



Forest Management Plan Midlands Business Area Unit (BAU 3) 2026 - 2030



Draft Version 1.0

1. Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's Midlands Business Area Unit (BAU) 4 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.

Stephen Lynch

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.

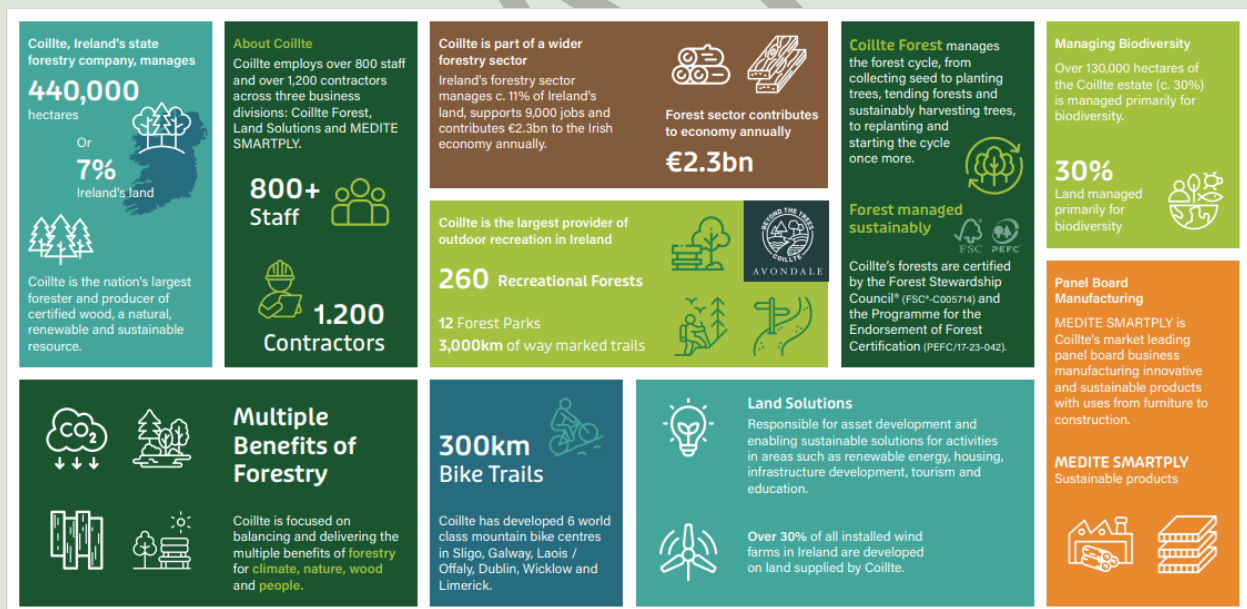


Figure 1: Coillte Overview

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.

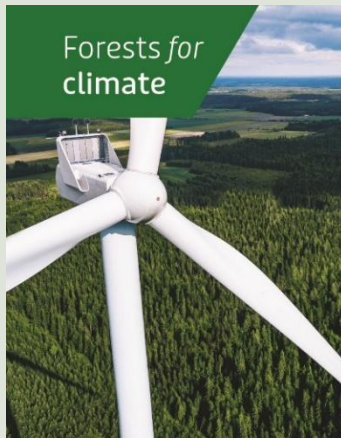
 Forests for climate	1	Enable the creation of 100,000 hectares of new forests , half of which will be native woodlands, which will sink 18m tonnes CO₂ by 2050
	2	Manage the existing Forest Estate to increase carbon store by 10m tonnes of CO₂ by 2050
	3	Redesign 30,000 hectares of Peatland Forests for 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.

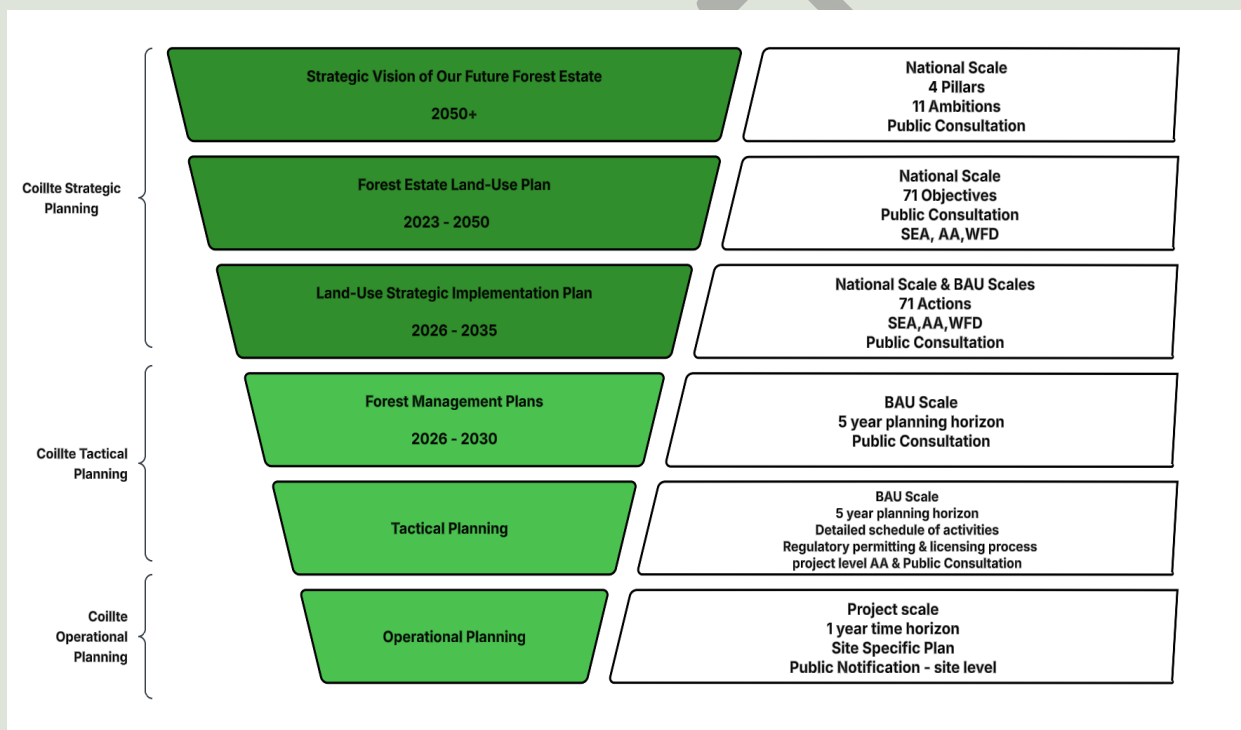


Figure 3: Planning overview



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.

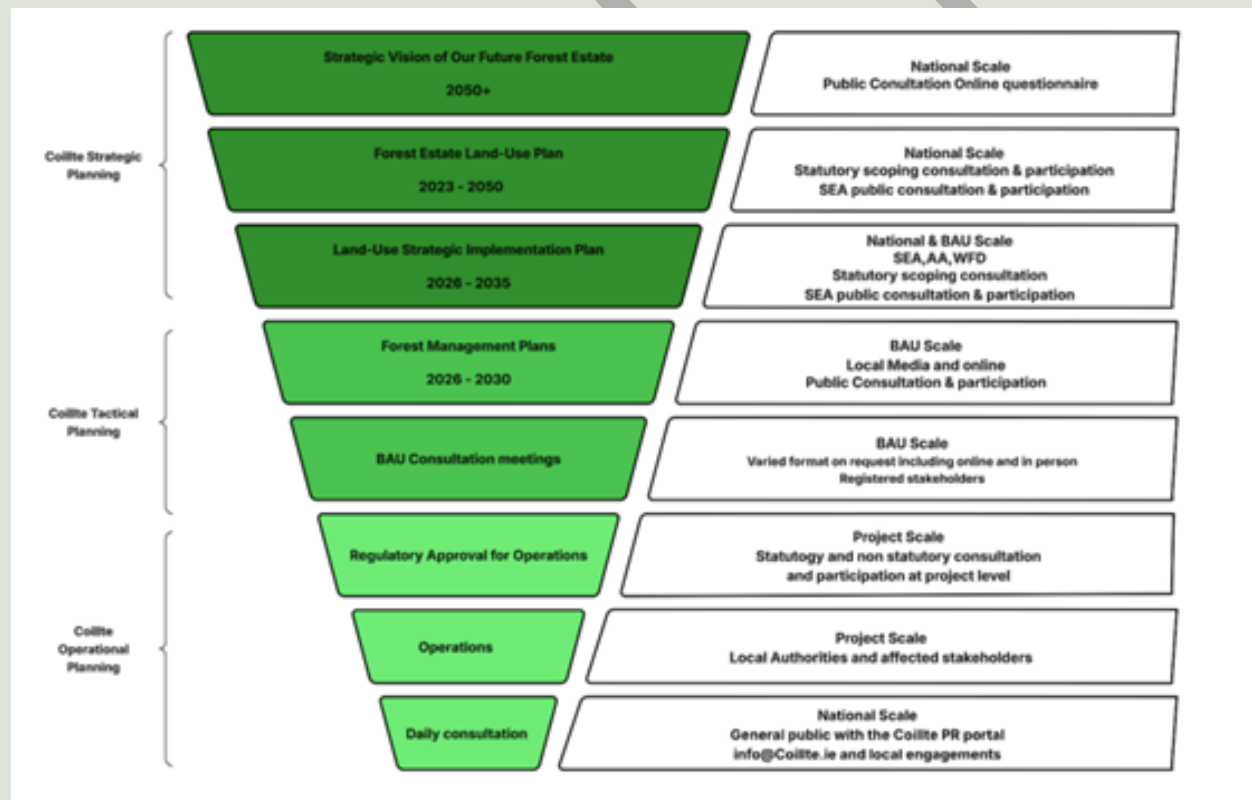


Figure 4: Public Consultation and participation Overview

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 Midlands BAU

The Midlands BAU of Coillte Forest encompasses 10 Counties of Cavan, Longford, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Westmeath, Laois, Roscommon along with a large area of county Leitrim. See Figure 5 for a map of BAU location and Coillte's properties within the BAU.

It is Coillte's largest BAU covering 1,675,019 hectares or nearly 25% of Ireland. Within this area, Coillte owns 71,558 hectares (4.26%), of which, just over eighty percent is forested with the remainder mostly moorland, marsh and lakes.

The population within the BAU is approximately 850,000, distributed across a few large towns and many smaller towns and villages. Given the geographical spread of the BAU, geology and landform vary from drumlin rich soils to the north, the low lying plains in the midlands where peat is the dominant soil type to the slopes of the Slieve Bloom in the South where varied soil types occur. There is a high proportion of lakes dispersed throughout the BAU all of which are mapped and recognised fully within our management prescriptions.

The low-lying plains typically found within this midlands BAU are frequently affected by late spring frosts which limit the use of Sitka spruce but are suitable for Norway spruce and other diverse species production. Ravensdale forest in north Louth is capable of producing high quality Douglas fir. One of the largest broadleaf plantations in Ireland, extending to 362ha, is located in the midlands BAU in Mullaghmeen and Half Carton on the Westmeath/Meath border.

Midlands BAU

- The BAU covers approximately 1.67 million Ha's, c.24% of Ireland's area.
- Coillte manages approximately 71K Ha's (4.2%) of land area within the BAU
- Over 86% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

The BAU is divided into 73 forests. See Appendix 5 for a detailed map of forest boundaries and Appendix 6 for a list of Forests codes with names.

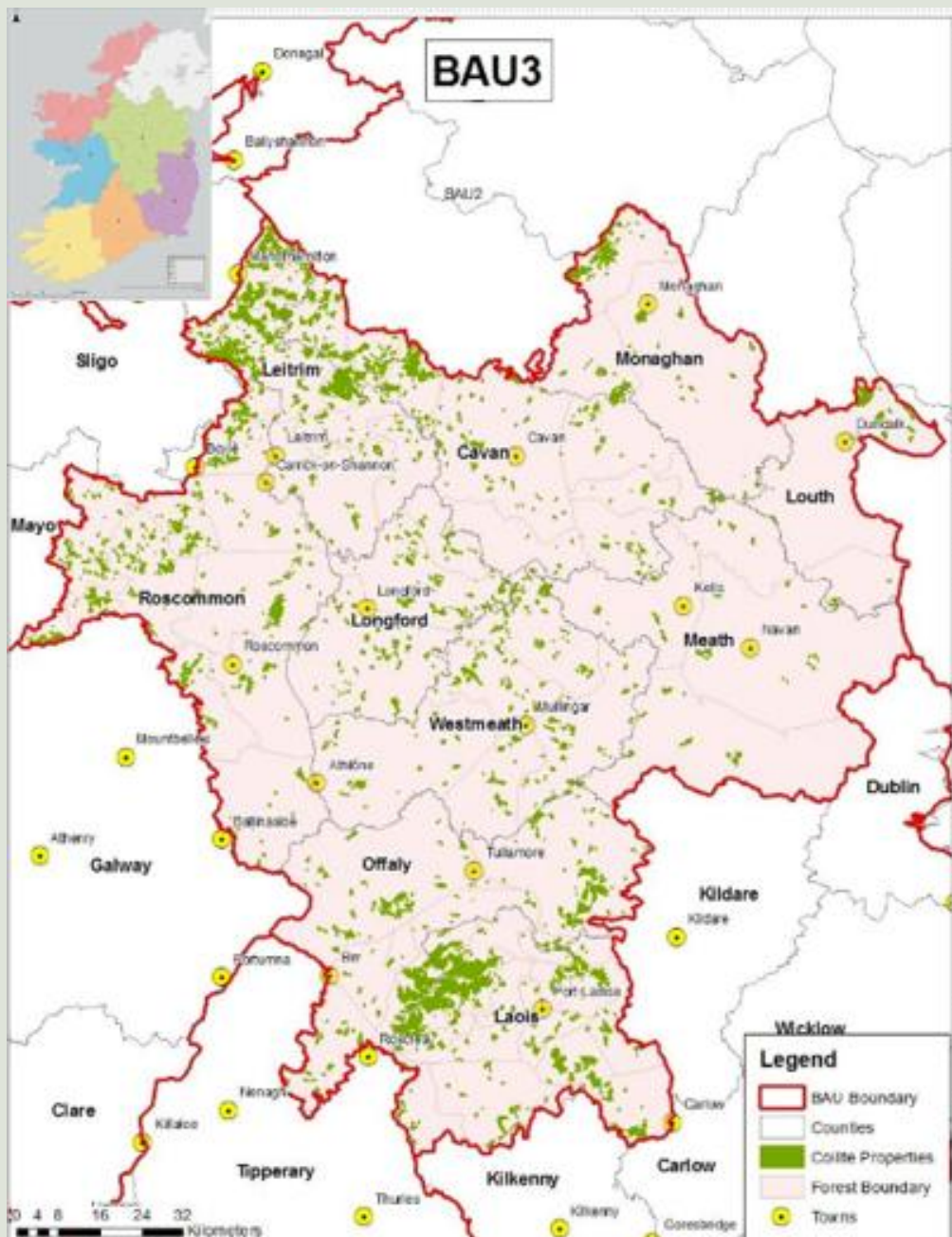


Figure 5. General BAU location (left top corner) and Coillte properties in Midlands BAU.

6. Strategic Pillars - Midlands 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 Midlands BAU plans to contribute to these is shown for each pillar.

7. Forests for Climate - Midlands 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.

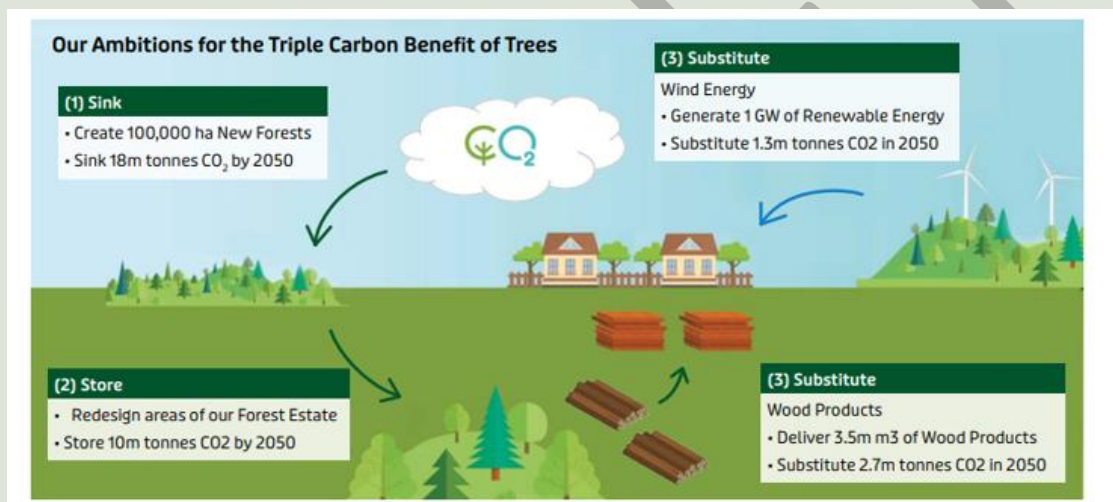


Figure 6: Forests for climate

Midlands 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 CO_2 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 Midlands 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

Midlands 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 (Fig 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.

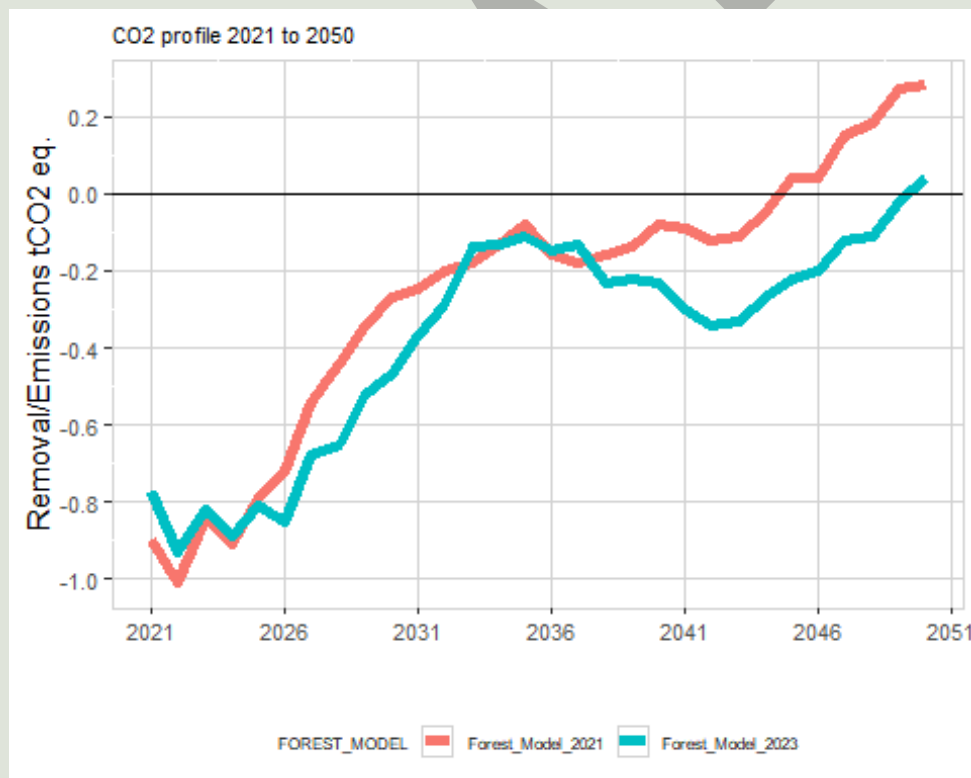


Figure 7: Comparison of CO₂ removals / emission tCO₂ between strategic pre and post strategic ambitions for Coillte Estate

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

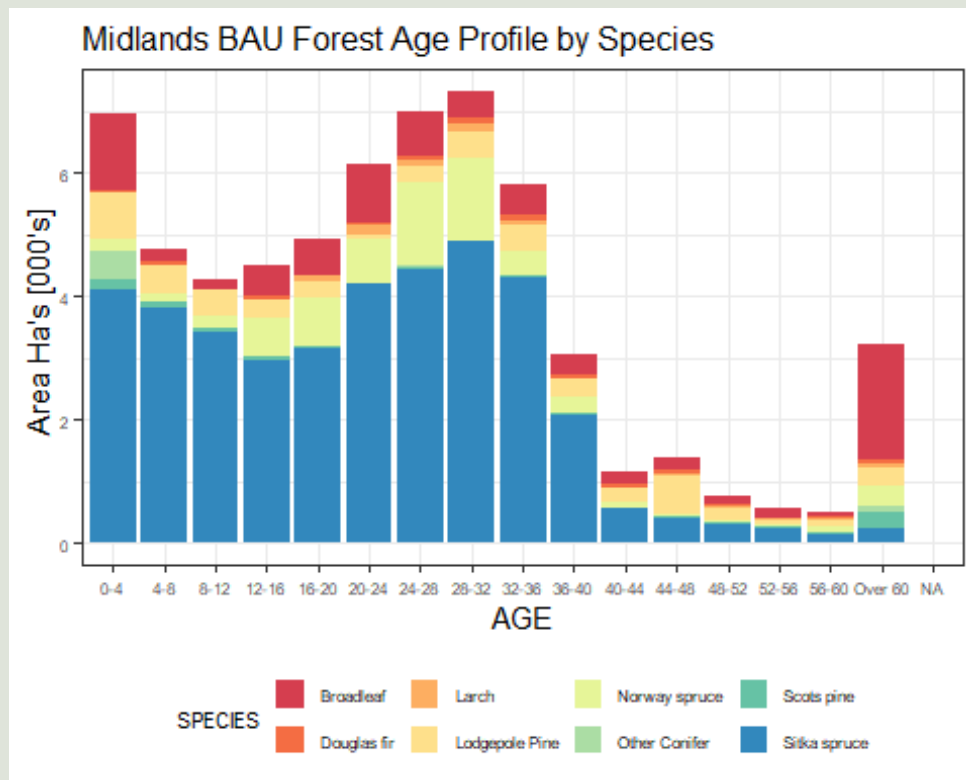


Figure 8: Midlands BAU Species by Age Profile

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 (Fig 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

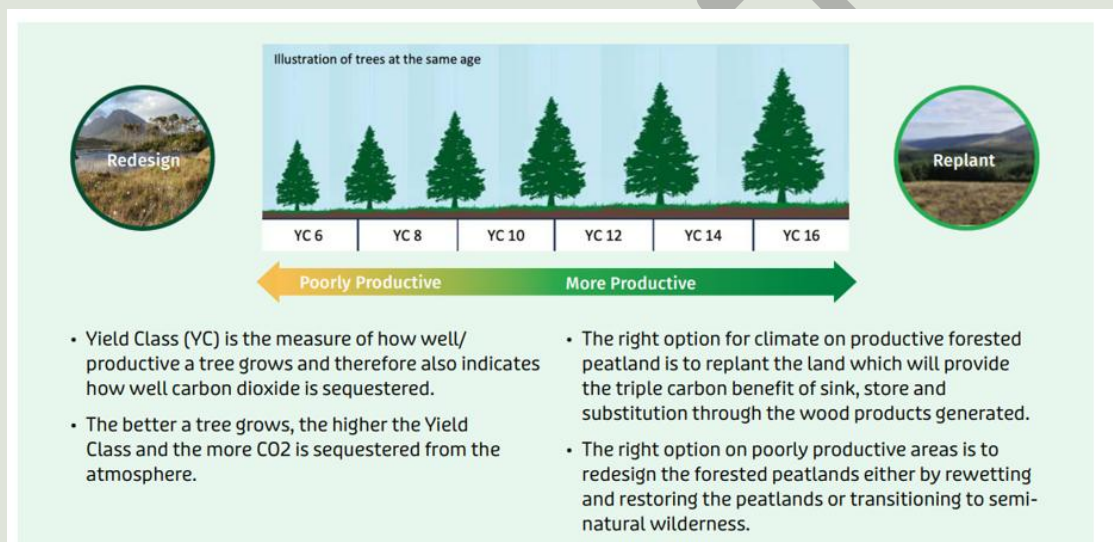


Figure 9: Management Options of forested peatland

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 Midlands BAU is planning on

- Redesigning c.73 ha of Forest from commercial conifer to a semi natural wilderness state.

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 Pleanála.

In Midlands 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
Croagh	Leitrim/Sligo	In-planning	10
Cullenagh	Laois	Pre-planning	6
Lissinagroagh	Leitrim	Pre-planning	11
Total			27

Table 2: Third Party Proposed

Proposed planning permitted projects with wind turbines on the Coillte Estate			
WindFarm Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Leam	Frenchpark Forest, Co. Roscommon	Planning permitted	1
Cush	Ballydaly Forest, Co. Offaly	Planning Permitted	1
Total			2

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
Islandmore	Carrowbehy Forest, Co. Roscommon	Pre-Planning	3
Ballinla	Derrycoffey Forest, Co. Offaly	In-Planning	2
Coole	Castlepollard Forest, Co. Westmeath	In-Planning	2
Ballyfeeny	Doughill Forest, Co. Roscommon	In-Planning	1
Coolglass	Cullenagh Forest, Co. Laois	In Planning	8
Total			16

Over the next 5 year FMP planning cycle Midlands 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 Midlands 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 Midlands BAU, around 37% 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 Midlands BAU contains a range of native habitats and ecosystems including a large number of raised bogs (e.g. Drumalough, Cloonshanville and Carn Park bogs) of biodiversity value. Many of these raised bogs are designated for nature conservation. Other native habitats include upland blanket bog and wet heath (e.g. in the Slieve Blooms and Cuilcagh-Anierin), alluvial forests/ wet woodland (e.g. Camcor and Derrycarne), bog woodland (e.g. Aghnacuib) and some native forests (e.g. in wet woodland in Drumcormick and oak woodland in Headfort). The BAU also contains a wide range of other habitats of biodiversity value such as mixed forests and broadleaved woodlands, as well as the many rivers and streams that flow through it.

Table 4: Biodiversity Areas

Nature Areas		
Bio Ref	Description	Area (Ha)
Biodiversity Areas	Habitats that have particular value for nature or biodiversity	22,000
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	1,895
Aquatic Setbacks	Strips of land that adjoin streams, rivers and lakes, and are managed for their protection.	2,446*

**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 Midlands 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. Several of the Coillte biodiversity areas overlap with these designated sites (See Table 5 and Fig. 10-11).

Table 5: Nature Designation

Nature Designations *	
Designation	Area on Coillte Lands (Ha)
NHA - Natural Heritage Area	844
SAC - Special Area of Conservation	3,050
SPA - Special Protection Area	13,472
Nature Reserve	184
pNHA - Proposed Natural Heritage Area	4,062

- *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 Midlands 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 Midlands BAU	5,391	9%

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.

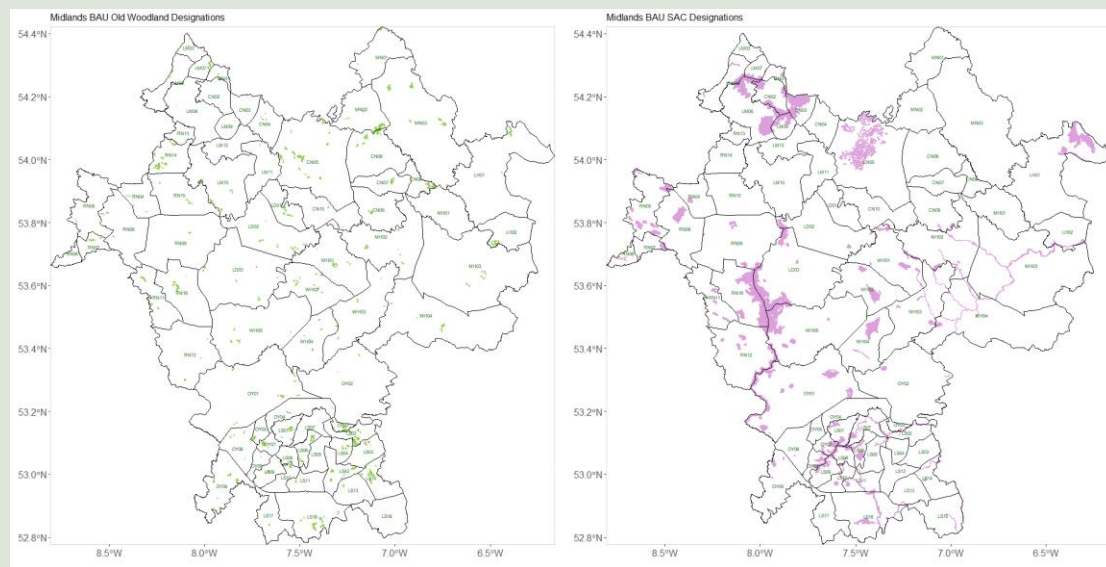


Figure 10: Midlands BAU Old Woodland and SAC

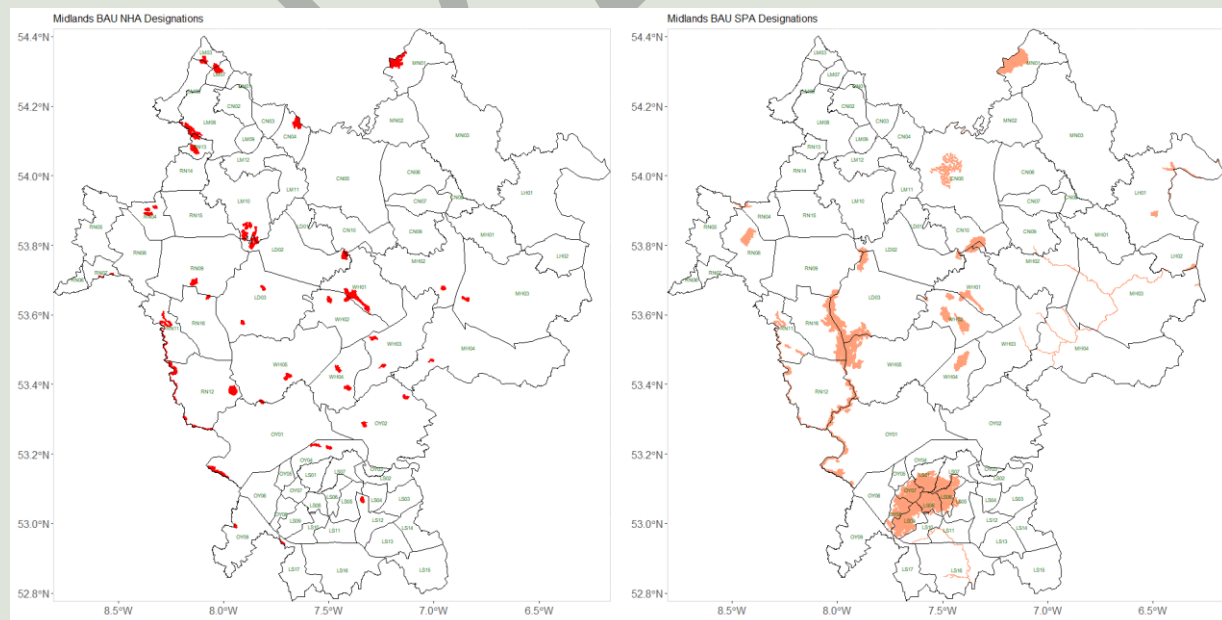


Figure 11: Midlands BAU NHA & SPA

Managing forest for nature

Biodiversity areas in the Midlands 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 tackling invasive species, improving structural and species diversity of forested biodiversity areas, maintaining restored bogs, and species projects.

Each year, the biodiversity management work programme priorities 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 Midlands 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 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. implementing enhanced restoration measures in Cloonshanville raised bog.

i Examples of key Nature projects in Midlands BAU

- The BAU will continue to maintain the restored raised bog in Carn Park and collaborate with NPWS in the delivery of enhanced restoration measures
- A number of Biodiversity areas within forest properties in county Laois will be managed through a close to nature approach (Continuous Cover Forestry CCF). Examples of which include Dunmore and Oughaval which contain a mix of beech-dominated forest, alluvial woodland, mixed forest and native woodland.

8.2 Water Management Plans

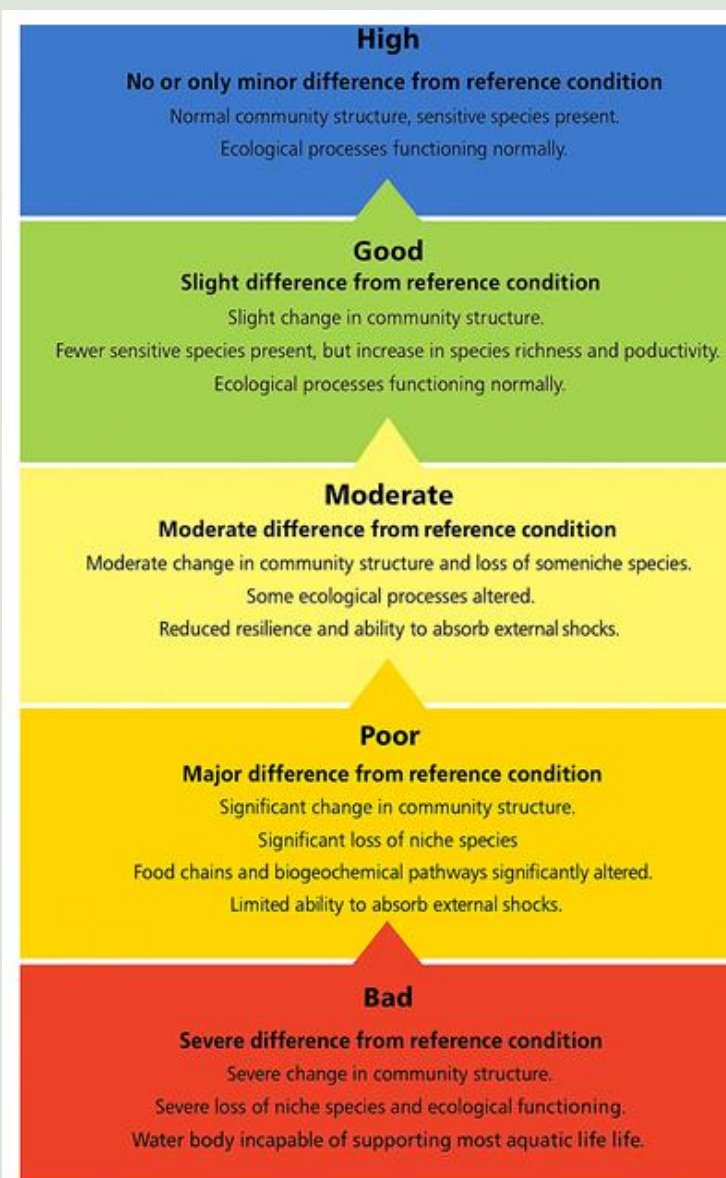


Figure 12: A description of each of the five ecological status classes based on the definitions in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the typical ecological responses associated with each class.

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.

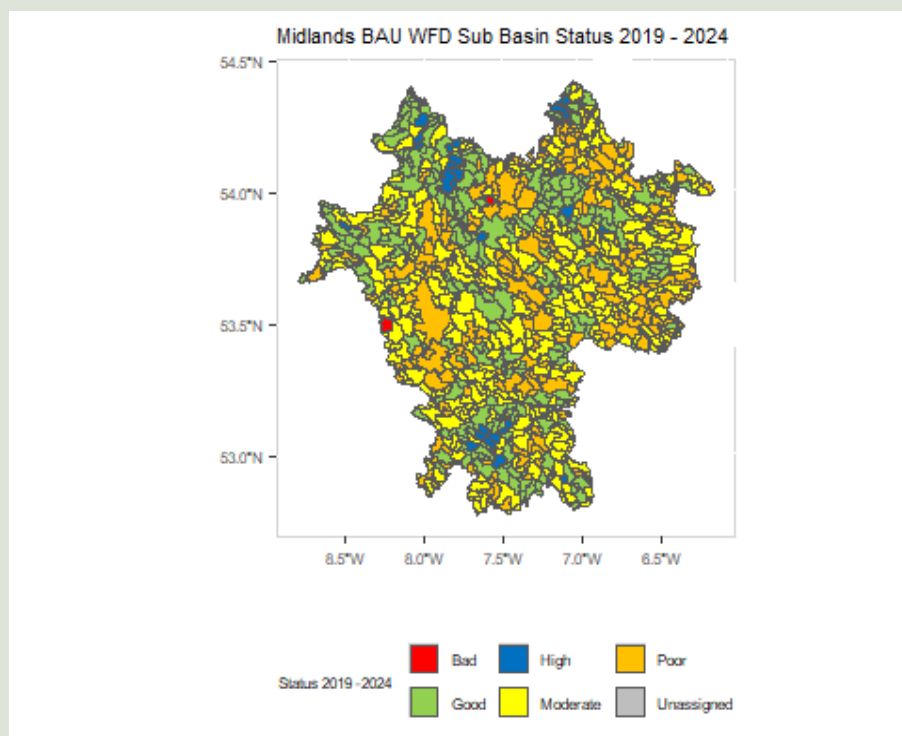


Figure 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in Midlands BAU

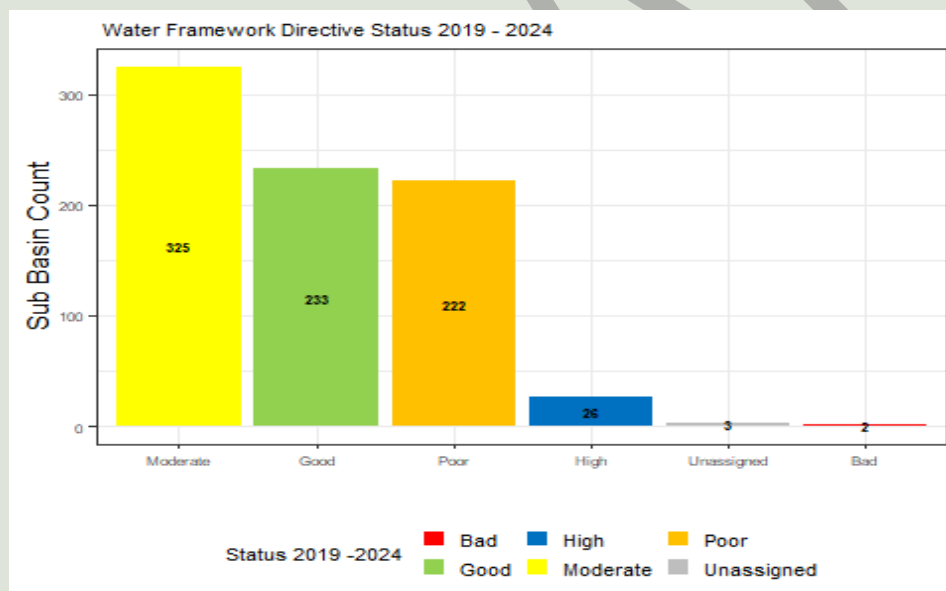


Figure 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in Midlands BAU

💡 Water Framework Directive Catchments

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

9. Forests for Wood

Midlands 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.

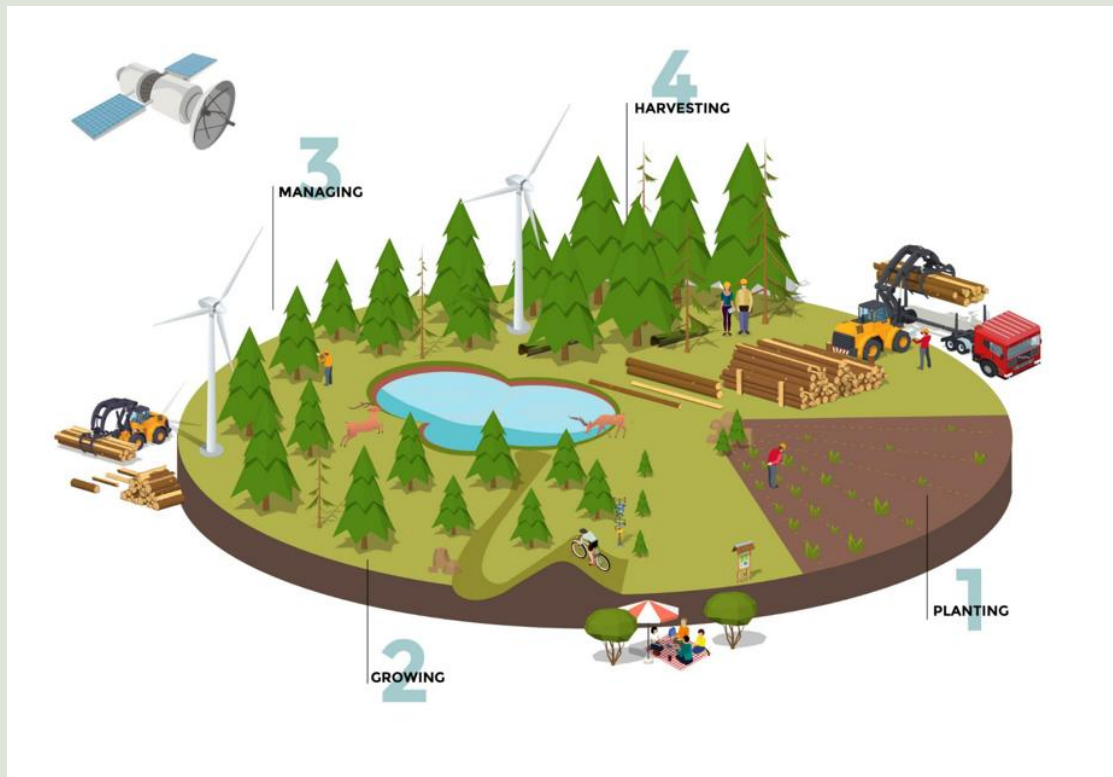


Figure 15: Forest cycle

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 Midlands BAU.

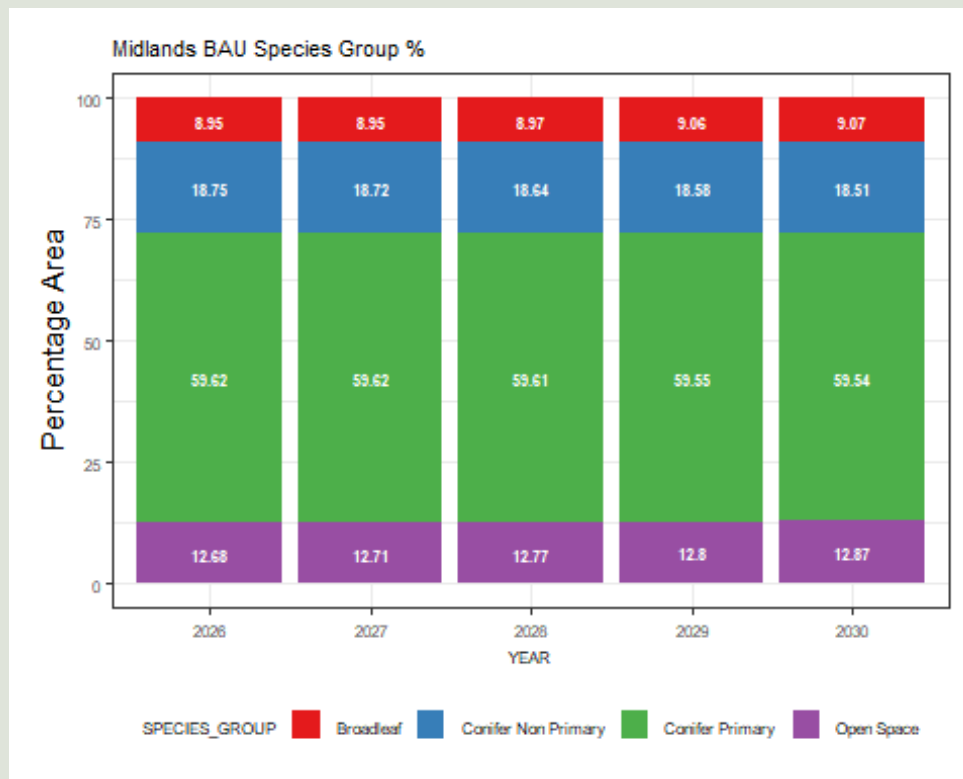


Figure 16: Midlands BAU Species Group

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

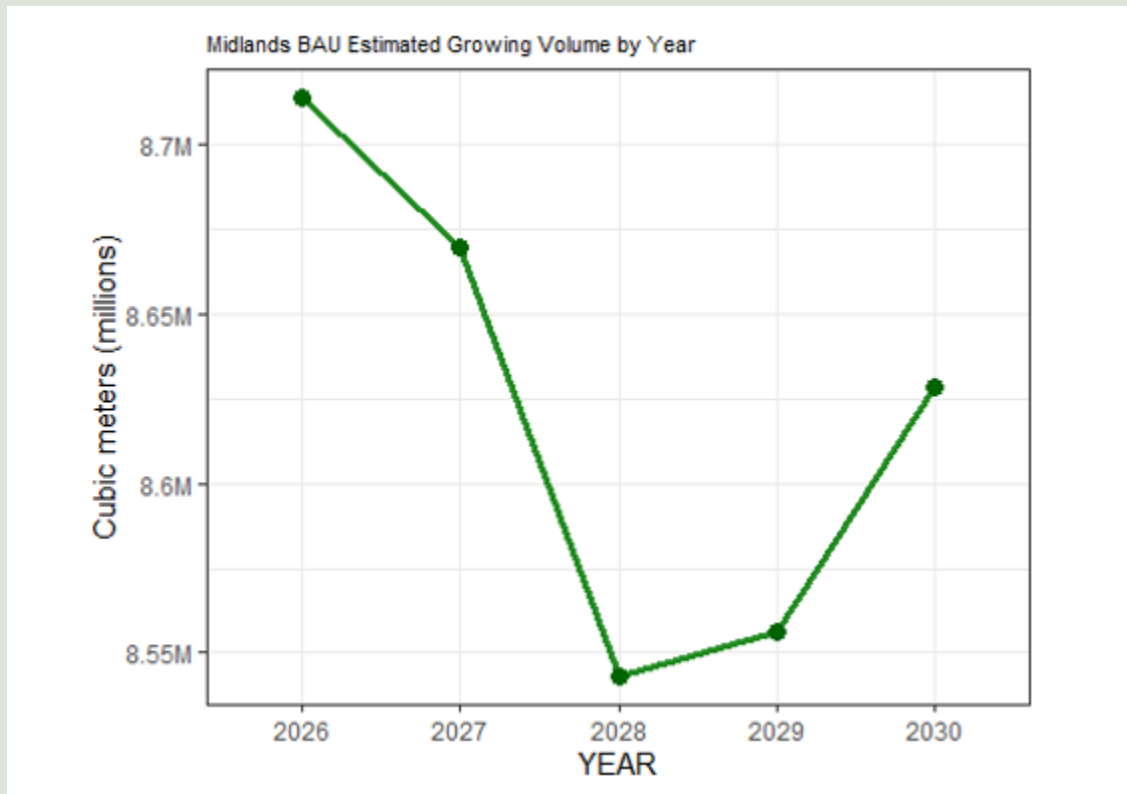


Figure 17: Midlands growing volume trees m^3

* 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 Midlands 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

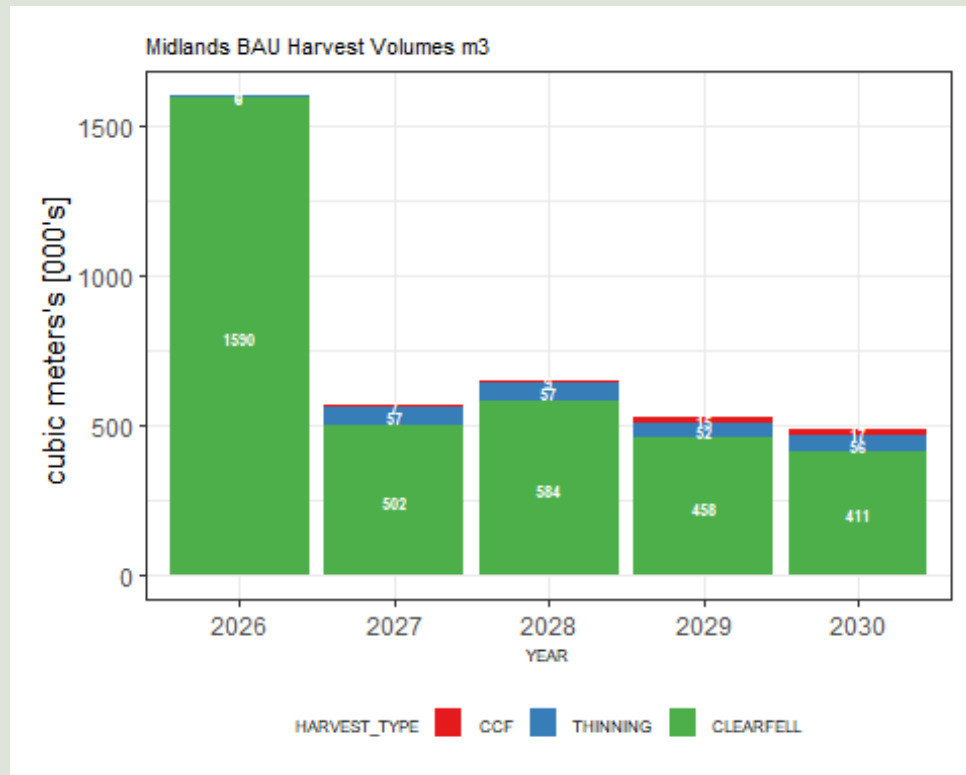


Figure 18: Midlands Harvest Volumes m^3

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. 93% 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 Éowyn winter 2025.

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

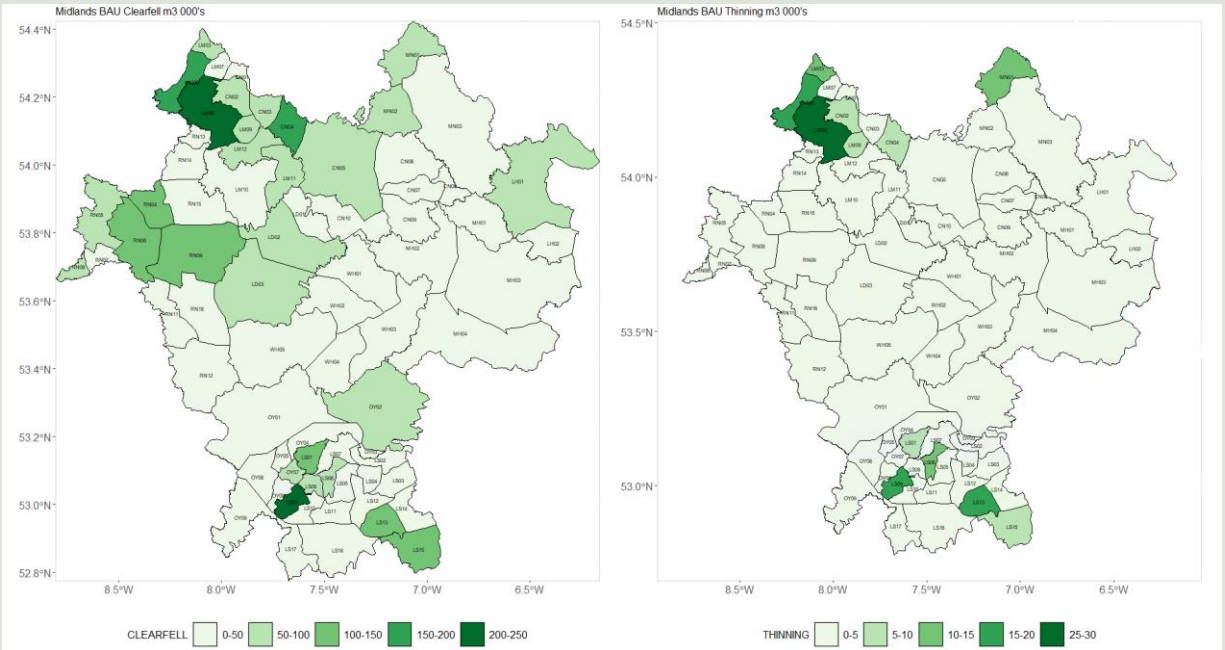


Figure 19: Midlands harvest volume clearfell & thinning

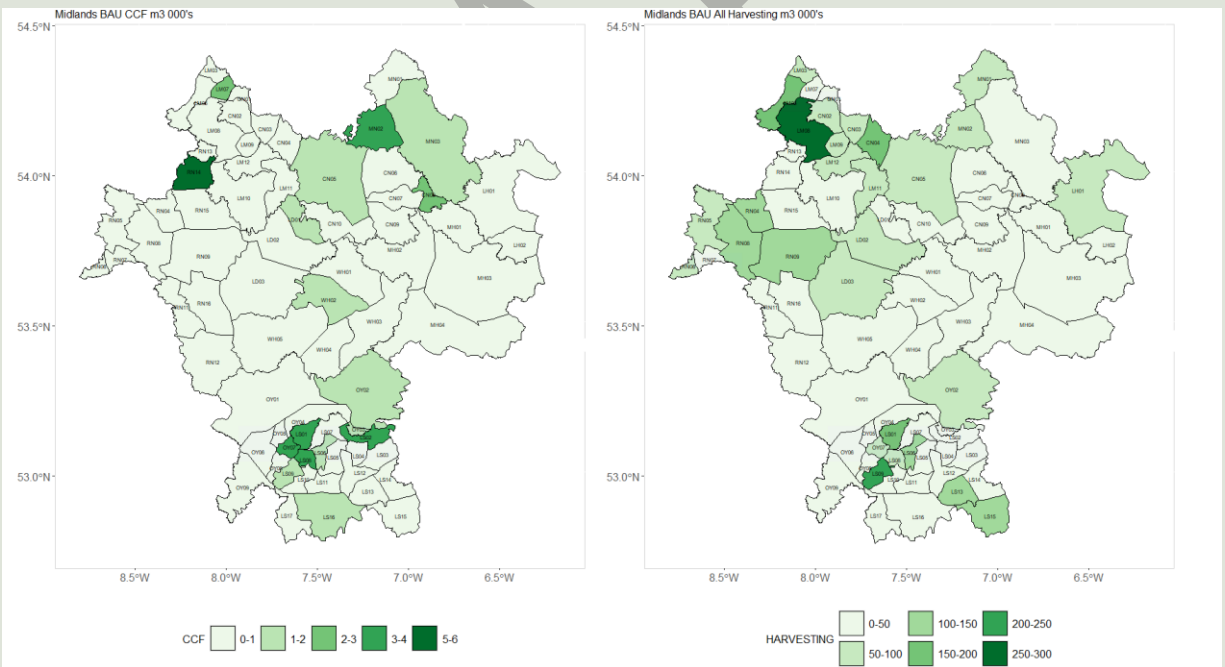


Figure 20: Midlands harvest volume CCF & all harvest types

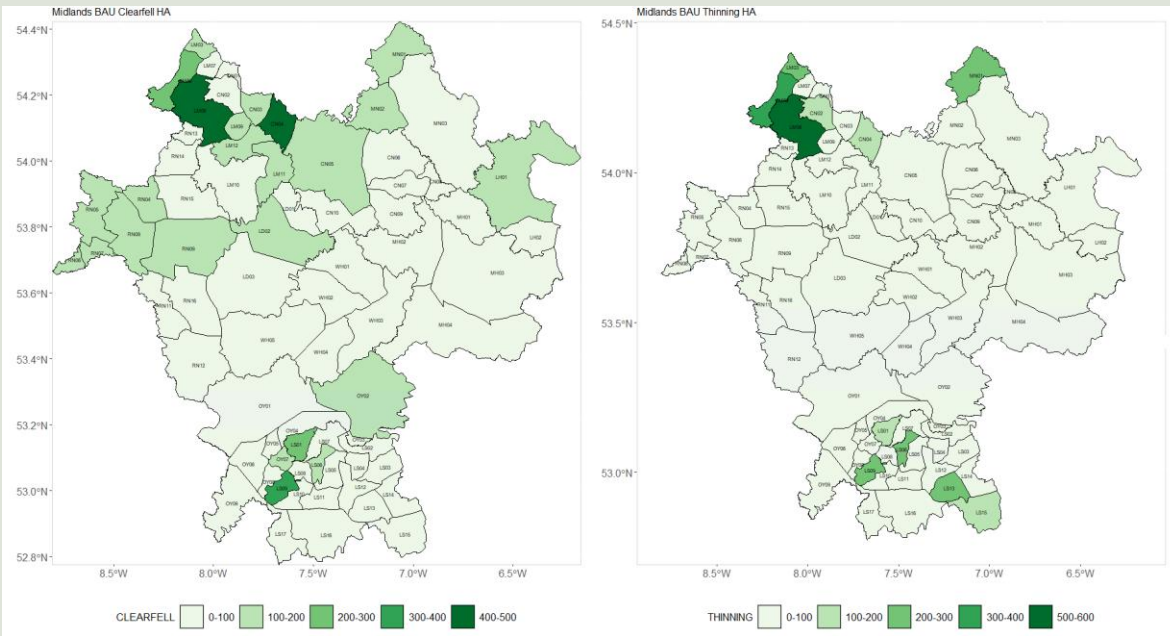


Figure 21: Midlands harvest area clearfell & thinning

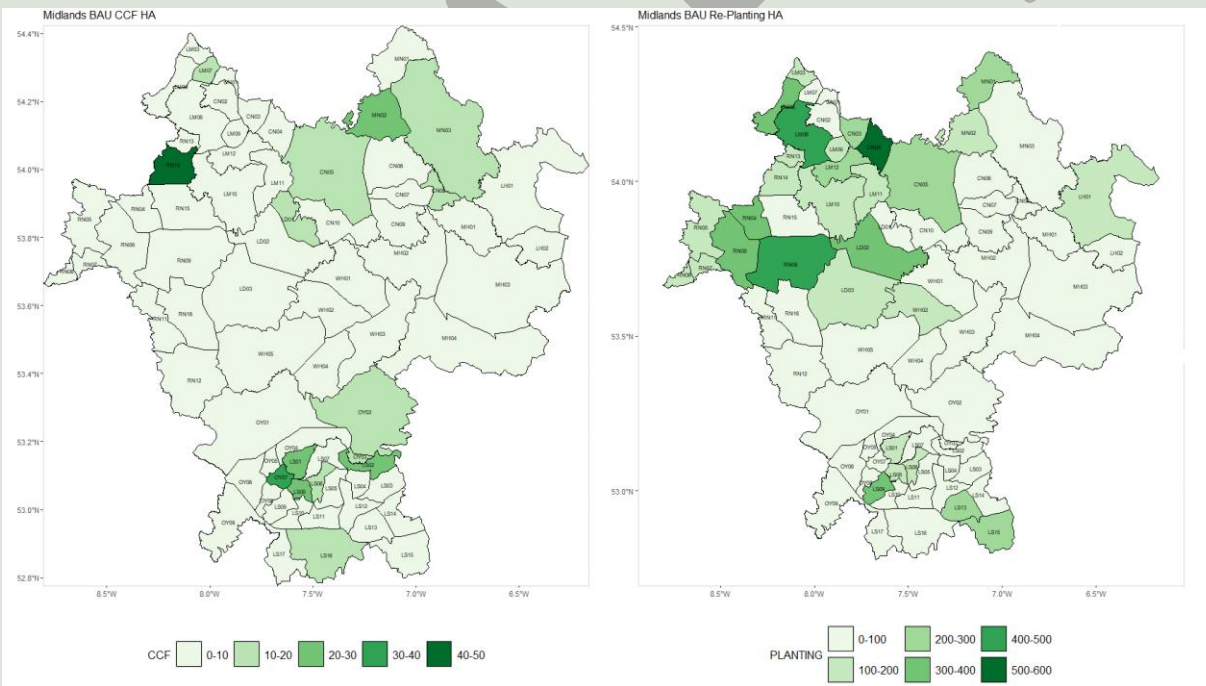


Figure 22: Midlands harvest area CCF & replanting

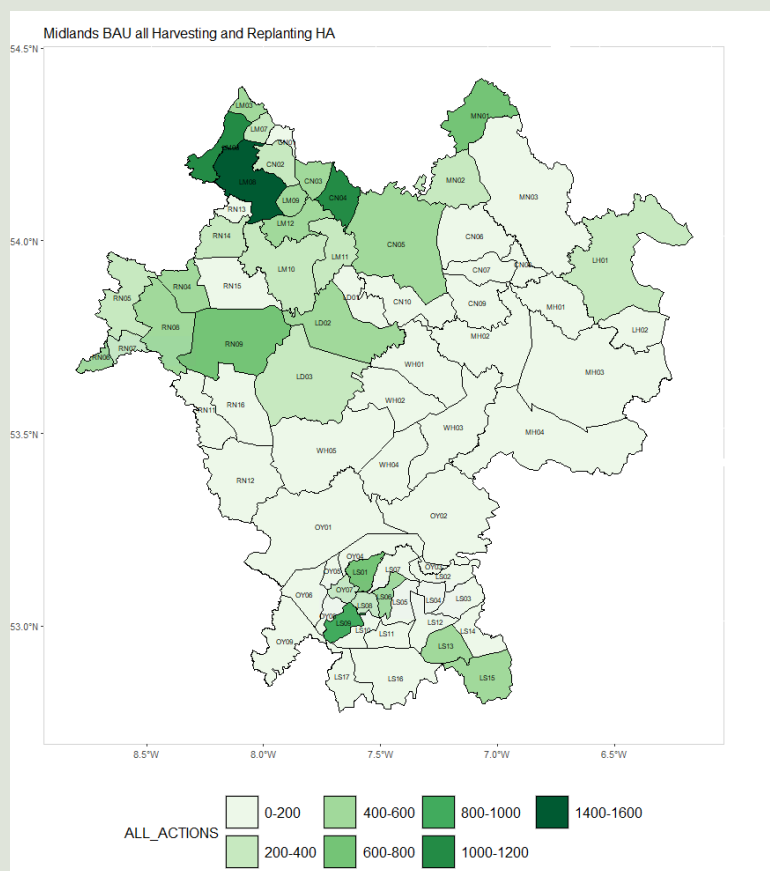


Figure 23: Midlands BAU area ha's clearfell , thinning, CCF and replanting

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 Midlands 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 Midlands BAU

- Over the duration of this plan approximately 120 km of new road will be constructed in Midlands BAU

10. Forests for People

Midlands 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 people's well-being and mental health.

Coillte are fully committed to upholding and protecting the rights of all our employees 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 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 408 archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance in its landholdings in the Midlands BAU. These monuments include megalithic tombs of different kinds, Cashel's and other enclosures along with crannogs. A summary of archaeological sites and cultural features in the BAU is provided in Appendix 17.

With support and advice from the National Monuments Service (NMS), Coillte has developed a Code of Practice in order to protect this archaeological and cultural heritage.

Many historical land acquisitions contained farmsteads and features representing rural life in the 19th and early 20th century. These are identified and protected within forest management practices and identified when proposals for sales are being developed. They are evaluated in terms of their social and historical value and a plan implemented for their preservation.

The BAU has always and will continue to support sites of cultural and literary heritage within its estate. Examples, include the mass rock in Oughaval, the Temple in Dartrey and the cultural features in Lough Key in Co. Roscommon. On an ongoing basis our staff will continue to identify, protect and record all new items of heritage which are discovered on Coillte lands.

Recreation Facilities:

Many Coillte forests in this BAU are expansive and offer multiple activities such as walking, hiking, multi access, fishing, picnicking, watching wildlife, canoeing, field archaeology or simple enjoyment of the outdoors. There are also a number of Waymarked Ways passing through Coillte property in the BAU. These include the Slieve Bloom Way, The Cavan Way, The Westmeath Way, The Monaghan Way and the Tain Trail, Offaly Way.

Many recreational facilities are the result of a joint initiative between Coillte and local communities. Our preferred method to create new facilities is partnership and collaboration. Some examples of this include:

- **The Burren, Cavan** – A cross-border UNESCO designated Geopark, encompassing the mountainous areas of West Cavan and Fermanagh developed in partnership with Cavan County Council.
- **Rossmore Forest Park** was upgraded in partnership with the Monaghan County Council with the walks upgraded in cooperation with the Monaghan Phoenix Athletics Club.
- **Brittas Lake** is a community partnership between Coillte and Clonaslee Community Development Association for the development of Brittas Lake.
- **The Slieve Bloom Mountain Bike Trail - developed** in partnership with Laois and Offaly County Councils.
- **Ballynagall South/Scragh Bog Nature Walk** – this was a joint venture between Coillte and the National Parks and Wildlife Service near Mullingar, County Westmeath.
- **Rathcline Native Woodland walk** – developed in association with Lanesborough Tourism Group and Longford County Council.
- **Drewstown Woods - Girley Bog Loop** – developed in association with Meath County Council.
- **Mote Park, Co Roscommon** – Native woodland developed in association with Mote Park Conservation Group, supported by Forest Service funding.

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.

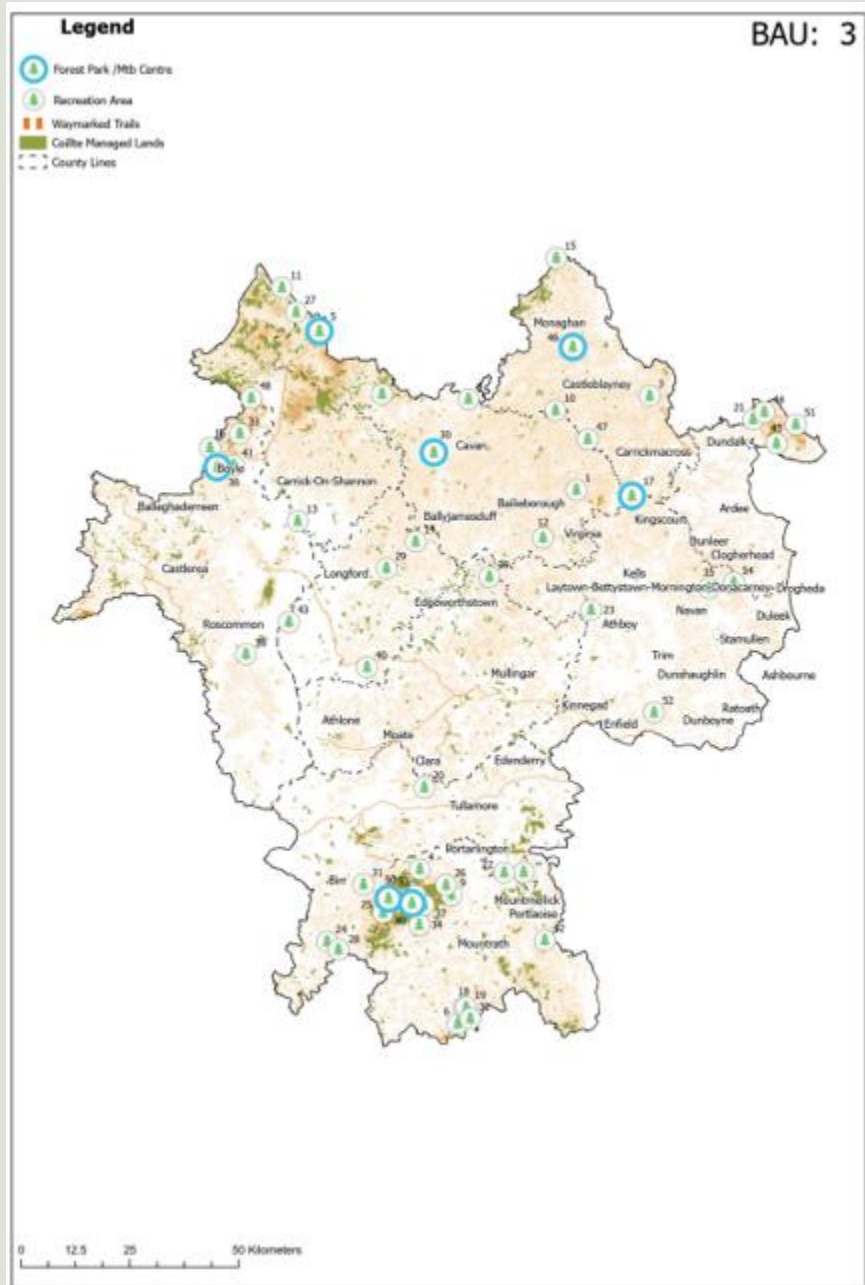


Figure 24: Recreational facilities - see Appendix 18 for more details

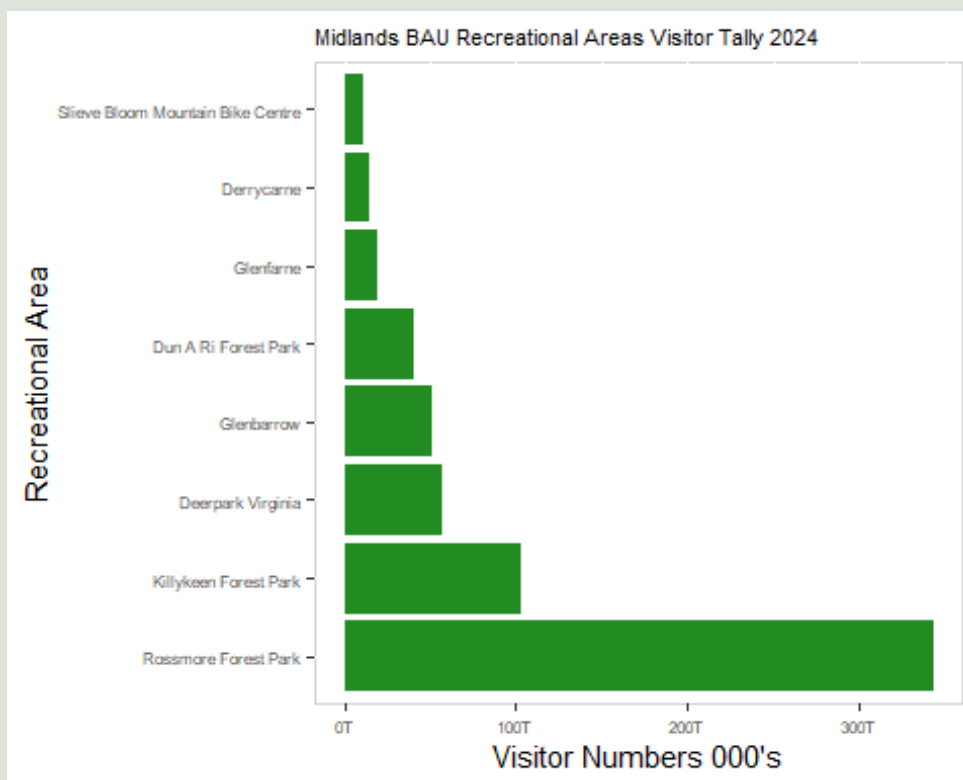


Figure 25: Midlands BAU Recreational facilities visitor count

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 Midlands BAU

- The BAU is working with consultants to redevelop Lough Key Forest Park, some of the elements of which will be delivered during this management plan to include ziplines, a new aqua park and upgraded car parking and visitor centre facilities.
- The BAU is working with Cavan County Council to construct the approved new walking trail in the Cavan Burren and to deliver a new play ground in Dun Na Ri forest park.
- The BAU is working closely with local community groups and Leitrim County Council to deliver the new visitor centre, car park and new facilities at Glenfarne, Co. Leitrim.

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 Midlands BAU

Table 7: Monitoring table

Monitoring Framework Applied In Midlands BAU				
Pillar	Activity	Element Being Monitored	Monitoring Periodicity	Improvement Process
Wood	Harvesting	Harvesting Site & Contractor	Weekly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
Wood	Establishment	Silvicultural Activity & Contractor	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 site & Contractor	Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
People	Estates	Estates work & Contractor	Monthly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation.	Top non compliances outlined to operational group
Nature	Ecology	Operational areas Bio	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 and Health & Safety Documents and 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 Midlands 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 Midlands BAU

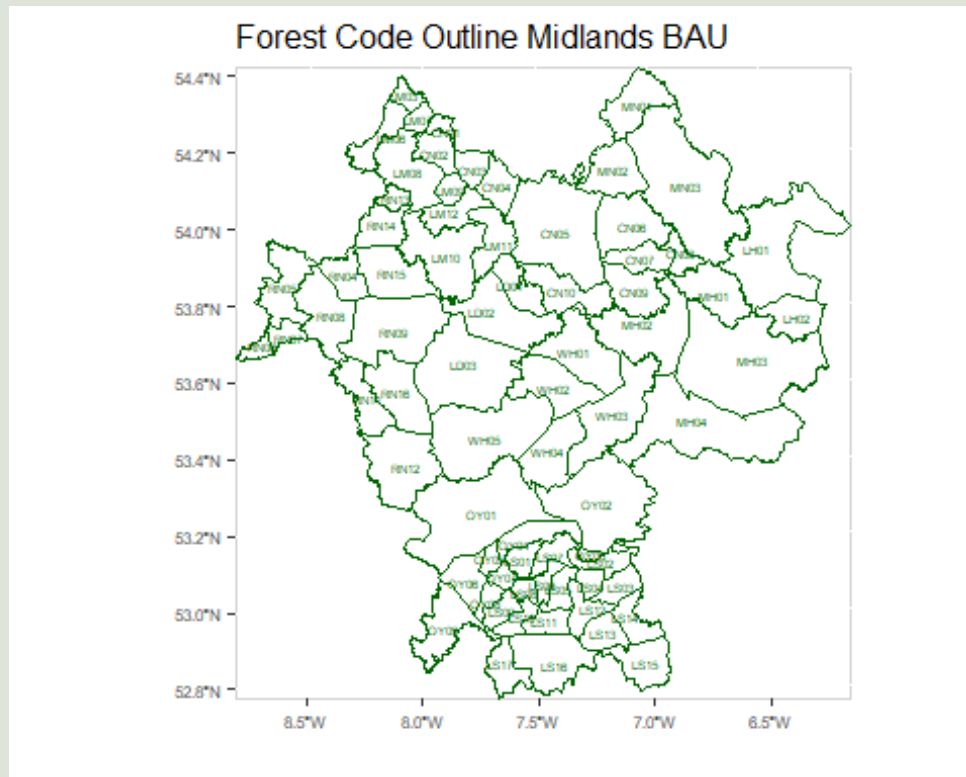


Figure 27: Midlands BAU by Forest

Appendix 6. Forest Code - Forest Name

Table 11: Forest code Name

Forest Name and Code	
Forest Code	Forest Name
CN01	Macnean East
CN02	Glangevlin
CN03	Swanlinbar
CN04	Bawnboy
CN05	Cavan
CN06	Cootehill
CN07	Baillieboro
CN08	Dunari
CN09	Virginia
CN10	Foxfield
LD01	Gowna
LD02	Ballinalee
LD03	Ballymahon
LH01	Dundalk
LH02	Drogheda
LM03	Killyclogher
LM06	Killargy
LM07	Macnean West
LM08	Lough Allen
LM09	Garadice
LM10	Mohill
LM11	Newtowngore
LM12	Crummy
LS01	Clonaslee
LS02	Emo Park
LS03	Derries

LS04	Straboe
LS05	Ballyfin
LS06	Glenbarrow
LS07	Tinnahinch
LS08	Baunreagh
LS09	Glendine
LS10	Lacka
LS11	Mountrath
LS12	Portlaoise
LS13	Cullenagh
LS14	Stradbally
LS15	Rossmore
LS16	Durrow
LS17	Erril
MH01	Nobber
MH02	Kells
MH03	Navan
MH04	Summerhill
MN01	Bragan
MN02	Clones
MN03	Monaghan
OY01	Ballydaly
OY02	Derrycoffey
OY03	Garryhinch
OY04	Killeigh
OY05	Knockbarron
OY06	Birr
OY07	Kinnitty
OY08	Glenafelly
OY09	Shinrone
RN04	Frenchpark

RN05	Carrowbehy
RN06	Derrylahan
RN07	Stonepark
RN08	Loughglinn
RN09	Doughill
RN11	Dunamon
RN12	Correen
RN13	Kilronan
RN14	Oak Port
RN15	Rockville
RN16	Mote Park
WH01	Castlepollard
WH02	Ballynafid
WH03	Downs
WH04	Lough Ennell
WH05	Ballymore

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

Table 12: Rare Threatened and Endangered Species List

Rare Threatened and Endangered Species	
Species	Ecology and Relevance
Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus)	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 Bloom Mountains SPA.
Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	Bivalve mollusc that occurs in clean, fast-flowing rivers and sometimes in lakes. This species is highly sensitive to water quality impacts and is critically endangered in Ireland.
Marsh fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia)	Supported in a variety of habitats where it's foodplant Devil's Bit Scabious is present. Common in the midlands and west
White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes)	Freshwater habitats particularly with calcareous influence. Ireland's only freshwater crayfish species and a key component of freshwater river systems.
Des Moulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana)	Although not necessarily a forest species, can occur adjacent to forests where there are suitable calcareous fens or marshes. There are several SACs in County Kildare for which this species is a designated Qualifying Interest.
Green-flowered helleborine (Epipactis phyllanthos)	Green-flowered helleborine is an orchid with a broad ecological tolerance in terms of shade and soil type. Habitats include open woodland, scrub and shaded roadside verges, often in disturbed or marginal habitats.
Hairy St John's-wort (Hypericum hirsutum)	A perennial plant of open or partially shaded habitats including woodland edges, clearings and roadside verges.
Common wintergreen (Pyrola minor)	Common Wintergreen grows in damp and shady habitats such as woodlands, valleys and heathland.
Elongated sedge (Carex elongata)	Elongated sedge is a perennial sedge of very wet soodlands including those dominated by alder and on lake shores.
Fly orchid (Ophrys insectifera)	The fly orchid occurs on limestone pavement, scrub and dry calcareous soils, open scrub/calcareous grassland.
Marsh fern (Thelypteris palustris)	This is a rare species of fern found in marsh habitats, often beside lakes.

Appendix 8. Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024

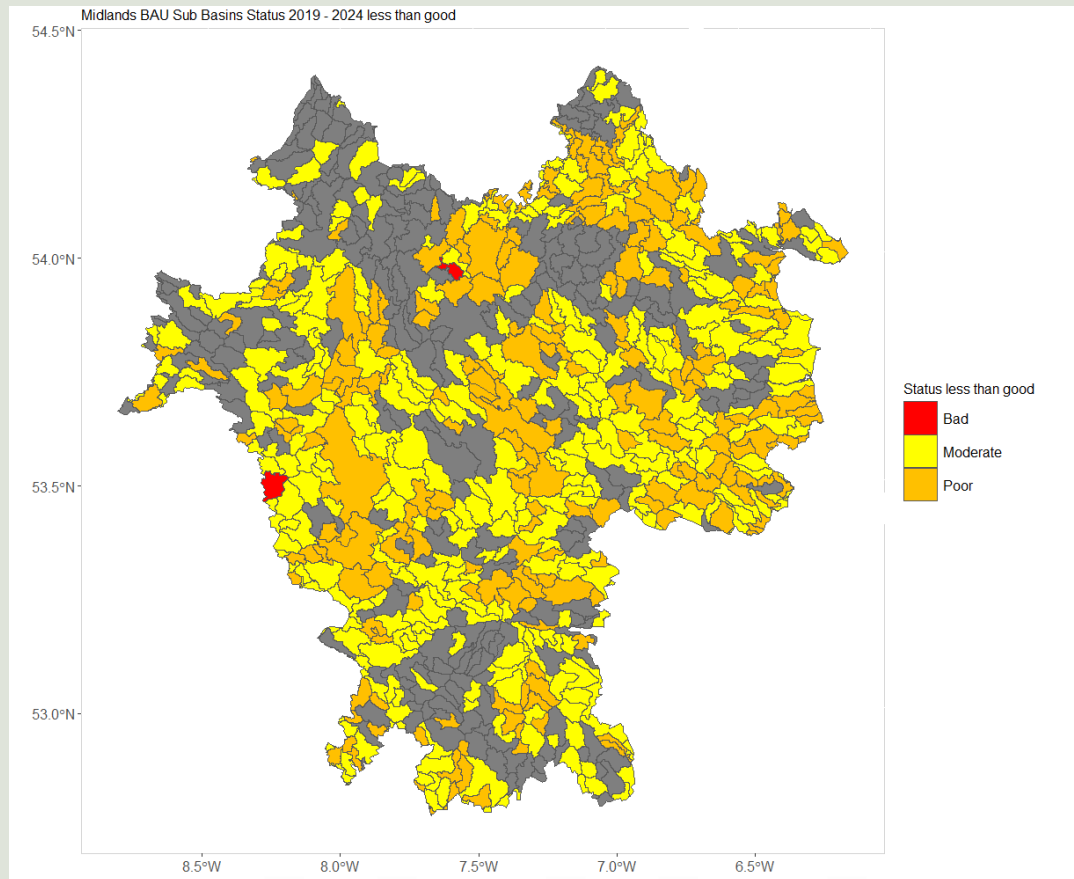


Figure 28: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in Midlands BAU

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

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 Midlands BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AGHAWONAN_010	Poor	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	32.95	2.0	6
ANADERRYBOY_020	Moderate	26.1	0.0	0.0	19.9	69.89	46.0	66
ANNALEE_100	Poor	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.8	39.52	14.1	36
ATHBOY_040	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	144.19	6.6	5
BALLINAGH_010	Moderate	4.6	0.0	2.2	4.6	11.11	11.4	103
BALLYBAY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	43.16	3.9	9
BALLYFINBOY_020	Poor	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	103.11	3.2	3
BALLYMASCANLAN_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	18.39	13.7	74
BALLYNACARRIG_010	Moderate	64.0	0.0	19.1	60.1	324.25	143.2	44
BALLYNAMAGHERY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	45.66	1.3	3
BALLYROAN_010	Moderate	18.3	0.0	88.4	17.6	316.39	124.3	39
BARROW_040	Moderate	4.3	3.5	24.7	4.0	59.61	36.5	61
BARROW_050	Moderate	14.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	184.90	20.2	11
BARROW_140	Moderate	3.8	1.3	0.0	3.8	140.21	8.9	6
BARROW_170	Moderate	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.38	3.0	36
BIG (LOUTH)_020	Moderate	9.1	0.0	0.0	16.0	50.69	25.1	50
BLACK (SOUTH LEITRIM)_010	Poor	30.4	0.0	0.0	37.4	44.53	67.8	152
BLACK (WESTMEATH)_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	63.75	14.1	22
BLACKWATER (KELLS)_030	Poor	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	147.13	5.0	3
BLACKWATER	Moderate	14.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	92.48	25.0	27

(KELLS)_080								
BLACKWATER (KELLS)_090	Moderate	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	130.31	3.0	2
BLACKWATER (LAOIS)_010	Moderate	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	80.31	8.2	10
BLACKWATER (LONGWOOD)_050	Moderate	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	43.47	1.1	3
BLACKWATER (SWANLINBAR)_010	Moderate	13.0	0.0	5.8	13.0	97.74	31.8	33
BOORA_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	445.33	3.6	1
BOYLE_010	Moderate	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	115.74	7.6	7
BOYLE_040	Moderate	22.7	35.5	0.0	42.8	387.49	101.0	26
BREENSFORD_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	67.15	5.9	9
BROSNA_010	Moderate	0.0	4.7	0.0	14.2	192.51	18.9	10
BROSNA_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	236.90	3.5	1
BROSNA_050	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	150.41	1.1	1
BUNNOE_010	Poor	23.5	0.0	0.0	40.7	131.43	64.2	49
Black River	Moderate	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	46.55	22.1	47
CAMLIN_010	Moderate	12.4	0.0	0.0	14.7	105.85	27.1	26
CAMLIN_040	Moderate	5.2	0.0	0.0	120.9	152.32	126.1	83
CAMLIN_060	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	181.06	36.4	20
CAMLIN_070	Poor	14.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	38.76	39.4	102
CAPPANACLOGHY_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	70.99	14.2	20
CAPPANACLOGHY_020	Poor	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.30	4.2	323
CAPPANACLOGHY_030	Moderate	25.6	0.0	0.0	17.7	78.41	43.3	55
CARRICKNABRAHER_020	Poor	8.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	38.36	28.9	75
CASTLEJORDAN_020	Moderate	59.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	397.51	67.2	17
CAVAN_010	Poor	0.9	0.0	13.3	0.9	58.85	15.1	26
CAVAN_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	2.01	7.0	348
CLADY (MEATH)_010	Poor	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.7	120.98	21.4	18
CLOHER (ROSCOMMON)_010	Poor	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	42.49	5.6	13

CLOGH_010	Moderate	6.1	0.0	19.7	102.6	353.57	128.4	36
CLONAWOOLAN STREAM_010	Poor	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	53.00	6.4	12
CLONMORE STREAM (SUIR)_010	Poor	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.26	1.1	11
CLONTIBRET STREAM_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.01	7.0	87
CLONTIBRET STREAM_030	Moderate	4.6	1.1	0.0	14.0	73.79	19.7	27
CLOONEIGH_020	Moderate	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	78.10	8.8	11
CLOONFAD_010	Poor	84.8	0.0	55.8	117.5	315.69	258.1	82
CLOONFLOWER STREAM_010	Poor	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	95.08	16.0	17
CLOONROUGHAN_010	Moderate	17.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	111.01	72.1	65
COMOGE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	65.02	9.7	15
CONAWARY (LOWER)_020	Poor	0.0	3.6	0.0	6.3	118.27	9.9	8
COUNTY WATER_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.2	38.24	6.7	18
CROOKED (STRADBALLY)_010	Moderate	8.1	0.0	60.3	7.1	153.69	75.5	49
CULLIES_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	118.52	7.5	6
CULLIES_050	Poor	18.5	0.0	0.0	31.4	32.94	49.9	151
CURRAGHROE STREAM_010	Poor	19.1	0.0	2.2	46.9	149.43	68.2	46
CUSHINA_020	Poor	7.1	3.3	0.0	8.4	74.83	18.8	25
CUSHINA_030	Moderate	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.02	25.3	7
Carlingford_010	Moderate	7.3	0.0	0.0	24.7	122.25	32.0	26
Coolnagun Stream_010	Poor	12.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	101.00	33.8	33
Culliaghbeg_010	Moderate	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	15.04	3.0	20
DEEL (RAHARNEY)_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	16.76	5.7	34
DEE_050	Moderate	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.0	31.51	25.7	82
DEE_060	Moderate	0.0	0.0	6.9	18.3	60.15	25.2	42
DEMESNE_010	Moderate	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	116.79	16.1	14
DERRYHIPPOO_010	Poor	23.0	0.0	1.8	19.9	160.92	44.7	28
DERRYMAQUIRK_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	22.76	21.5	94

DIFFAGHER_010	Moderate	110.5	0.0	101.1	119.2	612.29	330.8	54
DININ (NORTH)_010	Moderate	3.1	0.0	78.7	1.8	116.73	83.6	72
DININ (NORTH)_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	29.3	8.1	23.63	37.4	158
DONAGHMORE STREAM_010	Moderate	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	70.42	6.2	9
DROMORE_040	Poor	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	37.55	21.6	58
DROMORE_060	Poor	84.4	24.9	0.0	87.5	360.48	196.8	55
DROMORE_070	Poor	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	38.97	10.6	27
DUNRALLY STREAM_020	Moderate	29.6	0.0	0.0	16.3	638.54	45.9	7
EIDIN_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	24.98	11.1	44
ERKINA_010	Moderate	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	91.96	3.8	4
ERKINA_040	Poor	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.83	6.0	13
ERKINA_050	Moderate	0.0	1.8	20.7	9.4	303.83	31.9	10
ERNE_070	Poor	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.40	2.2	3
ERNE_080	Poor	26.1	1.2	0.0	55.2	295.54	82.5	28
ERNE_090	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	21.11	8.2	39
ERRILL_010	Moderate	16.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	87.00	36.2	42
ESKER STREAM_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	53.68	3.3	6
ESLIN_040	Poor	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	19.85	7.2	36
FANE_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	38.60	15.0	39
FASTRY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	27.47	22.2	81
FEORISH (BALLYFARNON)_030	Moderate	28.7	2.7	0.0	98.1	260.83	129.5	50
FEORISH (TARMONBARRY)_010	Poor	23.4	0.0	6.6	51.6	90.75	81.6	90
FEORISH (TARMONBARRY)_020	Poor	55.0	0.0	0.0	84.1	202.78	139.1	69
FERSKILL_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	116.03	5.5	5
FIGILE_030	Moderate	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.34	3.6	6
FIGILE_040	Poor	36.7	0.0	10.3	14.4	558.60	61.4	11
FINN (MONAGHAN)_050	Poor	4.2	0.0	0.0	33.1	99.23	37.3	38
FLURRY_020	Poor	45.9	0.0	56.1	32.8	549.98	134.8	25

FLURRY_030	Poor	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	195.21	33.2	17
Finn River (Tattymore)	Moderate	5.6	0.0	4.6	5.6	37.20	15.8	42
GAGEBOROUGH_010	Moderate	12.6	7.0	0.0	4.6	39.90	24.2	61
GAINE_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	26.98	3.2	12
GENTLE OWEN'S LAKE STREAM_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	27.70	24.7	89
GLENFELLY STREAM_010	Moderate	38.3	4.1	18.3	32.4	516.60	93.1	18
GORTGALLAN_010	Moderate	11.4	0.0	0.0	41.4	117.71	52.8	45
GOUL_060	Poor	6.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	24.81	22.2	89
GRANNY_010	Moderate	36.1	0.0	0.0	58.6	111.39	94.7	85
HIND_020	Moderate	20.9	0.0	0.0	62.5	243.63	83.4	34
HOLLY PARK STREAM_010	Moderate	15.1	0.0	5.1	50.1	132.43	70.3	53
INNY_040	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	260.46	2.4	1
INNY_050	Moderate	15.4	0.0	18.3	24.3	677.38	58.0	9
INNY_060	Poor	16.3	0.0	0.0	30.4	181.46	46.7	26
INNY_070	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	248.26	21.8	9
INNY_100	Moderate	34.9	0.0	0.0	36.0	154.98	70.9	46
INNY_110	Moderate	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.90	11.3	13
ISLAND_030	Moderate	29.6	0.0	0.0	57.9	181.12	87.5	48
KEELCURRAGH_010	Moderate	5.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	31.14	25.2	81
KEELOGE STREAM_020	Moderate	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	87.71	5.4	6
KILCOMIN STREAM_010	Poor	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	69.97	2.0	3
KILLANUMMERY_010	Moderate	73.1	0.0	9.8	90.4	652.57	173.3	27
KILLUKIN_020	Moderate	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	17.74	21.0	118
KILMAINHAM (DEE)_010	Moderate	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	12.68	13.6	107
KINNEGAD_010	Moderate	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	68.13	12.4	18
KNAPPAGH_010	Moderate	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.34	8.4	359
KNAPPAGH_020	Poor	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.87	8.4	449
KNIGHTSBROOK_010	Poor	4.8	0.0	3.5	4.8	123.50	13.1	11
LAHEEN STREAM_010	Poor	43.2	0.0	2.5	87.5	128.36	133.2	104

LISAVARGY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	28.40	5.6	20
LISSAPHOBLE_010	Poor	58.2	0.0	22.2	146.1	321.01	226.5	71
LITTLE (CLOGHAN)_010	Poor	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	141.78	4.8	3
LITTLE BROSNA_040	Poor	16.5	0.0	0.0	16.5	36.55	33.0	90
LUNG_010	Moderate	10.3	0.0	0.0	12.4	273.66	22.7	8
LUNG_050	Moderate	4.9	0.0	0.0	11.7	61.43	16.6	27
MAGHERY_010	Poor	16.8	0.0	75.0	23.8	124.27	115.6	93
MANTUA_010	Moderate	9.1	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.16	30.2	143
MAY HILL_010	Moderate	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.2	69.47	8.0	12
MOUNTAIN (ROSCOMMON)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	11.9	12.4	45.50	24.3	53
MOUNTRATH_010	Moderate	43.2	4.4	45.3	33.4	361.23	126.3	35
MOUNTRATH_020	Moderate	6.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	53.67	10.5	20
MOYNALTY_060	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	63.11	4.3	7
MULRICK_010	Moderate	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	60.52	2.5	4
Major Lough Stream_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	21.41	5.0	23
NEWTOWNGORE STREAM_010	Moderate	23.7	0.0	0.0	23.7	22.85	47.4	207
NORE_040	Poor	11.4	0.0	16.4	36.9	168.71	64.7	38
NORE_050	Moderate	28.5	0.0	0.0	27.4	49.59	55.9	113
OWENASS_020	Moderate	1.0	0.0	26.5	1.0	83.19	28.5	34
OWENNAYLE_010	Moderate	104.4	0.0	13.6	71.4	615.96	189.4	31
OWENUR_020	Moderate	12.8	0.0	21.8	12.8	154.54	47.4	31
POLLAGH STREAM (BROSNA)_010	Moderate	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.12	4.9	3
RAG (CAVAN)_010	Poor	20.5	0.0	0.0	32.0	52.71	52.5	100
RAG (CAVAN)_020	Moderate	10.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	81.80	20.4	25
RAPEMILLS_010	Moderate	7.7	1.2	0.0	7.7	164.39	16.6	10
RAPEMILLS_020	Moderate	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.83	1.4	2
RATH_020	Moderate	17.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	56.57	24.5	43
REASK_010	Moderate	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.68	1.7	36
RINN_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	45.62	8.8	19

RINN_030	Poor	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.47	2.4	97
RIVERSTOWN_010	Poor	0.0	1.4	0.0	7.6	520.49	9.0	2
SCRAMOGE_040	Moderate	8.6	0.0	11.1	9.8	48.94	29.5	60
SHANNON (Upper)_010	Moderate	11.3	0.0	25.6	8.4	232.07	45.3	20
SHANNON (Upper)_070	Poor	17.9	0.0	0.0	79.4	256.80	97.3	38
SHANNON (Upper)_100	Poor	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	66.20	3.5	5
SHANNON (Upper)_110	Poor	7.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	404.66	14.0	3
SHEKINACURRY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	80.87	33.7	42
SHINRONE STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	40.28	2.1	5
SILVER (KILCORMAC)_030	Moderate	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.42	4.8	57
SILVER (KILCORMAC)_040	Moderate	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.26	4.2	45
SILVER (KILCORMAC)_050	Moderate	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.47	10.8	8
SINKING_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	19.82	3.7	19
SLIEVEBOY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	23.32	12.1	52
SMAGHRAAN_020	Moderate	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.83	6.4	50
STONY_010	Moderate	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	148.92	12.4	8
STRADBALLY (LAOIS)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	1.0	32.3	62.92	33.3	53
SUCK_010	Moderate	23.3	0.0	8.6	21.8	111.99	53.7	48
SUCK_030	Poor	24.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	74.07	39.9	54
SUCK_070	Moderate	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	246.48	33.4	14
SUCK_100	Moderate	10.2	0.0	0.0	39.3	51.76	49.5	96
SUCK_110	Moderate	12.4	0.0	11.8	12.4	71.46	36.6	51
SUCK_120	Bad	1.8	0.0	11.8	1.8	55.61	15.4	28
SUCK_130	Moderate	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.48	1.4	19
SUCK_160	Moderate	0.0	2.5	11.6	0.0	50.27	14.1	28
SWANLINBAR_020	Moderate	29.9	0.0	0.0	40.8	93.41	70.7	76
SYONAN CASTLE	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	14.20	1.3	9

STREAM_010								
TEMPLEPORT LAKE STREAM_010	Poor	11.8	0.0	0.0	28.9	101.75	40.7	40
TIRERAN_010	Moderate	13.7	0.0	17.8	13.7	29.40	45.2	154
TONET_030	Poor	30.2	0.0	16.5	70.7	259.21	117.4	45
TRIB TRIOGUE CUSH BRIDGE_010	Poor	1.3	0.0	50.4	0.9	182.36	52.6	29
TRIOGUE_010	Moderate	12.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	83.14	25.6	31
TRIOGUE_020	Poor	1.6	3.3	2.4	1.9	79.79	9.2	12
TRIOGUE_030	Poor	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.48	2.6	1
TRIOGUE_040	Poor	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.82	2.6	7
TULLAMORE_010	Poor	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.71	1.9	9
Upper Lough Erne	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	33.59	20.7	62
YELLOW (BALLINAMORE)_010	Moderate	13.4	0.0	40.2	31.7	1,106.44	85.3	8
YELLOW (CASTLEJORDAN)_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	129.20	2.5	2

Appendix 10. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure

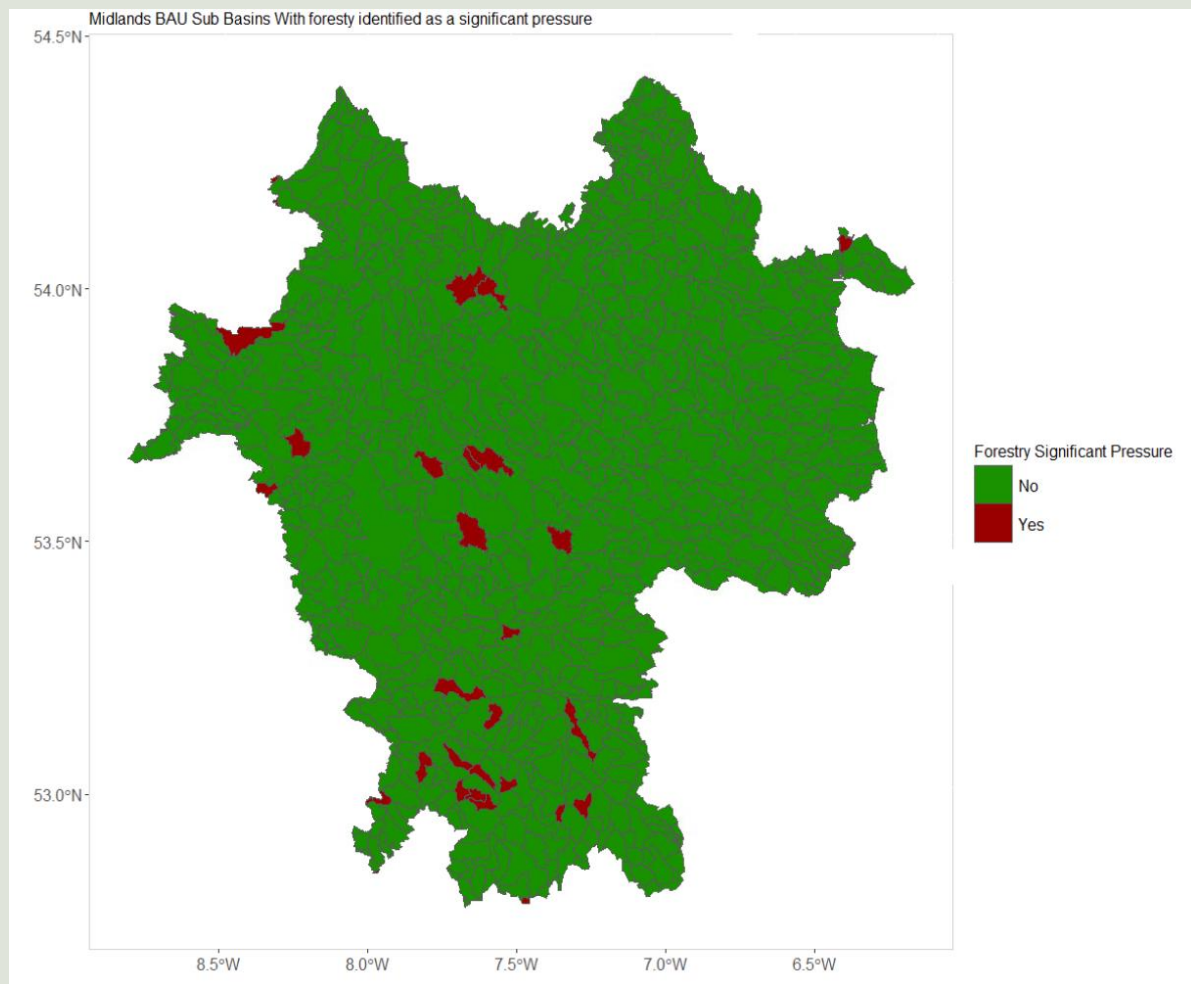


Figure 29: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in Midlands BAU

Appendix 11. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity

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 Midlands BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
BALLYNACARRIG_010	Moderate	64.0	0.0	19.1	60.1	324.25	143.2	44
BARROW_050	Moderate	14.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	184.90	20.2	11
BLACK (WESTMEATH)_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	63.75	14.1	22
BOORA_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	445.33	3.6	1
BOYLE_010	Moderate	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	115.74	7.6	7
CLONAWOOLAN STREAM_010	Poor	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	53.00	6.4	12
COMOGE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	65.02	9.7	15
CULLIES_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	118.52	7.5	6
DERRYHIPPOO_010	Poor	23.0	0.0	1.8	19.9	160.92	44.7	28
FALLAN_010	Good	28.0	0.0	6.2	28.0	166.93	62.2	37
FLURRY_020	Poor	45.9	0.0	56.1	32.8	549.98	134.8	25
GLENFELLY STREAM_010	Moderate	38.3	4.1	18.3	32.4	516.60	93.1	18
KILLEEN (DELOUR)_010	Good	39.4	0.0	34.0	28.0	448.37	101.4	23
LAHEEN STREAM_010	Poor	43.2	0.0	2.5	87.5	128.36	133.2	104
MOUNTRATH_020	Moderate	6.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	53.67	10.5	20
RATH_020	Moderate	17.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	56.57	24.5	43
SHINRONE STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	40.28	2.1	5
TONET_010	Good	108.8	0.0	48.5	54.7	525.89	212.0	40
TONET_020	Good	3.6	0.0	61.1	35.5	199.81	100.2	50
TONET_030	Poor	30.2	0.0	16.5	70.7	259.21	117.4	45
TRIB TRIOGUE CUSH BRIDGE_010	Poor	1.3	0.0	50.4	0.9	182.36	52.6	29

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

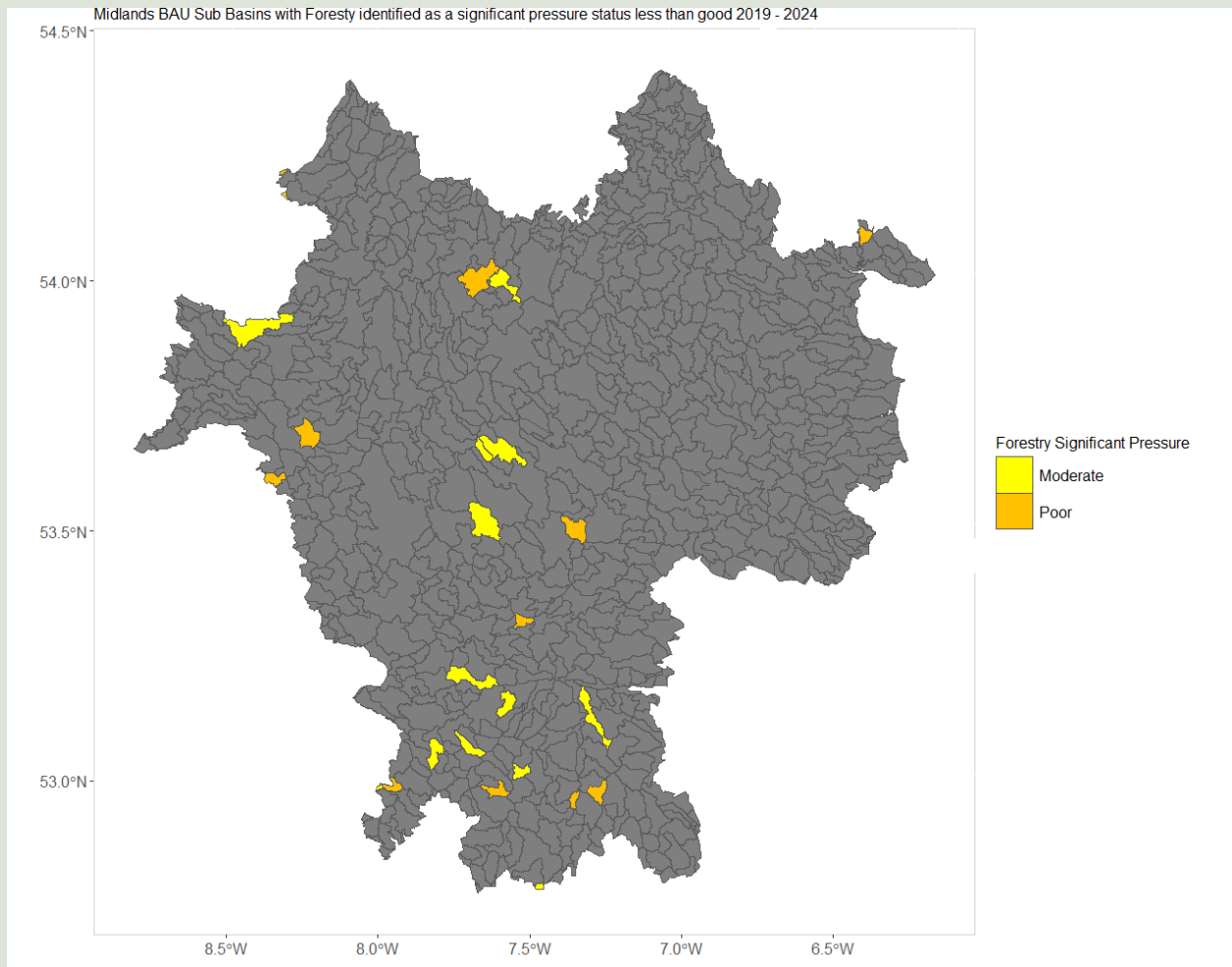


Figure 30: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in Midlands BAU

Appendix 13. Sub Basin high risk by forestry with a status < Good

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) in Midlands BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
BALLYNACARRIG_010	Moderate	64.0	0.0	19.1	60.1	324.25	143.2	44
BARROW_050	Moderate	14.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	184.90	20.2	11
BLACK (WESTMEATH)_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	63.75	14.1	22
BOORA_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	445.33	3.6	1
BOYLE_010	Moderate	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	115.74	7.6	7
CLONAWOOLAN STREAM_010	Poor	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	53.00	6.4	12
COMOGE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	65.02	9.7	15
CULLIES_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	118.52	7.5	6
DERRYHIPPOO_010	Poor	23.0	0.0	1.8	19.9	160.92	44.7	28
FLURRY_020	Poor	45.9	0.0	56.1	32.8	549.98	134.8	25
GLENFELLY STREAM_010	Moderate	38.3	4.1	18.3	32.4	516.60	93.1	18
LAHEEN STREAM_010	Poor	43.2	0.0	2.5	87.5	128.36	133.2	104
MOUNTRATH_020	Moderate	6.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	53.67	10.5	20
RATH_020	Moderate	17.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	56.57	24.5	43
SHINRONE STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	40.28	2.1	5
TONET_030	Poor	30.2	0.0	16.5	70.7	259.21	117.4	45
TRIB TRIOQUE CUSH BRIDGE_010	Poor	1.3	0.0	50.4	0.9	182.36	52.6	29

Appendix 14. Catchment & Sub-Catchment Table in Midlands BAU

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

Water Framework Directive Units in Midlands BAU			
Sub Catchment Name	Sub Catchment Code	Catchment Code	Catchment Name
Annalee_SC_010	36_16	36	Erne
Annalee_SC_020	36_11	36	Erne
Annalee_SC_030	36_5	36	Erne
Arigna[Roscommon]_SC_010	26A_4	26A	Upper Shannon
BROSNA_SC_010	25A_10	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_020	25A_7	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_030	25A_9	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_040	25A_5	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_050	25A_2	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_060	25A_8	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_070	25A_11	25A	Lower Shannon
BROSNA_SC_080	25A_1	25A	Lower Shannon
BURREN_SC_010	06_14	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Ballough[Stream]_SC_010	08_6	08	Nanny-Delvin
Ballyfinboy_SC_010	25C_9	25C	Lower Shannon
Barrow_SC_010	14_15	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_020	14_11	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_030	14_1	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_040	14_20	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_050	14_17	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_060	14_18	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_070	14_12	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_080	14_2	14	Barrow
Barrow_SC_090	14_13	14	Barrow

Barrow_SC_110	14_5	14	Barrow
Big[Louth]_SC_010	06_9	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Bilberry_SC_010	26E_1	26E	Upper Shannon
Black[SouthLeitrim]_SC_010	26C_2	26C	Upper Shannon
BlackwaterTrib_SC_010	03_3	03	Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
BlackwaterTrib_SC_020	03_4	03	Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
Blackwater[Kells]_SC_010	07_5	07	Boyne
Blackwater[Kells]_SC_020	07_10	07	Boyne
Blackwater[Kells]_SC_030	07_8	07	Boyne
Blackwater[Longwood]_SC_010	07_6	07	Boyne
Blackwater[Monaghan]_SC_010	03_6	03	Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
Blackwater[Newtowngore]_SC_010	36_6	36	Erne
Blackwater[Newtowngore]_SC_020	36_7	36	Erne
Bonet_SC_010	35_8	35	Sligo Bay
Bonet_SC_020	35_6	35	Sligo Bay
Bonet_SC_030	35_10	35	Sligo Bay
Boyle_SC_010	26B_5	26B	Upper Shannon
Boyle_SC_020	26B_3	26B	Upper Shannon
Boyle_SC_030	26B_4	26B	Upper Shannon
Boyne_SC_010	07_4	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_020	07_16	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_030	07_2	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_040	07_9	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_050	07_12	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_060	07_20	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_070	07_13	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_080	07_3	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_090	07_19	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_100	07_18	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_110	07_1	07	Boyne
Boyne_SC_120	07_15	07	Boyne

Boyne_SC_130	07_17	07	Boyne
Breedoge_SC_010	26B_1	26B	Upper Shannon
Breensford_SC_010	26E_4	26E	Upper Shannon
Broadmeadow_SC_010	08_3	08	Nanny-Delvin
Bunnoe_SC_010	36_3	36	Erne
CLODIAGH[TULLAMORE]_SC_010	25A_6	25A	Lower Shannon
CallanRiver[Tassagh]_SC_010	03_1	03	Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
Camcor_SC_010	25B_3	25B	Lower Shannon
Camlin_SC_010	26C_6	26C	Upper Shannon
Castletown_SC_010	06_2	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Castletown_SC_020	06_12	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Cavan_SC_010	36_4	36	Erne
Clare[Galway]_SC_010	30_10	30	Corrib
Clontibret[Stream]_SC_010	03_5	03	Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
Cloone[LoughRinn]_SC_010	26C_4	26C	Upper Shannon
Clooneigh_SC_010	26E_3	26E	Upper Shannon
ColebrookeRiver[Cooneen]_SC_010	36_2	36	Erne
Cullies_SC_010	36_19	36	Erne
Dee_SC_010	06_3	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Dee_SC_020	06_1	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Dee_SC_030	06_4	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Dee_SC_040	06_15	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Deel[Raharney]_SC_010	07_7	07	Boyne
Delvin_SC_010	08_1	08	Nanny-Delvin
Dinin[North]_SC_010	15_12	15	Nore
Dinin[South]_SC_010	15_3	15	Nore
Dromore_SC_010	36_12	36	Erne
Dromore_SC_020	36_10	36	Erne
Drowes_SC_010	36_20	36	Erne
Erkina_SC_010	15_14	15	Nore
Erne_SC_010	36_8	36	Erne

Erne_SC_020	36_18	36	Erne
Erne_SC_030	36_21	36	Erne
Erne_SC_040	36_22	36	Erne
Eslin_SC_010	26C_10	26C	Upper Shannon
FANE_SC_010	06_8	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
FANE_SC_020	06_13	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Feorish[Ballyfarnon]_SC_010	26A_2	26A	Upper Shannon
Figile_SC_010	14_3	14	Barrow
Figile_SC_020	14_14	14	Barrow
Finn[Monaghan]_SC_010	36_17	36	Erne
Finn[Monaghan]_SC_020	36_14	36	Erne
Glore[Mayo]_SC_010	34_4	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Glyde_SC_010	06_7	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Glyde_SC_020	06_5	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Glyde_SC_030	06_10	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Goul_SC_010	15_15	15	Nore
Hind_SC_010	26E_5	26E	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_010	26F_6	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_020	26F_7	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_030	26F_9	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_040	26F_4	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_050	26F_8	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_060	26F_2	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_070	26F_1	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_080	26F_10	26F	Upper Shannon
Inny[Shannon]_SC_090	26F_5	26F	Upper Shannon
Kilcurry_SC_010	06_6	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
Knockcroghery_SC_010	26E_2	26E	Upper Shannon
Laragh_SC_010	36_9	36	Erne
Liffey_SC_080	09_5	09	Liffey and Dublin Bay
Liffey_SC_100	09_1	09	Liffey and Dublin Bay

LittleBrosna_SC_010	25B_6	25B	Lower Shannon
LittleBrosna_SC_020	25B_7	25B	Lower Shannon
Lung_SC_010	26B_2	26B	Upper Shannon
Lung_SC_020	26B_6	26B	Upper Shannon
MacneanLoughsconnector_SC_010	36_24	36	Erne
MacneanTribCuilcaghMountains_SC_010	36_1	36	Erne
Mountain[Water]_SC_010	03_2	03	Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
Mountnugent_SC_010	26F_3	26F	Upper Shannon
Moy_SC_030	34_18	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moynalty_SC_010	07_14	07	Boyne
Nanny[Meath]_SC_010	08_4	08	Nanny-Delvin
Nanny[Meath]_SC_020	08_5	08	Nanny-Delvin
Nore_SC_010	15_13	15	Nore
Nore_SC_020	15_9	15	Nore
Nore_SC_030	15_1	15	Nore
Nore_SC_040	15_10	15	Nore
Nore_SC_050	15_16	15	Nore
Nore_SC_060	15_7	15	Nore
Nore_SC_070	15_21	15	Nore
Ollatrim_SC_010	25C_4	25C	Lower Shannon
Owengar[Leitrim]_SC_010	26A_1	26A	Upper Shannon
Owenur_SC_010	26C_3	26C	Upper Shannon
Raskeagh_SC_010	06_11	06	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
RyeWater_SC_010	09_3	09	Liffey and Dublin Bay
Scramoge_SC_010	26C_12	26C	Upper Shannon
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[Upper]_SC_010	26A_5	26A	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_020	26A_3	26A	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_030	26C_11	26C	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_040	26C_5	26C	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_050	26C_9	26C	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_060	26C_7	26C	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_070	26C_8	26C	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_080	26C_1	26C	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_090	26E_6	26E	Upper Shannon
Shannon[Upper]_SC_100	26G_2	26G	Upper Shannon
Silver[Kilcormac]_SC_010	25A_12	25A	Lower Shannon
Silver[Tullamore]_SC_010	25A_3	25A	Lower Shannon
Sinking_SC_010	30_8	30	Corrib
Slate_SC_010	14_16	14	Barrow
Suck_SC_010	26D_9	26D	Upper Shannon
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
Suir_SC_010	16_22	16	Suir
Swanlinbar_SC_010	36_23	36	Erne
Tolka_SC_010	09_10	09	Liffey and Dublin Bay
Tullamore_SC_010	25A_4	25A	Lower Shannon
Unshin_SC_010	35_9	35	Sligo Bay
Woodford[Cavan]_SC_010	36_13	36	Erne
Yellow[Ballinaglera]_SC_010	26A_6	26A	Upper Shannon

Yellow[Ballinamore]_SC_010	36_15	36	Erne
Yellow[Castlejordan]_SC_010	07_11	07	Boyne

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Appendix 15. Harvest Volume by Forest in Midlands BAU

Table 17: Gross Volumes m3 by Forest in Midlands BAU

Activity Volume m3 on Coillte Estate in Midlands BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CN01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN05	CCF	0	0	0	649	1,293
CN06	CCF	0	0	325	0	0
CN07	CCF	0	0	0	110	0
CN08	CCF	0	0	2,149	0	172
CN09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LD01	CCF	0	0	236	980	470
LD02	CCF	0	0	58	0	0
LD03	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
LH01	CCF	0	0	234	206	142
LH02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM07	CCF	0	99	499	1,490	263
LM08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM10	CCF	0	0	168	140	143
LM11	CCF	0	0	48	0	0
LM12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS01	CCF	0	0	0	3,120	477
LS02	CCF	0	0	1,795	1,049	168
LS03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0

LS04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS06	CCF	0	648	23	729	0
LS07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS08	CCF	0	1,242	144	240	1,490
LS09	CCF	0	16	89	957	0
LS10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS12	CCF	0	429	0	88	92
LS13	CCF	0	0	164	0	0
LS14	CCF	0	0	147	0	0
LS15	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS16	CCF	0	0	0	1,268	366
LS17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MH01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MH02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MH03	CCF	0	0	0	519	104
MH04	CCF	0	0	0	174	0
MN01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MN02	CCF	0	1,271	87	193	1,784
MN03	CCF	0	0	379	73	892
OY01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
OY02	CCF	0	876	60	0	138
OY03	CCF	0	606	77	1,072	0
OY04	CCF	0	0	527	0	117
OY05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	CCF	0	0	0	136	70
OY07	CCF	0	1,005	61	432	2,197
OY08	CCF	0	213	0	105	450
OY09	CCF	0	0	760	0	0
RN04	CCF	0	0	0	0	5

RN05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN11	CCF	0	0	19	8	135
RN12	CCF	0	0	390	0	225
RN13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN14	CCF	0	0	579	492	4,216
RN15	CCF	0	0	0	179	154
RN16	CCF	0	0	0	0	76
WH01	CCF	0	0	108	0	0
WH02	CCF	0	0	0	277	1,177
WH03	CCF	0	0	0	213	0
WH04	CCF	0	0	92	0	0
WH05	CCF	0	645	0	0	0
CN01	CLEARFELL	1,430	5,448	9,777	0	582
CN02	CLEARFELL	21,924	2,879	15,017	4,908	6,601
CN03	CLEARFELL	61,529	4,512	3,556	7,693	5,120
CN04	CLEARFELL	141,218	3,763	16,620	18,179	5,352
CN05	CLEARFELL	76,195	5,961	255	4,950	220
CN06	CLEARFELL	14,226	0	3,024	5,938	40
CN07	CLEARFELL	15,976	0	0	0	0
CN08	CLEARFELL	9,579	0	0	0	0
CN09	CLEARFELL	6,986	2,518	1,392	0	3,787
CN10	CLEARFELL	8,451	0	3	0	0
LD01	CLEARFELL	12,172	0	0	0	0
LD02	CLEARFELL	49,482	0	4,535	743	1,066
LD03	CLEARFELL	43,949	7,495	505	1,617	0
LH01	CLEARFELL	23,993	17,019	7,876	0	7,050
LH02	CLEARFELL	0	7,427	0	3,626	0

LM03	CLEARFELL	15,541	22,118	16,150	23,775	7,837
LM06	CLEARFELL	43,097	31,192	40,294	22,936	37,184
LM07	CLEARFELL	7,063	10,301	1,063	4,491	6,405
LM08	CLEARFELL	101,929	44,306	25,711	42,543	7,587
LM09	CLEARFELL	49,942	8,180	3,787	5,213	5,281
LM10	CLEARFELL	28,361	217	10,329	406	0
LM11	CLEARFELL	57,012	0	0	0	0
LM12	CLEARFELL	69,539	0	1,477	1,408	2,130
LS01	CLEARFELL	18,261	6,719	36,411	46,902	30,535
LS02	CLEARFELL	0	0	669	874	143
LS03	CLEARFELL	0	0	9,346	326	5,662
LS04	CLEARFELL	0	0	411	1,817	3,390
LS05	CLEARFELL	0	0	5,976	427	0
LS06	CLEARFELL	12,968	24,062	13,713	37,757	2,367
LS07	CLEARFELL	4,375	8,316	4,556	155	1,709
LS08	CLEARFELL	17,138	22,058	13,126	6,712	4,413
LS09	CLEARFELL	29,162	35,613	46,356	43,526	68,682
LS10	CLEARFELL	12,945	4,444	2,414	3,662	4,906
LS11	CLEARFELL	0	0	11,475	4,469	0
LS12	CLEARFELL	12,522	0	2,356	220	3,014
LS13	CLEARFELL	18,680	27,489	47,063	18,551	13,244
LS14	CLEARFELL	0	1,982	0	441	0
LS15	CLEARFELL	3,115	34,336	41,440	37,768	5,358
LS16	CLEARFELL	0	4,604	0	0	2,731
LS17	CLEARFELL	1,655	3,427	11,824	881	0
MH01	CLEARFELL	14,144	172	0	0	0
MH02	CLEARFELL	0	0	748	673	1,287
MH03	CLEARFELL	0	1,961	6,734	0	181
MH04	CLEARFELL	0	2,783	726	0	0
MN01	CLEARFELL	31,735	7,102	5,367	4,792	3,998
MN02	CLEARFELL	50,538	0	0	0	0

MN03	CLEARFELL	4,849	0	0	0	0
OY01	CLEARFELL	1,914	0	11,449	0	9,587
OY02	CLEARFELL	3,518	4,312	1,011	12,791	40,866
OY03	CLEARFELL	0	3,278	1,339	0	375
OY04	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	1,084	0
OY05	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
OY07	CLEARFELL	6,836	28,100	6,926	15,064	17,942
OY08	CLEARFELL	0	19,786	9,549	714	6,770
OY09	CLEARFELL	0	2,568	13,790	1,040	2,337
RN04	CLEARFELL	69,758	17,284	20,032	11,940	6,326
RN05	CLEARFELL	47,540	893	14,496	12,833	11,718
RN06	CLEARFELL	45,132	2,880	10,173	304	7,122
RN07	CLEARFELL	27,078	7,571	2	8,352	2,861
RN08	CLEARFELL	96,097	3,339	7,898	14,204	2,123
RN09	CLEARFELL	102,529	4,039	6,047	833	2,482
RN11	CLEARFELL	29,260	1,538	1,421	4,260	0
RN12	CLEARFELL	0	0	1,270	0	1,013
RN13	CLEARFELL	22,347	1,160	2,283	3,009	2,103
RN14	CLEARFELL	18,134	17,970	3,674	238	891
RN15	CLEARFELL	18,844	1,227	1,348	0	280
RN16	CLEARFELL	3,992	1,521	6,873	5,235	90
WH01	CLEARFELL	632	6,479	7,019	2,520	7,931
WH02	CLEARFELL	2,802	6,604	16,380	478	11,265
WH03	CLEARFELL	3,096	0	5,340	0	24,092
WH04	CLEARFELL	0	0	625	0	0
WH05	CLEARFELL	1,771	2,028	13,686	5,314	4,528
CN01	THINNING	0	2,044	516	753	895
CN02	THINNING	0	1,760	3,213	517	2,350
CN03	THINNING	0	544	1,229	248	1,908
CN04	THINNING	447	1,933	2,033	2,726	2,739

CN05	THINNING	0	1,585	664	642	556
CN06	THINNING	0	0	1	0	285
CN07	THINNING	0	0	505	0	124
CN08	THINNING	0	0	265	0	265
CN09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CN10	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LD01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LD02	THINNING	0	415	0	415	0
LD03	THINNING	0	0	377	0	0
LH01	THINNING	0	1,260	1,530	88	1,403
LH02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LM03	THINNING	0	4,849	3,260	1,518	1,636
LM06	THINNING	1,495	3,657	2,668	9,361	1,997
LM07	THINNING	0	2,386	509	220	1,040
LM08	THINNING	0	13,343	1,809	6,269	7,365
LM09	THINNING	0	227	1,586	2,099	1,420
LM10	THINNING	0	767	0	550	17
LM11	THINNING	0	16	154	16	634
LM12	THINNING	0	732	234	739	298
LS01	THINNING	136	868	3,758	1,623	1,190
LS02	THINNING	0	184	0	0	0
LS03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LS04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LS05	THINNING	0	0	501	0	1,252
LS06	THINNING	448	2,935	4,892	3,955	1,830
LS07	THINNING	0	0	713	0	0
LS08	THINNING	15	857	909	1,028	1,790
LS09	THINNING	2,174	1,848	4,728	3,029	4,586
LS10	THINNING	0	1,406	186	1,276	667
LS11	THINNING	0	0	150	0	150
LS12	THINNING	0	0	0	0	119

LS13	THINNING	0	953	6,079	2,625	5,507
LS14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LS15	THINNING	0	1,021	2,644	3,211	489
LS16	THINNING	0	0	412	565	180
LS17	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MH01	THINNING	0	970	186	0	480
MH02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MH03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MH04	THINNING	0	0	189	0	0
MN01	THINNING	601	2,408	4,678	2,839	4,151
MN02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MN03	THINNING	0	1,426	248	0	1,569
OY01	THINNING	0	87	0	0	87
OY02	THINNING	0	224	0	0	224
OY03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY07	THINNING	75	1,431	739	567	1,019
OY08	THINNING	0	323	546	418	624
OY09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
RN04	THINNING	0	0	0	719	0
RN05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
RN06	THINNING	0	970	1,313	760	1,377
RN07	THINNING	0	0	386	18	386
RN08	THINNING	172	683	1,099	896	301
RN09	THINNING	195	728	448	1,354	957
RN11	THINNING	0	0	716	104	0
RN12	THINNING	0	264	0	0	264
RN13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
RN14	THINNING	0	284	0	284	0

RN15	THINNING	0	918	599	1,000	1,486
RN16	THINNING	0	0	140	0	140
WH01	THINNING	0	522	0	0	522
WH02	THINNING	0	0	159	0	159
WH03	THINNING	0	0	9	0	0
WH04	THINNING	0	174	0	0	0
WH05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

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Appendix 16. Harvest areas by forest in Midlands BAU

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

Activity Area HA's on Coillte Estate in Midlands BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CN01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN05	CCF	0	0	0	4	9
CN06	CCF	0	0	3	0	0
CN07	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
CN08	CCF	0	0	18	0	2
CN09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CN10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LD01	CCF	0	0	2	7	4
LD02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LD03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LH01	CCF	0	0	2	1	1
LH02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM07	CCF	0	1	3	10	2
LM08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM10	CCF	0	0	2	1	1
LM11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS01	CCF	0	0	0	24	4
LS02	CCF	0	0	15	8	1
LS03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0

LS04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS06	CCF	0	5	0	6	0
LS07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS08	CCF	0	8	1	2	12
LS09	CCF	0	0	1	7	0
LS10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS12	CCF	0	4	0	1	1
LS13	CCF	0	0	2	0	0
LS14	CCF	0	0	1	0	0
LS15	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LS16	CCF	0	0	0	10	3
LS17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MH01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MH02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MH03	CCF	0	0	0	4	1
MH04	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
MN01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MN02	CCF	0	11	1	1	14
MN03	CCF	0	0	3	1	7
OY01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
OY02	CCF	0	10	0	0	1
OY03	CCF	0	5	1	7	0
OY04	CCF	0	0	5	0	1
OY05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	CCF	0	0	0	1	1
OY07	CCF	0	16	1	4	17
OY08	CCF	0	2	0	1	3
OY09	CCF	0	0	7	0	0
RN04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0

RN05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN11	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
RN12	CCF	0	0	2	0	2
RN13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
RN14	CCF	0	0	5	4	36
RN15	CCF	0	0	0	1	1
RN16	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
WH01	CCF	0	0	1	0	0
WH02	CCF	0	0	0	2	8
WH03	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
WH04	CCF	0	0	1	0	0
WH05	CCF	0	7	0	0	0
CN01	CLEARFELL	4	10	18	0	1
CN02	CLEARFELL	24	4	25	9	14
CN03	CLEARFELL	118	8	7	15	13
CN04	CLEARFELL	323	7	30	38	11
CN05	CLEARFELL	115	5	0	3	1
CN06	CLEARFELL	9	0	5	0	0
CN07	CLEARFELL	23	0	0	0	0
CN08	CLEARFELL	18	0	0	0	0
CN09	CLEARFELL	13	4	3	0	8
CN10	CLEARFELL	1	0	0	0	0
LD01	CLEARFELL	4	0	0	0	0
LD02	CLEARFELL	106	0	8	2	2
LD03	CLEARFELL	73	14	1	3	0
LH01	CLEARFELL	50	28	14	0	14
LH02	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0

LM03	CLEARFELL	23	41	34	34	16
LM06	CLEARFELL	47	56	73	40	69
LM07	CLEARFELL	15	23	3	8	12
LM08	CLEARFELL	178	93	50	83	17
LM09	CLEARFELL	91	16	7	11	10
LM10	CLEARFELL	33	0	12	0	0
LM11	CLEARFELL	136	0	0	0	0
LM12	CLEARFELL	125	0	3	3	4
LS01	CLEARFELL	35	13	70	89	59
LS02	CLEARFELL	0	0	1	2	0
LS03	CLEARFELL	0	0	17	1	14
LS04	CLEARFELL	0	0	1	4	8
LS05	CLEARFELL	0	0	5	0	0
LS06	CLEARFELL	30	48	26	70	4
LS07	CLEARFELL	9	14	10	0	5
LS08	CLEARFELL	23	28	25	12	6
LS09	CLEARFELL	67	55	46	38	106
LS10	CLEARFELL	0	10	5	6	9
LS11	CLEARFELL	0	0	22	8	0
LS12	CLEARFELL	16	0	4	0	7
LS13	CLEARFELL	25	5	4	33	26
LS14	CLEARFELL	0	4	0	1	0
LS15	CLEARFELL	2	6	15	32	11
LS16	CLEARFELL	0	6	0	0	6
LS17	CLEARFELL	4	9	26	2	0
MH01	CLEARFELL	7	0	0	0	0
MH02	CLEARFELL	0	0	2	1	3
MH03	CLEARFELL	0	3	8	0	1
MH04	CLEARFELL	0	7	1	0	0
MN01	CLEARFELL	82	12	11	8	8
MN02	CLEARFELL	119	0	0	0	0

MN03	CLEARFELL	9	0	0	0	0
OY01	CLEARFELL	4	0	20	0	25
OY02	CLEARFELL	7	10	3	24	87
OY03	CLEARFELL	0	9	3	0	1
OY04	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	2	0
OY05	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
OY07	CLEARFELL	0	46	14	24	37
OY08	CLEARFELL	0	32	14	1	18
OY09	CLEARFELL	0	4	23	0	4
RN04	CLEARFELL	86	36	42	14	11
RN05	CLEARFELL	97	3	30	19	23
RN06	CLEARFELL	105	7	19	1	18
RN07	CLEARFELL	62	16	0	16	7
RN08	CLEARFELL	140	7	9	26	5
RN09	CLEARFELL	170	9	4	0	4
RN11	CLEARFELL	53	2	3	8	0
RN12	CLEARFELL	0	0	2	0	2
RN13	CLEARFELL	51	3	0	0	4
RN14	CLEARFELL	16	19	6	0	2
RN15	CLEARFELL	19	2	2	0	0
RN16	CLEARFELL	10	2	13	10	0
WH01	CLEARFELL	1	15	13	4	1
WH02	CLEARFELL	11	10	6	1	1
WH03	CLEARFELL	0	0	1	0	59
WH04	CLEARFELL	0	0	1	0	0
WH05	CLEARFELL	7	5	3	13	9
CN01	RESTOCK	2	9	4	10	17
CN02	RESTOCK	8	0	41	10	18
CN03	RESTOCK	68	22	122	7	7
CN04	RESTOCK	23	198	323	8	29

CN05	RESTOCK	17	140	121	8	0
CN06	RESTOCK	0	44	9	0	5
CN07	RESTOCK	1	2	22	0	0
CN08	RESTOCK	3	0	18	0	0
CN09	RESTOCK	1	0	13	4	3
CN10	RESTOCK	0	0	1	0	0
LD01	RESTOCK	0	15	4	0	0
LD02	RESTOCK	19	232	104	0	8
LD03	RESTOCK	26	76	71	14	1
LH01	RESTOCK	46	6	48	29	12
LH02	RESTOCK	0	0	0	12	0
LM03	RESTOCK	15	48	32	47	29
LM06	RESTOCK	70	54	76	65	71
LM07	RESTOCK	9	10	14	23	3
LM08	RESTOCK	61	66	208	91	48
LM09	RESTOCK	28	39	84	16	7
LM10	RESTOCK	10	89	42	0	12
LM11	RESTOCK	0	35	136	0	0
LM12	RESTOCK	2	105	145	0	3
LS01	RESTOCK	57	23	33	13	69
LS02	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	1
LS03	RESTOCK	0	0	0	12	5
LS04	RESTOCK	0	0	0	1	0
LS05	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	10
LS06	RESTOCK	32	3	26	48	26
LS07	RESTOCK	35	11	9	13	10
LS08	RESTOCK	35	18	19	37	25
LS09	RESTOCK	60	79	56	60	81
LS10	RESTOCK	6	29	4	11	5
LS11	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	22
LS12	RESTOCK	2	0	16	0	4

LS13	RESTOCK	22	73	1	44	76
LS14	RESTOCK	0	0	0	4	0
LS15	RESTOCK	12	71	3	54	65
LS16	RESTOCK	18	0	0	6	0
LS17	RESTOCK	4	0	4	18	16
MH01	RESTOCK	0	35	7	0	0
MH02	RESTOCK	7	0	0	2	0
MH03	RESTOCK	4	0	0	11	0
MH04	RESTOCK	1	0	0	7	1
MN01	RESTOCK	15	120	81	12	10
MN02	RESTOCK	23	0	117	0	0
MN03	RESTOCK	10	27	9	0	0
OY01	RESTOCK	0	0	4	1	19
OY02	RESTOCK	24	0	7	11	2
OY03	RESTOCK	0	0	0	9	3
OY04	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
OY05	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
OY07	RESTOCK	6	5	9	45	14
OY08	RESTOCK	19	0	0	32	12
OY09	RESTOCK	0	0	0	7	21
RN04	RESTOCK	28	60	149	35	40
RN05	RESTOCK	5	32	107	3	29
RN06	RESTOCK	23	28	103	6	19
RN07	RESTOCK	13	64	67	15	0
RN08	RESTOCK	8	90	194	7	13
RN09	RESTOCK	32	157	216	8	11
RN11	RESTOCK	4	34	53	2	3
RN12	RESTOCK	4	0	0	1	1
RN13	RESTOCK	6	75	51	3	4
RN14	RESTOCK	4	70	33	31	5

RN15	RESTOCK	6	14	34	2	1
RN16	RESTOCK	7	49	10	2	13
WH01	RESTOCK	12	22	1	15	13
WH02	RESTOCK	27	33	11	12	26
WH03	RESTOCK	9	2	0	0	1
WH04	RESTOCK	7	0	0	0	1
WH05	RESTOCK	9	0	7	5	3
CN01	THINNING	0	43	11	15	19
CN02	THINNING	0	39	69	12	48
CN03	THINNING	0	11	21	5	34
CN04	THINNING	8	37	36	48	51
CN05	THINNING	0	34	15	13	11
CN06	THINNING	0	0	0	0	6
CN07	THINNING	0	0	11	0	3
CN08	THINNING	0	0	5	0	5
CN09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CN10	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LD01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LD02	THINNING	0	8	0	8	0
LD03	THINNING	0	0	8	0	0
LH01	THINNING	0	27	37	2	34
LH02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LM03	THINNING	0	92	61	27	31
LM06	THINNING	26	79	52	182	44
LM07	THINNING	0	49	12	4	23
LM08	THINNING	0	268	32	118	142
LM09	THINNING	0	4	28	37	25
LM10	THINNING	0	14	0	10	0
LM11	THINNING	0	0	3	0	12
LM12	THINNING	0	13	4	13	6
LS01	THINNING	2	17	80	31	22

LS02	THINNING	0	5	0	0	0
LS03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LS04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LS05	THINNING	0	0	8	0	21
LS06	THINNING	8	56	92	70	32
LS07	THINNING	0	0	16	0	0
LS08	THINNING	0	16	16	18	30
LS09	THINNING	37	34	82	54	87
LS10	THINNING	0	24	3	22	11
LS11	THINNING	0	0	3	0	3
LS12	THINNING	0	0	0	0	2
LS13	THINNING	0	16	112	46	97
LS14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LS15	THINNING	0	20	49	62	10
LS16	THINNING	0	0	8	10	3
LS17	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MH01	THINNING	0	21	4	0	11
MH02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MH03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MH04	THINNING	0	0	4	0	0
MN01	THINNING	10	52	88	55	85
MN02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MN03	THINNING	0	30	6	0	32
OY01	THINNING	0	2	0	0	2
OY02	THINNING	0	5	0	0	5
OY03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY06	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
OY07	THINNING	1	27	14	11	18
OY08	THINNING	0	6	10	7	11

OY09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
RN04	THINNING	0	0	0	12	0
RN05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
RN06	THINNING	0	18	24	13	25
RN07	THINNING	0	0	7	0	7
RN08	THINNING	3	13	19	16	6
RN09	THINNING	3	13	8	24	17
RN11	THINNING	0	0	12	2	0
RN12	THINNING	0	6	0	0	6
RN13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
RN14	THINNING	0	5	0	5	0
RN15	THINNING	0	17	11	17	27
RN16	THINNING	0	0	3	0	3
WH01	THINNING	0	10	0	0	10
WH02	THINNING	0	0	3	0	3
WH03	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
WH04	THINNING	0	4	0	0	0
WH05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 17. Archaeological Monuments & Cultural Features in BAU

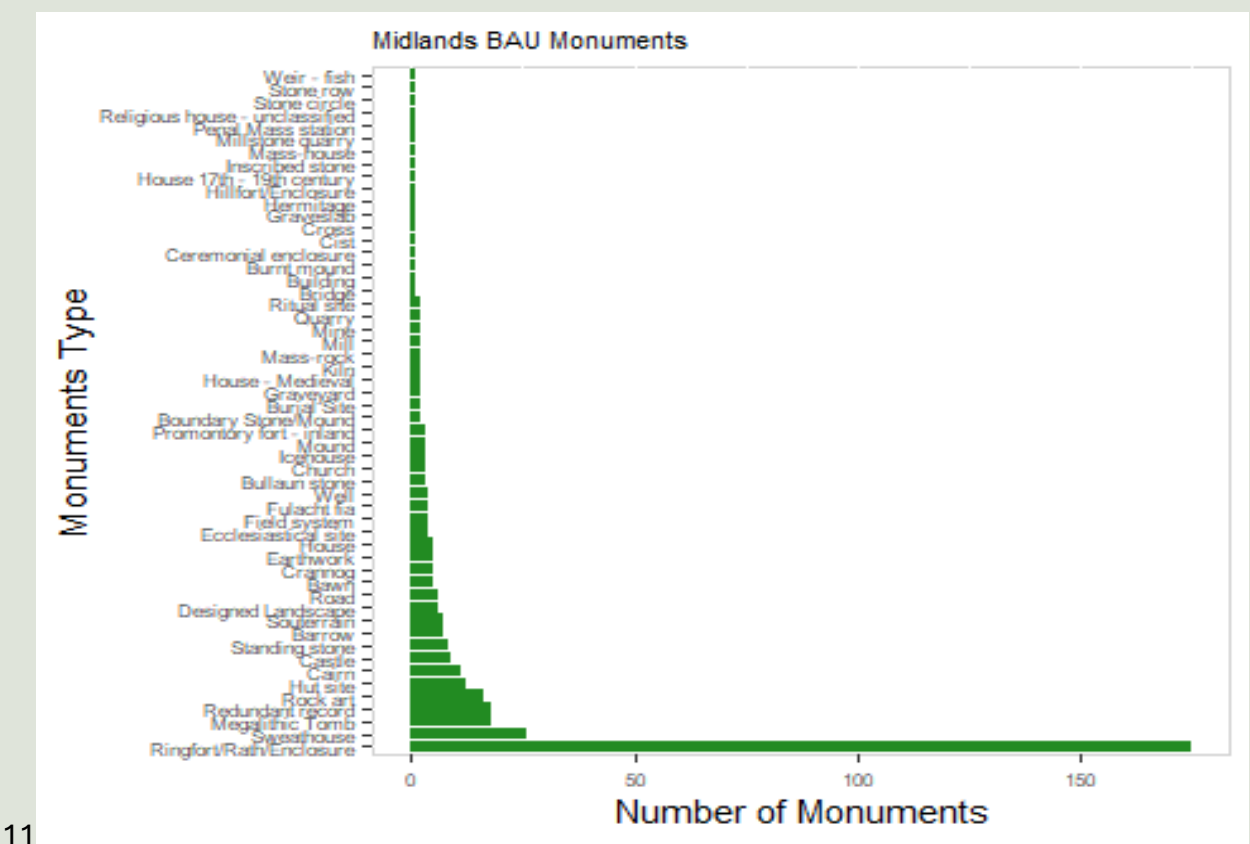


Figure 31: Monuments in Midlands BAU

Table 19 - Selection of Cultural Features

Cultural Features - HCV6 Element 2		
Forest	Prop	Cultural Feature
CN08	Cabra	Dun a Ri - Cromwell's Bridge
LH02	Townley Hall	King William's Glen
MN02	The Island	Lady Anne Temple
MN03	Rossmore	Ice House
MN03	Rossmore	Site of walled garden
MN03	Rossmore	Site of Rossmore Castle
LS14	Oughaval	Mass Rock
RN14	Rockingham	Church
RN14	Rockingham	Remains of Rockingham House and Brutalist Tower

Appendix 18. Recreational sites details

Table 20: Recreational map details

Recreational Areas Site Details				
Site Name	County	Property Name	Forest Code	Number
Baillieboro	Cavan	DEMESNE	CN07	1
Bawnboy	Cavan	BAWNBOY	CN04	2
Black Island	Monaghan	BLACK ISLAND	MN03	3
Brittas	Laois	BRITTAS	LS01	4
Burren Forest Park	Cavan	BURREN	CN01	5
Capponellan	Laois	CAPPONELLAN	LS16	6
Carrick Wood	Laois	CARRICK WOOD	LS02	7
Castlesaunderson	Cavan	CASTLESAUNDERSON	CN05	8
Cathole Falls	Laois	CATHOLE	LS05	9
Dartrey	Monaghan	DARTREY	MN02	10
Dean's Lake Trail	Leitrim	KILTYCLOGHER	LM03	11
Deerpark - Virginia	Cavan	HEADFORT	CN09	12
Derrycarne	Leitrim	DERRYCARNÉ	LM10	13
Derrycassan	Longford	DERRYCASSAN	LD01	14
Derrygorry Millenium Wood	Monaghan	DERRYGORRY	MN01	15
Derryvunny	Roscommon	AGHACARRA	RN14	16
Dun an Ri Forest Park	Cavan	CABRA	CN08	17
Dunmore	Laois	DUNMORE	LS16	18
Dunore	Laois	DUNMORE	LS16	19
Durrow Abbey	Offlay	DURROW ABBEY	OY01	20
Feede	Louth	FEEDE	LH01	21
Garryhinch	Offlay	GARRYHINCH	OY03	22
Girley Bog	Meath	ETHELSTOWN	MH02	23
Glasderry Wood	Offlay	GLASDERRY	OY09	24
Glenafelly	Offlay	GLENAFELLY	OY08	25
Glenbarrow	Laois	CAPARD	LS06	26

Glenfarne	Leitrim	DEMESNE	LM07	27
Golden Grove	Offlay	GOLDENGROVE	OY09	28
Gorteen	Longford	GORTEEN	LD02	29
Killykeen Forest Park	Cavan	DERINISH BEG	CN05	30
Knockbarron	Offlay	KNOCKBARRON	OY05	31
Knocknatrina (Leafy Loop)	Laois	CAPPONELLAN	LS16	32
Knockranny	Roscommon	KNOCKRANNY	RN14	33
Lacca	Laois	LACKA	LS10	34
Littlewood	Meath	LITTLE WOOD	MH03	35
Lough Key Forest Park	Roscommon	ROCKINGHAM	RN14	36
Monicknew	Laois	BOCKAGH	LS08	37
Mote Park	Roscommon	MOTE PARK	RN16	38
Mullaghmeen	Westmeath	MULLAGHMEEN	WH01	39
Newcastle Wood Walk	Longford	NEWCASTLE	LD03	40
Oakport	Roscommon	OAKPORT	RN14	41
Oughaval	Laois	OUGHAVALL	LS14	42
Rathcline	Longford	RATHCLINE	LD03	43
Ravensdale	Louth	RAVENSDALE	LH01	44
Rockmarshall	Louth	ROCKMARSHALL	LH01	45
Rossmore Forest Park	Monaghan	ROSSMORE	MN03	46
SEN. B FOX MEM. PARK	Cavan	SEN. B FOX MEM. PARK	CN06	47
Scardan Waterfall	Leitrim	GREAGHNASLIEVE	LM08	48
Slieve Bloom MTB (Laois)	Laois	BAUNREAGH	LS08	49
Slieve Bloom MTB (Offaly)	Offlay	CASTLETOWN	OY07	50
Slieve Foye Woods	Louth	CARLINGFORD	LH01	51
Summerhill	Meath	SUMMERHILL	MH04	52
The Cut	Laois	GLENDINE	LS01	53
Townley Hall	Louth	TOWNLEY HALL	LH02	54

Appendix 19. Indicative Plans 2031 - 2045

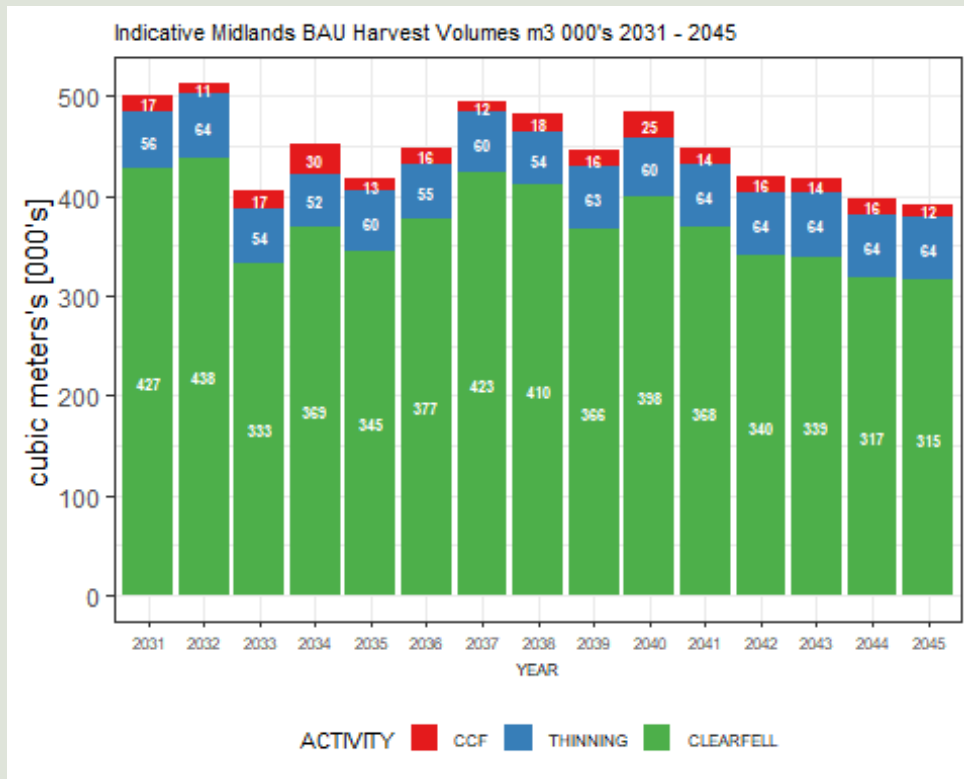


Figure 32: Indicative plans Volume m³ 000's 2031 – 2045

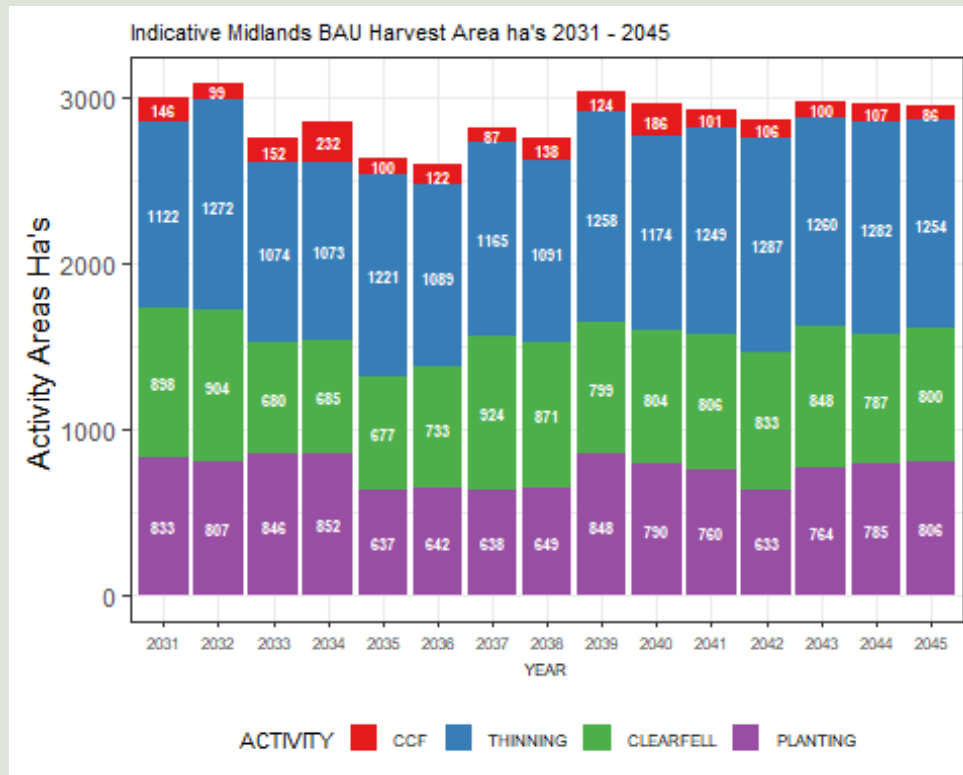


Figure 33: Indicative plans Volume m³ 000's 2031 - 2045

Table 21: Indicative plans 2031 - 2038

Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039								
Activity	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
CLEARFELL	427,300	437,800	333,000	369,000	344,600	376,900	423,300	410,400
THINNING	56,500	63,900	54,300	52,400	59,800	54,900	60,200	53,700
CCF	17,200	11,100	17,500	30,200	13,200	16,200	11,600	18,000
CLEARFELL	900	900	700	700	700	700	900	900
THINNING	1,100	1,300	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,100
CCF	100	100	200	200	100	100	100	100
PLANTING	800	800	800	900	600	600	600	600

Table 22: Indicative plans 2039 - 2045

Indicative Plans 2039 - 2045							
Activity	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
CLEARFELL	366,000	398,200	368,400	340,000	339,200	317,400	315,100
THINNING	62,700	60,200	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900
CCF	16,200	25,200	14,400	15,800	14,000	15,700	11,700
CLEARFELL	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
THINNING	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
CCF	100	200	100	100	100	100	100
PLANTING	800	800	800	600	800	800	800

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.

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.

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.

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