



Forest Management Plan Central Munster Business Area Unit (BAU 5) 2026- 2030



Final Version 2.0

1. Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's Central Munster Business Area Unit (BAU) 5 Five-Year Forest Management Plan for our forests. The purpose is to set out plans for the forest estate 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.

Tom O'Dwyer

BAU Leader

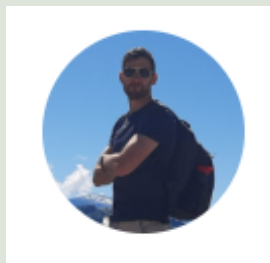


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2. Statement of Compliance

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 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 across the country. 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 nearly 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, lakes and rivers.

The forest sector supports approximately 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 strategic partners and stakeholders delivers multiple benefits from our forests to society.

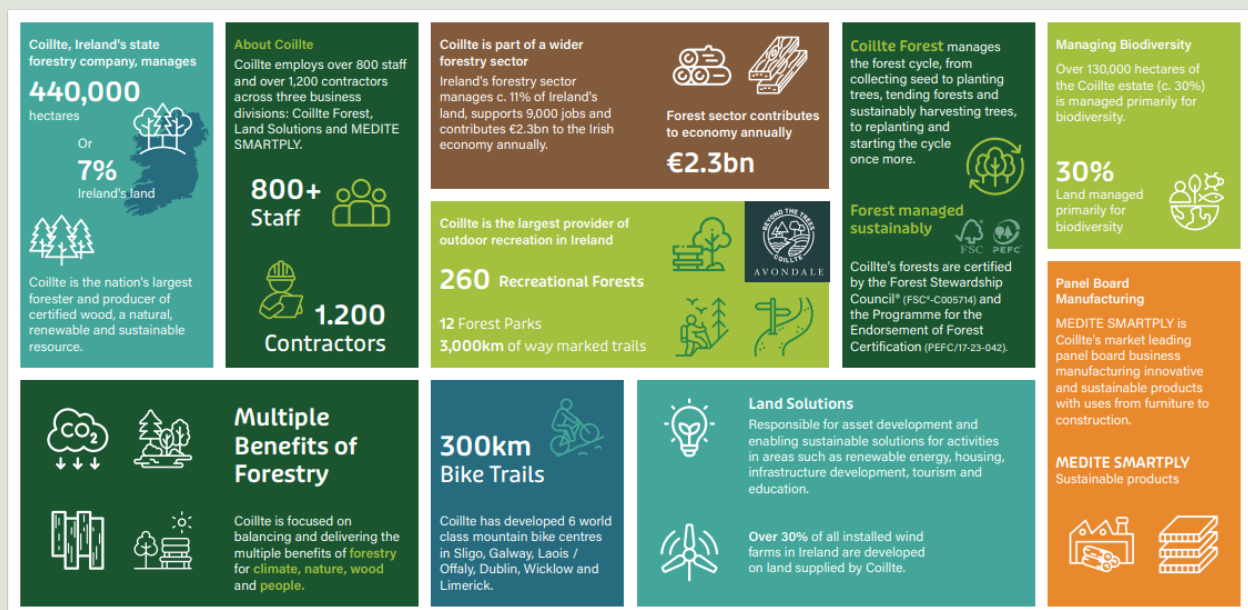


Figure 1: Coillte Overview

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 an estimated 20 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. 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.

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.

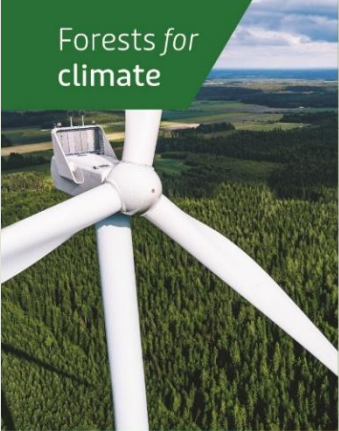
 Forests for climate	1	Enable the creation of 100,000 hectares of new forests , half of which will be native woodlands, which will sink 18m tonnes CO₂ by 2050
	2	Manage the existing Forest Estate to increase carbon store by 10m tonnes of CO₂ by 2050
	3	Redesign 30,000 hectares of Peatland Forests for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

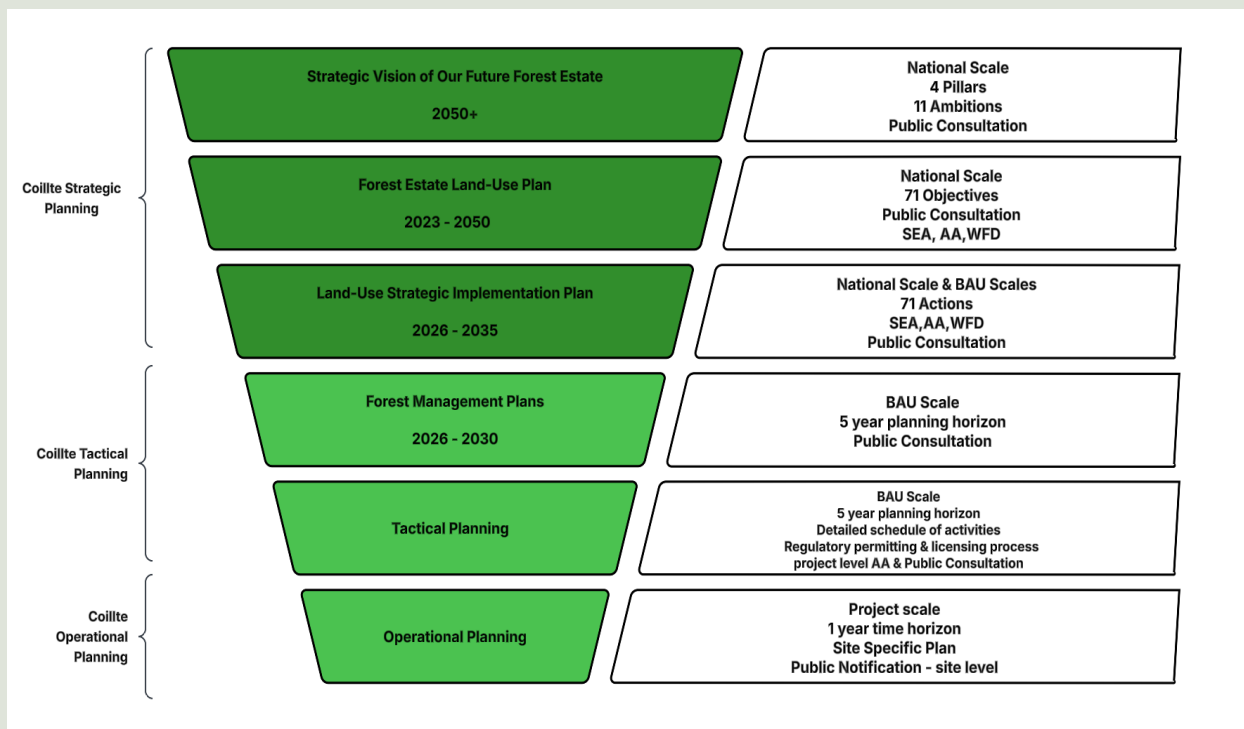


Figure 3: Planning overview

💡 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 culturally 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. Following public consultations and a subsequent review of the FMP documents, all submissions have been responded to, and our plans have been updated, where appropriate. Please see Appendix 20 for summary of changes.

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](#) and emailing it to info@coillte.ie. Our registered stakeholders receive advance notifications about plan reviews allowing them opportunities to comment on our draft plans.

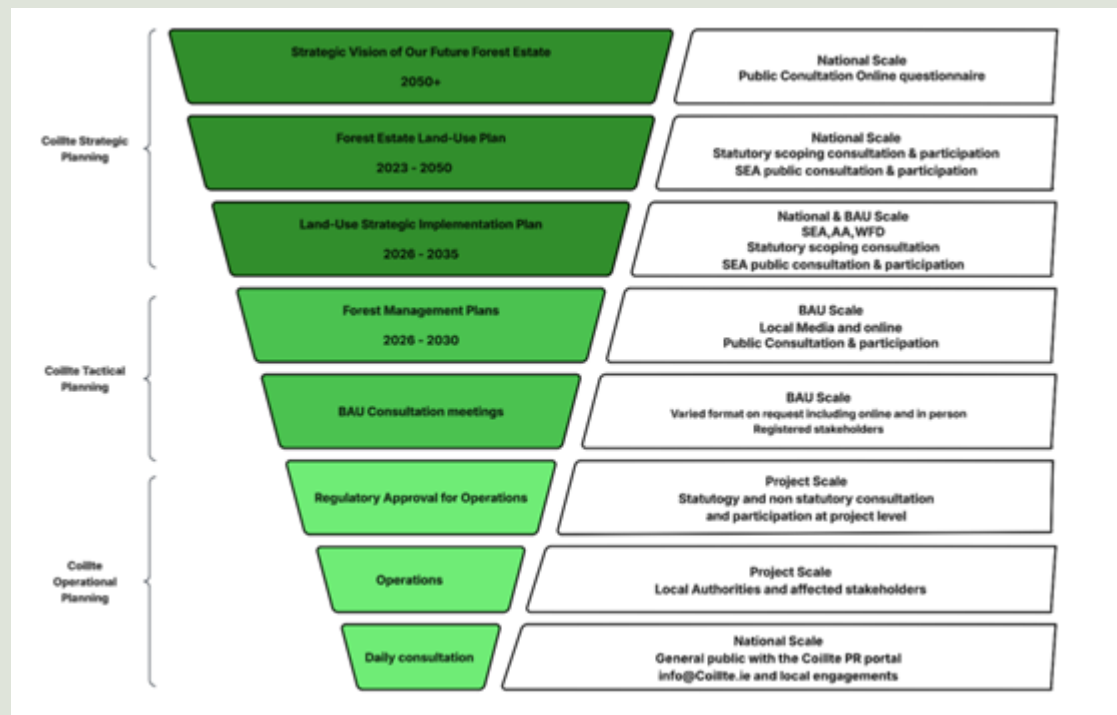


Figure 4: Public Consultation and participation Overview

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](#) to info@coillte.ie

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

Complaints and Dispute Resolution

Coillte is committed to working with its stakeholders and welcomes meaningful feedback that will help us 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 [Service User & Stakeholder Charter](#) on our [website](#) for more information on complaints and dispute resolution process for Coillte stakeholders.

5. Introduction to Central Munster BAU

The Central Munster BAU of Coillte Forest encompasses Counties Tipperary, Waterford, Cork (part), Limerick (part). See Figure 5 for a map of BAU location and Coillte's properties within the BAU.

Main population centres in the area include Waterford, Dungarvan, Clonmel, Cahir, Cashel, Nenagh, Thurles and Roscrea. Other main towns within the environs are Fermoy, Middleton, Templemore, Borrisokane and Newport.

Main mountain ranges and upland areas include Slievenamon, Comeraghs, Devils Bit, Knockmealdowns, Galtee, Ballyhouras and Slieve Ardagh.

There is one Coillte owned Boardmill within the environs namely Medite in Clonmel, Co Tipperary.

The climate for forestry operations is suitable, with moderate rainfall and relatively good ground conditions, soil types are mainly gley, podsols, brown earths and peats.

The BAU is divided into 41 forests. See Appendix 4 for a detailed map of forest boundaries and Appendix 5 for a list of Forests codes with names.

Central Munster BAU

- The BAU covers approximately 0.91 million Ha's, c.13% of Ireland's area.
- Coillte manages approximately 73k Ha's (8%) of land area within the BAU
- Over 87% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

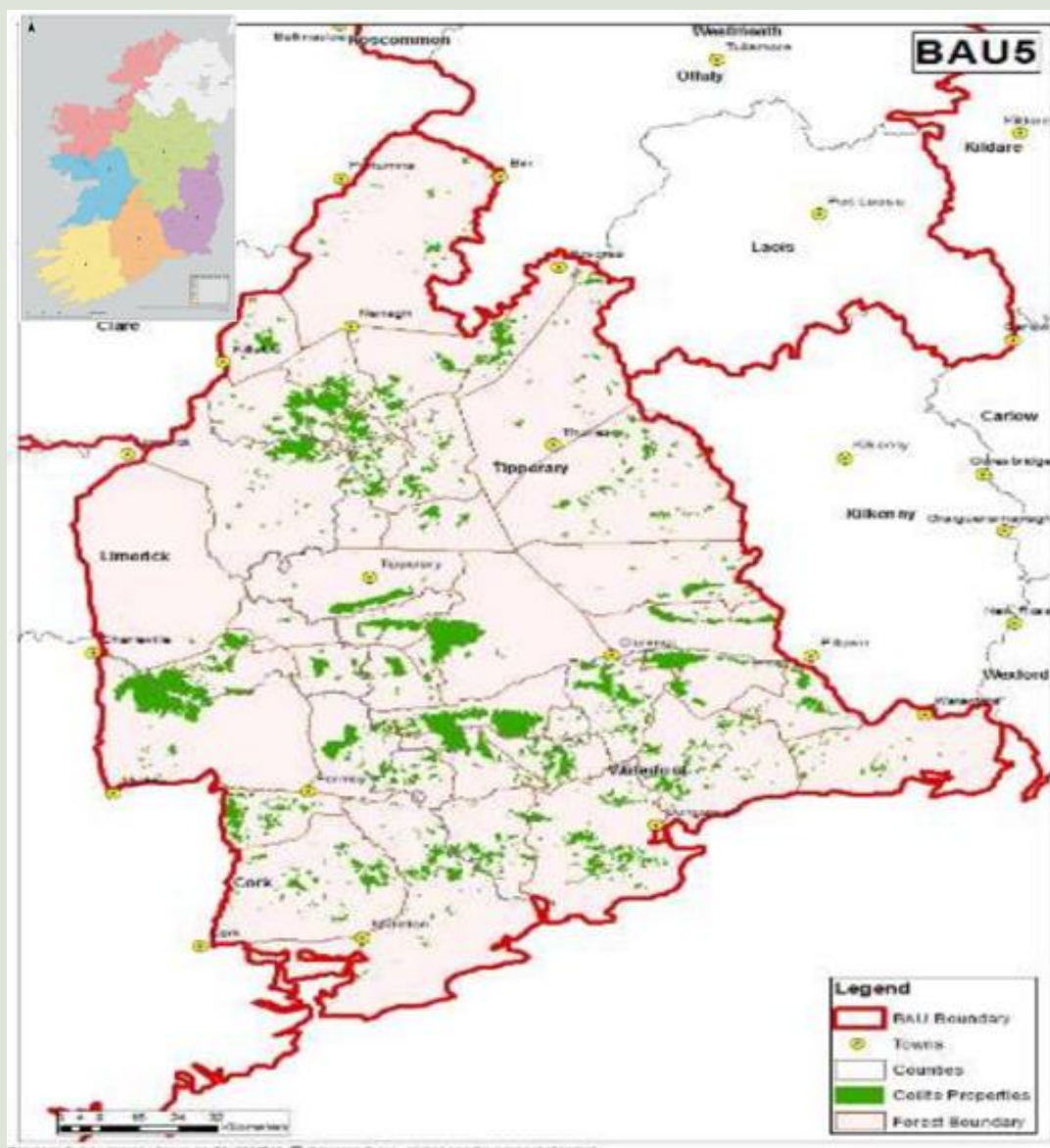


Figure 5. General BAU location (top left corner) and Coillte properties in Central Munster BAU.

6. Strategic Pillars Central Munster 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 Central Munster BAU plans to contribute to these is shown for each pillar.

7. Forests for Climate - Central Munster 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.

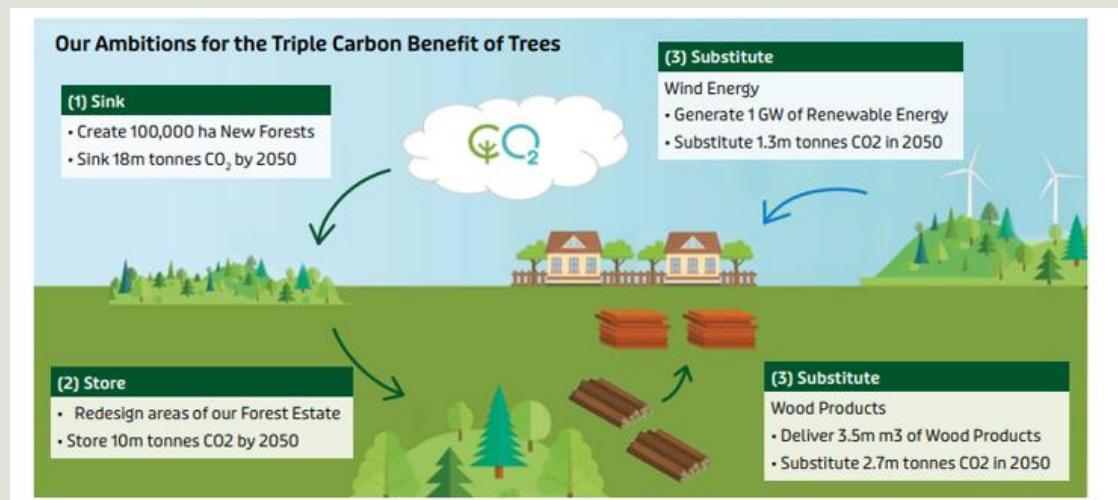


Figure 6: Forests for climate

Central Munster 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 Central Munster BAU will **contribute** to the achievement of our afforestation targets by supporting 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 regulations to encourage afforestation.

7.2 Redesigning areas of our forest estate

Central Munster 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 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.

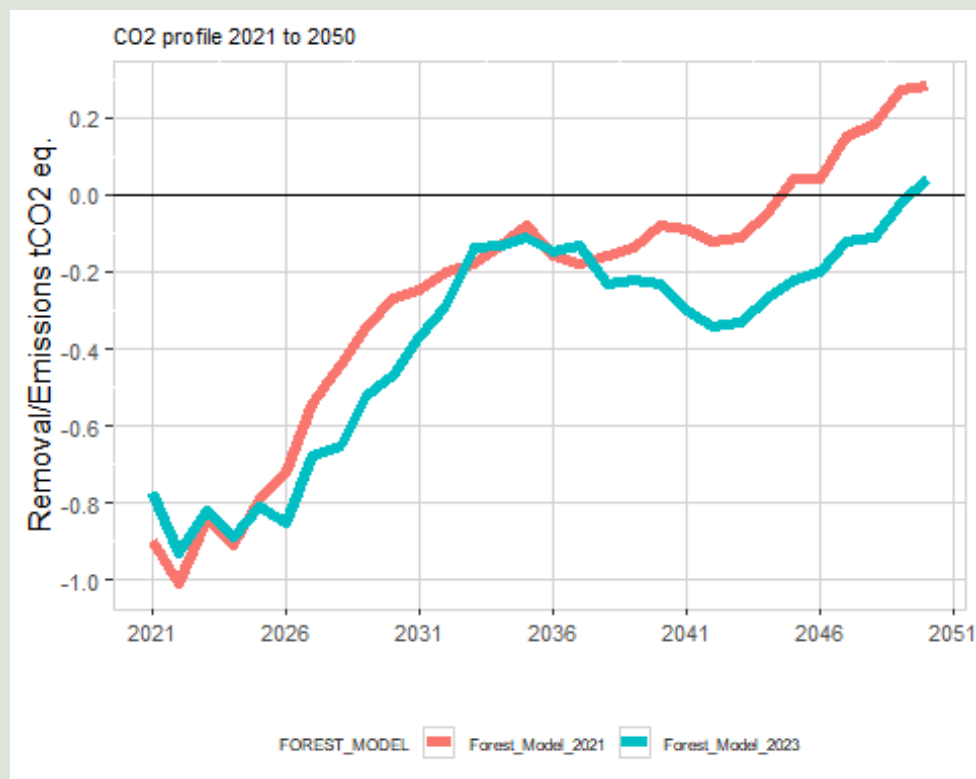


Figure 7: Comparison of CO₂ removals / emission tCO₂ between strategic pre and post strategic ambitions of Coillte Estate

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](#)

7.3 Forest Age Structure

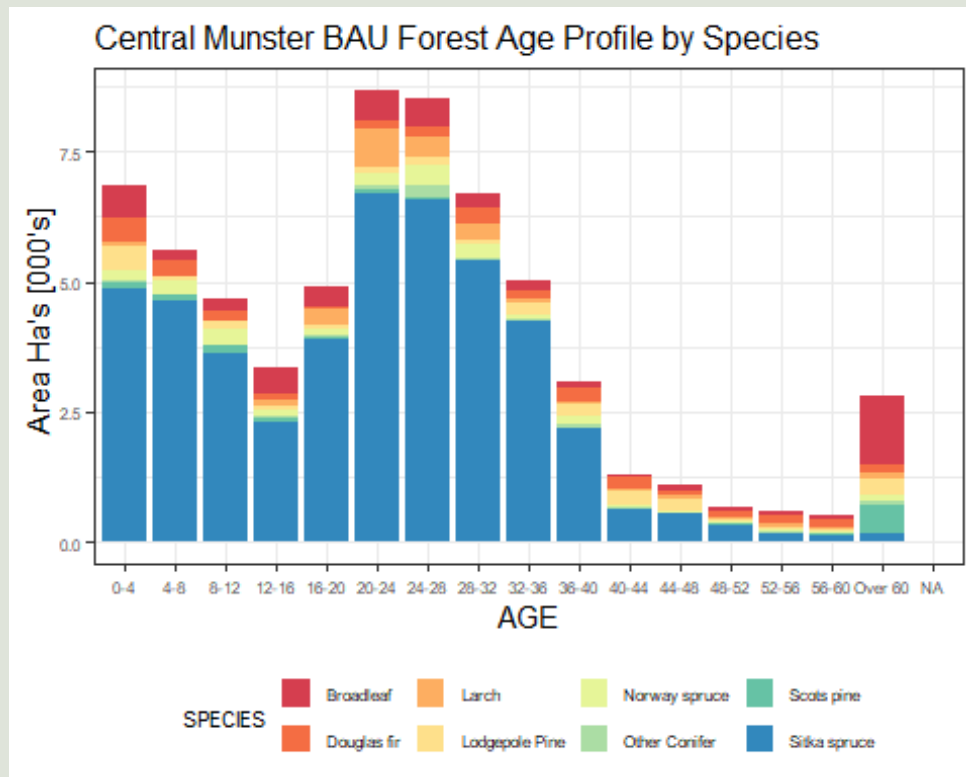


Figure 8: Central Munster BAU Species by Age Profile*

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

Forest Age Structure

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

7.4 Forest Redesign

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

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

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

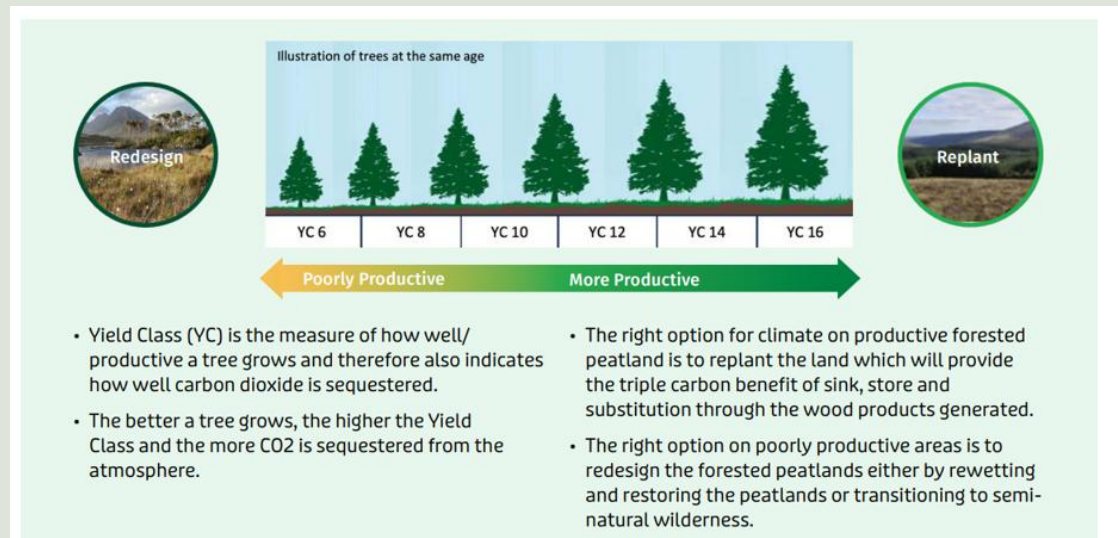


Figure 9: Management Options of forested peatland

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

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

Forest Redesign

Over the time frame of this plan 2026 - 2030 The Central Munster BAU is planning on

- Redesigning c. 65 ha of Forest from commercial conifer to a semi natural wilderness state.

7.5 CO₂ Substitution- Renewable energy

Coillte as Ireland's semi-state forestry company has a key role to play in the achievement of Ireland's climate action targets which aim to deliver 80% of Ireland's electricity from renewable sources by 2030 as outlined in the National Development Plan 2021-2030.

Coillte has already made a significant contribution towards the development of renewable energy in Ireland over the last 20 years with approximately 50% of onshore wind renewable energy generation having been enabled by Coillte lands. It is Coillte's ambition to enable the generation of an additional 1 Gigawatt of renewable wind energy to power 500,000 homes by 2030.

In November 2021, Coillte and ESB launched a new 50:50 joint venture company, FuturEnergy Ireland (FEI). The aim of FuturEnergy Ireland is to materially help the country deliver on its green energy targets, achieving net zero emissions by 2050, as set out in the Government's Climate Action Plan and legislated for under the Climate Action Act.

Any proposed development in any part of Ireland is subject to an intense process of community and stakeholder engagement, environmental impact assessment and the full rigours of the planning process. It is important to note that Coillte is not a Planning Authority for the purposes of undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment and granting planning permission in accordance with the Irish Planning and Development Acts (as amended). In the interests of proper planning and sustainable development, the suitability of wind farm development proposals on Coillte property is a matter for the relevant Planning Authority.

Coillte will continue to enable FEI and other third-party renewable energy projects through providing land agreements on Coillte property to facilitate these projects. As well as ongoing support for the existing pipeline of projects, Coillte will continue to engage with FEI and third-party renewable energy developers in relation to new proposals that include the Coillte estate on an ongoing basis for the duration of the plan.

The following projects are currently planned for progression on the Coillte estate within Central Munster BAU during the period of the plan (Table 1 and 2):

Table 1: FEI/ Co Development Proposed Projects

Proposed FEI / Co Development projects on Coillte estate in Central Munster BAU – correct as at 19th September 2025			
Project Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Scart Mountain	Waterford	In-planning	10
Total			10

Table 2: Third Party Planning Permitted Proposed Projects

Proposed third party planning permitted wind turbines on the Coillte estate in Central Munster BAU - correct as at 19th September 2025			
WindFarm Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Lyrenacarriga	Knockanore Forest, Co. Waterford and Ballynoe Forest, Co. Cork	Planning permitted	7
Total			7

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

Table 3: Third Party Proposed Projects

Proposed projects that will seek / are seeking planning permission for wind turbines on the Coillte estate in BAU 5– correct as at 19th September 2025			
Windfarm Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines on Coillte
Carrow	Dundrum Forest, Co. Tipperary	Pre-planning	7
Slievegrine	Dungarvan Forest, Co. Waterford	Pre-planning	TBD
Total			TBD

As well as facilitating turbines on the Coillte Estate, Coillte will also enable renewable energy projects with land agreements including for cables wayleaves, access arrangements, substation areas and other related uses.

Over the next 5-year FMP planning cycle Central Munster 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 Central Munster 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 Central Munster BAU, around 31% 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.

The Central Munster BAU contains a variety of native habitats and ecosystems, including raised bogs (e.g. Sopwell biodiversity area), upland blanket bog and heath (e.g. Foilduff Jackson, Gleno and Glenanair West biodiversity areas), and native woodlands (e.g. in Marl Bog, Glenribbeen and Garryclogher biodiversity areas). The BAU contains other habitats of biodiversity value including broadleaved and mixed forests, and 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	19,000
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	1,176
Aquatic Setbacks	Strips of land that adjoin streams, rivers and lakes, and are managed for their protection.	2,033*

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

Table 5: Nature Designation

Nature Designations *	
Designation	Area on Coillte Lands (Ha)
NHA - Natural Heritage Area	358
SAC - Special Area of Conservation	1,627
SPA - Special Protection Area	8,859
Nature Reserve	0
pNHA - Proposed Natural Heritage Area	1,830*

**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) 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. The HCV areas are grouped into 6 categories according to the main conservation value. Please see Appendix 19 for a detailed description of each category.

8.1 Designations and Old Woodland Areas Central Munster 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 (Tab. 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 Central Munster BAU	7,507	12%

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.

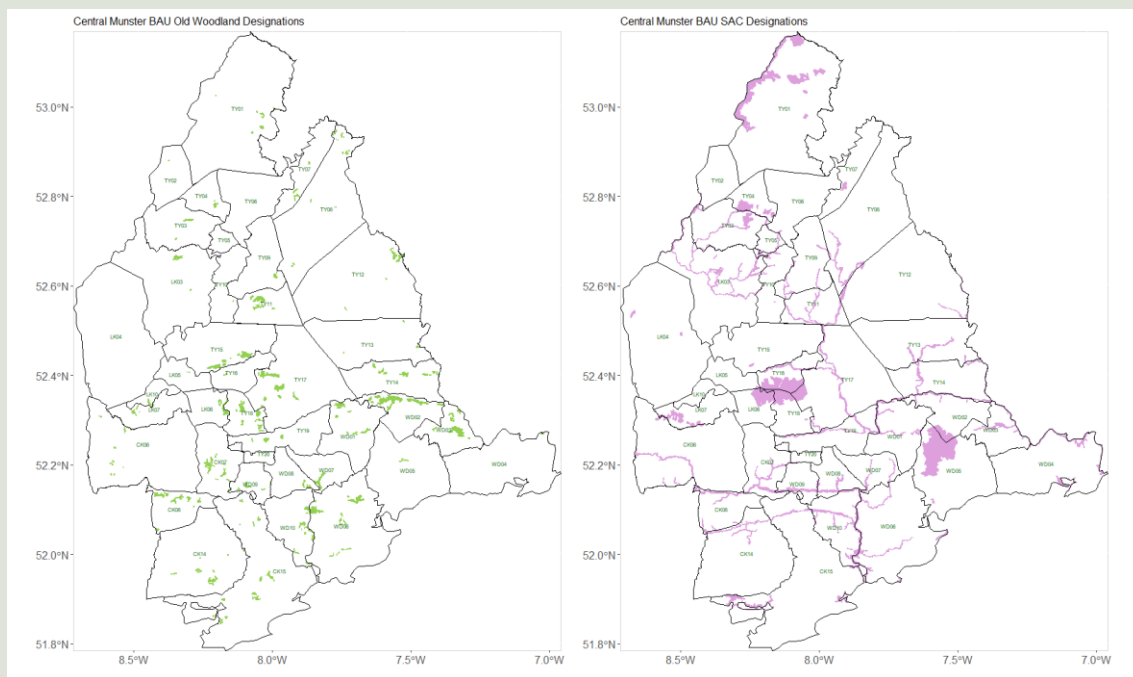
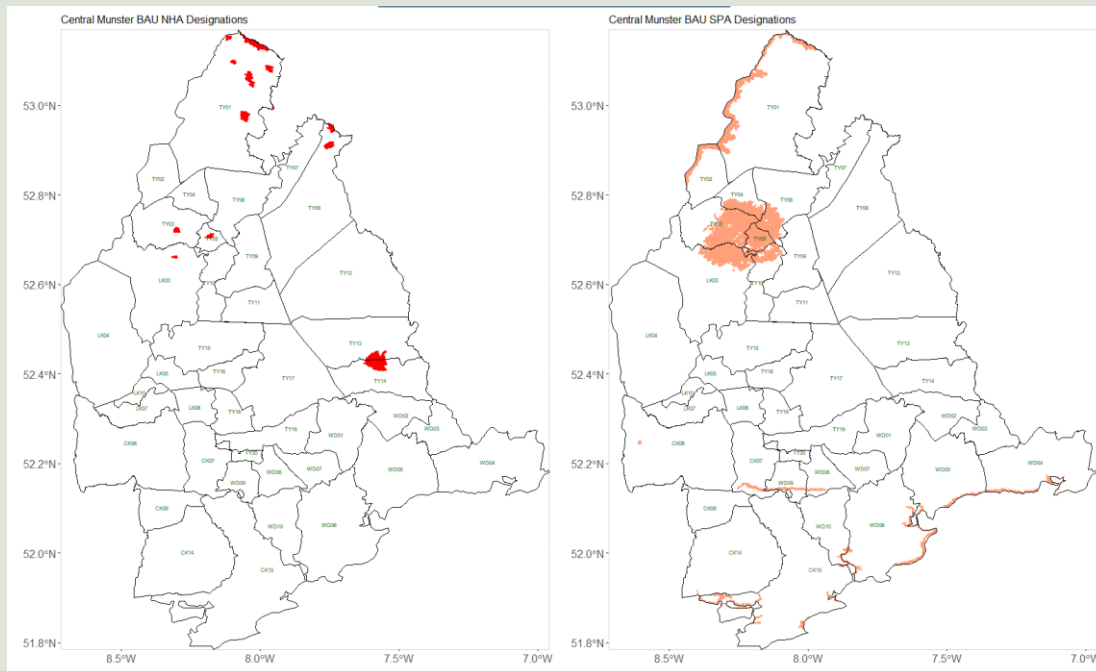


Figure 10: Central Munster BAU Old Woodland and SAC



Managing forest for nature

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

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

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

Once sites are selected for management, Coillte collaborates with ecologists and foresters to develop tailored management plans. The ecologists assess the site's characteristics and identify the management goals, such as target habitats, while foresters propose the necessary management actions and silvicultural techniques as required. This collaborative process results in a practical, multi-annual plan aimed at achieving the best outcomes for biodiversity and habitat quality. As part of its commitment to biodiversity,

Coillte protects rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species across the BAU. The main RTE species that occur in Central Munster are listed in Appendix 6.

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

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

Examples of key Nature projects in Central Munster BAU

- A close to nature approach to forest management (Continuous cover forestry- CCF) will be adopted to manage Kilshane, Drumwood and Ballynacourty biodiversity areas. CCF will be implemented to diversify the forest structure and composition. Efforts to control invasive species will continue to enhance the biodiversity value of these sites.
- In Schohaboy Coillte will continue to control the natural regeneration of non-native conifers on the raised bog.

8.2 Water Management Plans

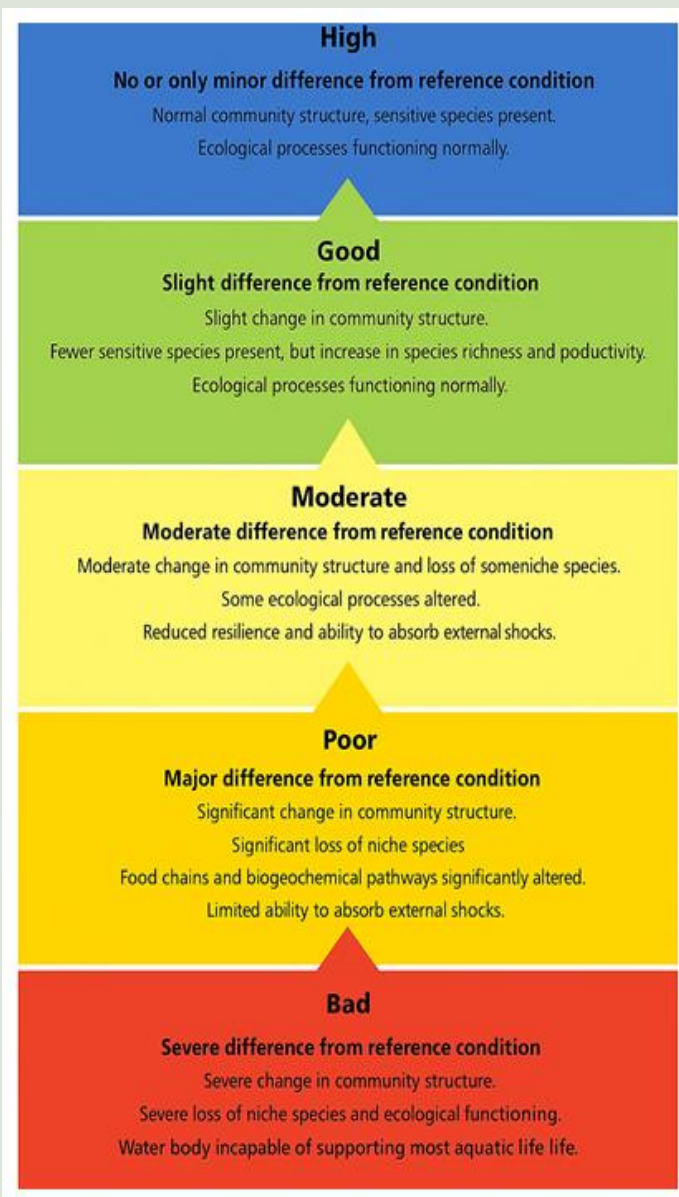


Figure 12: A description of each of the five ecological status classes based on the definitions in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the typical ecological responses associated with each class.

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 7 to 13 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.

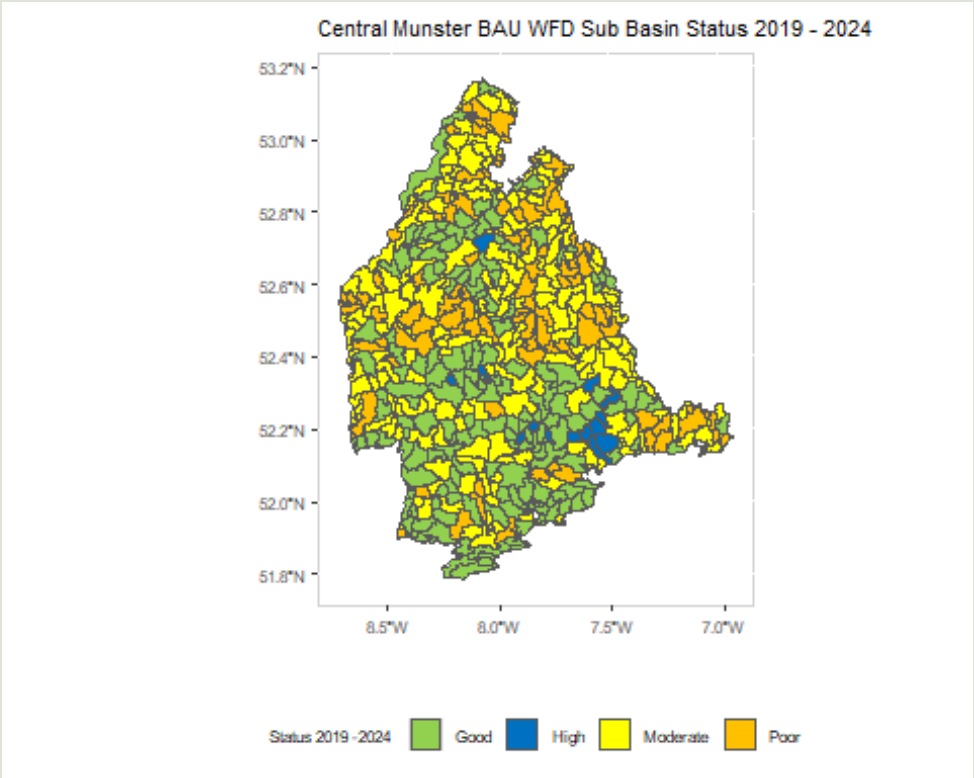


Figure 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in Central Munster BAU

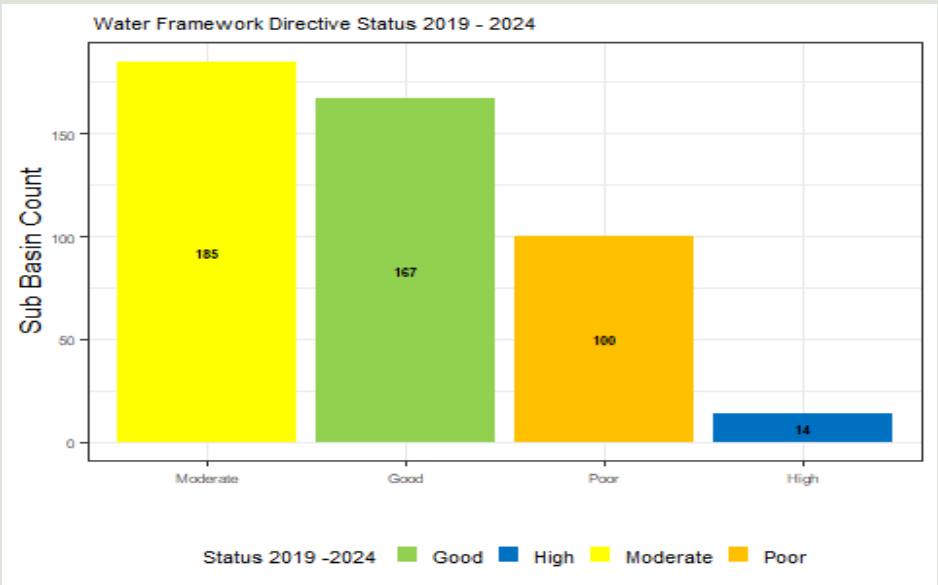


Figure 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in Central Munster BAU

💡 Water Framework Directive Catchments

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

9. Forests for Wood

Central Munster 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.

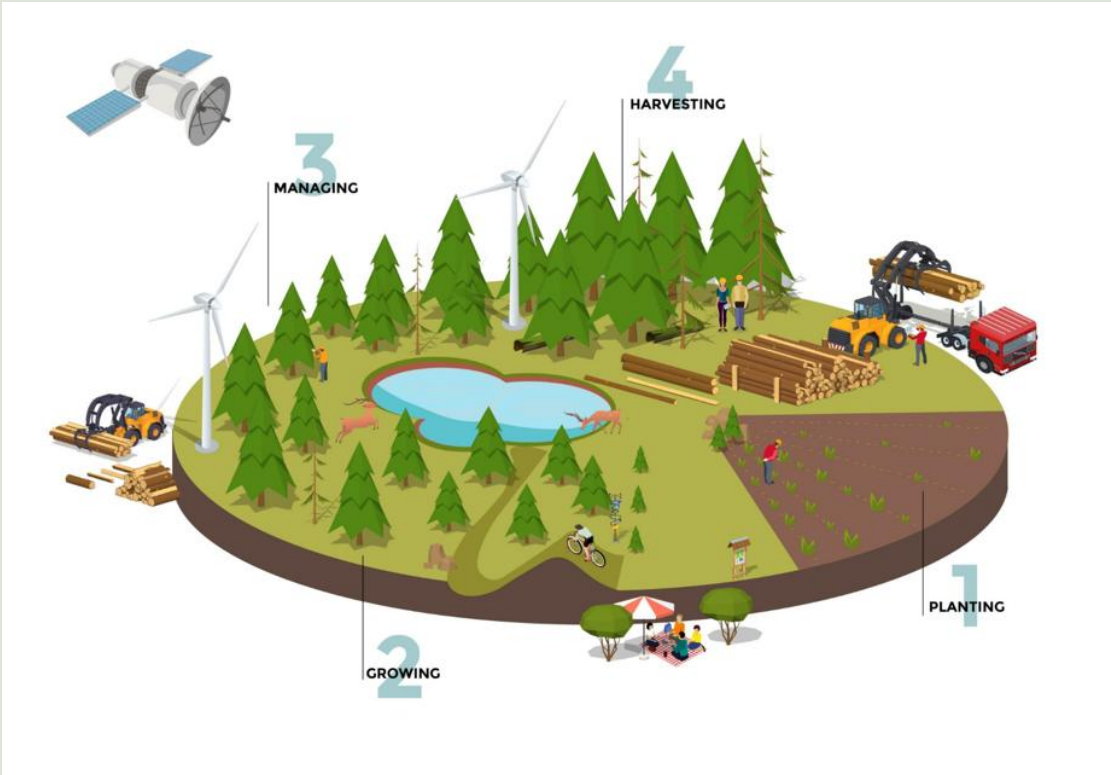


Figure 15: Forest cycle

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 shows the species group composition in Ha's (000's) of Central Munster BAU

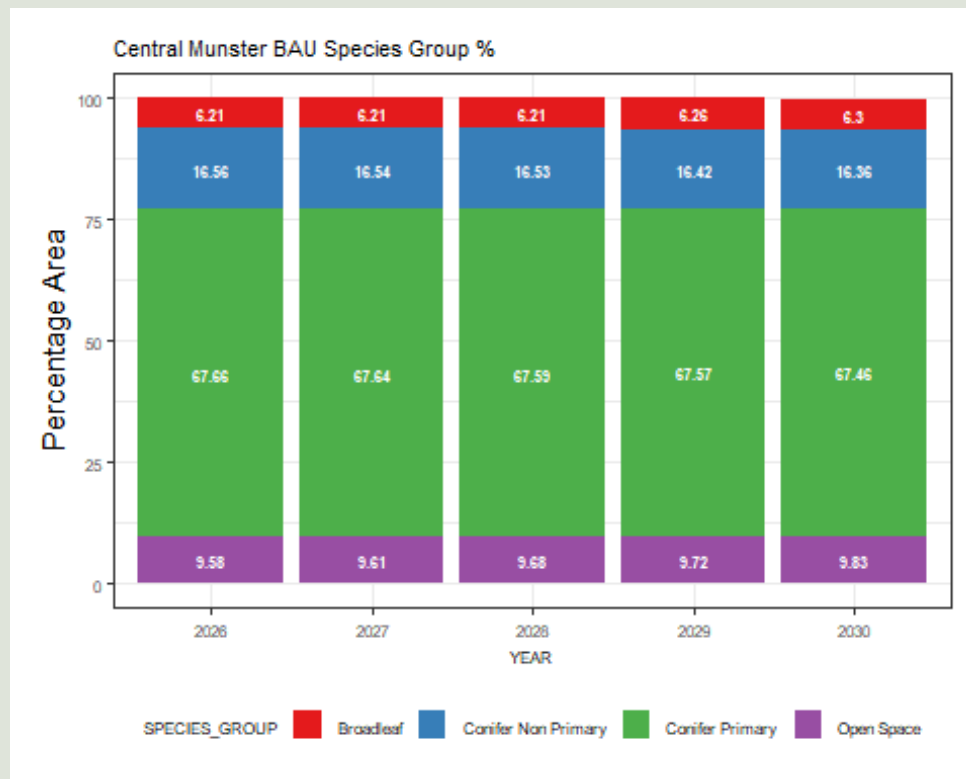


Figure 16: Central Munster BAU Species Group

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

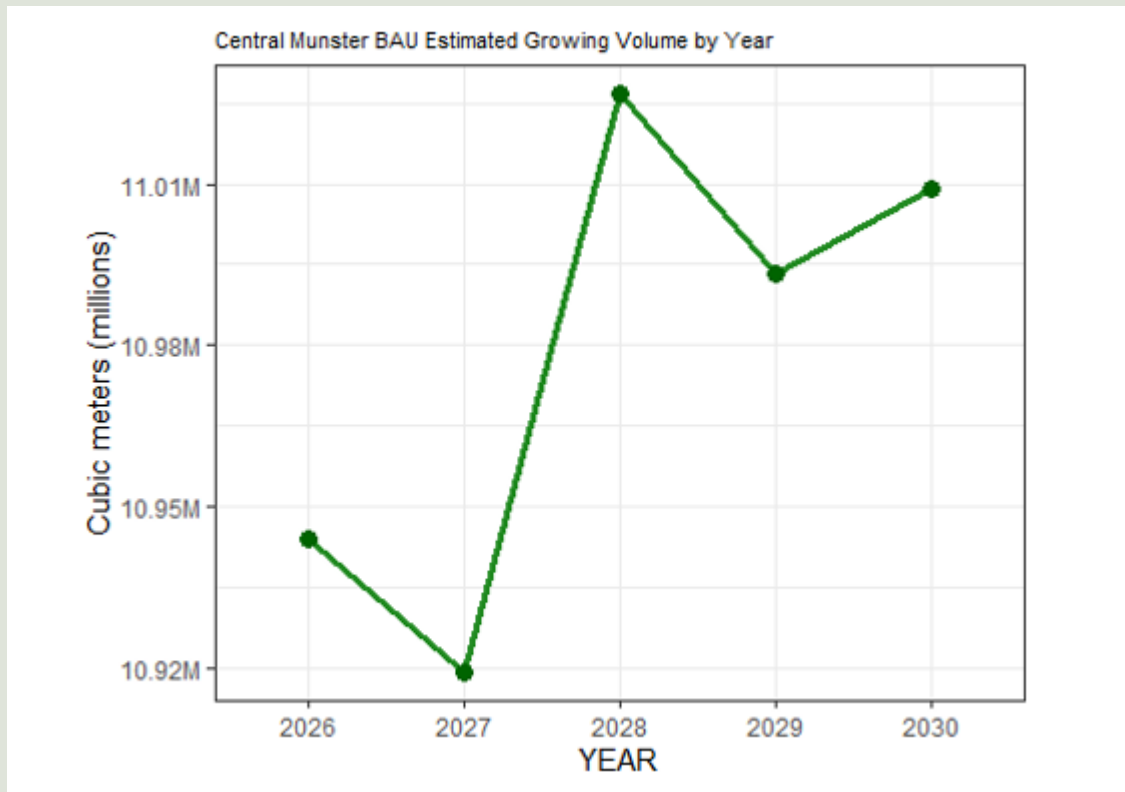


Figure 17: Central Munster growing volume trees m^3

* 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 increase in standing volume within the Central Munster BAU over the time frame of this plan. The driver for this increase is the clearance of windblown trees resulting from Storm Éowyn in January 2025 and reduction in harvest levels in areas not impacted by the storms.

9.3 Harvest Volumes

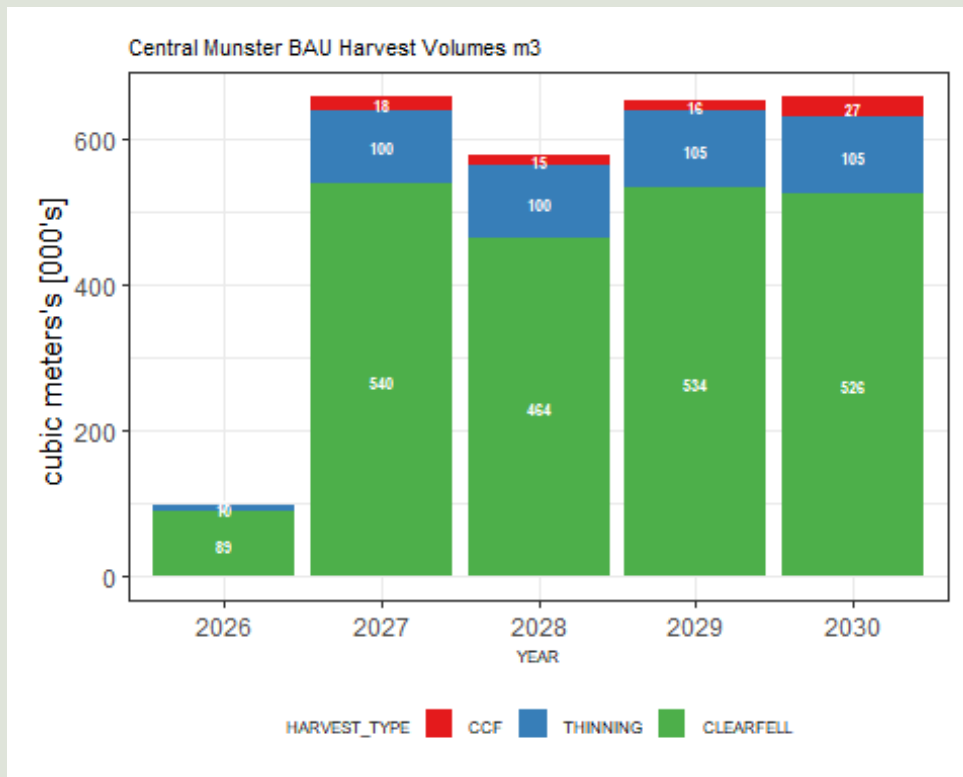


Figure 18: Central Munster Harvest Volumes 000' m³

i Harvest Volumes

The above figure shows the breakdown of harvest volume by harvest type, Clearfell is the dominant harvest type accounting for c. 81% of the harvested volume with Thinning accounting for 16% with the remaining 3% 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 Central Munster BAU over the next 5 years.

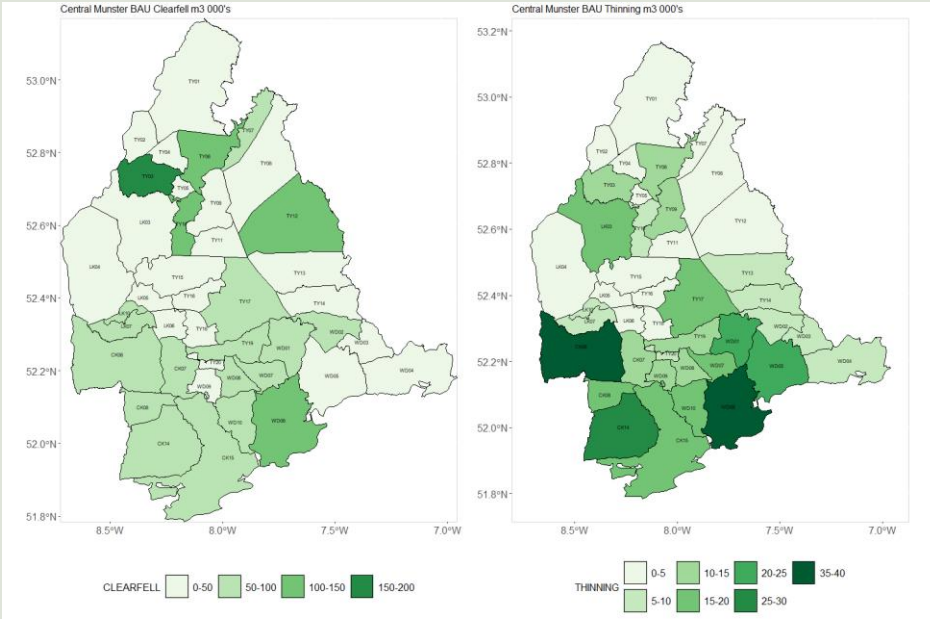


Figure 19: Central Munster harvest volume clearfell & thinning

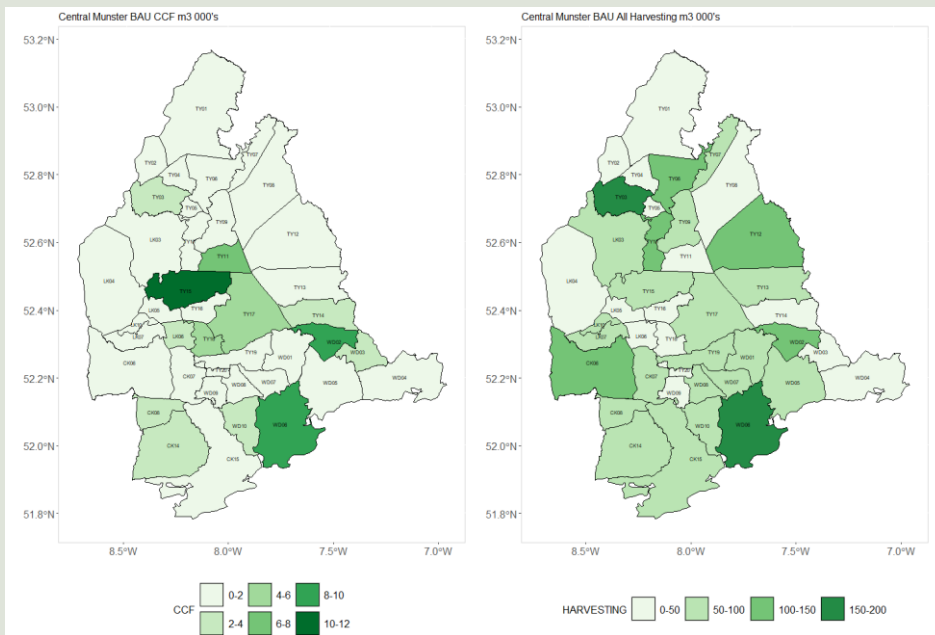


Figure 20: Central Munster harvest volume CCF & all harvest types

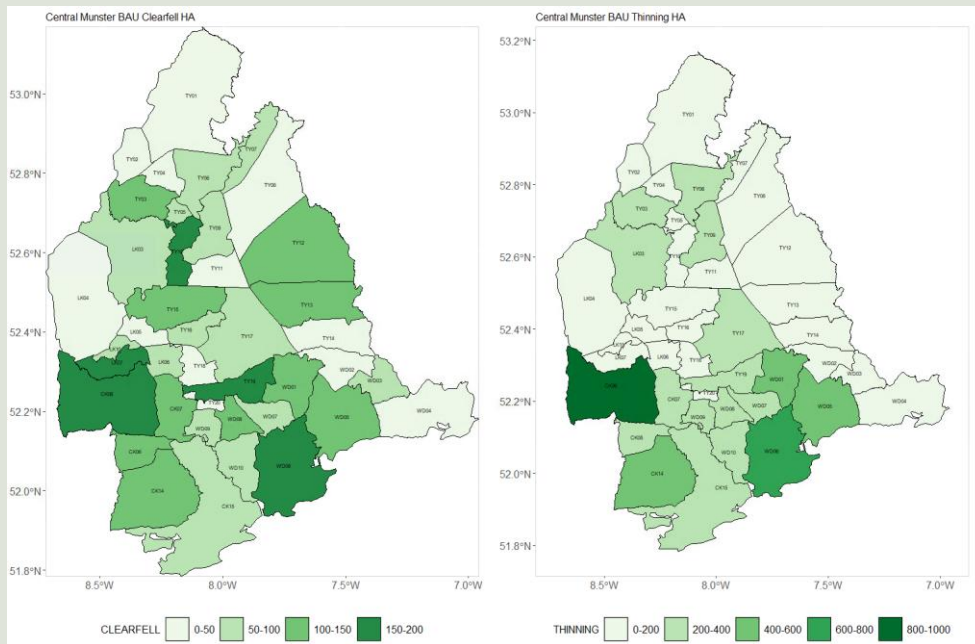


Figure 21: Central Munster Harvest Area clearfell & thinning

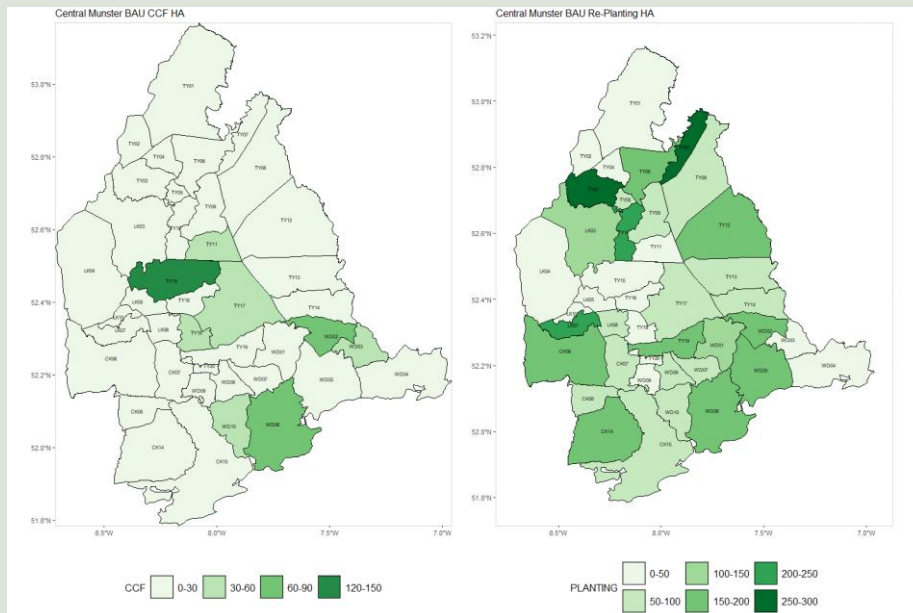


Figure 22: Central Munster harvest area CCF & replanting

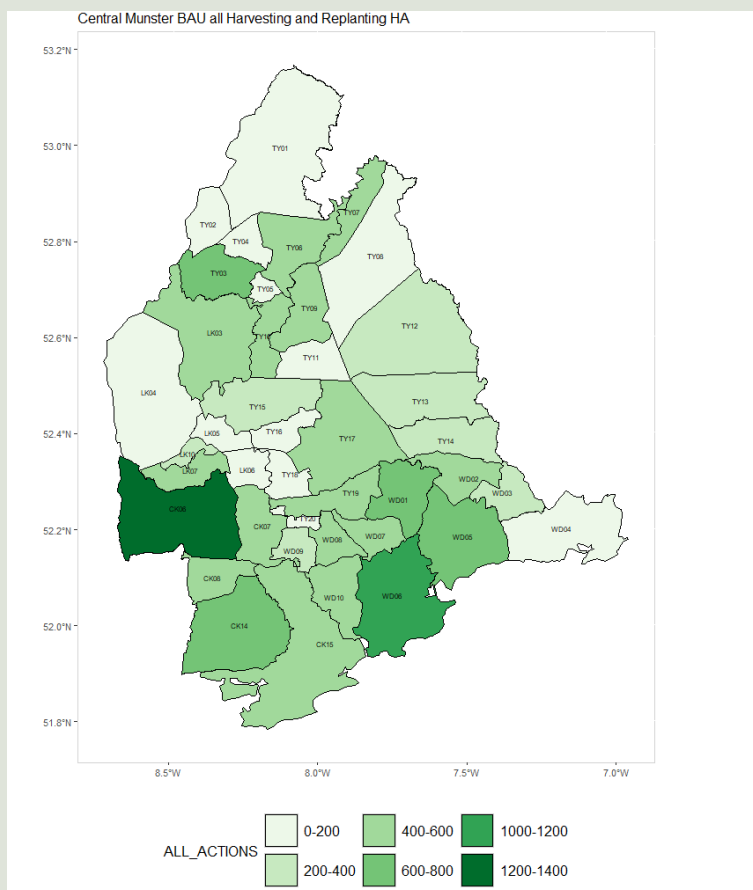


Figure 23: Central Munster BAU area ha's clearfell , thinning, CCF and replanting

See Appendices 14 and 15 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 18.

 [Link to Map-Viewer](#)

Felling plans are also made available to the public via Coillte's online [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 Central Munster BAU and there is also the need for maintenance of the existing road network.

In line with forest management requirements, additional roads may be added to the existing road network. This work is ongoing and may not be completed 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 Central Munster BAU

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

10. Forests for People

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

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

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

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

10.1 Social & Cultural Aspects

Coillte is aware of some 300 archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance in its landholdings in the Central Munster BAU. These monuments include megalithic tombs of different kinds, Cashel's, Fulcacht Fia's, Standing Stones, enclosures, cairns, Bronze Age Burial Mounds, Ring Forts, Holy Wells and crannogs. A summary of archaeological sites & cultural features in the BAU is provided in Appendix 16.

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

Recreation Facilities:

A number of recreational facilities are the result of joint initiatives between Coillte and local communities. Examples such as:

- Aherlow Nature Park - Aherlow Fáilte has a long term lease of the picnic area and Scot's Pine stand adjacent to the viewing area and well known beauty spot at Christ the King Statue overlooking the Glen of Aherlow. Coillte facilitates a wide network of walking trails on Slievenamuc hill. There are trails on the southern side of the Galtys also, mostly accessing the mountains and lakes.
- Ballyhoura Mountain Bike / Trail Centre - Located close to Ardpatrick village in Co. Limerick, this is the hub of the recreation network at Ballyhoura and is one which five mountain bike centres on the Coillte estate that attract large numbers of bikers to the rural countryside. Facilities include - car parks, toilet and shower facilities, bike wash, mountain bike trails, numerous way-marked walking trails and picnic facilities. There are a number of National Looped Walks and a National Way-marked Way (NWMW) passing through this forest.
- Glengarra wood is located close to Cahir in Co. Tipperary. It is a Millennium woodland and has a number of woodland walks along with some wonderful specimen trees and Yew Woodland.
- Colligan - A woodland and riverside amenity area with a car park, National Looped Walks and picnic area. This project was developed in partnership with Waterford County Council.
- Scaragh Woods which is on the outskirts of Cahir in Co. Tipperary has a network of trails that was developed by Cahir Historical Society that caters for a range of walkers.
- Crough Wood – a riverside woodland walk at mahon Bridge, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford. This community project with inputs from Waterford Co. Co. is very popular in its own right but also as an access point to the Comeragh mountains.
- Kildanogue Duck Ponds in the Knockmealdowns cared for by ABGN Gun Club is a conservation project with a strong education element that is enjoyed by individuals and families alike. The project is facilitated on Coillte land.

There are also a number of Waymarked Ways passing through Coillte property in the BAU. Amongst others, these include the East Munster Way and Slieve Felim Way along with more recent multi-days walks the Ormonde Way and St. Declan's Way.

Coillte continues to facilitate looped trails across the BAU where there are committed community groups and Clubs. Examples include walks in Grange Crag in mid Tipperary, Kilbarry wood close to Fermoy, multiple walks in the Knockmealdown mountains that are tended by Knockmealdowns Active and many walks in the vicinity of the Ballyhouras.

Map on Figure 24 illustrates location of recreational facilities in the BAU, while numbers of visitors are shown in Figure 25. See Appendix 17 for full list of recreation sites.

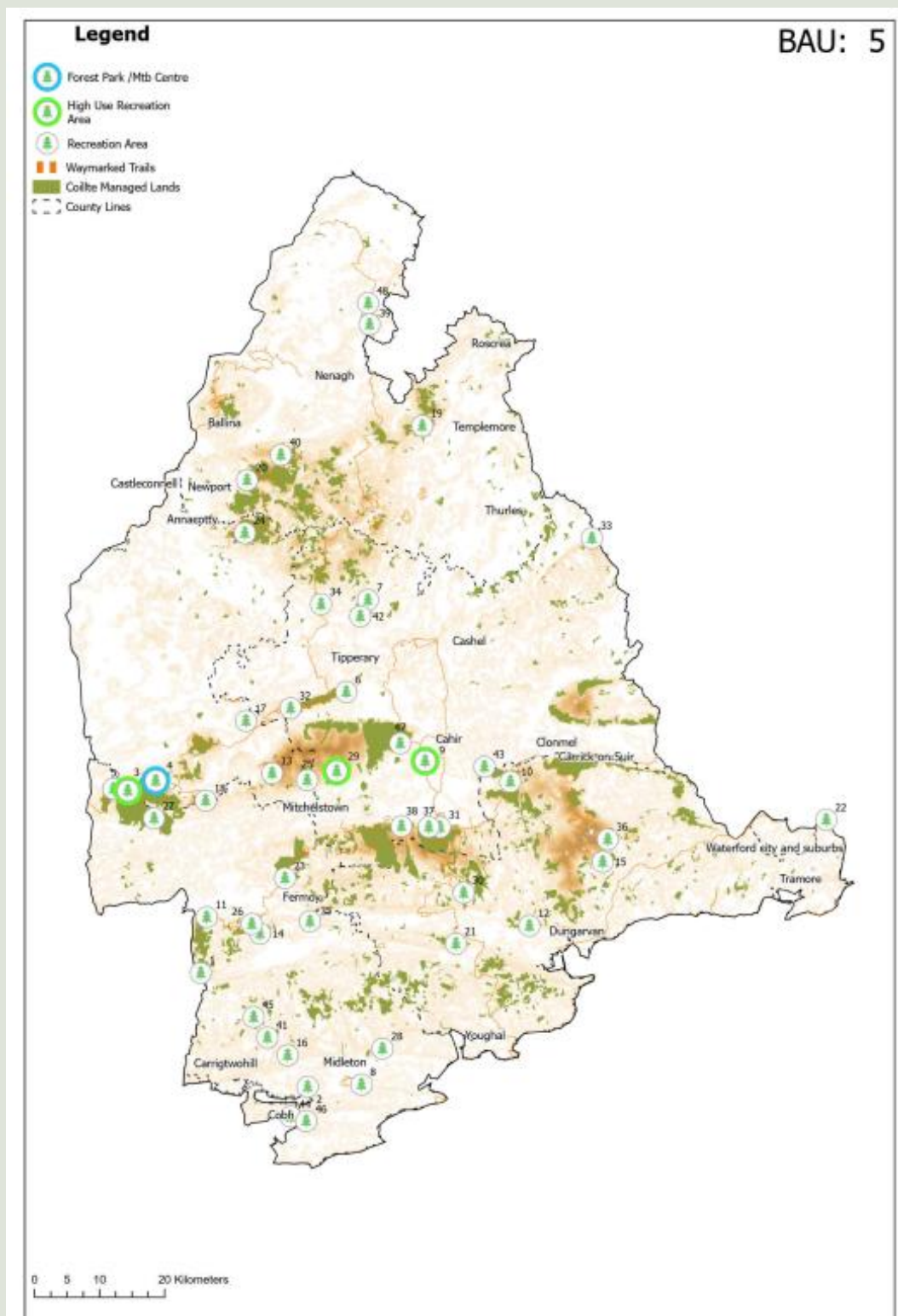


Figure 24. Central Munster-BAU Recreation Areas -see Appendix 17 for more details.

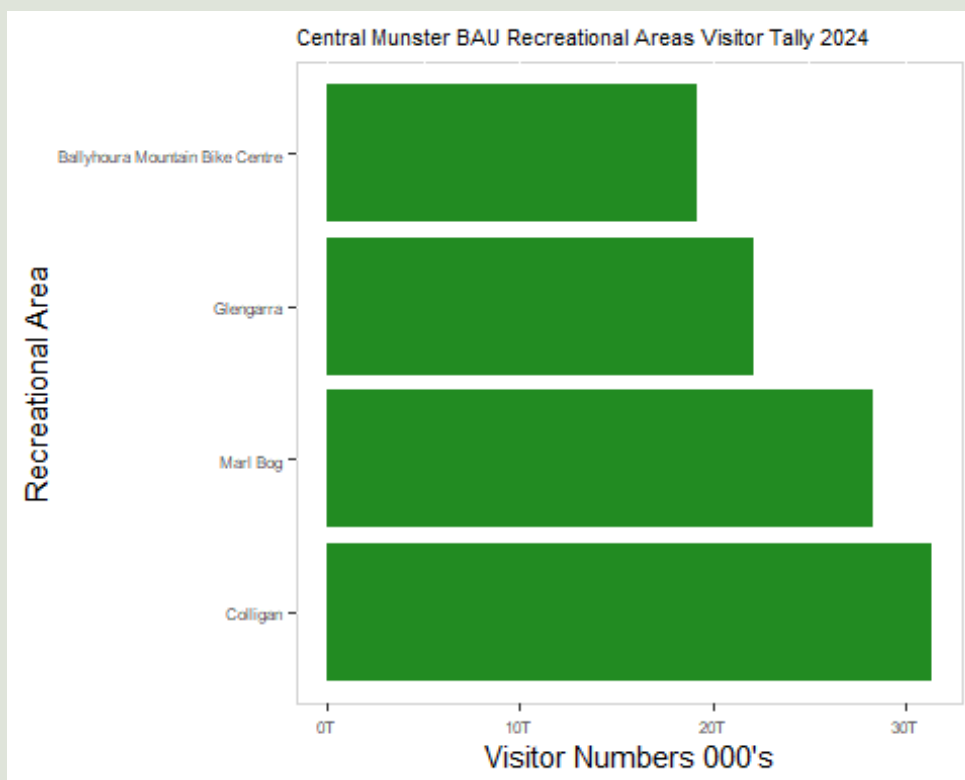


Figure 25: Central Munster BAU Recreational facilities visitor count

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 Fáilte 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 Central Munster BAU

- The Trail Network in Ballyhoura is undergoing redevelopment and is near completion. There are plans for a new trail center building to replace the existing one which will provide enhanced facilities with cafe & indoor/outdoor seating, bike hire, workshop for servicing & repairs, fully accessible toilets & showers, external canopy for outdoor seating, bike wash & car parking. This is subject to funding.
- Coillte are planning to create a new 5km looped walk in Doonane. The BAU are also working closely with the local community group on the conservation of the sweathouse, Coillte are hoping the two projects will merge through signage and ongoing maintenance.

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, windblow 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.	- Coillte is a key stakeholder in developing and implementing new Deer management units. - National collaboration with stakeholders in the Irish Deer Management Strategy Group. - Deer Management Plans in affected areas. - Population surveys and control via licensed hunting and adoption of HAMs - Protective measures (fencing, tree guards, selective planting) in high-pressure areas.
	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.
	Windblow Catastrophic windblow events are unpredictable and have the potential to cause major disruption to the Forest industry and damage critical infrastructure and recreational areas. Timber supplies may be disrupted and additional demands placed on all forest operations. During and immediately following these events, the health and safety of Coillte's employees, contractors and the public is a priority.	- Develop a Windblow contingency plan - Prioritise the health and safety of employees, contractors and the public. - Collaborate with ESB to facilitate the clearance and maintenance of ESB corridors. - Assess the extent of the damage and revise plans where appropriate. - Ensure setbacks from critical infrastructure are adhered to.
	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 near urban areas. Other 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 and litter wardens. - Anti-social behavior: enforcement of by-laws, CCTV/signage, support for national enforcement powers. - Staff engagement with communities and Gardaí 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.

12. Appendices

Appendix 1. Monitoring Framework in Central Munster BAU

Table 7: Monitoring table

Monitoring Framework Applied in Central Munster 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 Bio areas	Weekly/ Changes depending on operation type	Addressed through different operational groups
Nature	Ecology	Prioritised sites- OWS, HCV	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

Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed
BAU1		22
BAU2		15
BAU3		4
BAU4		15
BAU5		14
BAU6		45
All BAUs		115

Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring

- Hazard Management
- Design & Specification Compliance
- Plant & Equipment Maintenance
- Pollution Prevention & Spill Response
- On-site Water Management and Control

Establishment- Summary of Site monitoring 2025

Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed
BAU1		730
BAU2		451
BAU3		536
BAU4		673
BAU5		670
BAU6		481
All BAUs		3541

Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring

- Competing Vegetation
- Exclusion zones/Setbacks
- Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA)
- Natural Regeneration
- Operational Litter

Harvesting- Summary of Site monitoring 2025

Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed
BAU1		357
BAU2		321
BAU3		641
BAU4		390
BAU5		567
BAU6		375
All BAUs		2651

Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring

- Urea application
- Brash Management
- Silt and Sediment management
- Exclusion zones
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Estates- Summary of Site monitoring 2025

Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed
BAU1		71
BAU2		72
BAU3		44
BAU4		86
BAU5		55
BAU6		254
All BAUs		582

Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring

- Signage
- Litter
- First Aid Kit Issues
- Training
- PPE

*The reporting of monitoring is subject to change and will be made available on Coillte website.

Appendix 2. Statutory and Non-Statutory Legislation

Table 9: Legislation table

Legislation Applied in Central Munster BAU	
Policy or Strategy	Consideration
EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish law under the S.I. No. 477 of 2011 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (BIRDS AND NATURAL HABITATS) REGULATIONS 2011.	The EU Directives on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora provide for the protection of habitats and species and, where necessary, their restoration to favourable conservation status. Coillte is committed to achieving or maintaining the favourable condition of all Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) on its lands. All forest operations with the potential to impact these sites are assessed in accordance with the relevant regulatory criteria. Prior to undertaking major projects, Coillte carries out Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and Appropriate Assessments (AAs) to evaluate potential environmental effects. These assessments form an integral part of project planning and delivery and are subject to approval by the relevant authorities.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) establishes a framework for the protection of rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters by requiring States to achieve good ecological status for all waters, ensuring that status does not deteriorate in any waters. Coillte is proactively working with the regulatory agencies, such as the Forest Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Local Authorities, EPA and NPWS, in deriving Programmes of Measures to be implemented by the forest sector in avoiding and/or minimising the potential impact of forest activities on water quality. This engagement includes participation in national and regional WFD committees and the Blue Dot Programme, which focuses on safeguarding high-status water bodies.
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. Forest Code Outline in Central Munster BAU

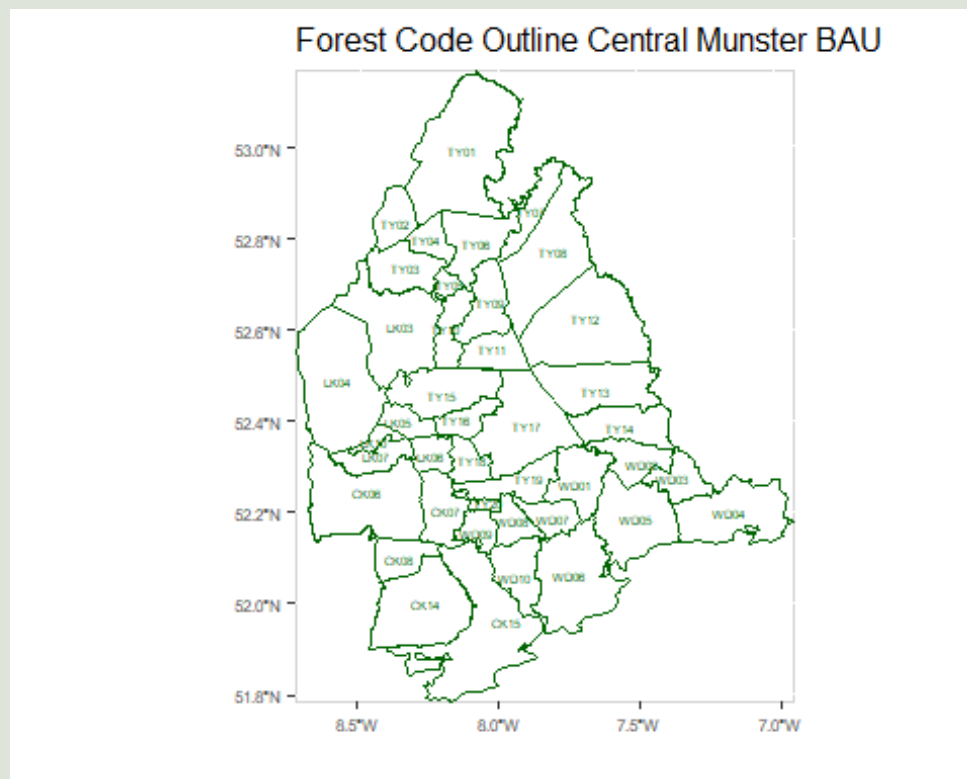


Figure 27: Central Munster BAU by Forest

Appendix 5. Forest Code - Forest Name

Table 11: Forest code Name

Forest Name and Code			
Forest Code	Forest Name	Forest Code	Forest Name
CK06	Ballyhouras	TY17	Cahir
CK07	Kilworth	TY18	Glengarra
CK08	Ballyhooly	TY19	Knockmealdowns
CK14	Midleton	TY20	Barnahown
CK15	Ballynoe	WD01	Clonmel
LK03	Glenstal	WD02	Kilsheelan
LK04	Lough Gur	WD03	Portlao
LK05	Galbally	WD04	Tramore
LK06	Galty	WD05	Kilmacthomas
LK07	Kilfinnane	WD06	Dungarvan
LK10	Ballylanders	WD07	Mellory
TY01	Borrisokane	WD08	The Vee
TY02	Arra	WD09	Ballyduff
TY03	Keeper Hill	WD10	Knockanore
TY04	Silvermines		
TY05	Kilcommon		
TY06	Templederry		
TY07	Devils Bit		
TY08	Templemore		
TY09	Upperchurch		
TY10	Redhill		
TY11	Dundrum		
TY12	Littleton		
TY13	Fethard		
TY14	Slievenamon		

TY15	Slievenamuc
TY16	Aherlow

Appendix 6. 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	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 predominantly 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 Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA.
White-tailed eagle	White-tailed eagle was re-introduced to Ireland in Killarney in 2007 and the first successful breeding was recorded at Lough Derg, Co. Clare. Further young individuals were released in subsequent years also including other sites around Lough Derg, Co. Tipperary. White-tailed eagle is Ireland's largest resident bird species. It's diet includes carrion, fish and sometimes mammals and seabirds. In Ireland the large stick nests or eyries of these birds are typically built in trees.
Hairy wood ant	The Hairy wood ant builds nests on the forest floor, typically near gaps or opening in the canopy where light can reach to forest floor. The nests comprise of mounds of pine needles and vegetation fragments on the forest floor with excavated chambers below the ground. Scots pine forests are particularly favourable as they host suitable aphid species (which provide a key food source) and the canopy is relatively open allowing sufficient light for nesting habitat. The forests in south Co. Tipperary is the main stronghold of the remaining population in Ireland.
Freshwater pearl mussel	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	Supported in a variety of habitats where it's foodplant Devil's Bit Scabious is present. More common in the midlands and west
White-clawed crayfish	Freshwater habitats particularly with calcareous influence. Ireland's only freshwater crayfish species and a key component of freshwater river systems.
Green-flowered helleborine	Usually found in shaded areas under trees, in wet woodland, beech or birch woods. (NBDC record in Waterford)
Starved wood-sedge	Very rare in dry, open woodland on calcareous soil. Recorded in one location in Ireland Cork (Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC
Greater broomrape	A perennial parasite of leguminous shrubs, especially gorse and broom.
Betony	Meadows, lightly grazed pasture, hedge banks and open woodland; damp sites, calcareous or weakly acidic soils; forest margins, light scrub.
Fragrant agrimony	Hedgerows, scrub, roadside verges and dry grassland, possibly forest margins

Appendix 7. Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in Central Munster BAU

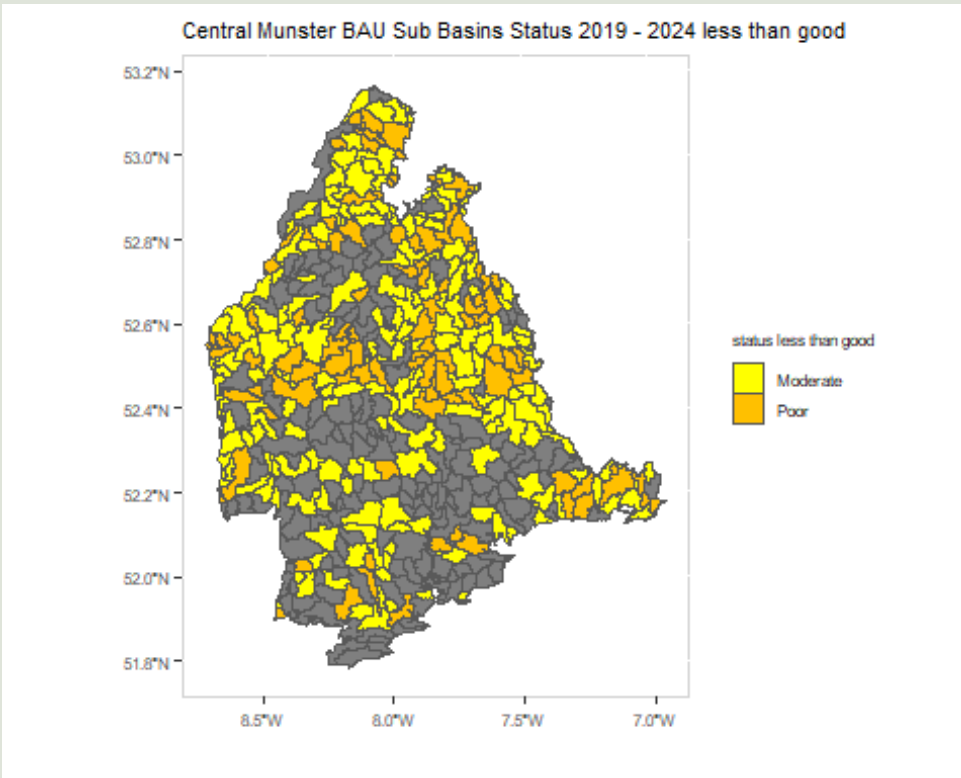


Figure 28: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in Central Munster BAU

Appendix 8. Sub Basin Status < Good 2019 - 2024 by forest activity

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 Central Munster BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AHERLOW_030	Moderate	7.0	0.0	28.8	7.0	137.64	42.8	31
AHERLOW_080	Moderate	6.2	0.0	63.5	44.3	355.28	114.0	32
ANNAGH_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	47.18	2.1	4
ANNER_030	Poor	48.2	0.0	22.7	46.5	319.84	117.4	37
ANNER_040	Poor	44.2	0.0	56.0	30.8	429.72	131.0	30
ANNER_050	Moderate	22.0	1.3	23.8	14.1	123.25	61.2	50
ANNER_060	Moderate	41.2	2.1	110.6	24.7	380.00	178.6	47
ARA_030	Moderate	23.6	29.0	38.2	2.9	384.70	93.7	24
ARA_040	Moderate	18.2	44.7	0.0	20.4	159.72	83.3	52
ARDREAGH_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	103.18	1.4	1
AUGHALL_BEG_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	77.41	6.4	8
AUGHNAGLANNY_010	Moderate	24.7	0.0	13.3	19.2	270.43	57.2	21
AWBEG (BUTTEVANT) (EAST)_010	Moderate	25.6	0.0	37.0	57.8	440.58	120.4	27
AWBEG (BUTTEVANT) (EAST)_020	Moderate	15.7	0.0	194.2	2.7	648.87	212.6	33
AWBEG (Buttevant)_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	83.0	0.0	183.53	83.0	45
AWBEG (Buttevant)_040	Poor	74.9	1.4	414.1	53.9	1,667.73	544.3	33
AWBEG (Buttevant)_050	Moderate	5.6	0.0	11.9	4.3	57.91	21.8	38
AWBEG (Buttevant)_060	Moderate	17.5	0.0	9.5	17.5	73.60	44.5	60
BALLARD STREAM_010	Moderate	37.9	0.0	73.3	26.4	387.74	137.6	35
BALLYARD_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.0	55.03	16.1	29
BALLYFINBOY_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	55.27	8.1	15
BALLYFINBOY_050	Moderate	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.8	202.65	10.8	5
BALLYGUNNERMORE_010	Moderate	2.0	0.0	4.1	2.5	29.40	8.6	29
BALLYVADEN_010	Moderate	0.0	1.2	36.3	0.0	27.65	37.5	136

BILBOA_010	Moderate	91.1	0.0	61.0	105.7	1,041.10	257.8	25
BLACKWATER (MUNSTER)_210	Moderate	6.9	1.3	50.7	9.1	443.05	68.0	15
BLACKWATER (MUNSTER)_220	Moderate	24.6	0.0	28.4	5.1	144.89	58.1	40
BREAGAGH (TIPPERARY)_010	Poor	9.0	0.0	2.4	29.4	158.46	40.8	26
BRICKEY_020	Poor	24.3	1.4	29.5	22.2	176.00	77.4	44
BRIDE (BLACKWATER)_030	Moderate	6.4	0.0	37.4	0.0	168.31	43.8	26
BUTLERSTOWN_020	Moderate	12.6	0.0	2.7	16.6	173.54	31.9	18
Ballymoat (Stream)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	70.02	6.7	10
CLASHAWLEY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	47.56	3.1	7
CLASHAWLEY_030	Moderate	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	18.14	7.0	39
CLONMORE STREAM (SUIR)_010	Poor	7.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	160.36	17.5	11
COLLIGAN_030	Moderate	7.9	0.0	105.2	3.3	297.51	116.4	39
CURRAHEEN (CORK)_010	Moderate	8.5	0.0	46.9	1.9	250.38	57.3	23
DAWN_010	Poor	5.1	0.0	51.6	5.0	166.53	61.7	37
DEAD_020	Poor	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	41.14	8.6	21
DEELISH STREAM_010	Moderate	11.7	0.0	52.7	62.7	319.07	127.1	40
DISSOUR_010	Moderate	20.6	1.7	55.7	20.2	313.88	98.2	31
DOON STREAM_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	2.19	11.7	534
DOUGLAS (BRIDE)_010	Poor	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	37.77	7.6	20
DOUGLAS (BRIDE)_020	Moderate	2.6	0.0	89.5	3.6	198.63	95.7	48
DRISH_010	Poor	5.3	0.0	0.0	28.7	344.82	34.0	10
DRISH_030	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	72.21	5.5	8
DRISH_060	Moderate	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.09	8.8	46
DRUMCOMOGE_010	Poor	1.9	0.0	10.7	0.0	24.16	12.6	52
DUAG_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	71.73	27.2	38
DUAG_020	Moderate	21.5	0.0	80.4	21.4	400.60	123.3	31
DUAG_030	Poor	59.7	0.0	16.9	49.6	1,281.09	126.2	10
DUNHILL_010	Poor	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	38.73	12.0	31
FAHA (Waterford)_010	Moderate	2.5	0.0	12.6	6.1	50.84	21.2	42
FAIRYFIELD_GLEBE_010	Poor	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	16.03	4.0	25
FAITHLEGG_010	Moderate	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	32.68	4.1	13

FANA_010	Moderate	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	76.84	4.8	6
FARAHY_010	Moderate	28.9	0.0	14.7	9.3	391.47	52.9	14
FARAHY_020	Moderate	21.6	0.0	0.0	32.5	193.78	54.1	28
FARNEYBRIDGE_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	88.36	6.8	8
FIDAGHTA_010	Poor	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.42	1.6	66
FIDAGHTA_020	Poor	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.28	5.2	12
FISHMOYNE_010	Poor	6.5	0.0	30.8	18.5	183.88	55.8	30
FISHMOYNE_020	Moderate	14.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	71.55	18.6	26
FLEMINGSTOWN STREAM_010	Moderate	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	165.34	6.3	4
FLESK (BRIDE)_010	Poor	6.0	0.0	31.9	21.3	118.39	59.2	50
FUNSHION_040	Moderate	11.3	0.0	0.0	20.8	27.91	32.1	115
GLENABOY_010	Moderate	35.6	0.0	34.7	23.0	313.28	93.3	30
GLENABOY_020	Moderate	1.6	0.0	50.1	1.9	37.68	53.6	142
GLENBROOK_010	Moderate	0.0	9.6	36.7	5.0	322.70	51.3	16
GOISH_010	Moderate	18.6	0.0	90.1	32.8	492.82	141.5	29
GOISH_020	Poor	11.3	0.0	58.6	2.9	169.96	72.8	43
GRADOGE_010	Moderate	15.3	0.0	5.6	16.3	45.54	37.2	82
GRANGE (TIPPERARY)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	18.31	14.9	81
INCH (BILBOA)_010	Poor	34.2	0.0	13.2	31.5	173.23	78.9	46
KILMASTULLA_010	Poor	8.3	0.0	44.8	27.4	252.29	80.5	32
KILMASTULLA_030	Poor	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	129.74	4.1	3
KILMASTULLA_050	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	105.43	7.3	7
KILMURRIN COVE STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	26.9	11.9	112.11	38.8	35
KING'S (KILKENNY)_020	Moderate	36.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	166.32	46.6	28
LINGAUN_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	14.5	6.2	62.38	20.7	33
LINGAUN_030	Moderate	4.1	0.0	5.5	4.1	56.36	13.7	24
LINGAUN_050	Moderate	0.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	195.29	5.9	3
LISNAGONOGE_010	Moderate	33.2	0.0	0.0	67.4	238.44	100.6	42
LOOBAGH_020	Moderate	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.0	158.05	9.0	6
LORRHA STREAM_010	Poor	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	95.07	4.6	5
LORRHA STREAM_020	Poor	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	34.98	2.8	8

MAHON_020	Moderate	19.9	0.0	51.2	9.7	299.72	80.8	27
MAHON_030	Moderate	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	34.19	3.6	11
MODESHIL_010	Moderate	25.9	0.0	0.0	25.9	31.35	51.8	165
MORNINGSTAR_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.8	99.85	12.4	12
MULKEAR (LIMERICK)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	76.55	3.7	5
MULKEAR (LIMERICK)_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	45.64	39.0	85
MULKEAR (LIMERICK)_030	Moderate	24.5	7.8	23.4	34.8	533.00	90.5	17
MULTEEN (EAST)_030	Moderate	0.0	38.5	0.0	11.2	198.46	49.7	25
MULTEEN_050	Moderate	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	65.40	7.5	11
NENAGH_050	Poor	0.0	0.0	12.1	2.9	67.26	15.0	22
NIER_020	Moderate	18.4	0.0	109.6	14.9	792.00	142.9	18
OLLATRIM_010	Poor	19.3	0.0	48.5	27.1	200.40	94.9	47
OLLATRIM_020	Moderate	22.5	0.0	19.4	31.9	284.26	73.8	26
OWBEG (WATERFORD)_020	Moderate	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	110.65	5.7	5
OWENBEG (TIPPERARY)_010	Moderate	15.4	0.0	15.4	4.1	221.46	34.9	16
OWENNACURRA_020	Moderate	26.3	0.0	57.9	29.9	142.70	114.1	80
OWENNACURRA_040	Poor	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	35.05	4.8	14
PIERCETOWN_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	92.95	4.1	4
ROSSESTOWN_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	50.47	27.2	54
ROSSESTOWN_030	Moderate	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	45.31	12.6	28
ROSSNAMANNIFF LOWER 010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	85.87	15.0	17
SHEEP_010	Moderate	8.6	0.0	81.0	3.5	181.40	93.1	51
SMALL (TIPPERARY)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	35.7	38.1	568.91	73.8	13
ST JOHN'S_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	111.42	10.9	10
SUIR_010	Moderate	17.1	0.0	53.8	98.9	383.82	169.8	44
SUIR_030	Poor	2.0	0.0	3.4	58.8	177.62	64.2	36
SUIR_130	Moderate	3.1	1.5	65.1	7.9	368.58	77.6	21
SUIR_150	Moderate	8.0	2.1	84.3	0.9	582.06	95.3	16
SUIR_200	Moderate	2.5	7.1	15.8	14.6	301.07	40.0	13
SUIR_210	Moderate	3.7	31.9	22.8	70.6	660.15	129.0	20
SUIR_220	Moderate	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	174.05	2.1	1

Shroughnagowneen_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	5.07	7.4	146
TAR_030	Moderate	32.3	0.0	110.9	44.4	1,362.06	187.6	14
THONOGE_010	Moderate	29.9	0.0	96.5	12.1	411.42	138.5	34
TINHALLA_010	Moderate	24.5	13.5	79.3	14.4	401.42	131.7	33
TOEM STREAM_010	Poor	6.8	0.0	27.1	0.0	47.32	33.9	72
WHELAN'S STREAM_010	BRIDGE Poor	12.9	0.0	0.0	12.9	43.58	25.8	59
WOMANAGH_010	Poor	15.9	0.0	31.6	21.9	194.11	69.4	36
WOMANAGH_020	Moderate	0.0	8.5	3.6	0.0	117.84	12.1	10
YOUGHAL (TIPPERARY)_010	Moderate	6.6	0.0	6.9	5.2	78.09	18.7	24

Appendix 9. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure

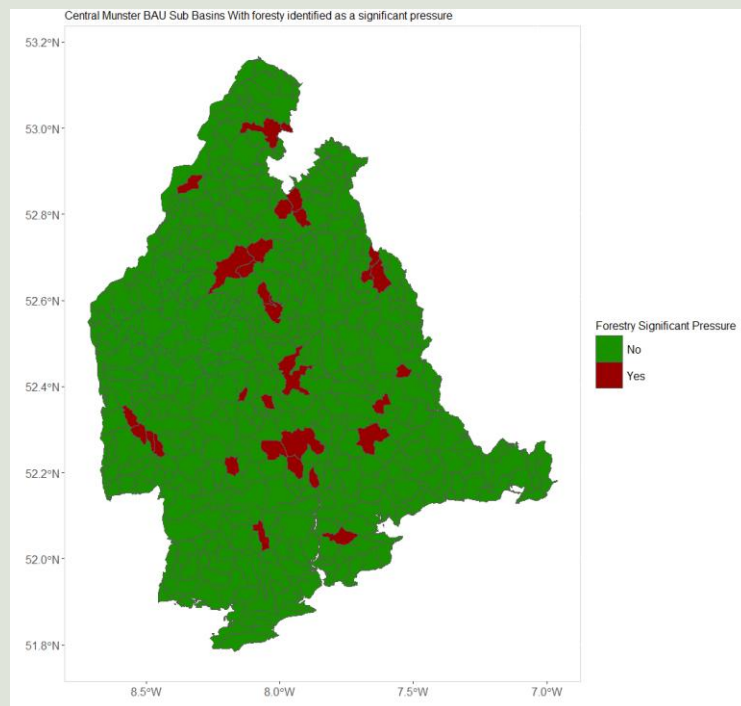


Figure 29: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in Central Munster BAU

Appendix 10. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas

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 Central Munster BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity %
AUGHNAGLANNY_010	Moderate	24.7	0.0	13.3	19.2	270.43	57.2	21
AWBEG (EAST)_010	Moderate	25.6	0.0	37.0	57.8	440.58	120.4	27
BALLARD STREAM_010	Moderate	37.9	0.0	73.3	26.4	387.74	137.6	35
BALLYFINBOY_050	Moderate	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.8	202.65	10.8	5
BILBOA_010	Moderate	91.1	0.0	61.0	105.7	1,041.10	257.8	25
CLODIAGH (TIPPERARY)_010	High	9.3	0.0	0.0	38.1	245.61	47.4	19
CURRAHEEN (CORK)_010	Moderate	8.5	0.0	46.9	1.9	250.38	57.3	23
DRISH_010	Poor	5.3	0.0	0.0	28.7	344.82	34.0	10
DUAG_030	Poor	59.7	0.0	16.9	49.6	1,281.09	126.2	10
FARAHY_010	Moderate	28.9	0.0	14.7	9.3	391.47	52.9	14
FARAHY_020	Moderate	21.6	0.0	0.0	32.5	193.78	54.1	28
FISHMOYNE_010	Poor	6.5	0.0	30.8	18.5	183.88	55.8	30
GOISH_010	Moderate	18.6	0.0	90.1	32.8	492.82	141.5	29
INCH (BILBOA)_010	Poor	34.2	0.0	13.2	31.5	173.23	78.9	46
MONAVUGGA_010	Good	3.4	0.0	33.2	2.0	83.91	38.6	46
MULTEEN (EAST)_030	Moderate	0.0	38.5	0.0	11.2	198.46	49.7	25
NIER_020	Moderate	18.4	0.0	109.6	14.9	792.00	142.9	18
OGEEN_010	Good	100.7	0.0	44.2	128.0	988.59	272.9	28
OLLATRIM_010	Poor	19.3	0.0	48.5	27.1	200.40	94.9	47
OLLATRIM_020	Moderate	22.5	0.0	19.4	31.9	284.26	73.8	26
OWENNASHAD_010	Good	24.2	0.0	176.5	5.9	447.31	206.6	46
ROSSADREHID STREAM_010	Good	3.9	0.0	25.2	10.8	133.69	39.9	30
SUIR_130	Moderate	3.1	1.5	65.1	7.9	368.58	77.6	21
SUIR_200	Moderate	2.5	7.1	15.8	14.6	301.07	40.0	13
TAR_030	Moderate	32.3	0.0	110.9	44.4	1,362.06	187.6	14
THONOGE_010	Moderate	29.9	0.0	96.5	12.1	411.42	138.5	34
YOUGHAL (TIPPERARY)_010	Moderate	6.6	0.0	6.9	5.2	78.09	18.7	24

Appendix 11. Sub Basin Map - Forestry as significant pressure with a Status < Good.

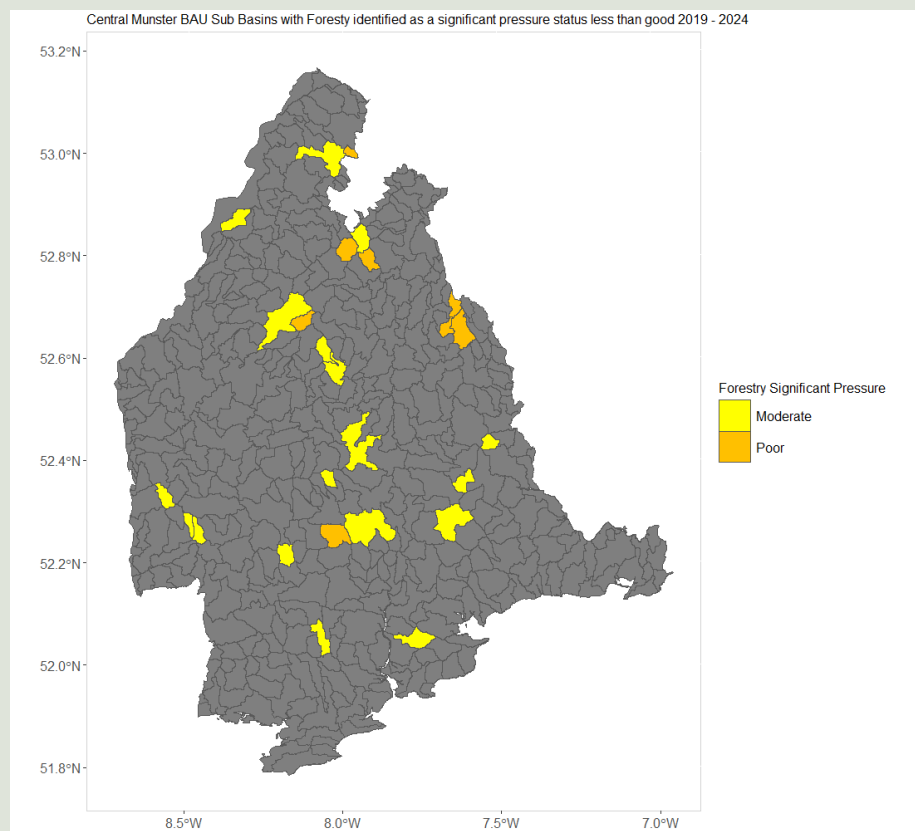


Figure 30: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin Map, Forestry identified as a significant pressure with a status less than Good in Central Munster BAU

Appendix 12. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas

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

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin high risk forestry with Status less than Good 2019 - 2024 , Coillte activity areas ha's in Central Munster BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte
AUGHNAGLANNY_010	Moderate	24.7	0.0	13.3	19.2	270.43	57.2	21
AWBEG (EAST)_010	Moderate	25.6	0.0	37.0	57.8	440.58	120.4	27
BALLARD STREAM_010	Moderate	37.9	0.0	73.3	26.4	387.74	137.6	35
BALLYFINBOY_050	Moderate	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.8	202.65	10.8	5
BILBOA_010	Moderate	91.1	0.0	61.0	105.7	1,041.10	257.8	25
CURRAHEEN (CORK)_010	Moderate	8.5	0.0	46.9	1.9	250.38	57.3	23
DRISH_010	Poor	5.3	0.0	0.0	28.7	344.82	34.0	10
DUAG_030	Poor	59.7	0.0	16.9	49.6	1,281.09	126.2	10
FARAHY_010	Moderate	28.9	0.0	14.7	9.3	391.47	52.9	14
FARAHY_020	Moderate	21.6	0.0	0.0	32.5	193.78	54.1	28
FISHMOYNE_010	Poor	6.5	0.0	30.8	18.5	183.88	55.8	30
GOISH_010	Moderate	18.6	0.0	90.1	32.8	492.82	141.5	29
INCH (BILBOA)_010	Poor	34.2	0.0	13.2	31.5	173.23	78.9	46
MULTEEN (EAST)_030	Moderate	0.0	38.5	0.0	11.2	198.46	49.7	25
NIER_020	Moderate	18.4	0.0	109.6	14.9	792.00	142.9	18
OLLATRIM_010	Poor	19.3	0.0	48.5	27.1	200.40	94.9	47
OLLATRIM_020	Moderate	22.5	0.0	19.4	31.9	284.26	73.8	26
SUIR_130	Moderate	3.1	1.5	65.1	7.9	368.58	77.6	21
SUIR_200	Moderate	2.5	7.1	15.8	14.6	301.07	40.0	13
TAR_030	Moderate	32.3	0.0	110.9	44.4	1,362.06	187.6	14
THONOGE_010	Moderate	29.9	0.0	96.5	12.1	411.42	138.5	34
YOUGHAL (TIPPERARY)_010	Moderate	6.6	0.0	6.9	5.2	78.09	18.7	24

Appendix 13. Catchment & Sub Catchment Table

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

Water Framework Directive Units in Central Munster BAU			
Sub Catchment Name	Sub Catchment Code	Catchment Code	Catchment Name
Anner_SC_010	16_24	16	Suir
Ara_SC_010	16_13	16	Suir
Awbeg[Buttevant]_SC_010	18_13	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Awbeg[Buttevant]_SC_020	18_20	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Ballyfinboy_SC_010	25C_9	25C	Lower Shannon
Ballynaclogh_SC_010	24_10	24	Shannon Estuary South
Bilboa_SC_010	25D_5	25D	Lower Shannon
Blackwater[Kilmacow]_SC_010	16_29	16	Suir
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_090	18_21	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_100	18_10	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_110	18_14	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_120	18_28	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_130	18_5	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_140	18_24	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Bride[Waterford]_SC_010	18_11	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Bride[Waterford]_SC_020	18_25	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Bride[Waterford]_SC_030	18_19	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Clashawley_SC_010	16_6	16	Suir
Clodiagh[Portlaw]_SC_010	16_17	16	Suir
Colligan_SC_010	17_6	17	Colligan-Mahon
Crinnaghtane_SC_010	18_16	18	Blackwater (Munster)
DRUMCOMOGE_SC_010	24_2	24	Shannon Estuary South
DRUMCOMOGE_SC_020	24_12	24	Shannon Estuary South
Dawn[River]_SC_010	16_7	16	Suir

Dead_SC_010	25D_2	25D	Lower Shannon
Duag_SC_010	16_1	16	Suir
Erkina_SC_010	15_14	15	Nore
Farrannamanagh_SC_010	19_12	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Finisk_SC_010	18_15	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Fishmoynes_SC_010	16_5	16	Suir
Funshion_SC_010	18_17	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Funshion_SC_020	18_22	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Glashaboy[L.Mahon]_SC_010	19_11	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Glasheen[Corkcity]_SC_010	19_17	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Goish_SC_010	18_27	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Goul_SC_010	15_15	15	Nore
Kileengarrif_SC_010	25D_4	25D	Lower Shannon
Kilmurrin_SC_010	17_1	17	Colligan-Mahon
Kiln_SC_010	19_1	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
King's[Kilkenny]_SC_010	15_11	15	Nore
Lingaun_SC_010	16_15	16	Suir
LittleBrosna_SC_010	25B_6	25B	Lower Shannon
LittleBrosna_SC_020	25B_7	25B	Lower Shannon
LorrhaStream_SC_010	25C_2	25C	Lower Shannon
MONLOUM_SC_010	17_2	17	Colligan-Mahon
Mahon_SC_010	17_3	17	Colligan-Mahon
Maigue_SC_010	24_6	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_020	24_11	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_030	24_17	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_040	24_8	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_050	24_13	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maoil_an_Chairnigh_SC_010	17_5	17	Colligan-Mahon
Morningstar_SC_010	24_3	24	Shannon Estuary South
Mulkear_SC_010	25D_7	25D	Lower Shannon
Mulkear_SC_020	25D_8	25D	Lower Shannon

Multeen[East]_SC_010	16_4	16	Suir
Munster_SC_010	15_5	15	Nore
Nenagh_SC_010	25C_5	25C	Lower Shannon
Nenagh_SC_020	25C_11	25C	Lower Shannon
Newport[Tipperary]_SC_010	25D_1	25D	Lower Shannon
Nore_SC_010	15_13	15	Nore
Ollatrim_SC_010	25C_4	25C	Lower Shannon
Owennacurra_SC_010	19_13	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Shannon[Lower]_SC_050	25B_4	25B	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_060	25B_5	25B	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_070	25C_10	25C	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_080	25D_6	25D	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_090	25D_9	25D	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_100	25D_3	25D	Lower Shannon
Suir_SC_010	16_22	16	Suir
Suir_SC_020	16_2	16	Suir
Suir_SC_030	16_28	16	Suir
Suir_SC_040	16_21	16	Suir
Suir_SC_050	16_10	16	Suir
Suir_SC_060	16_18	16	Suir
Suir_SC_070	16_11	16	Suir
Suir_SC_080	16_9	16	Suir
Suir_SC_090	16_20	16	Suir
Suir_SC_100	16_14	16	Suir
Suir_SC_110	16_25	16	Suir
Suir_SC_120	16_8	16	Suir
Suir_SC_130	16_3	16	Suir
Suir_SC_140	16_16	16	Suir
Suir_SC_150	16_23	16	Suir
Suir_SC_160	16_12	16	Suir
Tar_SC_010	16_26	16	Suir

Tay_SC_010	17_4	17	Colligan-Mahon
Tibbotstown_SC_010	19_2	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Tourig_SC_010	18_8	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Williamstown_SC_010	16_19	16	Suir
Womanagh_SC_010	19_16	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Youghal[Tipperary]_SC_010	25C_1	25C	Lower Shannon

Appendix 14. Harvest Volume by Forest

Table 17: Gross Volumes m3 by Forest in Central Munster BAU

Activity Volume m3 on Coillte Estate in Central Munster BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CK06	CCF	0	0	0	240	0
CK07	CCF	0	320	791	0	766
CK08	CCF	0	0	925	0	2,572
CK14	CCF	0	364	1,339	0	1,131
CK15	CCF	0	663	272	395	461
LK03	CCF	0	0	0	651	651
LK04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LK05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LK06	CCF	0	92	0	826	1,361
LK07	CCF	0	0	780	194	983
LK10	CCF	0	0	0	79	0
TY01	CCF	0	0	0	109	176
TY02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY03	CCF	0	0	0	1,324	2,357
TY04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY06	CCF	0	0	0	0	144
TY07	CCF	0	0	0	0	140
TY08	CCF	0	0	0	348	0
TY09	CCF	0	0	0	0	154
TY10	CCF	0	0	0	100	0
TY11	CCF	0	0	220	2,700	3,653
TY12	CCF	0	0	0	10	0
TY13	CCF	0	0	0	124	0
TY14	CCF	0	1,196	0	399	618
TY15	CCF	0	11,317	91	345	0

TY16	CCF	0	0	0	169	308
TY17	CCF	0	1,290	2,119	374	536
TY18	CCF	0	1,125	1,523	274	1,270
TY19	CCF	0	0	0	0	76
TY20	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
WD01	CCF	0	71	271	69	891
WD02	CCF	0	255	318	2,892	4,652
WD03	CCF	0	914	501	478	2,075
WD04	CCF	0	0	0	0	219
WD05	CCF	0	0	0	97	135
WD06	CCF	0	162	3,234	3,608	1,430
WD07	CCF	0	0	0	0	147
WD08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
WD09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
WD10	CCF	0	699	2,683	0	327
CK06	CLEARFELL	0	31,916	11,778	28,088	25,863
CK07	CLEARFELL	3,640	5,732	14,069	13,580	20,084
CK08	CLEARFELL	12,440	9,525	2,523	34,624	10,336
CK14	CLEARFELL	0	25,898	16,810	10,306	8,865
CK15	CLEARFELL	0	6,507	25,442	23,563	24,028
LK03	CLEARFELL	1,602	7,577	3,325	21,206	6,664
LK04	CLEARFELL	306	0	0	0	0
LK05	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	475
LK06	CLEARFELL	0	2,556	16,949	3,303	7,189
LK07	CLEARFELL	7,881	25,931	23,211	6,980	3,270
LK10	CLEARFELL	0	16,419	786	8,674	25,566
TY01	CLEARFELL	0	8,391	0	149	552
TY02	CLEARFELL	2,414	1,585	0	4,136	1,006
TY03	CLEARFELL	2,197	36,984	41,078	39,486	49,219
TY04	CLEARFELL	1,847	0	4,848	6,914	294
TY05	CLEARFELL	549	12,558	2,750	6,872	8,027

TY06	CLEARFELL	2,207	27,871	37,262	19,961	20,390
TY07	CLEARFELL	2,859	15,906	27,391	5,603	23,561
TY08	CLEARFELL	0	3,204	2,096	0	5,166
TY09	CLEARFELL	3,624	8,828	9,030	17,258	9,645
TY10	CLEARFELL	3,748	38,624	28,888	28,606	8,423
TY11	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	717	960
TY12	CLEARFELL	11,984	25,515	18,161	20,809	36,729
TY13	CLEARFELL	818	14,455	12,167	12,057	7,994
TY14	CLEARFELL	0	12,101	0	581	12,162
TY15	CLEARFELL	0	21,369	0	6,536	19,340
TY16	CLEARFELL	757	2,380	4,615	643	19,388
TY17	CLEARFELL	0	39,188	1,221	18,262	11,093
TY18	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	1,679	0
TY19	CLEARFELL	3,939	18,552	17,407	25,202	12,512
TY20	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	1,247	5,547
WD01	CLEARFELL	0	21,672	18,433	11,091	12,542
WD02	CLEARFELL	3,591	12,978	36,018	26,486	15,799
WD03	CLEARFELL	2,147	12,085	0	1,203	9,321
WD04	CLEARFELL	3,226	7,827	0	5,576	2,969
WD05	CLEARFELL	0	19,385	336	7,030	20,467
WD06	CLEARFELL	9,624	19,593	29,617	40,791	23,705
WD07	CLEARFELL	4,884	14,526	8,584	19,994	5,560
WD08	CLEARFELL	491	876	23,745	29,670	26,044
WD09	CLEARFELL	909	3,522	6,115	13,974	12,112
WD10	CLEARFELL	1,716	8,851	18,455	12,172	12,718
CK06	THINNING	0	12,466	11,014	6,227	9,200
CK07	THINNING	472	1,712	4,065	853	5,379
CK08	THINNING	1,534	4,051	5,922	4,046	3,580
CK14	THINNING	2	5,777	5,517	3,965	10,761
CK15	THINNING	14	7,120	1,750	865	6,426
LK03	THINNING	1,739	1,823	5,875	5,067	2,861

LK04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LK05	THINNING	0	0	211	753	49
LK06	THINNING	0	810	650	618	828
LK07	THINNING	0	2,575	1,314	1,431	2,233
LK10	THINNING	0	1,470	1,138	2,328	470
TY01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
TY02	THINNING	0	287	3,614	420	206
TY03	THINNING	574	3,408	5,552	2,304	2,937
TY04	THINNING	361	677	283	1,784	1,749
TY05	THINNING	0	1	867	1,118	1,257
TY06	THINNING	16	1,798	1,983	4,362	3,008
TY07	THINNING	0	988	1,303	465	2,132
TY08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
TY09	THINNING	336	1,716	5,175	2,043	2,826
TY10	THINNING	0	1,182	2,195	640	2,906
TY11	THINNING	0	277	0	0	0
TY12	THINNING	0	116	0	0	0
TY13	THINNING	0	396	2,516	1,160	1,877
TY14	THINNING	734	959	3,526	1,633	2,847
TY15	THINNING	0	1,431	955	316	1,123
TY16	THINNING	0	1,030	1,318	886	935
TY17	THINNING	413	6,182	812	3,631	4,412
TY18	THINNING	0	0	155	0	208
TY19	THINNING	39	3,672	1,783	4,113	3,352
TY20	THINNING	0	766	1,326	2,462	766
WD01	THINNING	349	8,414	3,874	4,630	4,449
WD02	THINNING	974	1,435	700	3,219	2,287
WD03	THINNING	0	50	3,572	992	960
WD04	THINNING	0	269	1,772	2,000	2,104
WD05	THINNING	0	4,150	4,714	7,007	4,452
WD06	THINNING	1,554	10,690	3,957	14,464	4,935

WD07	THINNING	0	4,215	2,223	7,614	1,630
WD08	THINNING	0	3,313	1,950	3,800	2,512
WD09	THINNING	570	2,796	2,538	2,937	2,351
WD10	THINNING	556	1,977	4,029	4,887	5,279

Appendix 15. Harvest areas by forest

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

Activity Area HA's on Coillte Estate in Central Munster BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CK06	CCF	0	0	0	2	0
CK07	CCF	0	3	7	0	6
CK08	CCF	0	0	9	0	18
CK14	CCF	0	5	12	0	9
CK15	CCF	0	6	2	3	3
LK03	CCF	0	0	0	5	5
LK04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LK05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LK06	CCF	0	1	0	6	11
LK07	CCF	0	0	8	2	9
LK10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY01	CCF	0	0	0	1	2
TY02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY03	CCF	0	0	0	9	19
TY04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY06	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
TY07	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
TY08	CCF	0	0	0	2	0
TY09	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
TY10	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
TY11	CCF	0	0	2	18	29
TY12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY13	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
TY14	CCF	0	13	0	3	5
TY15	CCF	0	134	1	2	0

TY16	CCF	0	0	0	1	2
TY17	CCF	0	14	20	3	4
TY18	CCF	0	10	14	2	10
TY19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
TY20	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
WD01	CCF	0	1	2	1	7
WD02	CCF	0	3	3	20	38
WD03	CCF	0	14	4	4	16
WD04	CCF	0	0	0	0	2
WD05	CCF	0	0	0	1	1
WD06	CCF	0	2	27	27	11
WD07	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
WD08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
WD09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
WD10	CCF	0	4	25	0	3
CK06	CLEARFELL	0	59	22	60	54
CK07	CLEARFELL	6	13	25	26	46
CK08	CLEARFELL	0	6	7	70	21
CK14	CLEARFELL	0	37	31	19	18
CK15	CLEARFELL	0	12	34	20	19
LK03	CLEARFELL	9	19	6	42	6
LK04	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
LK05	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	2
LK06	CLEARFELL	0	5	36	6	15
LK07	CLEARFELL	16	60	50	19	8
LK10	CLEARFELL	0	4	2	18	50
TY01	CLEARFELL	0	2	0	1	1
TY02	CLEARFELL	3	2	0	8	2
TY03	CLEARFELL	0	44	46	27	12
TY04	CLEARFELL	4	0	9	14	1
TY05	CLEARFELL	2	24	4	15	21

TY06	CLEARFELL	2	7	24	27	32
TY07	CLEARFELL	7	14	29	12	22
TY08	CLEARFELL	0	7	4	0	12
TY09	CLEARFELL	4	16	15	38	16
TY10	CLEARFELL	0	75	52	31	10
TY11	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	1	3
TY12	CLEARFELL	9	37	33	6	44
TY13	CLEARFELL	3	31	22	30	16
TY14	CLEARFELL	0	19	0	1	29
TY15	CLEARFELL	0	37	0	16	49
TY16	CLEARFELL	1	5	9	1	45
TY17	CLEARFELL	0	27	2	38	22
TY18	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	3	0
TY19	CLEARFELL	6	38	39	50	24
TY20	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	2	16
WD01	CLEARFELL	0	31	35	24	29
WD02	CLEARFELL	8	7	20	4	6
WD03	CLEARFELL	4	23	0	2	23
WD04	CLEARFELL	2	16	0	11	6
WD05	CLEARFELL	0	39	1	16	45
WD06	CLEARFELL	6	27	38	71	48
WD07	CLEARFELL	9	8	6	47	5
WD08	CLEARFELL	1	2	45	24	55
WD09	CLEARFELL	1	6	10	26	23
WD10	CLEARFELL	0	19	14	22	27
CK06	RESTOCK	73	0	39	20	19
CK07	RESTOCK	21	7	3	13	25
CK08	RESTOCK	54	19	12	3	5
CK14	RESTOCK	87	14	17	30	30
CK15	RESTOCK	32	0	8	3	38
LK03	RESTOCK	66	14	16	11	6

LK04	RESTOCK	0	1	0	0	0
LK05	RESTOCK	7	0	0	0	0
LK06	RESTOCK	9	1	0	5	35
LK07	RESTOCK	62	22	22	52	53
LK10	RESTOCK	10	0	4	23	2
TY01	RESTOCK	22	2	0	15	0
TY02	RESTOCK	13	9	2	0	0
TY03	RESTOCK	100	34	7	60	72
TY04	RESTOCK	24	0	4	0	9
TY05	RESTOCK	45	0	7	18	3
TY06	RESTOCK	58	2	39	13	61
TY07	RESTOCK	153	27	32	6	50
TY08	RESTOCK	49	2	0	7	4
TY09	RESTOCK	62	3	17	0	15
TY10	RESTOCK	107	6	40	35	49
TY11	RESTOCK	21	0	0	0	0
TY12	RESTOCK	96	2	20	38	30
TY13	RESTOCK	37	0	11	23	22
TY14	RESTOCK	32	0	11	10	0
TY15	RESTOCK	13	0	12	25	0
TY16	RESTOCK	16	8	1	5	8
TY17	RESTOCK	24	0	8	62	4
TY18	RESTOCK	6	0	0	0	0
TY19	RESTOCK	74	16	2	37	40
TY20	RESTOCK	6	0	0	0	0
WD01	RESTOCK	64	9	3	30	34
WD02	RESTOCK	78	10	10	22	63
WD03	RESTOCK	12	0	6	16	0
WD04	RESTOCK	22	4	13	3	0
WD05	RESTOCK	133	0	12	27	4
WD06	RESTOCK	82	18	25	24	42

WD07	RESTOCK	9	0	23	12	24
WD08	RESTOCK	17	14	0	2	42
WD09	RESTOCK	11	0	1	6	9
WD10	RESTOCK	41	1	12	7	14
CK06	THINNING	0	289	260	133	204
CK07	THINNING	11	36	80	20	110
CK08	THINNING	26	89	107	79	67
CK14	THINNING	0	107	106	71	197
CK15	THINNING	0	130	34	15	116
LK03	THINNING	30	33	104	89	52
LK04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LK05	THINNING	0	0	4	17	1
LK06	THINNING	0	17	16	12	18
LK07	THINNING	0	58	26	30	47
LK10	THINNING	0	34	26	50	10
TY01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
TY02	THINNING	0	5	68	9	4
TY03	THINNING	10	67	99	44	54
TY04	THINNING	8	15	5	32	36
TY05	THINNING	0	0	15	19	23
TY06	THINNING	0	35	38	78	53
TY07	THINNING	0	20	25	9	42
TY08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
TY09	THINNING	6	31	94	36	50
TY10	THINNING	0	20	40	12	53
TY11	THINNING	0	5	0	0	0
TY12	THINNING	0	2	0	0	0
TY13	THINNING	0	10	48	24	35
TY14	THINNING	14	21	69	32	52
TY15	THINNING	0	32	23	7	25
TY16	THINNING	0	24	29	22	20

TY17	THINNING	7	126	15	78	87
TY18	THINNING	0	0	3	0	4
TY19	THINNING	1	81	37	87	67
TY20	THINNING	0	16	26	53	16
WD01	THINNING	6	169	78	86	82
WD02	THINNING	25	30	16	65	50
WD03	THINNING	0	1	66	17	18
WD04	THINNING	0	5	36	41	38
WD05	THINNING	0	83	95	138	89
WD06	THINNING	27	216	75	276	106
WD07	THINNING	0	92	48	159	34
WD08	THINNING	0	74	38	82	56
WD09	THINNING	10	59	48	63	47
WD10	THINNING	12	40	75	92	100

Appendix 16. Archaeological Monuments & Cultural Features in BAU

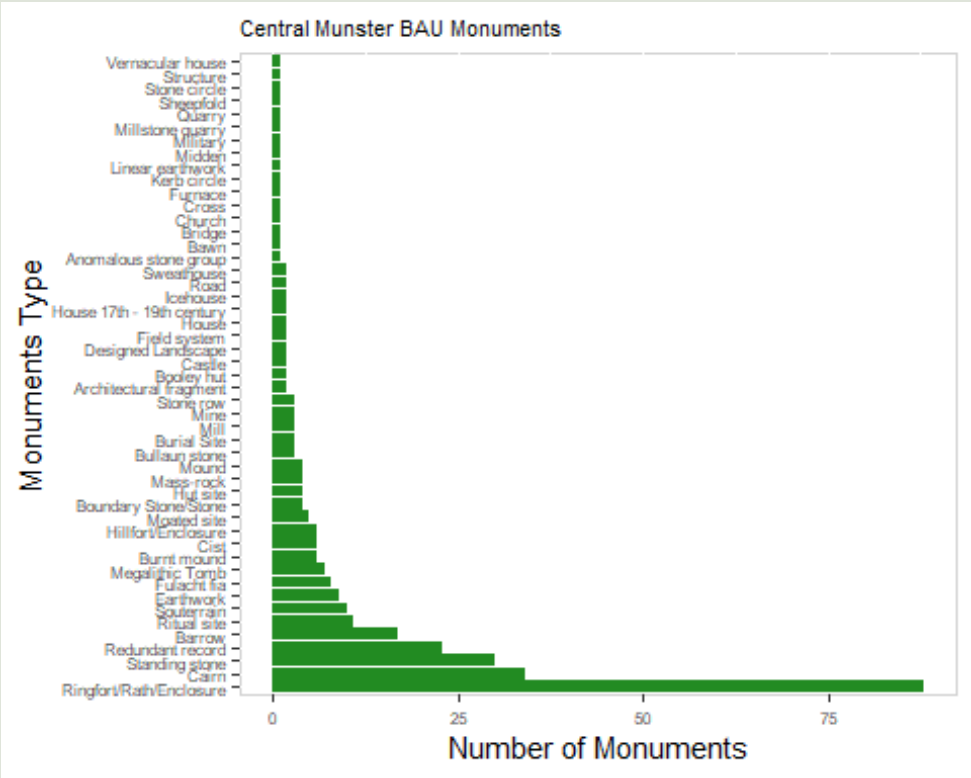


Figure 31: Monuments in Central Munster BAU

Table 19 - Selection of Cultural Features

Cultural Features - HCV 6 Element 2		
Forest	Prop	Cultural Feature
TY07	Devils Bit	Barnane Tower / Folly
TY07	Devils Bit	Mass Rock
TY07	Devils Bit	Cross
TY13	Tinlough	Site of the Carrigmaclea Battlefield
TY15	Ballyglass	Rock an Thorobh - Aherlow
TY15	Ballynacourty	Bianconi Route - Aherlow Nature Park
TY18	Glengarra Wood	Mountain Lodge
TY19	Kildanoge	Liam Lynch Monument

Appendix 17. Recreational sites details

Table 20: Recreational map details

Recreational Areas Site Details *				
Site Name	County	Property Name	Forest Code	Number
Ardarou	Cork	ARDAROU	CK08	1
BALLYANNAN WOOD	Cork	BALLYANNAN WOOD	CK15	2
Ballyhoura Mountain Bike Centre	Cork	CARKER NORTH	CK06	3
Ballyhoura Mountain Bike Centre	Limerick	GREENWOOD	LK07	4
Ballynaboola	Cork	NEWTOWN	CK06	5
Bansha Wood	Tipperary	KILSHANE	TY15	6
Bishops Wood	Tipperary	GORTARUSH	TY11	7
CASTLEMARTYR	Cork	CASTLEMARTYR	CK15	8
Cahir Park	Tipperary	CAHIR PARK	TY17	9
Careys Castle	Waterford	CANNON HILL	WD01	10
Castleblagh	Cork	CASTLEBLAGH	CK08	11
Colligan	Waterford	BALLYCONNERY	WD06	12
Combaun	Limerick	COMBAUN	LK06	13
Corrin	Cork	CORRIN	CK08	14
Cruagh Wood	Waterford	MAHON BRIDGE	WD05	15
Curragh Wood	Cork	BALLYNACLASHY	CK14	16
Darbys Bed	Limerick	GALBALLY	LK05	17
Darragh Hills Loop Trails	Limerick	GARRYARTHUR	LK07	18
Devils Bit	Tipperary	BARNANE	TY07	19
Doonane	Tipperary	BOOLATIN	TY03	20
Dromana	Waterford	DROMANA	WD06	21
Faithlegg	Waterford	FAITHLEGG	WD04	22
GLANSHESKIN	Cork	GLANSHESKIN	CK07	23
GLENSTAL	Limerick	GLENSTAL	LK03	24

Galty Castle	Limerick	COOPERS WOOD	LK06	25
Glenabo Forest	Cork	GLENABO	CK08	26
Glenanair	Cork	BALLINTLEA NORTH	CK06	27
Glenbower	Cork	GLENBOWER	CK15	28
Glengarra Wood	Tipperary	GLENGARRA WOOD	TY18	29
Glenshelane	Waterford	GLENSHELANE	WD07	30
Goatenbridge/Knockballini ny	Tipperary	KILDANOGE	TY19	31
Gortavoher/ Ardloman	Tipperary	BALLYNACOURTY	TY15	32
Grangecrag	Tipperary	GRANGECRAG	TY12	33
Greenfield	Tipperary	GREENFIELD	TY10	34
Kilbarry	Cork	KILBARRY	CK07	35
Kilclooney	Waterford	KILCLOONEY	WD05	36
Kildanoge	Tipperary	GORTACULLIN	TY19	37
Killballyboy	Tipperary	MOUNTANGLESBY	TY19	38
Knockanacree	Tipperary	KNOCKANACREE	TY01	39
Knockanroe	Tipperary	BAURAGLANNA	TY04	40
Leamlara	Cork	LEAMLARA	CK14	41
Marl Bog	Tipperary	MARL BOG	TY11	42
Marlfield	Tipperary	MARLFIELD	WD01	43
Marlogue	Cork	WALTERSTOWN	CK15	44
Moanbaun Forest	Cork	MAIN BLOCK	CK14	45
Rostellan	Cork	ROSTELLAN	CK15	46
Scaragh	Tipperary	SCARAGH	TY17	47
Sopwell	Tipperary	LAGHILE	TY01	48

*For full details and description of each recreation site please select the location on our [Recreation Map - Coillte](#)

Appendix 18. Indicative Plans 2031 – 2045

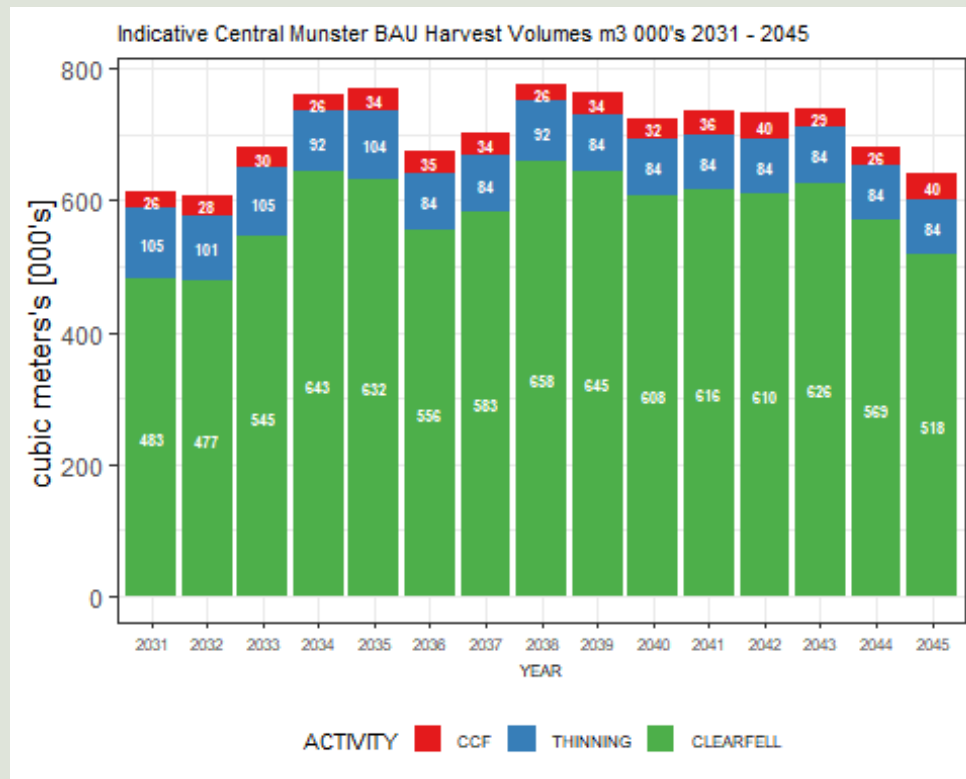


Figure 32: Indicative plans Volume m3 000's 2031 – 2045

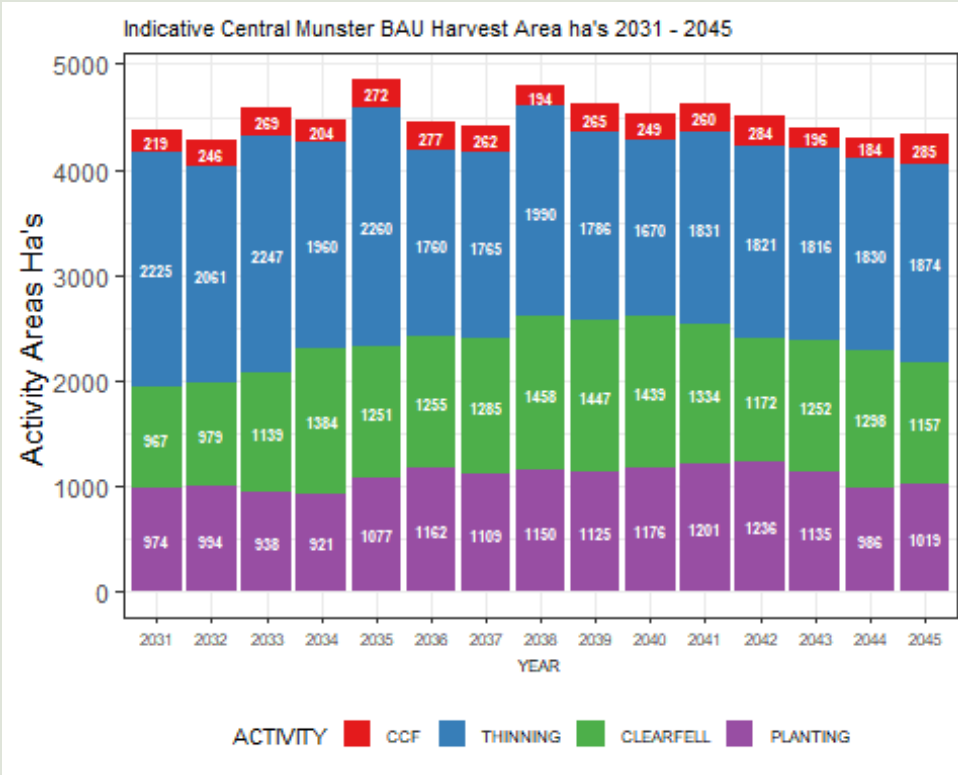


Figure 33: Indicative plans Volume m3 000's 2031 - 2045

Table 21: Indicative plans 2031 - 2038

Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039								
Activity	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
CLEARFELL	482,900	477,100	545,000	642,800	632,200	556,500	583,100	658,100
THINNING	105,200	100,900	105,200	92,200	104,500	84,100	84,100	92,200
CCF	25,600	28,300	30,100	26,000	33,500	34,600	34,000	26,200
CLEARFELL	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,500
THINNING	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,000	2,300	1,800	1,800	2,000
CCF	200	200	300	200	300	300	300	200
PLANTING	1,000	1,000	900	900	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,100

Table 22: Indicative plans 2039 - 2045

Indicative Plans 2039 - 2045							
Activity	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
CLEARFELL	645,400	608,000	616,200	610,100	626,400	569,100	517,500
THINNING	84,100	84,100	84,100	84,200	84,200	84,100	84,100
CCF	33,800	32,200	35,600	39,900	28,700	26,200	39,600
CLEARFELL	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,200
THINNING	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900
CCF	300	200	300	300	200	200	300
PLANTING	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000

Appendix 19. Categories of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas

HCV Category	Main Value	Summarised Examples
HCV 1	Species Diversity	Protected areas such as Species Protection Areas (SPAs), National Heritage Areas (NHAs), Special Areas for Conservation (SACs), National Parks (NPs), Nature Reserves (NRs) and includes the following examples: - Protected flora and fauna sites, proposed protected areas - Special habitats, ephemeral water bodies, surface waters, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, - Endemic species locations and locations of Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) species at global, European or national levels.
HCV 2	Landscape Level Ecosystems and Mosaics	Large, landscape level lowland blanket bog systems.
HCV 3	Ecosystems and Habitats	- Ancient and Long-Established Woodlands including those not in protected areas - Critically rare habitats outside of protected areas
HCV 4	Ecosystem Services	- Water bodies and water sources as identified by the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas - High susceptible areas as identified from national mapping projects regarding risk of landslides, flooding or erosion
HCV 5	Community Needs	- Water bodies and water sources as identified by the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas - Other sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs as identified through engagement with local communities
HCV 6	Cultural Values	- Cultural, archaeological, or historical sites identified as National Monuments or evaluated as International or National importance in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) - Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities - Highly developed recreational areas of critical importance for local communities.

Appendix 20. Summary of changes following consultation process and FMP review

BAU FMP Section	Topic of change	Reason for change/update
9.4 Forest Roads	Review of text in relation to road network	Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review
Forest Management Challenges (Fig. 26)	Review of Deer Management description	Stakeholder's submission
Forest Management Challenges (Fig. 26)	Added windblow management and response	Stakeholder's submission
Forest Management Challenges (Fig. 26)	Amended text to include LA and litter wardens	Stakeholder's submission
Appendix 1	Monitoring figures and improvement opportunities updated for full year 2025	Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review
Appendix 2	Updated the list of Legislation	Stakeholder's submission
Appendix 4	Deleted Appendix 4 and inserted into Service User & Stakeholder Charter on website and renumbered Appendices 5 to 23	Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review
Appendix 17	Added link to the Coillte website- recreation map- for detailed description of all recreation areas	Stakeholder's submission
Appendix 19	Added new appendix with 6 categories of HCV areas	Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review
Appendix 20	Summary of changes following consultations and review	Document Review

Appendix 21. 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 22. 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
2	31/03/2026	Final document	Minor changes following consultation on draft document and further review of the Plan