)
No Felling	66.58	17.57
Phase 1: 2012-2016	3.79	1.00
Phase 2: 2017-2021	78.21	20.64
Phase 3: 2022-2026	67.52	17.82
Phase 4: 2027-2031	15.52	4.10
Outside Plan Period	141.43	37.33
Long Term Retentions	5.84	1.54
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.2.7** below compares the baseline and proposed Development felling plans.

**Table 3.2.7 Felling Plan Comparison**

Felling Plan Comparison			
Felling Phase	Baseline	Proposed Development	Difference
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
No Felling	66.57	66.58	0.01
Phase 1: 2012-2016	4.39	3.79	-0.6
Phase 2: 2017-2021	78.2	78.21	0.01
Phase 3: 2022-2026	41.49	67.52	26.03
Phase 4: 2027-2031	16.33	15.52	-0.81
Outside Plan Period	165.42	141.43	-23.99
Long Term Retentions	6.49	5.84	-0.65
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>378.89</b>	

There would be advanced felling of 26.03 ha resulting from the proposed Development felling plan.

Felling is required for infrastructure and construction of the proposed Development. Where possible, due to the age of the crops, 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 firm edge or management boundary.

### 7.3 Proposed 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 proposed Development restocking plan is shown in **Figure 3.2.7** and summarised in **Table 3.2.8**.

**Table 3.2.8: Proposed Development Restocking Plan**

Proposed Development Restock Species Composition		
Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Open ground	65.09	17.18
Sitka spruce	242.05	63.88
Sitka spruce/Mixed conifer	3.89	1.03
Mixed conifer	9.35	2.47
Mixed broadleaves	8.57	2.26
Mixed woodland	0.52	0.14
Development open ground	49.42	13.04
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The baseline and proposed 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**.

**Table 3.2.9: Restocking Species Plan Comparison**

Restocking Species Plan Comparison			
Species	Baseline Restock Species	Proposed Development Restock Species	Difference
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
Open ground	64.49	65.09	0.6
Sitka spruce	291.15	242.05	-49.1
Sitka spruce/Mixed conifer	4.21	3.89	-0.32
Mixed conifer	11.87	9.35	-2.52
Mixed broadleaves	6.65	8.57	1.92
Mixed woodland	0.52	0.52	0
Development open ground	0	49.42	49.42
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>378.89</b>	

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

**Table 3.2.10: Stocked Woodland Area Comparison**

	Baseline Restocking Plan	Proposed Development Restocking Plan	Difference (ha)
Stocked Area (ha)	314.40	264.38	-50.02
Unstocked Area (ha)	64.49	114.51	50.02
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378.89</b>	<b>378.89</b>	

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

- There is a net reduction in the area of conifer woodland of 49.42 ha;
- broadleaf woodland increases by 1.92 ha; and
- as a result of the woodland re-design, the stocked area of woodland in the FSA would decrease under the proposed Development species proposals by 50.02 ha.

## 8 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 50.02 ha, equivalent to 13.2 % of the FSA.

In order to comply with the criteria of the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy, off-site compensation planting would be required. SPR 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.

## 9 FORESTRY WASTE

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) guidance document WST-G-027, "Management of Forestry Waste" (SEPA, 2013)<sup>15</sup> 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)<sup>16</sup>, which amended Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 (duty of care) (UK Government, 1990)<sup>17</sup>. 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 Directive<sup>18</sup> (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)<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> SEPA (2013): SEPA Guidance Notes WST-G-027 "Management of Forestry Waste". [https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/28957/forestry\\_waste\\_guidance\\_note.pdf](https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/28957/forestry_waste_guidance_note.pdf) [accessed 20/01/2019]

<sup>16</sup> The Scottish Government (2012): The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 No. 148 available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsj/2012/9780111016657> [accessed 20/01/2019]

<sup>17</sup> 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]

<sup>18</sup> EU Waste Legislation Waste Framework Directive <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098> [accessed 20/01/2019]

<sup>19</sup> 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](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]

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 re-cycling 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.

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 felling 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.

## 10 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 10.1 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)<sup>20</sup> 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.

### 10.2 Restocking / Planting Methodology

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

### 10.3 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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]

#### 10.4 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 Guides<sup>21</sup> (or equivalent) (FISA, 2014); and
- current relevant legislation including, but not limited to, Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (UK Government, 2014)<sup>22</sup>.

### 11 SUMMARY

The total study area extends to 378.89 ha and comprises privately owned and managed woodlands.

Felling would be advanced on 26.03 ha.

The species composition of the forest would change as a result of the proposed Development forestry proposals. In particular, the area of productive conifer woodland would decrease by 49.42 ha whilst the area of broadleaf woodland would increase by 1.92 ha.

Overall, there would be a net loss of woodland area of 50.02 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. 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.

<sup>21</sup> Forest Industry Safety Accord (2014). FISA Safety Guides (various). Edinburgh.

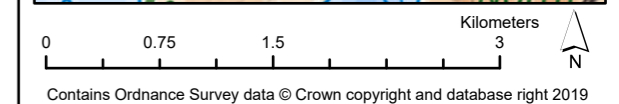
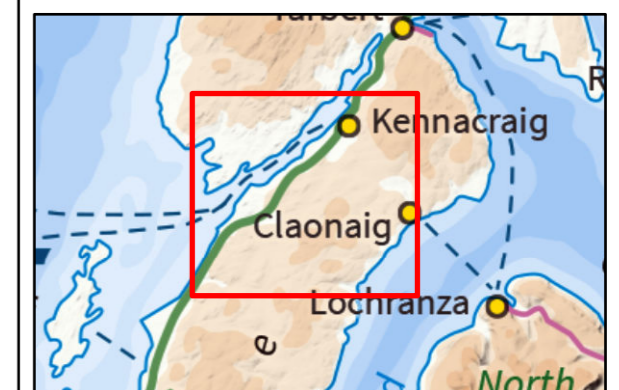
<sup>22</sup> UK Government (1974): Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37/contents> [access 20/01/2019]

# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.1 Forestry Study Area

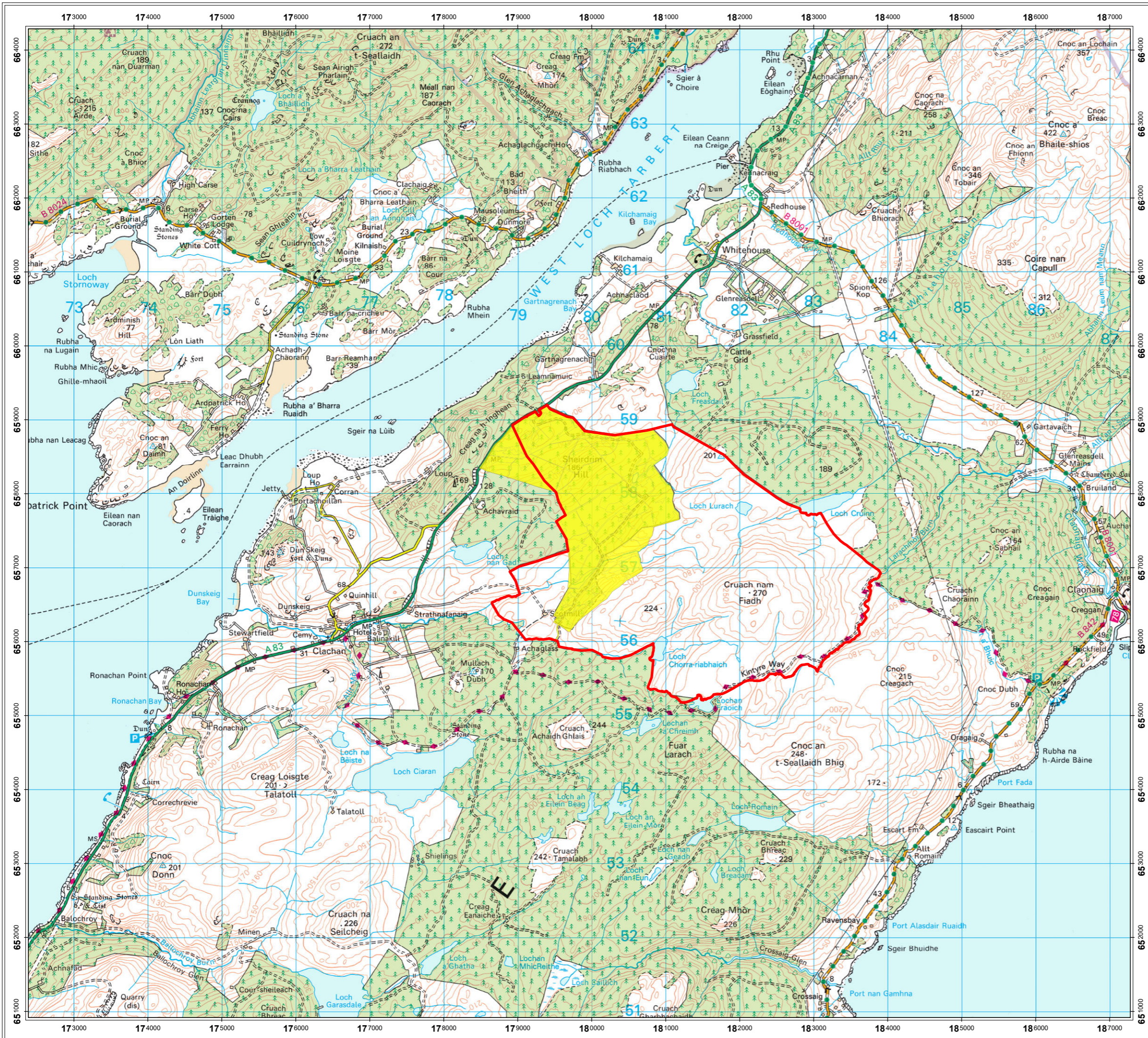
Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:50,000

## Legend

- Application Boundary
- Forestry Study Area



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

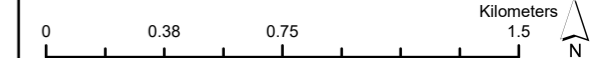
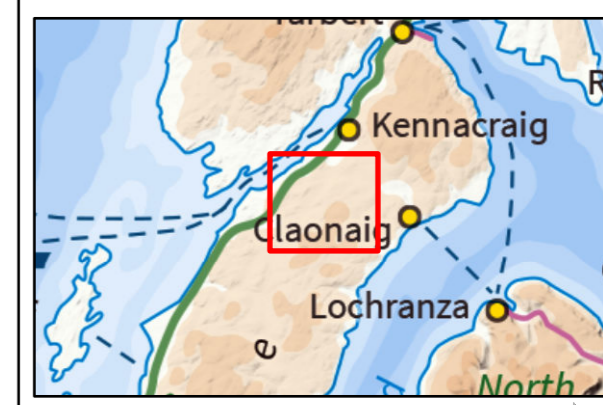


# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.2 Baseline Age Class Structure

Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:24,000

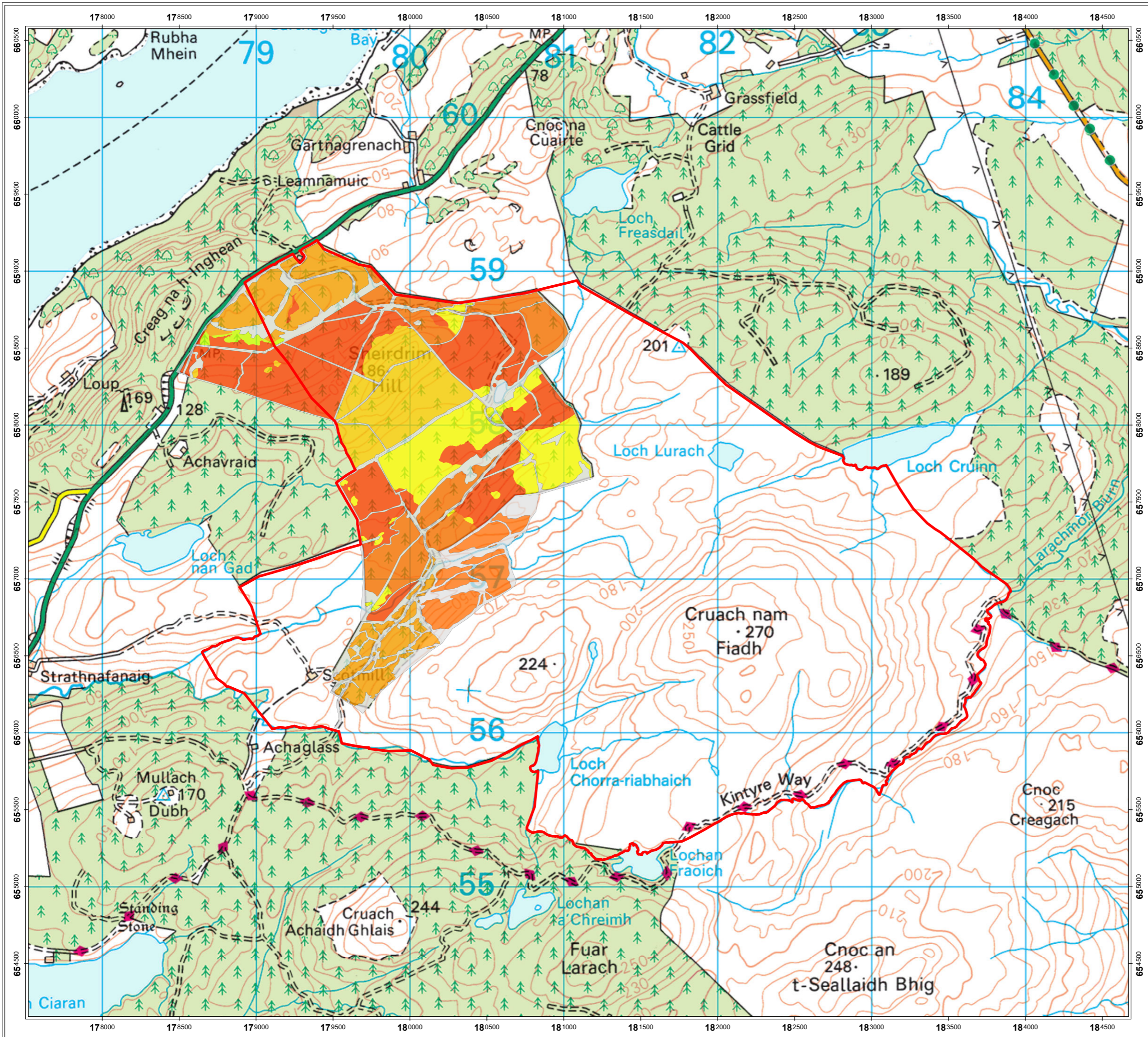
## Legend

- Application Boundary
- Planting Year
  - 0
  - 1960s
  - 1970s
  - 1980s
  - 1990s
  - 2000s
  - 2010s



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

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

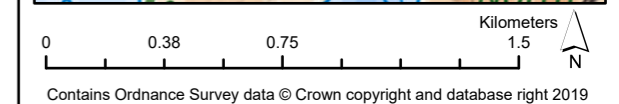
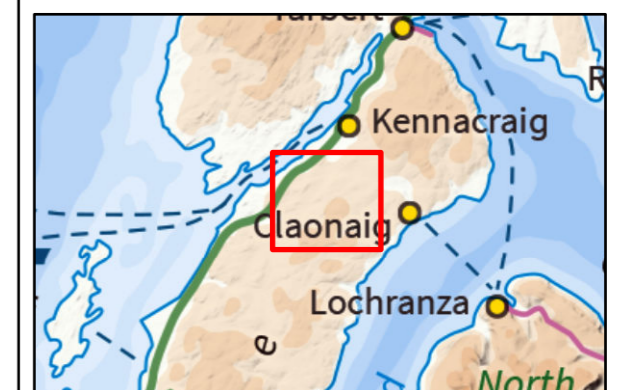


# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.3 Baseline Species Plan

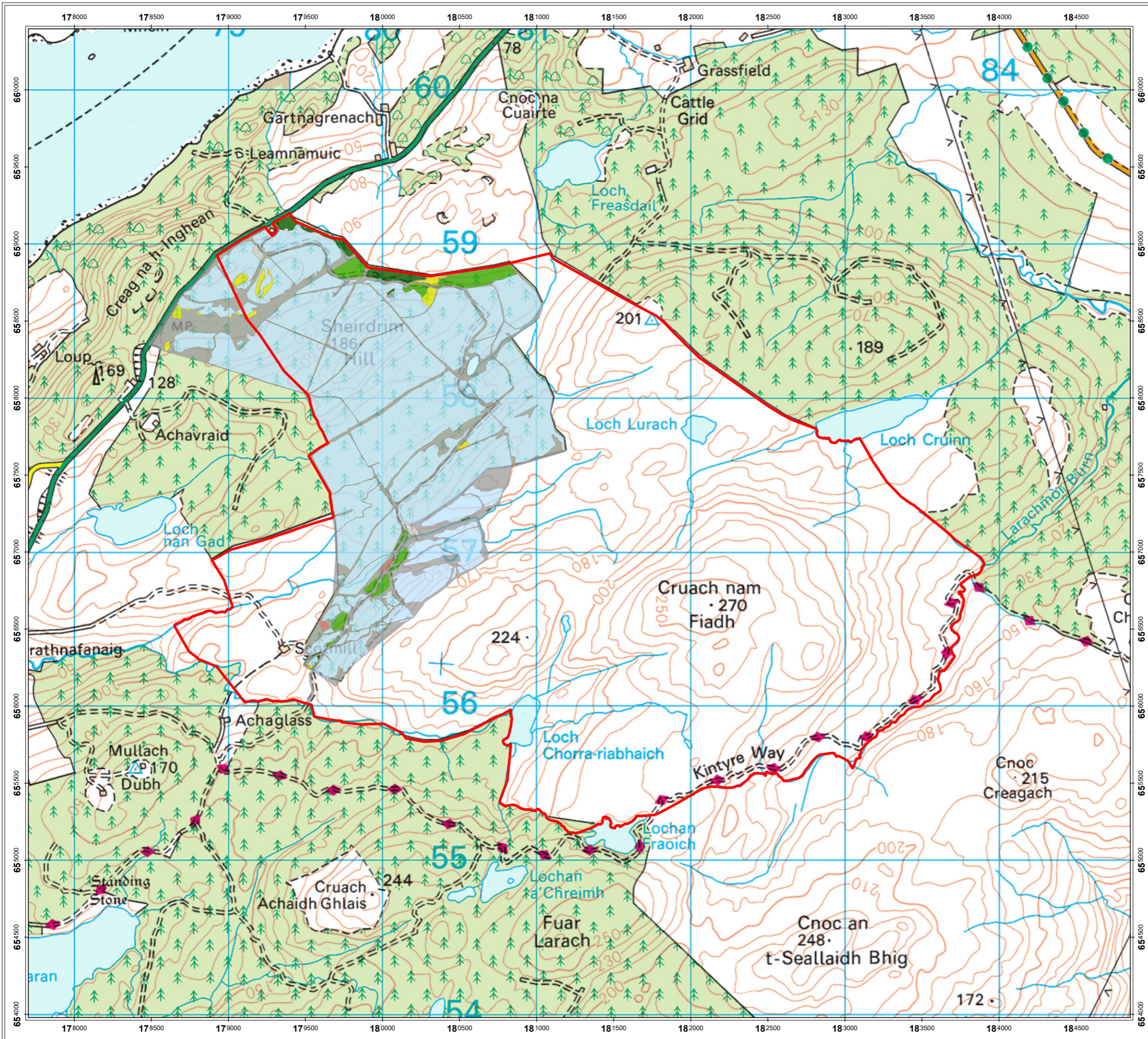
Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:24,000

## Legend

- Application Boundary
- Species
- Mixed conifer
  - Mixed broadleaves
  - Mixed woodland
  - Other land
  - Sitka spruce
  - Sitka spruce/Other conifer
  - Open ground
  - Water



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

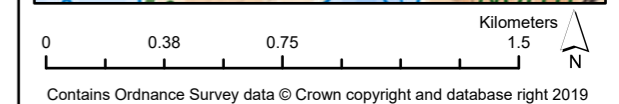
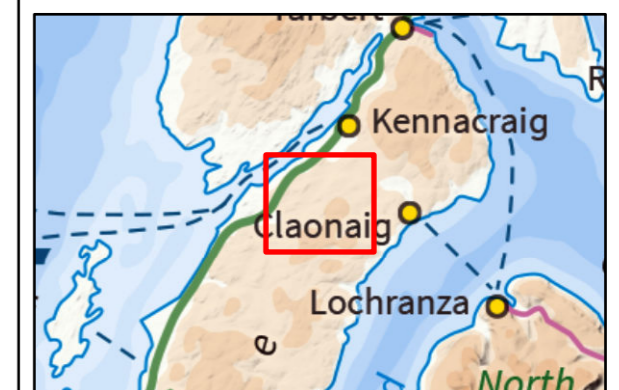


# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.4 Baseline Felling Plan

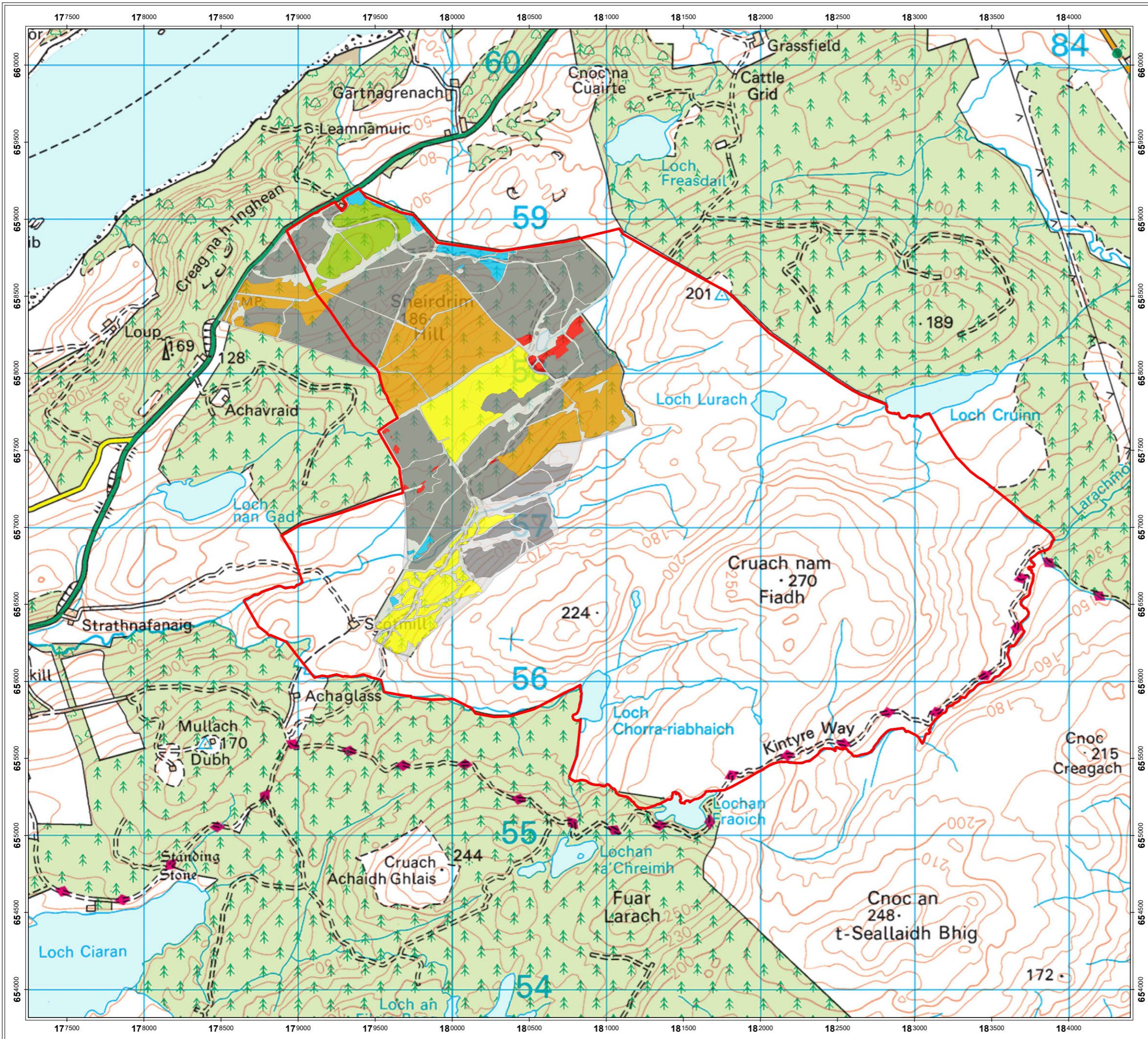
Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:24,000

## Legend

- Application Boundary
- Felling Phase**
- No felling
- Phase 1: 2012 - 2016
- Phase 2: 2017 - 2021
- Phase 3: 2022 - 2026
- Phase 4: 2027 - 2031
- Long term retentions
- Natural reserves
- Outside plan period



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



# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.5 Baseline Restocking Plan

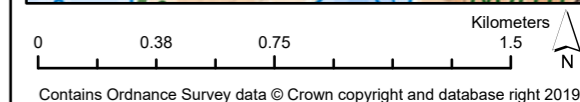
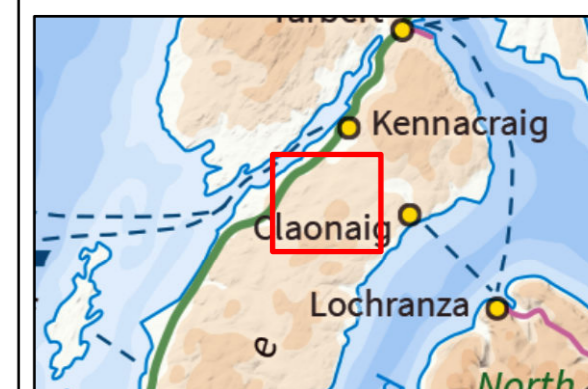
Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:24,000

## Legend

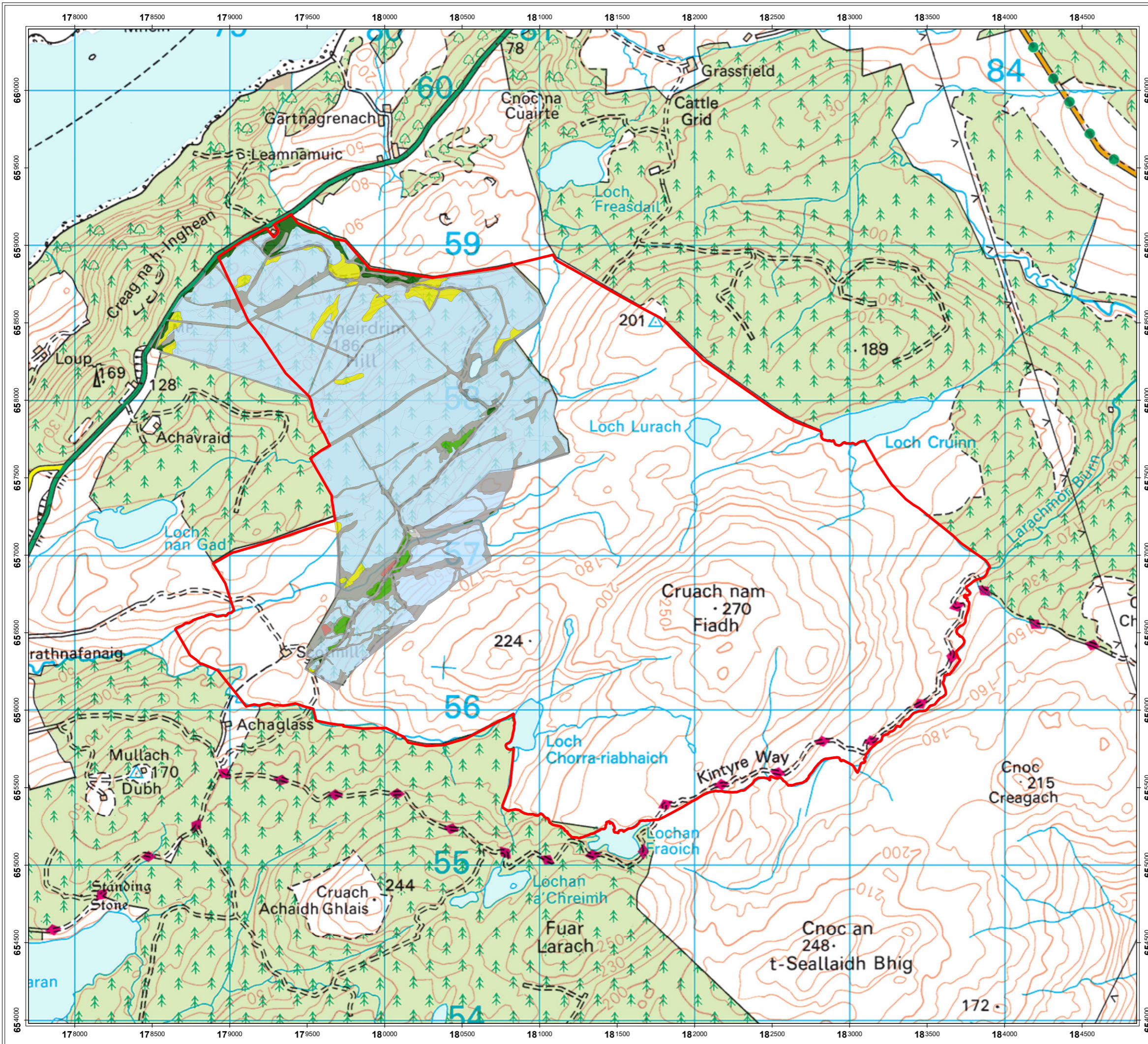
Application Boundary

### Species

- Mixed conifer
- Mixed broadleaves
- Mixed woodland
- Open ground
- Other land
- Sitka spruce
- Sitka spruce/Other conifer
- Water



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



# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.6 Development Felling Plan

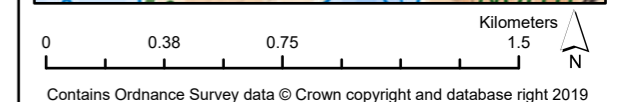
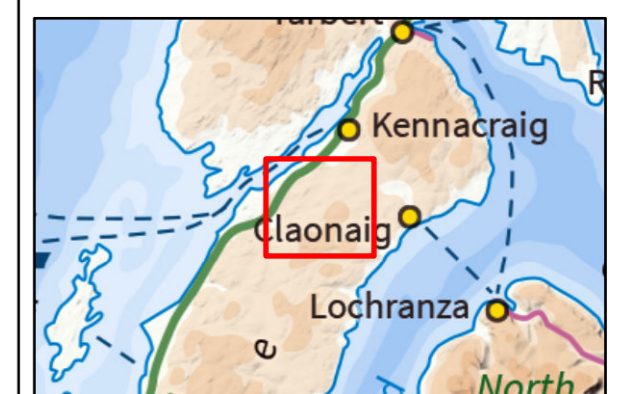
Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:24,000

## Legend

- Turbine Location (135m Tip Height)
- Turbine Location (149.9m Tip Height)
- Proposed Solar Control Building
- Application Boundary
- Proposed Crane Pad
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Access Track
- Existing Track
- Proposed Solar Area Access Track
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Laydown Area
- Borrow Pit Search Area

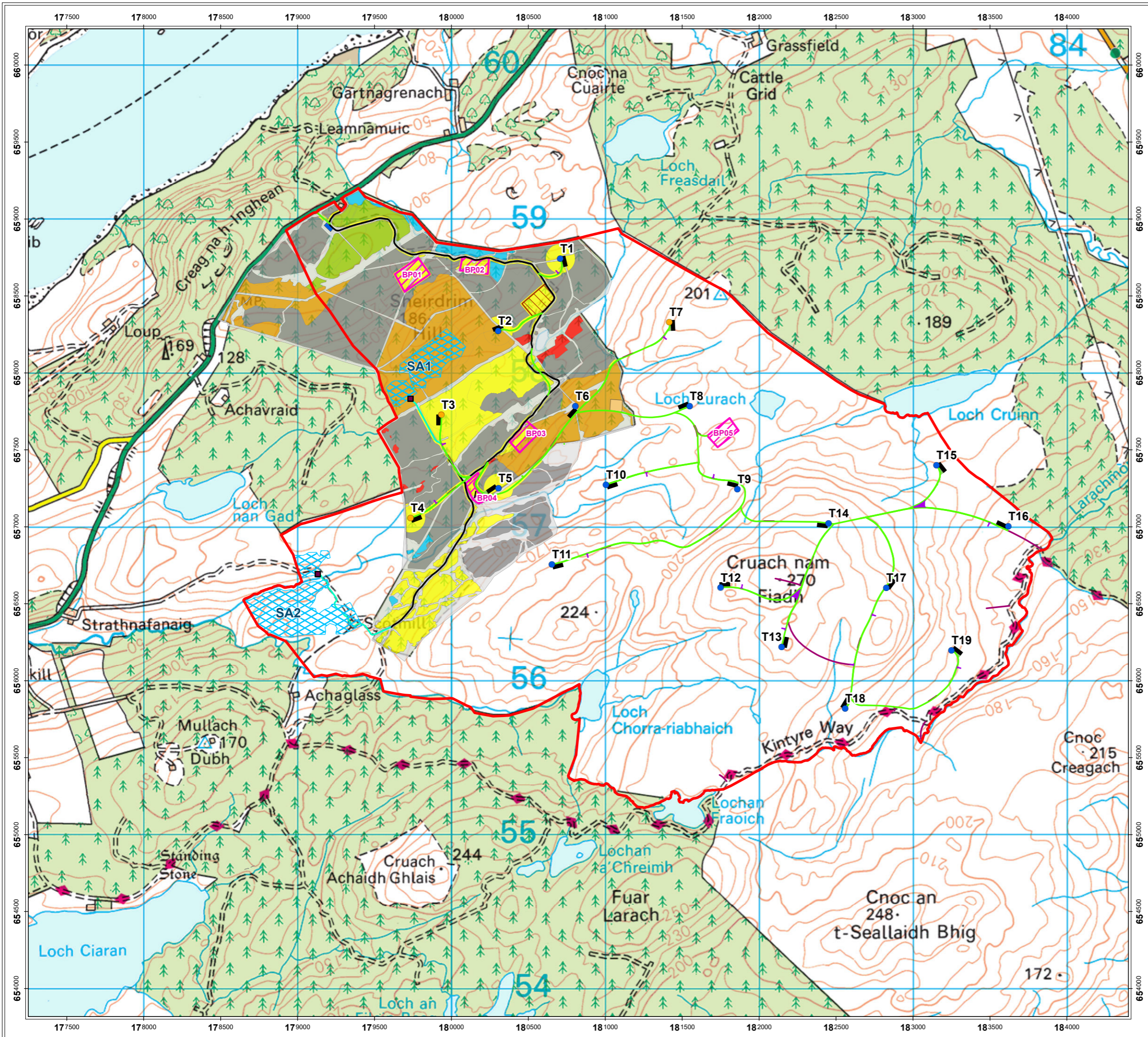
## Felling Phase

- No felling
- Phase 1: 2012 - 2016
- Phase 2: 2017 - 2021
- Phase 3: 2022 - 2026
- Phase 4: 2027 - 2031
- Long term retentions
- Natural reserves
- Outside plan period



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

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



# Sheirdrim Renewable Energy Development EIAR Figure 3.2.7 Development Restocking Plan

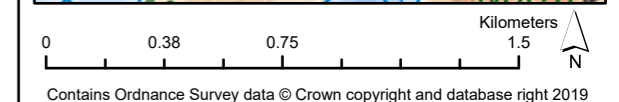
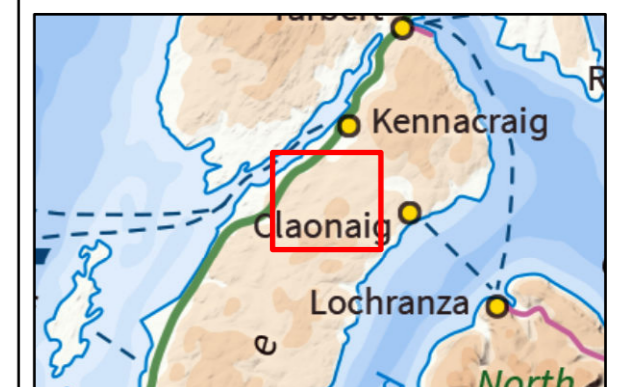
Author: James Anderson  
Date: 17/10/2019  
Scale 1:24,000

## Legend

- Turbine Location (135m Tip Height)
- Turbine Location (149.9m Tip Height)
- Proposed Solar Control Building
- Site Boundary
- Proposed Crane Pad
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Access Track
- Proposed Recreational Route
- Existing Track
- Proposed Solar Area Access Track
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Laydown Area
- Borrow Pit Search Area

## Restock Species

- Mixed conifer
- Mixed woodland
- Mixed broadleaves
- Open ground
- Other land
- Sitka spruce
- Sitka spruce/Other conifer
- Water
- Development ground



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

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

