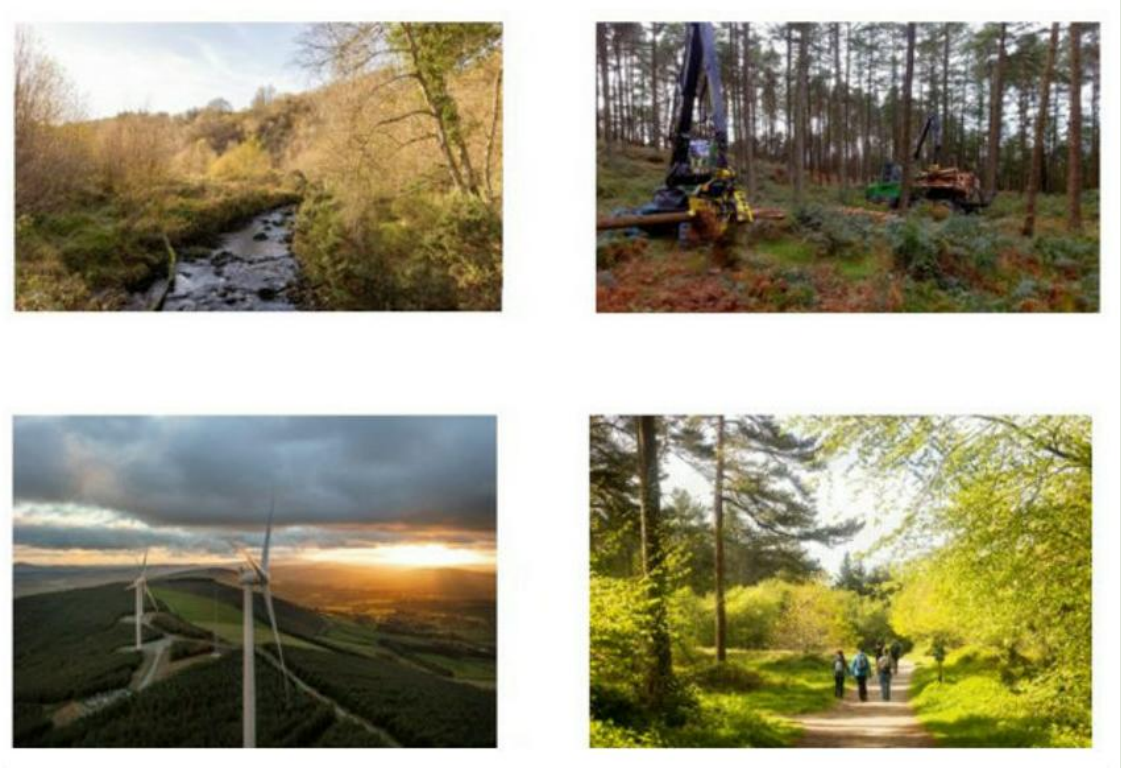
COILLTE

Forest Management Plan North West Business Area Unit (BAU 1) 2026- 2030



Final Version 2.0

1. Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's North-West Business Area Unit (BAU 1) 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.

Colm 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 alike that our timber products are sourced from responsibly managed forests.

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

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

3. Coillte Introduction

Coillte is the largest forest company in Ireland and producer of sustainably grown wood and wood products. It enhances and restores biodiversity and delivers nature rehabilitation 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.

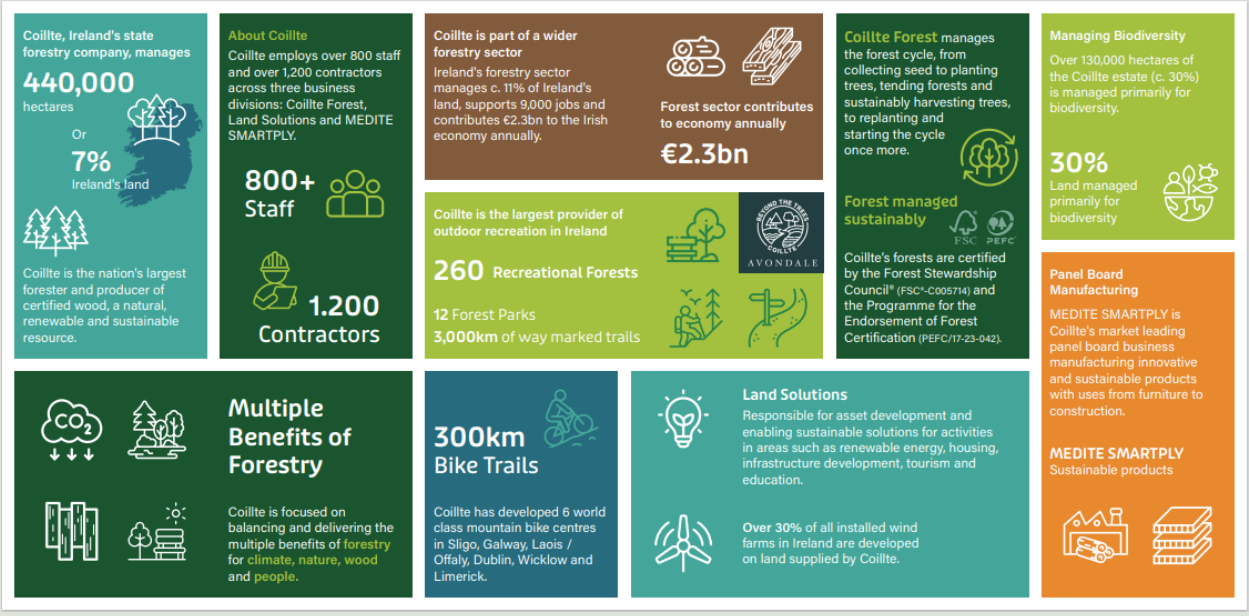

Figure 1: Coillte Overview

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.

1	Enable the creation of **100,000 hectares** of **new forests,** half of which will be native woodlands, which will sink **18m tonnes CO_2** by **2050**
2	Manage the existing Forest Estate to increase carbon store by **10m tonnes of CO_2** 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**
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**
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**
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.

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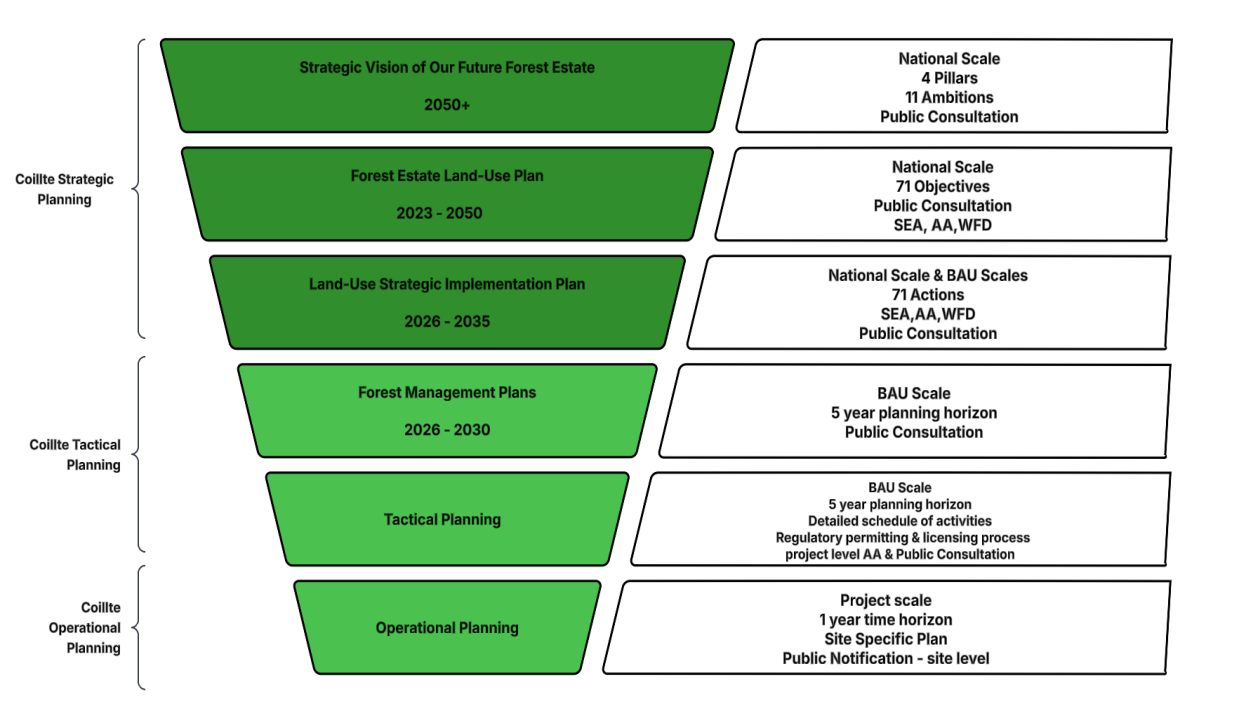

Figure 3: Planning overview

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.

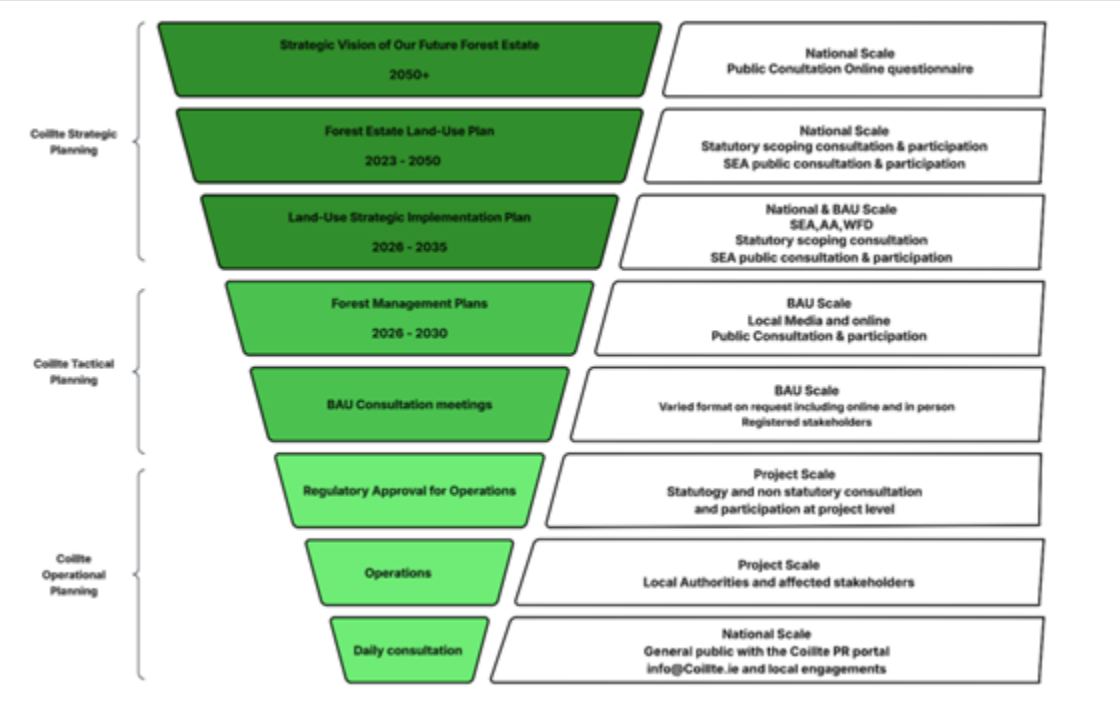

Figure 4: Public Consultation and participation Overview

<u>Coillte Stakeholder Engagement</u>

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 North West BAU

The Northwest BAU has 87 Forests encompassing all of Co. Donegal, 4 Forests in North Co. Leitrim, 12 forests in Co. Sligo and 35 forests in Co. Mayo. See Figure 5 for a map of BAU location and Coillte's properties within the BAU. Appendix 4 includes a detailed map of forest boundaries and Appendix 5 shows list of Forests codes with names

It is a large BAU covering 1.2 million hectares of Ireland. Within this area, Coillte owns approximately 97k hectares (7.7%) of which is comprised of a variety of habitats including productive lands, moorland, marsh, lakes and open space.

Main population centres in the area include Letterkenny, Ballybofey, Sligo, Manorhamilton, Ballina, Castlebar and Westport. Part of the BAU falls into the Border region and has attracted significant attention in the National Development Plan due to economic and structural disadvantages.

It is a place of forests, rivers and lakes, with a coastline that varies from long sandy beaches to high limestone ridges. The varied rural landscape and natural assets of the Border Region make it an ideal location for outdoor pursuits, including fishing, water sports and walking.

The climate for forestry operations is challenging, with high rainfall and some very wet ground conditions. The area normally experiences relatively mild winters and it has many days of wind.

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

ⓘ North West BAU

- The BAU covers approximately 1.25 million Ha's, 18% of Ireland's area.
- Coillte manages approximately 97K Ha's (7.7%) of land area within the BAU
- Over 77% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

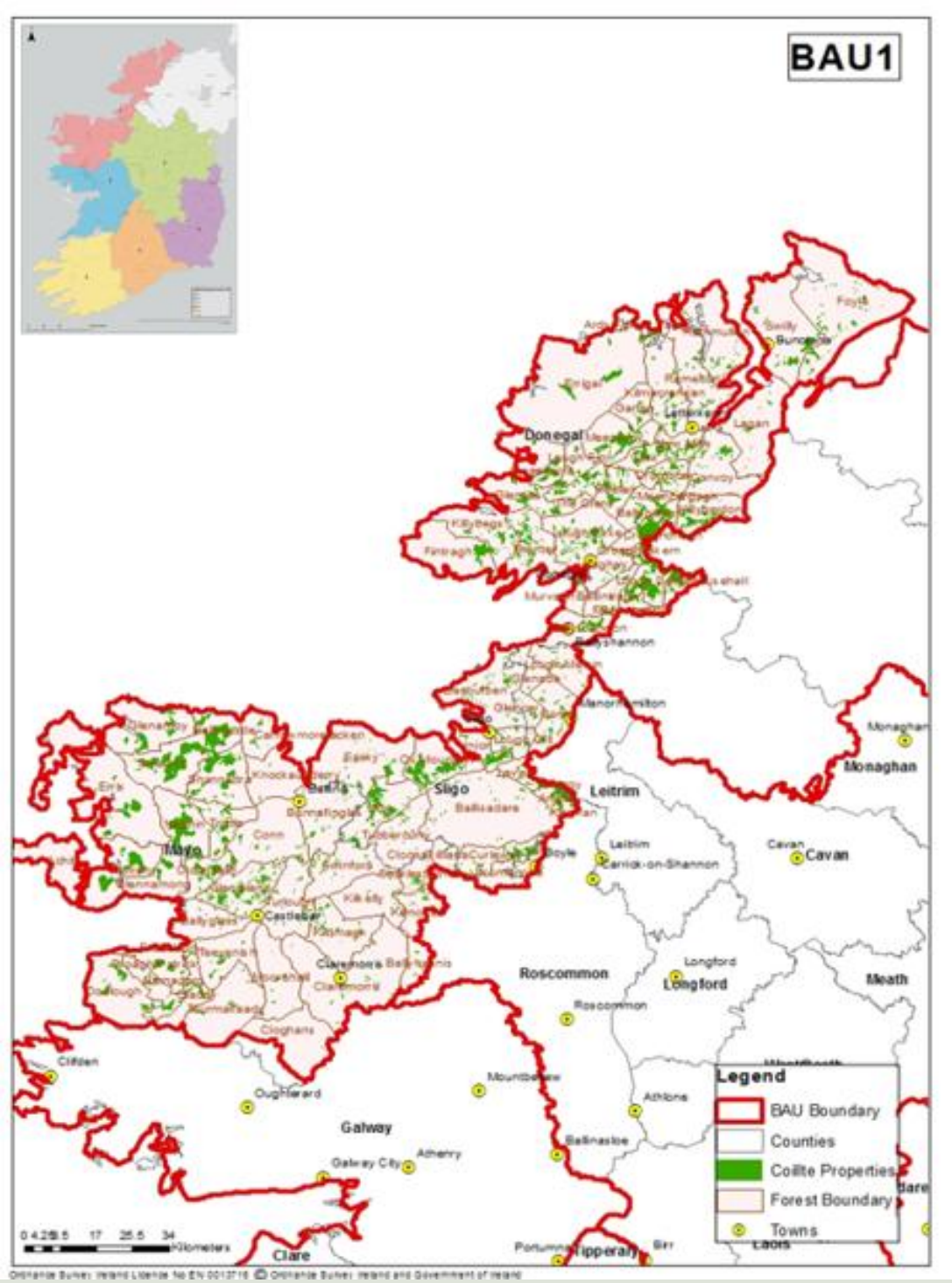

Figure 5. General BAU location (left top corner) and Coillte properties in North West BAU.

6. Strategic Pillars North West BAU

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

7. Forests for Climate - North West BAU

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

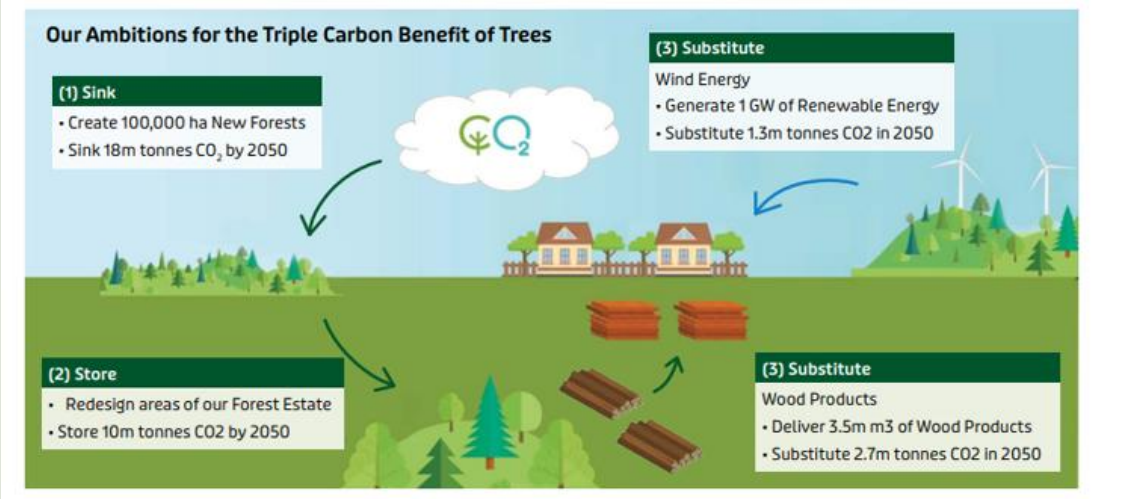

Figure 6: Forests for climate

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

- **Afforestation:** Ambition to enable the creation of 100,000ha of new forests (50% native woodlands) across the country which will sequester 18 million tonnes of 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 North West BAU will **contribute** to the achievement of our afforestation targets by supporting with the sourcing, establishing and managing new mixed and native woodland forests. It should be noted that successful achievement of these targets depends heavily on external enablers like:

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

7.2 Redesigning areas of our forest estate

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

The figure below (Fig. 7) illustrates the projected increase in carbon storage capacity over time following the implementation of this new forestry model. Lower values on the chart represent a greater net removal of CO_2, indicating improved carbon storage performance.

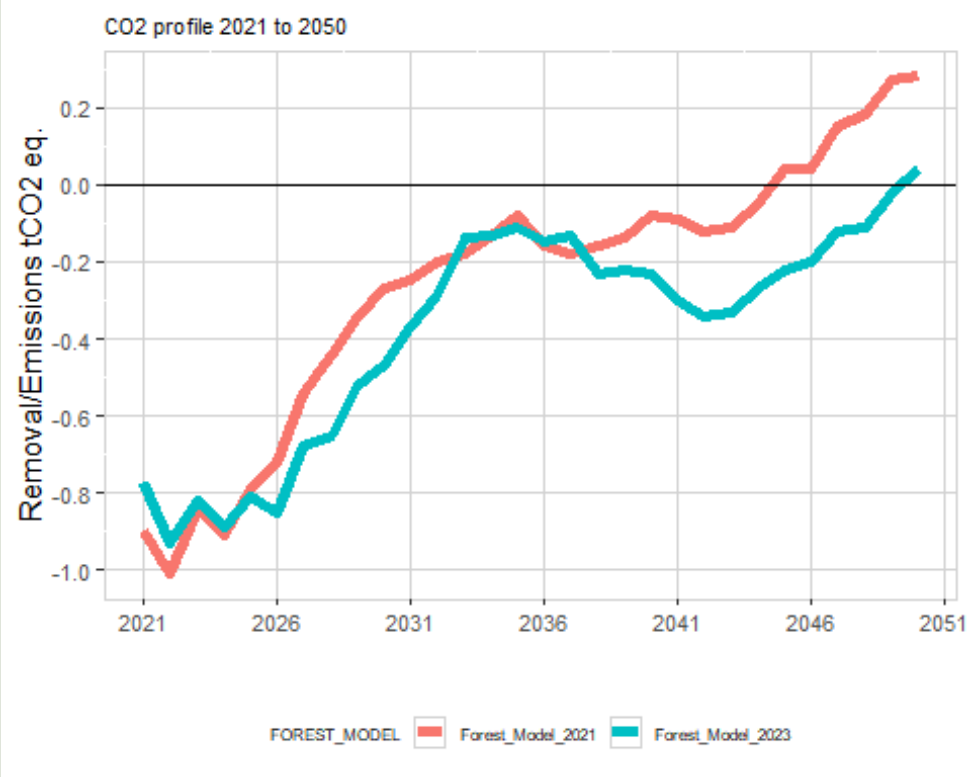

Figure 7: Comparison of CO_2 removals / emission tCO_2 between strategic pre and post strategic ambitions for Coillte Estate.

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

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

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

7.3 Forest Age Structure

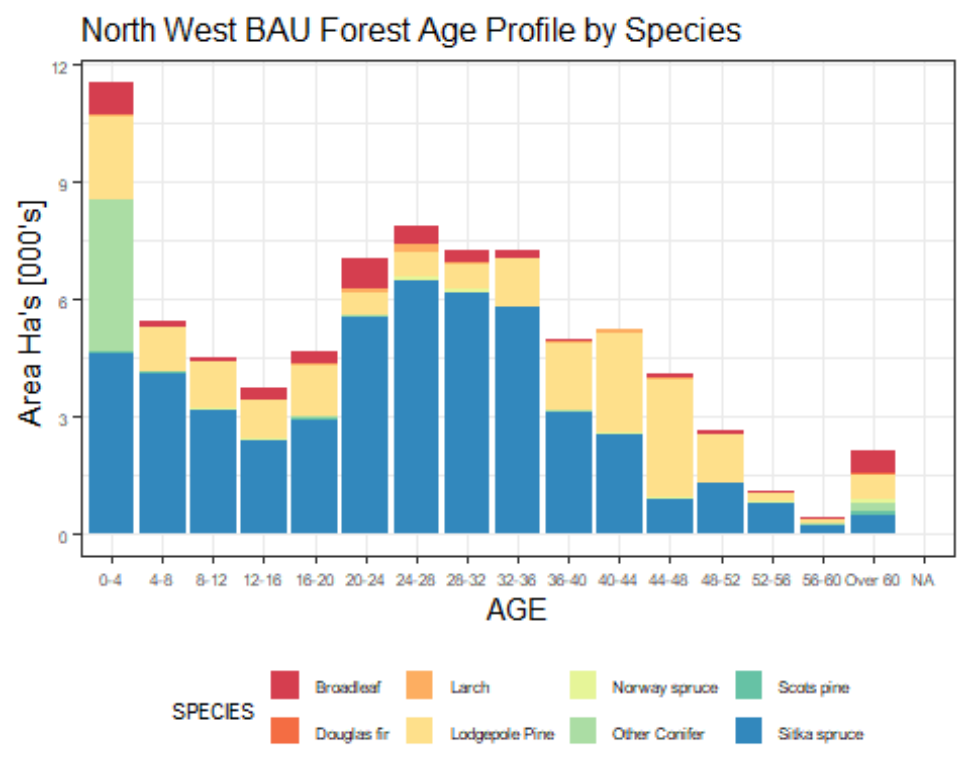

Figure 8: North West BAU Species by Age Profile

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

Forest Age Structure

Extending the harvest age of trees increases the sequestration of CO_2 within forest biomass. Where conditions are suitable-such as appropriate soil type, wind firmness, and stand productivity-the felling age of stands is extended. This extension is balanced against the need to maintain a sustainable supply of wood.

7.4 Forest Redesign

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

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

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

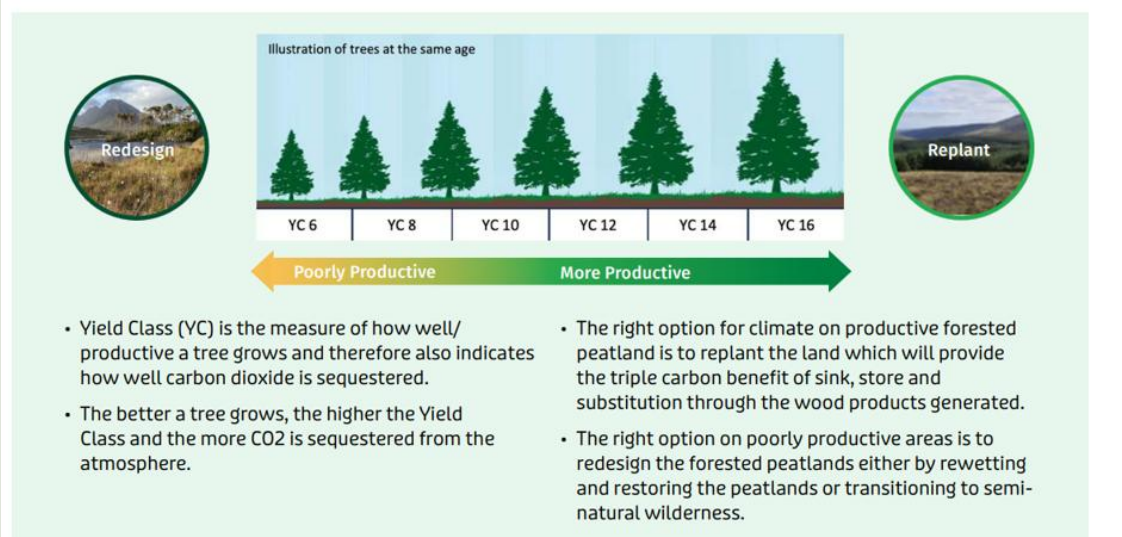

Figure 9: Management Options of forested peatland

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

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

ⓘ Forest Redesign

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

- Redesigning 132 ha of Forest from commercial conifer to a semi natural wilderness state.

7.5 CO_2 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 North West BAU during the period of the plan (Tables 1 and 2):

Table 1: FEI/ Co Development Proposed Projects

Proposed FEI / Co Development projects on Coillte estate in North West BAU – correct as at 19th September 2025			
Name of Project	Location	Status	No. of wind turbines on the Coillte Estate
Croagh	Leitrim/Sligo	In-planning	10
Drumnahough	Donegal	Consented (SSE Co Dev.)	10
Glenard	Donegal	Consented	11
Glenora	Mayo	In planning (SSE Co Dev.)	22
Sheskin South	Mayo	Consented (SSE Co Dev.)	18

Total	**71**

Table 2: Proposed Third Party Planning Permitted Projects

Proposed third party planning permitted wind turbines on the Coillte estate in North West BAU - correct as at 19th September 2025			
Name of Wind Farm	Location	Status	No. of wind turbines on the Coillte Estate
Sheskin	Sheskin Forest, Co. Mayo	Planning permitted	3
Huntstown	Brenter Forest, Co. Donegal	Planning permitted	2
Total			**5**

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 Nort West BAU – correct as at 19th September 2025			
Name of Wind Farm	Location	Status	No. of wind turbines on the Coillte Estate
Graffy	The Glens Forest, Co. Donegal	In planning	1
Crumhach	Easky Forest, Co. Sligo	Pre-Planning	2
Muingmore	Erris Forest, Co. Mayo	Pre-Planning	1
Corlea	Killygordon Forest, Co. Donegal	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 North West BAU will continue to work with Land Solutions supporting renewable energy projects at different stages.

8. Forests for Nature

Introduction

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

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

In the North West BAU, around 34% of the BAU is managed primarily for nature; this is comprised of Coillte biodiversity areas, plus riparian buffers and biodiversity features that can occur anywhere on the estate (Table 4).

The North West BAU encompasses a wide range of native habitats and ecosystems, including lowland blanket bog (e.g. in Carrick Barr, Shanvolahan and Owenanirragh biodiversity areas), and upland blanket bog, heath and acid grassland (e.g. Meenaboll, Gleniff and Drumnahough biodiversity areas), native woodlands (e.g. in Ards and Raheens biodiversity areas), as well as important dune systems (e.g. in Ards and Murvagh biodiversity areas). The BAU also contains other habitats of high biodiversity value including the 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	25,000
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	2,134
Aquatic Setbacks	Strips of land that adjoin streams, rivers and lakes, and are managed for their protection.	5,589*

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

Table 5: Nature Designation

Nature Designations *	
Designation	Area on Coillte Lands (Ha)
NHA - Natural Heritage Area	1,134
SAC - Special Area of Conservation	4,807
SPA - Special Protection Area	535
Nature Reserve	10
pNHA - Proposed Natural Heritage Area	3,770*

**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) refers to areas 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 North West BAU

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

Table 6: Old Woodland

Old Woodland		
Description	Hectareas	% of forested land (Ha)
OWS on whole estate	26,000	7%
OWS North-West BAU	1,994	3%

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.

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. biodiversity works in Ards to restore sand dune habitat.

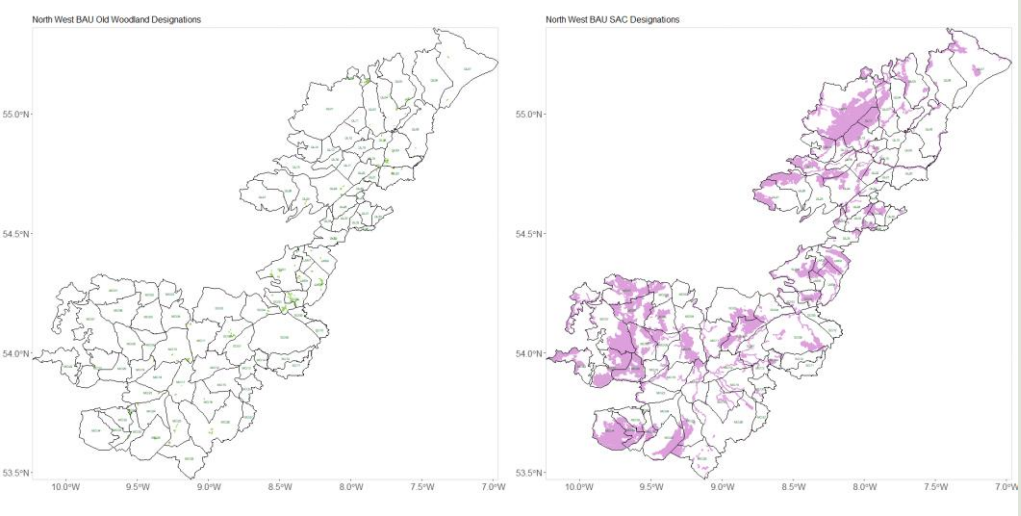

Figure 10: North West BAU Old Woodland and SAC

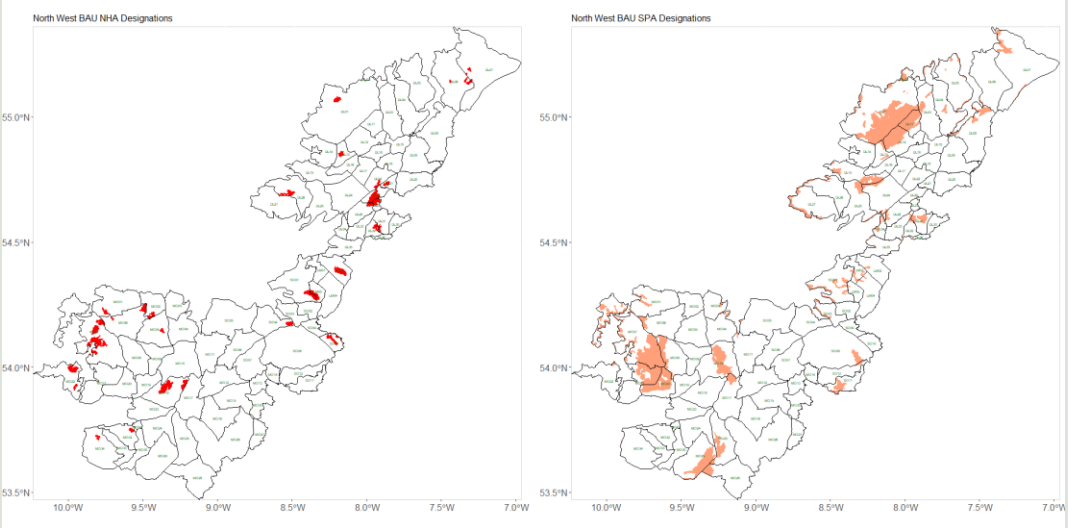

Figure 11: North West BAU NHA & SPA

Managing forest for nature

Biodiversity areas in the North West BAU are managed as part of an annual work programme with the aim of protecting and enhancing their biodiversity value. Examples of biodiversity management include controlling invasive species, improving structural and species diversity of forested biodiversity areas, maintaining restored bogs, and species projects. Each year, the biodiversity management work programme prioritises biodiversity areas for management based on their BioClass value and ecological insights gained through ongoing monitoring plus engagement with stakeholders such as the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Inland Fisheries Ireland.

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

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

As part of its commitment to biodiversity, Coillte protects rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species across the BAU. The main RTE species that occur in North West BAU 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 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. biodiversity works in Ards to restore sand dune habitat.

Examples of key Nature projects in North West BAU

- In Brackloon woods the BAU are working to control invasive species throughout the woodland to enhance the biodiversity value of this site. It is also planned to carry out restoration/improvement works on bat roosts, this will be done in conjunction with NPWS.
- The BAU team is working with Inland Fisheries Ireland and NPWS to develop a plan which will aim to enhance aquatic habitats and reduce the negative effects of within Aillebaun.
- The BAU are working with NPWS on an enhancement project in Laughil which will focus on invasive species control and reduction in grazing. These efforts will help to enhance the biodiversity value of the area.

8.2 Water Management Plans

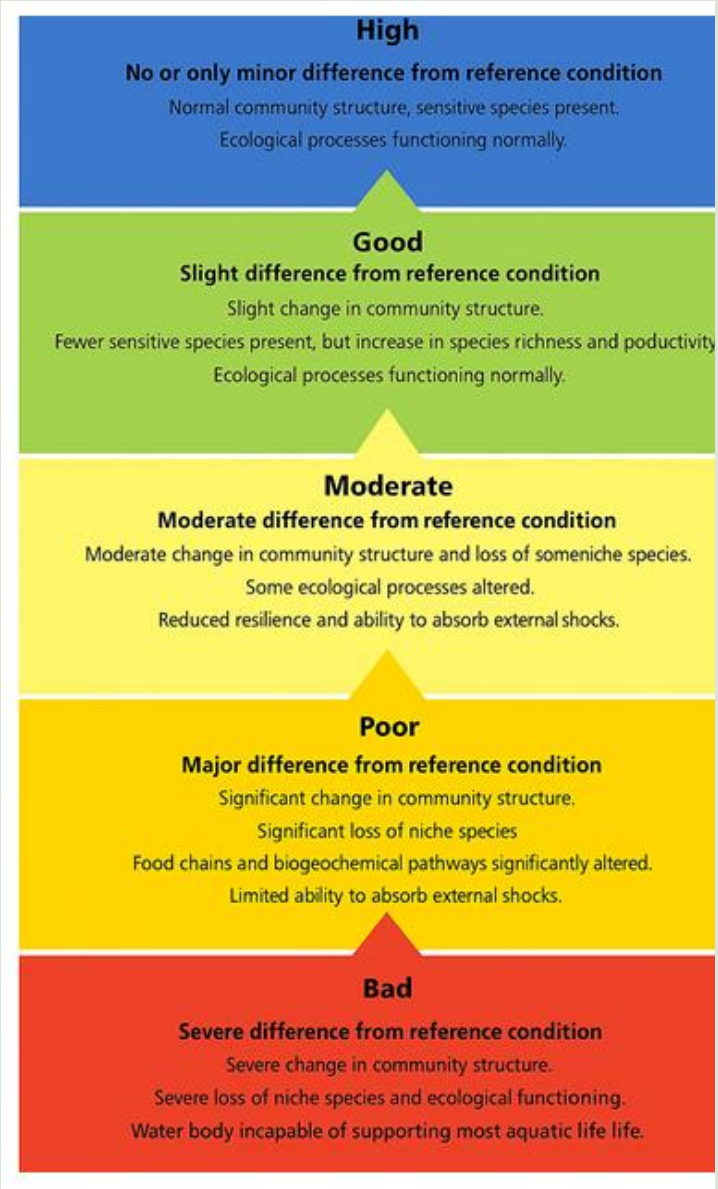

Figure 12: A description of each of the five ecological status classes based on the definitions in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the typical ecological responses associated with each class.

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.

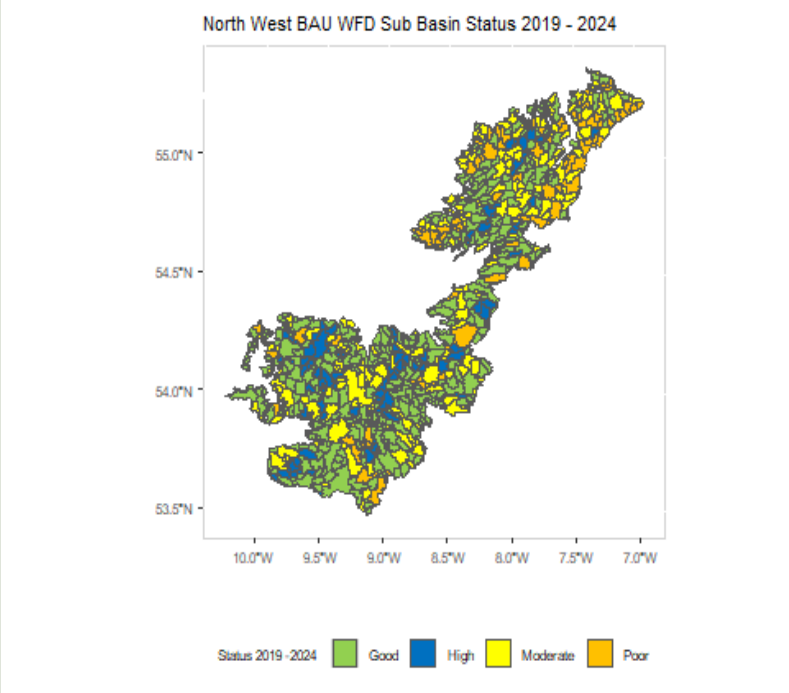

Figure 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in North West BAU

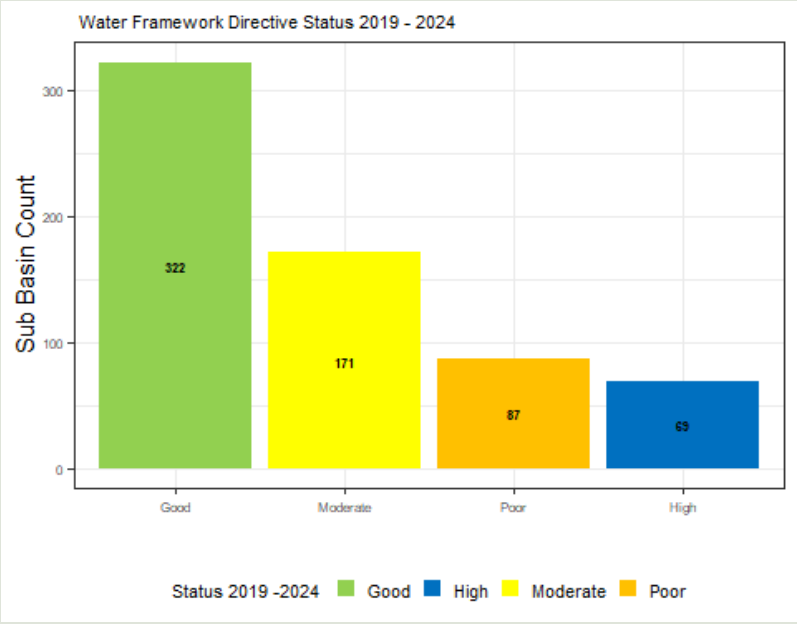

Figure 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in North West BAU

Water Framework Directive Catchments

Link to site Catchments.ie for further information.

9. Forests for Wood

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

- Timber Production: Produce 25 million m^3 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, recognised as a leader in the European market, has invested in modernising 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.

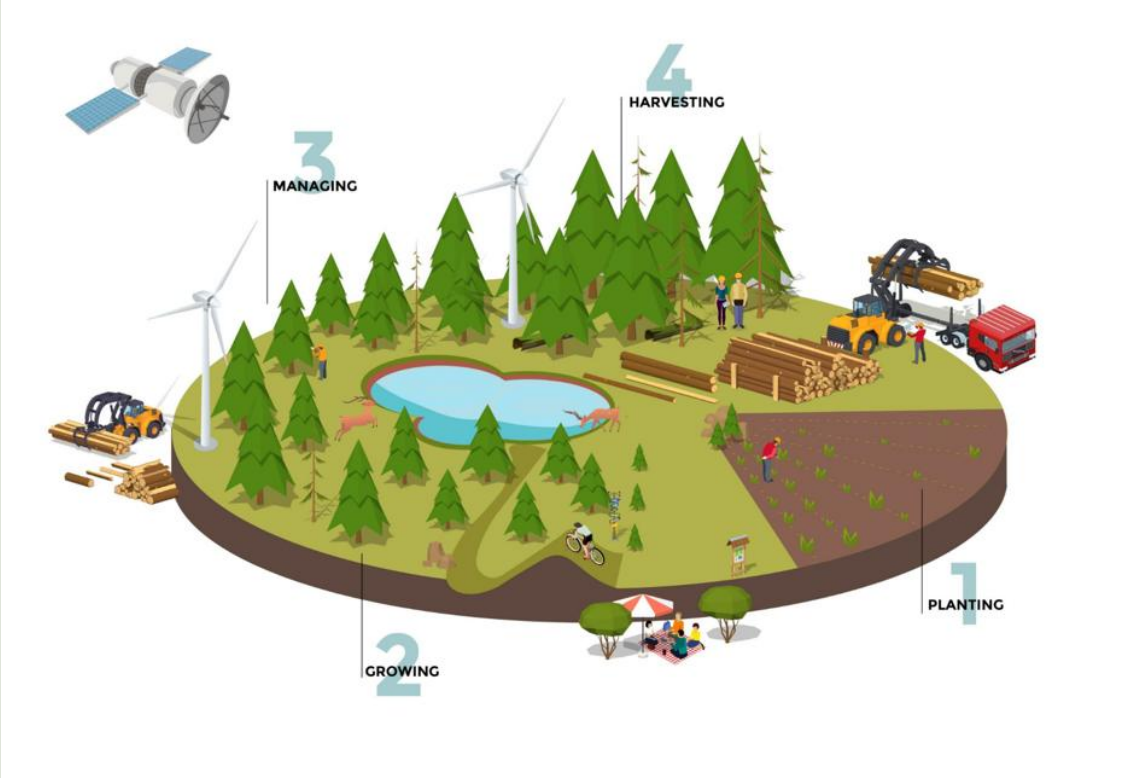

Figure 15: Forest cycle

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 (Fig. 16) shows the species group composition in Ha's (000's) of North West BAU.

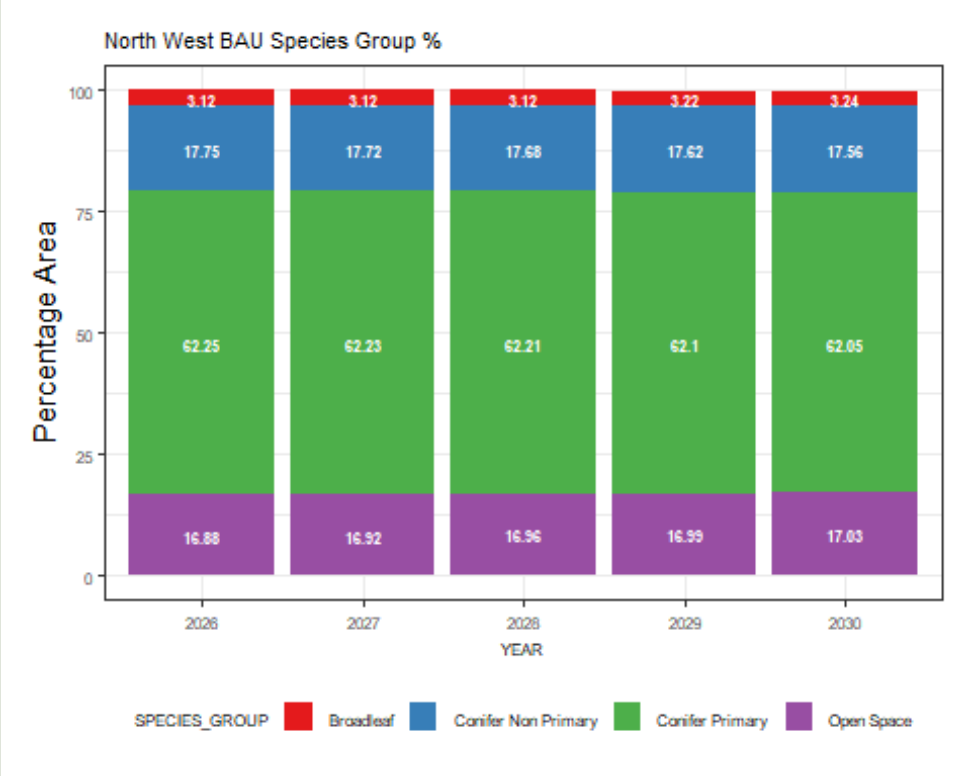

Figure 16: North West BAU Species Group

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

ⓘ Species Composition

- The 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

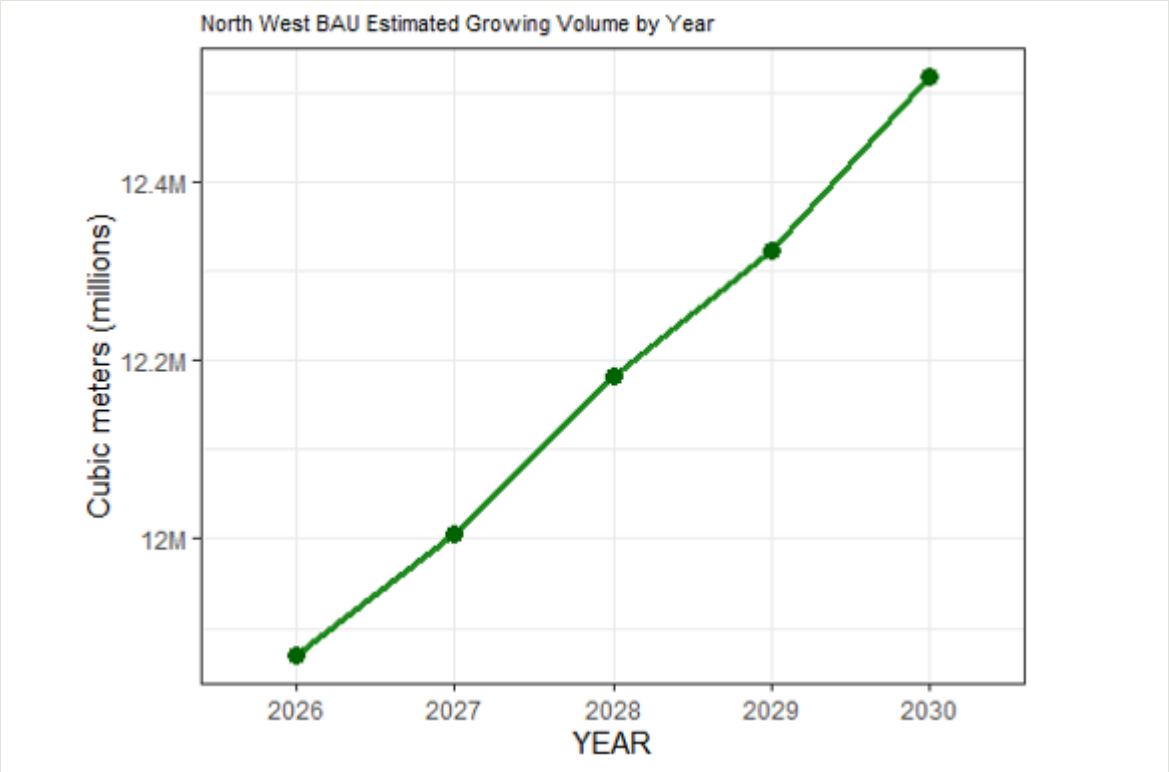

Figure 17: North West Growing Volume trees m^3

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

> ⓘ Growing volume
>
> Growing volume is used as an indicator for wood resource sustainability. It is comparing the forest growth (increment) to the volume of the trees being harvested. This indicator shows an increase in standing volume within the North West BAU over the time frame of this plan.

9.3 Harvest Volumes

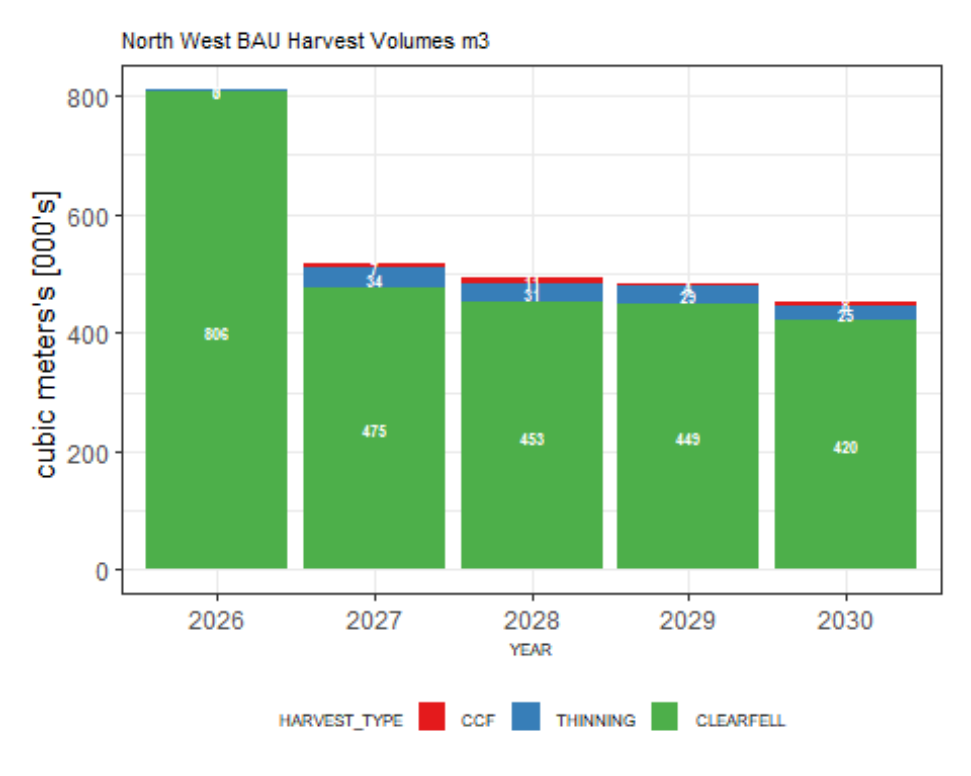

Figure 18: North West Standing Harvest Volumes

> ⓘ Harvest Volumes
>
> The above figure (Fig. 18) shows the breakdown of harvest volume by harvest type, Clearfell is the dominant harvest type accounting for c. 94% of the harvested volume with Thinning accounting for 5% with the remaining 1% of CFF
>
> The volume harvested in 2026 is significantly higher than other years as a result of reallocating resources to harvest blown volume following storm Eowyn winter 2025.

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

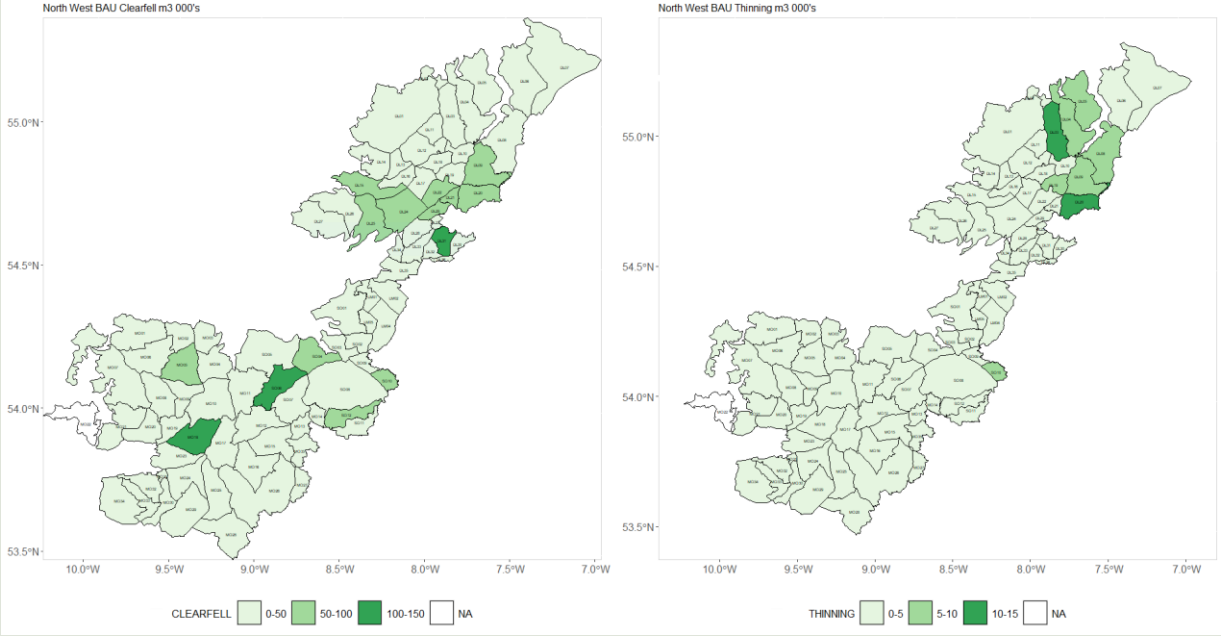

Figure 19: North West Harvest Volume Clearfell & Thinning

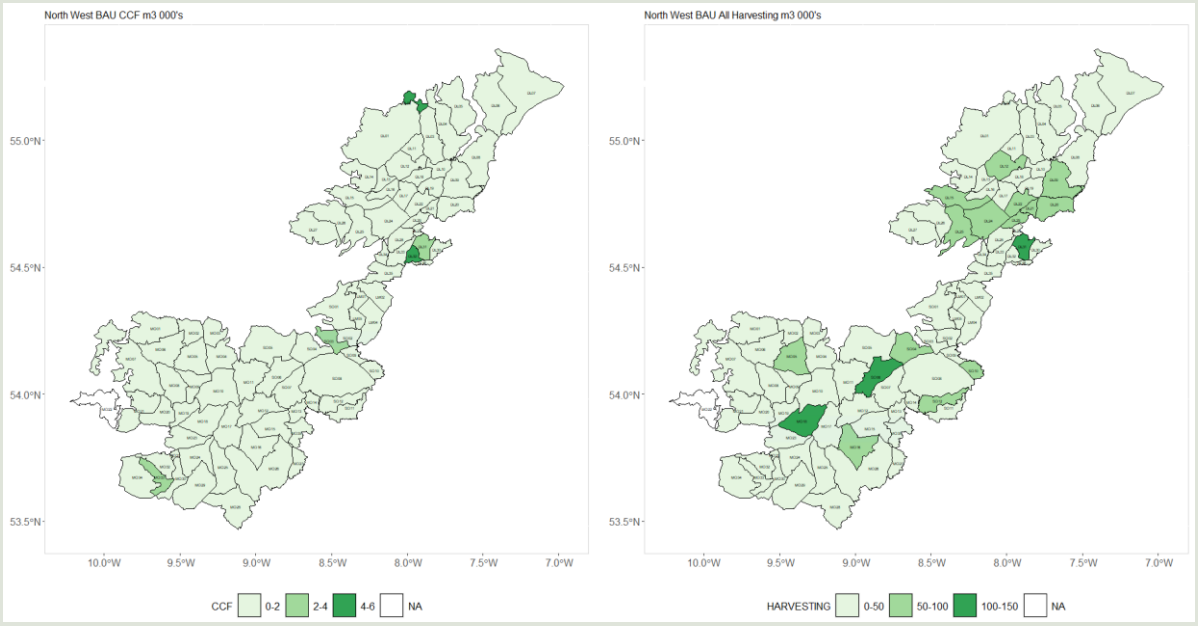

Figure 20: North West Harvest Volume CCF & All Harvest Types

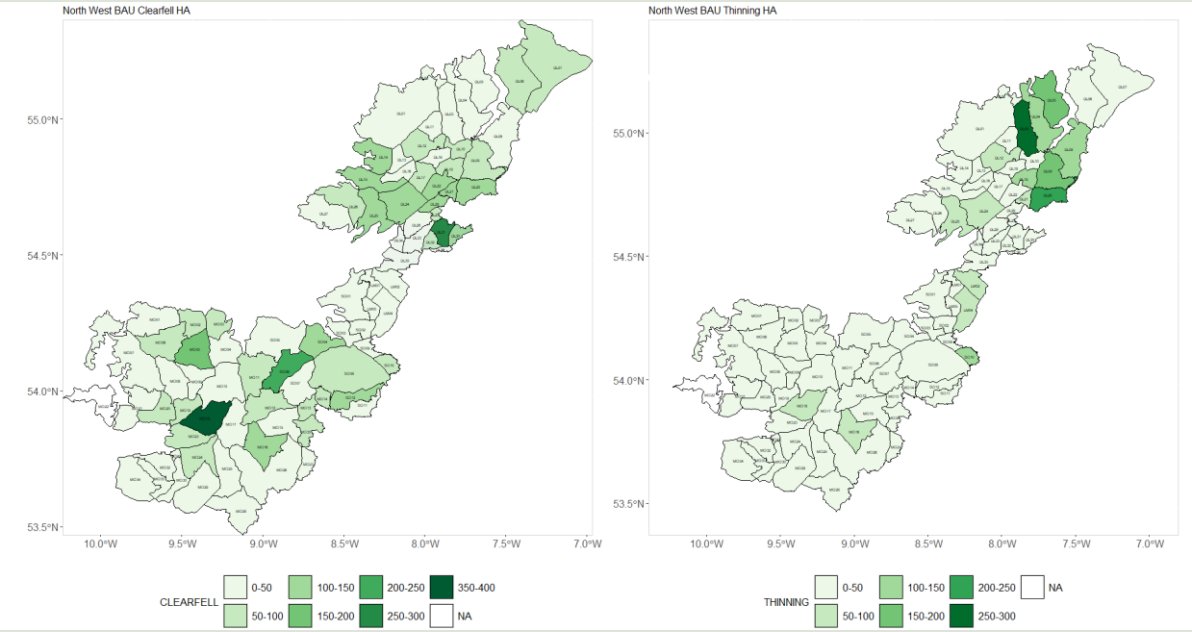

Figure 21: North West Harvest Area Clearfell & Thinning

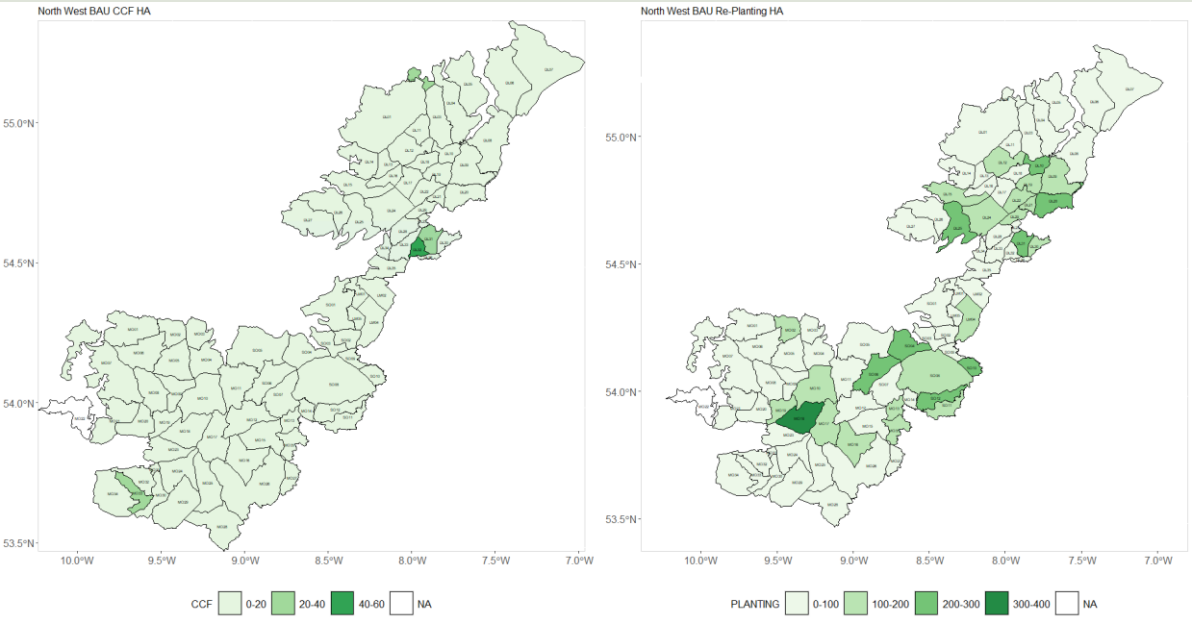

Figure 22: North West Harvest Area CCF & PLANTING

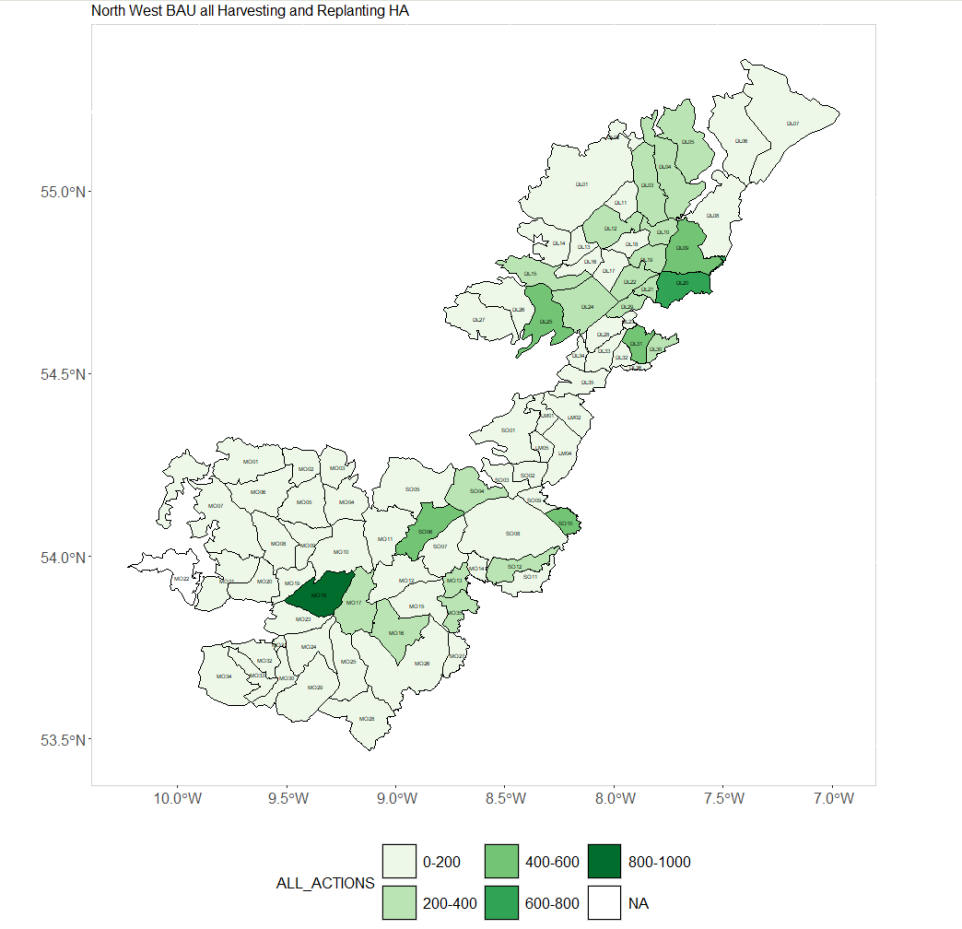

Figure 23: North West BAU area ha's Clearfell , Thinning, CCF and Replanting

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.

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 North West 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 North West BAU

- Over the duration of this plan approximately 140 km of new road will be constructed

10. Forests for People

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

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

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

Coillte are fully committed to upholding and protecting the rights of all our employees and contractors in accordance with Irish and European Union legislation. We ensure full compliance with key employment laws, including those governing fair pay, working hours, health and safety, equality, and the right to join and participate in trade unions. Our 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.

Social & Cultural Aspects:

Main population centres in the North West BAU include Letterkenny, Ballybofey, Sligo, Manorhamilton, Ballina, Castlebar and Westport.

The BAU is home to a rich cultural and archaeological heritage, with numerous ancient monuments, including megalithic tombs of different kinds, cashels and other enclosures and crannogs scattered throughout the landscape.

Many historical land acquisitions contain farmsteads and features representing rural life in the 19th and early 20th century such as vernacular built heritage, traditional field boundaries, dry- stone walls, gate houses, cultural landscape features and historic farming patterns. These are identified and protected within forest management practices.

See Appendix 16 for more details of archaeological monuments & cultural features in North West BAU.

Recreation Facilities

The North West BAU has a high recreational usage with a number of National Way-marked Ways traversing Coillte property within the BAU. These include sections of the Sligo way, Co Sligo, Bealach na Gaeltachta, Sli Dun na nGall, The Bluestacks Way and The Pilgrim's Path, in County Donegal, The Bangor way, Foxford way and Western way in Co. Mayo and The Miners way, Co. Leitrim.

Coillte has also developed a number of looped trails in conjunction with local communities and Fáilte Ireland under their National Looped Walks Programme. The most popular are Ards forest park, Drumboe wood in Co Donegal, and Deerpark in Co Sligo. The following trail developments in in the BAU have been supported by the Forest Service under the Neighbourwood Scheme:

- Dooney Rock, Slishwood and Hazelwood in Co. Sligo.
- Clooneywood in Co. Donegal.
- Knockranny and Tourmakeady Co. Mayo.

There is a highly utilised forest amenity park located at Ards in North Donegal.

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

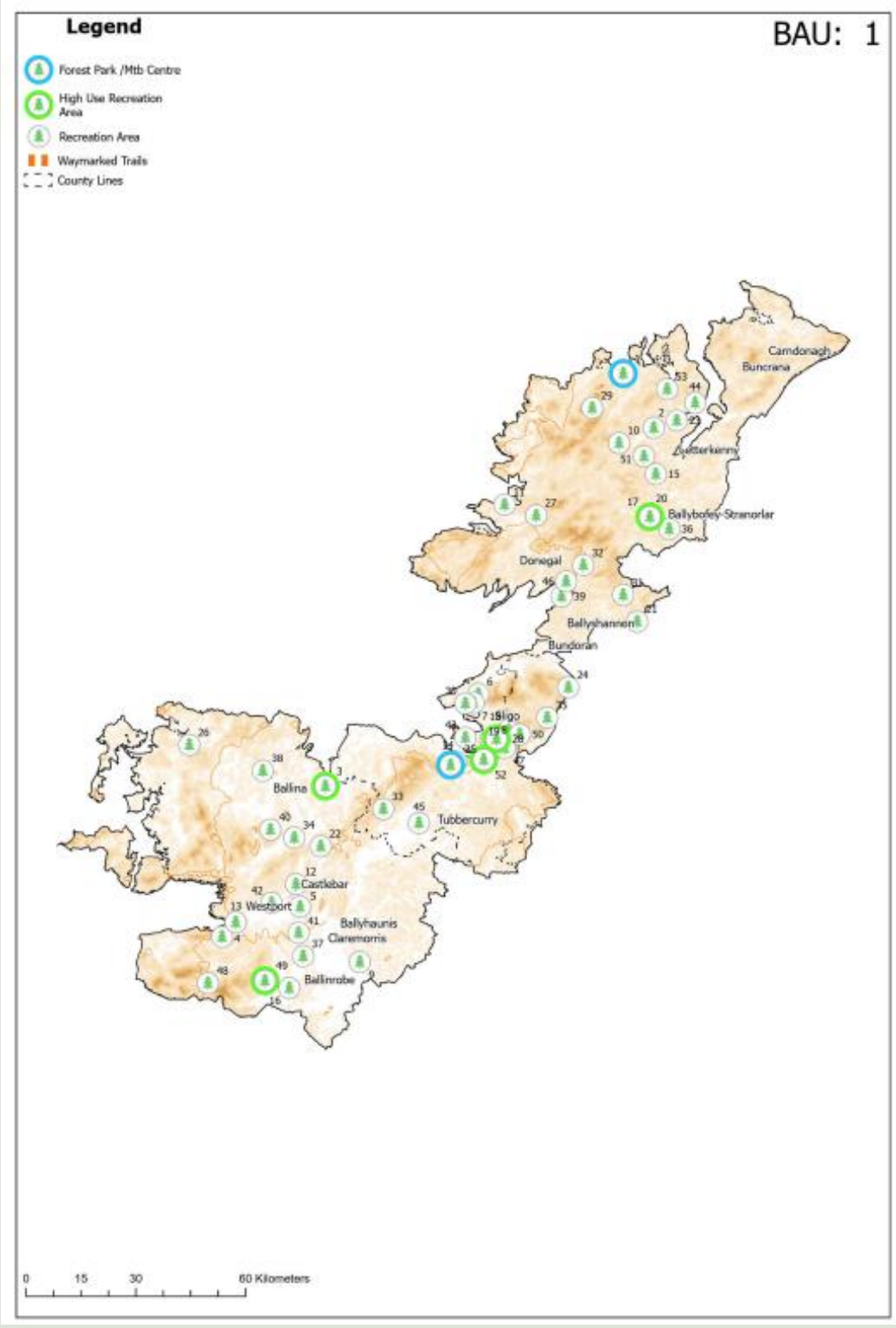

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Figure 24: Recreational facilities - see Appendix 17 for more details

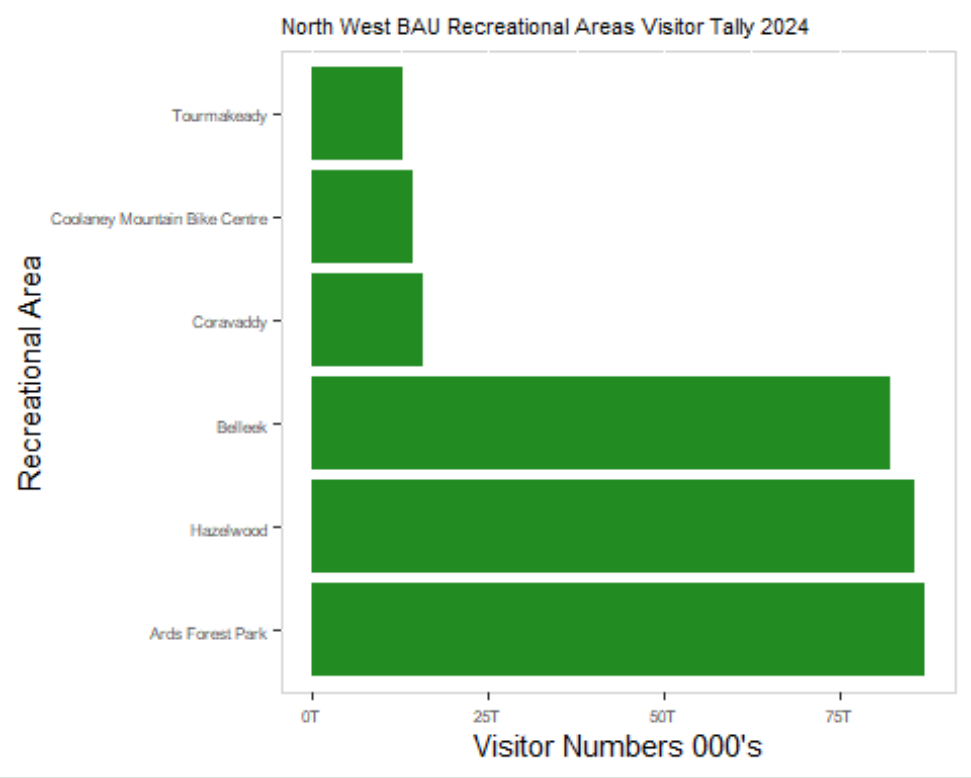

Figure 25: North West BAU Recreational facilities visitor count

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

Submission Process

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

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

New users must register before submitting a proposal.

Considered Submissions Timeline

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

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

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

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 North West BAU

- The BAU are developing a recreation plan for Belleek woods. Over the coming years the facilities will be upgraded and it is planned to construct playground features.
- Coillte are developing a master plan for Ards forest park. This will include multi-access and shared use trails within the forest park. It will also include new visitor facilities to be developed within the core area.
- Coillte are collaborating with Mayo County Council and NPWS to develop a master plan for Moorehall. This will include construction of a recreational trail linking Moorehall and Towerhill

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. See Figure 26 below for more details.

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 North West BAU

Table 7: Monitoring table

Monitoring Framework Applied In North West 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 Area Unit	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 Area Unit	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 Area Unit	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 Area Unit	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 North West 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 North West BAU

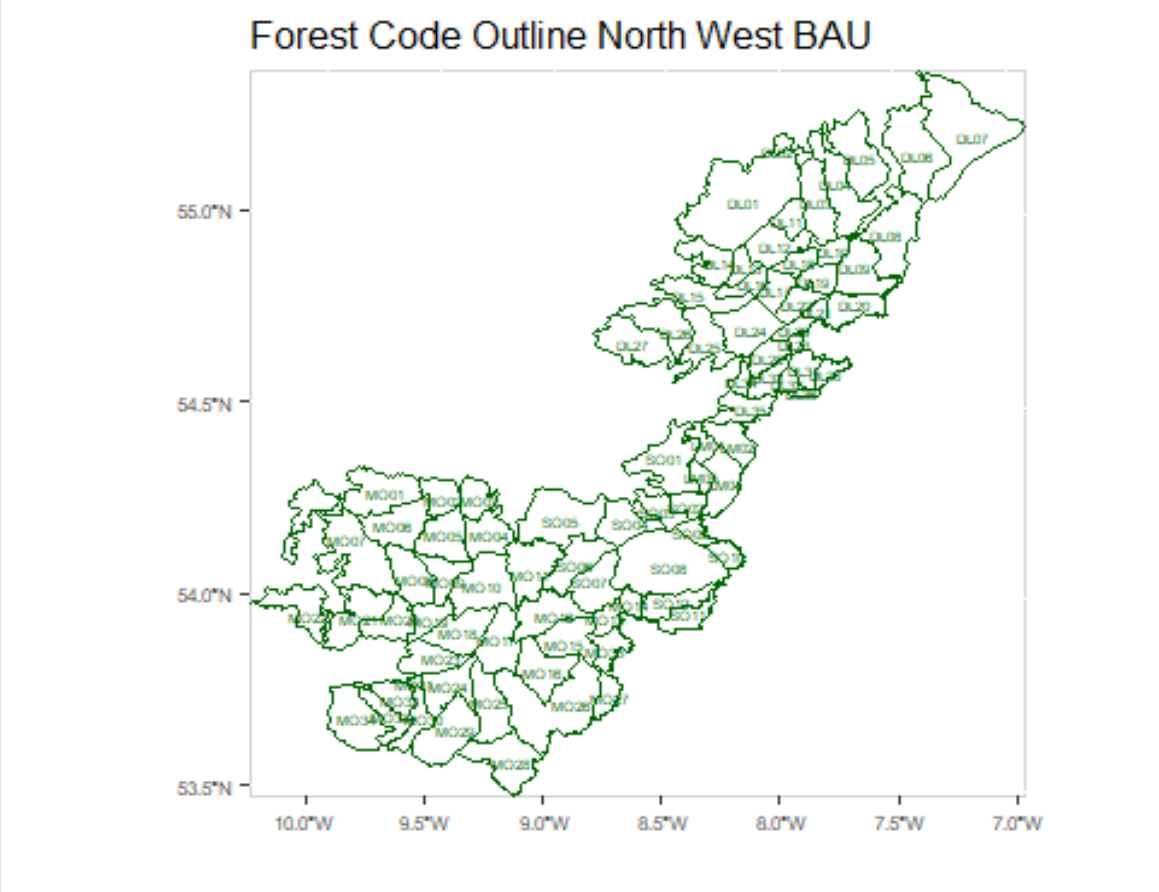

Figure 27: North West BAU by Forest

Appendix 5. Forest Code - Forest Name

Table 11: Forest code Name

Forest Name and Code	
Forest Code	Forest Name
DL01	Errigal
DL02	Ards Forest Park
DL03	Kilmacrennan
DL04	Ramelton
DL05	Rathmullan
DL06	Swilly
DL07	Foyle
DL08	Lagan
DL09	Convoy
DL10	New Mills
DL11	Gartan
DL12	Meenirroy
DL13	Lough Finn
DL14	Gweebarra
DL15	Glenties
DL16	The Glens
DL17	Reelan
DL18	Cark
DL19	Drumboe
DL20	Killygordon
DL21	Ballybofey
DL22	Meencargagh

DL23	Croaghnakern
DL24	Lough Eske
DL25	Brenter
DL26	Killybegs
DL27	Fintragh
DL28	Laghey
DL29	Croaghonagh
DL30	Grousehall
DL31	Lough Derg
DL32	Meensheefin
DL33	Ballintragh
DL34	Murvagh
DL35	Ballyshannon
DL36	Pettigo
LM01	Glenade
LM02	Lough Melvin
LM04	Bonet
LM05	Glencar
MO01	Glenamoy
MO02	Ballycastle
MO03	Carrowmorelacken
MO04	Knockaunderry
MO05	Shannettra
MO06	Sheskin
MO07	Erris
MO08	Nephin

MO09	Tristia
MO10	Conn
MO11	Bunnafinglas
MO12	Swinford
MO13	Charlestown
MO14	Cloonakilliana
MO15	Kilkelly
MO16	Kiltimagh
MO17	Turlough
MO18	Glenisland
MO19	Cloondaff
MO20	Glennamong
MO21	Mulrany
MO22	Achill
MO23	Ballyglass
MO24	Teevenish
MO25	Moorehall
MO26	Claremorris
MO27	Ballyhaunis
MO28	Cloghans
MO29	Tourmakeady
MO30	Claddy
MO31	Brackloon
MO32	Croagh Patrick
MO33	Barnaderg
MO34	Doolough

MO35	Kilmovee
SO01	Benbulben
SO02	Lough Gill
SO03	Union
SO04	Ox Mountain
SO05	Easky
SO06	Moy
SO07	Tubbercurry
SO08	Ballisadare
SO09	Lavally
SO10	Arigna
SO11	Drumanone
SO12	Curlews

Appendix 6. Rare Threatened and Endangered Species (RTE species) List

Table 12: RTE List

Rare Threatened and Endangered Species	
Species	**Ecology and Relevance**
Merlin	A small falcon species which nest on the edge of forests (often in old crows nests) that adjoin suitable foraging habitat (open heathland and bog). The Owenduff/Nephin Complex SPA is designated for breeding Merlin.
Golden eagle	Golden eagle is Ireland's second largest bird of prey. It occurs in upland areas and feeds on larger birds, mammals and carrion. They nest in eyries high above the ground, typically on rocky cliffs. This species previously went extinct in Ireland in the 18th Century but has been re-introduced. The successfully re-established population resides in Glenveagh National Park in County Donegal.
Freshwater pearl mussel	Freshwater pearl mussel is a bivalve mollusc that occurs in clean, fast-flowing rivers and sometimes in lakes. The species is highly sensitive to water quality impacts. There are 2 river catchments (Glaskeelan and Bundorragha) in the BAU which have been identified among the top 8 catchments in Ireland.
Marsh fritillary	Marsh fritillary is one of Ireland's few legally protected butterflies. It uses a variety of open habitat where it's foodplant Devil's Bit Scabious is present. It can occur in open areas within or near forests. It is most common in the midlands and west of Ireland.
White-clawed crayfish	White-clawed crayfish occurs in Ireland in freshwater habitats particularly with calcareous influence. This is Ireland's only freshwater crayfish species and a key component of freshwater river systems which may flow through or near forest habitats. There are 15 SACs across the country that include White-clawed crayfish as a qualifying interest.
Lesser horseshoe bat	Lesser horseshoe bat has a relatively restricted range in Ireland occurring only in the west if the country. The most northerly known site is in Co. Mayo. The Irish population is internationally important due to the decline of the species in other parts of Europe. Lesser horseshoe bat roosts in the roofs of old building or outhouses. Roost sites are often located near broadleaved or mixed woodland where they forage for insects through the trees and scrub. In winter they hibernate in caves, cellars, mines.
Yellow bird's-nest	This small orchid is usually found in forests or scrub, often in beech forests.
Wood club-rush	Wood club-rush occurs in wet woodlands, wet pastures and marshes.
Round-leaved wintergreen (Pyrola rotundifolia subsp. Maritima)	This species of wintergreen mainly occurs on dune-slacks and nearby fixed dunes. It usually grows with creeping willow but also persists in conifer plantations on fixed dunes.
Common wintergreen	Common Wintergreen grows in damp and shady habitats such as woodlands, valleys and heathland.
Globeflower	A perennial herb that is found in Ireland mainly on lake margins and wet woods.

Appendix 7. Sub Basin less than Good Status 2019 - 2024 in North West BAU

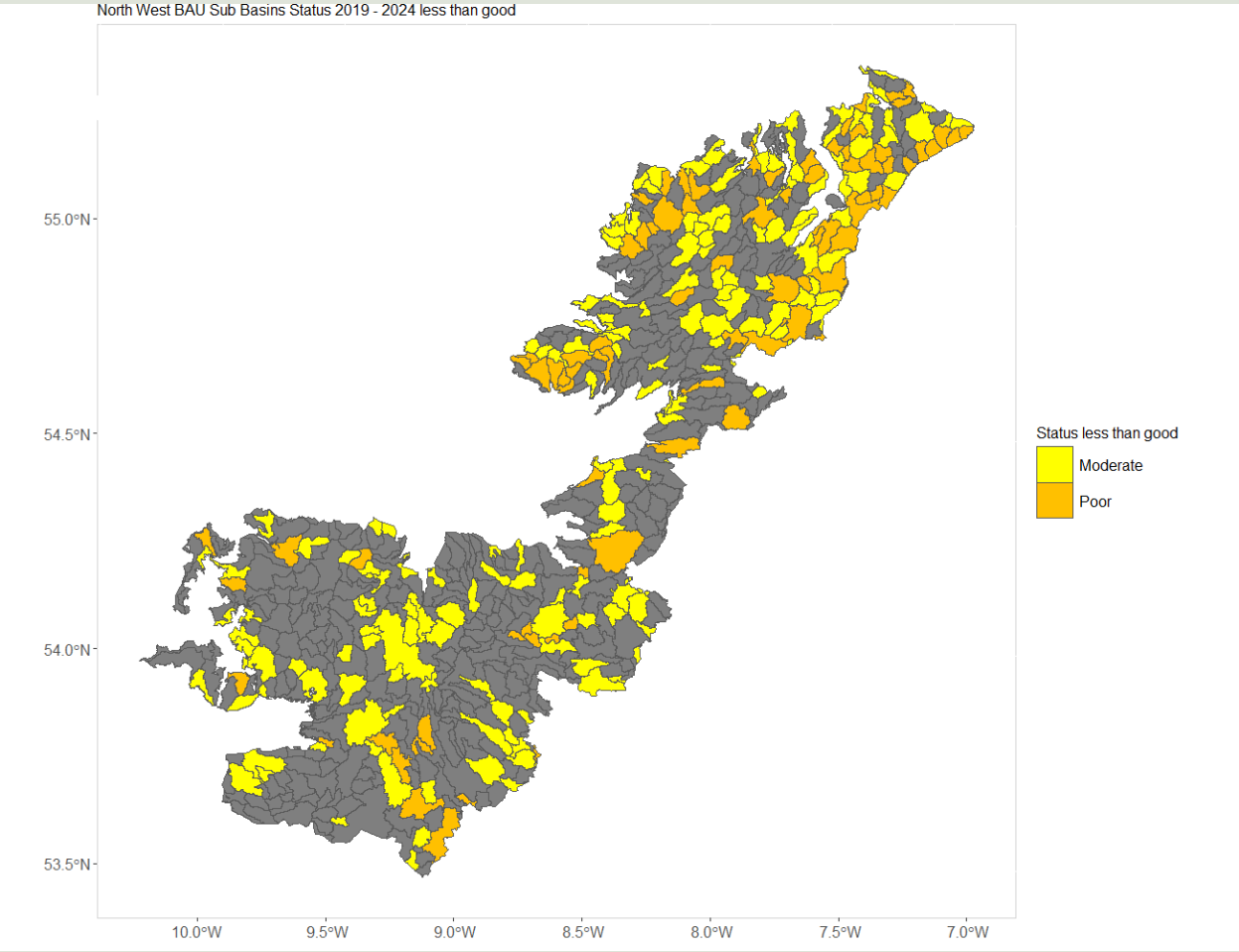

Figure 28: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in North West BAU

Appendix 8. Sub Basin less than Good Status 2019 - 2024 by forest activity area in North West BAU

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

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 024 less than Good Status by forest activity area (ha) in North West BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AGHAWEEL_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	32.7	1.8	74.35	34.5	46
AGHINISH_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.7	117.62	10.6	9
ANNIES_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	57.67	3.3	6
ARDMORE_010	Poor	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	54.74	6.6	12
ATTIAPPLETON_010	Moderate	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	130.78	24.0	18
AUGHT_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.91	11.6	8
BALLAGHDOO_010	Poor	9.2	0.0	0.0	19.7	190.41	28.9	15
BALLINDINE_010	Poor	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	63.24	14.6	23
BALLINGLEN_010	Poor	5.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	294.38	18.3	6
BALLYKILLOWEN STREAM_010	Poor	13.6	0.0	4.3	13.7	91.07	31.6	35
BALLYMAGRORTY_SCOTCH_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	67.84	22.3	33
BALLYSODARE_010	Poor	1.3	1.8	0.0	6.1	94.89	9.2	10
BEHY (NORTH MAYO)_010	Moderate	22.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	77.17	36.1	47
BELLAGARVAUN_010	Moderate	3.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	1,174.39	21.3	2
BLACK (SHRULE)_010	Poor	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	137.99	4.8	3
BOYLE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	23.41	12.6	54
BOYLE_040	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	70.31	27.2	39
BRADOGE_010	Moderate	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.11	1.6	11
BREAGHWY_010	Moderate	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.60	11.7	18
BREDAGH_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	13.82	3.2	23
BRIDGETOWN (DONEGAL)_030	Moderate	1.3	0.0	0.0	60.4	120.40	61.7	51
BUNCROWEY_010	Moderate	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.46	19.5	6

BUNOWEN (LOUISBURGH)_030	Moderate	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	397.27	18.4	5
BURN DAURNETT_010	Moderate	76.7	0.0	58.6	94.3	598.93	229.6	38
BURNFOOT_010	Poor	60.2	0.0	4.8	17.5	137.74	82.5	60
CARRIGANS_010	Poor	15.7	0.0	27.1	14.1	77.75	56.9	73
CARROWKERIBLY LOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	242.87	18.4	8
CARROWNISKY_020	Moderate	10.9	0.0	0.0	12.7	254.69	23.6	9
CARTRON_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	842.28	1.5	0
CASHELNACOR_010	Poor	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	16.40	4.7	29
CASTLEBAR_010	Moderate	114.5	0.0	32.2	113.7	451.73	260.4	58
CASTLEHILL_010	Moderate	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	121.14	2.8	2
CLADY (DONEGAL)_010	Poor	7.8	0.0	0.0	11.0	361.37	18.8	5
CLOGHER (DONEGAL)_010	Moderate	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	20.10	8.1	40
CLOGHER (FINN)_010	Moderate	57.3	0.0	0.0	45.3	537.39	102.6	19
CLOONEEN (SLIGO)_020	Moderate	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.77	3.9	16
CRANA_020	Poor	13.1	0.0	0.0	11.6	289.16	24.7	9
CROSS ROADS STREAM_010	Moderate	6.4	2.4	18.9	26.7	226.18	54.4	24
CRUMPAUN_010	Moderate	21.3	0.0	0.0	21.3	306.10	42.6	14
CULDAFF_010	Moderate	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	189.03	8.7	5
DALGAN_010	Moderate	22.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	90.76	52.1	57
DEELE (DONEGAL)_020	Moderate	45.3	0.0	21.6	67.8	301.57	134.7	45
DEELE (DONEGAL)_030	Poor	37.5	0.0	60.5	50.8	312.19	148.8	48
DERRYHILLAGH_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	43.98	10.7	24
DERRYMAQUIRK_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.04	2.7	54
DOUGLAS (SLIGO)_010	Moderate	15.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	362.60	97.4	27
DRUMAGH_010	Moderate	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.89	2.1	11
DRUMHALLAGH_010	Poor	5.9	0.0	19.5	14.8	65.10	40.2	62
DUFF_030	Moderate	16.6	0.0	28.1	11.9	439.00	56.6	13
Derg River (Millbrook)	Poor	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	14.83	8.1	55
EANY WATER_010	Moderate	3.7	0.0	16.9	6.7	142.41	27.3	19
ELATAGH_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	1.2	14.8	634.85	27.6	4

Erne	Poor	5.7	0.0	26.0	10.2	500.23	41.9	8
FAD (REDCASTLE)_010	Poor	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	107.51	5.1	5
FAYMORE_010	Moderate	1.9	6.4	0.0	2.8	91.78	11.1	12
FEORISH (BALLYFARNON)_010	Moderate	20.3	0.0	0.0	20.4	202.23	40.7	20
FINN (DONEGAL)_010	Moderate	5.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	399.05	17.1	4
FINN (DONEGAL)_040	Moderate	4.1	0.0	6.2	7.7	351.14	18.0	5
FINN (DONEGAL)_070	Moderate	59.1	1.9	18.1	65.7	361.47	144.8	40
FINN (DONEGAL)_080	Poor	47.3	0.0	111.1	93.8	480.82	252.2	52
GARAVOGUE_010	Poor	12.3	7.6	14.8	15.3	973.86	50.0	5
GARRYMORE (Donegal)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	32.17	15.2	47
GLAR_010	Poor	14.2	0.0	40.1	37.3	114.94	91.6	80
GLASHAGH (LOWER)_010	Moderate	10.0	0.0	76.8	16.1	117.75	102.9	87
GLASKEELAN_010	Moderate	2.7	0.0	1.1	2.7	82.85	6.5	8
GLENAMONG_010	Moderate	62.6	0.0	0.0	65.3	383.37	127.9	33
GLENAMOY_020	Moderate	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	224.56	3.0	1
GLENAMOY_030	Poor	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	582.59	14.6	3
GLENVAR_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	13.41	6.3	47
GLORE (MAYO)_010	Moderate	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	12.33	12.2	99
GOWLAN (SLIGO)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	143.12	18.7	13
GOWLAUNREVAGH_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	11.39	1.4	12
Glendergan River	Moderate	47.2	0.0	0.0	49.4	286.86	96.6	34
KEERGLEN_010	Moderate	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	378.55	10.2	3
KILLANUMMERY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	162.66	18.5	11
KILLORAN LOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	4.5	0.0	3.0	4.5	49.22	12.0	24
KINLOUGH_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	41.48	8.9	21
KNOCKBOHA_010	Moderate	29.1	0.0	0.0	29.1	65.69	58.2	89
KNOCKYBRIN_010	Moderate	1.9	0.0	12.0	1.9	41.25	15.8	38
LEANNAN_040	Moderate	22.2	0.0	69.9	20.6	140.52	112.7	80
LEANNAN_050	Poor	26.4	0.0	100.7	19.8	281.55	146.9	52
LESLIE HILL STREAM_020	Moderate	6.3	0.0	12.2	27.5	224.10	46.0	21

LOUGHKEEL BURN_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	8.42	2.2	26
LOUGHNAMINOO STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	7.7	54.8	135.83	62.5	46
MAAS_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	134.75	4.6	3
MAGGY'S BURN_010	Poor	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.64	5.2	112
MILL (DONEGAL)_020	Moderate	39.6	0.0	8.3	16.7	353.05	64.6	18
MILL_BROOK_010	Moderate	1.4	1.2	86.3	2.7	153.40	91.6	60
MOUNTCHARLES_010	Moderate	15.3	0.0	2.3	34.3	79.23	51.9	66
MOURNE BEG_010	Poor	40.3	0.0	9.6	57.7	778.11	107.6	14
MOY_090	Moderate	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.45	4.0	90
MOY_100	Moderate	24.5	5.4	11.1	74.2	377.93	115.2	30
Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan)	Poor	82.0	1.0	58.9	120.7	1,254.41	262.6	21
Mourne Beg River (Lisnacloone)	Moderate	0.0	0.0	12.7	1.9	108.26	14.6	13
NEWMILL_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	21.4	11.6	80.77	33.0	41
NEWPORT (MAYO)_010	Moderate	65.6	0.0	0.0	51.6	563.60	117.2	21
OWENBEG (COOLANEY)_010	Moderate	35.4	0.0	0.0	69.0	1,126.65	104.4	9
OWENERK_020	Moderate	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	73.05	2.7	4
OWENMORE (SLIGO)_020	Moderate	22.7	0.0	11.0	30.4	190.34	64.1	34
OWENMORE (SLIGO)_060	Moderate	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	138.26	16.9	12
OWENTESKINY_010	Moderate	24.7	0.0	0.0	33.5	153.19	58.2	38
OWENTOCKER_020	Moderate	14.4	0.0	0.0	18.4	88.25	32.8	37
Owenboy Burn	Moderate	23.0	0.0	1.1	42.3	592.58	66.4	11
REDFORD_GLEBE_010	Moderate	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.20	1.4	14
REELAN_010	Moderate	12.9	0.0	11.6	3.5	415.71	28.0	7
ROBE_010	Moderate	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	74.19	13.4	18
ROBE_040	Moderate	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	16.63	7.8	47
ROECHROW_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	203.98	2.4	1
ROOSKY_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	21.51	1.2	6
SKEOGE_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	15.9	4.7	39.71	20.6	52
ST JOHNSTON_010	Moderate	8.9	0.0	12.5	4.9	53.46	26.3	49

STRACASHEL_020	Moderate	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	62.14	3.4	5
STRAGAR_010	Poor	16.1	0.0	3.6	24.4	242.55	44.1	18
STRANAGOPPOGE_010	Poor	12.1	0.0	0.0	19.8	552.95	31.9	6
SWILLY BURN_010	Poor	2.3	0.0	8.5	2.3	45.88	13.1	29
SWILLY BURN_030	Poor	0.0	0.0	18.7	18.4	95.00	37.1	39
SWILLY_010	Poor	57.7	0.0	46.1	40.3	732.65	144.1	20
TRIMOGE_010	Moderate	22.1	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.77	38.8	46
TUBBERCURRY STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	23.39	2.5	11
TUBBERCURRY_020	Poor	4.1	0.0	4.6	4.1	44.20	12.8	29
TULLAGHAN_010	Moderate	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	211.74	6.6	3
TULLINTEANE_010	Moderate	5.0	0.0	1.3	6.3	133.97	12.6	9
WATERFOOT_010	Poor	79.9	0.0	12.2	101.2	700.35	193.3	28
WILLSBOROUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	85.90	15.9	19

Appendix 9. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure in North West BAU

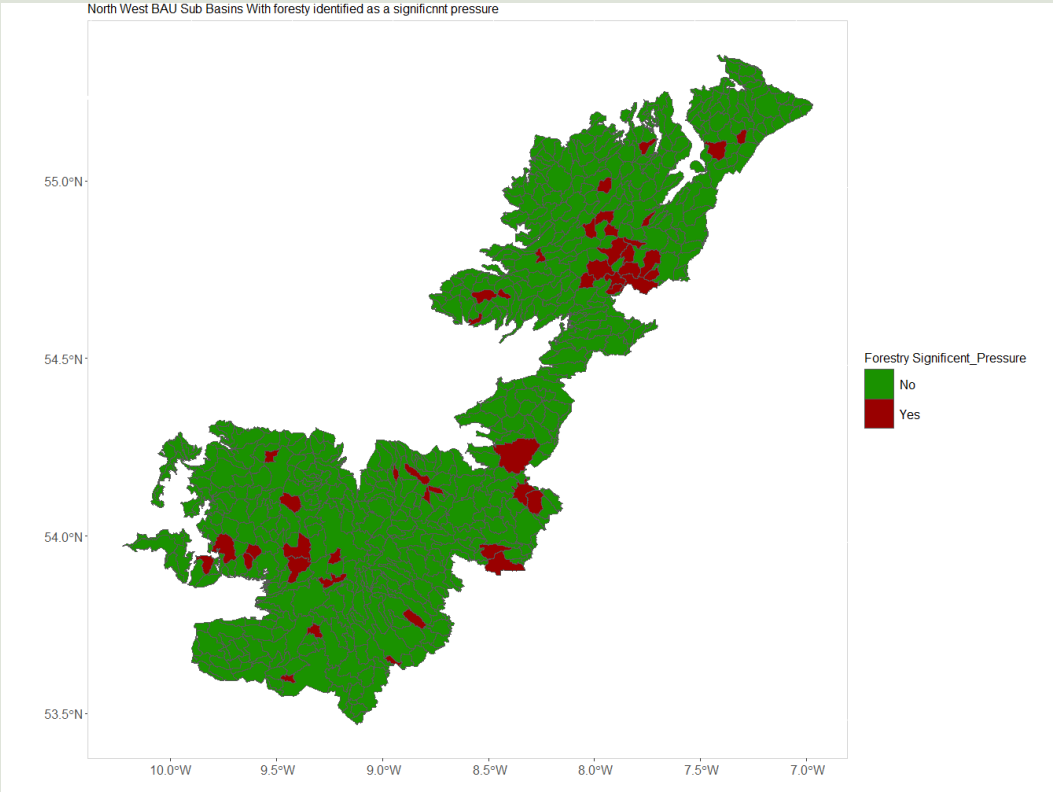

Figure 29: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in North-West BAU

Appendix 10. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas in North West BAU

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

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 2024 high risk by forestry activity areas (ha) in North West BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
ATTIAPPLETON_010	Moderate	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	130.78	24.0	18
BALLINDINE_010	Poor	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	63.24	14.6	23
BELLAGARVAUN_010	Moderate	3.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	1,174.39	21.3	2
BOYLE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	23.41	12.6	54
BUNADAOWEN_010	Good	58.9	0.0	0.0	57.8	858.64	116.7	14
BUNCROWEY_010	Moderate	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.46	19.5	6
BURN DAURNETT_010	Moderate	76.7	0.0	58.6	94.3	598.93	229.6	38
CARTRON_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	842.28	1.5	0
CLOGHER (FINN)_010	Moderate	57.3	0.0	0.0	45.3	537.39	102.6	19
CLOGHROE_010	Good	14.1	0.0	31.2	19.8	173.59	65.1	38
CLYDAGH (CASTLEBAR)_020	Good	20.3	0.0	0.0	22.7	229.22	43.0	19
CORRAVADDY BURN_010	Good	25.4	0.0	7.0	92.3	315.59	124.7	40
CROSS ROADS STREAM_010	Moderate	6.4	2.4	18.9	26.7	226.18	54.4	24
CRUMPAUN_020	Good	10.8	0.0	0.0	38.5	585.04	49.3	8
CUMMIRK_020	Good	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	213.99	6.9	3
DOUGLAS (SLIGO)_010	Moderate	15.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	362.60	97.4	27
ELATAGH_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	1.2	14.8	634.85	27.6	4
FEORISH (BALLYFARNON)_010	Moderate	20.3	0.0	0.0	20.4	202.23	40.7	20
FINN (DONEGAL)_040	Moderate	4.1	0.0	6.2	7.7	351.14	18.0	5
FINN (DONEGAL)_050	High	5.8	0.0	34.4	17.3	245.68	57.5	23
FINN (DONEGAL)_070	Moderate	59.1	1.9	18.1	65.7	361.47	144.8	40
FINNED_010	Good	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.77	1.9	18

GARAVOGUE_010	Poor	12.3	7.6	14.8	15.3	973.86	50.0	5
GLASKEELAN_010	Moderate	2.7	0.0	1.1	2.7	82.85	6.5	8
GLENAMONG_010	Moderate	62.6	0.0	0.0	65.3	383.37	127.9	33
GLENAMOY_010	High	10.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	422.89	15.8	4
MAD_010	Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	16.43	8.3	51
MILL (DONEGAL)_020	Moderate	39.6	0.0	8.3	16.7	353.05	64.6	18
MOURNE BEG_010	Poor	40.3	0.0	9.6	57.7	778.11	107.6	14
MOY_010	Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	19.40	12.3	63
Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan)	Poor	82.0	1.0	58.9	120.7	1,254.41	262.6	21
NEWPORT (MAYO)_010	Moderate	65.6	0.0	0.0	51.6	563.60	117.2	21
OWENGARVE (MAYO)_010	Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	267.67	5.4	2
OWENMORE (SLIGO)_020	Moderate	22.7	0.0	11.0	30.4	190.34	64.1	34
ROECHROW_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	203.98	2.4	1
SHANVOLAHAN_010	Good	14.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	309.90	17.5	6
STRACASHEL_020	Moderate	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	62.14	3.4	5
SWILLY_010	Poor	57.7	0.0	46.1	40.3	732.65	144.1	20
YELLOW (KNOCK)_010	Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	20.43	2.3	11

Appendix 11. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure in North West BAU less than Good Status 2019 – 2024

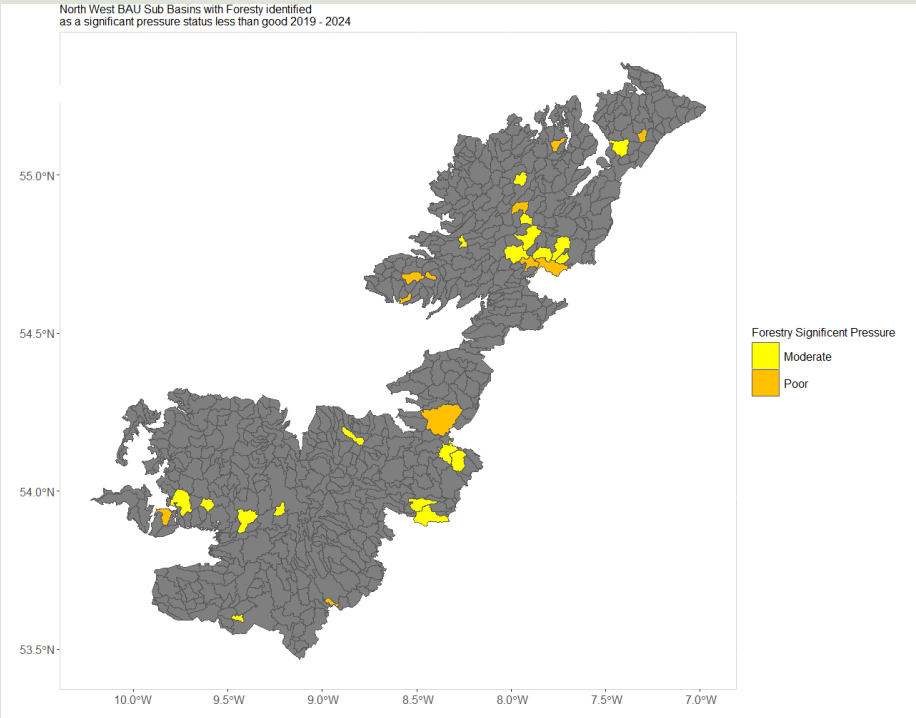

Figure 30: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in North West BAU

Appendix 12. Sub Basin high risk by forestry with Status less than Good Status in North West BAU

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

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin high risk by forestry with less than Good Status 2019 – 2024 with Coillte activity areas ha's in North West BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
ATTIAPPLETON_010	Moderate	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	130.78	24.0	18
BALLINDINE_010	Poor	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	63.24	14.6	23
BELLAGARVAUN_010	Moderate	3.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	1,174.39	21.3	2
BOYLE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	23.41	12.6	54
BUNCROWEY_010	Moderate	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.46	19.5	6
BURN DAURNETT_010	Moderate	76.7	0.0	58.6	94.3	598.93	229.6	38
CARTRON_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	842.28	1.5	0
CLOGHER (FINN)_010	Moderate	57.3	0.0	0.0	45.3	537.39	102.6	19
CROSS ROADS STREAM_010	Moderate	6.4	2.4	18.9	26.7	226.18	54.4	24
DOUGLAS (SLIGO)_010	Moderate	15.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	362.60	97.4	27
ELATAGH_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	1.2	14.8	634.85	27.6	4
FEORISH (BALLYFARNON)_010	Moderate	20.3	0.0	0.0	20.4	202.23	40.7	20
FINN (DONEGAL)_040	Moderate	4.1	0.0	6.2	7.7	351.14	18.0	5
FINN (DONEGAL)_070	Moderate	59.1	1.9	18.1	65.7	361.47	144.8	40
GARAVOGUE_010	Poor	12.3	7.6	14.8	15.3	973.86	50.0	5
GLASKEELAN_010	Moderate	2.7	0.0	1.1	2.7	82.85	6.5	8
GLENAMONG_010	Moderate	62.6	0.0	0.0	65.3	383.37	127.9	33
MILL (DONEGAL)_020	Moderate	39.6	0.0	8.3	16.7	353.05	64.6	18
MOURNE BEG_010	Poor	40.3	0.0	9.6	57.7	778.11	107.6	14
Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan)	Poor	82.0	1.0	58.9	120.7	1,254.41	262.6	21
NEWPORT (MAYO)_010	Moderate	65.6	0.0	0.0	51.6	563.60	117.2	21

OWENMORE (SLIGO)_020	Moderate	22.7	0.0	11.0	30.4	190.34	64.1	34
ROECHROW_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	203.98	2.4	1
STRACASHEL_020	Moderate	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	62.14	3.4	5
SWILLY_010	Poor	57.7	0.0	46.1	40.3	732.65	144.1	20

Appendix 13. Catchment & Sub Catchment Table in North West BAU

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

Water Framework Directive Units in North West BAU			
Sub Catchment Name	Sub Catchment Code	Catchment Code	Catchment Name
AN_CÉIDEADH_SC_010	38_1	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
Abbeytown_SC_010	34_19	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Addergoole_SC_010	34_5	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Aghinish_SC_010	30_3	30	Corrib
Aille[Mayo]_SC_010	30_7	30	Corrib
Arigna[Roscommon]_SC_010	26A_4	26A	Upper Shannon
BILLARY_SC_010	36_25	36	Erne
Ballintra_SC_010	37_1	37	Donegal Bay North
Belderg_SC_010	33_10	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Bellagarvaun_SC_010	32_4	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Black[Shrule]_SC_010	30_11	30	Corrib
BogstownRiver_SC_010	40_6	40	Donagh-Moville
Bonet_SC_010	35_8	35	Sligo Bay
Bonet_SC_020	35_6	35	Sligo Bay
Bonet_SC_030	35_10	35	Sligo Bay
Boyle_SC_010	26B_5	26B	Upper Shannon
Boyle_SC_020	26B_3	26B	Upper Shannon
Bundorragha_SC_010	32_9	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Bunowen[Louisburgh]_SC_010	32_1	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Burnfoot_SC_010	39_2	39	Lough Swilly
Burnside_SC_010	38_3	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
CARROWGOBBADAGH_SC_010	35_1	35	Sligo Bay
CARROWTOOTAGH_SC_010	32_6	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
CASHELPREAGHAN_SC_010	39_3	39	Lough Swilly
Carrownisky_SC_010	32_8	32	Erriff-Clew Bay

Castlebar_SC_010	34_22	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Castlebar_SC_020	34_21	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Castlebar_SC_030	34_20	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Clare[Galway]_SC_010	30_10	30	Corrib
Clare[Galway]_SC_020	30_1	30	Corrib
Clonmany_SC_010	40_1	40	Donagh-Moville
Cloonaghmore_SC_010	34_13	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Cong[Canal]_SC_010	30_17	30	Corrib
Crana_SC_010	39_1	39	Lough Swilly
Culduff_SC_010	40_4	40	Donagh-Moville
DOIRE_LEAC_CHONAILL_THEAS_SC_010	38_8	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
Deel[Crossmolina]_SC_010	34_14	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Deel[Crossmolina]_SC_020	34_8	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Deele[Donegal]_SC_010	01_6	01	Foyle
Drowes_SC_010	36_20	36	Erne
Drumcliff_SC_010	35_13	35	Sligo Bay
Duff_SC_010	36_28	36	Erne
Dunmoran_SC_010	35_11	35	Sligo Bay
Eany[Water]_SC_010	37_5	37	Donegal Bay North
Easky_SC_010	35_12	35	Sligo Bay
Erne_SC_050	36_27	36	Erne
Erriff_SC_010	32_10	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Eske_SC_010	37_2	37	Donegal Bay North
Feorish[Ballyfarnon]_SC_010	26A_2	26A	Upper Shannon
Finn[Donegal]_SC_010	01_8	01	Foyle
Finn[Donegal]_SC_020	01_3	01	Foyle
Finn[Donegal]_SC_030	01_2	01	Foyle
Finn[Donegal]_SC_040	01_7	01	Foyle
Glen[Carrick]_SC_010	37_4	37	Donegal Bay North
Glenamoy_SC_010	33_8	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Glencastle_SC_010	33_2	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven

Glencullin[NorthMayo]_SC_010	33_9	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Glennagannon_SC_010	40_2	40	Donagh-Moville
Glenree_SC_010	34_9	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Glensaul_SC_010	30_16	30	Corrib
Glore[Mayo]_SC_010	34_4	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Grange[Sligo]_SC_010	35_3	35	Sligo Bay
Greencastle_SC_010	40_5	40	Donagh-Moville
Gweebarra_SC_010	38_2	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
Gweedore_SC_010	38_7	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
JohnstonStream_SC_010	01_9	01	Foyle
KEEL_EAST_SC_010	33_7	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Kilmaine_SC_010	30_2	30	Corrib
Lackagh_SC_010	38_5	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
Leaffony_SC_010	34_11	34	Moy & Killala Bay
LeaghanyRiver_SC_010	01_5	01	Foyle
Leannan_SC_010	39_7	39	Lough Swilly
Leannan_SC_020	39_5	39	Lough Swilly
LeslieHill[Stream]_SC_010	39_4	39	Lough Swilly
Lung_SC_010	26B_2	26B	Upper Shannon
Lung_SC_020	26B_6	26B	Upper Shannon
Malin[Stream]_SC_010	40_3	40	Donagh-Moville
MourneBeg_SC_010	01_1	01	Foyle
MourneBeg_SC_020	01_4	01	Foyle
Moy_SC_010	34_16	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_020	34_7	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_030	34_18	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_040	34_1	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_050	34_17	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_060	34_3	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_070	34_2	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_080	34_12	34	Moy & Killala Bay

Moy_SC_090	34_10	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Moy_SC_100	34_6	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Munhin_SC_010	33_3	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Newport[Mayo]_SC_010	32_5	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
OwenduffBridgeStream_SC_010	32_11	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Owenduff[Blacksod]_SC_010	33_6	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Owenea_SC_010	38_9	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
Owengar[Leitrim]_SC_010	26A_1	26A	Upper Shannon
Owengarve_SC_010	32_2	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Owenmore[Mayo]_SC_010	33_1	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Owenmore[Mayo]_SC_020	33_4	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Owenmore[Mayo]_SC_030	33_11	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Owenmore[Sligo]_SC_010	35_7	35	Sligo Bay
Owenmore[Sligo]_SC_020	35_5	35	Sligo Bay
Owenmore[Sligo]_SC_030	35_2	35	Sligo Bay
Owenmore[Sligo]_SC_040	35_4	35	Sligo Bay
Owentocker_SC_010	38_4	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
Owenwee[Mayo]_SC_010	32_7	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Pollagh_SC_010	34_15	34	Moy & Killala Bay
Robe_SC_010	30_9	30	Corrib
Robe_SC_020	30_6	30	Corrib
Shannon[Upper]_SC_020	26A_3	26A	Upper Shannon
Srahmore_SC_010	32_3	32	Erriff-Clew Bay
Stragar_SC_010	37_3	37	Donegal Bay North
Suck_SC_010	26D_9	26D	Upper Shannon
Suck_SC_020	26D_8	26D	Upper Shannon
Swilly_SC_010	39_6	39	Lough Swilly
Tullaghobegly_SC_010	38_6	38	Gweebarra-Sheephaven
TullynasiddaghLoughStream_SC_010	36_26	36	Erne
TóIN_AN_MHáSA_SC_010	33_5	33	Blacksod-Broadhaven
Unshin_SC_010	35_9	35	Sligo Bay

Appendix 14. Harvest Volume by Forest in South-East BAU

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

Activity Volume m3 on Coillte Estate in North West BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
DL01	CCF	0	0	612	51	452
DL02	CCF	0	1,108	1,131	456	1,417
DL03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL05	CCF	0	0	0	184	0
DL06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL09	CCF	0	327	0	0	418
DL10	CCF	0	0	0	0	10
DL11	CCF	0	206	0	104	222
DL12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL14	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL15	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL16	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL17	CCF	0	32	0	0	12
DL18	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL19	CCF	0	117	0	3	52
DL20	CCF	0	0	0	365	198
DL21	CCF	0	0	0	185	0
DL22	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL23	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL24	CCF	0	0	193	174	1,413
DL25	CCF	0	105	0	0	34

DL26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL29	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL30	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL31	CCF	0	76	3,531	0	250
DL32	CCF	0	474	3,535	0	1,034
DL33	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL34	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL35	CCF	0	0	0	0	28
DL36	CCF	0	0	563	38	229
LM01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM02	CCF	0	0	0	0	407
LM04	CCF	0	0	0	0	270
LM05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO05	CCF	0	370	0	0	182
MO06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO10	CCF	0	0	0	603	201
MO11	CCF	0	0	0	0	71
MO12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO14	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO15	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO16	CCF	0	0	0	230	339

MO17	CCF	0	0	0	139	0
MO18	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO20	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO21	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO23	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO24	CCF	0	0	0	54	0
MO25	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO29	CCF	0	901	0	274	175
MO30	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO31	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO32	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO33	CCF	0	2,316	0	0	0
MO34	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO35	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO01	CCF	0	0	0	166	0
SO02	CCF	0	419	32	568	125
SO03	CCF	0	0	1,353	234	455
SO04	CCF	0	433	0	37	0
SO05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO06	CCF	0	0	0	199	0
SO07	CCF	0	0	0	0	161
SO08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL01	CLEARFELL	4,308	4,860	389	0	0

DL02	CLEARFELL	1,366	2,075	0	423	965
DL03	CLEARFELL	2,608	752	8,167	2,887	1,569
DL04	CLEARFELL	9,585	1,675	989	4,164	2,206
DL05	CLEARFELL	10,170	0	503	3,145	0
DL06	CLEARFELL	3,156	5,663	12,534	8,468	616
DL07	CLEARFELL	1,972	12,630	610	19,338	14,878
DL08	CLEARFELL	5,896	0	0	1,554	3,136
DL09	CLEARFELL	20,920	7,454	11,395	2,554	7,910
DL10	CLEARFELL	12,093	0	6,033	4,107	14,836
DL11	CLEARFELL	3,935	305	3,374	0	1,519
DL12	CLEARFELL	4,820	9,754	11,934	12,752	9,677
DL13	CLEARFELL	0	4,697	279	1,602	1,673
DL14	CLEARFELL	2,817	9,764	6,248	23,418	5,618
DL15	CLEARFELL	10,217	20,427	10,371	3,330	19,229
DL16	CLEARFELL	2,583	8,572	2,732	2,423	2,859
DL17	CLEARFELL	5,974	13,415	8,371	4,988	9,801
DL18	CLEARFELL	2,699	3,852	1,898	0	10,601
DL19	CLEARFELL	4,748	8,908	9,222	9,665	2,256
DL20	CLEARFELL	37,926	8,764	7,013	3,563	5,464
DL21	CLEARFELL	6,746	18,140	19,237	9,448	6,570
DL22	CLEARFELL	13,633	11,510	15,750	5,043	12,573
DL23	CLEARFELL	4,945	0	26,864	4,721	0
DL24	CLEARFELL	8,805	33,832	5,658	7,973	10,260
DL25	CLEARFELL	24,001	20,536	13,466	7,393	3,256
DL26	CLEARFELL	2,226	24,132	4,249	733	597
DL27	CLEARFELL	5,171	0	572	0	283
DL28	CLEARFELL	3,885	0	5,067	0	5,830
DL29	CLEARFELL	15,242	8,098	29,516	2,030	0
DL30	CLEARFELL	26,781	10,773	5,656	1,154	1,168
DL31	CLEARFELL	19,004	15,808	51,942	15,339	11,526
DL32	CLEARFELL	4,347	44	6,561	17,910	1,533

DL33	CLEARFELL	8,491	0	6,842	0	1,827
DL34	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	498
DL35	CLEARFELL	1,191	1,224	0	237	1,477
DL36	CLEARFELL	3,716	0	796	0	0
LM01	CLEARFELL	0	3,095	0	1,622	0
LM02	CLEARFELL	0	204	54	2,156	4,345
LM04	CLEARFELL	570	1,307	7,046	1,133	13,614
LM05	CLEARFELL	5,275	4,788	0	1,264	6,074
MO01	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	8,422
MO02	CLEARFELL	19,071	0	0	8,972	1,692
MO03	CLEARFELL	25,835	0	2,461	0	0
MO04	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	5,500
MO05	CLEARFELL	817	2,782	539	20,840	39,031
MO06	CLEARFELL	1,544	14,290	6,533	10,724	3,392
MO07	CLEARFELL	445	0	2,107	5,888	154
MO08	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	3,701	7,221
MO09	CLEARFELL	2,423	12,165	1,217	959	999
MO10	CLEARFELL	16,624	2,024	0	1,672	0
MO11	CLEARFELL	7,521	7,330	1,621	2,504	7,508
MO12	CLEARFELL	9,857	9,468	8,449	3,610	2,801
MO13	CLEARFELL	17,831	7,574	5,264	9,647	892
MO14	CLEARFELL	8,996	3,019	6,445	4,862	0
MO15	CLEARFELL	12,122	0	1	5,083	1,904
MO16	CLEARFELL	35,302	5,854	276	5,887	647
MO17	CLEARFELL	2,294	7,471	3,042	6,950	4,525
MO18	CLEARFELL	95,140	8,487	6,540	14,174	20,011
MO19	CLEARFELL	9,428	19,160	0	4,838	363
MO20	CLEARFELL	0	638	23,092	0	0
MO21	CLEARFELL	1,244	0	0	465	0
MO23	CLEARFELL	7,642	13,323	4,841	576	0
MO24	CLEARFELL	18,426	0	586	4,633	0

MO25	CLEARFELL	790	0	0	0	0
MO26	CLEARFELL	12,090	0	6,477	5,749	3,156
MO27	CLEARFELL	4,934	0	11,470	1,050	823
MO28	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
MO29	CLEARFELL	5,885	2,951	4,857	1,023	3,663
MO30	CLEARFELL	5,427	0	0	115	2,427
MO31	CLEARFELL	0	0	280	0	0
MO32	CLEARFELL	538	4,016	0	0	0
MO33	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
MO34	CLEARFELL	4,494	909	0	0	0
MO35	CLEARFELL	18,069	4,018	13,224	5,540	1,564
SO01	CLEARFELL	6,141	13,909	0	5,139	1,152
SO02	CLEARFELL	0	2,343	2,698	288	9,883
SO03	CLEARFELL	10,752	2,021	865	190	3,725
SO04	CLEARFELL	21,078	14,921	7,804	17,716	20,125
SO05	CLEARFELL	0	2,145	691	2,641	7,791
SO06	CLEARFELL	14,972	0	13,315	53,979	52,398
SO07	CLEARFELL	3,336	9,210	9,684	6,900	9,590
SO08	CLEARFELL	12,701	5,532	6,412	2,160	0
SO09	CLEARFELL	6,276	934	0	0	1,112
SO10	CLEARFELL	21,494	14,435	2,260	7,294	5,388
SO11	CLEARFELL	14,096	1,542	0	2,896	2
SO12	CLEARFELL	49,147	2,542	0	31,302	2,657
DL01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL03	THINNING	0	5,092	3,263	1,117	3,952
DL04	THINNING	0	3,135	556	951	436
DL05	THINNING	1,513	579	1,207	612	3,041
DL06	THINNING	0	1,332	427	0	241
DL07	THINNING	0	0	408	0	156
DL08	THINNING	0	1,222	2,576	0	1,740

DL09	THINNING	234	2,696	1,827	1,528	2,322
DL10	THINNING	27	0	260	619	1,308
DL11	THINNING	0	106	183	0	0
DL12	THINNING	0	394	244	1,286	1,054
DL13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL15	THINNING	0	0	0	269	0
DL16	THINNING	0	234	0	0	208
DL17	THINNING	0	11	339	0	339
DL18	THINNING	0	767	68	608	767
DL19	THINNING	40	1,275	1,528	2,966	499
DL20	THINNING	282	1,943	4,029	4,414	1,571
DL21	THINNING	0	278	1,875	5	905
DL22	THINNING	0	652	31	570	116
DL23	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL24	THINNING	0	306	1,142	1,672	21
DL25	THINNING	0	1,173	869	256	528
DL26	THINNING	0	127	0	22	105
DL27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL28	THINNING	0	253	0	0	0
DL29	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL30	THINNING	0	60	221	394	8
DL31	THINNING	0	200	45	0	200
DL32	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL33	THINNING	44	0	1,182	41	44
DL34	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL35	THINNING	125	188	0	1,226	303
DL36	THINNING	0	0	453	0	0
LM01	THINNING	0	416	0	0	0
LM02	THINNING	0	1,611	418	1,747	789
LM04	THINNING	569	290	1,081	793	704

LM05	THINNING	0	433	0	0	72
MO01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO03	THINNING	0	157	0	0	0
MO04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO06	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO07	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO10	THINNING	0	351	0	524	0
MO11	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO12	THINNING	324	155	0	0	324
MO13	THINNING	0	2	0	2	0
MO14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO15	THINNING	0	0	238	0	0
MO16	THINNING	0	1,894	140	1,109	129
MO17	THINNING	0	0	387	0	0
MO18	THINNING	0	416	1,421	464	0
MO19	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO20	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO21	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO23	THINNING	0	0	491	0	503
MO24	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO25	THINNING	0	0	192	0	0
MO26	THINNING	0	142	598	256	16
MO27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO28	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO29	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO30	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO31	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

MO32	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO33	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO34	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO35	THINNING	0	238	619	238	0
SO01	THINNING	251	0	0	1,308	251
SO02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
SO03	THINNING	0	162	607	162	339
SO04	THINNING	0	1,092	68	977	0
SO05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
SO06	THINNING	0	1,708	0	0	116
SO07	THINNING	0	307	0	0	0
SO08	THINNING	0	0	349	802	0
SO09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
SO10	THINNING	0	1,841	1,470	1,573	1,364
SO11	THINNING	0	0	68	141	59
SO12	THINNING	0	595	0	372	807

Appendix 15. Harvest areas by forest in North West BAU

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

Activity Area HA's on Coillte Estate in North West BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
DL01	CCF	0	0	7	0	3
DL02	CCF	0	11	10	3	12
DL03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL05	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
DL06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL09	CCF	0	3	0	0	3
DL10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL11	CCF	0	2	0	1	2
DL12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL14	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL15	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL16	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL18	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL19	CCF	0	2	0	0	0
DL20	CCF	0	0	0	3	1
DL21	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
DL22	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL23	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL24	CCF	0	0	1	1	10
DL25	CCF	0	2	0	0	0
DL26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0

DL27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL29	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL30	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL31	CCF	0	1	37	0	2
DL32	CCF	0	6	34	0	8
DL33	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL34	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL35	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL36	CCF	0	0	4	0	2
LM01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LM02	CCF	0	0	0	0	3
LM04	CCF	0	0	0	0	2
LM05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO05	CCF	0	4	0	0	1
MO06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO07	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO10	CCF	0	0	0	4	2
MO11	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
MO12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO14	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO15	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO16	CCF	0	0	0	2	2
MO17	CCF	0	0	0	1	0

MO18	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO20	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO21	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO23	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO24	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO25	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO29	CCF	0	8	0	2	2
MO30	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO31	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO32	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO33	CCF	0	30	0	0	0
MO34	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
MO35	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO01	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
SO02	CCF	0	4	0	4	1
SO03	CCF	0	0	12	2	4
SO04	CCF	0	6	0	0	0
SO05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO06	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
SO07	CCF	0	0	0	0	1
SO08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
SO12	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
DL01	CLEARFELL	5	8	1	0	0
DL02	CLEARFELL	3	5	0	1	2

DL03	CLEARFELL	8	2	20	8	4
DL04	CLEARFELL	31	3	5	5	6
DL05	CLEARFELL	27	0	1	7	0
DL06	CLEARFELL	11	12	20	25	2
DL07	CLEARFELL	6	23	2	49	12
DL08	CLEARFELL	20	0	0	5	7
DL09	CLEARFELL	40	17	17	5	17
DL10	CLEARFELL	34	0	16	9	35
DL11	CLEARFELL	8	1	10	0	4
DL12	CLEARFELL	11	23	19	24	20
DL13	CLEARFELL	0	13	1	5	5
DL14	CLEARFELL	7	22	12	64	15
DL15	CLEARFELL	24	42	21	7	50
DL16	CLEARFELL	6	18	8	6	6
DL17	CLEARFELL	12	29	10	10	20
DL18	CLEARFELL	6	10	5	0	22
DL19	CLEARFELL	8	17	18	22	5
DL20	CLEARFELL	89	19	13	7	10
DL21	CLEARFELL	13	40	50	18	13
DL22	CLEARFELL	31	30	27	10	25
DL23	CLEARFELL	12	0	64	9	0
DL24	CLEARFELL	21	62	15	10	10
DL25	CLEARFELL	52	47	24	17	8
DL26	CLEARFELL	3	56	11	1	1
DL27	CLEARFELL	9	0	1	0	1
DL28	CLEARFELL	14	0	10	0	13
DL29	CLEARFELL	37	17	72	4	0
DL30	CLEARFELL	61	25	13	2	2
DL31	CLEARFELL	50	41	122	36	22
DL32	CLEARFELL	11	0	7	40	3
DL33	CLEARFELL	18	0	17	0	3

DL34	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	2
DL35	CLEARFELL	2	3	0	1	4
DL36	CLEARFELL	4	0	2	0	0
LM01	CLEARFELL	0	5	0	3	0
LM02	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	4	8
LM04	CLEARFELL	0	0	16	0	6
LM05	CLEARFELL	7	8	0	2	12
MO01	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	17
MO02	CLEARFELL	48	0	0	25	4
MO03	CLEARFELL	76	0	7	0	0
MO04	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	10
MO05	CLEARFELL	2	5	2	52	94
MO06	CLEARFELL	0	36	15	22	11
MO07	CLEARFELL	1	0	6	22	1
MO08	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	12	14
MO09	CLEARFELL	7	33	3	2	2
MO10	CLEARFELL	37	5	0	6	0
MO11	CLEARFELL	21	15	4	6	15
MO12	CLEARFELL	26	24	20	8	6
MO13	CLEARFELL	45	17	10	19	2
MO14	CLEARFELL	22	5	14	10	0
MO15	CLEARFELL	29	0	0	10	4
MO16	CLEARFELL	89	13	1	12	1
MO17	CLEARFELL	6	15	8	1	9
MO18	CLEARFELL	238	17	17	36	46
MO19	CLEARFELL	12	38	0	8	1
MO20	CLEARFELL	0	2	64	0	0
MO21	CLEARFELL	4	0	0	1	0
MO23	CLEARFELL	21	38	9	2	0
MO24	CLEARFELL	76	0	2	12	0
MO25	CLEARFELL	1	0	0	0	0

MO26	CLEARFELL	31	0	15	2	0
MO27	CLEARFELL	11	0	22	2	2
MO28	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
MO29	CLEARFELL	20	4	7	3	6
MO30	CLEARFELL	13	0	0	0	2
MO31	CLEARFELL	0	0	1	0	0
MO32	CLEARFELL	2	9	0	0	0
MO33	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
MO34	CLEARFELL	12	3	0	0	0
MO35	CLEARFELL	45	8	26	10	4
SO01	CLEARFELL	10	23	0	9	2
SO02	CLEARFELL	0	5	5	0	0
SO03	CLEARFELL	19	4	1	0	7
SO04	CLEARFELL	46	32	10	16	38
SO05	CLEARFELL	0	5	2	2	20
SO06	CLEARFELL	17	0	19	76	109
SO07	CLEARFELL	8	17	15	7	0
SO08	CLEARFELL	28	12	9	2	0
SO09	CLEARFELL	11	2	0	0	0
SO10	CLEARFELL	44	23	4	14	12
SO11	CLEARFELL	24	4	0	0	0
SO12	CLEARFELL	70	6	0	22	4
DL01	RESTOCK	25	0	3	7	0
DL02	RESTOCK	14	1	3	5	0
DL03	RESTOCK	6	30	7	5	15
DL04	RESTOCK	15	16	32	3	5
DL05	RESTOCK	8	16	26	0	1
DL06	RESTOCK	15	13	10	12	19
DL07	RESTOCK	16	15	6	22	1
DL08	RESTOCK	6	32	19	0	0
DL09	RESTOCK	13	99	49	17	22

DL10	RESTOCK	35	170	33	2	13
DL11	RESTOCK	27	9	7	0	8
DL12	RESTOCK	47	11	10	24	22
DL13	RESTOCK	25	0	0	12	1
DL14	RESTOCK	12	4	6	20	10
DL15	RESTOCK	24	0	22	39	20
DL16	RESTOCK	39	4	4	15	8
DL17	RESTOCK	21	0	12	28	15
DL18	RESTOCK	23	13	6	10	5
DL19	RESTOCK	27	77	8	17	18
DL20	RESTOCK	42	103	89	18	13
DL21	RESTOCK	47	25	13	39	49
DL22	RESTOCK	20	15	30	30	26
DL23	RESTOCK	1	0	11	12	47
DL24	RESTOCK	28	34	19	66	14
DL25	RESTOCK	31	98	51	49	19
DL26	RESTOCK	19	15	2	54	9
DL27	RESTOCK	21	0	9	1	1
DL28	RESTOCK	4	22	14	0	9
DL29	RESTOCK	21	1	36	39	45
DL30	RESTOCK	29	50	59	25	10
DL31	RESTOCK	62	12	47	42	116
DL32	RESTOCK	7	18	11	3	11
DL33	RESTOCK	4	0	18	0	16
DL34	RESTOCK	0	72	0	0	0
DL35	RESTOCK	5	13	2	2	0
DL36	RESTOCK	0	18	7	0	2
LM01	RESTOCK	9	0	0	5	0
LM02	RESTOCK	7	9	0	0	0
LM04	RESTOCK	26	67	2	5	11
LM05	RESTOCK	9	1	5	7	0

MO01	RESTOCK	6	0	0	0	0
MO02	RESTOCK	28	12	45	0	20
MO03	RESTOCK	2	17	73	0	7
MO04	RESTOCK	8	0	0	0	0
MO05	RESTOCK	21	8	2	5	2
MO06	RESTOCK	14	0	3	34	15
MO07	RESTOCK	3	0	1	0	6
MO08	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	6
MO09	RESTOCK	4	0	7	32	3
MO10	RESTOCK	4	64	36	5	0
MO11	RESTOCK	1	2	19	14	4
MO12	RESTOCK	5	2	24	24	19
MO13	RESTOCK	0	61	44	16	8
MO14	RESTOCK	11	42	22	5	14
MO15	RESTOCK	0	16	28	0	0
MO16	RESTOCK	10	44	86	13	1
MO17	RESTOCK	14	137	6	15	7
MO18	RESTOCK	41	91	231	16	15
MO19	RESTOCK	17	49	24	35	0
MO20	RESTOCK	12	0	0	34	30
MO21	RESTOCK	17	0	4	0	0
MO23	RESTOCK	2	0	21	37	9
MO24	RESTOCK	8	5	74	0	1
MO25	RESTOCK	8	4	1	0	0
MO26	RESTOCK	4	3	34	3	11
MO27	RESTOCK	0	11	11	0	22
MO28	RESTOCK	0	4	0	0	0
MO29	RESTOCK	11	5	20	4	8
MO30	RESTOCK	18	1	12	0	0
MO31	RESTOCK	1	0	0	0	0
MO32	RESTOCK	5	0	2	9	0

MO33	RESTOCK	5	0	0	0	0
MO34	RESTOCK	30	0	11	3	0
MO35	RESTOCK	0	22	44	9	25
SO01	RESTOCK	15	9	9	22	0
SO02	RESTOCK	4	0	0	5	4
SO03	RESTOCK	24	18	19	5	0
SO04	RESTOCK	42	85	41	31	8
SO05	RESTOCK	23	2	0	4	2
SO06	RESTOCK	94	64	33	0	22
SO07	RESTOCK	10	23	8	18	16
SO08	RESTOCK	14	51	27	12	10
SO09	RESTOCK	29	25	16	2	0
SO10	RESTOCK	89	59	42	27	2
SO11	RESTOCK	23	73	33	3	0
SO12	RESTOCK	30	139	90	6	0
DL01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL03	THINNING	0	97	73	21	74
DL04	THINNING	0	67	11	22	8
DL05	THINNING	39	11	25	11	69
DL06	THINNING	0	29	8	0	4
DL07	THINNING	0	0	9	0	3
DL08	THINNING	0	25	48	0	34
DL09	THINNING	4	51	33	29	41
DL10	THINNING	1	0	4	12	23
DL11	THINNING	0	2	4	0	0
DL12	THINNING	0	7	4	24	18
DL13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL15	THINNING	0	0	0	5	0
DL16	THINNING	0	5	0	0	4

DL17	THINNING	0	0	6	0	6
DL18	THINNING	0	13	1	11	13
DL19	THINNING	1	22	30	55	10
DL20	THINNING	7	37	75	77	29
DL21	THINNING	0	5	34	0	16
DL22	THINNING	0	13	0	10	2
DL23	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL24	THINNING	0	7	22	32	0
DL25	THINNING	0	23	20	5	9
DL26	THINNING	0	2	0	0	2
DL27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL28	THINNING	0	4	0	0	0
DL29	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL30	THINNING	0	1	5	7	0
DL31	THINNING	0	4	1	0	4
DL32	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL33	THINNING	1	0	27	1	1
DL34	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
DL35	THINNING	3	4	0	26	6
DL36	THINNING	0	0	9	0	0
LM01	THINNING	0	8	0	0	0
LM02	THINNING	0	28	7	32	15
LM04	THINNING	10	5	20	15	13
LM05	THINNING	0	8	0	0	2
MO01	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO03	THINNING	0	3	0	0	0
MO04	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO06	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO07	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

MO08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO10	THINNING	0	8	0	13	0
MO11	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO12	THINNING	6	4	0	0	6
MO13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO15	THINNING	0	0	4	0	0
MO16	THINNING	0	34	3	19	3
MO17	THINNING	0	0	8	0	0
MO18	THINNING	0	10	33	10	0
MO19	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO20	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO21	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO23	THINNING	0	0	12	0	10
MO24	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO25	THINNING	0	0	5	0	0
MO26	THINNING	0	3	13	5	0
MO27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO28	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO29	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO30	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO31	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO32	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO33	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO34	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
MO35	THINNING	0	4	11	4	0
SO01	THINNING	6	0	0	29	6
SO02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
SO03	THINNING	0	3	15	4	7
SO04	THINNING	0	20	1	17	0

SO05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
SO06	THINNING	0	32	0	0	2
SO07	THINNING	0	6	0	0	0
SO08	THINNING	0	0	7	20	0
SO09	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
SO10	THINNING	0	33	27	28	26
SO11	THINNING	0	0	1	2	1
SO12	THINNING	0	11	0	7	15

Appendix 16. Archaeological Monuments & Cultural Features in BAU

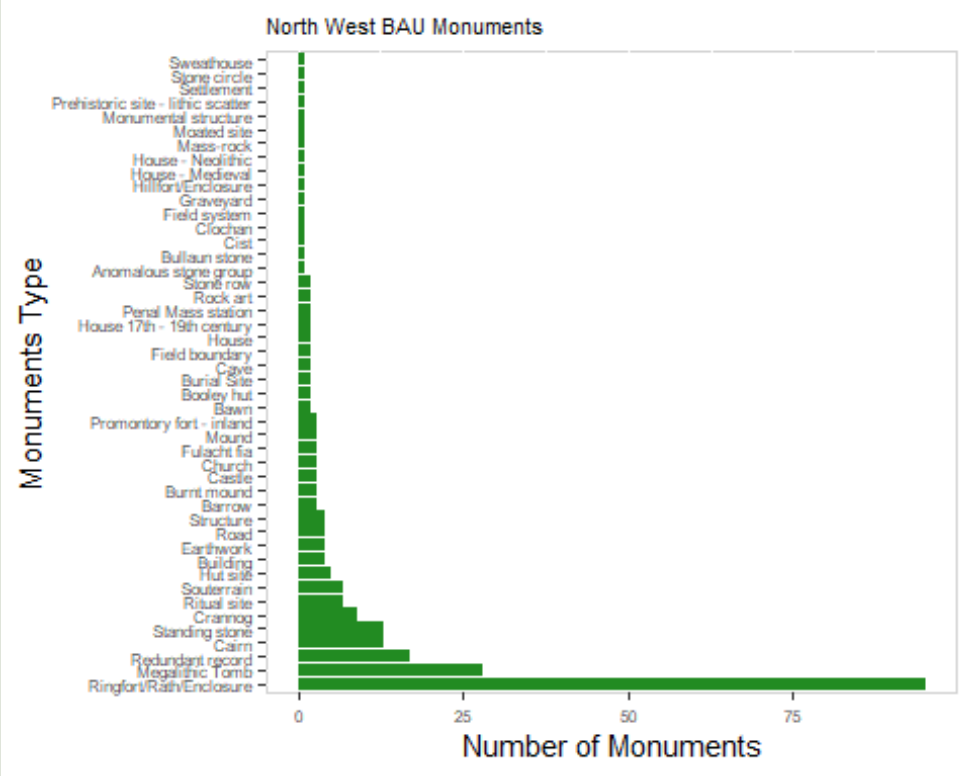

Figure 31. Monuments in North West BAU

Table 19 - Selection of Cultural Features

Cultural Features - HCV 6 Element 2		
Forest	**Prop**	**Cultural Feature**
DL11	Drumharriff	Memorial Cross for 1922 volunteers
MO11	Belleek	Ice House
MO11	Belleek	Hermitage
MO11	Belleek	Knox Gore Monument
MO11	Belleek	Knox Gore Grave
MO11	Belleek	Mass Rock

Appendix 17. Recreational sites details

Table 20: Recreational map details

Recreational Areas Site Details *				
Site Name	County	Property Name	Forest Code	Number
Ards Forest Park	Donegal	ARDS	DL02	1
Ballykeeran	Donegal	BALLYKEERAN	DL03	2
Belleek	Mayo	BELLEEK	MO11	3
Brackloon	Mayo	BRACKLOON	MO31	4
Breaghwy	Mayo	BREAGHWY	MO17	5
Bunbulbin Forest Walk	Sligo	GORTAROWEY	SO01	6
Carney	Sligo	LISSADELL	SO01	7
Labels	Sligo	CARNS	SO02	8
Castlemagarret	Mayo	CASTLEMAGARRET NORTH	MO26	9
Churchhill	Donegal	CHURCH HILL	DL11	10
Clooney Wood	Donegal	CLOONEY WOOD	DL15	11
Clydagh Bridge	Mayo	DERRYNAMUCK	MO17	12
Colonels wood	Mayo	KNOCKRANNY	MO24	13
Coolaney MTB Centre	Sligo	RATHOSEY	SO04	14
Corravaddy	Donegal	CORRAVADDY	DL10	15
Creagh	Mayo	CREAGH	MO25	16
Criea	Donegal	DRUMBOE	DL19	17
Deerpark Sligo	Sligo	DEER PARK	SO02	18
Doonee	Sligo	DOONEE	SO02	19
Drumboe	Donegal	DRUMBOE	DL19	20
Drumharriff	Donegal	DRUMHARRIFF	DL36	21
Drummin	Mayo	DRUMMIN	MO10	22
Drummonaghan Wood	Donegal	DRUMMONAGHAN WOOD	DL04	23
Fowleys Falls	Leitrim	DERRYNAHIMMIRK	LM02	24
Glen Wood Trail	Sligo	CROCKACULLION	SO04	25
Glenamoy	Mayo	GLENAMOY	MO01	26

Glenmacannive	Donegal	GLENMACANNIVE	DL16	27
Hazelwood	Sligo	HAZELWOOD	SO02	28
Laracus	Donegal	LARACUS	DL01	29
Lissadell	Sligo	LISSADELL	SO01	30
Lough Derg	Donegal	BALLYMACAVANY	DL31	31
Lough Eske	Donegal	LOUGH ESKE	DL24	32
Lough Talt Trail	Sligo	GLENNAWOO	SO06	33
Massbrook	Mayo	MASSBROOK	MO10	34
Milltown	Leitrim	ASHISLAND	LM04	35
Monellan	Donegal	MONELLAN	DL20	36
Moorehall	Mayo	MOOREHALL	MO25	37
Moygawnagh	Mayo	TAWNYWADDYDUFF	MO05	38
Murvagh	Donegal	MURVAGH	DL34	39
Nephin	Mayo	BALLYMOYOCK	MO10	40
New Forest	Mayo	NEWTOWN	MO25	41
Raheens	Mayo	RAHEENS	MO23	42
Rathcarrick	Sligo	RATHCARRICK	SO03	43
Rathmullen	Donegal	RATHMULLAN WOOD	DL05	44
Rathscanlon	Sligo	RATHSCANLON	SO07	45
Rossylongan	Donegal	ROSSYLONGAN	DL24	46
Slishwood	Sligo	SLISHWOOD	SO02	47
Tawnyard	Mayo	TAWNYARD	MO33	48
Toormakeady	Mayo	TOURMAKEADY	MO29	49
Troll Wood	Leitrim	CARTRON	SO02	50
Tullygay	Donegal	TULLYGAY	DL03	51
Union Wood	Sligo	UNION WOOD	SO03	52
Woodquarter	Donegal	WOODQUARTER	DL04	53

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

Appendix 18. Indicative Plans 2031 – 2045

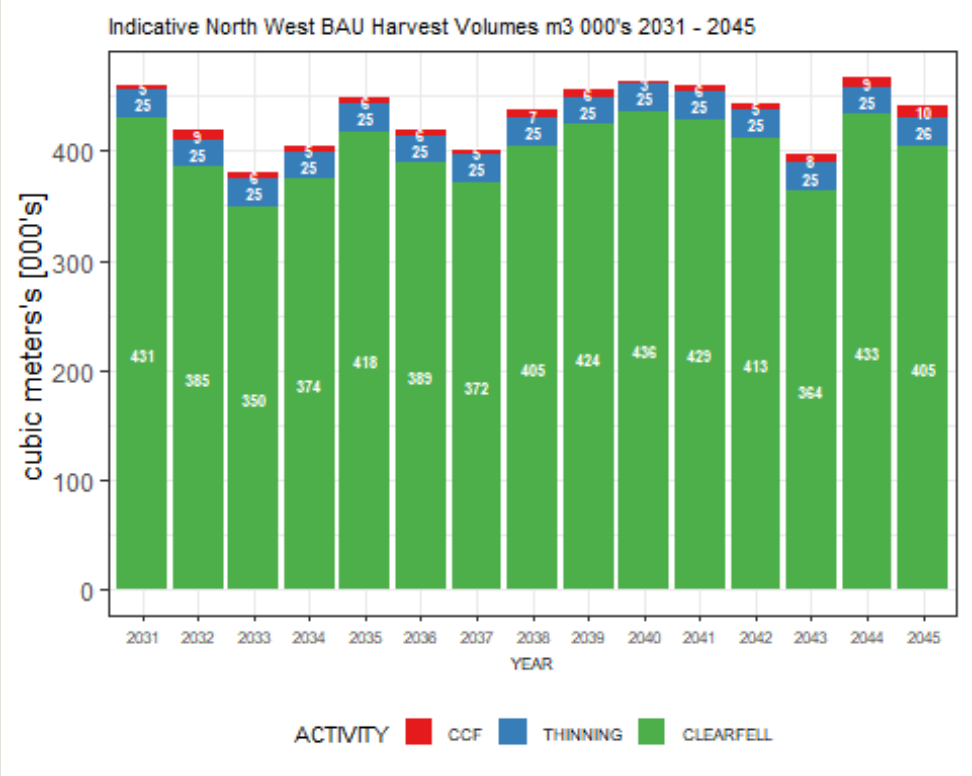

Figure 32: Indicative plans Volume m3 000's 2031 - 2045

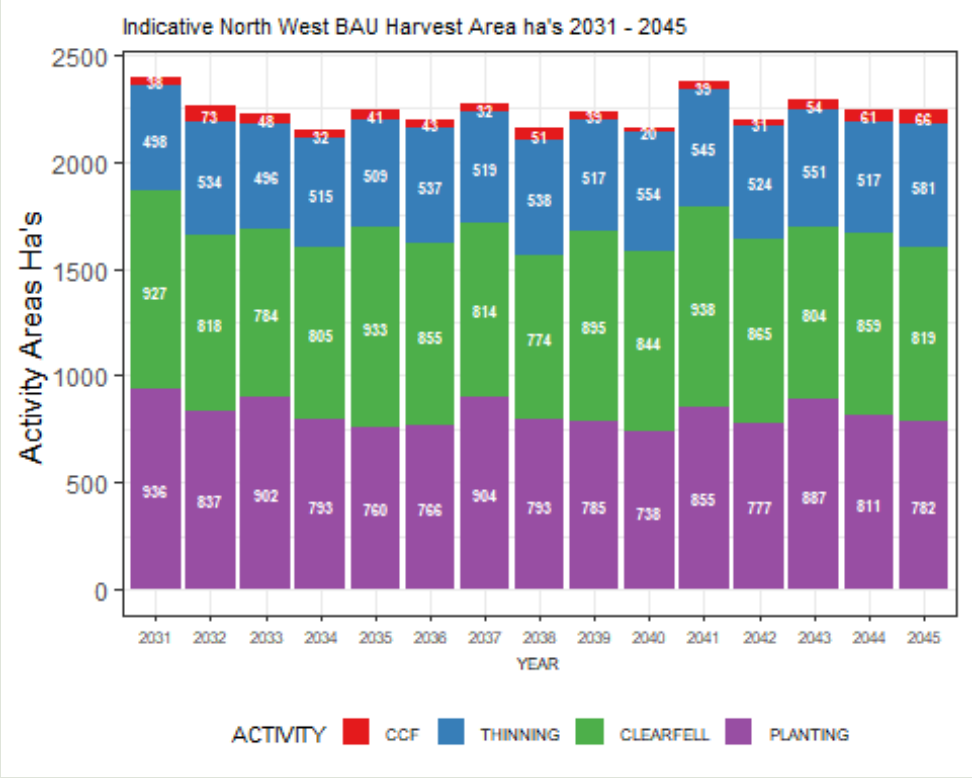

Figure 33: Indicative plans Volume m3 000's 2031 - 2045

Table 21: Indicative plans 2031 - 2038

Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039								
Activity	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
CLEARFELL	430,600	385,100	349,800	374,400	418,000	388,900	371,700	404,700
THINNING	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200
CCF	4,500	8,700	5,700	4,700	5,600	5,900	4,600	7,300
CLEARFELL	900	800	800	800	900	900	800	800
THINNING	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
CCF	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
PLANTING	900	800	900	800	800	800	900	800

Table 22: Indicative plans 2039 - 2045

Indicative Plans 2039 - 2045							
Activity	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
CLEARFELL	424,300	436,200	428,900	412,600	363,600	433,100	404,800
THINNING	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,900
CCF	5,800	2,900	6,100	4,600	8,000	9,200	10,300
CLEARFELL	900	800	900	900	800	900	800
THINNING	500	600	500	500	600	500	600
CCF	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
PLANTING	800	700	900	800	900	800	800

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HCV: High Conservation Value.

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

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