



Forest Management Plan Mid West Business Area Unit (BAU 2) 2026 - 2030



Draft Version 1.0

1. Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's Mid West Business Area Unit (BAU 2) Five-Year Forest Management Plan for our forests. The purpose 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 and responsible forest management, Coillte's aim is to develop its forests in a way that is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, and to deliver the multiple benefits from our forests for climate, nature, wood and people. A key part of our business is sharing our plans with our neighbours, communities and stakeholders and endeavoring to incorporate their views into our plans, wherever possible.

Mark O'Loughlin

BAU Leader



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2. Statement of Compliance

Environmental Compliance and Certification Statement

The Coillte estate is a rich, high-quality environmental resource that provides opportunities for interaction with people, the landscape, water and biodiversity. Recognising the value of its estate, Coillte is committed to responsible environmental management across all of its operations. We aim to minimise any negative impacts on the environment through a structured Environmental Management System (EMS).

Our approach includes:

- Full compliance with national and EU environmental laws, including the Forestry Act, Wildlife Act, EU Birds Directive, EU Habitats Directive and Water Framework Directive.
- Conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Appropriate Assessments (AA) for major projects, ensuring alignment with regulatory requirements.
- Preventing environmental harm through clear operational controls, communication, and staff training.
- Continuous improvement by setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets.
- Open engagement with stakeholders to encourage feedback and cooperation on environmental matters.

In addition to legal obligations, Coillte voluntarily adheres to internationally recognised forest certification standards:

Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®): Coillte has maintained FSC certification since 2001 (Licence Code: FSC-C005714). FSC is an independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation that promotes responsible forest management globally. Certification ensures that Coillte's forest operations meet rigorous environmental, social, and economic standards. It also provides assurance to customers and stakeholders alike that our timber products are sourced from responsibly managed forests.

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC/17-23-042): PEFC is a leading global alliance of national forest certification systems. It promotes sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification. PEFC certification confirms that Coillte's practices respect the highest ecological, social, and ethical standards across the forest supply chain.

Both FSC and PEFC certifications involve regular audits by independent certification bodies, ensuring transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in the forest stewardship of our estate.

3. Coillte Introduction

Coillte is the largest forest company in Ireland and producer of sustainably grown wood and wood products. It enhances and restores biodiversity and delivers nature rehabilitation projects of scale. Coillte is also the largest provider of outdoor recreation spaces in Ireland, it facilitates renewable energy generation on the estate and manufactures panel-board wood products.

Coillte was established as a commercial semi-state company in 1989 with an estate of approximately 396,000 hectares. Today we manage approximately 440,000 hectares of land, equivalent to 7% of the total land area of the country. The estate accounts for around half of Ireland's forests and consists of a varied tapestry of different habitats, ranging from conifer forests and mixed or broadleaved forests, to open upland bogs and heathlands, to lakes and rivers.

The forest sector supports around 9,000 direct jobs, mostly in rural Ireland. Coillte's forestry business underpins a thriving export-led forest products sector which supports circa €2.3 billion of economic activity annually, despite having the lowest forest cover in Europe at just 11% compared to a European average of over 40%.

Coillte employs over 800 people directly and approximately 1,200 contractors across Ireland. It has three business divisions including Coillte Forest, Land Solutions and MEDITE SMARTPLY and together with our strategic partners and stakeholders we deliver multiple benefits from our forests to society.

The figure below summarises our work into main facts and figures.

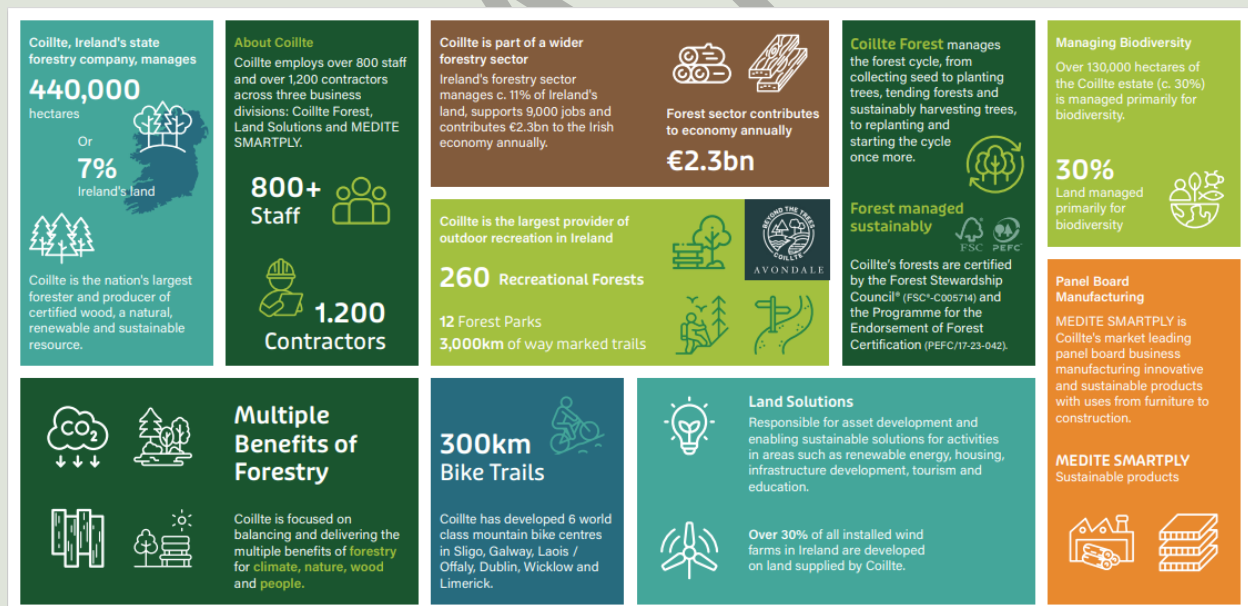


Figure 1: Coillte Overview

Ireland has a competitive advantage for growing trees, as our mild climate means certain conifer species can reach maturity in 35 years, whereas this can take up to 100 years in central and northern Europe. Wood is a valuable commodity and is used in the construction of our homes, pallets for moving goods and materials, fencing and lifestyle products for our gardens and farms, and also to manufacture innovative panel board products like oriented strandboard (OSB) and medium density fibreboard (MDF) that have a wide range of uses. Using Irish wood and wood-based products for construction is a climate

efficient and sustainable substitute for conventional carbon intensive products, such as concrete and steel.

Coillte is the leading provider of outdoor recreation,, offering public access to over 6,000 forest properties throughout Ireland, 3,000 km of way-marked trails, 12 forest parks, 6 mountain-bike trails, and 260 recreational areas. Every year there are over 29 million visits to forests across the country. Forest recreation is very important to people's wellbeing, and Coillte's 'Woodlands for Health' programme helps to provide mental health support. Our forest estate has both Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC™) accreditation, which certifies that our forests are managed sustainably. Today 134,000 hectares of our estate (c. 30%) is managed primarily for biodiversity. These biodiversity areas occur throughout the estate and contain a wide variety of habitats of high biodiversity value including native forest, mixed forest, blanket bog, raised bog, wet and dry heath.

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4. Coillte's Strategic Vision and Implementation Plans

4.1 Strategic Vision

Forests provide many benefits. They help to address climate and biodiversity challenges, they support regional development and peoples' health, and they supply sustainable wood products to help decarbonise our built environment and meet housing demands. Coillte recognises the critical role forests play in addressing these issues. Coillte's Strategic Vision identifies 11 ambitions for the sustainable management of Coillte's estate to 2050 and beyond. This vision is based on our commitment to deliver the multiple benefits of forests to society, including climate mitigation, biodiversity enhancement, sustainable timber production, and public recreation, while ensuring Coillte remains financially sustainable and socially responsible. (Fig. 2). At the core of our Strategic Vision is Coillte's Purpose to manage the state forests on behalf of the people of Ireland; our Mission to deliver the multiple benefits of our forests for climate, nature, wood and people; and our Vision to create a sustainable future for all from our forests. Our forest management approach is the 'Right Trees in the Right Place for the Right Objective' which is built upon four key pillars: Forests for Climate, Forests for Nature, Forests for Wood and Forests for People.

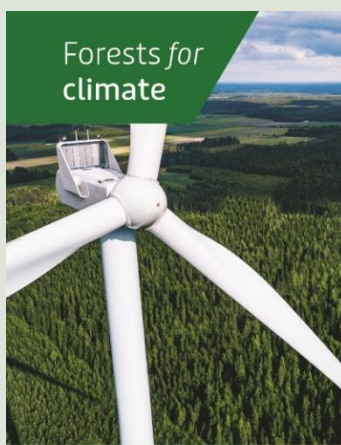
 Forests for climate	1	Enable the creation of 100,000 hectares of new forests , half of which will be native woodlands, which will sink 18m tonnes CO₂ by 2050
	2	Manage the existing Forest Estate to increase carbon store by 10m tonnes of CO₂ by 2050
	3	Redesign 30,000 hectares of Peatland Forests for climate and ecological benefits by 2050
	4	Generate an additional 1 Gigawatt of renewable wind energy to power 500,000 homes by 2030
 Forests for nature	5	Enhance and restore biodiversity by increasing the area of our estate managed primarily for nature from 20% to 30% by 2025
	6	Transform areas of our forests so that 50% of our estate is managed primarily for Nature in the long-term
 Forests for wood	7	Produce 25m cubic metres of certified Irish timber , to support the construction of 300,000 homes by 2030
	8	Promote the use and benefits of wood products to increase the level of timber homes from 20% to 80% by 2050
 Forests for people	9	Enable the investment of €100m in world-class Visitor Destinations to support growth in tourism and recreation by 2030
	10	Double the number of Recreation Areas to 500 , to benefit local communities and people's wellbeing
	11	Create 1,200 new jobs in rural communities to support the just transition to a low carbon economy

Figure 2: Strategic Ambitions

4.2 Coillte Planning

Striving to realise our vision, Coillte developed, through public consultation, the Forest Estate Strategic Land Use Plan (FESLUP) 2023 - 2050, which provides the framework that outlines the strategic objectives to balance the delivery of the organisation's ambitions until 2050. The FESLUP outlines a roadmap, focusing on creating a resilient forest estate that delivers environmental, social, and economic benefits. The FESLUP has already been subject to a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The Land Use Strategic Implementation Plan (LUSIP) is the next step within Coillte's strategic planning hierarchy, translating the high-level ambitions and objectives outlined in the FESLUP into implementable and measurable actions over the period of 2026-2035.

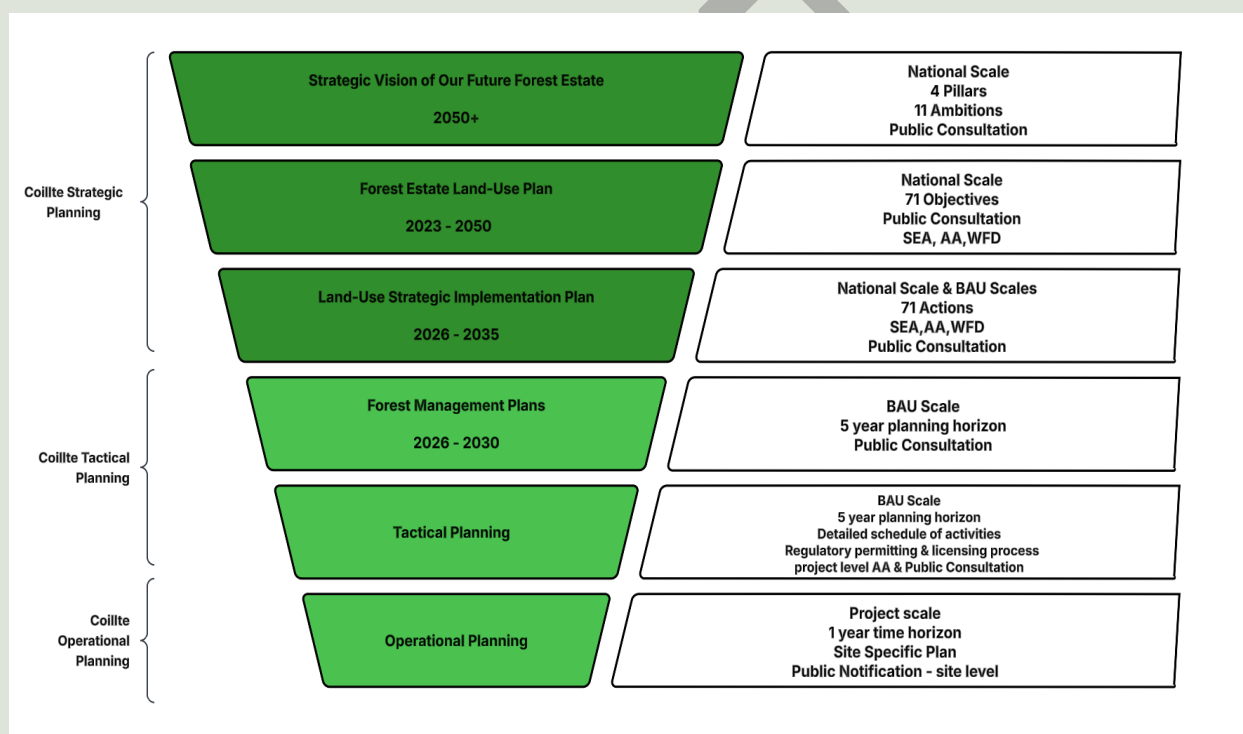


Figure 3: Planning overview

💡 Planning hierarchy - links to planning documents

This Forest Management plan is structured to integrate and align with higher-order strategic plans, ensuring consistency with overarching goals and enabling seamless execution across all levels. Links to Coillte's higher order plans and Strategic Vision:

- [Coillte's Strategic Vision](#)
- [Coillte's FESLUP](#)
- [Coillte's Draft LUSIP & Supporting documents](#)

4.3.1 Developing Five Year BAU Forest Management Plan

The primary purpose of the BAU Forest Management Plan is to bridge the gap between objectives outlined in the LUSIP and their implementation at National and BAU level while maintaining flexibility to adapt to specific BAU priorities and conditions.

The LUSIP actions under each Strategic pillar will be integrated into the five-year Forest Management Plans (FMPs) across six Business Area Units with underlying five-year tactical rolling plan. This involves refining the high-level strategic schedule into operational harvest blocks, road networks, and site-specific activities considering spatial, environmental, economic, and operational constraints. The accepted blocks produce a rolling tactical plan that is subject to regulatory licensing.

Finally, at the operational level, the licensed activities scheduled for the first year of the rolling tactical plan are executed, respecting specific site conditions, such as soil type, slope, environmental sensitivities, and proximity to delicate habitats. The operational plan ensures that all forest activities are conducted using best practices and mitigates environmental impacts.

Coillte's operations are subject to a structured system of monitoring. This system ensures compliance and informs processes and plans improvements where necessary. An overview of Coillte's Monitoring Framework and Summary of 2025 monitoring is included in Appendix 1.

4.3.2 Environmental Considerations in Coillte's Planning

Coillte integrates environmental protection into all aspects of forest planning and operations through a range of structured assessments and compliance measures.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA is used to evaluate the environmental effects of plans and programmes before they are adopted. This process ensures that sustainability and environmental protection are considered from the outset, helping to shape long-term forestry strategies that align with national and EU environmental goals.

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, Coillte must assess the potential impact of forestry operations on protected sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). All operations-such as harvesting, planting, and road building undergo AA screening. If a likely significant effect is identified, a full AA is conducted to define mitigation measures that protect the site's conservation objectives and qualifying interests (QIs).

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The WFD aims to achieve and maintain good ecological status for all water bodies. Coillte actively collaborates with regulatory bodies such as the Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and local authorities to develop and implement forestry practices that protect water quality. This includes participation in national and regional WFD committees and the Blue Dot Programme, which focuses on safeguarding high-status water bodies.

Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)

ERA is a key tool used to identify and manage environmental risks before any forestry activity begins. It ensures compliance with legal and certification standards and is applied to operations like harvesting, planting, road construction, and invasive species control. The ERA process includes:

Pre-Operation Stage: Sites are assessed for sensitivities in five categories-People & Material Assets, Biodiversity, Water & Soils, Landscape, and Archaeology & Cultural Heritage. These are rated using the BRAG system (Blue, Red, Amber, Green), which determines the level of mitigation required. A Site Pack is prepared with maps, checklists, and mitigation plans, and reviewed with contractors before work begins.

Operational Stage: Contractors are responsible for implementing mitigation measures. On sensitive sites, such as those near water, daily monitoring is required. Any environmental incidents must be reported immediately, and operations paused until remediation is planned and approved.

Post-Operation Stage: After work is completed, the site is monitored to ensure stability and compliance. Internal audits assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify any non-compliance issues for future improvement.

See Appendix 2 for more details on statutory and non statutory legislation shaping planning and management activities in Coillte.

4.3.3 Public and Statutory Consultations

Statutory and cultural appropriate public consultations are a core component of Coillte's planning system. They allow various stakeholders, including regulatory bodies, local communities, and environmental organisations to contribute valuable insights and feedback on the proposed action plan.

Public consultations for the development of Forest Management Plan include a six-week period during which the draft FMP will be made available on the Coillte's website for public review. Feedback from these consultations will be thoroughly analysed, and where feasible, integrated into the final plan. See Appendix 3 for details of consultation timelines for the 2026-2030 Forest Management Plans.

Members of public, community groups and other organisations are invited to register as a Coillte stakeholder by completing an application form available on our website: [Coillte's Stakeholder application form](#). Our registered stakeholders receive advance notifications about plan reviews allowing them opportunities to comment on our draft plans.

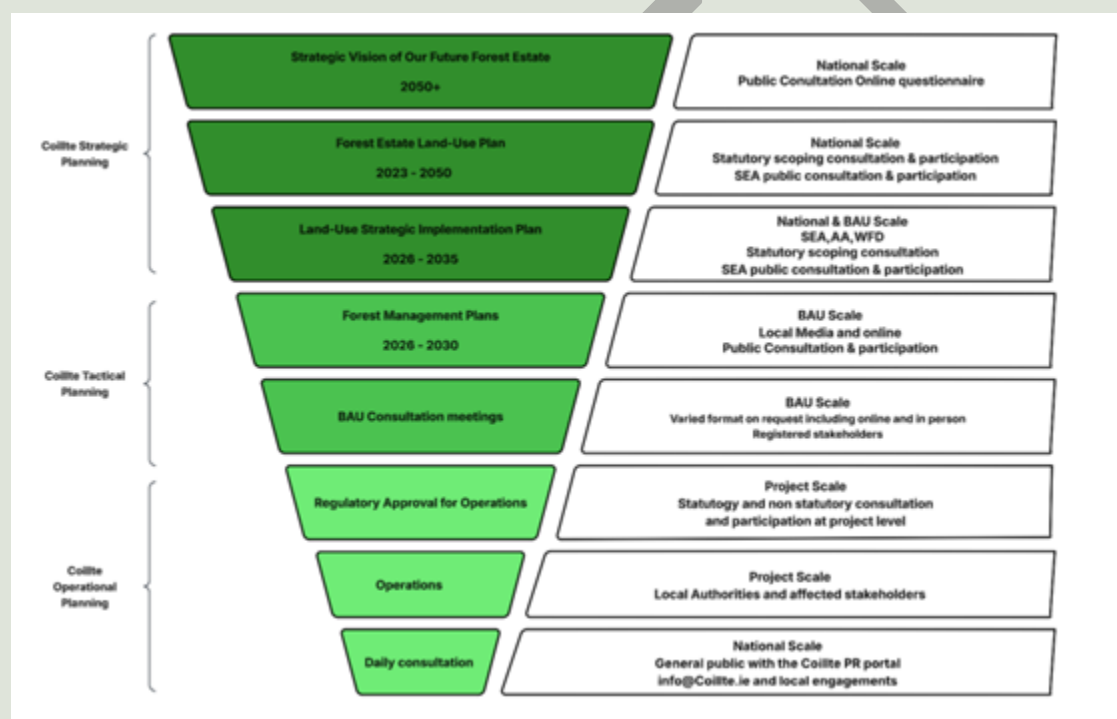


Figure 4: Public Consultation and participation Overview

Coillte Stakeholder Engagement

Coillte places strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement throughout different stages of planning and forest management process. As part of our commitment to the stewardship of our forests, we seek and welcome feedback from people about how we manage our forests in the most responsible way for the benefit of society and future generations.

Our consultation processes include:

- Placing adverts/ notices in national and regional newspapers
- Posting consultation opportunities on our website
- Open consultation meetings
- Issuing mailshots to stakeholders
- Engaging with stakeholders on planning and operational queries
- Arranging one-to-one meetings with stakeholders on request with local Coillte representatives
- Considering comments/views raised during consultation so that where possible they are fed into our plans
- Engaging with local communities on specific events, initiatives and projects.



Stakeholder Links

Coillte's Service User and Stakeholder Charter includes all details and procedures for our stakeholder communication and can be accessed at this [link](#).

If you wish to register as a stakeholder which ensures you are notified, please submit [Coillte's Stakeholder application form](#).

For further information and other queries refer to the [Contact Page link](#) on our website.

Complaints and Dispute Resolution

Coillte is committed to work with its stakeholders and welcomes meaningful feedback that will help us to learn to improve the ways we manage our operations. All queries and issues should be submitted to info@coillte.ie, from where they will be assigned to relevant staff members for action and response. To ensure efficiency of the process the message should include a brief description of the issue, exact location and contact details. We endeavor to deal with all queries as effectively as possible, however if stakeholders are dissatisfied with how a query or issue has been handled, they can file a formal complaint. See Appendix 4 for more information on complaints and dispute resolution process for Coillte stakeholders.

5. Introduction to Mid West BAU

The Mid West BAU consists of 69,939 ha (7.45% of Coillte land in the BAU area) of a variety of habitats including productive lands, raised and blanket bog, lakes and open space.

Forest properties are widespread throughout the BAU, with greatest forest area approximately 20,000 ha located in the Slieve Aughty Mountains and Slieve Bernagh. See Figure 5 for a map of BAU location and Coillte's properties within the BAU.

Climate is dominated by the Atlantic Ocean and the gulf stream which ensures we do not tend to have extremes in weather. With south-westerly winds from the Atlantic dominating, giving wind speeds of on average 7m/sec, rainfall averaging 2800mm per annum and an average temperature of 9 degrees Celsius.

There is an extensive spread of lakes and river catchments located within the BAU. The main lakes being Lough Corrib, Orid Lough, Lough Shindilla, Lough Bofin, Ross Lake, Lough Derg, Lough Graney, Doolough, Lough Cutra and Lough Rea.

Within the rural areas of the BAU there has been a decrease in population of at least 50% since 1926. The area falls into the Western region and has attracted significant attention in the National Development Plan due to economic and structural disadvantage. The Connemara part of the area contains Ireland's largest Gaeltacht area.

Coillte will continue to work in collaboration with County Councils and other development agencies to contribute to the development of projects that have the potential to deliver strategic benefit to the area e.g. job creation, recreation, culture and heritage.

Mid West BAU

- The BAU covers approximately 0.94 million Ha's, c.14% of Ireland's area.
- Coillte manages approximately 70K Ha's (7.4%) of land area within the BAU
- Over 84% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

The BAU is divided into 37 forests. See Appendix 5 for a detailed map of forest boundaries and Appendix 6 for a list of Forests codes with names.

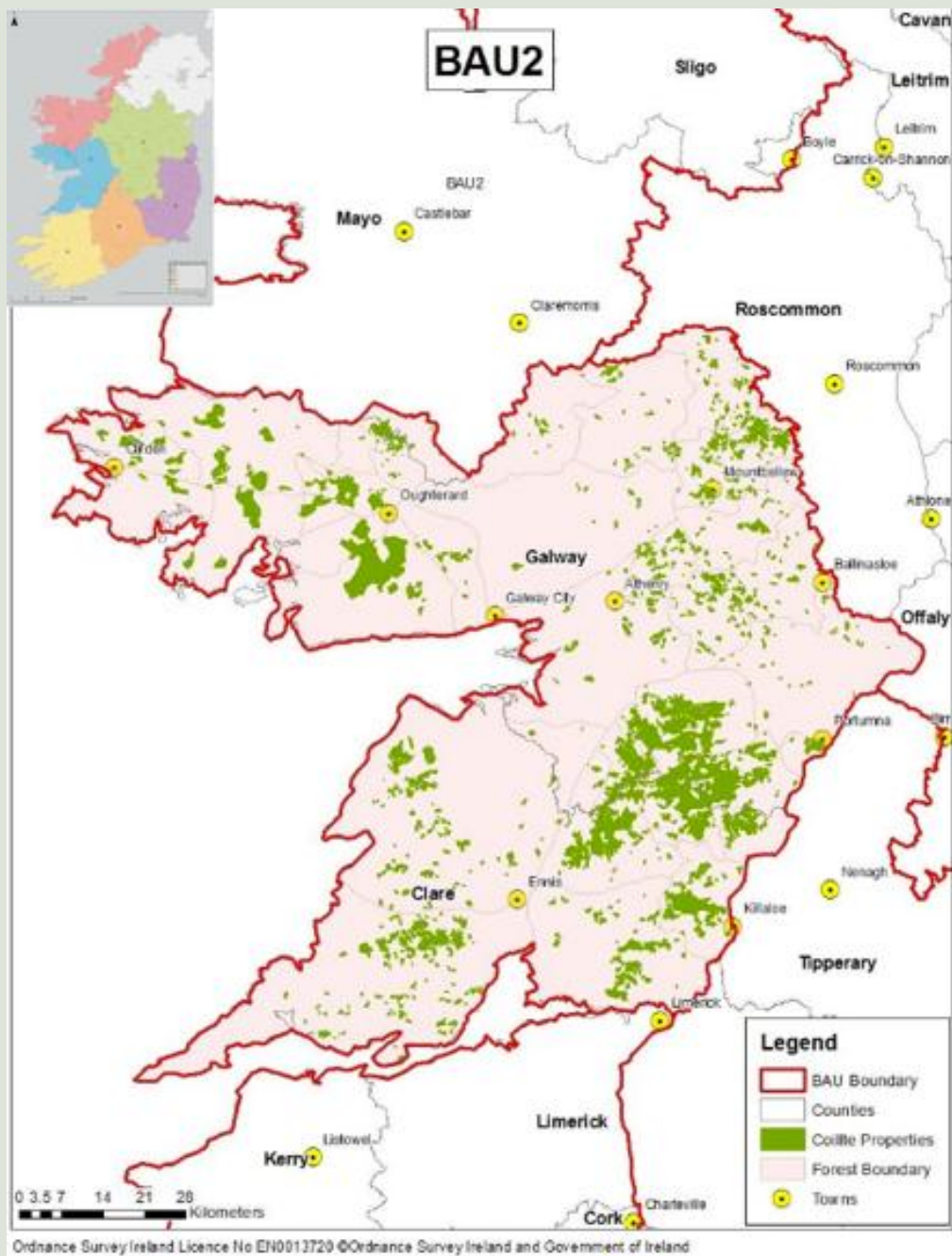


Figure 5. General BAU location (left top corner) and Coillte properties in Mid West BAU.

6. Strategic Pillars - Mid West BAU

The following section outlines the implementation phase of the FMP, transitioning Coillte's vision from strategic planning to operational execution. This involves a diverse range of initiatives across key pillars **Climate, Nature, Wood and People**, and provides a structured overview of planned activities. Using the national ambitions outlined below a breakout of how Mid West BAU plans to contribute to these is shown for each pillar.

7. Forests for Climate - Mid West BAU

Coillte's forests **contribute** to climate by acting as a carbon sink, store, and substitute for more carbon-intensive materials. Together, these functions support the carbon cycle and aid climate change mitigation. By adapting and improving our management systems Coillte will aim to maximise the climate benefits of our forests as well as supporting creation of new forests and renewable energy projects. Figure 6 below illustrates carbon benefits of trees and Coillte's strategy ambitions to expand on them by 2050.

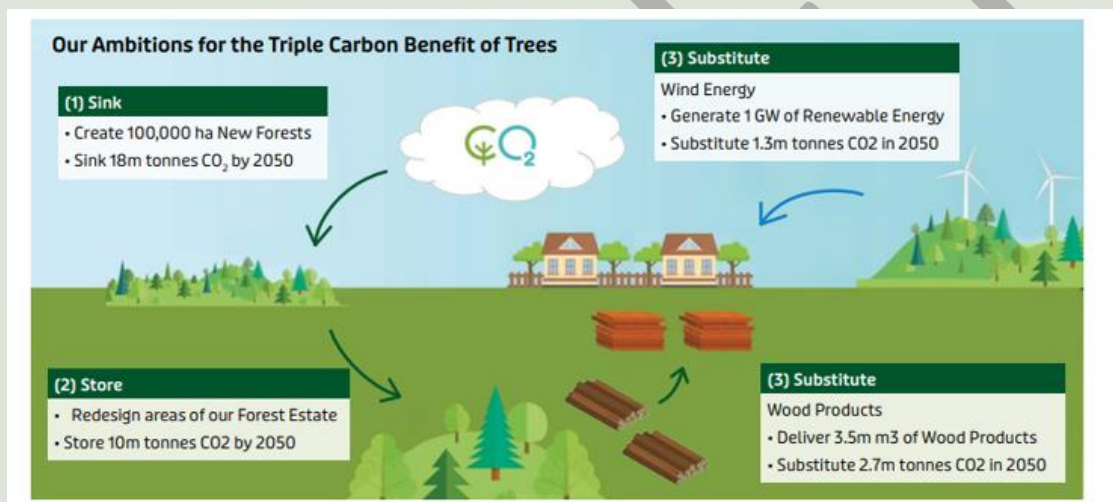


Figure 6: Forests for climate

Mid West BAU will contribute to delivery of strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for Climate pillar:

- **Afforestation:** Ambition to enable the creation of 100,000ha of new forests (50% native woodlands) across the country which will sequester 18 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2050.
- **Carbon Storage:** Manage existing forests to increase carbon store by 10 million tonnes by 2050.
- **Peatland Redesign:** Redesign 30,000 ha of peatland forests for climate and ecological benefits by 2050
- **Renewable Energy:** Generate an additional 1 GW of wind energy to power 500,000 homes by 2030.

7.1 Creation of New Forest (Afforestation)

The Mid West BAU will **contribute** to the achievement of our afforestation targets by supporting with the sourcing, establishing and managing new mixed and native woodland forests. It should be noted that successful achievement of these targets depends heavily on external enablers like:

- Land Use Policy and Land Availability
- Capital requirements
- Streamlined regulation to encourage afforestation

7.2 Redesigning areas of our forest estate

Mid West BAU will manage forest resources in line with a long-term forestry model that prioritises active management of productive forests. This approach aims to reshape the age profile of the forest estate to optimise the balance between carbon sequestration and emissions, while also redesigning poorly productive peatland forests.

The figure below (figure 7) illustrates the projected increase in carbon storage capacity over time following the implementation of this new forestry model. Lower values on the chart represent a greater net removal of CO₂, indicating improved carbon storage performance.

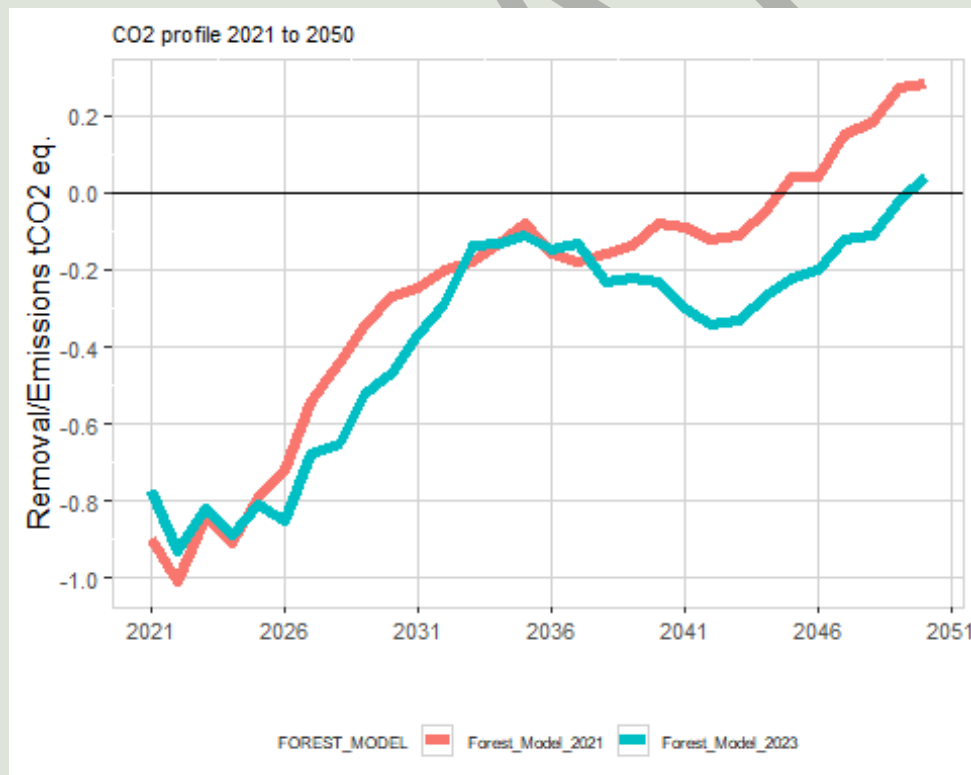


Figure 7: Comparison of CO₂ removals / emission tCO₂ between strategic pre and post strategic ambitions for Coillte Estate.

Emission challenges stem from the uneven age profile of the national forest estate and the presence of unproductive peatland forests-many of which were established under outdated forestry practices. The new strategy seeks to address these legacy issues by optimising forest age structure and ensuring the long-term sustainability of carbon storage across the estate.



Forest for Climate link to Report on Carbon Modelling of the Coillte Estate

- For further information relating to carbon modelling of the Coillte estate please use the following link: [Carbon Modelling of the Coillte Estate](#)

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7.3 Forest Age Structure

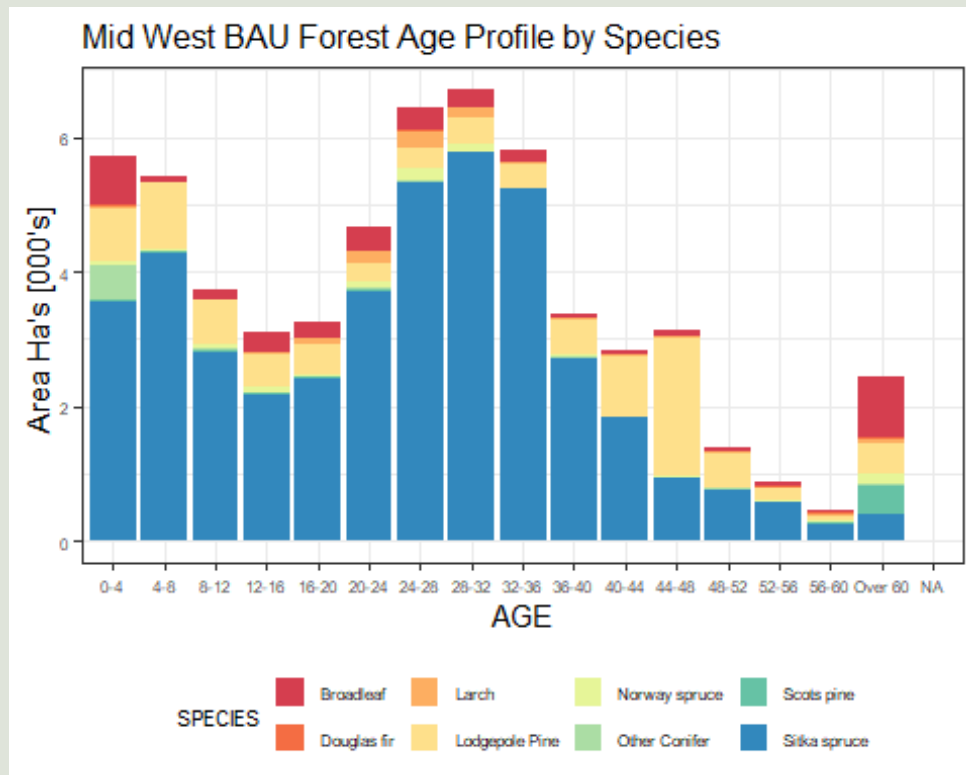


Figure 8: Mid West BAU Species by Age Profile

Our forest areas are recorded based on the **primary species identified for each stand.*

Forest Age Structure

Extending the harvest age of trees increases the sequestration of CO₂ within forest biomass. Where conditions are suitable—such as appropriate soil type, wind firmness, and stand productivity—the felling age of stands is extended. This extension is balanced against the need to maintain a sustainable supply of wood.

7.4 Forest Redesign

Sites with low forestry productivity will be identified based on peatland characteristics and assessed for their potential to be repurposed (Figure 9). Depending on site conditions, these areas may be:

- Replanted with more suitable or climate-resilient species,
- Re-wetted to restore natural hydrology and reduce carbon emissions, or
- Re-wilded to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The choice of management approach will be guided by both the ecological value of the peatland and its potential contribution to climate mitigation.

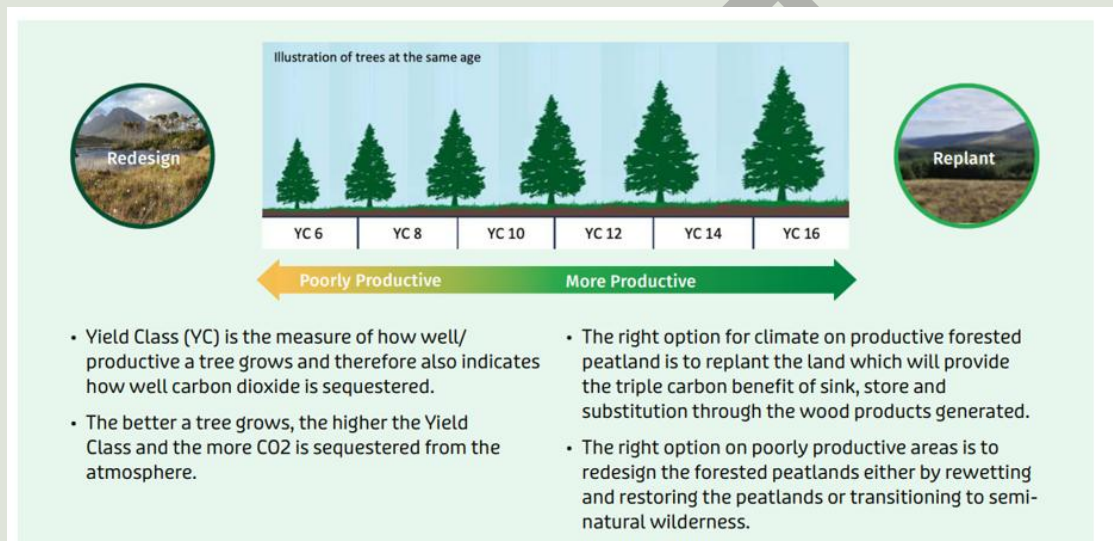


Figure 9: Management Options of forested peatland

It is important to note some external key enablers to our Peatland Redesign, such as:

- Forest regulations that support redesign (re-wetting) by enabling deforestation
- Revenue sources to fund the costs involved in forest redesign
- Development of the ecological and operational skills in the workforce for peatland redesign
- Collaboration between and with state and local authority bodies on forested peatland redesign

Forest Redesign

Over the time frame of this plan 2026 - 2030 The Mid West BAU is planning on:

- Derryclare is a peatland restoration project that received planning in 2025 to convert 343 ha of forestry to near natural peatland conditions for primarily climate purposes. The project is expected to be completed over a 10 year period, subject to funding.
- Derrylea is a peatland restoration project that had its planning application made in 2025. The plan for this 43 ha site, part of the Wild Atlantic Nature LIFE project, is to convert it to near natural peatland conditions for primarily ecological purposes.
- Cappaghoosh is another peatland restoration project that had its planning application made in 2025. The plan for this 783 ha site is to convert it to near natural peatland conditions for both climate and ecological purposes.

7.5 CO₂ Substitution- Renewable energy and Wood Products

Coillte plays a key role in meeting national climate targets. Over the past 20 years, Coillte has supported renewable energy by enabling over 50% of Ireland's onshore wind projects. By 2030, we aim to support the generation of 1 Gigawatt of wind energy - enough to power 500,000 homes. In 2021, Coillte and ESB launched FuturEnergy Ireland (FEI), a 50:50 joint venture to help Ireland's transition to a low carbon economy, as set out in the Climate Action Plan and the Climate Action Act.

All proposed wind energy developments must go through a rigorous planning process. This includes:

- Community and stakeholder engagement to gather feedback and address concerns early.
- A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to evaluate effects on wildlife, landscape, noise, and local communities.
- Submission of a detailed planning application to the relevant local Planning Authority, which reviews the proposal, invites public submissions, and makes the final decision.

It's important to note that Coillte is not a planning authority and cannot grant planning permission. Its role is to provide land and support the development process, while planning decisions rest with local authorities and, if appealed, with An Bord Pleanala.

In Mid West BAU Coillte will continue to support FEI and other renewable energy developers by offering land agreements and collaborating on both current and future projects throughout the duration of this FMP. The following tables (Tab 1., Tab 2) present projects that are currently planned for progression on the Coillte estate within this BAU during the period of the plan:

Table 1: FEI Proposed

Proposed FEI Co Development projects on Coillte Estate			
Project Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Cahermurphy West	Clare	Pre-planning (MCRE Co Dev.)	6
Knockshanvo	Clare	In planning	7
Carrownagowan	Clare	Consented	19
Total			32

Table 2: Third Party Proposed

Proposed planning permitted projects with wind turbines on the Coillte Estate			
WindFarm Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Lackareagh	Scariff Forest, Co. Clare	Planning Permitted	1
Total			1

Also, within this BAU Strategic Plan period, planning permission will be sought by a third party for the following projects: (See table 3 for details).

Table 3: Proposed projects

Proposed projects that we seek planning permission for wind turbines on the Coillte Estate			
Windfarm Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines on Coillte
Ballycar	Violet Hill Forest, Co. Clare	In-Planning	2
Illeunbaun	Burren Forest, Co. Clare	In-Planning	1
Total			3

Over the next 5 year FMP planning cycle Mid West BAU will continue to work with Land Solutions supporting renewable energy projects at different stages.

8. Forests for Nature

Introduction

In 2025, Coillte announced the delivery of one of its strategic forestry ambitions, having increased the proportion of its estate managed primarily for nature from 20% to 30%. The Mid West BAU will continue to contribute to the delivery of strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for Nature pillar

- **Biodiversity Enhancement:** Continue to enhance and restore biodiversity in areas managed primarily for nature%.
- **Long-Term Nature Management:** Transition 50% of the estate to be primarily managed for nature.

In the Mid West BAU, around 33% of the BAU is managed primarily for nature; this is comprised of Coillte biodiversity areas, plus riparian buffers and biodiversity features that can occur anywhere on the estate (Table 4).

The Mid West BAU encompasses a rich tapestry of native habitats and ecosystems, including lowland blanket bog (e.g. Cappaghoosh and Finnaun biodiversity areas in Connemara), upland blanket bog (e.g. Pollagoona biodiversity area in the Slieve Aughty Mountains), wet heath (e.g. Emlaghdauroe biodiversity area in Connemara), raised bogs (e.g. in Aghrane and New Forest biodiversity areas), native woodlands (e.g. Ballykine and Rosturra Millennium Forest biodiversity areas) and turloughs. The BAU contains other habitats of biodiversity value including the broadleaved and mixed forests, as well as the many rivers and streams.

Table 4: Biodiversity Areas

Nature Areas		
Bio Ref	Description	Area (Ha)
Biodiversity Areas	Habitats that have particular value for nature or biodiversity	18,000
Biodiversity Features	Features of biodiversity value (usually <2ha) such as small wetlands and veteran trees that add biodiversity value to the forest stand, protected during forest operations	1,919
Aquatic Setbacks	Strips of land that adjoin streams, rivers and lakes, and are managed for their protection.	3,164

- *There is some overlap between these categories, as biodiversity features and aquatic setbacks may also occur within biodiversity areas.*

In addition to biodiversity areas, a number of sites within Mid West are designated for nature conservation under European and Irish legislation. These include European sites such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), as well as nationally designated sites such as Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), National Parks, and Nature Reserves (Tab. 5 and Fig. 10-11). Several of the Coillte biodiversity areas overlap with these designated sites.

Table 5: Nature Designation

Nature Designations *	
Designation	Area on Coillte Lands (Ha)
NHA - Natural Heritage Area	1,252
SAC - Special Area of Conservation	3,913
SPA - Special Protection Area	27,456
Nature Reserve	107
pNHA - Proposed Natural Heritage Area	2,557

- *There is some overlap between these designations.*

In addition to designated sites and mapped biodiversity areas, some parts of the estate are also identified as High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, which may overlap with existing conservation designations and/or Coillte's biodiversity areas.

High Conservation Value (HCV) areas refer to parts of the forest estate that hold exceptional biological, ecological, social, or cultural importance. As part of Coillte's commitment to sustainable forest management and certification under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), HCVs are identified and managed with the aim of safeguarding these important values in line with FSC principles.

8.1 Designations and Old Woodland Areas Mid West BAU

Old Woodland Sites (OWS) are areas within the Coillte estate that have supported continuous forest cover since at least the 1830s, as shown on both the 1st and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Some of these OWS may have an even longer history, with evidence of forest cover dating as far back as the 1660s, qualifying them as Ancient Woodland (AW) sites (Table 6). These sites are of particular ecological importance and are given special attention due to their potential to support rich, native biodiversity, including rare and specialist forest species. Old or ancient woodland sites that retain biodiversity features and natural values are managed as biodiversity areas.

Table 6: Old Woodland

Old Woodland		
Description	Hectares	% of forested land (Ha)
OWS on whole estate	26,000	7%
OWS Mid-West BAU	2,886	5%

Management of OWS prioritises the retention and enhancement of semi-natural characteristics where present—such as veteran trees, deadwood, natural regeneration of native species, and diverse understory or ground flora.

Prior to clearfell licence applications, OWS are assessed to identify the presence and nature of any semi-natural characteristics and the result of this assessment informs the management approach. OWS with abundant biodiversity features are mapped and managed as biodiversity areas.

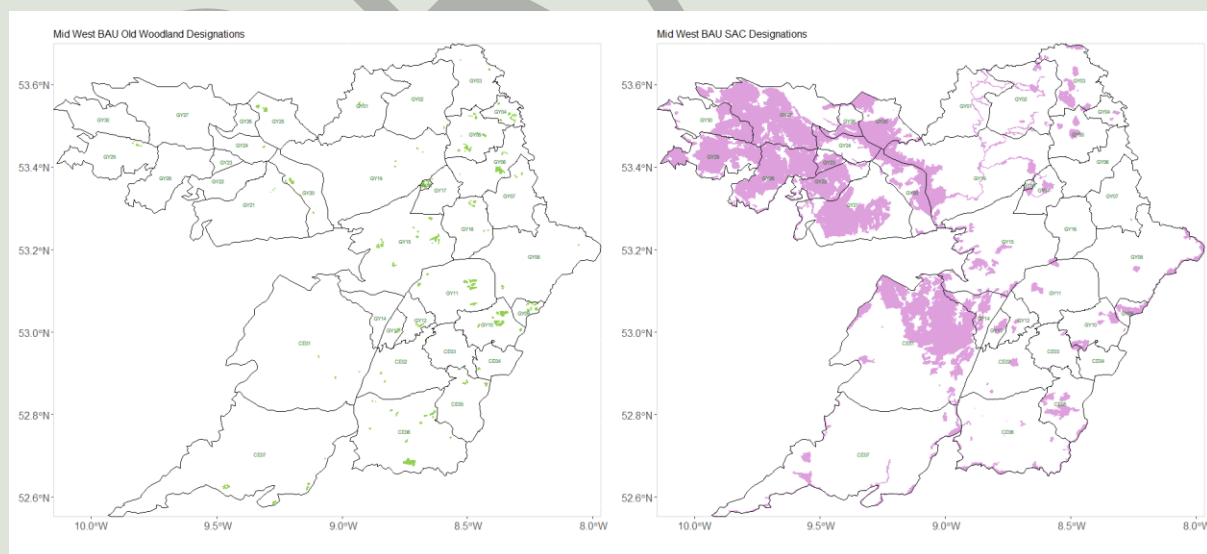


Figure 10: Mid West BAU Old Woodland and SAC

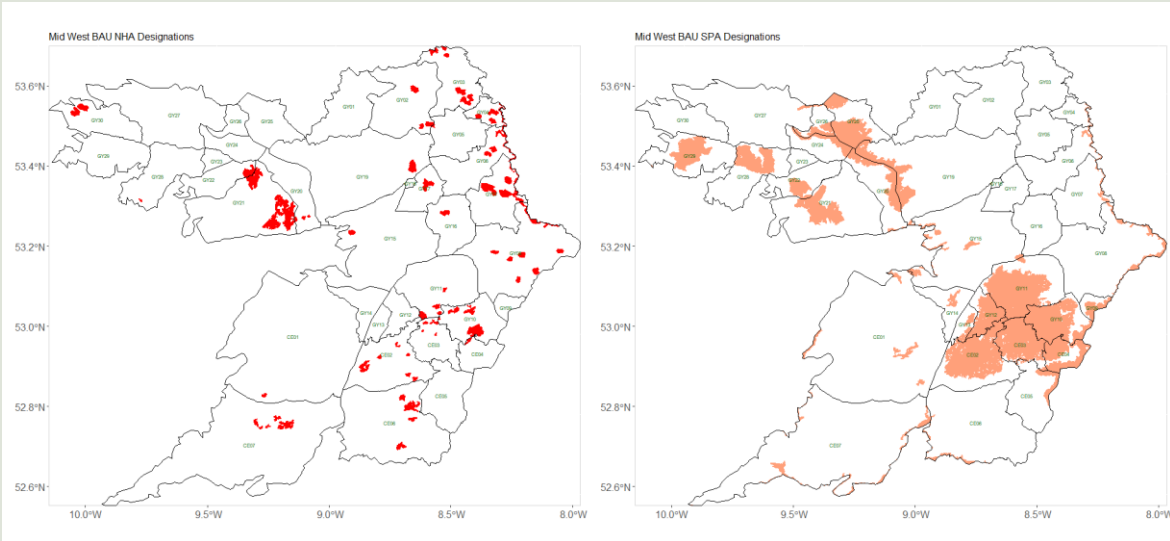


Figure 11: Mid West BAU NHA & SPA

Managing forest for nature

Biodiversity areas in the Mid West BAU are managed as part of an annual work programme with the aim of protecting and enhancing their biodiversity value. Examples of biodiversity management include controlling invasive species, improving structural and species diversity of forested biodiversity areas, maintaining restored bogs, and species projects.

Each year, the biodiversity management work programme prioritises biodiversity areas for management based on their BioClass value and ecological insights gained through ongoing monitoring plus engagement with stakeholders such as the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Inland Fisheries Ireland.

Additional factors influencing selection include the presence of priority habitats under the EU Habitats Directive (e.g. active raised bog or alluvial native woodland) and sites with a long history of forest cover (Old Woodland Sites). The aim is to ensure that resources are directed to sites where biodiversity protection or enhancement works will have the most impact.

Once sites are selected for management, Coillte collaborates with ecologists and foresters to develop tailored management plans. The ecologists assess the site's characteristics and identify the management goals, such as target habitats, while foresters propose the necessary management actions and silvicultural techniques as required. This collaborative process results in a practical, multi-annual plan aimed at achieving the best outcomes for biodiversity and habitat quality. As part of its commitment to biodiversity, Coillte protects rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species across the BAU. The main RTE species that occur in Mid West are listed in Appendix 7.

In addition to site-level conservation measures across the estate, Coillte has invested in several large-scale projects aimed either at restoring habitats of high ecological value or improving the conservation status of forest-dwelling species. Some of these projects have been completed or are ongoing in partnership with other organisations and funding bodies (for example the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland and the EU LIFE-Nature programme).

Projects have included a range of habitats including sites with coastal dune systems, raised bogs, blanket bogs, and native woodlands, most of which are designated under the EU Habitats Directive (e.g. SACs). These projects involve large-scale restoration actions such as re-wetting drained bogs, removing invasive species, and promoting natural regeneration of native forest/scrub e.g. planned restoration works in Derrylea to restore blanket bog habitat.

 Specific nature projects in Mid West BAU

- It is proposed that the final phase of enhanced bog restoration measures in Aghrane raised bog will be completed. This is a biodiversity area of particularly high nature conservation value.
- It is planned to continue the control of invasive species to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of Ballykine. This area contains a mixed habitat of native forest and scrub on limestone pavement, yew woodland and beech-dominated forest.
- A close to nature approach to forest management (Continuous cover forestry CCF) is being used to manage Rosturra biodiversity area, part of which is a possible ancient forest site. CCF will be implemented to diversify the forest structure and composition. Tending will be implemented in the Millennium Forest Section to release the oak and other minor species.

8.2 Water Management Plans

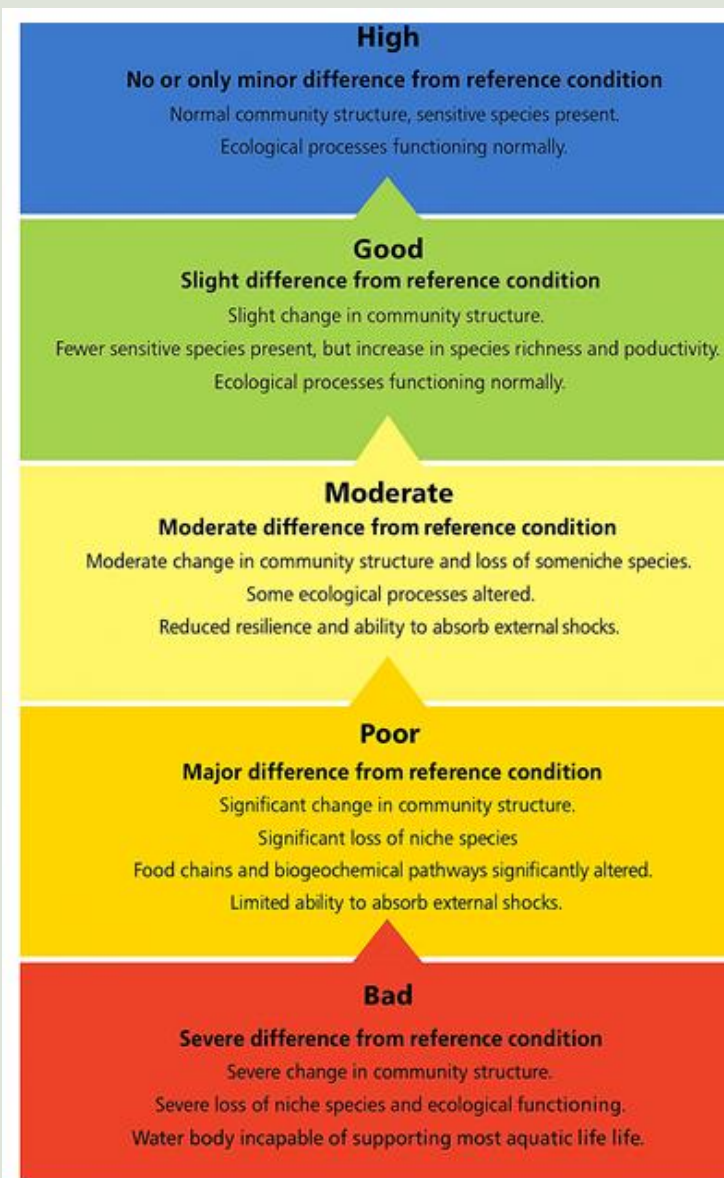


Figure 12: A description of each of the five ecological status classes based on the definitions in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the typical ecological responses associated with each class.

ref. [Conditions of our Water: Environmental Protection Agency](#)

Water Quality Restoration Management Plans

The development of these Plans initially required the identification of River Sub Basins within the Coillte Estate where water quality is below a WFD status of 'Good', (see Fig 12 for definitions) and where Forestry has been identified as a Significant Pressure in the EPA's latest assessment report. Planned harvesting and reforestation operations for each of the River Sub Basins where forestry was identified as a pressure was then determined – see Figure 13, Figure 14 and Appendices 8 to 14 for more details.

A review of EPA and LAWPRO's Priority Areas for Action reports, along with available survey data, where relevant, was undertaken. Appropriate Assessment, which states the European Code and includes the WFD status of the River Sub Basin(s), is carried out for all planned harvesting and reforestation works and identifies the appropriate site-specific mitigations to avoid an impact on aquatic receptors.

Operational site monitoring is carried out for the duration of the forest works to ensure the implementation of these mitigations.

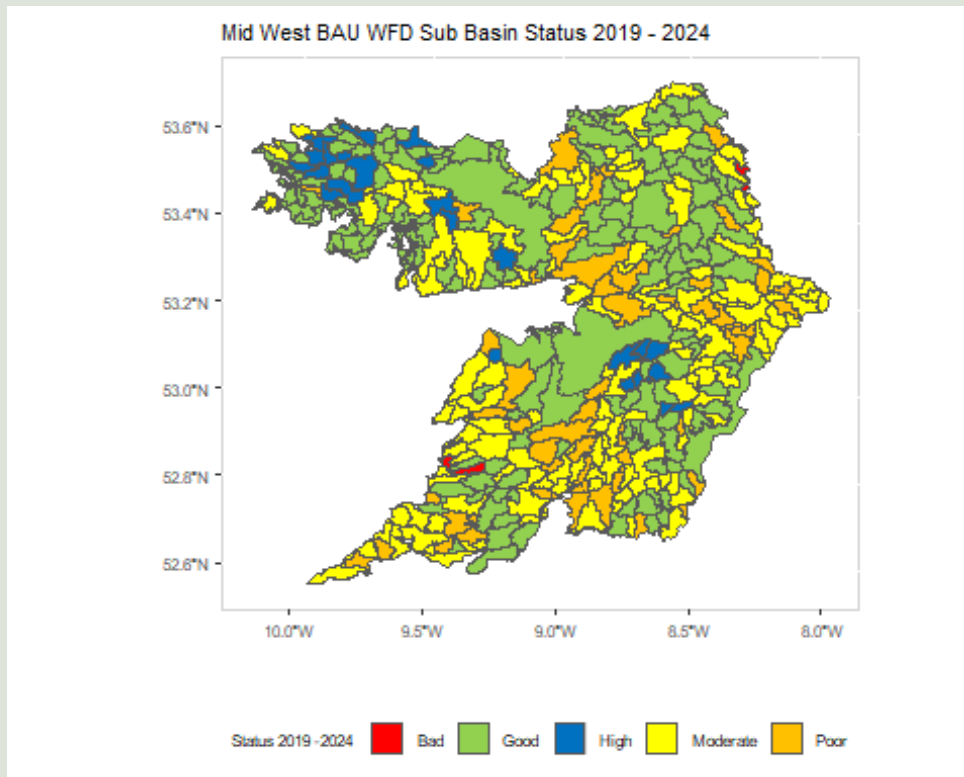


Figure 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in Mid West BAU

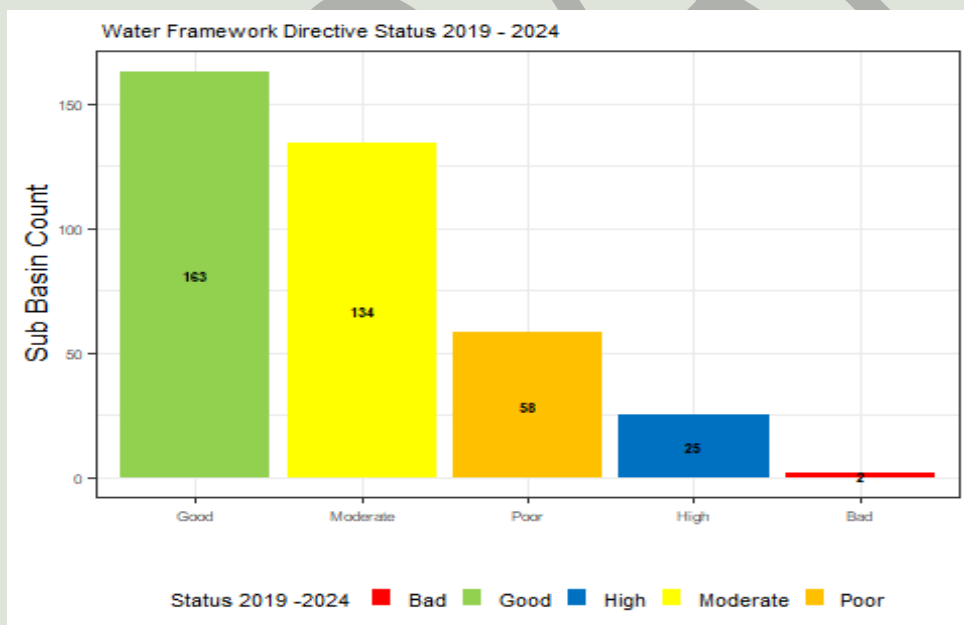


Figure 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in Mid West BAU

💡 Water Framework Directive Catchments

Link to site [Catchments.ie](https://catchments.ie) for further information.

9. Forests for Wood

Mid West BAU will contribute to the delivery of Strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for Wood pillar.

- **Timber Production:** Produce 25 million m³ of certified Irish timber to support the construction of 300,000 homes by 2030.
- **Timber Promotion:** Promote the use and benefits of wood products to increase the level of timber homes from 20% to 80% by 2050.

Ireland's climate and growing conditions make it one of the most productive regions in Europe for forestry, with relatively fast-growing conifer species that reach maturity in 35-40 years. This accelerated growth rate enables efficient timber production and carbon sequestration, presenting a significant opportunity for sustainable development.

The majority of Coillte's harvested wood is processed by Irish sawmills, which convert raw material into construction timber, pallets, fencing, and other long-life wood products. These products play a key role in supporting Ireland's construction industry by offering a sustainable alternative to imported timber and serving as a carbon storage and low-carbon building solution to the sector.

The Irish wood-processing sector, recognized as a leader in the European market, has invested in modernizing processing facilities, making it well-positioned to handle future increases in roundwood supply. The sector has focused on enhancing efficiency and competitiveness through advancements in machinery, grading, and kiln drying technology.

To further drive the use of sustainable wood, Coillte promotes the use of timber in construction as a substitute for carbon-intensive materials like steel and concrete. Timber frame construction and other wood-based building techniques provide viable alternatives that can help Ireland achieve its low-carbon housing targets.

Figure 15 below illustrates different stages of the forest cycle.

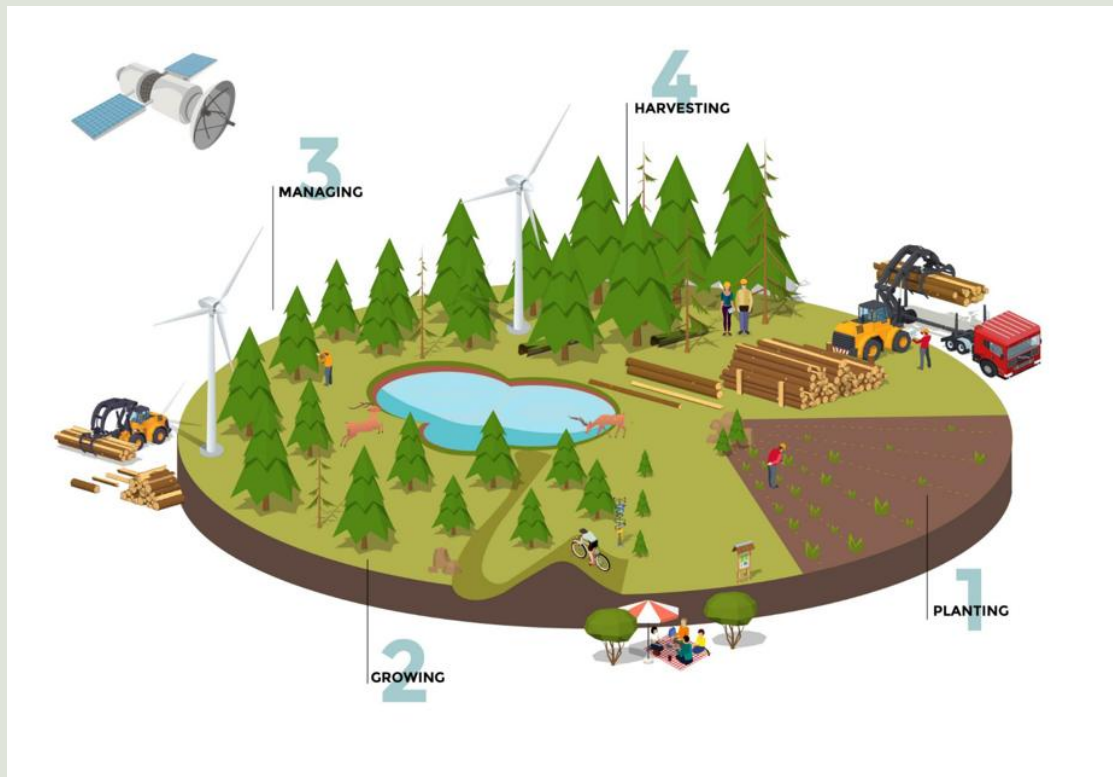


Figure 15: Forest cycle

Clearfelling: is the main forest management method in Ireland, shaped by long-standing forestry practices and site conditions. Its use is strictly regulated by the Forest Service and Coillte's Sustained Yield policy, which ensures forests are harvested at a rate that supports sustainability and long-term timber supply. While clearfelling-removing all marketable trees at the end of a rotation (typically 35-45 years)-remains dominant, Coillte is also adopting Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) in suitable areas. These include Small Coupe Felling, Continuous Cover Forestry, and conversion to broadleaf species. However, due to poor soil fertility and unstable terrain, alternatives to clearfelling are limited. Efforts are made to design felling areas (size, shape and timing) with environmental and landscape considerations in mind.

Thinning: Thinning is a key forest management practice involving staged, selective removal of trees over time to improve forest health, growth, and timber quality. Thinning improves the quality of the forest by regulating the space and light provided to trees as they grow. Coillte follows international best practices by thinning areas, allowed by site conditions, aiming to enhance both quality and yield. Thinning is done predominantly in stable areas, as high winds and exposure limit its use. Due to wind-related risks, most thinning in the BAU involves only 2-3 interventions. More frequent thinning often leads to wind damage and is generally avoided.

CCF: Where conditions allow, Small Coupe Felling and Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) are employed as an alternative to clear felling. These systems involve the gradual harvesting of trees over time, maintaining continuous forest cover.

9.1 Species Composition

The figure below (Figure 16) shows the species group composition in Ha's (000's) of Mid West BAU

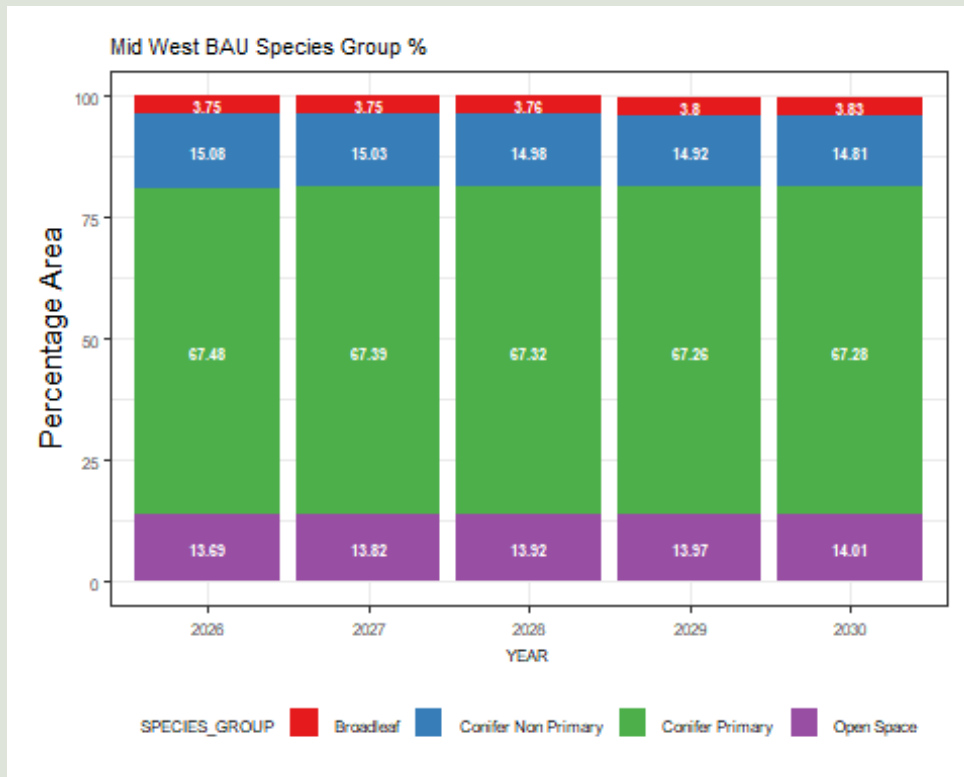


Figure 16: Mid West BAU Species Group

Our forest species percentages are recorded based on the **primary species identified for each stand. These figures are used for **summary reporting and longer-term planning projections**. Please note that actual species composition may vary when secondary or non-primary species are considered. This approach ensures consistency in planning while acknowledging natural variability in forest ecosystems*

Species Composition

- The above figure shows the breakdown by species group, the species composition remains relatively static over the time period of the plan. There are minor changes in Open space, Broadleaf and Conifer primary Sitka spruce.
- Coillte Bio forest initiative focuses on managing 30% of the estate primarily for Nature. These areas include conifer forests planted with Sitka spruce or other non- native species

9.2 Growing volume

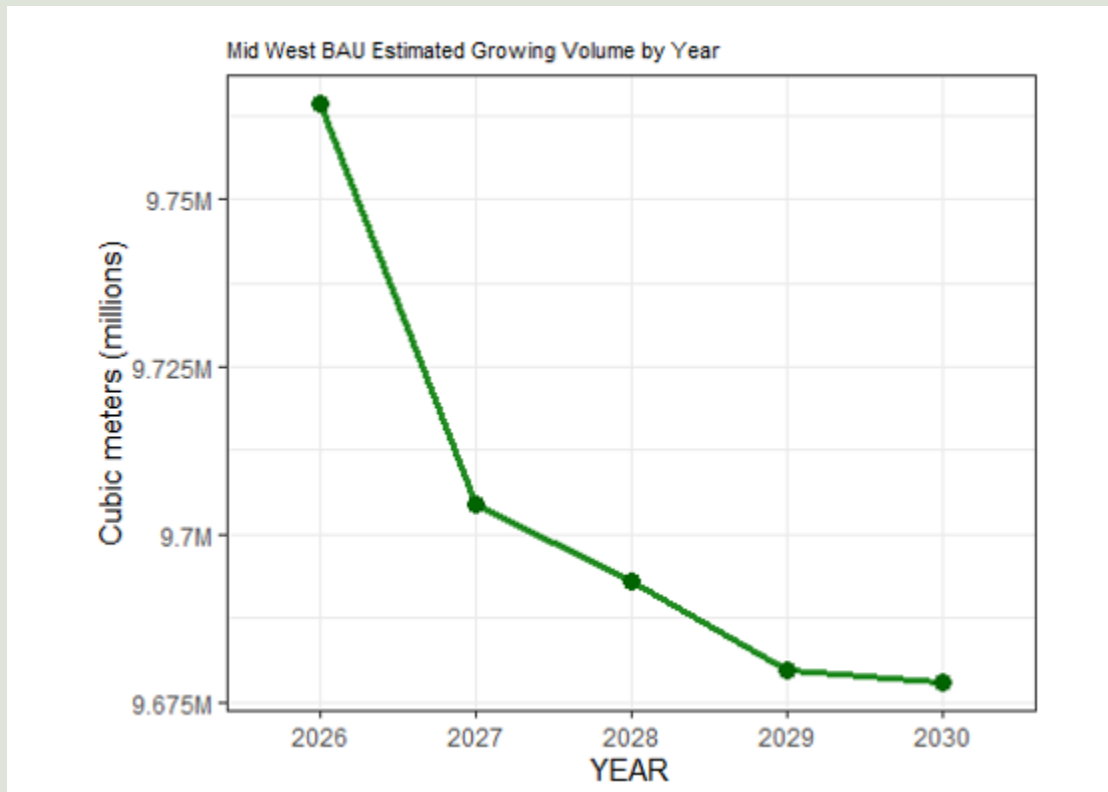


Figure 17: Mid West growing volume trees m^3

* Growing volume estimates exclude volume in very young stands, generally stands aged over 14 years of age are included in this metric.

Growing volume

The use of Growing volume as an indicator for wood sustainability is used to compare the forest growth (increment) to the volume of the trees being harvested. This indicator shows a decrease in standing volume within the Mid West BAU over the time frame of this plan. The driver for this decrease is the clearance of windblown trees resulting from Storm Eowyn in January 2025.

9.3 Harvest Volumes

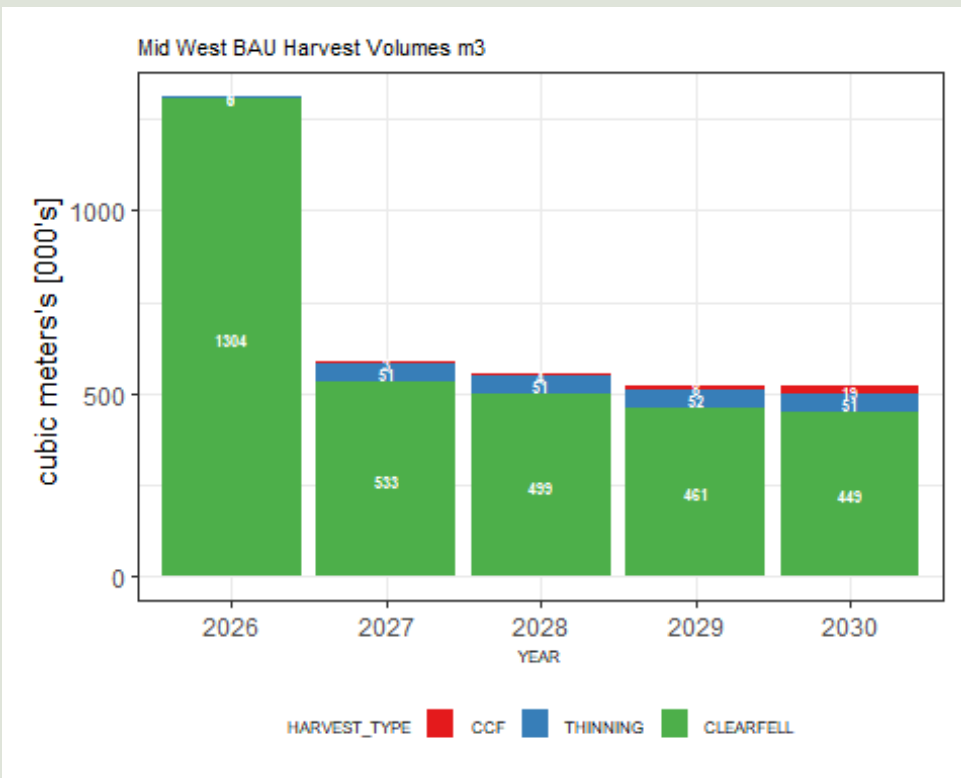


Figure 18: Mid West Harvest Volumes 000's m³

i Harvest Volumes

The above figure (Figure 18) shows the breakdown of harvest volume by harvest type, clearfell is the dominant harvest type accounting for c. 94% of the harvested volume with thinning accounting for 6% with the remaining 1% of CFF

The volume harvested in 2026 is significantly higher than other years as a result of reallocating resources to harvest blown volume following storm Eowyn winter 2025.

The following figures (Fig. 19-23) illustrate our planned harvesting and planting operations in each forest within Mid West BAU over the next 5 years.

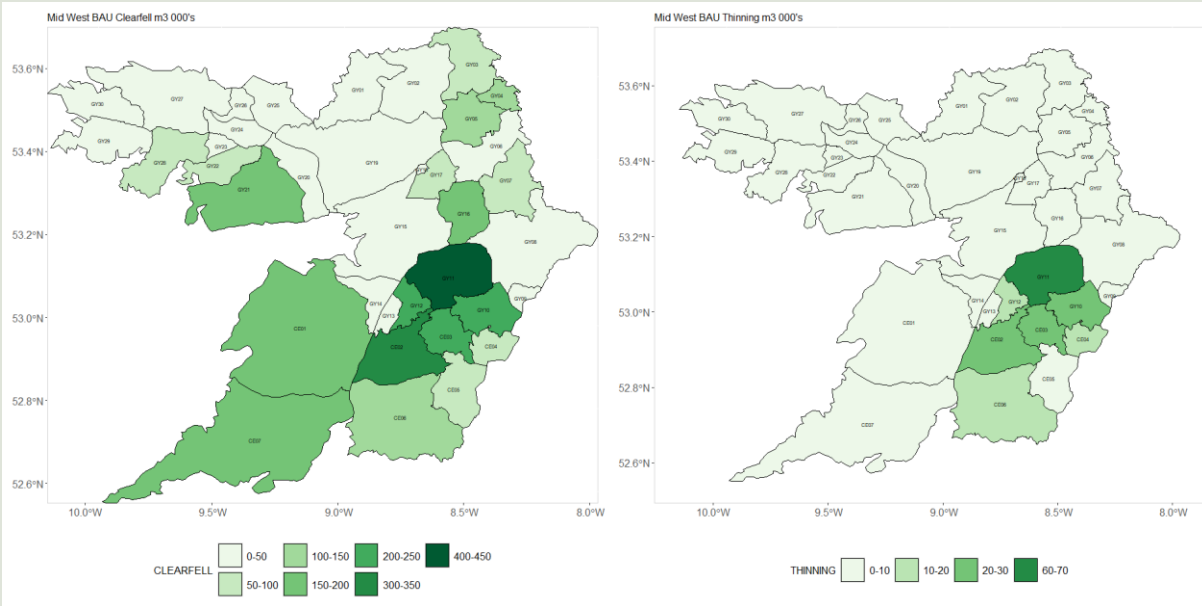


Figure 19: Mid West Harvest Volume Clearfell & Thinning

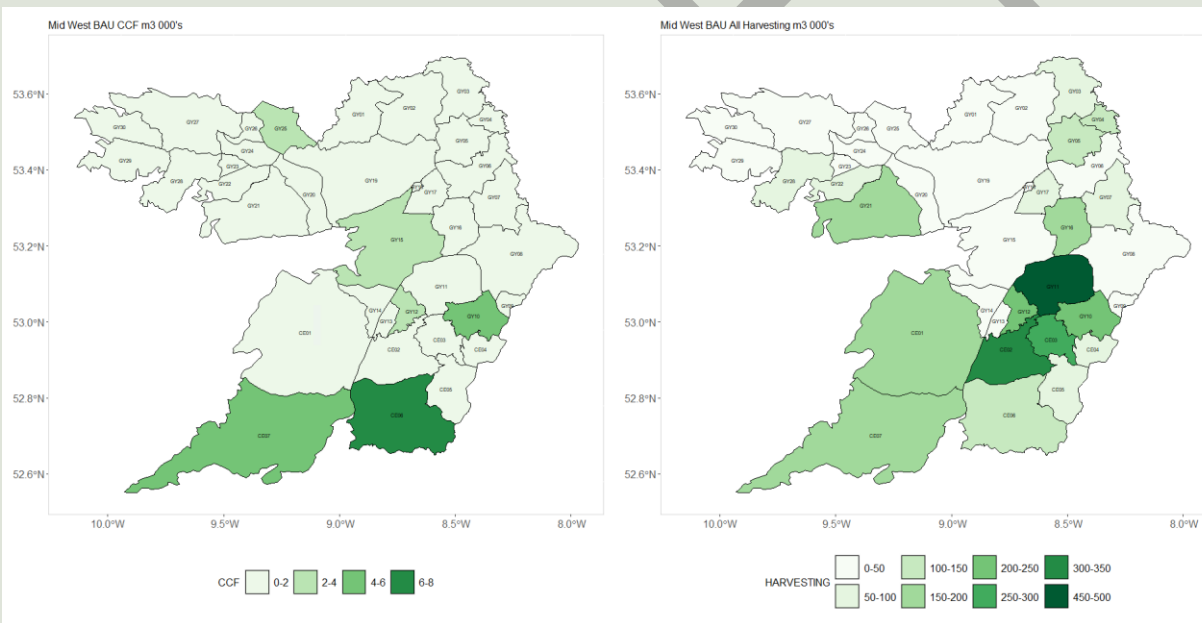


Figure 20: Mid West Harvest Volume CCF & All Harvest Types

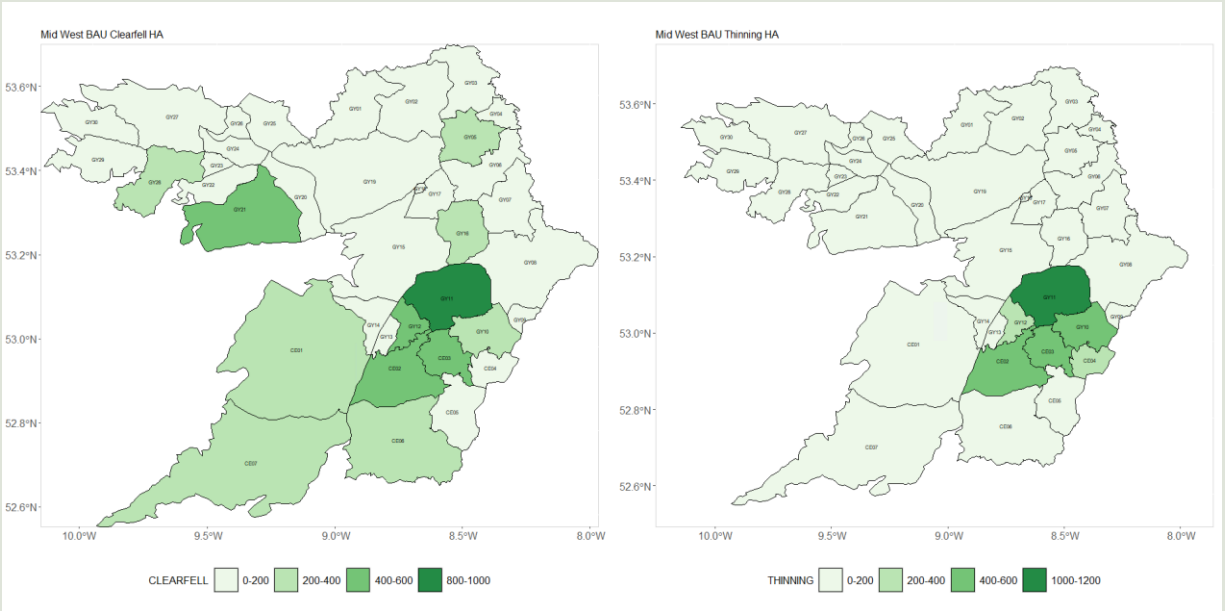


Figure 21: Mid West Harvest Area Clearfell & Thinning

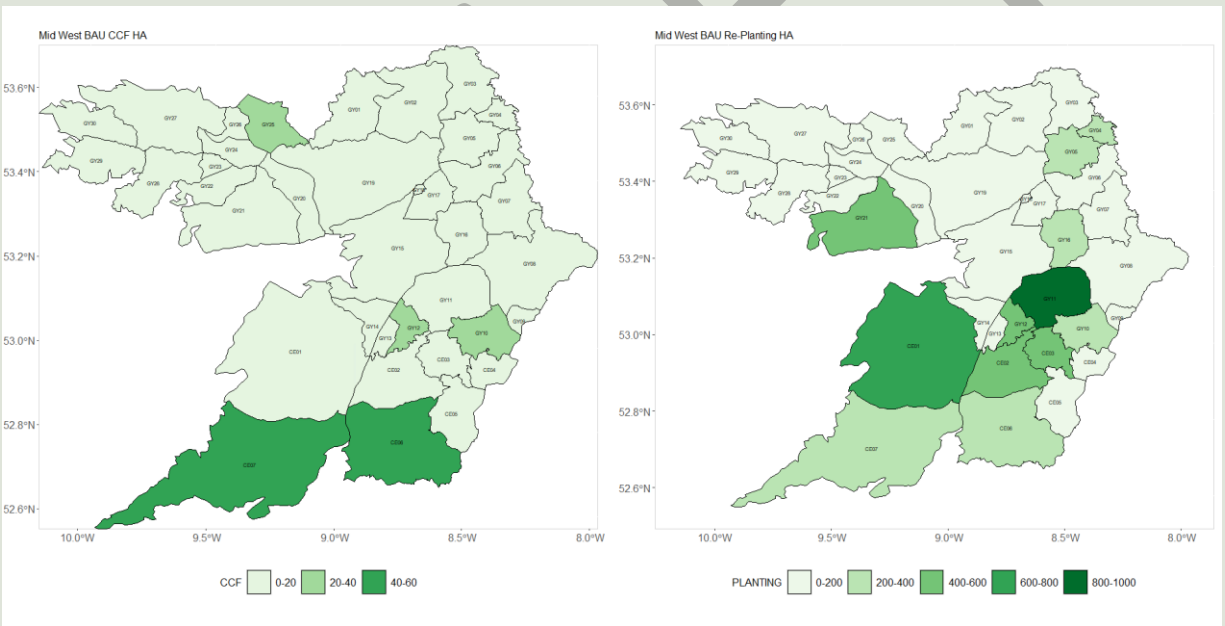


Figure 22: Mid West Harvest Area CCF & PLANTING

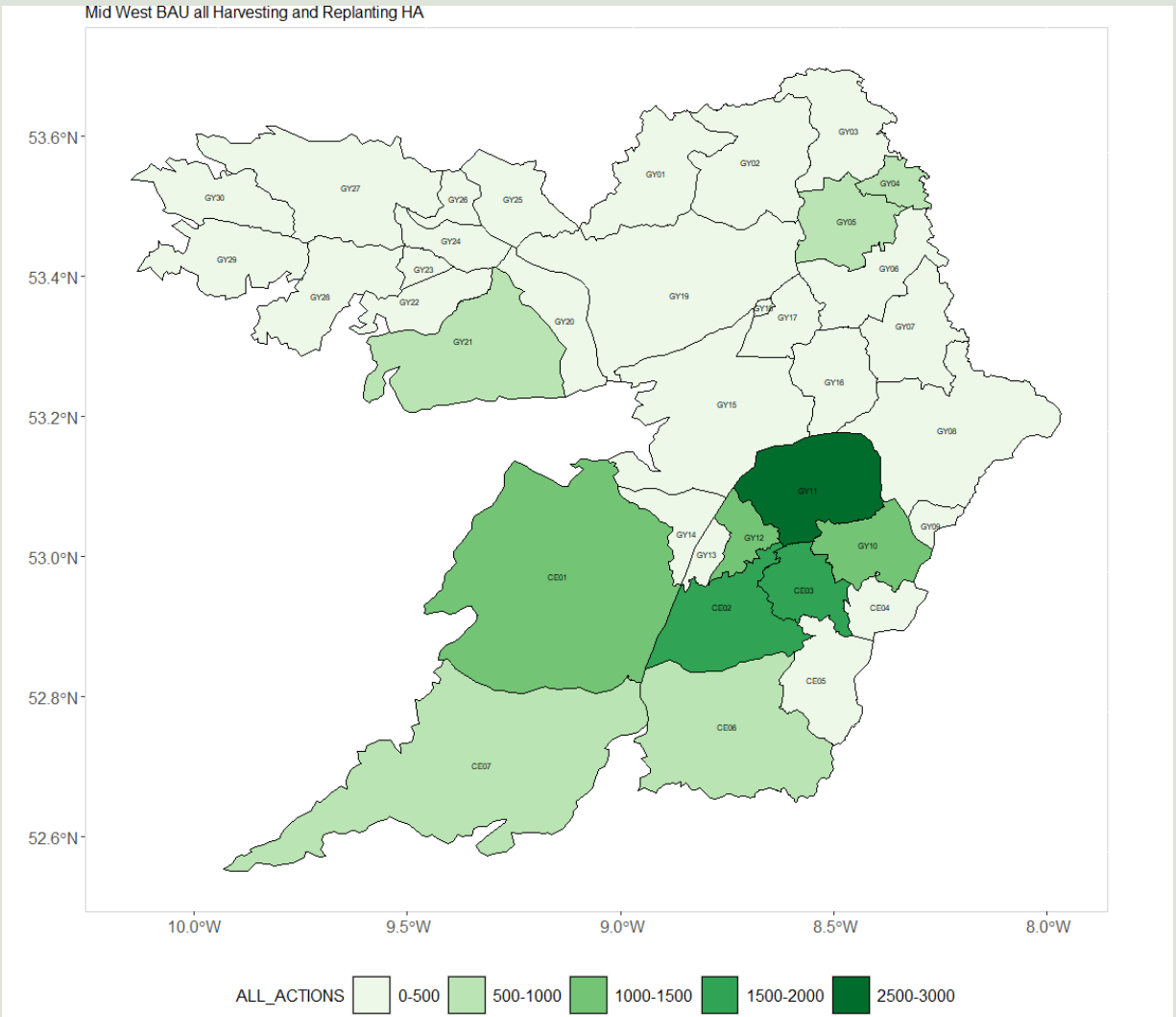


Figure 23: Mid West BAU area ha's Clearfell , Thinning, CCF and Replanting

See Appendices 15 and 16 for a detailed breakdown of harvesting and planting volumes / areas listed per forest over the planning cycle 2026- 2030. Our indicative plans for the period 2031 -2025 are outlined in Appendix 19.

[Link to Map-Viewer](#)

Felling plans are also made available to the public via Coillte's online map viewer.

[Map Viewer](#) updates to these plans are notified to registered stakeholders on an annual basis.

9.4 Forest Roads

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 kilometers of new road are constructed each year in the Mid West BAU and there is also the need for maintenance of the existing road network.

Our engineering staff have indicated the optimum layout of our road network, and we are gradually extending the roads to this point. This work is ongoing and will not be complete within the timeframe of this plan. The priority for the road infrastructure over the duration of this plan is to:

- Construct new roads in our forests
- Maintain the existing road infrastructure
- Ensure the roading infrastructure complements and supports harvesting access to the forest.
- Develop road access to areas that are currently inaccessible
- Where required licences to construct the new roads will be obtained from the relevant regulator

Planned new road construction in Mid West BAU

- Over the duration of this plan approximately 60 km of new road will be constructed

10. Forests for People

Mid West BAU will **contribute** to the delivery of Strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for People pillar.

- **Tourism Investment:** Enable the investment of €100 million in world-class visitor destinations to grow tourism and recreation by 2030.
- **Recreation Expansion:** Double the number of recreation areas to 500 for community wellbeing.
- **Job Creation:** Generate 1,200 new rural jobs to support a low-carbon economy transition.

Coillte's forests provide opportunities to meet society's demands for natural outdoor recreation, health, and wellbeing and to support rural jobs. Coillte as Ireland's largest outdoor recreation provider is fully committed to playing a key role in providing extensive access to the outdoors through its recreation infrastructure and to unlock the benefits of forests for the public. Coillte, through our open forest policy, provides a leading role in the provision of recreational forests for local communities, not only providing outdoor spaces to enjoy, but also creating opportunities for local employment and enterprise. We actively support the Woodlands for Health Initiative, which has demonstrated the direct benefits of forests on peoples well-being and mental health.

Coillte are fully committed to upholding and protecting the rights of all our employees and contractors in accordance with Irish and European Union legislation. We ensure full compliance with key employment laws, including those governing fair pay, working hours, health and safety, equality, and the right to join and participate in trade unions. Our internal policies are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in legislation and best practices. We conduct regular audits and risk assessments to ensure safe and fair working conditions across all levels of our operations. In addition, we provide training and resources to managers and staff to foster a culture of respect, inclusion, and transparency. Clear and accessible grievance procedures are in place to allow employees to raise concerns in confidence, and we take all such matters seriously, ensuring timely and appropriate resolution. Our commitment to workers' rights is central to our values and to the sustainable success of our business.

10.1 Social & Cultural Aspects

Coillte is aware of some 262 (monuments) archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance in its landholdings in the Mid-West BAU. These monuments include megalithic tombs of different kinds, Ringforts, Cashels and other enclosures and crannogs. A summary of archaeological sites and cultural features in the BAU is provided in Appendix 17.

With support and advice from the NPWS, the National Monuments Service and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht. Coillte has developed a Code of Practice in order to protect this archaeological and cultural heritage.

Many historical land acquisitions contain farmsteads and features representing rural life in the 19th and early 20th century such as vernacular built heritage, traditional field boundaries, dry- stone walls, gate houses, cultural landscape features and historic farming patterns. 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, heritage and historical value and a plan implemented for their preservation.

The BAU will continue to support sites of cultural heritage and will identify, protect and record all new items of heritage which are discovered on its lands.

Recreation Facilities:

The BAU contains many areas for recreational activity of which are on the Coillte website. The main recreational areas that are highly used are Cratloe Wood, Gragans Wood, Cahermurphy, Ballycuggaran, Portumna Park, Monivea, Mountbellew Demesne, Kilcornan, Kilrush, Aghrane, Cong/Clonbur Woods and Inchagoill Island.

Portumna Forest Park is situated on the northern shore of Lough Derg. It strands 436 Hectares of Coillte property and provides an ideal setting for forest and lake side walks with observation points and a viewing tower.

There are a number of Way-marked ways passing through Coillte property and these include 'The Western Way', 'Sli Connemara', 'The East Clare Way', 'The Mid Clare Way' and 'The Suck Valley Way'. The BAU has also entered in to a number of partnership arrangements that have provided recreational facilities for local communities and restored old buildings. Examples of this would be the Walled Garden in Mountbellew, Playground in Cratloe and the recreational facilities at Cong/Clonbur Woods. The Map on Figure 24 illustrates location of recreational facilities in the BAU, while numbers of visitors are shown in Figure 25. See Appendix 18 for full listing of recreation sites.

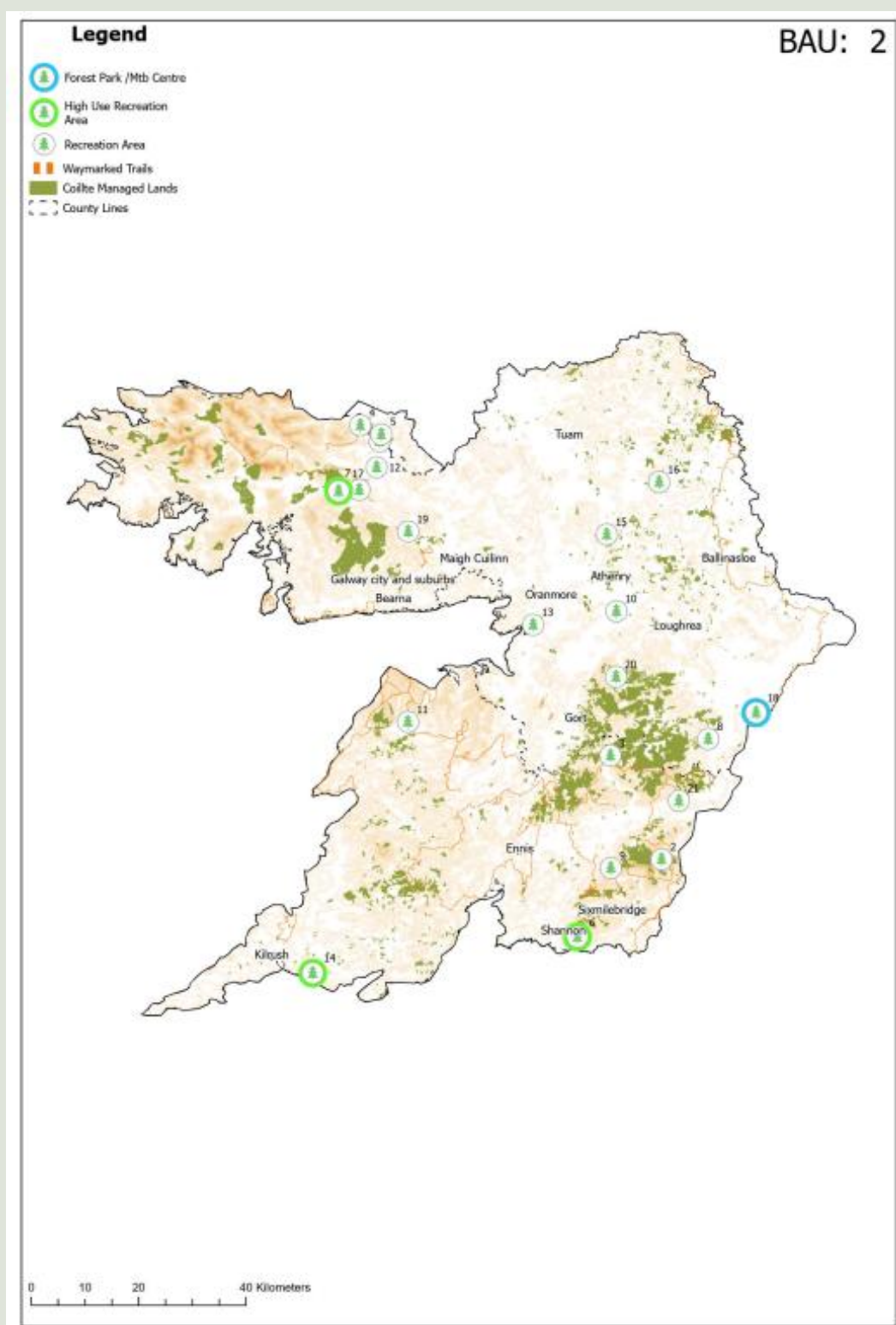


Figure 24: Recreational facilities - see Appendix 18 for more details

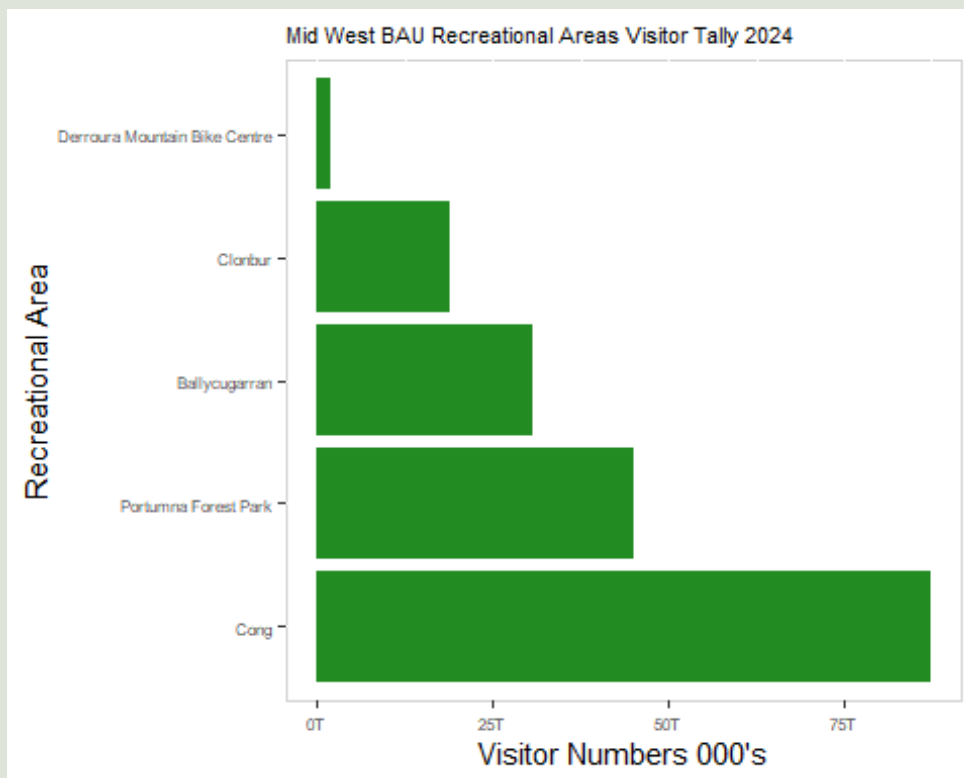


Figure 25: Mid West BAU Recreational facilities visitor count

10.2 Recreational Development Proposals on Coillte Lands

Coillte encourages proposals for recreational developments that enhance its existing forest amenities and creates new locations for people to visit. Eligible projects may include new or upgraded trails, picnic areas, and other outdoor recreation infrastructure. Coillte has a long record of collaboration with many local and state agencies including Failte Ireland, the Department of Rural and Community Development, Local Authorities, Development Companies, and Local Community Groups to plan, develop, and maintain these facilities.

Submission Process All recreational development proposals must be submitted via Coillte's Habitat Area Management System (HAMS). To begin, applicants must set up a HAMS account using the links provided below. Once logged in, proposers can complete the Recreation/Trail Proposal Questionnaire available on HAMS.

Existing users can log in directly via the HAMS login portal.

New users must register before submitting a proposal.

Considered Submissions Timeline

Only proposals submitted through the HAMS platform will be considered. Submissions made outside this process will not be supported.

Due to the volume of submissions, please allow a minimum of three months for review and response from Coillte.

If the proposal is deemed suitable and will add value to Coillte's recreational offering, Coillte may issue a letter of support to assist with funding applications.

10.3 Building Strong Partnerships with Communities

Coillte is committed to fostering meaningful partnerships with local communities across Ireland. We value collaborative efforts that promote sustainable recreation and enhance public access to nature. By working together, we can ensure that recreational infrastructure developed on Coillte lands is well-designed, responsibly maintained, and enjoyed for generations to come. We look forward to supporting community-led initiatives that align with these goals and contribute positively to Ireland's outdoor recreation network.

Examples of key recreation projects in Mid West BAU

- Coillte have developed a draft masterplan for significant facilities upgrading and new development of accommodation in Portumna forest park.
- The BAU will be working in collaboration with Clare County Council to improve recreation facilities in Kilrush forest park.

11. Forest Management Challenges

Effective management ensures long-term forest productivity and sustainability. Key forest management tasks include dealing with challenges such as: pest and disease management, deer management, invasive species control, fire prevention and management of forest security issues including litter and waste dumping, timber theft, vandalism, crop damage and other antisocial behavior (Figure 26).

Photo	Challenge	Coillte's Response
	Pests & Diseases We work closely with the Forest Service to immediately respond to any threats and adopt a proactive pest and disease management strategy that includes survey and monitoring, education and training, communication, and outbreak management.	- Annual forest health surveys at 150 fixed points and 50 Health Observation Points for bark beetle monitoring. - Regular staff training on key diseases (Phytophthora ramorum, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). - Engagement with DAFM to facilitate felling licence application for diseased stands - Outbreak Management Group (OMG) for rapid response and communication. - Integrated Pest Management with minimal pesticide use and ESRA completed for each chemical.
	Fertilisers Fertilisers are used only when necessary and only in the early stages of crop development in relatively small quantities of slow release fertilisers.	- Applied only where site fertility is low or foliar analysis indicates need. - Applied directly at tree base to reduce runoff. - Quantities applied determined by decision support guidance. - Included in environmental screening.
	Wild Deer Browsing and bark-stripping by deer can have a considerable negative impact on any tree species (particularly on broadleaves). Overpopulation of deer can also have severe impact on biodiversity, land use objectives and can be a major hazard to public roads.	- Deer present on ~60% of the estate; Deer Management Plans in all affected areas. - Population surveys; control via licensed hunting under national regulations. - Protective measures (fencing, tree guards, selective planting) in high-pressure areas. - Landscape-scale collaboration with stakeholders; national coordination and HAMS adoption.
	Invasive Plant Species Invasive plant species like Rhododendron and Japanese knotweed threaten Irish forests by outcompeting native plants, altering habitats, and spreading diseases. In line with international best practice, Coillte employs a systematic approach for controlling and managing invasive plant species.	- Identification and mapping to prioritise high-risk and high-conservation sites. - Control through manual removal, targeted chemical treatment, and habitat restoration. - Ongoing monitoring and restoration to prevent reinvasion, especially in riparian/biodiversity zones.
	Forest Fires Forest fires pose a serious health and safety risk to the public and to people. They are very difficult to control. These fires cause extensive ecological damage to wildlife and habitats, which may take years to recover. The fires can also cause serious damage to forest crops and other material assets.	- Preventive infrastructure: firebreaks and accessible forest roads in high-risk areas. - Seasonal risk monitoring (weather alerts) and fire patrols during high-danger periods. - Coordinated response with fire services; aerial support (helicopters) when needed.
	Forest Security Litter, particularly illegal dumping, poses significant risks to forest ecosystems and public safety. The problem is most prevalent in rural and remote areas as well as in close proximity to urban areas. Another common issues are inappropriate recreation with quads and motorbikes/scooters and risk of major losses through theft, vandalism of property, and crop damage.	- Litter & Waste: prompt removal, CCTV at black spots, coordination with local authorities. - Anti-social behaviour: enforcement of by-laws, CCTV/signage, support for national enforcement powers. - Staff engagement with communities and Gardai to deter poaching, illegal vehicle use, and vandalism.

Figure 26: Forest Management Challenges

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA)

An Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) is intended to inform the site operational plans, site specific risks, and adoption of appropriate mitigation measures. We complete an ESRA for each chemical used by Coillte. In 2021, as part of our Chemical Use Policy all necessary ESRA's were produced and subsequently reviewed in 2025. Copies can be made available if requested by email to info@coillte.ie.

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12. Appendices

Appendix 1. Monitoring Framework in Mid West BAU

Table 7: Monitoring table

Monitoring Framework Applied In Mid West BAU					
Pillar	Activity	Element Monitored	Being	Monitoring Periodicity	Improvement Process
Wood	Harvesting	Harvesting Contractor	Site &	Weekly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
Wood	Establishment	Silvicultural Contractor	Activity &	Weekly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
Wood	Establishment	Site Quality & Tending		Surveys completed annually.	Survey results outlined to operational group
Wood	Engineering	Engineering Contractor	site &	Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
People	Estates	Estates Contractor	work &	Monthly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
Nature	Ecology	Operational Bio areas		Weekly/ Changes depending on operation type	Addressed through different operational groups
Nature	Ecology	Prioritised sites- OWS, HCVF		Greater than 10 monitored per year based on prioritisation	BAU Bio Plans
Nature	Ecology	Life sites/ restoration projects		Every 5 years if applicable	BAU Bio Plans
Nature/ People/Wood	Quality Assurance	Environmental Health & Safety Documents Mitigations		3 Operational Sites per week	EMP & H&S Committee

Table 8: Summary of Site Monitoring 2025.

Engineering - Summary of Site monitoring 2025			Establishment - Summary of Site monitoring 2025		
Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed	Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed
BAU1		18	BAU1		673
BAU2		13	BAU2		393
BAU3		4	BAU3		475
BAU4		13	BAU4		577
BAU5		7	BAU5		557
BAU6		37	BAU6		435
All BAUs		92	All BAUs		3110
Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Hazard Management - Plant & Equipment Maintenance - Pollution Prevention & Spill Response - On-site Water Management and Control - Operator Compliance			Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Competing Vegetation - Exclusion zones/Setbacks - Safety Risk Assessment - Natural Regeneration - Signage		
Harvesting - Summary of Site monitoring 2025			Estates - Summary of Site monitoring 2025		
Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed	Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed
BAU1		263	BAU1		65
BAU2		244	BAU2		45
BAU3		435	BAU3		30
BAU4		326	BAU4		54
BAU5		477	BAU5		39
BAU6		310	BAU6		215
All BAUs		2055	All BAUs		448
Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Silt and Sediment management - Urea application - Brash management - Exclusions zones - PPE			Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Signage - Safety statement - Training - Safety Risk Assessment - Litter		

Appendix 2. Statutory and Non Statutory Legislation

Table 9: Legislation table

Legislation Applied In Mid West BAU	
Policy or Strategy	Consideration
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2021 including the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23).	Commits Ireland to a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a net-zero target by 2050. Emission reductions will be realised in the Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) sector through the action to 'develop, assess and adopt as appropriate Coillte's Strategic Vision which aims to capture additional carbon dioxide in its forests, soils and wood products by 2050'. Coillte is fully dedicated to supporting the delivery of CAP23, which commits Ireland to a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a net-zero target by 2050.
EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030	'Aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet' and outlines actions such as halting and reversing the decline of pollinators, reducing the use and risk of pesticides and planting 3 billion trees by 2030.
EU Forest Strategy and the EU Adaptation Strategy	Encourage natural adaptive measures, such as sustainable forest management and integrating climate change adaptation into forestry practices. They consider future changes like rising CO2 levels and temperatures, shifting pest patterns, increased risk of forest fires, changing water availability, and changing storm patterns affecting forestry operations.
EU's Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation 23	Mandates that each member state absorbs as much CO2 as they emit. Ireland, having consistently contributed to GHG emissions between 1990 and 2021, needs to increase its afforestation rate and improve land management to become a carbon sink.
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	As an FSC certified organization, we are dedicated to the responsible management of forests and the sustainable production of timber. Our certification ensures that our forestry practices maintain the health of ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and respect the rights of local communities. By adhering to the FSC standards, we supply our customers certified with timber that is sustainably harvested. This certification reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship, allowing us to contribute positively to the forestry sector while meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced timber products.
4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030	The NBAP sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature. Plans demonstrate Ireland's continuing commitment to meeting and acting on its obligations to protect our biodiversity for the benefit of future generations through a series of targeted strategies and actions. It is a concrete effort on the part of those at the forefront of protecting biodiversity in Ireland to clearly identify the challenges we face, to lay out the actions we will take and, moreover, to hold ourselves to a wide range of forward looking and ambitious commitments at local, regional and national level.
National Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2023-2027	Provides a strategic, collaborative framework to facilitate the consolidation and sustainable growth of the outdoor recreation sector.
National Retrofit Plan	Commits Ireland to have 500,000 homes retrofitted to a Building Energy Rating of B2/cost optimal or carbon equivalent by 2030. Energy efficient timber products can play a role in meeting these targets.
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)	As a PEFC-certified organization, we are committed to managing our forests sustainably while meeting environmental, social, and economic standards. Our forest management practices are independently audited to demonstrate they protect biodiversity, uphold the rights of local communities, and contribute to long-term forest conservation. This certification reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship, allowing us to contribute positively to the forestry sector while meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced timber products.

Appendix 3. Forest Management Plan Consultation Process

Table 10: Consultation Process

Forest Management Plan Consultation Process	
Phase	Description
1	6 week public consultation when initial submissions are received
2	Coillte review and acknowledge all submissions received during Phase 1
3	Draft plans formulated and published. 6 week public consultation when feedback and further submissions are received
4	Coillte review all stakeholder submissions to draft plan and produce final plan

Appendix 4. Complaints And Dispute Resolution

The document outlines a three-stage process for stakeholders to raise and escalate complaints regarding Coillte's operations. It also includes guidance for stakeholders with formal agreements or property rights.

Query Submission

- Stakeholders can email queries to info@coillte.ie or see our website for contact details [Contact Coillte](#)
- Include: a brief description of the query, exact location and contact details.
- The query will be assigned to relevant staff for action and response.

If stakeholder is dissatisfied with how a query or issue has been handled, they can file a formal complaint.

Stage 1: Formal Complaint

- If the query hasn't been resolved to stakeholder's satisfaction, they can make a complaint. A complaint form can be requested by emailing info@coillte.ie.
- Submit completed form with contact details, complaint specifics and supporting information including previous correspondence.
- Aim to acknowledge all written complaints within 5 working days.
- Complaint is reviewed by a Senior Manager within relevant area of business.
- Response issued within one month.

If it is not possible to provide a full reply within one month, for example the complaint requires more detailed investigation, we will make contact and advise on when the response can be expected.

Stage 2: Escalation

- If still dissatisfied, stakeholders can escalate to Stage 2 of complaints procedure stating why the findings are not acceptable to them within 7 days of receiving the Stage 1 response.
- Aim to acknowledge the escalation of the complaint within 5 working days.
- Conduct further analysis and review of the complaint, including stakeholder evidence, is carried out by the Director of relevant area of business
- Response within one month.
- If it is not possible to give you a full reply within one month, for example the complaint requires more detailed investigation, we will make contact and advise on when the response can be expected.

Stage 3: External Review

- If stakeholder is not satisfied with the outcome of Coillte complaints process the issue can be raised with Certification Auditors by emailing forestry@soilassociation.org

Stakeholder rights

- Stakeholders in formal agreement or contractual relationship with Coillte (such as licensees, financial partners, costumers) should contact a nominated staff member first and if the matter is not resolved refer to the relevant licence, contract or agreement.
- Stakeholders with rights (or claiming rights) over Coillte property should direct their queries together with supporting evidence of their rights to info@coillte.ie in the first instance. If the matter cannot be resolved by operational staff, it will be referred to Legal team.

Appendix 5. Forest Code Outline in Mid West BAU

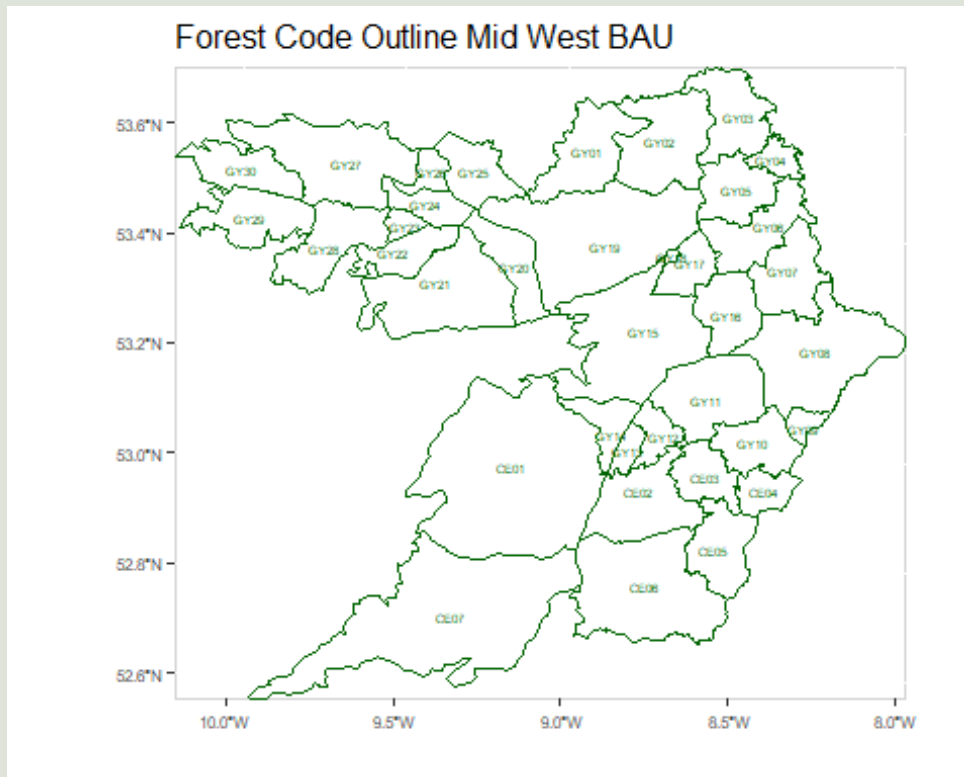


Figure 27: Mid West BAU by Forest

Appendix 6. Forest Code - Forest Name

Table 11: Forest code Name

Forest Name and Code	
Forest Code	Forest Name
CE01	Burren
CE02	Maghera
CE03	Lough Atorick
CE04	Cregg Wood
CE05	Scarriff
CE06	Violet Hill
CE07	Doolough
GY01	Castlegrove
GY02	Clonberne
GY03	Glinsk
GY04	Aghrane
GY05	Mountbellew
GY06	Clonbrock
GY07	Killure
GY08	Killmor
GY09	Portumna
GY10	Woodford
GY11	Derrybrien
GY12	Peterswell
GY13	Lough Cultra
GY14	Gort
GY15	Kilcornan
GY16	Woodlawn
GY17	Clogh
GY18	Monivea
GY19	Ballyglooneen
GY20	Rosscahill

GY21	Cloosh
GY22	Derrada
GY23	Bunnakill
GY24	Oughterard
GY25	Cong
GY26	Coolan
GY27	Derryclare
GY28	Cappahoosh
GY29	Ballinahinch
GY30	Baunogues

Appendix 7. Rare Threatened and Endangered Species List (RTE species)

Table 12: RTE List

Rare Threatened and Endangered Species	
Species	Ecology and Relevance
Merlin	A small falcon species which nests on the edge of forests (often in old crows nests) that adjoin suitable foraging habitat (open heath and bog). Both the Connemara Bog Complex SPA and the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA support breeding Merlin.
Hen harrier	Ireland supports the most westerly population of Hen harrier in the world. This bird breeds in the uplands and bogs across the country and is pre-dominantly a ground-nesting species. Nest sites generally occur in dense ground vegetation or scrub and in young pre-thicket forestry plantations. They hunt for small birds and mammals in open habitat. There are 6 designated SPAs for breeding Hen harrier in Ireland, including the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA.
White-tailed eagle	White-tailed eagle was re-introduced to Ireland in Killarney in 2007 and the first successful breeding was recorded at Lough Derg, Co. Clare. Further young individuals were released in subsequent years also including other sites around Lough Derg. White-tailed eagle is Ireland's largest resident bird species. It's diet includes carrion, fish and sometimes mammals and seabirds. In Ireland the large stick nests or eyries of these birds are typically built in trees.
Kerry slug	Kerry slug lives in humid environments under moss or in crevices of rocks or tree trunks in woodland, open heath and bog habitat. This species is associated with the south-west of Ireland. Its range however is thought to have the potential to expand and there was population discovered in Co. Galway in recent years.
Lesser horseshoe bat	Lesser horseshoe bat has a relatively restricted range in Ireland occurring only in the west if the country. The Irish population is internationally important due to the decline of the species in other parts of Europe. Lesser horseshoe bat roosts in the roofs of old building or outhouses. Roost sites are often located near broadleaved or mixed woodland where they forage for insects through the trees and scrub. In winter they hibernate in caves, cellars, mines.
Freshwater pearl mussel	The freshwater pearl mussel is a bivalve mollusc that occurs in clean, fast-flowing rivers and sometimes in lakes. This species is highly sensitive to water quality impacts.
Marsh fritillary	Marsh fritillary occur in a variety of open habitats where it's foodplant Devil's Bit Scabious is present.
Hairy wood ant	The Hairy wood ant builds nests on the forest floor, typically near gaps or opening in the canopy where light can reach to forest floor. The nests comprise of mounds of pine needles and vegetation fragments on the forest floor with excavated chambers below the ground. Scots pine forests are particularly favourable as they host suitable aphid species (which provide a key food source) and the canopy is relatively open allowing sufficient light for nesting habitat. Woodford, Co. Galway is one of the very few remaining populations.
Yellow bird's-nest	This small orchid is usually found in forests or scrub, often under a beech canopy
Wood bitter-vetch	Wood bitter-vetch occurs on neutral to mildly-acid soils across a range of habitats, including species-rich pastures and hay meadows, mires, stream banks, ravines, sea cliffs, limestone heath and woodland margins.
Fly orchid	The fly orchid occurs on limestone pavement, scrub and dry calcareous soils, open scrub/calcareous grassland.
Marsh fern	The marsh fern occurs in shady wetlands including wet woodland and fen

Appendix 8. Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in Mid West BAU

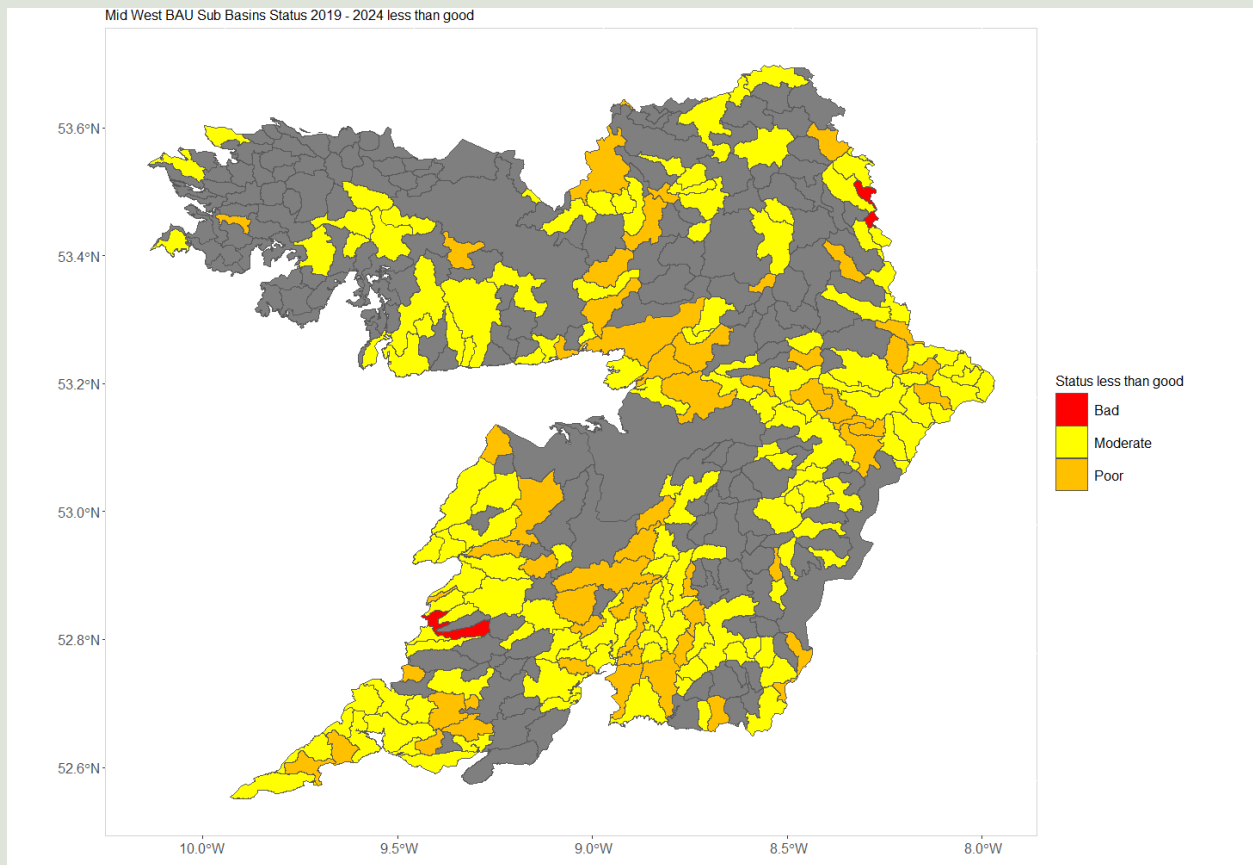


Figure 28: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in Mid West BAU

Appendix 9. Sub Basin less than Status good 2019 - 2024 by forest activity area in BAU

Table 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 2024 less than good with Coillte activity areas ha's in Mid West BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AHASCRAUGH_030	Poor	0.0	4.5	4.8	5.3	137.55	14.6	11
AILLE (CLARE)_010	Moderate	95.6	0.0	5.6	149.5	813.34	250.7	31
AILLE (CLARE)_020	Moderate	28.8	0.0	6.8	36.3	386.39	71.9	19
ANNAGH (CLARE)_010	Bad	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	26.41	17.1	65
AUGHAGLANNA_010	Moderate	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.82	2.2	1
BALLINLOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	13.8	0.0	5.7	4.9	165.72	24.4	15
BALLYCUIRKE_010	Moderate	8.8	6.3	0.0	21.2	271.03	36.3	13
BALLYMABILLA_010	Moderate	18.7	0.0	2.7	12.7	176.71	34.1	19
BALLYMACRAVAN_010	Poor	2.8	0.0	0.0	45.8	109.92	48.6	44
BALLYNACALLY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	18.39	4.7	26
BEAGH_010	Moderate	99.4	0.0	156.0	81.7	643.37	337.1	52
BLACK (SHRULE)_010	Poor	15.2	0.0	0.0	17.4	119.47	32.6	27
BLEACH_010	Moderate	155.0	0.0	96.6	232.0	2,133.30	483.6	23
BOW_010	Moderate	48.3	0.0	46.3	41.3	202.39	135.9	67
BRIDGETOWN (CLARE)_010	Moderate	3.6	0.0	9.9	1.3	44.95	14.8	33
BROADFORD_020	Moderate	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.16	5.2	8
BROADFORD_030	Moderate	8.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	41.02	17.8	43
CAPPAGH (GALWAY)_020	Moderate	20.5	0.0	0.0	32.5	169.83	53.0	31
CARRA STREAM_010	Poor	13.4	0.0	0.0	12.6	48.39	26.0	54
CARROWMONEASH (Oranmore)_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	55.81	2.9	5
CASHLA_010	Moderate	16.3	0.0	0.0	28.4	385.60	44.7	12

CASTLEGAR_010	Moderate	11.0	6.0	5.5	39.2	317.67	61.7	19
CASTLEGAR_020	Moderate	20.5	0.0	1.6	18.0	197.43	40.1	20
CLARE (GALWAY)_050	Moderate	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.45	6.1	95
CLARINBRIDGE_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.8	94.07	14.4	15
CLARINBRIDGE_030	Moderate	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.80	2.1	44
CLARINBRIDGE_040	Poor	20.5	7.1	0.0	60.8	171.71	88.4	51
CLARINBRIDGE_050	Poor	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	36.14	19.0	53
CLOONDANAGH LOUGH STREAM_010	Poor	13.4	0.0	0.0	34.8	283.80	48.2	17
CLOONEEN (CLARE)_010	Poor	3.8	0.0	0.0	21.7	142.93	25.5	18
CLOONEYOGAN_NO RTH_010	Moderate	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	26.62	22.4	84
CLOONFAD_010	Poor	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	11.69	17.2	147
COOS_010	Moderate	11.5	0.0	8.7	6.3	287.90	26.5	9
CRAGGAUNBOY_010	Poor	38.7	0.0	0.0	87.5	153.98	126.2	82
CRATLOE_010	Moderate	13.8	14.9	1.4	16.7	198.82	46.8	24
CREEGH_020	Moderate	4.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	246.39	13.0	5
CROMPAUN (EAST)_010	Poor	14.3	0.0	6.7	11.5	86.90	32.5	37
CROMPAUN (WEST)_010	Poor	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.1	96.86	15.4	16
CULLAUN_010	Poor	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.47	1.7	2
DEALAGH_010	Moderate	20.3	0.0	11.1	30.0	245.42	61.4	25
DERRYHIPPOO_010	Poor	35.9	0.0	33.0	42.9	217.92	111.8	51
DERRYMULLAN STREAM_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	114.66	6.5	6
DOONBEG_050	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	8.16	9.8	120
DRUMKEARY STREAM_010	Moderate	32.3	0.0	170.3	39.1	439.22	241.7	55
DUNIRY_010	Moderate	61.1	0.0	65.6	48.7	494.30	175.4	35
FEAGH_EAST_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	14.89	5.8	39
FERGUS_040	Poor	22.8	0.0	5.8	21.2	284.65	49.8	17
GLENNAMUCKA STREAM_010	Poor	5.3	0.0	1.7	17.9	62.63	24.9	40
GORTGARROW	Moderate	4.4	0.0	0.0	8.9	10.67	13.3	125

STREAM_010								
GRANEY (SHANNON)_010	Moderate	41.9	0.0	80.1	37.5	489.85	159.5	33
GRANEY (SHANNON)_050	Moderate	9.1	11.2	9.8	19.5	224.34	49.6	22
HELL_010	Moderate	12.1	0.0	23.4	41.4	166.53	76.9	46
INAGH (ENNISTYMON)_020	Moderate	26.8	0.0	0.0	72.3	112.34	99.1	88
INAGH (ENNISTYMON)_040	Moderate	41.6	0.0	6.9	53.3	391.31	101.8	26
INAGH (ENNISTYMON)_050	Moderate	2.7	0.0	0.0	29.1	47.41	31.8	67
INCH (CLARE)_020	Moderate	14.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	124.15	23.6	19
INVERMORE_010	Moderate	43.5	0.0	0.0	42.7	309.55	86.2	28
ISLAND_030	Moderate	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	52.30	6.2	12
KILCOLGAN_030	Moderate	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	11.70	9.9	85
KILCOLGAN_050	Moderate	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	56.87	1.3	2
KILCROW_020	Moderate	3.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	60.07	14.6	24
KILCROW_040	Moderate	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	43.89	13.4	31
LAURENCETOWN STREAM_020	Poor	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	39.61	6.5	16
LECARROW STREAM_010	Moderate	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	135.13	12.3	9
LISDUFF (KILCROW)_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	15.38	4.3	28
LISKENNY_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	24.59	3.5	14
MILL BROOK_010	Moderate	34.5	0.0	68.3	37.8	327.57	140.6	43
MOYASTA_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	103.53	4.2	4
MOYREE_020	Moderate	32.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	129.22	51.0	39
OWENBOLISKA_010	Moderate	327.6	0.0	0.0	423.8	3,580.43	751.4	21
OWENOGARNEY_030	Moderate	48.6	0.0	41.2	30.0	332.47	119.8	36
OWENOGARNEY_040	Moderate	47.2	0.0	0.0	25.6	140.67	72.8	52
OWENRIFF (CORRIB)_020	Poor	50.7	0.0	0.0	46.0	211.85	96.7	46
OWENSLIEVE_020	Moderate	20.6	0.0	0.0	23.1	214.33	43.7	20
OWENWEE	Moderate	43.2	0.0	0.0	33.7	417.80	76.9	18

(CORRIB)_010								
RECESS_010	Moderate	25.8	0.0	0.0	50.7	531.42	76.5	14
RINE_010	Moderate	98.5	0.0	74.1	86.4	798.36	259.0	32
RINE_020	Moderate	3.8	0.0	0.0	14.9	176.78	18.7	11
RINE_040	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	43.85	1.4	3
SCARRIFF STREAM_010	Poor	43.3	0.0	39.7	34.2	222.47	117.2	53
SCREEB_010	Moderate	73.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	388.31	159.2	41
SHANNON (LOWER)_050	Poor	10.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	228.42	16.8	7
SHIVEN (SOUTH)_060	Moderate	83.5	0.0	49.6	152.9	468.44	286.0	61
SINKING_020	Moderate	14.0	0.0	37.7	45.1	202.03	96.8	48
SPANCELHILL_010	Poor	2.2	0.0	20.4	0.0	119.03	22.6	19
SUCK_110	Moderate	75.5	0.0	48.0	160.1	605.18	283.6	47
SUCK_120	Bad	1.7	0.0	3.8	5.0	62.30	10.5	17
SUCK_130	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	48.17	10.2	21
SUCK_150	Poor	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.20	6.3	11
SUCK_160	Moderate	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	67.95	7.8	11
South Boleynagoagh_010	Moderate	30.4	0.0	33.1	21.9	344.84	85.4	25
TERMON EAST_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	25.19	2.7	11
TOBERDONEY_020	Moderate	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	111.68	4.0	4
TONAVOHER_010	Moderate	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	11.18	8.2	73
WOODFORD (GALWAY)_010	Moderate	49.9	0.0	152.0	32.0	627.62	233.9	37
WOODFORD (GALWAY)_020	Moderate	56.9	0.0	185.7	52.3	635.56	294.9	46
WOODFORD (GALWAY)_030	Moderate	8.3	20.5	8.1	38.1	439.58	75.0	17
WOOD_020	Moderate	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	106.57	10.3	10

Appendix 10. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure in Mid West BAU

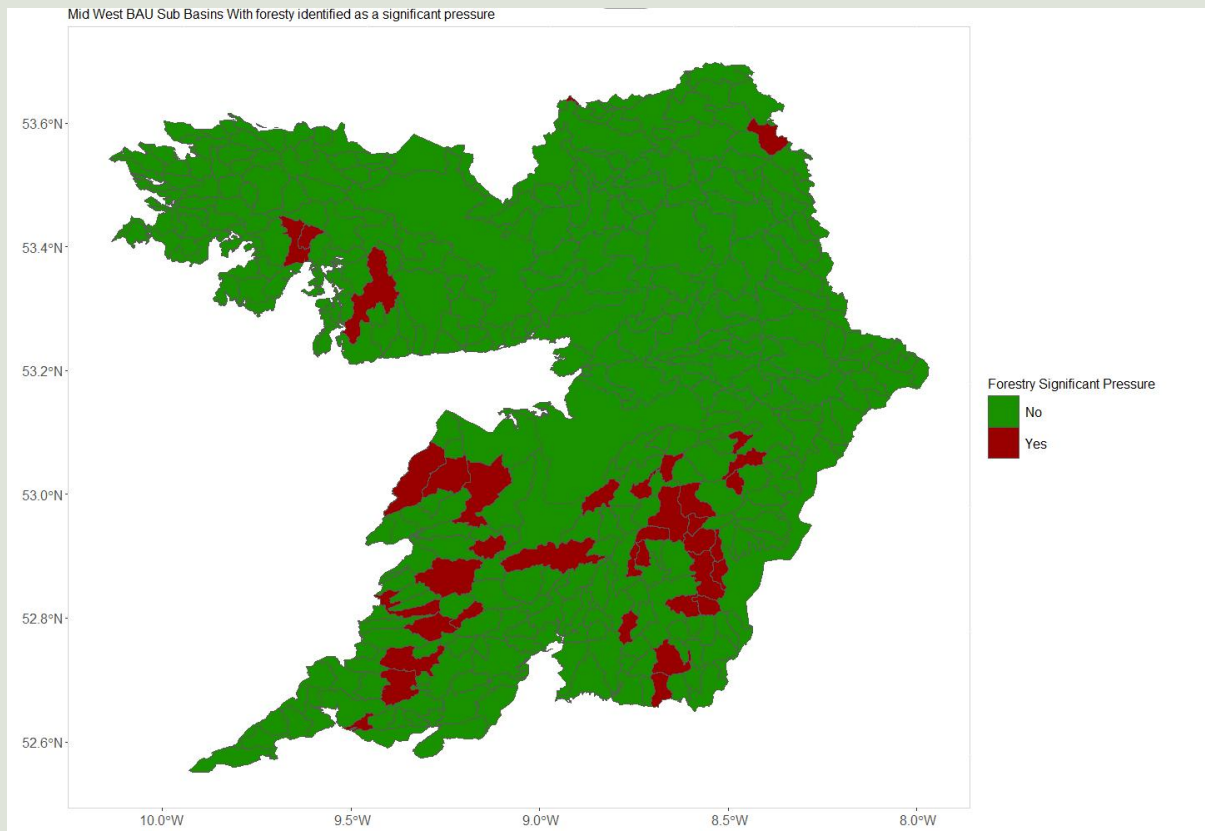


Figure 29: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in Mid West BAU

Appendix 11. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas in Mid West BAU

Table 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 2024 high risk forestry Coillte activity areas ha's in Mid West BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AILLE (CLARE)_010	Moderate	95.6	0.0	5.6	149.5	813.34	250.7	31
AILLE (CLARE)_020	Moderate	28.8	0.0	6.8	36.3	386.39	71.9	19
ANNAGEERAGH_020	Good	46.3	0.0	18.7	50.3	340.79	115.3	34
ANNAGH (CLARE)_010	Bad	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	26.41	17.1	65
AUGHAGLANNA_010	Moderate	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.82	2.2	1
BALLINLOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	13.8	0.0	5.7	4.9	165.72	24.4	15
BLACKWATER (CLARE)_010	Good	59.3	0.0	45.2	52.9	382.55	157.4	41
BLEACH_020	Good	124.8	0.0	208.6	184.6	1,759.95	518.0	29
CASHLA_010	Moderate	16.3	0.0	0.0	28.4	385.60	44.7	12
CLOGHAUN_010	Good	20.8	0.0	0.0	24.2	161.34	45.0	28
CLOONDANAGH LOUGH STREAM_010	Poor	13.4	0.0	0.0	34.8	283.80	48.2	17
CLOONEEN (CLARE)_010	Poor	3.8	0.0	0.0	21.7	142.93	25.5	18
CORRA_020	High	22.1	0.0	44.1	22.6	125.35	88.8	71
CRAGGAUNBOY_010	Poor	38.7	0.0	0.0	87.5	153.98	126.2	82
CREEGH_020	Moderate	4.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	246.39	13.0	5
CROMPAUN (EAST)_010	Poor	14.3	0.0	6.7	11.5	86.90	32.5	37
CULLAUN_010	Poor	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.47	1.7	2
DERRYHIPPOO_010	Poor	35.9	0.0	33.0	42.9	217.92	111.8	51
DRUMKEARY STREAM_020	Good	28.4	0.0	27.8	28.4	135.84	84.6	62
FERGUS_040	Poor	22.8	0.0	5.8	21.2	284.65	49.8	17
GRANEY (SHANNON)_010	Moderate	41.9	0.0	80.1	37.5	489.85	159.5	33
GRANEY (SHANNON)_020	Good	96.2	0.0	52.9	97.3	636.28	246.4	39
GRANEY (SHANNON)_030	Good	25.1	0.0	47.2	41.2	368.77	113.5	31
GRANEY (SHANNON)_040	Good	25.8	0.0	12.3	34.2	213.50	72.3	34

GRANEY (SHANNON)_050	Moderate	9.1	11.2	9.8	19.5	224.34	49.6	22
INAGH (ENNISTYMON)_040	Moderate	41.6	0.0	6.9	53.3	391.31	101.8	26
INVERMORE_010	Moderate	43.5	0.0	0.0	42.7	309.55	86.2	28
INVERMORE_020	Good	145.6	0.0	0.0	134.8	768.49	280.4	36
OWENDALULLEEGLH_030	Good	85.8	0.0	36.0	84.9	566.94	206.7	36
OWENDALULLEEGLH_050	High	50.9	8.1	58.8	87.2	313.36	205.0	65
OWENOGARNEY_010	Good	36.8	0.0	86.8	30.2	998.30	153.8	15
OWENOGARNEY_020	Good	17.5	0.0	12.1	5.5	377.07	35.1	9
SCARRIFF STREAM_010	Poor	43.3	0.0	39.7	34.2	222.47	117.2	53
WOODFORD (GALWAY)_010	Moderate	49.9	0.0	152.0	32.0	627.62	233.9	37
WOOD_020	Moderate	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	106.57	10.3	10

Appendix 12. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure status less than good 2019 -2024

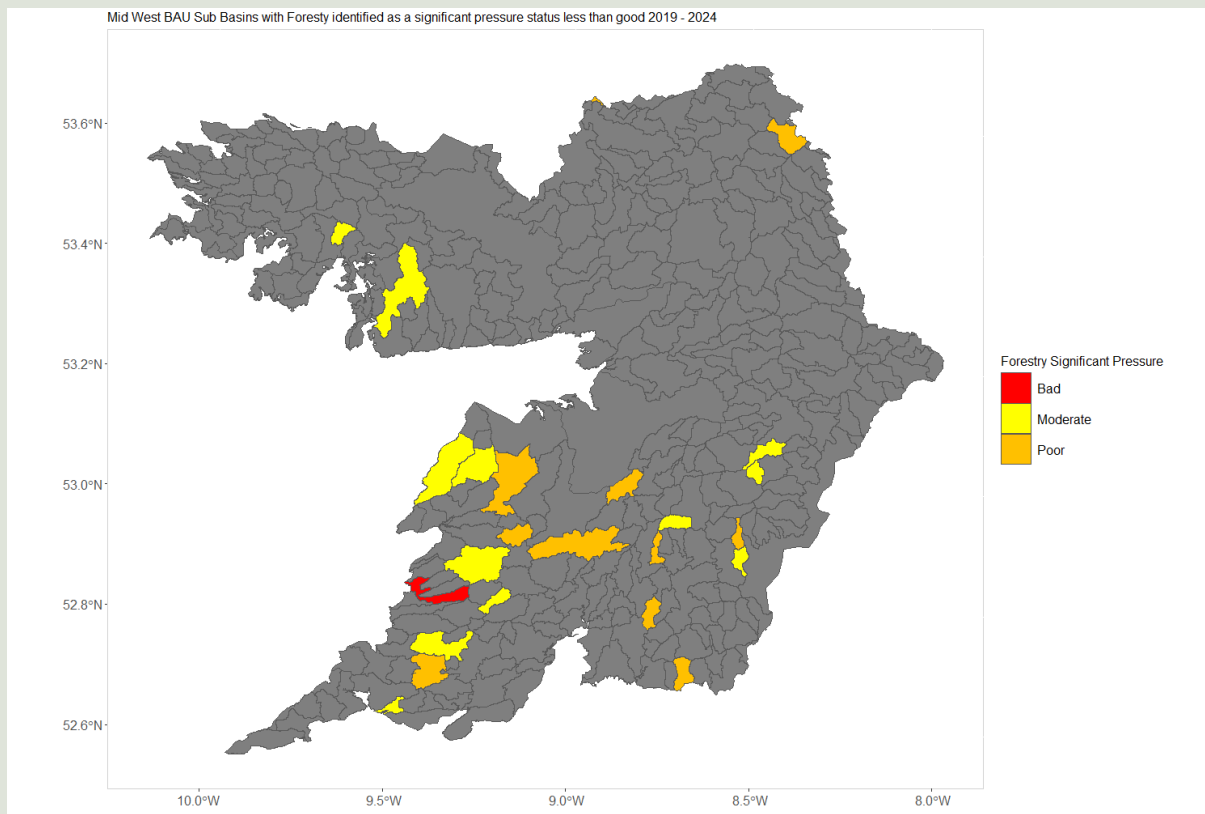


Figure 30: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in Mid West BAU

Appendix 13. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas in Mid West BAU

Table 15: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin high risk forestry with Status less than good 2019 - 2024 Coillte activity areas ha's in Mid West BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AILLE (CLARE)_010	Moderate	95.6	0.0	5.6	149.5	813.34	250.7	31
AILLE (CLARE)_020	Moderate	28.8	0.0	6.8	36.3	386.39	71.9	19
ANNAGH (CLARE)_010	Bad	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	26.41	17.1	65
AUGHAGLANNA_010	Moderate	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.82	2.2	1
ALLINLOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	13.8	0.0	5.7	4.9	165.72	24.4	15
CASHLA_010	Moderate	16.3	0.0	0.0	28.4	385.60	44.7	12
CLOONDANAGH LOUGH STREAM_010	Poor	13.4	0.0	0.0	34.8	283.80	48.2	17
CLOONEEN (CLARE)_010	Poor	3.8	0.0	0.0	21.7	142.93	25.5	18
CRAGGAUNBOY_010	Poor	38.7	0.0	0.0	87.5	153.98	126.2	82
CREEGH_020	Moderate	4.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	246.39	13.0	5
CROMPAUN (EAST)_010	Poor	14.3	0.0	6.7	11.5	86.90	32.5	37
CULLAUN_010	Poor	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.47	1.7	2
DERRYHIPPOO_010	Poor	35.9	0.0	33.0	42.9	217.92	111.8	51
FERGUS_040	Poor	22.8	0.0	5.8	21.2	284.65	49.8	17
GRANEY (SHANNON)_010	Moderate	41.9	0.0	80.1	37.5	489.85	159.5	33
GRANEY (SHANNON)_050	Moderate	9.1	11.2	9.8	19.5	224.34	49.6	22
NAGH (ENNISTYMON)_040	Moderate	41.6	0.0	6.9	53.3	391.31	101.8	26
INVERMORE_010	Moderate	43.5	0.0	0.0	42.7	309.55	86.2	28
SCARRIFF STREAM_010	Poor	43.3	0.0	39.7	34.2	222.47	117.2	53
OODFORD (GALWAY)_010	Moderate	49.9	0.0	152.0	32.0	627.62	233.9	37
WOOD_020	Moderate	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	106.57	10.3	10

Appendix 14. Catchment & Sub Catchment Table in Mid West BAU

Table 16: Water Framework Directive Units - Catchment and Sub Catchments in Mid West BAU

Water Framework Directive Units in Mid West BAU			
Sub Catchment Name	Sub Catchment Code	Catchment Code	Catchment Name
Aille[Clare]_SC_010	28_2	28	Mal Bay
Annageeragh_SC_010	28_7	28	Mal Bay
Annagh[Clare]_SC_010	28_5	28	Mal Bay
BALLYGIRREEN_SC_010	27_11	27	Shannon Estuary North
BROSNA_SC_060	25A_8	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_080	25A_1	25A	Lower Shannon
BallycurkeLoughStream_SC_010	30_14	30	Corrib
Black[Shrule]_SC_010	30_11	30	Corrib
Boleyneendorrish_SC_010	29_1	29	Galway Bay South East
Bow_SC_010	25C_7	25C	Lower Shannon
Bundorragha_SC_010	32_9	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Bunnahowna_SC_010	32_12	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
CARROWMONEASH[Oranmore]_SC_010	29_6	29	Galway Bay South East
Cannahowna_SC_010	29_7	29	Galway Bay South East
Cappagh[Galway]_SC_010	25C_6	25C	Lower Shannon
Cashla_SC_010	31_8	31	Galway Bay North
Castlegar_SC_010	26D_11	26D	Upper Shannon
Clare[Galway]_SC_010	30_10	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_020	30_1	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_030	30_5	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_040	30_19	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_050	30_12	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_060	30_13	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_070	30_4	30	Corrib
Clarinbridge_SC_010	29_4	29	Galway Bay South East

Cloon[Clare]_SC_010	27_5	27	Shannon Estuary North
Cong[Canal]_SC_010	30_17	30	Corrib
Corrib_SC_010	30_18	30	Corrib
Dawros_SC_010	32_13	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Doonah_SC_010	27_8	27	Shannon Estuary North
Doonbeg_SC_010	28_3	28	Mal Bay
DÚLEITIR_THIAR_SC_010	31_1	31	Galway Bay North
Erriff_SC_010	32_10	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Fergus_SC_010	27_7	27	Shannon Estuary North
Fergus_SC_020	27_14	27	Shannon Estuary North
Fergus_SC_030	27_3	27	Shannon Estuary North
Fergus_SC_040	27_1	27	Shannon Estuary North
Fergus_SC_050	27_10	27	Shannon Estuary North
Furnace_SC_010	31_3	31	Galway Bay North
GLENINAGH_SOUTH_SC_010	29_3	29	Galway Bay South East
Glensaul_SC_010	30_16	30	Corrib
Graney[Shannon]_SC_010	25C_3	25C	Lower Shannon
Graney[Shannon]_SC_020	25C_8	25C	Lower Shannon
Inagh[Ennistymon]_SC_010	28_1	28	Mal Bay
Inagh[Ennistymon]_SC_020	28_6	28	Mal Bay
Joyce's_SC_010	30_15	30	Corrib
KILLADYSERTSTREAM_SC_010	27_2	27	Shannon Estuary North
Kilchreest_SC_010	29_8	29	Galway Bay South East
Kilcogan_SC_010	29_9	29	Galway Bay South East
Kilcogan_SC_020	29_2	29	Galway Bay South East
Kilcrow_SC_010	25C_12	25C	Lower Shannon
Kilmaine_SC_010	30_2	30	Corrib
KiltumperStream_SC_010	28_4	28	Mal Bay
Knock[Furbo]_SC_010	31_7	31	Galway Bay North
Owenboliska_SC_010	31_6	31	Galway Bay North
OwenduffBridgeStream_SC_010	32_11	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Owenogarney_SC_010	27_13	27	Shannon Estuary North

Owenogarney_SC_020	27_12	27	Shannon Estuary North
Owenriff[SouthGalway]_SC_010	31_5	31	Galway Bay North
Owenslieve_SC_010	27_9	27	Shannon Estuary North
Raford_SC_010	29_5	29	Galway Bay South East
Recess_SC_010	31_2	31	Galway Bay North
Recess_SC_020	31_4	31	Galway Bay North
Rine_SC_010	27_6	27	Shannon Estuary North
Robe_SC_010	30_9	30	Corrib
Shannon[Lower]_SC_010	26G_3	26G	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_020	26G_1	26G	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_030	25B_2	25B	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_040	25B_1	25B	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_050	25B_4	25B	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_060	25B_5	25B	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_070	25C_10	25C	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_080	25D_6	25D	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_090	25D_9	25D	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_100	25D_3	25D	Lower Shannon
Sinking_SC_010	30_8	30	Corrib
Suck_SC_020	26D_8	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_030	26D_7	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_040	26D_4	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_050	26D_10	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_060	26D_6	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_070	26D_1	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_080	26D_2	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_090	26D_5	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_100	26D_3	26D	Upper Shannon
Wood_SC_010	27_4	27	Shannon Estuary North

Appendix 15. Harvest Volume by Forest in Mid-West BAU

Table 17: Gross Volumes m3 by Forest in Mid West BAU

Activity Volume m3 on Coillte Estate in Mid West BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CE01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE04	CCF	0	0	119	233	240
CE05	CCF	0	0	882	816	0
CE06	CCF	0	725	549	905	4,072
CE07	CCF	0	161	165	1,059	3,882
GY01	CCF	0	0	0	184	0
GY02	CCF	0	14	0	0	0
GY03	CCF	0	0	0	0	261
GY04	CCF	0	14	0	0	140
GY05	CCF	0	0	0	1,046	102
GY06	CCF	0	0	0	165	703
GY07	CCF	0	0	0	168	160
GY08	CCF	0	0	0	0	933
GY09	CCF	0	0	471	142	1,305
GY10	CCF	0	0	566	2,312	1,609
GY11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY12	CCF	0	1,018	0	0	1,604
GY13	CCF	0	0	136	96	54
GY14	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY15	CCF	0	0	152	0	2,295
GY16	CCF	0	47	0	0	0
GY17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY18	CCF	0	424	0	0	0
GY19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY20	CCF	0	486	234	0	0

GY21	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY22	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY23	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY24	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY25	CCF	0	0	805	560	2,102
GY26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY29	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY30	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE01	CLEARFELL	91,272	32,136	32,538	16,905	21,334
CE02	CLEARFELL	106,468	43,386	62,341	42,983	47,941
CE03	CLEARFELL	37,879	73,114	49,746	41,047	28,925
CE04	CLEARFELL	7,562	10,081	13,470	11,177	11,460
CE05	CLEARFELL	13,016	33,151	7,723	10,181	16,453
CE06	CLEARFELL	16,648	31,531	37,817	19,547	23,091
CE07	CLEARFELL	23,916	56,847	28,809	36,665	24,454
GY01	CLEARFELL	8,273	0	3	770	1,354
GY02	CLEARFELL	33,586	1,715	0	960	868
GY03	CLEARFELL	60,465	16,278	3,586	5,488	4,745
GY04	CLEARFELL	80,718	3,777	5,078	17,431	13,162
GY05	CLEARFELL	74,844	3,940	7,518	13,510	18,284
GY06	CLEARFELL	20,337	1,415	6,748	26	4,805
GY07	CLEARFELL	25,136	19,978	2,152	14,980	0
GY08	CLEARFELL	9,783	0	0	0	3,844
GY09	CLEARFELL	0	0	1,616	0	0
GY10	CLEARFELL	38,238	18,915	50,215	32,519	61,940
GY11	CLEARFELL	116,098	72,439	65,861	111,999	53,575
GY12	CLEARFELL	53,279	34,705	43,735	50,348	45,634
GY13	CLEARFELL	459	0	0	0	0
GY14	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0

GY15	CLEARFELL	10,175	17,879	266	2,566	3,380
GY16	CLEARFELL	107,531	17,564	22,584	16,297	15,260
GY17	CLEARFELL	70,634	0	1,910	3,510	6,068
GY18	CLEARFELL	16,909	0	0	0	864
GY19	CLEARFELL	13,782	0	0	278	70
GY20	CLEARFELL	0	0	410	874	1,257
GY21	CLEARFELL	108,105	3,438	8,846	9,773	25,099
GY22	CLEARFELL	75,834	0	0	0	0
GY23	CLEARFELL	31,207	6,886	1,029	0	0
GY24	CLEARFELL	13,086	0	6,656	1,493	4,809
GY25	CLEARFELL	5,347	0	0	0	546
GY26	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
GY27	CLEARFELL	7,612	4,930	0	0	0
GY28	CLEARFELL	4,629	23,060	32,372	0	2,970
GY29	CLEARFELL	24,232	0	0	0	2,950
GY30	CLEARFELL	0	0	7,881	1,598	2,030
CE01	THINNING	6	410	1,192	38	154
CE02	THINNING	1,280	4,520	5,793	6,503	7,615
CE03	THINNING	734	7,446	7,154	4,744	4,120
CE04	THINNING	649	3,538	2,142	3,400	2,904
CE05	THINNING	0	1,156	1,620	2,418	1,912
CE06	THINNING	194	3,970	1,685	1,004	3,523
CE07	THINNING	30	841	1	2,723	358
GY01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY02	THINNING	0	385	1,018	748	776
GY03	THINNING	0	994	73	0	438
GY04	THINNING	0	2,031	1,590	832	2,244
GY05	THINNING	0	577	2,100	309	700
GY06	THINNING	0	0	0	278	0
GY07	THINNING	193	0	0	560	0
GY08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

GY09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY10	THINNING	176	9,532	3,620	5,780	5,425
GY11	THINNING	1,067	12,135	16,198	14,446	16,579
GY12	THINNING	932	1,659	5,359	5,306	2,491
GY13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY15	THINNING	0	320	153	320	0
GY16	THINNING	0	712	823	876	1,304
GY17	THINNING	98	832	549	530	300
GY18	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY19	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY20	THINNING	0	0	0	380	0
GY21	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY22	THINNING	0	42	0	0	42
GY23	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY24	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY25	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY26	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY28	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY29	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY30	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 16. Harvest areas by forest in Mid West BAU

Table 18: Harvest type area ha's by Forest in Mid West BAU

Activity Area HA's on Coillte Estate in Mid West BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CE01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE04	CCF	0	0	1	1	2
CE05	CCF	0	0	7	6	0
CE06	CCF	0	7	4	6	31
CE07	CCF	0	1	1	8	31
GY01	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
GY02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY03	CCF	0	0	0	0	2
GY04	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
GY05	CCF	0	0	0	7	1
GY06	CCF	0	0	0	1	6
GY07	CCF	0	0	0	1	1
GY08	CCF	0	0	0	0	8
GY09	CCF	0	0	4	1	13
GY10	CCF	0	0	4	19	13
GY11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY12	CCF	0	9	0	0	13
GY13	CCF	0	0	1	1	0
GY14	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY15	CCF	0	0	1	0	18
GY16	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY18	CCF	0	5	0	0	0
GY19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY20	CCF	0	6	2	0	0

GY21	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY22	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY23	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY24	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY25	CCF	0	0	6	4	15
GY26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY29	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
GY30	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CE01	CLEARFELL	146	59	67	34	44
CE02	CLEARFELL	205	82	124	76	102
CE03	CLEARFELL	74	142	102	85	70
CE04	CLEARFELL	21	22	30	24	26
CE05	CLEARFELL	23	52	17	22	31
CE06	CLEARFELL	27	68	78	29	48
CE07	CLEARFELL	27	119	60	65	54
GY01	CLEARFELL	19	0	0	1	6
GY02	CLEARFELL	42	3	0	2	2
GY03	CLEARFELL	50	8	4	11	7
GY04	CLEARFELL	142	7	8	21	12
GY05	CLEARFELL	120	8	16	25	35
GY06	CLEARFELL	15	3	13	0	9
GY07	CLEARFELL	13	4	4	18	0
GY08	CLEARFELL	18	0	0	0	7
GY09	CLEARFELL	0	0	3	0	0
GY10	CLEARFELL	68	35	112	45	78
GY11	CLEARFELL	257	142	147	220	91
GY12	CLEARFELL	84	68	91	91	98
GY13	CLEARFELL	1	0	0	0	0
GY14	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
GY15	CLEARFELL	20	22	0	5	6

GY16	CLEARFELL	103	33	21	20	27
GY17	CLEARFELL	28	0	4	9	7
GY18	CLEARFELL	29	0	0	0	2
GY19	CLEARFELL	34	0	0	1	0
GY20	CLEARFELL	0	0	1	2	2
GY21	CLEARFELL	300	9	20	24	52
GY22	CLEARFELL	156	0	0	0	0
GY23	CLEARFELL	84	18	3	0	0
GY24	CLEARFELL	30	0	16	4	9
GY25	CLEARFELL	12	0	0	0	1
GY26	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
GY27	CLEARFELL	18	12	0	0	0
GY28	CLEARFELL	12	87	116	0	5
GY29	CLEARFELL	66	0	0	0	6
GY30	CLEARFELL	0	0	23	4	4
CE01	RESTOCK	119	245	139	58	59
CE02	RESTOCK	138	99	164	82	117
CE03	RESTOCK	149	121	69	148	104
CE04	RESTOCK	12	15	21	21	26
CE05	RESTOCK	42	22	12	55	17
CE06	RESTOCK	46	19	13	71	74
CE07	RESTOCK	62	88	26	115	58
GY01	RESTOCK	0	12	19	0	0
GY02	RESTOCK	8	57	44	3	0
GY03	RESTOCK	24	74	76	17	6
GY04	RESTOCK	14	202	140	7	13
GY05	RESTOCK	27	115	118	8	16
GY06	RESTOCK	14	4	15	3	12
GY07	RESTOCK	11	19	13	4	4
GY08	RESTOCK	5	16	17	0	0
GY09	RESTOCK	1	0	0	0	3
GY10	RESTOCK	80	89	64	39	104

GY11	RESTOCK	74	171	260	164	137
GY12	RESTOCK	94	80	88	67	90
GY13	RESTOCK	1	0	1	0	0
GY14	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
GY15	RESTOCK	25	47	20	33	0
GY16	RESTOCK	5	29	127	32	23
GY17	RESTOCK	28	42	28	0	4
GY18	RESTOCK	1	17	29	0	0
GY19	RESTOCK	2	26	34	0	0
GY20	RESTOCK	19	0	0	0	0
GY21	RESTOCK	210	36	285	9	20
GY22	RESTOCK	0	0	135	0	0
GY23	RESTOCK	14	0	82	17	3
GY24	RESTOCK	10	96	29	0	15
GY25	RESTOCK	13	36	12	0	0
GY26	RESTOCK	3	0	0	0	0
GY27	RESTOCK	86	0	7	10	0
GY28	RESTOCK	3	0	12	77	103
GY29	RESTOCK	1	28	62	0	0
GY30	RESTOCK	14	0	0	0	20
CE01	THINNING	0	9	22	1	3
CE02	THINNING	22	80	100	115	133
CE03	THINNING	12	144	141	81	80
CE04	THINNING	11	62	38	59	51
CE05	THINNING	0	21	28	42	34
CE06	THINNING	3	71	29	18	62
CE07	THINNING	1	16	0	53	7
GY01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY02	THINNING	0	8	18	13	17
GY03	THINNING	0	18	2	0	8
GY04	THINNING	0	39	29	14	40
GY05	THINNING	0	12	40	6	12

GY06	THINNING	0	0	0	5	0
GY07	THINNING	3	0	0	10	0
GY08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY10	THINNING	3	187	67	101	108
GY11	THINNING	18	245	305	255	305
GY12	THINNING	16	36	102	95	48
GY13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY15	THINNING	0	6	3	6	0
GY16	THINNING	0	13	14	15	23
GY17	THINNING	2	16	10	9	6
GY18	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY19	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY20	THINNING	0	0	0	6	0
GY21	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY22	THINNING	0	1	0	0	1
GY23	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY24	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY25	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY26	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY28	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY29	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
GY30	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 17. Archaeological Monuments & Cultural Features in BAU

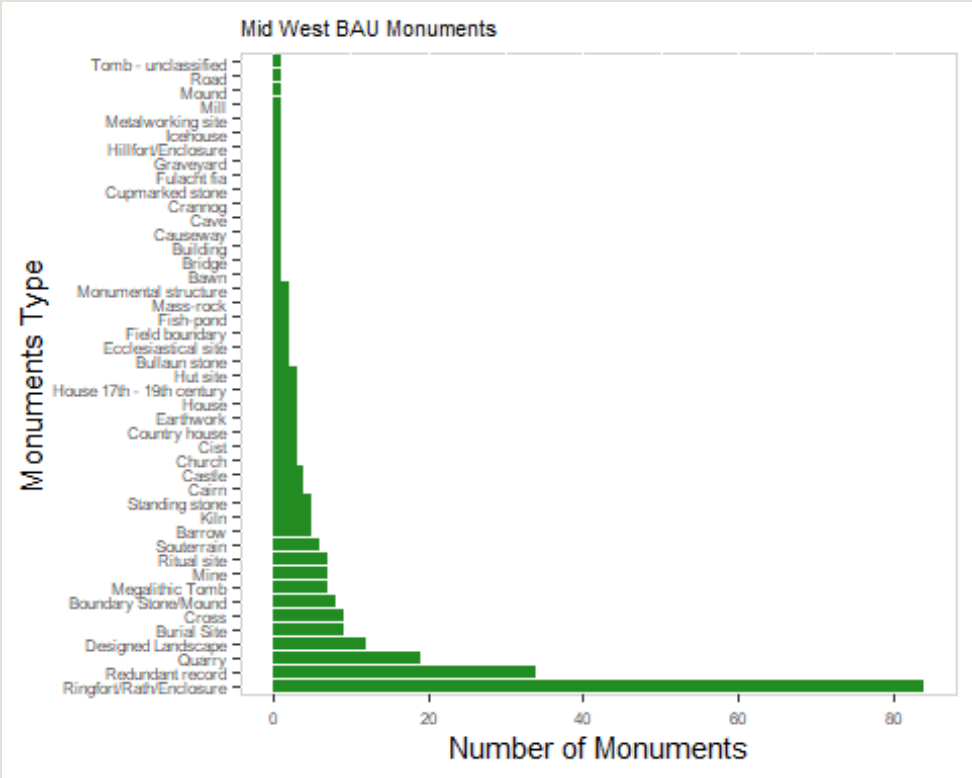


Figure 31: Monuments in Mid West BAU

Table 19 - Selection of Cultural Features

Cultural Features - HCV 6 Element 2		
Forest	Prop	Cultural Feature
CE07	Kilrush	Entry to Vandeleur Gardens
GY05	Demesne	Mountbellew Forge
GY10	Toorleitra Farrans	Childrens Burial Ground

Appendix 18. Recreational sites details

Table 20: Recreational map details

Recreational Areas Site Details				
Site Name	County	Property Name	Forest Code	Number
Ardnageeha	Galway	ARD NA GEEHA	GY25	1
Ballycuggaran	Clare	BALLYCUGGARAN	CE05	2
Cahermurphy	Clare	CAHERMURPHY	CE03	3
Clonbur	Galway	WHITE ISLAND	GY25	4
Cong	Galway	ARD NA GEEHA	GY25	5
Cratloe	Clare	CRATLOE	CE06	6
Derroua MTB Park	Galway	DERROURA	GY24	7
Derrygill Millennium Oak Forest	Galway	DERRYGILL	GY10	8
Doon	Clare	DOON	CE06	9
Dunsandle	Galway	DUNSANDLE	GY15	10
Gragans Wood	Clare	GRAGANS	CE01	11
Inchagoill	Galway	INCHAGOILL ISLAND	GY25	12
Kilcornan	Galway	KILCORNAN	GY15	13
Kilrush	Clare	KILRUSH	CE07	14
Monivea	Galway	MONIVEA	GY18	15
Mountbellew	Galway	DEMESNE	GY05	16
Newvillage	Galway	NEWVILLAGE	GY24	17
Portumna Forest Park	Galway	DEMESNE	GY09	18
Rosscahill	Galway	ROSSCAHILL	GY20	19
Sonnock/ Gortnamannagh	Galway	GORTNAMANNAGH	GY11	20
Woodpark	Clare	WOODPARK	CE04	21

Appendix 19. Indicative Plans 2031 - 2045

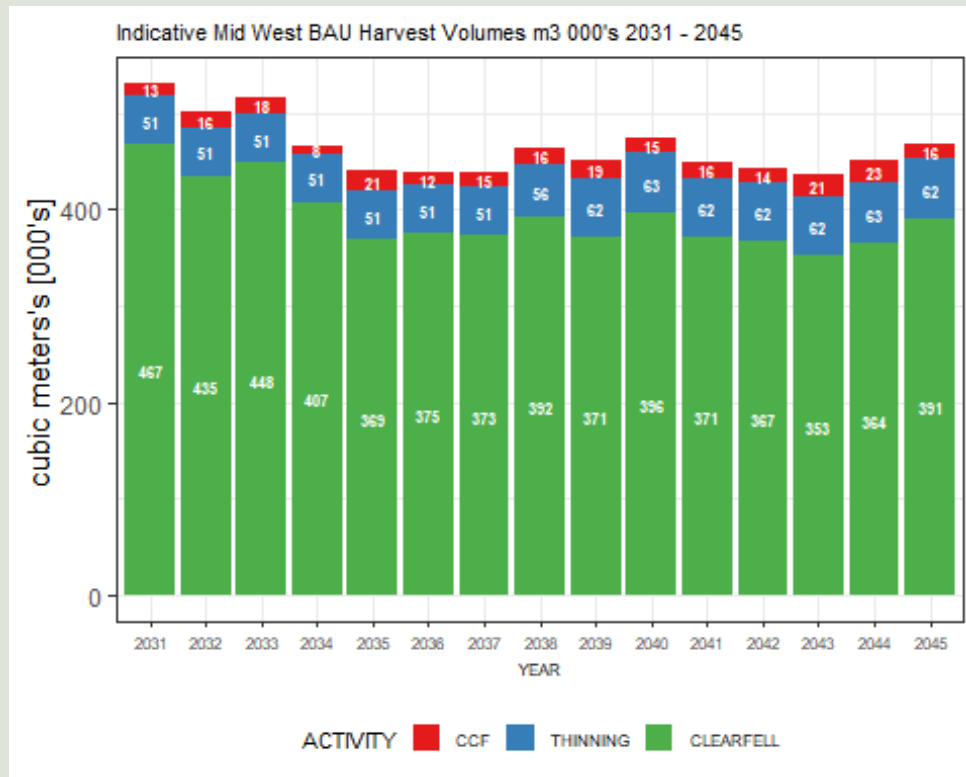


Figure 32: Indicative plans Volume m3 000's 2031 – 2045

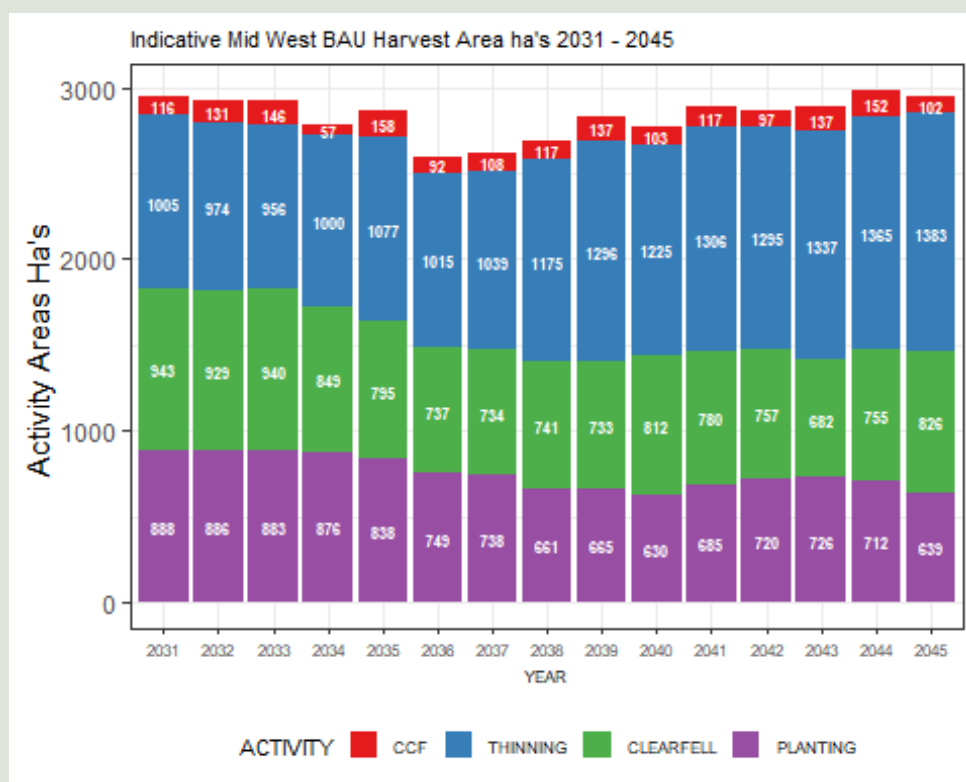


Figure 33: Indicative plans Volume m3 000's 2031 - 2045

Table 21: Indicative plans 2031 - 2038

Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039								
Activity	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
CLEARFELL	467,400	434,600	448,400	407,400	369,000	375,000	373,300	391,900
THINNING	50,900	50,900	51,200	51,100	50,800	50,800	51,200	56,100
CCF	13,500	15,700	17,600	8,200	20,900	12,200	14,900	16,200
CLEARFELL	900	900	900	800	800	700	700	700
THINNING	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,200
CCF	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100
PLANTING	900	900	900	900	800	700	700	700

Table 22: Indicative plans 2039 - 2045

Indicative Plans 2039 - 2045							
Activity	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
CLEARFELL	371,100	395,900	371,200	367,000	352,600	364,400	390,800
THINNING	61,900	63,000	61,900	61,900	61,900	63,000	61,900
CCF	18,900	14,700	15,900	14,100	21,400	23,400	15,900
CLEARFELL	700	800	800	800	700	800	800
THINNING	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
CCF	100	100	100	100	100	200	100
PLANTING	700	600	700	700	700	700	600

Appendix 20. Glossary of terms

Setback: An area adjacent to a sensitive habitat or feature where management activities are limited or modified to protect ecological values, reduce disturbance, or allow natural processes to continue.

NHA: Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) are nationally protected areas in Ireland considered important for their habitats and species and are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000.

SAC: (Special Area of Conservation) A site designated under the EU Habitats Directive for the protection of important habitats and species considered to be of European importance.

SPA: (Special Protection Area) A site designated under the EU Birds Directive for the conservation of vulnerable bird species and their habitats.

pNHA: (proposed Natural Heritage Area) A site identified as being of conservation value at a national level and proposed for NHA designation, pending formal legal protection.

BioClass: The BioClass approach is the process of assessing and ranking the biodiversity value of a portion of land on the Coillte estate. BioClass is a number from 1 to 4, based on an assessment of the ecological characteristics of the site, its natural values and biodiversity features. BioClass 1 is the highest possible rank a biodiversity area can receive whilst BioClass 4 is the lowest rank (potential to improve the biodiversity value of the site). The assessment is completed by an ecologist and areas identified as having biodiversity value are mapped as Coillte Biodiversity Areas.

RTE: Rare Threatened and Endangered species. These are plants/animals that are regionally relatively uncommon, nearing endangered status or in danger of extinction.

NPWS: National Parks and Wildlife Services are an Irish state body responsible for the conservation of ecosystems and maintaining/enhancing populations of flora and fauna in Ireland.

HCV: High Conservation Value.

DAFM: Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Government department responsible for leading, developing and regulating the agri-food sector, protecting public health and optimising social, economic and environmental benefits

Appendix 21. Version Control

Table 23: Revision History

FMP Revision History			
Revision Number	Revision Date	Change Details	Reason For Change
1	16/12/2025	Draft document	N/A