



**South East Leinster BAU
(Business Area Unit)
Strategic Plan
2016-2020**

Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's South East Leinster Business Area Unit (BAU) strategic plan.

The purpose of a BAU strategic plan is to set out plans for the forest and non-forest business that will take place in the BAU during the plan period. In practicing sustainable forest management Coillte's aim is to develop its forests in a way that is environmentally sustainable, socially sustainable and economically sustainable. Coillte has applied the principles of environmental impact assessment and risk management to the potential interactions between forest activities and standard receptors in compiling these plans.

The topics covered in the BAU strategic plan include:

Commercial Planning:

- Planting,
- timber harvesting,
- timber sales,
- forest roads and access,
- licenses, lettings, recreation and non-forestry land uses,
- land acquisition and sales,
- non-forest business – such as renewable energy,

Planning for public benefits and public use:

- Community facilities and benefits,
- Recreational and tourism infrastructure and partnerships,
- Access,
- Environmental enhancement measures such as biodiversity and nature conservation,

Planning for sustainable use of resources:

- sustainable forest management,
- long term retention of trees,
- low impact silvicultural¹ systems,
- water quality,
- forest design,
- use of chemicals,



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter McGloin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Peter McGloin
BAU Leader – South East

¹ Growing, cultivating and felling trees

Statement of Compliance with Principles of Sustainable Forestry Management

The Coillte estate is a rich, high quality environmental resource, with the potential to interact with people, landscape, water and biodiversity. As such, Coillte recognises and seeks to minimise any potential adverse impacts of our business on the environment through responsible environmental management. We are committed to the prevention of pollution.

As part of our commitment to the stewardship of our forests, we seek and welcome comments and suggestions from stakeholders with regard to environmental issues. Through this partnership approach we also encourage co-operation from our stakeholders.

As a prerequisite to all our operations, Coillte is committed to the protection of the environment. The scope of this policy covers the operations and activities associated with our forestry, property sales and energy businesses.

Our objectives are to:

1. Adopt an organisation wide system for managing environmental issues. The Director of Stewardship and Public Goods has responsibility for managing the implementation of this policy and our environmental management system (EMS).
2. Manage our business in full compliance with all applicable laws, directives and regulations, as well as voluntary external accredited schemes to which we subscribe e.g. the Forest Stewardship Council^{®2} (FSC[®]) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC[™]).
3. Prevent negative environmental impacts through a system of operational controls that include communication, written instructions and appropriate training
4. Continually improving environmental performance by setting and reviewing objectives & targets related to significant environmental risks and putting into effect programmes to reduce those risks.
5. Communicate, as appropriate, our Environmental Policy to Coillte staff and stakeholders, contractors and their employees and the communities within which we operate.

Peter McGloin

BAU Leader – South East

² FSC licence code FSC- C005714

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1. Coillte and the BAU Strategic Plans

1.1 Coillte

Coillte is Ireland's leading natural resources companies with operations in forestry, timber panel production, renewable energy and land management. The core purpose of the company is to enrich lives locally, nationally and globally through innovative and sustainable management of natural resources.

History

Coillte was established under the Forestry Act of 1988 as a private limited company registered under and subject to the Companies Acts 1963-86. All of the shares in the company are held by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform on behalf of the Irish State. The Board of Directors is appointed by the Minister for Agriculture. Coillte commenced trading in 1989 when it acquired ownership of the Irish State's forests.

Coillte Today

The company is an export oriented, forestry and forest products business, with interests in renewable energy. The company has three operating divisions - Coillte Forest, Coillte Panel Products and Coillte Enterprise.

The company employs approximately 1,000 people across Ireland and the UK and supports the employment of many more people in jobs that add value to our forest products.

The Forest Service (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine) is the forest authority in Ireland. The Forest Service is responsible for ensuring the development of forestry within Ireland in a manner and to a scale that maximises its contribution to national socio-economic well-being on a sustainable basis that is compatible with the protection of the environment.

Outdoor Recreation

As Ireland's leading provider of outdoor recreation we have more than 150 recreation sites for you to enjoy. For more information on how to get out and enjoy the outdoors see <http://www.coillte.ie/our-forests/explore/>

1.2 Renewable Energy

Coillte is committed to the development of sustainable energy in Ireland, as we move towards a sustainable future with enhanced energy security. As the largest provider of high quality sites to the renewable energy sector, Coillte is making a significant contribution to Ireland's 2020 target of achieving 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable sources. Coillte is fully aligned with government and EU policy in terms of the role we plan in relation to renewable energy development in Ireland.

Ireland's dependence on imported fossil fuel has left energy consumers vulnerable in terms of energy security, energy price volatility and exposure to carbon taxes. Reducing Ireland's reliance on fossil fuel imports, reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and improving domestic fuel security are key pillars for developing a green economy.

Coillte has already made a significant contribution towards the development of renewable energy in Ireland over the last 20 years. Over the course of the BAU Strategic plan period and beyond, Coillte has a very important role to play, both as a developer and a land owner, in helping Ireland reach its 2020 renewable energy targets and in helping reduce Ireland's carbon emissions. Coillte proposes to do this through facilitating the development of multiple renewable energy technologies.

In terms of developing our renewable energy resources we are committed to:

- Open and transparent public participation and consultation with stakeholders and local communities.

- Best in class Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment that enhances and preserves local ecology and the habitats therein.
- Complying with all relevant environmental legislation, health and safety legislation, regulations and other requirements as they arise.
- Minimising the impact of wind farm development on the surrounding landscape and surrounding forestry in so far as that is possible through careful siting and design.
- Considering the impact on recreational users, and also the opportunity there may be when developing a wind farm to develop enhanced recreational facilities.
- Mitigating against the risk of pollution and conducting our business in an environmentally friendly way.

1.2.1 Public Participation and Consultation

Coillte supports proper planning and sustainable development and fully recognises that the development of renewable energy projects must afford appropriate protection to the social, environmental and economic pillars of sustainability. We are committed to ensuring that people are aware of our plans and policies and that we present all of our information in a clear and understandable manner.

Coillte's policy is to consult widely with national and local stakeholders in all stages of the wind farm development from pre-planning, development and operational phases. In addition, all projects developed by Coillte provide a Community Benefit mechanism as part of the project.

While not a statutory requirement of the Irish planning system, Coillte insists that, in all instances where wind turbines are proposed on the Coillte estate, the relevant host community is consulted about that proposal prior to any Planning Application being lodged with the relevant Planning Authority. As part of Coillte's commitment to the responsible stewardship of its forests, it seeks and welcomes comments and suggestions from stakeholders about how it manages its forests in the most responsible way for the benefit of society and future generations.

1.2.2 Wind Energy

Coillte's lands possess some of the best onshore wind regimes in Ireland due, inter alia, to its altitude, aspect and location. It is also often particularly suitable for wind farm development due to its remoteness, accessibility, distance from dwellings and visibility relative to areas with high scenic amenity.

Coillte is aware that wind energy is a proven technology and according to the Irish Wind Energy Association (IWEA), it provided 24% of our Irish electricity demand in 2015. As outlined in the White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030', Coillte too recognises that "*onshore wind will continue to make a significant contribution*"³ to meeting Ireland's energy needs.

Due to the fact that there are many myths concerning wind energy developments, Coillte has developed a Frequently Asked Questions document on this subject matter. Should you require further information regarding Coillte's involvement in the wind energy industry, please consult the Frequently Asked Questions section of our website (www.coillte.ie/faqs) and do not hesitate to contact us at info@coillte.ie

³ <http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/energy/SiteCollectionDocuments/Energy-Initiatives/Energy%20White%20Paper%20-%20Dec%202015.pdf>

1.2.3 Biomass

The key guiding principle for Coillte's vision is that Ireland's biomass is a limited and valuable indigenous resource and should be harnessed in a way that maximises value throughout the supply chain. Coillte does so by providing competitive, long term and secure biomass fuel supply contracts for its woodchip clients and also assists in the evaluation of both the technical and commercial viability of projects for large scale industrial energy users.

Coillte is now playing a key leadership role in delivering sustainable biomass energy solutions to the Irish biomass industry through its new supply model. We operate a number of regional biomass fuel supply hubs throughout the country. Coillte provide full chain of custody from forest to boiler ("stump to steam") and all wood chip is produced strictly in accordance with quality specifications set out in I.S. CEN/TS 14961: 2005, with a significant emphasis on optimisation of wood flow to minimise haulage distances for all transportation required.

Coillte has developed a new partnership model aimed at unlocking the potential of the bio-energy sector here in Ireland and is currently rolling this model out nationally through its new biomass processing hubs. Each Coillte processing hub now supports a range of supply chain jobs and underpins significant annual energy and carbon savings for its clients. Should you require any further details regarding Coillte's involvement in the biomass industry, please do not hesitate to contact us at biomass@coillte.ie.

1.2.4 Other Renewable Technologies

In addition to playing a leadership role in wind energy and biomass production, Coillte is currently engaged in a process to assess the potential opportunities for solar energy on the Coillte estate. Coillte is also assessing recent technology developments in the area of energy storage. Furthermore, the potential for hydro energy may also be considered on the estate along with any other emerging technologies. Work is underway to understand these technologies and their potential application for Coillte, either being integrated into our existing energy projects or developed as standalone projects in the future.

1.3 Coillte's Resource Management Approach

During 2011 and 2012 a major project was undertaken within Coillte Forest to review fundamentally our approach to managing our forest resource. The underlying objective of this work is to use optimisation techniques to ensure we are maximising the return from the land resource in a balanced and sustainable manner. In 2013 this project moved into implementation phase and, after a successful pilot programme, has now been adopted as the primary planning tool for Coillte forest.

The schedule itself is built through running a management model. It is important that the model reflects

- the costs and benefits of all possible actions,
- the crop and site types and the circumstances under which each action is allowed,
- and the relevant management objectives and constraints operating at a strategic and local level

As the model was developed and refined each BAU was consulted on the model as it applies to their area. The outputs of the management model may span multiple years or decades and in this format, will be used as a strategic resource management tool.

A major benefit of the approach to Coillte is the speed with which a new national activity schedule is generated which reflects, for example, the impact of storm or a significant shift in markets. In extreme cases a stand may have its scheduled fell year shifted as frequently as every quarter, as the model is re-run to incorporate emerging information on demand or crop parameters.

This is why forest management principles, objectives and constraints are reflected into the model and form the basis the BAU plan.

Once these principles are agreed, each model run during the lifetime of the BAU Strategic Plan will comply with the principles, as will the ensuing harvest schedule. The harvest activity levels are available to view on our Webmap , these draft activity levels are based on an initial run. Where changes occur due to public feedback or from other influences e.g. environmental or policy, which cause an increase of over 20% in activity within a property these areas will be published on Coillte's website as having changed significantly since initial publication.

1.4 Benefits of Coillte

In addition to benefits to the economy in terms of sustainable forest products and energy production, Coillte's forests provide a range of social, environmental, recreational, health and tourism benefits to the State and its people.

Coillte provides a wide range of 'public goods'. Extensive recreation facilities are provided in Coillte's forests including Ireland's best mountain biking facilities. Coillte operates an open access policy for walkers and pedestrian users, and people can apply for licenses and permits to engage in a wide range of other activities. Coillte's recreation policies are set out in the company's website at <http://www.coillte.ie/media/2016/12/Coillte-Recreation-Policy.pdf> and all information about our recreational activities and opportunities can be found at <http://www.coillte.ie/our-forests/explore/>

Over fifteen per cent of our estate is actively managed for nature conservation. Habitat restoration projects such as the EU funded LIFE Priority Woodland Project, and recreation partnerships like the Dublin Mountains Partnership are showcase projects that demonstrate best practice natural resource management.

In addition to being important resources for construction and for energy production our forests are also important natural systems for capturing and storing carbon from the atmosphere and they play a role in moderating flooding at times of high rainfall.

We talk to people locally about how to maximise these benefits through our BAU social and environmental panels which are drawn from key stakeholders in each BAU.

1.5 Meeting External Challenges and Constraints

Coillte and all of its forests and lands are subject to a number of key external factors. Typically these arise as policies or legislation relating to forestry which drive change and can have a major influence on our future. Understanding and anticipating these factors is vital in order to manage change proactively rather than responding to it reactively and Coillte work proactively with our key statutory and non-statutory regulators. The following table outlines some of the principal challenges and commitments. The BAU strategic plans will each contribute to meeting these challenges and constraints.

Challenges and Commitments	Response
<p>National Forest Strategy</p> <p>The government forestry strategy published in a document titled "Growing for the Future"</p>	<p>In response to the National Forest Strategy:</p> <p>Coillte will set and meet targets for the national timber supply.</p> <p>It will engage in a greater diversification of species and increase broadleaf content according to agreed targets.</p> <p>Coillte will seek to increase the recreational value of some of its forests.</p>
<p>National Biodiversity Plan</p> <p>Ireland is a signatory to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity and is committed to biodiversity protection and enhancement measures in the National Biodiversity Plan.</p>	<p>Coillte is making a meaningful contribution to the National Biodiversity Action Plan through the designation of 15% of its forest estate overall for nature conservation and biodiversity management.</p>
<p>EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive</p> <p>(92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish law under the S.I. No. 477 of 2011 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (BIRDS AND NATURAL HABITATS) REGULATIONS 2011.</p> <p>The EU Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora provides for the protection of habitats and their species, and where necessary their restoration to favourable conservation status.</p>	<p>Coillte is committed to achieving or maintaining favourable condition of all of the Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) on its lands.</p> <p>All forest operations which potentially could impact on such sites are assessed under the criteria outlined as required by the Regulations.</p>

<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>The EU Water Framework Directive establishes a framework for the protection of rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters by requiring States to achieve good ecological status for all waters, ensuring that status does not deteriorate in any waters. The summary timetable and work programme for the production of the second cycle of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) 2015-2021 was published in July 2015. In addition a Significant Water Management Issues (SWMI) report will be published and will be open to public consultation until December 2015. This will feed into the draft River Basin Management Plans for 2015-2021 to be published in December 2016. The RBMPs will be open to further public consultation with a view to publish an updated and final version in December 2017.</p>	<p>National Surface and Drinking Water Regulations have been enacted since 2007 to give legal status to the criteria and standards to be used for classifying surface waters in accordance with the ecological objectives approach of the Water Framework Directive. The classification of waters is a key step in the river basin management planning process and is central to the setting of objectives and the development of programmes of measures. Waters classified as 'high' or 'good' must not be allowed deteriorate. Waters classified as less than good must be restored to at least good status within a prescribed timeframe. The environmental targets or goals and the programmes of measures (POMs) to be included in river basin management plans must therefore reflect these requirements.</p> <p>Coillte has been proactive with the regulatory agencies, such as the Forest Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Local Authorities and NPWS, in deriving POMs to be implemented by the forest sector in avoiding and/or minimising the potential impact of forest activities on water quality. A central tenet of the POMs is adherence to the Forest Service Code of Best Forest Practice and Guidelines, including all relevant regulations and requirements, and the Forest Standards for Ireland (National, FSC and PEFC) with compliance assessed by way of independent audits by the Forest Service and the FSC and PEFC.</p>
<p>Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)</p> <p>SFM is the forestry sector's response to sustainable development. Balancing the economic, environmental and social elements is now the accepted way by which forest management is conducted. Forest certification ensures best forest practice is implemented and provides stakeholders with an opportunity to contribute to the management of forests.</p>	<p>Coillte is fully committed to a policy of sustainable management of all of its forests and forest lands. Coillte applied for FSC certification of its forests in 2000 and were awarded an FSC certificate in 2001. Coillte applied for PEFC certification of its forests in 2013 and were awarded a PEFC certificate in 2014. These external forest management certification schemes endorse Coillte's policy of sustainable forest management, balancing the social, economic and environmental aspects of forest management.</p>

Coillte also respond to external factors that have a significant impact on its forests. One example is the disease *Phytophthora Ramorum* also known as sudden oak death which has been detected in a number of BAUs. Another is *Chalara fraxina* which is a serious fungal disease of ash trees. This has caused widespread damage to ash populations in continental Europe and was recently detected in a number of privately owned forests.

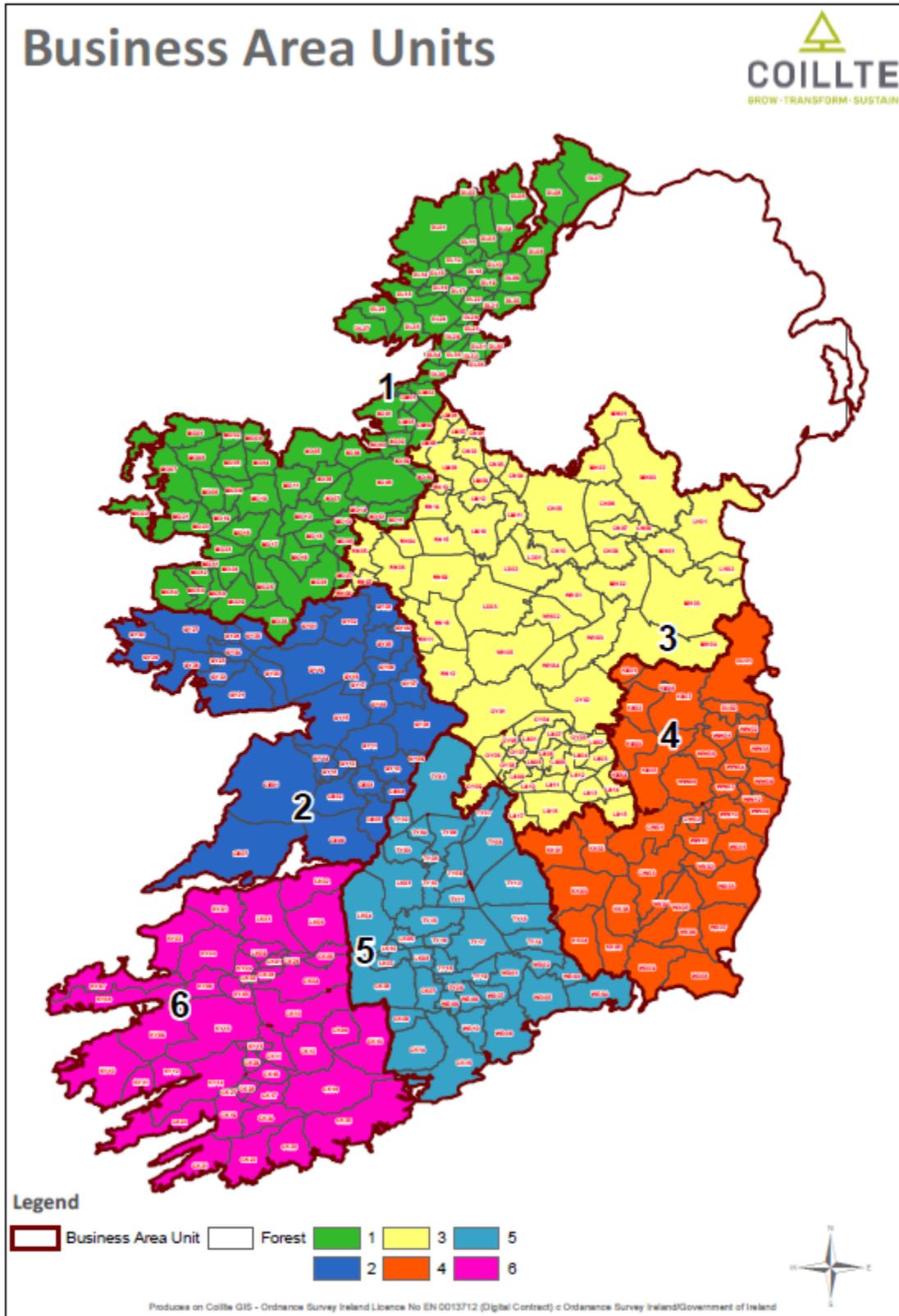
Coillte will liaise closely with Forest Service with regard to this significant potential threat to our Ash woodlands and will respond immediately to any mitigation measures proposed.

A number of changes in modern society also impact Coillte's management and planning for its forest estate and these include:

- A greater awareness of environmental issues amongst the public leading to a demand for higher standards of environmental protection. The challenge for Coillte here is the long term nature of forest planning and the need to realise the commercial potential of mature timber without excessive cost.
- Coillte has responded to an increased appreciation of landscape and of the place of forests in the landscape by new policies and practices in relation to forest design and by new approaches to felling decisions, in particular looking at alternatives to extensive clear felling where possible.
- A higher demand for access, recreational and tourism facilities in forests and in the types of recreation demanded – Coillte practices an open forest policy where all of its forests are open for walking, and has increased its provision of special trails including improved provision of way marked ways and looped walks, mountain bike trails and nature trails. Deputy's Pass in BAU 4 is an example of a nature trail, partially owned by Coillte, which leads visitors from a NPWS car park through a Coillte Forest and back into the Nature Reserve. Coillte frequently enters into partnerships with local communities, local development and tourism groups, county councils, and with development bodies such as Fáilte Ireland, Waterways Ireland and the Fisheries Boards to achieve such provision.
- Significant increases in illegal disposal of waste, often within Coillte forests, has led to requirements to remove waste and litter, this has led to partnership based approaches to reducing dumping and littering.

1.6 Coillte BAUs

Coillte’s estate is divided into eight Business Area Units (BAUs).



Coillte has developed plans for each of these BAUs, called BAU strategic plans describing Coillte's forests and other assets in the area, and setting out a vision for their management. The last planning cycle was for 2011-2015. This consultation document refers to the incoming planning cycle 2016-2020.

Coillte also convenes a social and environmental panel for each of its' BAUs. Plans and programmes are discussed with these groups to help Coillte to understand social, recreational and environmental issues, opportunities and concerns in the BAU.

1.7 Summary on the Various Levels of Coillte Forest Management Planning

The **BAU strategic plan** sets out the economic, social and environmental strategies and priorities for the long and medium term in the BAU and gives a clear direction for the management of the forests at local level for the next 5 years. The plans are developed in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders both internal and external to the company. Input from external stakeholders (individuals, communities, NGOs and statutory bodies) are sought during the consultation process, feedback is considered and where feasible, is incorporated into the plans. The Forest Management Unit (FMU) planning requirement, for Forest Certification, is achieved through the BAU strategic plan process.

SF (Site File) is built when site-level planning is initiated for activity within each Harvest Unit and describes how the plan is going to be implemented for the operation managers, workers and contractors. Social and environmental impacts, including consultation, are assessed through the environmental impact appraisal process and mitigation measures are written in each site management plan.

All levels of planning feed into the annual **BAU Operating Business Plan and Work Plan**. These plans focus on the tasks/targets to be achieved during the year and outline the necessary resources (financial and human) required.

The BAU is the Forest Management Unit and is built from smaller spatial entities the largest of these being the Forest Unit. Key activity levels within each Forest Unit are further broken down in [Appendix V](#). Further to the appendix, a Webmap is available to view areas with proposed Clearfells and areas which have the potential to be thinned in the review period. [Click here](#) to access the Webmap.

2. South East Leinster BAU

2.1 The South East Leinster BAU

All BAUs play important roles in achieving Coillte targets and objectives. The South East Leinster BAU of Coillte Forest encompasses the entire counties of Kilkenny, Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford. It covers 999,836 of Ireland. Within this area, Coillte owns 59,671 ha (5.97%) with well over 90% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

Large population centres include the suburbs of South Dublin (including Tallaght, Rathfarnham and Dalkey), the coastal areas of Bray, Greystones, Wicklow, Arklow and Wexford which have high population centres, while in Kildare, Newbridge and Naas are the main population centres and Blessington, Carlow and Baltinglass dominate the western area of the BAU with finally Kilkenny, New Ross, Gorey and Enniscorthy in the southern geographic area. The map below shows the major towns and roadways in the South East Leinster BAU.

The climate for forestry operations is suitable, with moderate rainfall and relatively good ground conditions. The soil types in the BAU are quite fertile and assist in the growth of highly productive forestry.

2.2 Forests and Forest Products in the South East Leinster BAU

A map of Coillte's Forests in the South East Leinster BAU can be viewed in [Appendix VI](#).

During the 2011-2015 period, the BAU produced approximately 1.9 million cubic metres of wood (2015 figure estimates). This timber was primarily sold to Murray Timber Products primarily in Ballon Co. Carlow, Glennon Brothers in Fermoy, Eastlog in Aughrim, SmartPly in Waterford, Medite in Clonmel, Coolrain in Coolrain and Laois in Portlaoise. Many other smaller mills buy timber for example Glenwood, Greenwood, Michael Grace, Leitrim sawmills and Griffith stakes.

Forest Products

Private timber

Coillte is the largest producer and consumer of pulpwood in Ireland. Coillte's strategy is to supplement its own supply through the purchase of private timber, through various channels. For further information please check the Coillte website at www.coillte.ie

Farm Partnerships

This scheme is where Coillte and a farmer form a joint venture by agreement whereby Coillte plants and manages the plantation for the life of the crop; ownership of the land remains with the farmer. Currently we have 153 farm partnerships within the BAU. This number is not expected to increase in the lifetime of this plan, as we are no longer engaged in this area. We will continue to support our existing partners.

2.3 Community, Recreation and Tourism Facilities in the South East Leinster BAU

Coillte has a long association with the communities, clubs and individuals who use the extensive forest network. The development of recreational facilities and activities in line with Coillte's Recreation policy are some of the many ways Coillte can contribute towards the "public good" value of the estate. This can be achieved through partnerships, permits and ongoing relationships that respects the sustainable use of our forests for future generations. The South East Leinster BAU recreational activities contribute to the social, environmental and economic life within the BAU boundaries.

A number of recreational facilities are the result of a joint initiative between Coillte and local communities. Examples of this collaborative effort are developments such as:

Dublin Mountains Partnership (DMP):

Dublin Mountains Partnership (DMP)

The DMP was officially launched in October 2008 and a recreation manager has been in place since January 2009. All six partners (Coillte, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, Dublin Mountains Initiative, National Parks & Wildlife Service, South Dublin County Council and Dublin City Council) are highly committed to the work of the DMP and funding is in place to continue the excellent progress into the future. Over the last number of years the partnership has undertaken and completed a number of projects to improve recreation, manage environmentally sensitive sites and improve awareness of forest biodiversity. These include:

- Maintaining and upgrading the Dublin Mountains Way,
- Installing electronic gates in the Hell Fire and Barnaslingan car parks,
- Master plan for the Mountain bike Trails in Tiknock,
- Additional 3 km of MTB trail established in Tiknock,
- Dublin Mountains Way promotional brochure produced,
- Volunteer and community involvement through the Volunteer ranger service and the consultative forum.

The Wicklow Way Partnership (WWP):

The WWP was set up in 2011 and all six partners (Coillte, Wicklow County Council, Mountain Meitheal, County Wicklow Partnership, National Parks and Wildlife Service and the DMP) are highly committed to enhancing, upgrading and maintaining the Wicklow Way to the highest standard. The partnership has completed a number of re-routes that has enabled it to take sections off road by utilising Coillte and NPWS lands.

The Wicklow Outdoor Recreation Committee (WORC):

The committee consists of Coillte, Wicklow County Council, County Wicklow Partnership, Fáilte Ireland, Wicklow Tourism, Wicklow Uplands Council, National Park & Wildlife Service and Wicklow IFA. The five main objectives of the Wicklow Outdoor Strategy are to:

- Develop an integrated outdoor recreation management,
- Improve opportunities and facilities for sustainable outdoor recreation,
- Support conservation through outdoor recreation,
- Promote, educate and raise awareness,
- Stimulate outdoor recreation tourism and entrepreneurship.

Roddenagh Wood:

Roddenagh Wood and the Ciarán Shannon walk. Situated adjacent to the village of Annacurra, Roddenagh Wood is a mixture of conifer and broadleaved forest. The woodland walk has been constructed and funded by the local community group, and all the work was done using voluntary labour, with guidance from Coillte.

The BAU has a high recreational usage with a number of National Way-marked Ways traversing Coillte property within the BAU. These include sections of The Wicklow Way, St. Kevin's Way, The South Leinster Way and The Dublin Mountains Way.

Over 70 kilometres of the WW and St. Kevin's pass through a significant number of properties in the BAU. Works completed included new sections in Ballinastoe, Ballinagee, and a bridge repair in Oak Wood and also general maintenance and repair as highlighted by the National Trails

Office reports. Mountain Meitheal, a voluntary group have continually supported this work through volunteering and have installed shelters along the Wicklow Way.

At present, we are working with South Dublin County Council to prepare a feasibility study for a recreational project in the Hell Fire Massey's area of South Dublin.

Coillte has also developed a number of trails in conjunction with local communities and other agencies. An example of this would be the red kite walk in Avoca.

There are two highly utilised forest amenity parks located in the geographical area covered by the BAU, Donadea Forest Park located just outside Clane in Kildare and Avondale House and Forest Park located just outside Rathdrum in Wicklow.

Many Coillte forests in this BAU are expansive and offer multiple activities such as walking, hiking, multi access and long distance trails cycling on new bike trails, fishing, picnicking, watching wildlife, canoeing, field archaeology or simple enjoyment of the outdoors.

This BAU has 42 designated areas for recreational activity, and these are detailed on the Coillte website <http://www.coillte.ie/our-forests/attractions/>

A list of woodlands in the BAU, designated for recreation, available in [Appendix III](#).

2.4 Cultural and Archaeological Heritage in the South East Leinster BAU

Coillte is aware of almost 300 archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance in its landholdings in the South East Leinster BAU. These monuments include megalithic tombs of different kinds, cashels and other enclosures and crannogs. A summary of archaeological sites in the BAU is provided in [Appendix I](#).

With support and advice from the NPWS, Coillte has developed a Code of Practice in order to protect this archaeological and cultural heritage.

Many land acquisitions contain farmsteads and features representing rural life in the 19th and early 20th century. These are identified and protected within forest management practices and identified when proposals for sales are being developed. They are evaluated in terms of their social and historical value and a plan implemented for their preservation. Examples include; Tintern in Wexford and Camenablogue property in Glenmalure Forest where there is a link track between Glenmalure and Glen of Imall and has both cultural and historical significance dating back to pre-1798 times and is protected during forest operations. An old Sitka spruce tree on Stafford's Avenue, Shelton Property is reputed to be the second highest tree in Ireland, this tree is protected. Coillte will identify, protect and record all new items of heritage which are discovered on its lands.

2.5 Biodiversity and High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) Within the South East Leinster BAU

Ecological surveys were carried out between 2003 and 2006 to identify areas of maximum biodiversity value and draw up management plans for those areas. The findings of each of the completed surveys, were incorporated into our forest management plans. We consulted on our individual forest management plans a number of years ago.

The ecological survey identified and mapped Coillte lands in the BAU where it was considered most appropriate to manage for conservation value. This area is distributed in over 189 locations. Management plans for these sites have been agreed and adopted with the ecologists and their recommendations will be implemented in Coillte's ongoing management of the areas. Additional biodiversity areas were subsequently identified as biodiversity areas by forest managers, e.g. riparian zones. As a result, the total area included in biodiversity areas in the BAU is 10,308 ha (17% of Coillte land in the BAU).

Each year, the sites of highest biodiversity value are targeted for monitoring and management activities. These sites are identified on a rolling programme each year.

Coillte's certification process requires it to identify areas of high conservation value forests (HCVF) across its forest estate. HCVF areas are areas, not necessarily under forest, that are nationally important for nature conservation and have recognised conservation values associated with them. Two high conservation values have been identified for Coillte forest lands, namely:

1. forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values,
2. forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

HCVF areas in the BAU largely overlap with areas designated for nature conservation, either nationally under the Wildlife Act as Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) or under European Law in the form of the Habitats Directive as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protected Areas for birds (SPA). Some old woodland sites in the BAU have the potential to be classified as HCVF and these sites are identified through Coillte's old woodland assessment procedure. HCVF areas may be quite large, such as Special Protection Areas in the west of Ireland for hen harrier conservation, or they may be quite small such as an old house within a forest which hosts an important roosting site for bats. They may also occur on non-forested lands such as the Atlantic blanket bogs in the west and the raised bogs of the midlands. All management operations in HCVF areas are designed to maintain and/or enhance the designated conservation value and operations are further managed using the precautionary principle. The table below shows statutory designated areas and HCVF in the South East Leinster BAU. Areas shown are in hectares (Ha).

Designation	Area (ha on Coillte lands)
HCVF	5,299
NHA* - Natural Heritage Area	64
SAC* - Special Area of Conservation	2,004
SPA* - Special Protection Area	2,364
Nature Reserve	467
pNHA	2,287

*(Overlap occurs between categories)

Coillte recognises that woodland sites have the potential to be high conservation value forests. These are Old Woodland Sites (OWS) with the best semi-natural characteristics, or that support nationally important populations of rare, threatened or endangered species. Coillte policy is to assess and survey all OWS in advance of clear felling or high impact operations. Any site identified as having a 'high score' is brought to the attention of the company's ecologists and their advice acted upon. The South East Leinster BAU achievements in relation to nature conservation include the following:

- There is over 6,200 ha of old woodland areas in the BAU. Many of these areas are being managed as OWS to retain their semi-natural characteristics,
- Habitats regulation assessments take place in relation to all works on designated sites.

2.6 Species and Habitats in the South East Leinster BAU

The following rare and/or protected species are known to be present in the BAU. The red kite, red squirrel, otter, merlin, peregrine falcon, hen harrier, wood warbler, nightjar, little egret, red

grouse, a number of bat species, fresh water pearl mussel, greater broomrape, pine martin, badger and the narrow-leaved helleborine (see [Appendix II](#) for list of examples).

The BAU aims to maintain and where possible enhance the habitats of these species. Management plans have been drawn up for agreed biodiversity areas which will ensure that forest operations will not interfere with the habitat of these species where they exist on Coillte land. The Biodiversity Action Plans, produced by Coillte, for the hen harrier and the freshwater pearl mussel will continue to be drawn upon. Close communication will be maintained with the NPWS on all matters relating to all of the above species.

2010 coincided with the successful introduction and breeding of the red kite. In addition, further populations of the fresh water pearl mussel have been identified and as a consequence Coillte have changed the procedures being used in these areas in order to ensure the continued existence of populations.

Detailed tables have been provided in [Appendix II](#) showing examples of our approach to the management of areas designated for biodiversity under each of the more important habitat types identified during the ecological surveys and also showing notable species of flora and fauna. The Forest Management Plans for each forest contain details on the entire list of biodiversity areas involved.

2.7 Invasive Species

Within the BAU there are a number of species that are not native to Ireland and which are capable of having a negative effect on native biodiversity. Most notable, from a Coillte point of view, are Rhododendron and to a lesser extent laurel which are a significant issue in some properties. Other species of concern include Japanese Knotweed and giant hogweed. In line with international best practice, when controlling invasive species (including Rhododendron), the BAUs resources are focused on priority sites based on:

1. The site's uniqueness (e.g. whether or not they are Priority habitats, as per EU Habitats directive),
2. Whether the presence of Rhododendron is likely to facilitate the spread of the exotic disease *Phytophthora ramorum*,
3. The site's intrinsic ecological/biodiversity value (e.g. are they High Conservation Value Forests or Old Woodland Sites).
4. The social value of the forest (e.g. the extent to which the forest is used as a recreational facility/proximity to urban population).

2.8 Water Quality and Protection in the South East Leinster BAU

Coillte abides by all Forest Service Guidelines, Regulations and Requirements in regard to protecting water quality, and in particular the Forest Service Guidelines on Water Quality, which detail sound and practical measures for handling forest operations in proximity to waterways. As the largest landowner in counties Kilkenny, Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford, Coillte has a responsibility to ensure that its actions do not negatively impact on water quality. The main reservoirs for Dublin city and suburbs are located in County Wicklow. The headwaters of many streams and rivers feeding these reservoirs rise in Coillte property. Within the BAU the following are the most significant issues relating to water:

- Presence of naturally acidic sensitive streams and rivers due to underlying bedrock of granite and schist,
- Water abstraction for domestic and industrial use by Local Authorities and Group Water Schemes, such as Roundwood (Vartry) reservoir,
- Presence of important salmonoid rivers, such as the Dargle River,

- Presence of the fresh water pearl mussel in the Slaney River catchment.

The main rivers in the BAU are the Liffey, Dodder, Avonbeg, Avonmore, Slaney, Barrow, Nore and Suir. The rivers and lakes of the area support important salmon fisheries and this is also important to the local economy. There are also associated freshwater pearl mussel populations within some of these fisheries.

Furthermore, the BAU falls within the Eastern and South Eastern River Basin Districts. These river basins are broken down further into water management units, such as, the Avoca, Dargle, Dodder, Liffey, Ballyteigue, Barrow, Slaney Lower and Vartry.

Coillte actively plays its part in protecting the water bodies water quality. Prior to the commencement of all high impact forest operations, an environmental risk assessment is conducted whereby all important aquatic zones (as defined by the Forest Service Guidelines) and permanent relevant watercourses draining the proposed operations area are noted and mitigation measures listed to ensure protection of the waters. It is at this stage, the requirement for the establishment of water protection areas (buffer zones), if not already in-situ, will be stipulated for all watercourses. Reference will be made on how the trees are to be removed and prohibition of machinery movement in the buffer zones during forest operations.

If the proposed 'high impact' forest operations site is judged to be water sensitive, a water monitoring programme will be put in place. This will comprise of daily visual assessment and recording of surface waters draining the site during operations and the immediate adoption of appropriate contingency measures where discolouration of the water is observed. On the most sensitive sites, this monitoring process is backed up with short-term water sampling. Typically, this sampling would be of short to mid duration, lasting a few weeks to several months, depending on the duration of the forest operation. Sampling consists of taking samples from the main tributaries draining the forest site, before, during and after operations are completed.

The adherence to the EU Water Framework and Habitats Directives, has significant implications for forest management in the BAU. It highlights the potential pressures of forests on water quality and increased risks from erosion and sedimentation. The need to move away from monoculture blocks of forests towards restructured forest stands has been recognised in the BAU. When restocking after clear felling, an extensive network of new buffer zones will be established to protect adjoining watercourses. Drainage and cultivation practices on these sites are also designed to minimise their impact on local water. Coillte will continue to work closely with the relevant statutory bodies and assist where possible with their water and fishery rehabilitation plans.

2.9 Forest Management Issues

Coillte's South East Leinster BAU faces a number of issues in relation to managing its forests effectively for production and for their recreational and social benefits. During the period 2011 to 2015 issues have included:

- Security; Coillte is at the risk of major losses through theft, property, vandalism and crop damage. In order to minimise this loss the BAU has commenced the implementation of the Company's security policy, this involves drawing up security plans,
- Litter and waste dumping; The majority of illegal dumping of domestic waste occurs where forests adjoin public roads and at forest entrances. The problem is increased in rural and remote areas but in close proximity to large urban areas. See section on PURE which outlines some of the work undertaken,
- Deer poaching; The increased level of poaching in the recent period has put greater emphasis on security. Coillte in conjunction with the NPWS and An Garda Siochana try to minimise the extent of the problem,
- Illegal use of motorized 2 and 4 wheeled vehicles and inappropriate recreation, anti-social behaviour: Coillte utilise the most appropriate methods of security including the erection of

cameras in order to reduce this problem but also to bring about prosecutions.

Coillte implemented bye-laws for access to and use of Coillte managed lands. Recreation sites where there are ongoing issues such as illegal access on motorised vehicles, dumping, anti-social behaviour etc. are prioritised for installation of the relevant signage. These bye-laws may be enforced by the Garda Siochana and offences may be liable to a fine and/or imprisonment.

Coillte staff in BAU 4 have worked with community groups such as Friends of Glenart to highlight issues and their impact to community groups, Gardai and the general public.

PURE

The PURE project is a partnership project and the first of its kind in Ireland which incorporates statutory and non-statutory organisations, including; **Wicklow County Council, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, South Dublin County Council, Coillte, National Parks & Wildlife Service**, and the **Wicklow Uplands Council**. Funded by **The Department of Environment Community and Local Government** PURE was established to combat illegal dumping/fly-tipping in the Wicklow/Dublin Uplands. The project was officially launched in September 2006.

Since the establishment of PURE, the project has removed over 2,500 tonnes of illegal dumping from the landscape, a large proportion collected from Coillte properties. Invariably, many of these Coillte sites are located in some of the most beautiful, scenic, and frequented areas of the upland region. These sites also serve as amenity areas located on the tourist route of the Wicklow/Dublin Mountains.

PURE collaborate with Coillte Forestry Managers, Local Authorities, and their individual staff members, to insure a fast response to reports of dumping on Coillte Land and also insure a fast removal of this dumping.

PURE is the first project of its kind in Ireland to record all incidents of illegal dumping by GPS. This information is then transferred to a GIS data base system which provides comprehensive information on; location of dumping, land owner, type of waste dumped, and the amount of dumping located at the site.

The GPS unit also enables the user to take a photograph of the site. Since the introduction of the GPS/GIS recording system in 2008, PURE have built up a base-line data on all dumping sites related to Coillte properties in the Wicklow, South Dublin and Dun-Laoghaire areas.

Illegal dumping is unsightly and unnecessary, causing serious problems to habitats, species, and human health. It pollutes our water courses, damages soil nutrients, encroaches on habitat space, kills insects and animals, and is a threat to both the people who live in the area and recreational users. It also has a negative economic impact on tourism and discourages both tour companies and tourists in visiting certain areas.

Coillte will continue to support PURE and will assist the project in its Evaluation and Submission of Extension, to the Department of Environment Community and Local Government (DECLG), for PURE 5, which is planned to commence in mid-2016.

2.9.1 Deer Management

Wild deer are present on 60% of the Coillte estate. Through browsing and bark-stripping trees, deer can have a considerable negative impact on tree species selection as well as the quality, yield and survival of forest crops. Deer can also impact land use objectives on neighbouring lands.

It is Coillte's policy to manage deer in accordance with accepted principles of Sustainable Deer Management (SDM) whereby, the conservation, control and use of the species, will be balanced in order to achieve an integrated and collaborative solution to maintaining viable deer populations across the estate at levels which are in harmony with their environment. To this end Coillte maintain Deer Management Plans (DMP) for all areas where deer are present. Coillte's summary deer management policy can be viewed here [Deer Management Policy](#)

Deer are wild animals free to roam across large areas of multiple land ownerships, they are a protected species, and one which attracts considerable attention and differing views as to how they should be "managed". A key aspect of successful deer management is therefore establishing a collaborative approach between all key stakeholders within the deer's range at landscape level. A considerable element of this process is the acceptance of shared responsibility by all landowners in the area of their role and to ensure the effective management of the deer utilising their lands.

Coillte have demonstrated considerable commitment and leadership management in recent years in developing collaborative deer management and the establishment of training standards for deer hunters. At National level the Company was instrumental in the establishment the Hunter Competence Assessment programme and the Irish Deer Management Forum. At Regional, and local level Coillte are active participants in a number of deer management partnerships and groups.

It is estimated that wild deer are present in 77 % of Coillte's estate in this BAU. A breakdown of deer species abundance in this BAU is shown in the table below. Damage from deer through browsing and bark stripping trees is considerable throughout Co. Wicklow, and this significantly impacts trees species selection, and the survival and profitability of the forest crop. Negative impacts from deer are also being experienced by many adjoining landowners. Deer management is a key objective for this BAU and towards developing a collaboration in this regard, Coillte are actively involved in the Wicklow Deer Management Partnership, the Ballinastoe and Manor Kilbride Deer management Groups, as well a considerable number of other initiatives directly with stakeholders to reduce impact levels. Deer populations are currently controlled through a combination of direct culling and through the issue of hunting licences.

Deer species abundance in **BAU 4**

Density Classification	Deer Species Present (hectares)		
	Fallow	Sika	Hybrid
Low	614	10796	1097
Moderate	1760	7915	0
High	0	19949	0
Total Area	2374	38660	1097

3. The South East Leinster BAU Strategic Plan

We are very fortunate in the BAU in the richness and pristine quality of much of our environment, our wild natural resources and the presence of habitats and landscapes that are cherished both at home and internationally. We aim to maintain and enhance these assets while balancing the requirement to realise for the state and its people the enormous investment that has been made in Irish forestry over the years.

3.1 Vision

The long-term vision for the BAU is of forestry management at an intensity that is appropriate to the environmental sensitivity and productivity of its land resource. By adopting policies that ensure our efforts are concentrated on timber production in some areas and on habitat restoration in other areas we will maximise the benefits to the environment, local communities and the timber processing industry.

This vision includes:

- forestry will be a vibrant industry in the area, integrated into the local economy, providing employment opportunities in the forest, the timber industry and in many downstream activities,
- a diverse range of species,
- natural and semi-natural habitats are protected and enhanced through appropriate management,
- there is continuity of forest habitat for rare and threatened species,
- the public will gain health and well-being benefits from enjoying a range of recreation activities in the forests,
- forest recreational sites will be a part of the tourism infrastructure and will be an important contributor to the tourism economy,
- there will be a shared vision between the BAU and local communities on expectations from the forests and how they are managed.

3.2 The Forest Resource and the Timber Business

Coillte realises its timber sales through planting and felling on its own estates and through planting partnerships with others.

The Coillte estate

It is Coillte's policy to achieve the maximum volume potential of the estate consistent with sustainable forest management principles.

Key Objective 1

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to produce approximately 2,550,000 cubic metres of wood from its forests between 2016 and 2020.

2,034,000m³ of this will be provided through felling and 516,000m³ will be achieved through thinning.

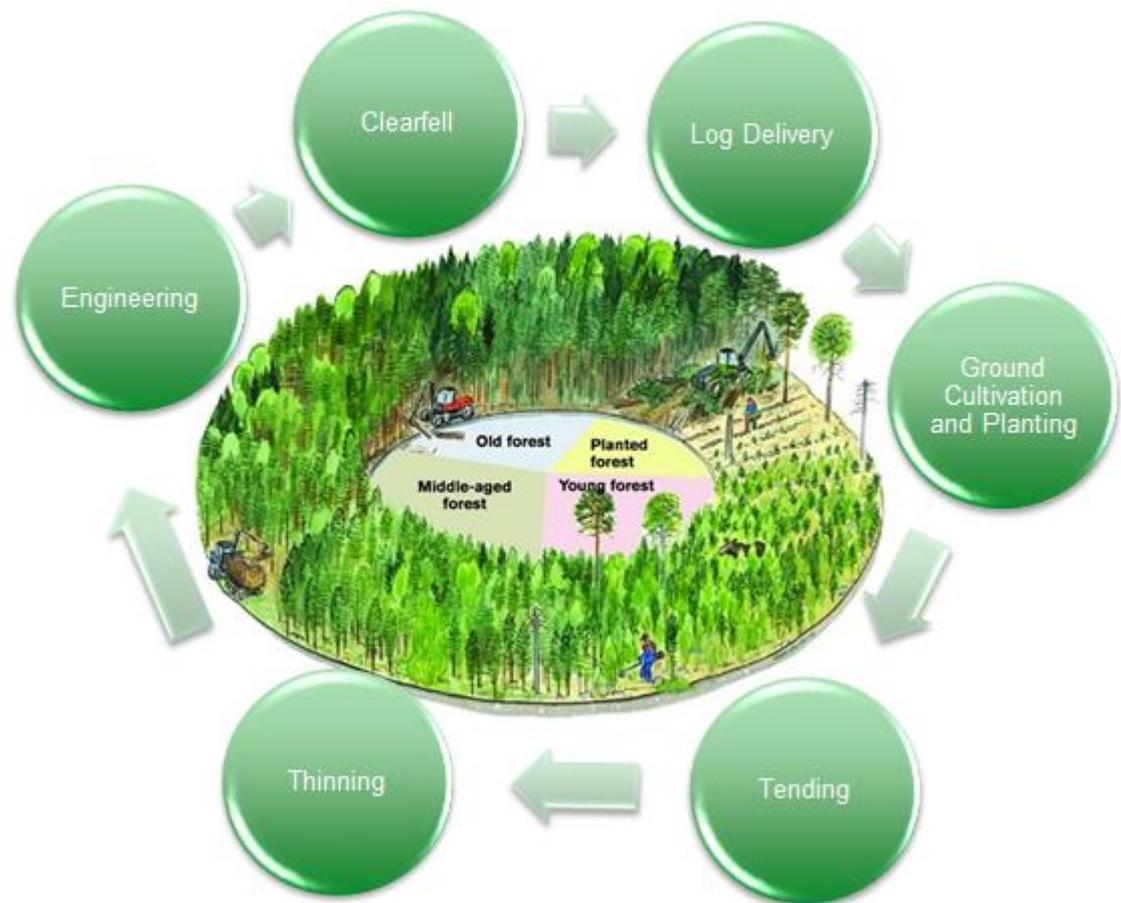


Figure 1: The Forest Cycle

Timber supply comes from two main sources, clear felling and thinning.

- **Clearfell** is the most common silvicultural system used in Ireland and the UK due to the prevailing forest culture and has predominated over the past century characterized by the establishment of new forest plantations. The extent of clear felling annually is strictly controlled both externally and internally. Externally, the extent of annual clear felling is subject to statutory control by the Forest Service. Internally, control is exercised by the Coillte policy of 'Sustained Yield'. Sustained yield allows our forests to grow and be harvested at a level that is capable of providing a continuous supply of timber for current and future generations. Coillte has introduced a number of Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) which will apply to some forests in the area. The clear fell system will, however, remain the dominant silvicultural system in the BAU during the plan period. This involves the removal of all marketable trees from an area at the end of the rotation (usually at between 35 to 45 years of age). Due to the poor fertility and the exposed and unstable nature of our sites there is very little scope for alternative systems that remove mature trees more gradually. At clearfell time considerable effort is now put into adjusting felling coupe size and shape to satisfy both environmental and landscape design purposes. Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) such as 'Small Coupe Felling', 'Change to Broadleaf' and 'Continuous Cover Forestry' are in use in the BAU and it is intended to expand this level where possible during the plan period.
- **Thinning** is also a natural part of forest management and it involves staged removals of a proportion of trees in a forest over a rotation, and it is a necessary part of standard forestry practice worldwide. Thinning improves the quality of the forest by regulating the space and light provided to trees as they grow. In line with international best practices, Coillte aims to thin where possible all forests to maximise the quality and volume returns from the estate. Thinning will only occur where the practice can be sustained, namely in forests with no stability threat from high winds.

High winds and exposure in the BAU is a limiting factor to thinning and consequently thinning is effectively concentrated in certain areas of the BAU where it is not as exposed and deemed to be more stable. Historically, because of stability concerns, there is limited standard thinning prescriptions used in this BAU with most thinning events having 2 or 3 interventions. The experience in the BAU to date is that thinning interventions of 3 or more often result in wind blow and are therefore not recommended in certain areas of the BAU.

All felling is controlled by the Forest Service which issues felling licences as appropriate under the 1946 Forestry Act. Coillte will ensure that all harvesting operations meet Forest Service license requirements and are planned at site level, with full assessment of environmental impact, landscape sensitivity, local consultation requirements and relevant site issues.

All felling proposals for either clear felling or thinning will be consulted on in advance with local authorities, Inland Fisheries Ireland and also the National Parks and Wildlife Service; their recommendations are then fully considered. The BAU outlines a list, in local newspapers annually, of the clearfell and regeneration plans for the following year.

New planting and replanting

Under the terms of felling licences, Coillte will fulfil its obligations to replant clearfell areas.

Key Objective 2

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to replant approximately 3,409 hectares by 2020.

Forest Roads

Forest Roads are an essential element of forest infrastructure. They provide access for management, harvesting and transport of timber and enhance the recreational potential of forests. A number of kilometres of new road are constructed each year in the South East Leinster BAU and there is also the need for maintenance of the existing road network. The road network in the BAU is substantial. There is little requirement for any major expansion of new road over the next five years. Coillte hopes to reduce the road density down to 18m/ha in line with Company policy, however due to topographic issues - mountainous areas invariably require more roading, this figure will not be achieved in this BAU. Consultation is undertaken with local authorities in relation to the movement of timber on public roads. Each harvest site map shows designated haulage routes which have been agreed with local authorities. The priority for the road infrastructure over the duration of this plan is to;

- construct 66 km of new roads in our forests,
- maintain the existing road infrastructure,
- extend spur roads where necessary to access timber stands due for harvesting in the period of the plan,
- develop road access to areas that are currently inaccessible.

Key Objective 3

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to construct 66 km of new forest roads by 2020.

Factors affecting timber supply

A number of considerations affect the volume of timber that Coillte can achieve from its forests:

- **Accessing timber crops** can be challenging with both internal (right-of-way issues, poor internal access) and external (right-of-way issues, the state and nature of county council roads/bridges etc.). To address the access issue a list of all difficult areas is currently compiled and these will be prioritised on the basis of timber supply and a plan put in place to address these issues by assigning relevant personnel. The BAU will consider the use of partnerships to help resolve/contribute to access difficulties on a site by site basis.
- **Meeting increasingly challenging environmental standards** requires Coillte to review its practices and assess the risks on a regular basis. Coillte has achieved sustainable forest management certification and is committed to ensure that there is continual professional development and refresher training for all staff, personnel and contractors to ensure a high environmental awareness and work standard is maintained. This will incorporate a wide range of training days and courses on all environmental issues and continued co-operation with all statutory stakeholders.
- The provision of a harvesting **infrastructure** that can respond to the environmental challenges will require ongoing training and monitoring of contractors and engaging in all relevant updates on developments in harvesting technology and machine capabilities. This is seen as a central requirement for all contractors wishing to operate in the South East Leinster BAU.
- Restrictions of carrying out operations in for example **Hen Harrier SPA's** within the nesting period.
- The **proportion of low production forests** in the South East Leinster BAU potentially could be an issue in meeting production targets. Historically lands were planted in the 60's and 70's when there was a national push to establish forestry. Some of the lands planted during these periods were of a very poor quality and should in reality not have been planted. This has resulted in the production of poor quality timber with low productivity. There are some areas of this type planted in the BAU but the greater majority of these lands would be planted in the west of the country.
- Sometimes the **popularity of forests for recreation** affects our capacity to fell timber.

Farm partnerships

In relation to existing farm partnerships Coillte will:

- develop 10 year plans for farm partnerships that have been in existence for 10 years,
- hold annual management meetings with farm partners,
- thin farm partnership sites regularly and on time,
- carry out an inventory on farm partnership sites.

Key Objective 4

**In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to manages its
153 Farm Partnerships**

Overall production targets in the South East Leinster BAU 2016-2020

Coillte's proposed operating targets for the South East Leinster BAU for the period of the plan-2016-2016 are summarised in the table below.

South East Leinster BAU main Coillte production targets 2016 – 2020⁴

Annual Totals					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Establishment					
Planting (ha)	948	1146	1273	1169	1615
Harvesting Programme					
Harvest categories (000m3)					
Thinnings	106	101	95	117	97
Regeneration felling (P,C,W) felling	332	392	425	434	451
Total	438	493	520	552	547
Felling area (ha)	1,137	906	880	929	914
Roading Programme					
Roading (km)					
New	17	9	9	9	6
Upgrading	67	65	61	58	55
Total	84	74	70	67	61

⁴ Source: Forecast 2016 – 2035 obtained from Coillte Strategic Plan. Actual volumes may vary resulting from an annual refresh of the strategic plan. On an annual basis, over the plan period, Coillte will identify and publish areas where significant differences occur to figures originally published.

3.3 Coillte's Non-timber businesses

3.3.1 Renewable Energy Projects

Coillte is developing renewable energy projects both on its own, in conjunction with co-development partners and with third party developers who require the lease or purchase lands from Coillte in order to facilitate these developments or an easement over the estate to develop their projects. In working to realise the potential of its estate for renewable energy development, Coillte carefully considers the social, economic and environmental impact a project may have on the surrounding area.

All wind energy proposals that concern the Coillte estate are assessed by Coillte in the first instance via a screening exercise approvals process that includes an environmental impact appraisal. If negative impacts are found, Coillte does not facilitate a situation where these proposals could be put forward to the relevant Planning Authority for their assessment.

However, Coillte is not a Planning Authority for the purposes of undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment and granting planning permission in accordance with the Irish Planning and Development Acts (as amended). In the interests of proper planning and sustainable development, the suitability of wind farm development proposals on Coillte property is a matter for the relevant Planning Authority.

Within this BAU Strategic Plan period, Coillte proposes to develop or facilitate a third party develop the following 3 planning permitted projects:

Proposed planning permitted projects on Coillte estate – correct as at January 2016			
Name of Project	Location	Status	No. of wind turbines
Raheenleagh	Croghan Forest, Co. Wicklow	In construction	11
Cranemore	Mount Leinster Forest, Co. Carlow	Planning permitted	1
Lisheen 3	Lisdowney Forest, Co. Kilkenny	Planning permitted	2
Total			14

Coillte is directly involved in the development of the Raheenleagh Wind Farm. This project will have the capacity to produce clean electricity for the equivalent of approximately 22,500 households. The project includes a Community Benefit Scheme that includes the development of local recreation amenities with the upgrading of existing forest tracks and a community benefit fund to support local initiatives and projects. For more information regarding Raheenleagh Wind Farm please consult the dedicated project web site⁵.

⁵ <http://raheenleaghwindfarm.ie/>

Also, within this BAU Strategic Plan period, planning permission will be sought by a third party for the following 4 projects:

Proposed projects for which planning permission will be sought on Coillte estate – correct as at January 2016			
Name of Wind Farm	Location	Status	No. of wind turbines
Ballynagran Community Turbine	Aughrim Forest, Co. Wicklow	In Planning	1
North Kildare	Hortland and Lullymore Forests, Co. Wicklow	In Planning	14
Ballynamus	Aughrim Forest, Co. Wicklow	Pre-Planning	4
Pinewoods	Castlecomer Forest, Co. Kilkenny and Co. Laois	Pre-planning	5
Total			24

Over the course of this BAU period, Coillte will continue to seek out opportunities for small, medium and large scale renewable energy developments on sites that are either designated as being open for consideration or suitable for this type of development. In all instances, Coillte will avoid impacts on nationally designated sites, protected habitats, Coillte’s own biodiversity areas, receiving waters and high conservation value forest areas.

Depending on project specific circumstances, turbulence felling or the realisation of relevant habitat management plans may be required as part of that project. In all relevant instances, turbulence felling will be kept to a minimum and only occur where it is required in order to ensure the safe and efficient operation of a wind farm project. In all instances where premature felling is required, Forest Service requirements regarding the provision of replacement lands will be complied with and for turbulence felled areas, a restocking management plan will be implemented that will involve the re-establishment those areas in place of the crop that is felled.

Key Objective 5

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to construct and realise the operation of the Raheenleagh Wind Farm and facilitate the development of 4 renewable energy projects in the period to 2020

Biomass Production

Coillte will consider renewable heat supply opportunities as they arise.

3.3.2 Land Sales and Development

Each year the BAU sells, leases or develops a limited area of land, for purposes other than forestry. Most sales are made in response to local demand and typically comprise house sites, isolated dwelling houses, small outlying forest properties, small areas of forest to neighbouring land owners, gravel pits, land to local authorities for infrastructure projects and land for

development. Properties sold are those where their value greatly exceeds their value for forestry purposes. A signing-off committee within the company considers all land sales, with larger sales requiring the approval of the Board of Directors. Joint development approaches with local communities are favoured.

It is important to note that no development or lease of lands will be entered into until the consultation/planning process is completed. This includes consultation in particular with local people and communities.

In the course of the period of this plan, properties may be identified which are considered suitable for sale or lease and we will endeavour to consult with the people likely to be affected as these arise.

Coillte also recognises the importance of having its property portfolio registered on the Land Register maintained by the PRA. Coillte will continue to work with the PRA and relevant parties in this regard.

3.3.3 Licensed Use of Coillte Lands

Whilst Coillte has an open access policy for walking, it has a policy to develop the commercial potential of its lands by permitting its use by groups or individuals for other recreational and commercial activities. The company aims to maximise revenues from licensed use. Examples of such activities are mountain-bike events, deer and game hunting, pony trekking, off-road driving, orienteering and others as requested. The position in regard to these activities and which benefit both Coillte and the applicant is that permission is given under written licence from Coillte. The licence is the formal permission allowing the activity to take place on Coillte lands. It contains a number of conditions and some of these conditions are geared towards the activity and the particular location. Responsibility for issuing the licence, management, processing and safekeeping, rests with the manager at the location. A fee based on the activity is charged for each licence.

3.3.3.1 Licenced Hunting

Game hunting and deer stalking are amongst the oldest forms of forest recreation and continue to be legally enjoyed by many people across the country. Respecting the traditional nature of this activity and recognising the social, environmental and economic benefits which hunting can have, Coillte may permit certain types of hunting on designated areas of the estate. This is in line with Coillte's [Recreation Policy](#), [Deer Management Policy](#) as well as supporting the principles of multiple use forestry.

Hunting is managed and regulated through the issue of licences which are subject to open public tender. Available areas are advertised bi-annually via the Company's website www.coillte.ie. Tender bids are [evaluated](#) by the relevant BAU personnel in accordance with a standard scoring matrix which acknowledges the annual fee offered, the applicant's previous experience, their commitment to safety, as well as environmental and local interest considerations. Coillte is moving toward a position whereby only persons who have completed an approved competence assessment will be permitted to hunt on its lands. Currently this is a mandatory requirement for all those intending to hunt wild deer.

Coillte have produced [code of practice](#) which establishes minimum standards expected of all persons engaged in these activities alongside compliance with licence conditions and national legislation.

3.4 Community, Recreation and Tourism Proposals

Coillte's proposed recreation priorities for the South East Leinster BAU between 2016 and 2020 include:

- engaging with local community groups and where possible agreeing partnership arrangements for the maintenance and enhancement of existing facilities and possible development of new ones.
- managing and maintaining all existing recreation sites including waymarked ways to the highest standards.
- managing unauthorised usage of the recreation infrastructure in line with best management practice and security policy.
- sourcing funding and developing new infrastructure including 'access for all' on a based on needs identified in conjunction with stakeholders and funding agencies, and to enhance local tourism potential.

Key Objective 6

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to:

- **Provide a high quality recreation offering to the public.**
- **Maintain all existing recreation sites to the highest standards.**
- **Work in partnership with proactive communities to upgrade recreation sites.**
- **Continue to support the aims of the Dublin Mountains Partnership.**
- **Continue to support the aims of the Wicklow Way Partnership.**
- **Work in partnership with the Wicklow Outdoor Recreation Committee to develop recreational facilities in the Wicklow area.**

3.5 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Measures in the South East Leinster BAU

Coillte as manager of the State's forestry estate has a duty to respect the cultural heritage attached to it. With support and advice from the NPWS it has developed a code of practice in order to protect this archaeological and cultural heritage.

The BAU will continue to protect archaeological sites on its lands and to note any new sites located during surveys. All recorded archaeological monuments are highlighted during the planning stage of operations. They are identified and fenced off on site by the forest manager to ensure their protection. Pedestrian access from the nearest public road is provided for such sites. Unrecorded archaeological monuments when located are immediately protected and reported to the Environmental Officer. The Forest Service Archaeologist is also notified who advises accordingly. The BAU will continue to support sites of cultural and literary heritage such as that at Donadea Forest Park, Tintern, Ballygannon Millennium Forest and Glanmore for example and will identify, protect and record all new items of heritage which are discovered on our lands.

3.6 Environmental Enhancement Measures

The following environmental enhancement measures are proposed for the period 2016 -2020

3.6.1 Diversification of Species

Coillte policy is to encourage species diversification in order to maintain and enhance the productive potential of its estate and to increase biodiversity in its forests.

To reduce or eliminate the need for artificial fertilisation programmes, a more cautious species selection is being applied within the BAU, so that the species planted will not need supplementary fertiliser over its rotation. This effectively means we are pursuing a policy of

planting lodgepole pine or pine/spruce mixtures on the low yielding sensitive sites. Diverse conifer species such as Scots pine can also be used in areas of shallow peat. Riparian zones are either left as open space or planted with suitable native broadleaf species.

3.6.2. Practicing Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)

The selection of a silvicultural system on a forest site will be based on a number of different factors. The decisions will be based on: site stability, the management objective of the site (i.e. timber production or biodiversity), and the surrounding landscape.

The list below explains the area where the various silvicultural systems that collectively are known as low impact silvicultural systems (LISS) are adopted. Low Impact Silviculture Systems such as Continuous Cover Forestry, are regarded as alternative methods of silvicultural management to clearfelling. The introduction of LISS systems can only be achieved gradually and can take up to a rotation length to complete. Currently 25% of the productive area of the BAU, is managed under LISS.

Sites on Coillte Estate managed under LISS

1. Old Woodland Sites (OWS)
2. All Broadleaf High Forest (BHF) stands are to be managed under CCF
3. Amenity sites
4. Agreed Biodiversity Areas where current or target habitat is woodland where appropriate according to Biodiversity Management Plan
5. Management Units currently listed for management under LISS, where silvicultural system equals Small Coup Felling (SCF), Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF), Long Term Retention (LTR), Natural Regeneration (NRE)
6. CCF demonstration sites
7. Scots pine stands, where stability and vegetation provides for Natural regeneration

Key Objective 7

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to maintain and enhance the current level of broadleaves in the BAU, managed for biodiversity.

3.6.3 Biodiversity

At present 17% of the Coillte land area in the South East Leinster BAU is designated and managed for biodiversity.

- **Retention of Old Woodland Sites (OWS)** which have supported woodland cover since at least 1830 and which have particular importance as reservoirs of native biodiversity. The BAU has 6,209 ha identified as old woodland over numerous different locations. This represents 10% of the Coillte land in the BAU and 24% of the old woodland identified on Coillte's estate nationally. The management of these areas will be in line with Coillte's old woodland sites policy which includes assessing the value of any OWS before felling and high impact operations for designation as high nature value forests, and reviewing all sites that received a good rating from ecologists in the biodiversity survey in 2001-2005 for HCVF potential.
- **Continuing the introduction of riparian buffer zones** as part of the planning process along all permanent watercourses, typically these will consist of a 20m unplanted strip on either side of the watercourse and then broadleaf planting for 10m-20m behind the bare strip. Aquatic buffer zones are established primarily for water protection purposes, and not for timber production.

- **long term retention** of some stands of timber is practiced to enhance environmental, landscape and social benefits of our holdings. In the South East Leinster BAU the target for the period is to set aside 1% of the gross area of the BAU for long term retention. Scots pine is the only conifer tree regarded as a native species and it is our policy to retain them long term where it's possible and safe to do so.
- **Retaining dead wood** in all forests managed by Coillte, consistent with health and safety requirements. Ecologically, dead trees are as important as live ones in natural forest ecosystems. They are important structural elements in forest, providing a wide range of decay classes, which support a wide range of invertebrate and vertebrate animals and epiphytic and saprophytic plants and fungi. Dead and decaying wood can provide habitats for more than one-fifth of the woodland fauna. In the UK, 34% of scarce invertebrates depend upon dead wood. Dead and decaying wood also influences the flow rate and organic debris in forest streams and rivers. The intention is that the concentration of deadwood will be the highest in semi-natural woodlands (old woodland sites and broadleaved stands) where large trees will be allowed to grow old and die off on site. On all sites being surveyed by inventory staff, deadwood stems are being recorded.
- Carrying out **survey and monitoring** of important species and habitats, and of water quality to ensure that we are making progress.
- Participating in **biodiversity action plans** for priority species and habitats in partnership with others.
- Long term **water quality improvement** through changes in practice and the reduction in use of chemicals
- **Controlling invasive species** (such as Rhododendron) on the Coillte estate, through planting of appropriate species.
- Coillte are committed to implementing a maintenance program for the **native woodland sites** over the duration of the plan.

Key Objective 8

In the South East Leinster BAU, Coillte aims to review, manage and maintain the areas of biodiversity.

4. Sustainable Forest Management Policies and Proposals

Coillte manages its forests to FSC® and PEFC™ Forest Certification Standards, ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard and OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Standard.

4.1 Using Forest Design

The BAU recognises its responsibilities to ensure that its forests are planned and managed in a manner that enhances the landscape. BAU team members have been trained in forest landscape techniques and design. All of the forests (and associated properties) have been given a landscape sensitivity designation of high, medium or low. Each forest therefore requires attention to a greater or lesser extent based on these ratings. The production and implementation of a landscape plan is a constantly evolving process which is under continuous review.

A number of factors will be addressed when drawing up a landscape plan. Felling coupe size is one of the most important of these. As a general rule felling coupes adhere to Forest Service regulatory guidelines, at the time of publishing is a maximum of 25ha. To this extent, BAU team members have identified coupes which were greater than 25ha and redesigned/restructured these areas as necessary. There may be situations where felling coupes of greater than 25ha will be necessary, and these will be treated on an individual basis, with the appropriate assessment and consultation process carried out prior to any felling taking place. Other factors and constraints which need to be considered are; age and structural diversity, limited species selection, soil type, windthrow risk, elevation, deer abundance and buffer zone management. These factors are by no means exhaustive. For example, in recent times the disease *Phytophthora ramorum* has spread in certain locations in Ireland. The disease can kill Larch species, which was always considered a valuable species in terms of providing colour in a landscape. It will have an impact on species selection when planning landscape design.

Given the overwhelming occurrence of streams and waterways in the forests in this BAU, much of our forest design plan centres around buffer and riparian zone management. As current coniferous crops are clear felled, opportunities arise to create riparian areas both within and around the forest properties. These new areas will be managed as a mixture of open space and native broadleaf species such as Rowan, Birch, and Willow.

4.2 Water Protection

Coillte's Policy on water protection and water monitoring is outlined in "Water Protection and Forest Operations Guidelines". This document outlines current best practice in minimising the impacts of forest operations on water quality.

Compliance with the Forest Service's Code of Best Forest Practice, which includes a series of Requirements, Guidelines and Notes, the following are the most relevant to water protection; Requirements on the Freshwater Pearl Mussel and Aerial Fertilisation, Guidelines on Water Quality and Harvesting and an Information Note on Appropriate Assessment Procedure is strictly adhered to.

Through the implementation of the Environmental Risk Assessment procedure under the Environment Management System, the most sensitive sites are identified and additional mitigation measures above and beyond to what is routinely adopted are recorded and implemented during the course of the forest operations.

Amongst the suite of mitigation measures that can be selected by the forest operations manager, one of the most important is the establishment of buffer zones on all significant watercourses within the forest. If not already in place from the time the forest was initially planted, a naturally vegetated buffer zone should be established either at thinning or clearfell & restock stage. On very sensitive sites, such as in the prioritised Top 8 Freshwater Pearl Mussel Catchments, the buffer zones are actively managed and small groups of native broadleaves are planted to hasten the development of a mixed open space/scrub woodland habitat.

Other routine measures, include the restriction of when operations can occur in the year, the provision of silt traps, the minimisation of machinery movement in the buffer zone, extraction route layout and use of brush and the design and location of temporary bridging over watercourses within the operations site, Furthermore, to address the risk of oil spillages from forest machinery, a pollution control plan is included in the Management Unit Site File (MUSF) and a pollution control kit is on site for all high impact operations.

Forest operations are actively managed and monitored. On the most sensitive of sites, daily visual monitoring is conducted of all watercourse exiting the operation's site and records kept. On a selection of these sites, short-term water sampling of 'high impact' forest operations described in Section 2.8 is carried out. In addition, a network of long term fixed sampling sites on selected rivers has been established in each BAU. The purpose of this sampling is to determine the cumulative impact of forests and associated forest practices have on water quality. Sampling is conducted at least three to four times a year, increasing to at least 6 times in areas of intense forest activity is taking place.

A long term forest ecosystem monitoring plot, part of a national and EU network of tree health plots, has been located in Roundwood Forest since the early 1990s. Ongoing intensive surveys of forest health and the environmental factors thought to predispose trees to damage from biotic and abiotic sources is conducted and entails visual assessments of tree health with a host of other parameters such as soil and soil water surveys, air and rain water quality, tree deposition water quality, tree growth data, tree foliar chemistry, ground vegetation composition and meteorological data. The results are then analysed to determine which factors impact most significantly on forest health nationally and across Europe. This study is conducted in conjunction with the Forest Ecosystem Research Group of University College Dublin and coordinated internationally by the International Cooperative Programme Forests (ICP Forests) in collaboration with the Directorate- General for Environment of the European Commission.

Arising from the environmental sensitivity of the Wicklow Uplands, the BAU facilitates a number of ongoing nationally funded Forests & Water Projects, such as HydroFor (led by UCD in conjunction with UCC & NUIG) and CROW (involving UCD and the Woodlands of Ireland), both of which are at reporting stage. The monitoring conducted at study sites within the BAU by these studies entail a wide variety of ecological surveys, including vegetation monitoring of established aquatic zones and biological and physio-chemical assessments of waters draining active forest operation sites. The findings from this national research will test the efficacy of the current Water Guidelines dating from 2000 and suggest where they can be updated to take account of changes in forest practice over the last 15 years.

Finally, the BAU when planning forest operations consults with regulatory, statutory and interested stakeholders on the topic of water, including the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Inland Fisheries Ireland and Co. Councils.

4.3 Reducing Use of Chemicals

Pesticides

Coillte uses an integrated pest management approach; a core principle of Coillte's Environmental Management System and both the FSC and PEFC certification schemes. As such, Coillte is committed to reducing its pesticide usage and, where possible, to using non-pesticide methods to control pests and weeds. Pesticides are applied only when absolutely necessary due to environmental considerations and cost. The decision to apply a pesticide is based on a site assessment, and only taken where non pesticide control options are unlikely to give sufficient protection at a reasonable cost. When pesticides are required, only those approved for use in forestry by the Pesticide Registration & Control Division (PRCD) of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (the regulatory body for pesticide use in this country) and FSC listing of Hazardous Chemicals are used. All spraying is targeted, using hand operated sprayers only.

Where pesticides are required, their storage, usage and disposal all comply with national pesticide legislation, EMS, FSC and PEFC guidelines and Health and Safety guidelines.

FSC Implications

Coillte is currently certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) forest certification scheme, a voluntary international forest certification scheme. Under this scheme cypermethrin is classed as 'highly hazardous' and can only be used in FSC-certified woodlands, under a derogation from FSC International. Coillte's cypermethrin derogation extended to October 2015. Therefore Coillte has applied to FSC international for the continued use of cypermethrin, for treating newly planted trees in the forest. Details of this application can be found at this link: [Application](#)

A public consultation process has been completed with stakeholders on the derogation for continued use of cypermethrin. This robust public consultation process included direct contact with five hundred stakeholders over a 45 day period, the derogation application was also publically available on Coillte's website for the duration of the consultation period. In addition, a representative from the FSC and Soil Association, visited Ireland to review the derogation process and met six stakeholders to discuss the issues around the use of cypermethrin. As part of this process, the use of cypermethrin in Coillte's nursery at Ballintemple and in the forest was also fully reviewed. In addition the representative looked at a number of trials on the use of alternatives to cypermethrin, which are ongoing in the forest. They also reviewed Coillte's environmental and safety procedures.

Update on FSC Pesticide Derogation Approval

Following a review by FSC and Soil Association of Coillte's application and the consultation process, the FSC board issued an FSC pesticide Derogation approval for the "use of Cypermethrin for the control of large pine weevil *Hylobius abietis* in certified forest plantations in Ireland" effective from 1st March 2016 to the 1st March 2021. Coillte are currently implementing the conditions and will be reporting on the implementation at its next FSC audit. The pesticide derogation approval and conditions can be viewed at this link: [Approval](#)

PEFC™ Implications

Coillte is currently PEFC™ certified and the PEFC Irish Standard allows use of cypermethrin, as it is legally registered for use in Irish forests by the Pesticide Registration and Control Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Fertilisers

Application of fertilisers to areas to be restocked is only carried out where site fertility is low. Where tree crops develop nutrient problems in later years, foliar analysis is undertaken to determine the quantities of fertiliser to be applied. Where required, aerial fertilisation is carried out on thicket stage crops. Approval from the Forest Service is required for aerial fertilisation. This requires the submission of detailed plans and consultation and agreement from the County Council, Fisheries Board and NPWS. Adherence to the Forest Service Guideline on aerial fertilisation is mandatory. A forest crop is described as 'in check' when tree growth is negligible or has ceased altogether. This usually occurs before canopy closure on nutrient poor sites, when the forest is still incapable of recycling the limited amount of available nutrients within the crop.

4.4 Working With People

- Coillte's policy is to consult widely with stakeholders in formulating its management plans, policies and objectives. Examples of how Coillte consults with its stakeholders are outlined below:
- consultation on our BAU felling plans takes place on a formal basis with the Forest Service, Fisheries Boards, National Parks and Wildlife Service and County Councils within the BAU;

- Coillte consults at national level on new policies in relation to its forests, at BAU level on its BAU strategic plans and at forest operational level in advance of all high impact operations. The BAU strategic plans are currently reviewed on a five year cycle;
- Each BAU have a social and environmental panel which meets annually as part of Coillte's continuing consultation and engagement. This forum allows Coillte, and environmental, social and community interests to discuss issues of common interest. The minutes of these BAU panel meetings can be viewed at the BAU head office if required. For more information on the panels, click on <http://www.coillte.ie/about-us/social-responsibility/consultation/>
- Coillte continues to explore opportunities to improve public participation in forest management;
- a comprehensive stakeholder list is held in each of the BAUs. This includes names of local community groups, statutory organisations, non-governmental organisations, farm partners, contractors, customers, complainants, and many other stakeholders. Coillte carry out an annual update of our stakeholder list to ensure that our records are as accurate as possible;
- Coillte welcome any member of the community and stakeholders in general to view our website www.coillte.ie to find out more about what we do. Coillte also encourage stakeholders to make contact with us so that we can answer queries, consider views and respond to any issues raised.

Coillte's stakeholder engagement process on its BAU strategic plans

It is Coillte's policy to engage widely with stakeholders in formulating its management plans. The BAU strategic plans set out a vision for the forests in each business area unit, and also, how Coillte policies and objectives will be implemented at Business Area Unit level during the period of the plan.

The purpose of Coillte's BAU strategic plans is to set out plans for forest management activities that take place in each of our BAUs. In compiling these plans Coillte apply principles of environmental impact assessment and risk management on potential interactions between forest activities and receptors such as water and soils, biodiversity, archaeology & cultural heritage, landscape, people and material assets.

Some of the topics covered in a BAU strategic plan include the following: commercial planning, timber harvesting, timber sales, community facilities and benefits, environmental enhancement measures etc.

During the consultation process on these BAU strategic plans, Coillte actively engage with stakeholders, in the following ways:

- national newspaper adverts,
- regional newspaper adverts,
- consultation via Coillte's website,
- mail shots to our listed stakeholders,
- flyers and notices about our consultation process at amenity site entrances,
- forest office meetings (by appointment) which allow further feedback.

The stakeholder engagement process is carried out in two stages (scoping and draft plan stage) to take input from the public in relation to its BAU strategic plans. A map is produced as part of the consultation process, which reflects the areas targeted for clearfelling. This map forms the basis of public consultation and if concerns are raised about particular areas they are addressed at this time. Coillte endeavour to take on board inputs during this consultation process, while also balancing diverse opinions and contributions from the public in relation to these plans.

Stakeholders should note that Coillte on occasion have to make adjustments or amendments to our felling plans for reasons such as silvicultural, landscape design, restructuring, market conditions, forest disease and windblow. Any changes are consulted on in line with Coillte's consultation procedures.

Incorporation of results of stakeholder engagement in this BAU

Following Coillte public consultation processes, submissions received are acknowledged, logged on our internal system, and assigned to the relevant BAU or team for consideration and possible incorporation into our plans.

The detail in the following table outlines incorporation of changes, responses following consideration of consultation submissions for this BAU strategic plan as a result of submissions received from stakeholders/public during Coillte's public consultation stages (scoping and draft plan) carried out during 2015.

Incorporation of changes, responses in this BAU plan	
Section reference in plan	Detail incorporated
Foreword	<p>Coillte agreed to make the following changes to its plans following consultation with Mr. Neil Foulkes</p> <p>The following statement was added <i>"In practicing sustainable forest management Coillte's aim is to develop its forests in a way that is environmentally sustainable, socially sustainable and economically sustainable"</i>.</p>
1.2 Renewable energy	<p>Following the many wind energy submissions received by groups and individuals, Coillte considered each submission and ultimately responded to each submission through the preparation of a detailed Frequently Asked Questions document that was issued to each respondent. These FAQ's are now added to the Coillte website :</p> <p>www.coillte.ie/faqs</p> <p>Coillte also updated Section 1.2 through the addition of specific focused sections regarding fossil fuels, Coillte's approach to public participation and consultation, wind energy, biomass and other renewable technologies.</p>
3.3.1 Renewable Energy Projects	<p>In response to some of the wind related submissions received, most notably one received from Mr. Anthony Cohu, Coillte updated the text in each BAU Strategic Plan such that it provides information that is correct as at January 2016 regarding the number of planning permitted projects and proposed projects that concern the Coillte estate. The information is now presented in an easy to reference table that provides details regarding the status of each project at the time of writing in addition to the number of wind turbines/MW proposed as part of that renewable energy project. In addition, wherever relevant, information is also provided about wind energy projects where Coillte has a direct involvement and those projects include a Community Benefit Scheme and / or additional benefits for the host communities.</p>
3.6.2 Practicing Low Impact Silvicultural Systems	<p>Coillte considered the inclusion of areas managed under LISS in each BAU plan, however this data is currently being actively reviewed and will be completed in the coming months. When completed Coillte will upload this data to its website.</p>
3.6.3 Biodiversity	<p>Key objective 7 in the Midlands plan was reviewed and updated.</p>
4.4 Working with people	<p>A web link for further information on Coillte's Social and Environmental Panels was added to this section.</p>
4.3 Reducing Chemicals	<p>Additional data was added to section 4.3 concerning Coillte's application to FSC for a derogation for the use of Cypermethrin.</p>

3.2 Clearfelling	<p>Following Coillte’s consultation with WOI (Woodlands of Ireland) the following changes were made to Coillte’s plans</p> <p>Coillte agreed to change current text "<i>Clear felling is a natural part of forest management</i>" to "<i>Clearfell is the most common silvicultural system used in Ireland and the UK due to the prevailing forest culture and has predominated over the past century characterized by the establishment of new forest plantations</i>".</p>
3.6.3 Biodiversity (Continuing the introduction of riparian buffer zones)	Coillte clarified the statement in its text referencing that " <i>Buffer zones will not normally have a timber production target</i> ".
Appendix 2, Column 5	Coillte amended a misprint " <i>Issues to be Assessed</i> ", now corrected to read " <i>Issues to be addressed</i> ".
1.5 Meeting External Challenges	Coillte practices an open forest policy where all of its forests are open for walking, and has increased its provision of special trails including improved provision of way marked ways and looped walks, mountain bike trails and nature trails. Deputy’s Pass in BAU 4 is an example of a nature trail, partially owned by Coillte, which leads visitors from a NPWS car park through a Coillte Forest and back into the Nature Reserve.
2.9 Forest Management Issues	<p>Following public consultation and engagement with the Irish Farmers Association (IFA). Coillte are also involved in the National deer management forum, The Wicklow Deer Management Partnership and other deer management groups in BAU South East.</p> <p>Coillte have included additional information in terms of how it manages its deer population and statistics on deer species abundance in each BAU.</p>
3.3.2 Land Sales & Development	<p>The following text addition agreed with Property Registration Authority (PRA) following consultation</p> <p><i>"Coillte recognises the importance of having its property portfolio registered on the Land Register maintained by the PRA. Coillte will continue to work with the PRA and relevant parties in this regard."</i></p>
1.2 Renewable Energy	<p>Following consultation with Mountaineering Ireland (MI)</p> <p>Coillte’s windteam propose to send Mountaineering Ireland a personalised notification about all wind farm projects that concern the location of wind turbines on the Coillte estate from February 2016 onwards.</p>
4.4 Working with people	Coillte have agreed to hold an annual meeting between Coillte’s head recreation team and MI to discuss any areas of concern, and any possible proposals which could provide mutual benefit.
Changes Specific to BAU 4 – South East Leinster	
2.9 Forest Management Issues	<p>Coillte staff in BAU 4 have worked in consultation with community groups such as Friends of Glenart to highlight issues and their impact to community groups, Gardai and the general public.</p> <p>Examples such as illegal use of motorized w and 4 wheeled vehicles and inappropriate recreation, a n d anti-social behaviour: Coillte utilise the most appropriate methods of security including the erection of cameras in order to reduce this problem but also to bring about prosecutions.</p> <p>Coillte implemented bye-laws for access to and use of Coillte managed lands. Recreation sites where there are ongoing issues such as illegal access on motorised vehicles, dumping, anti-social behaviour etc. are prioritised for installation of the relevant signage. These bye-laws may be enforced by the Garda Siochana and offences may be liable to a fine and/or imprisonment.</p>
4.4 Working with People	Upgrade of trails and the installation of seating at a viewing point was carried out in BAU 4, following consultation between Tara Hill Community Development Association and the local forest manager

Over the past 4 years, Coillte have targeted the maintenance of trails and other recreation infrastructure across the estate to bring them up to a higher standard and make our trails fit-for-purpose.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Coillte continues to monitor the achievement of its objectives and targets using the performa set out in [Appendix IV](#). The results of this monitoring will be available at the end of the plan period and published on the Coillte website.

Appendix I - Summary of Archaeological Sites in South East Leinster BAU

BAU	Type of Monument	No. In BAU	SMRS Number *
B4	Armorial plaque	1	KD009-015003-
B4	Barrow - ring-barrow	1	DU024-005003-, DU024-007----, DU024-008----, DU024-010----, WX006-083004-
B4	Barrow - unclassified	1	DU024-031----, WX029-034----
B4	Battlefield	1	WX037-091----
B4	Bridge	1	KK014-014----
B4	Building	1	KK029-033002-, KK029-033003-, KK029-033004-, KK029-033005-, KK029-033006-, KK029-033007-, KK031-030005-, WI016-009000-
B4	Bullaun stone	1	WI024-026----
B4	Burial	1	WI029-026----, WX042-007002-
B4	Burial ground	1	WI016-006----
B4	Cairn - burial cairn	1	DU025-023001-, WX042-007001-
B4	Cairn - unclassified	1	DU021-047----, DU025-007003-, KK033-015----, KK040-019----, WI010-017----, WI016-009004-, WI016-009005-, WI029-025----, WI031-028----, WI042-032----, WX007-014----, WX016-013----, WX042-075----
B4	Castle - ringwork	1	WX026-012001-
B4	Castle - tower house	1	KD009-015001-, KK007-001001-, KK033-027001-
B4	Castle - unclassified	1	KK005-021----, KK031-028----
B4	Charcoal-making site	1	CW019-032----, WI023-018001-, WI023-018002-, WI023-018003-, WI023-018004-, WI023-018005-, WI023-018006-, WI023-018028-, WI023-018029-, WI023-018030-, WI023-018031-, WI023-018032-, WI023-018033-, WI023-018034-, WI023-018035-, WI023-018036-, WI023-018037-, WI023-018038-, WI023-018039-, WI023-018040-, WI023-029010-, WI024-034----
B4	Children's burial ground	1	WI016-009003-
B4	Church	1	KK022-019001-, WI013-052----, WI016-009----, WX026-019001-, WX036-012001-

B4	Cist	1	DU025-007002-
B4	Clochan	1	WI015-053----
B4	Cross - Wayside cross	1	WI023-022----
B4	Cross-inscribed pillar	1	WI016-005----
B4	Cross-inscribed stone	1	DU025-082----, WX036-012003-
B4	Cross-slab	1	WI005-113----
B4	Designed landscape - folly	1	KK033-027003-
B4	Earthwork	1	CW012-036----, KK007-001002-
B4	Ecclesiastical enclosure	1	KD018-014----, KK022-019002-, WI016-009002-, WI023-034----, WX036-012004-
B4	Enclosure	1	CW023-005----, CW026-009----, DU025-015----, DU025-020001-, DU025-020002-, DU025-021002-, DU025-026----, DU025-027000-, DU025-027002-, DU025-028001-, DU025-028003-, KK005-006-, KK005-018----, KK008-038----, KK008-086001-, KK008-086002-, KK008-105----, KK013-034----, KK013-131----, KK024-076----, KK027-082----, KK028-015----, KK028-033----, KK033-048----, KK035-103----, KK039-006----, WI005-040----, WI005-041001-, WI005-115001-, WI005-116----, WI005-117----, WI005-118----, WI007-037001-, WI007-037002-, WI012-015----, WI012-016----, WI012-017----, WI012-033----, WI012-034----, WI018-003----, WI022-002----, WI022-003----, WI024-002----, WI028-018----, WI029-023----, WI030-021----, WI031-029----, WI033-004----, WI034-007----, WI035-002----, WI035-003----, WI035-044----, WI038-002----, WI040-003----, WI042-018----, WI043-019----, WI044-010----, WX020-023002-, WX020-023003-, WX020-023004-, WX020-023007-
B4	Font	1	KD009-014006-
B4	Fulacht fia	1	DU026-138----, KK008-143----, KK023-050----, KK032-051----
B4	Graveyard	1	WI016-009001-, WX026-019002-, WX036-012002-
B4	Hillfort	1	WI008-015----, WI013-001----, WI027-010----
B4	House - 17th century	1	WX011-010---
B4	House - 18th/19th century	1	DU025-001003-, KK014-007----
B4	House - fortified house	1	KD009-015002-
B4	House - indeterminate date	1	WX026-012002-, WX026-012003-, WX026-012004-, WX026-012005-, WX026-012006-
B4	Hut site	1	KK029-032002-, KK033-049----, WI005-041002-, WI005-115002-, WI005-115003-, WI006-009----, WI006-010----, WI015-051----, WI015-051001-, WI015-052----, WI027-084----, WX002-040----
B4	Inscribed stone	1	DU025-023002-
B4	Kiln	1	WX007-031----
B4	Mass-rock	1	CW024-001----
B4	Megalithic structure	1	DU024-047003-, WI029-001----

B4	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	1	DU024-005002-, DU024-030----, DU024-034----, DU024-035----, DU024-046----, DU024-047001-, DU024-047002-, DU025-001000-, DU025-001002-, DU025-025----, WI005-092----
B4	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	1	KK039-044----
B4	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	1	DU025-007001-, DU025-022----, KK035-114----
B4	Memorial stone	1	KK014-014001-
B4	Moated site	1	KK029-033001-, WX030-025----, WX036-057----, WX042-001----
B4	Monumental structure	1	WX037-083----
B4	Mound	1	WI006-011----, WI024-035----, WI035-001----
B4	Ogham stone	1	WI022-012----
B4	Redundant record	1	CW023-004----, CW025-008----, KK032-034----, KK035-028----, KK035-039----, WX001-006----, WX002-015----, WX002-020----, WX018-035----, WX018-036----, WX024-060----, WX035-036----, WX035-096----
B4	Ringfort - cashel	1	CW023-006----, CW024-025----, CW026-021----, WI003-009----, WI036-020----, WX002-012----, WX002-060----
B4	Ringfort - rath	1	KK008-001----, KK008-002----, KK010-023----, KK013-039----, KK032-029----, WI003-008----, WI012-014----, WI015-027----, WI015-028----, WI021-018----, WI027-030----, WI039-001----, WI039-027----, WI040-025----, WI042-040----, WI044-006----, WX001-005----, WX002-062----, WX006-030----, WX006-031----, WX007-017----, WX024-027----, WX024-028----
B4	Ringfort - unclassified	1	DU025-028002-, DU025-029001-, DU026-053----, WI007-077----, WI031-013----
B4	Ritual site - holy tree/bush	1	KK032-026----
B4	Ritual site - holy well	1	KD018-015----, KK006-002----, WI013-052001-, WI024-010----, WI034-035----, WX007-013----, WX036-036001-, WX037-003----
B4	Ritual site - holy/saint's stone	1	WX036-036002-
B4	Ritual site - pond	1	WX006-083001-, WX006-083002-, WX006-083003-
B4	Road - class 1 togther	1	KD012-004001-, KD027-001001-, TS036-051----
B4	Road - class 3 togther	1	KK008-151001-, KK008-151002-
B4	Road - road/trackway	1	WI016-009007-, WI017-001----
B4	Road - unclassified togther	1	KK012-081----
B4	Rock art	1	WX002-041----
B4	Rock art (present location)	1	CW024-056----
B4	Round tower	1	KK031-030001-
B4	Settlement cluster	1	WI006-017----, WI027-078003-
B4	Settlement deserted - medieval	1	WI005-009----
B4	Souterrain	1	WX001-008----
B4	Standing stone	1	CW023-006001-, DU025-021001-, WI016-022----, WI022-031----, WI023-035----, WI027-086----, WX020-023001-, WX035-079----
B4	Stone circle	1	WI005-005----

B4	Stone row	1	KK033-005----
B4	Structure	1	KK036-040----, WI016-009008-
B4	Urn burial	1	KD037-024----

* The SMRS numbers listed in the above table can be used to view and search for these monuments using The National Monuments Service Mapviewer available at www.archaeology.ie. When the number of monument types exceeds 10 only the first 10 SMRS numbers are listed.

Appendix II - Habitats and Species in South East Leinster BAU

Special habitats in South East Leinster BAU

Main properties	Habitat quality	Management strategy	Management 2016-2020	Issues to be addressed
Upland Blanket Bog (PB2) and Wet Heath (HH3)				
Seahan	Good example of mosaic of upland blanket bog and wet heath.	Ensure that overgrazing and burning do not occur on open upland habitats.	Adhere to ecology report	Annual monitoring
Croghtenclogh	Moderate sized largely intact blanket bog. Associated with riparian salmonid habitat (Riven Dinnin) Possible SAC in future	Retain existing unplanted blanket bog habitat. Increase area of open blanket bog habitat at expense of conifers. Block drains. Follow SAC management guidelines.	Block off drains. Monitor area for water run-off.	Consultation with adjoining land owners re effect of blocked drains to their property.
Raised bog (PB1)				
Saunderscourt	Moderate sized area of native and mixed woodland associated with Annex I estuary and salt marsh habitats. Rare bird breeding site. OWS. SAC / NHA.	Maintain habitat.	Monitor only. Area not to be let for bird / game hunting.	Consultation with OPW.
Rich fen and flush (PF1)				
Foulkscourt	Moderate sized semi-natural habitat. Calcareous fen (annex 1) with rare plants. Associated with turlough and riparian habitat (River Gaule). Small area of wet woodland and conifers.	Retain fen habitat. Restore conifer woodland to WN4. Protect riparian zone.	Monitor through Section 4's and biodiversity management plan.	Adhere to Forest Service guidelines.
Upper salt marsh (CM2)				
Saunderscourt	Moderate sized area of native	Maintain habitat.	Monitor only. Area not to be let	Consultation with OPW.

	and mixed woodland associated with Annex I estuary and salt marsh habitats. Rare bird breeding site. OWS. SAC / NHA.		for bird / game hunting.	
Dry Siliceous Heath (HH1) and Exposed Siliceous Rock (ER1)				
Carrawaystick	Good example of a mosaic of dry heath and siliceous rocky outcrops	Leave as natural reserve	Adhere to ecology report	No issues

Protected or rare species in South East Leinster BAU

Main properties	Habitat quality	Management strategy	Management 2016-2020	Issues to be addressed
Freshwater pearl mussel				
Dereen, Aughavaud, Ballymurphy and Mountain/Aughna brisky, Inchirourke.	All properties within the 6km zone of the various catchment areas.	To comply with all guidelines and directives	To comply with all guidelines and directives during any operations in the area	Be aware of current legislation
Bats				
Tintern	Forage site for whiskered bats from nearby Abbey.	Maintain suitable foraging habitat along woodland rides and edge.	Any thinning and clearfell to be carried out in spring or autumn.	Be aware of current legislation.
Beaufield	OWS with buildings. Brown long-eared bats and possibly Natterer's bat present.	Ensure bat access to buildings and comply with bat legislation.	Avoid any work or disturbance on building from May to August.	Be aware of current legislation.
Jenkinstown	Old stone building, ex quern, in yard.	Maintain and protect old stone building.	Monitor and maintain – Protect cultural features during all forest operations through MUSF and standard mitigations.	Be aware of current legislation.
Woodstock	Ice house on Poyntz road.	Maintain and protect Ice House – gate recently erected to protect bat roost.	Monitor and maintain – Protect cultural features during all forest operations	Be aware of current legislation.

			through MUSF and standard mitigations.	
Nightjar				
Ballyvalloo	Presence not confirmed	Nests on ground	Observe for presence of Nightjar	
Little Egret				
Saunderscourt	Moderate sized area of native and mixed woodland associated with Annex 1 estuary and salt marsh habitats. Breeding site – second largest colony in Ireland. OWS. SAC / NHA.	Avoid disturbance by forestry operations during breeding season.	Avoid all forest operations during nesting period. Total ban on all game or deer hunting in Saunderscourt Forest property.	Be aware of current legislation
Otter				
Wilton	Boro River. Sensitive catchment area. OWS.	Maintain riparian habitat.		Adhere to Forest Service guidelines.

Native and Mixed Woodlands in South East Leinster BAU

Main properties	Habitat quality	Management strategy	Management 2016-2020	Issues to be addressed
Oak-birch-holly woodland (WN1) Listed in EU Habitats Directive, Annex II				
Drummin	Extensive area with good WN1 and WN2 woodland. Good flora. SAC/NHA. Rare plants. OWS.	Restore to native woodland.	Normal forest management for next 5 years..	Adhere to water quality guidelines.
Ballyfad	Extensive area with mix of WD1, WN1 and WN2 woodland. Moderately good flora. OWS.	Restore to native woodland.	Retain as natural reserve. Remove any young beech on an on-going basis.	
Killinthomas	Core area (16ha) of good native woodland	Gradual restoration of remaining WD2 (c60 ha) native woodland		
Ballygannon	Extensive mosaic of high quality woodland with Avondale River. SAC/NHA. Millennium woodland site.	Maintain existing woodland types. Increase area of native WN1 woodland.	Retain sessile oak woodland as Natural Reserve.	Retain old Norway spruce as habitat for red squirrel.
Brown's Wood	Moderate sized mixed broadleaf woodland with some oak-birch-holly (WN1). Good flora. OWS.	Restore/increase area of WN1 woodland.	Non-intervention for next 5 years. Monitor for invasive species and remove if necessary.	Monitor through section 4's and biodiversity management plans.
Oak-ash-hazel woodland (WN2) Listed in EU Habitats Directive, Annex II				
Barnadown	Extensive area with mix of WD1, WN1 and WN2 woodland. Moderately good flora. OWS.	Moderate size oak-ash woodland with good natural regeneration overtaking conifers. OWS.	Retain/restore to WN2 woodland.	Remove conifers when thinning.
Camolin	Extensive area of diverse moderate quality woodland types. Millennium woodland. Good native woodland flora. OWS and Park.	Increase area of native WN1 and WN2 woodland..	Thin conifers in favour of natural regeneration of native broadleaves.	

Saunderscourt	Moderate sized area of native and mixed woodland associated with Annex I estuary and salt marsh habitats. Rare bird breeding site ows. SAC/NHA	Restore/maintain area of native woodland. Increase native WN2 woodland.	Coppice some of the Hazel on an on-going basis. Encourage the Ash/Oak.	
Park Wood	Moderate sized area of native woodland and replanted conifers. Good flora and natural regeneration of native broadleaf trees. OWS.	Restore to WN2.	No involvement in the next 5 years. Monitor for exotic species invasion.	
Seskin	Moderate size oak-ash woodland. Adjacent to native woodland at Lackan.	Retain existing oak-ash woodland. Increase native woodland habitat. Remove invasive non-native species.	Removal of invasive species – laurel, and regenerating beech.	Annual monitoring.
Glenmullen	Extensive area of mixed broadleaf and native woodland associated with sensitive catchment area and salmonid habitat (SAC). Good flora.	Retain semi-natural woodland and restore conifers to WN2. Protect riparian habitat.	Remove Douglas Fir in thinning.	Monitor through section 4's and biodiversity management plans.
Wet willow-alder-ash woodland (WN6) Listed in EU Habitats Directive, Annex II				
Loggan Lower	Extensive area of native woodland and conifer woodland associated with wetland. Mineral-rich sedge swamp habitat.	Restore sedge-rich swamp/wetland habitat. Sensitive removal of conifers on wet ground. Block appropriate drains.	Block drains in wet areas. Remove any SS in sedge swamp	Be aware of Forest Service guidelines.
Mixed broad-leaved woodland (WD1)				

Bahana	Extensive area of mixed woodland. OWS. Good flora. NHA. Associated with River Barrow SAC.	Maintain some mixed woodland. Restore native woodland. Protect riparian habitat.	Remove beech periodically	
Camolin	Extensive area of diverse moderate quality woodland types. Millennium woodland. Good native woodland flora. OWS and Park.	Manage OWS as per FS guidelines and ecologists plan		
Massey Estate	Extensive area of mixed woodland. OWS.	Maintain mixed woodland by removal of invasive non-native species.	Removal of invasive species.	Begin removing natural regenerating beech and invasive species..
Browns Wood	Moderate sized mixed broadleaf woodland with some oak-birch-holly (WN1). Good flora, OWS.	Restore increase area of WN1 woodland.	Non-intervention for the next 5 years.	Monitor through section 4's and biodiversity management plan.
Mixed broad-leaved/conifer woodland (WD2)				
Rostygah	Extensive area of good quality mixed woodland. Part NHA.	Increase area of mixed pine/broadleaf woodland. Restore some native woodland.	Work has already commenced in 2010 to increase the area of mixed broadleaf/pine woodland.	Monitor for natural regeneration of oak and other native species.
Mixed conifer Woodland (WD3)				
Ballymanus	Extensive area of good quality mixed woodland types. OWS.	Increase area of native WN1 woodland. Retain Scot's pine. Control deer.	Remove non-native conifers	Annual monitoring for non- native species.
Conifer woodland (WD4)				
Bahana	Extensive area of mixed woodland. OWS. Good flora. NHA. Associated with R. Barrow SAC.	Maintain some mixed woodland. Restore native woodland. Potential NWS. Protect riparian habitat.		

Coonogue	Moderate sized area of conifers. OWS. Part SAC and associated with riparian habitat and sensitive catchment area for pearl mussel.	Establish native woodland (WN1). Protect riparian habitat.	Restock with Oak. Stream to be kept in pristine condition	Adhere to FS guidelines and consult with O.P.W.
Drummin	Extensive area with good WN1 and WN2 woodland. Good flora. SAC/NHA. Rare plants. OWS	Restore to native woodland.	Normal forest operation to be carries out over next 5 years.	Adhere to felling licence requirements.
Camolin	Extensive area of diverse moderate quality woodland types. Millennium woodland. Good native woodland flora. OWS and Park.	Increase area of native WN1 and WN2 woodland.	Thin out conifers and encourage natural regeneration.	
Ballyboy	Extensive area of conifers. OWS. SAC.	Establish oak-birch-holly woodland.	Planned heavy thin of Sitka spruce and larch. Removal of non-native conifers.	Annual monitoring.
Fouls court	Moderate sized semi-natural habitat. Calcareous fen (annex 1) with rare plants. Associated with turlough and riparian habitat (River Gaule). Small area of wet woodland and conifers.	Retain fen habitat. Restore conifer woodland to WN4. Protect riparian zone.	Encourage hardwood regeneration along the 30m riparian corridor.	Adhere to forest service guidelines.

Croghtenclogh	Moderate sized conifer woodland and largely intact blanket bog. Associated with riparian salmonid habitat (River Dinnin). Possible SAC in future	Retain existing unplanted blanket bog habitat. Increase area of open blanket bog habitat at expense of conifers. Block drains. Follow SAC management guidelines. Protect riparian habitat.	Phase out conifers and non-natives over time through harvesting and establishment processes.	Monitor through section 4s and biodiversity management plans.
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Appendix III – Recreation Facilities in the BAU

Location	Description
Clogrennan, Carlow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layby • 1 National Looped walk • Picnic area
Kilbrannish, Carlow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 National Looped walks • South Leinster Way • Picnic area
Rath Wood, Carlow/Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looped Walk • Duck pond • Neighbour Wood Scheme
Barnaslingan, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park with automated gate • 2 Looped walks (one multi access) • Dublin Mountains Way • Permanent orienteering • Wheel-O orienteering • Watchable wildlife
Carrickgollogan, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 Looped walks • Dublin Mountains Way • Permanent orienteering • Watchable wildlife
Cruagh Wood, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Picnic area • Slí na Slainte looped walk • Mountain Access route & loop • Dublin Mountains Way • Watchable wildlife
Hell Fire Club, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park with automated gate • 2 Looped walks • Permanent orienteering • Watchable wildlife
Massy's Estate, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Looped walks • Permanent orienteering
Slievethoul & Lugg, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Looped walks • Layby
Tibradden (Pine Forest), Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Mountain Access walk • Dublin Mountains Way • Wicklow Way • Watchable wildlife • ZipIt Aerial Trails
Kilmashogue, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Wicklow Way
Tiknock/Ballyedmonduff, Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Mountain Access walk • Looped walk • Mountain Bike Trail • Dublin Mountains Way • Wicklow Way • Permanent orienteering • Viewing area • Watchable wildlife

Location	Description
Donadea Forest Park, Kildare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Park • Car park • Picnic areas • 3 looped Walks • Leisure cycling • Permanent orienteering • Café
Moore Abbey, Kildare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Picnic area • 3 looped Walks
Mullaghreelan Wood, Kildare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Picnic area • 2 looped Walks
Castlemorris, Kilkenny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 looped walks
Coill na Fhaltaigh, Kilkenny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 looped walks • Millenium forest
Jeninstown, Kilkenny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 looped walks
Woodstock, Kilkenny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layby • Trails • South Leinster Way • Re-development in partnership with Kilkenny CoCo.
Camolin, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Millennium Forest • Forest walks
Carrickbyrne Hill, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Picnic area • 3 looped Walks
Coolmelagh, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 looped walks
Shelmaliere / Forth Mountain, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Forest walks
Tintern Abbey, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Forest walks • Picnic area
Tara Hill, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay by • Forest walks • Viewing area
Courtown, Wexford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Park • Way marked trails
Avoca, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Park • Looped Walk.
Avondale Forest Park, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Park • Car park • Picnic areas • looped Walks • Leisure cycling • Permanent orienteering • Playground • Café
Ballinafunshoge, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Walking trails • Wicklow Way

Location	Description
Ballinastoe, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Walking trails • Wicklow Way • Mountain Bike Trail • Mountain Bike hire & tuition
Ballygannon Wood, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Millennium Forest • 2 looped walks • Picnic area • Jubilee walk
Ballymoyle Hill, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layby • Forest Walks • Views
Cloon / Curtlestown, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Walking trails • Wicklow Way
Crone Woods, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Looped walk • Wicklow Way • Mountain Access
Djouce Woods, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 Looped walks • Wicklow Way • Mountain Access
Drumgoff, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Forest walks • Wicklow Way • Mountain Access
Glenart Wood, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Looped walk
Kindletown Wood, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Park • Looped Walk
Lackan Wood, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking area • Wicklow Way
Roddenagh Wood, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Park • Looped Walk
Shay Elliot, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Forest walk to viewing area • Mountain Access
Shelton, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Millennium Forest • Forest walks
The Devil's Glen, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • 2 Looped walks • Picnic area • Waterfall
Trooperstown, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park • Picnic area • Woodland walks
Newtownmountkennedy, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland walk
Deputy's Pass, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Park • Woodland walk • Picnic area

Location	Description
Tinnakilly, Wicklow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layby Looped walk

Appendix IV – Monitoring

Economic Parameters		
No.	Parameter	Measure
Establishment		
1	Afforestation	area established (hectares)
2	Afforestation - Farm Partnerships	area established (hectares)
3	Restocking	area restocked (hectares)
4	Establishment Area Aerially Fertilised	hectares
5	Later Manuring Area Aerially Fertilised,	hectares
6	Total kg/ha aerial fertiliser	
Harvesting		
7	Clearfelled area	hectares
8	Clearfell areas greater than 20ha in Upland areas.	no. of Sales Proposals
9	Clearfell areas greater than 5ha in Lowland areas.	no. of Sales Proposals
10	Thinning area	harvest area (hectares)
Silvicultural Systems		
11	Alternative to Clearfell sites	number of LISS sites
12	Alternative to Clearfell area	area of LISS sites (hectares)
Forest Design		
13	Forest Design Plans required	area of BAU where plan needed (hectares)
14	Forest Design Plans developed:	number of plans
15	Forest Design Plans: blocks restructured	number
Species Composition		
16	Primary species	% area of BAU
17	Secondary species	% area of BAU
18	Broadleaves	% area of BAU
19	Open Space	% area of BAU
Chemicals		
20	Chemical usage	Kgs active ingredient/ha
Land Transactions		
21	Area sold by BAU	hectares
22	Area acquired by BAU	hectares
Environmental Parameters		
No.	Parameter	Measure
Biodiversity		
23	Biodiversity area identified	% area of BAU
24	Biodiversity sites identified	number
25	Biodiversity management plans completed	number
26	Biodiversity features recorded	number

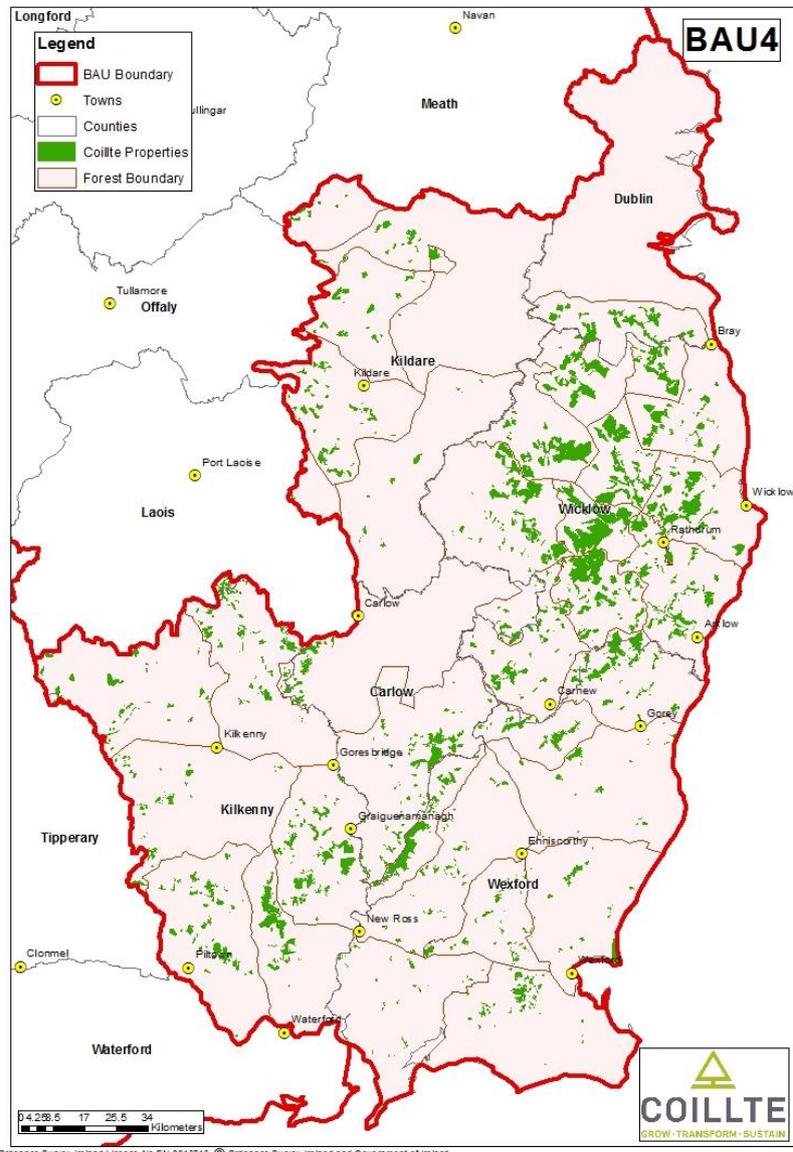
27	Long term retentions,	% area of BAU
28	Deadwood: Standing.	stems/ha in BAU
29	Deadwood: Fallen	stems/ha in BAU
30	Deadwood: Volume	total (m ³) in BAU
Water Monitoring		
31	Site Preparation,	no. of operations monitored
32	Aerial Fertilisation - Establishment	no. of operations monitored
33	Manual & mechanical fertilisation - Establishment,	no. of operations monitored
34	Aerial Fertilisation - later manuring	no. of operations monitored
35	Manual & mechanical- later manuring,	no. of operations monitored
36	Harvesting	no. of operations monitored
37	Roading	no. of operations monitored
Forest Health		
38	BAU Forest Health Survey results	any damage recorded [y/n]
39	BAU Forest Health Survey:	any action required to be taken [y/n]
Abiotic Damage		
40	Fires – stocked area damaged	hectares
41	Fire break production	meters
42	Windthrow area	hectares
Deer Culls		
43	Current deer cull return figures	number culled
Social Parameters		
No.	Parameter	Measure
Cultural Heritage		
44	Protected archaeological monuments identified	number
45	Local features/folk heritage recorded on GIS	number
Recreation		
46	Paintball	number licences issued
47	Car rallying	number licences issued
48	Pony trekking	number licences issued
49	Orienteering	number licences issued
50	Community walks/projects	number licences issued
51	Fishing	Number licences issued
52	Hunting	number licences issued
53	Other	number licences issued
54	Visitors to forest parks in BAU	Number estimated
Complaints		
55	Complaints received	number registered
56	Complaints addressed	number signed off
Community		
57	Community partnerships	number
Health and Safety		
58	Notifiable accidents	number

Appendix V – Forest Details

Forest	Forest Gross Area (ha)	Clearfell Volume m ³					Thinning Volume m ³					Clearfell Area (ha)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CW01 - Seskinrea	1,075	-	991	17,295	3,527	3,824	9,608	5,041	3,407	2,876	4,188	-	3	44	13	14
CW02 - Hackettstown	492	-	10,624	8,583	7,111	5,106	-	-	483	568	473	-	22	15	10	8
CW03 - Mount Leinster	2,346	11,947	8,023	26,821	25,981	10,670	3,279	5,111	7,248	3,389	4,882	40	20	53	52	33
DU01 - South Dublin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DU02 - South Dublin	2,050	14,456	19,885	1,096	14,421	14,331	5,199	2,159	1,661	4,696	2,734	29	40	3	25	25
KE01 - Rahin	244	-	-	762	-	5,221	2,616	1,312	735	470	-	-	-	2	-	25
KE02 - Lullymore	869	-	2,833	1,531	2,920	-	-	439	-	467	-	-	5	4	5	-
KE03 - Clonmoyle	1,568	17,866	6,613	11,103	835	1,003	743	415	686	2,173	274	77	14	20	2	3
KE04 - Brackney	36	-	1,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
KE05 - Monasterevin	333	-	3,441	-	1,115	537	-	69	956	-	-	-	9	-	2	1
KE06 - Donadea	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KE07 - Hortland	591	8,447	3,120	396	-	5,249	-	138	255	58	-	37	6	1	-	10
WW01 - Blessington	2,242	6,545	6,074	5,265	9,580	42,055	5,860	1,097	2,433	4,125	3,880	26	11	12	20	92
WW02 - Glencree	1,359	1,302	8,778	-	4,878	5,607	2,685	704	1,607	2,634	1,806	4	24	-	12	9
WW03 - Roundwood	1,601	996	12,981	23,322	18,794	1,946	401	1,886	1,160	2,425	1,519	4	26	49	36	5
WW04 - Glendalough	2,969	9,608	14,750	6,515	5,338	18,461	3,663	1,786	2,913	3,626	1,840	30	53	15	9	32

Forest	Forest Gross Area (ha)	Clearfell Volume m ³					Thinning Volume m ³					Clearfell Area (ha)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
WW05 - Hollywood	2,635	16,927	23,322	38,821	12,886	48,369	2,283	2,434	2,534	4,380	4,526	52	45	69	20	68
WW06 - Glen of Imaal	3,438	31,255	23,657	34,734	40,876	39,875	6,495	7,371	8,172	3,422	5,316	92	49	71	94	63
WW07 - Glenmalure	3,799	35,001	47,906	37,330	29,739	55,892	2,818	4,557	1,338	5,600	2,541	88	110	68	52	96
WW08 - Glenealy	2,983	27,205	33,647	19,532	10,532	14,515	2,437	3,198	3,083	5,357	4,712	99	81	44	19	30
WW09 - Avonmore	2,698	26,192	25,229	29,343	14,975	14,420	1,049	2,223	3,392	5,653	3,715	108	60	62	28	23
WW10 - Aughrim	3,732	35,303	6,958	23,800	50,919	39,904	8,161	12,105	9,493	10,764	7,146	133	19	56	105	99
WW11 - Shillelagh	1,712	14,413	13,173	9,495	25,566	10,832	-	5,523	2,524	3,884	4,056	47	16	18	61	30
WX01 - Croghan	2,489	2,530	4,744	17,915	11,327	2,500	4,390	1,916	1,087	5,486	2,990	12	12	31	42	6
WX02 - Slaibh Bui	1,025	2,320	8,527	5,089	2,765	3,799	5,565	5,879	2,981	2,879	4,408	8	25	14	7	6
WX03 - Ballymore	636	1,687	3,710	6,393	2,141	2,147	2,072	415	295	991	-	8	11	13	3	16
WX04 - Ballycrystal	2,163	809	24,550	34,440	39,765	50,868	524	1,405	1,719	2,882	1,266	4	55	59	78	87
WX05 - Castleboro	753	2,580	10,704	-	-	2,616	-	480	6,099	1,726	1,140	10	27	-	-	14
WX06 - Bree Hill	829	3,431	13,069	2,125	1,178	940	447	1,168	1,084	480	1,706	12	34	4	2	3
WX07 - Kilbride	695	-	-	4,486	3,101	1,081	-	1,246	2,882	743	2,437	-	-	17	6	5
WX08 - Forth	1,021	356	-	1,282	13,786	5,525	3,371	3,914	4,113	6,329	4,267	2	-	2	31	12
WX09 - Tinnacarrick	425	2,792	2,233	388	-	-	723	1,195	840	903	719	5	6	1	-	-

Appendix VI – BAU Map



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