



Forest Management Plan South West Munster Business Area Unit (BAU 6) 2026- 2030



Final Version 2.0

1. Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's South West Munster Business Area Unit (BAU) 6 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.

Bernárd Burke

BAU Leader

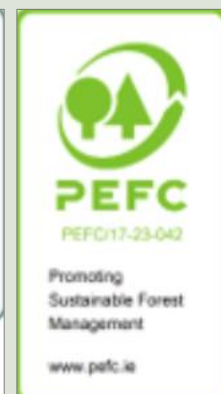


Table of contents

1. Foreword	2
2. Statement of Compliance	5
3. Coillte Introduction	6
4. Coillte's Strategic Vision and Implementation Plans	8
4.1 Strategic Vision	8
4.2 Coillte Planning	9
4.2.1 Developing Five Year BAU Forest Management Plan	10
4.2.2 Environmental Considerations in Coillte's Planning	11
4.3.3 Public and Statutory Consultations	12
4.3.4 Coillte Stakeholder Engagement	12
4.3.5 Complaints and Dispute Resolution	13
5. Introduction to South West Munster BAU	14
6. Strategic Pillars- South West Munster BAU	16
7. Forests for Climate - South West Munster BAU	16
7.1 Creation of New Forest (Afforestation)	17
7.2 Redesigning areas of our forest estate	17
7.3 Forest Age Structure	19
7.4 Forest Redesign	20
7.5 CO ₂ Substitution- Renewable energy	21
8. Forests for Nature	23
8.1 Designations and Old Woodland Areas South West Munster BAU	24
8.2 Water Management Plans	28
9. Forests for Wood	30
9.1 Species Composition	32
9.2 Growing volume	33
9.3 Harvest Volumes	34
9.4 Forest Roads	38
10. Forests for People	39
10.1 Social & Cultural Aspects	39
10.2 Recreational Development Proposals on Coillte Lands	42

10.3 Building Strong Partnerships with Communities	43
11. Forest Management Challenges.....	44
12. Appendices	46
Appendix 1. Monitoring Framework in South West Munster BAU	46
Appendix 2. Statutory and Non-Statutory Legislation	48
Appendix 3. Forest Management Plan Consultation Process.....	50
Appendix 4. Forest Code Outline in South West Munster BAU.....	51
Appendix 5. Forest Code - Forest Name.....	52
Appendix 6. Rare Threatened and Endangered Species List (RTE species)	54
Appendix 7. Sub Basin less than status ‘Good’ 2019 - 2024 in South West Munster BAU	56
Appendix 8. Sub Basin less than Status good 2019 - 2024 by forest activity area in South West Munster BAU	57
Appendix 9. Sub Basin Map- Forestry as significant pressure in South West Munster BAU	60
Appendix 10. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas in South West Munster BAU	61
Appendix 11. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure in South West Munster BAU less than status good 2019 -2024	62
Appendix 12. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas in South West Munster BAU	63
Appendix 13. Catchment & Sub Catchment Table in South West Munster BAU	64
Appendix 14. Harvest Volume by Forest in South West Munster BAU	69
Appendix 15. Harvest areas by forest in South West Munster BAU.....	74
Appendix 16. Archaeological Monuments & Cultural Features in BAU.....	80
Appendix 17. Recreational sites details.....	81
Appendix 18. Indicative Plans 2031 – 2045.....	83
Appendix 19. Categories of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas	86
Appendix 20. Summary of changes following consultation process and FMP review.....	87
Appendix 21. Glossary of terms	88
Appendix 22. Version Control.....	89

2. Statement of Compliance

Environmental Compliance and Certification Statement

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

Our approach includes:

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

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

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

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

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

3. Coillte Introduction

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

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

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

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

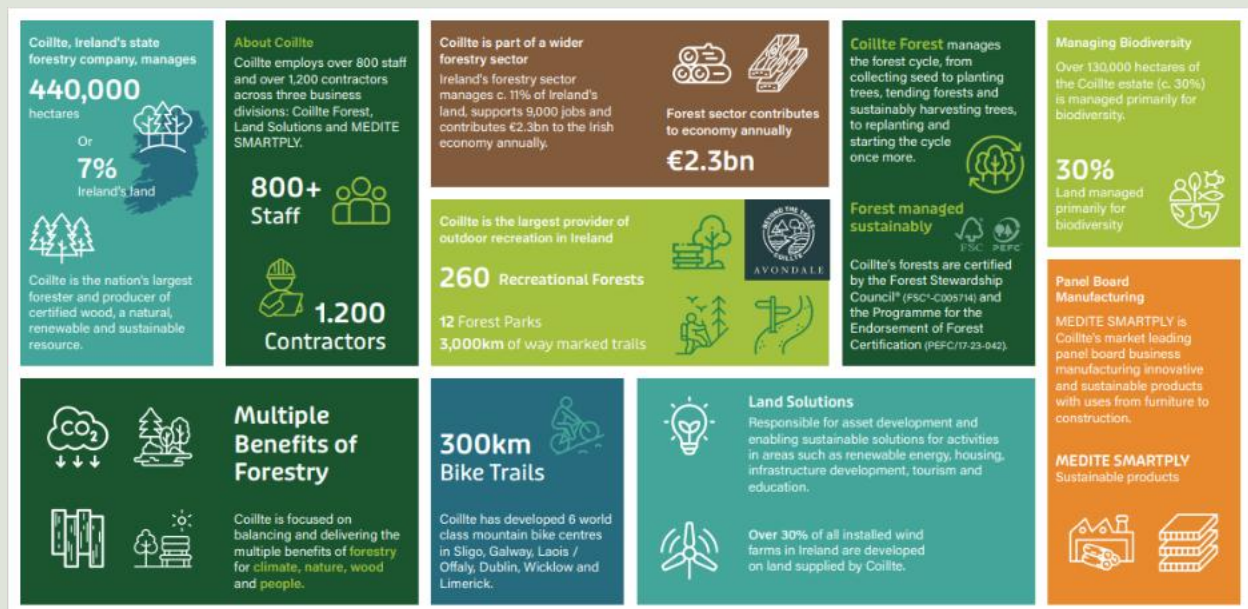


Figure 1: Coillte Overview

Ireland has a competitive advantage for growing trees, as our mild climate means certain conifer species can reach maturity in 35 years, whereas this can take up to 100 years in central and northern Europe. Wood is a valuable commodity and is used in the construction of our homes, pallets for moving goods and materials, fencing and lifestyle products for our gardens and farms, and also to manufacture innovative

panel board products like oriented strandboard (OSB) and medium density fibreboard (MDF) that have a wide range of uses. Using Irish wood and wood-based products for construction is a climate efficient and sustainable substitute for conventional carbon intensive products, such as concrete and steel.

Coillte is the leading provider of outdoor recreation,, offering public access to over 6,000 forest properties throughout Ireland, 3,000 km of way-marked trails, 12 forest parks, 6 mountain-bike trails, and 260 recreational areas. Every year there are an estimated 20 million visits to forests across the country. Forest recreation is very important to people's wellbeing, and Coillte's 'Woodlands for Health' programme helps to provide mental health support. Today 134,000 hectares of our estate (c. 30%) is managed primarily for biodiversity. These biodiversity areas occur throughout the estate and contain a wide variety of habitats of high biodiversity value including native forest, mixed forest, blanket bog, raised bog, wet and dry heath.

4. Coillte's Strategic Vision and Implementation Plans

4.1 Strategic Vision

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

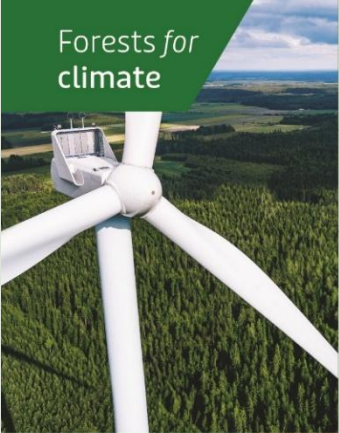
 Forests for climate	1	Enable the creation of 100,000 hectares of new forests , half of which will be native woodlands, which will sink 18m tonnes CO₂ by 2050
	2	Manage the existing Forest Estate to increase carbon store by 10m tonnes of CO₂ by 2050
	3	Redesign 30,000 hectares of Peatland Forests for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

Figure 2: Strategic Ambitions

4.2 Coillte Planning

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

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

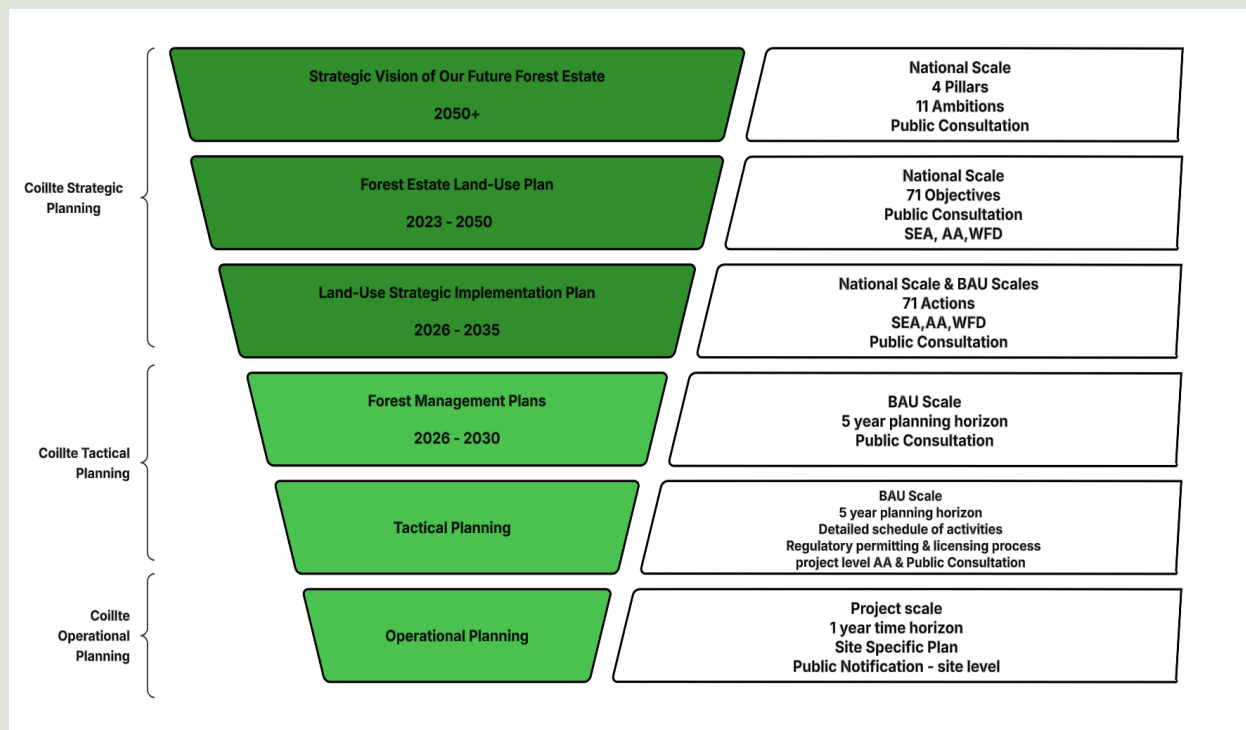


Figure 3: Planning overview

Planning hierarchy - links to planning documents

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

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

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 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.

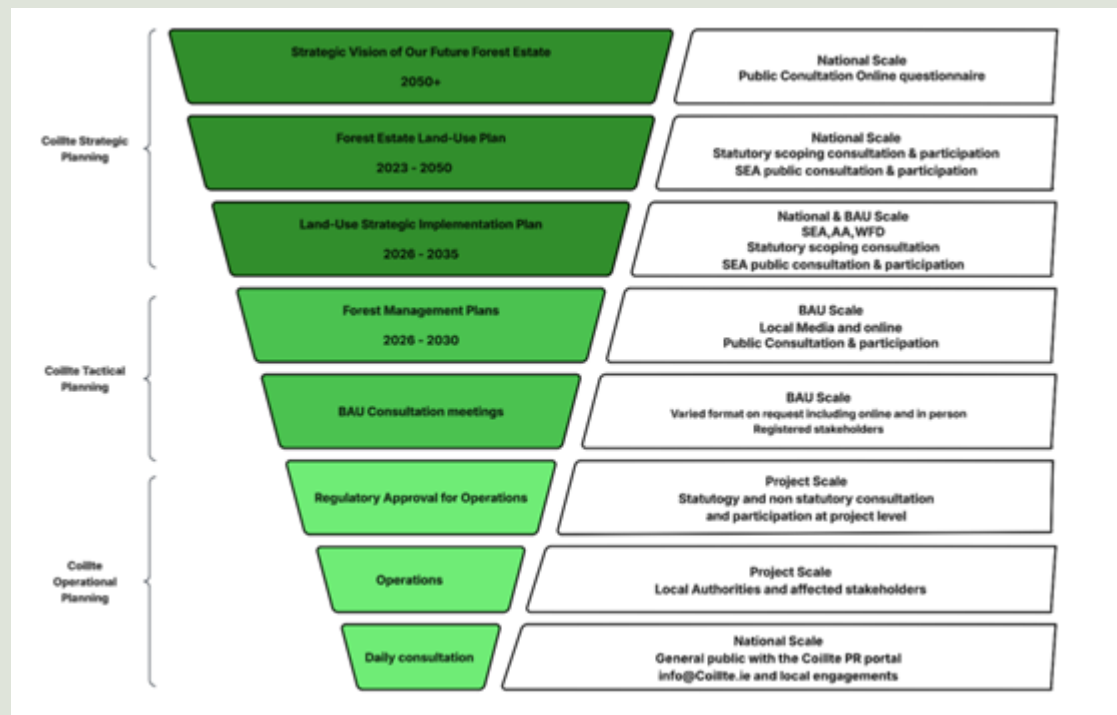


Figure 4: Public Consultation and participation Overview

4.3.4 Coillte Stakeholder Engagement

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

Our consultation processes include:

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



Stakeholder Links

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

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

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

4.3.5 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 South West Munster BAU

The South West Munster BAU of Coillte Forest encompasses Counties Kerry, North, South and West Cork, and North West Limerick. See Figure 5 for a map of BAU location and Coillte's properties within the BAU.

There are two Gaeltacht areas within the BAU, Gaeltacht Muscraí and Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach. This BAU boasts the greatest concentration of mountains in any of Coillte's 6 BAU's, including Carrantuohill, Ireland's highest mountain in the MacGillycuddy's Reeks, Stacks Mountains Range, Mullaghareirks, Nagles Mountains, Derrynasaggart Mountains, Shehy Mountains, and the Caha Mountains.

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

Main population centres in the area include Limerick, Newcastle West, Abbeyfeale, Listowel, Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare, Macroom, Bantry, Skibbereen, Cork, Bandon, Mallow and Charleville. The proximity of some of our forests to Cork City and other major urban centres coupled with a large section of coastline and resulting maritime conditions, affect the management of our forests and influence decision making.

South West Munster BAU

- The BAU covers approximately 1.19 million Ha's, c.17% of Ireland's area.
- Coillte manages approximately 66K Ha's (5.5%) of land area within the BAU.
- Over 87% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

The BAU is divided into 43 forests. See Appendix 4 for a detailed map of forest boundaries and Appendix 5 for a list of Forests codes with names.

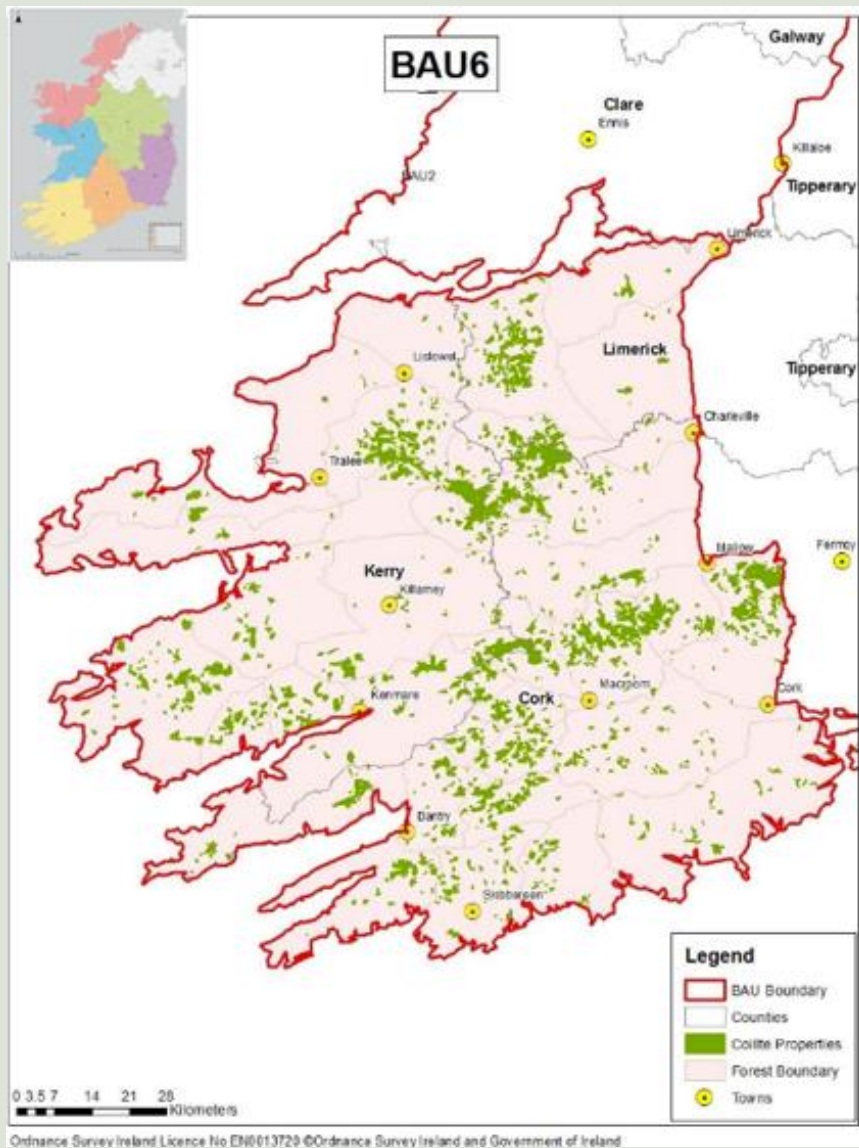


Figure 5. General BAU location (top left corner) and Coillte properties in South West Munster BAU.

6. Strategic Pillars- South West Munster BAU

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

7. Forests for Climate - South West Munster BAU

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

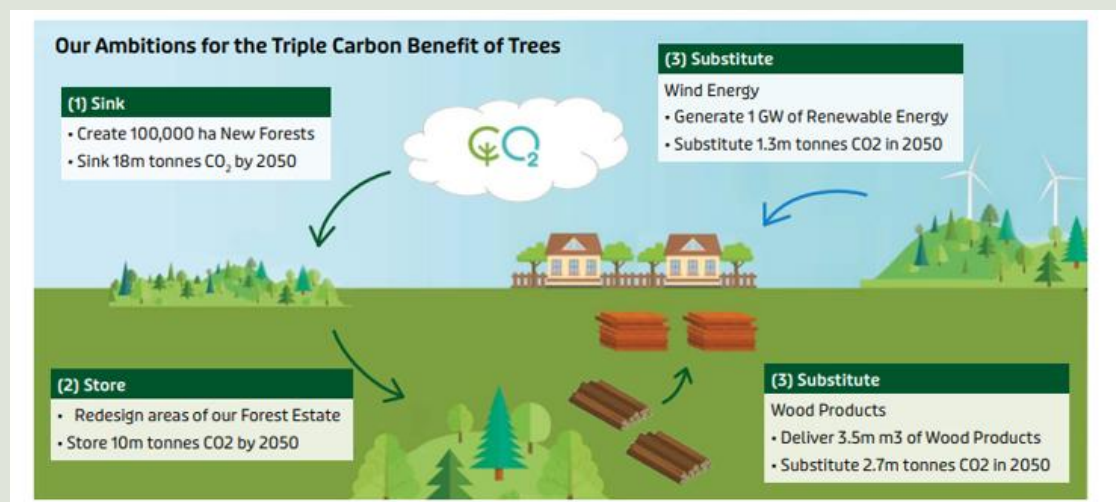


Figure 6: Forests for climate

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

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

7.1 Creation of New Forest (Afforestation)

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

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

7.2 Redesigning areas of our forest estate

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

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

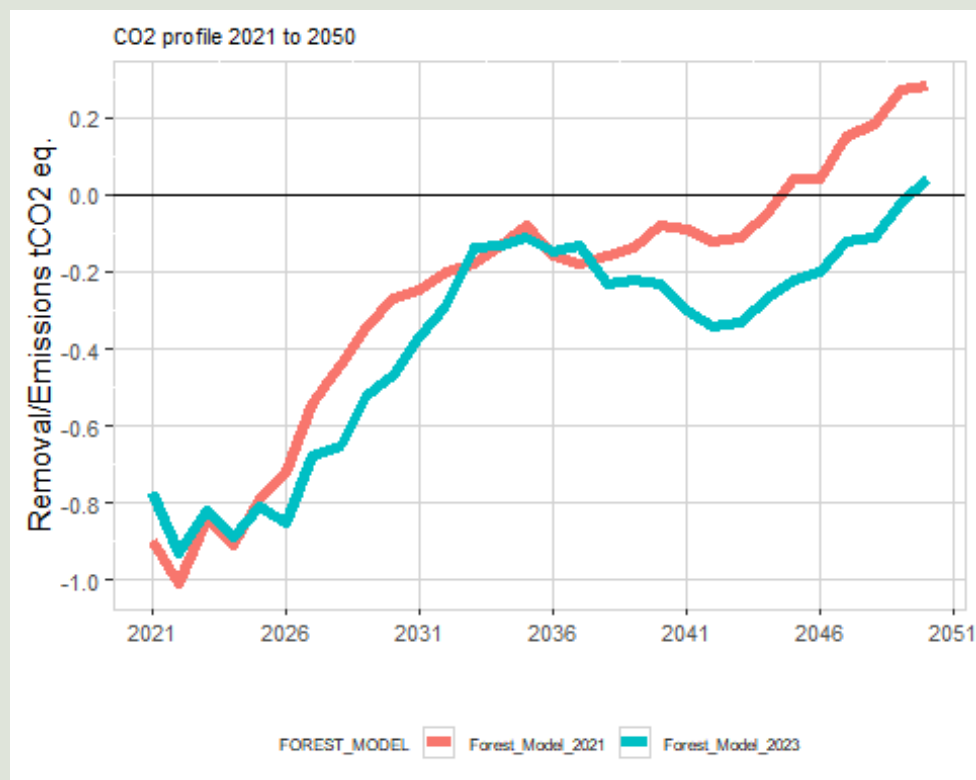


Figure 7: Comparison of CO₂ removals / emission tCO₂ between pre strategic and post strategic ambitions for Coillte Estate

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 (Fig. 8).

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

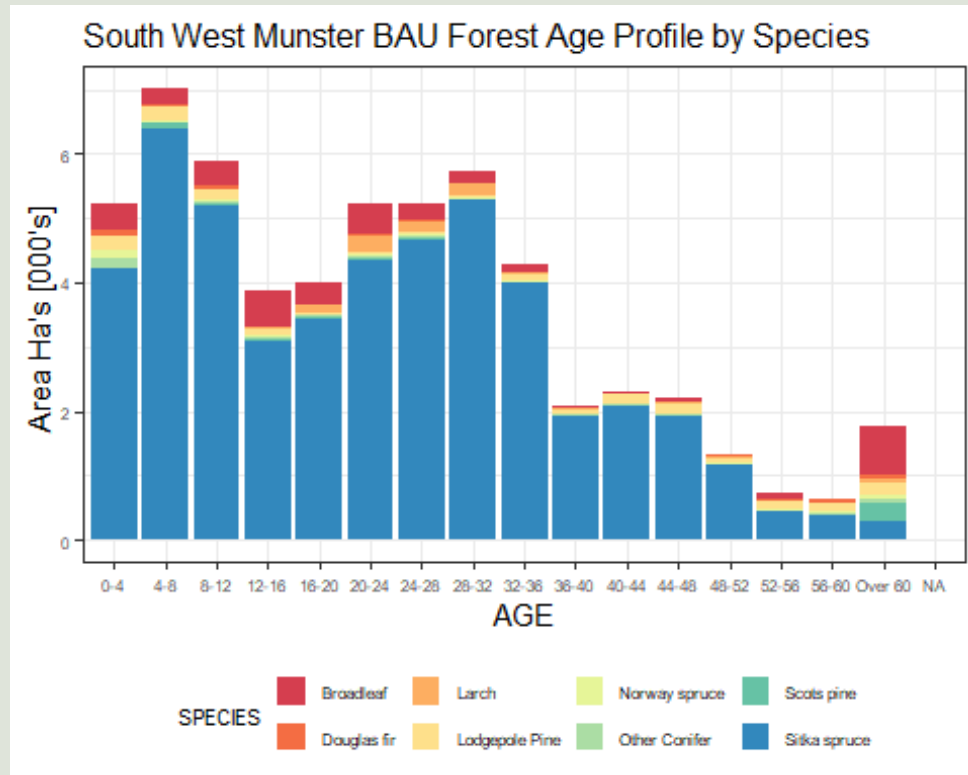


Figure 8: South West Munster BAU Species by Age Profile

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

Forest Age Structure

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

7.4 Forest Redesign

Sites with low forestry productivity will be identified based on peatland characteristics and assessed for their potential to be repurposed. 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 (Fig. 9).

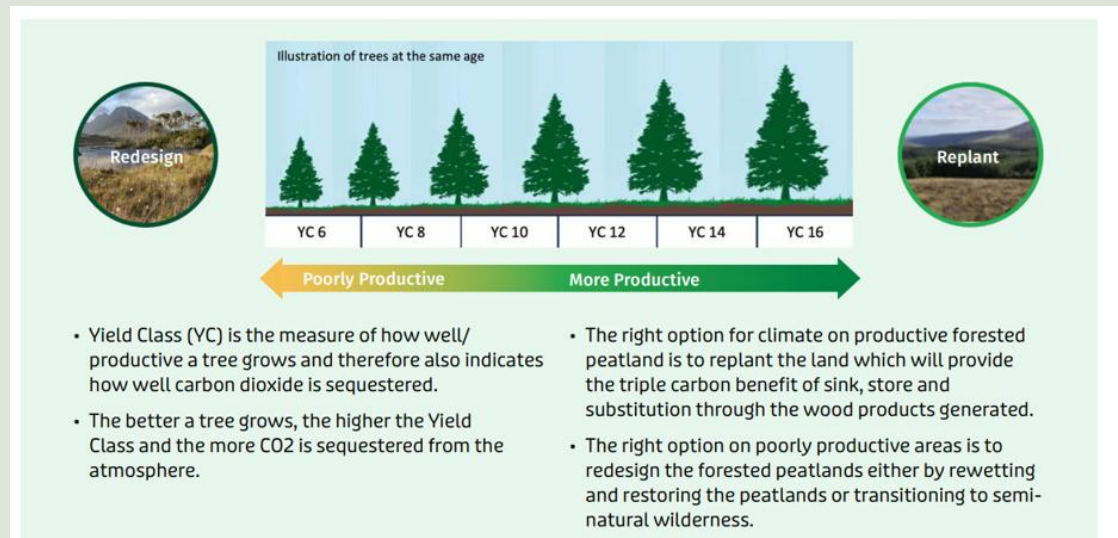


Figure 9: Management Options of forested peatland

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 South West Munster BAU is planning on

- Redesigning c. 80 ha of forest from commercial conifer to a semi natural wilderness state.

7.5 CO₂ Substitution- Renewable energy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1: FEI Proposed Projects

Proposed FEI / Co Development projects on Coillte estate in South West Munster BAU – correct as at 19th September 2025			
Project Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Ballinagree	Cork	Consented (Orsted Co Dev.)	10
Coom Green Energy	Cork	Consented (Orsted Co Dev.)	16
Cummeennabuddoge	Kerry	In-planning (SSE Co Dev.)	17

Gortyrahillly	Cork	Consented (SSE Co Dev.)	4
Inchamore	Cork	Consented (SSE Co Dev.)	3
Total			50

Also, within this BAU Strategic Plan period, planning permission will be sought by a third party for the following projects (Table 2):

Table 2: Third Party Proposed Projects

Proposed projects that will seek / are seeking planning permission for wind turbines on the Coillte estate in South West Munster BAU– correct as at 19th September 2025			
Name	Location	Status	Number of Wind turbines
Maughanaclea	Bantry Forest, Co. Cork	Pre-Planning	5
Total			5

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 South West Munster BAU will continue to work with Land Solutions supporting renewable energy projects at different stages.

8. Forests for Nature

Introduction

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

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

In the South West Munster BAU, around 27% 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 (Tab 3).

The South West Munster BAU encompasses a rich mosaic of native habitats and ecosystems, including upland blanket bog and heath (e.g. Dromalonnahurt, Fordal, Glanteenasig and Cappaphaudeen biodiversity areas), and native woodlands (e.g. in Rossacroo Millennium Forest, Dromore and Dromickbane biodiversity areas) and lakes. The BAU also contains other habitats of biodiversity value including broadleaved and mixed forests, as well as the many rivers and streams that flow through it.

Table 3: Biodiversity Areas

Nature Areas		
Bio Ref	Description	Area (Ha)
Biodiversity Areas	Habitats that have particular value for nature or biodiversity	13,000
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	2,002
Aquatic Setbacks	Strips of land that adjoin streams, rivers and lakes, and are managed for their protection.	2,525*

**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 South West Munster are designated for nature conservation under European and Irish legislation. These include European sites such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), as well as nationally designated sites such as Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), National Parks, and Nature Reserves (Tab. 4 and Fig. 10-11). Several of the Coillte biodiversity areas overlap with these designated sites.

Table 4: Nature Designation

Nature Designations *	
Designation	Area on Coillte Lands (Ha)
NHA - Natural Heritage Area	289
SAC - Special Area of Conservation	4,242
SPA - Special Protection Area	19,411
Nature Reserve	427
pNHA - Proposed Natural Heritage Area	2,876*

**There is some overlap between these designations.*

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

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

Old Woodland Sites (OWS) are areas within the Coillte estate that have supported continuous forest cover since at least the 1830s, as shown on both the 1st and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Some of these OWS may have an even longer history, with evidence of forest cover dating as far back as the 1660s, qualifying them as Ancient Woodland (AW) sites (Tab. 5). 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 5: Old Woodland

Old Woodland		
Description	Hectareas	% of forested land (Ha)
OWS on whole estate	26,000	7%
OWS Sout-West Munster BAU	2,130	4%

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

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

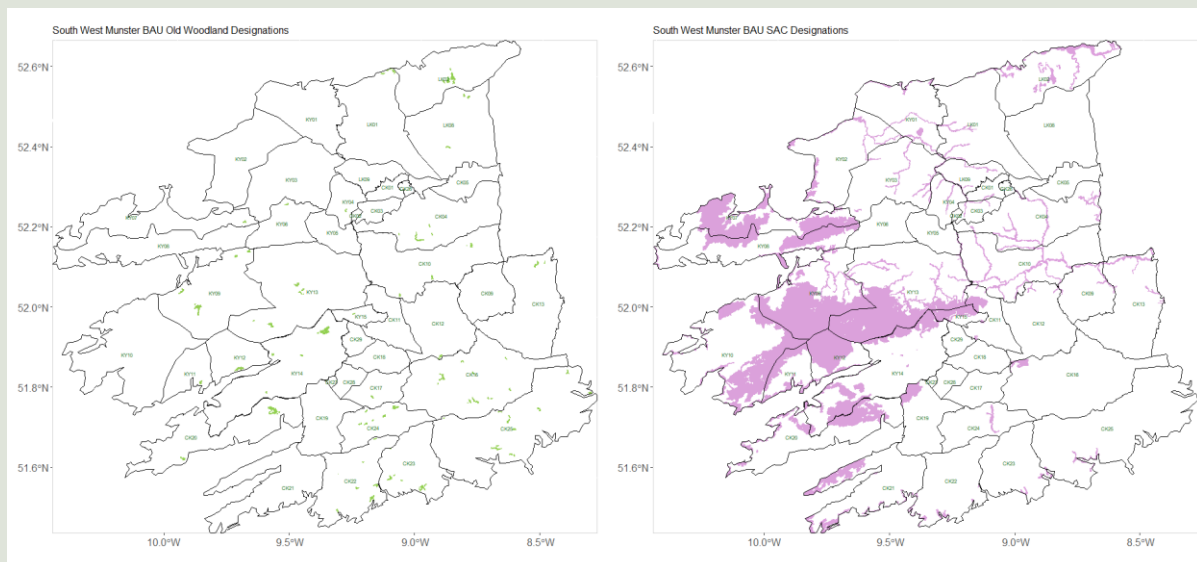


Figure 10: South West Munster BAU Old Woodland and SAC areas

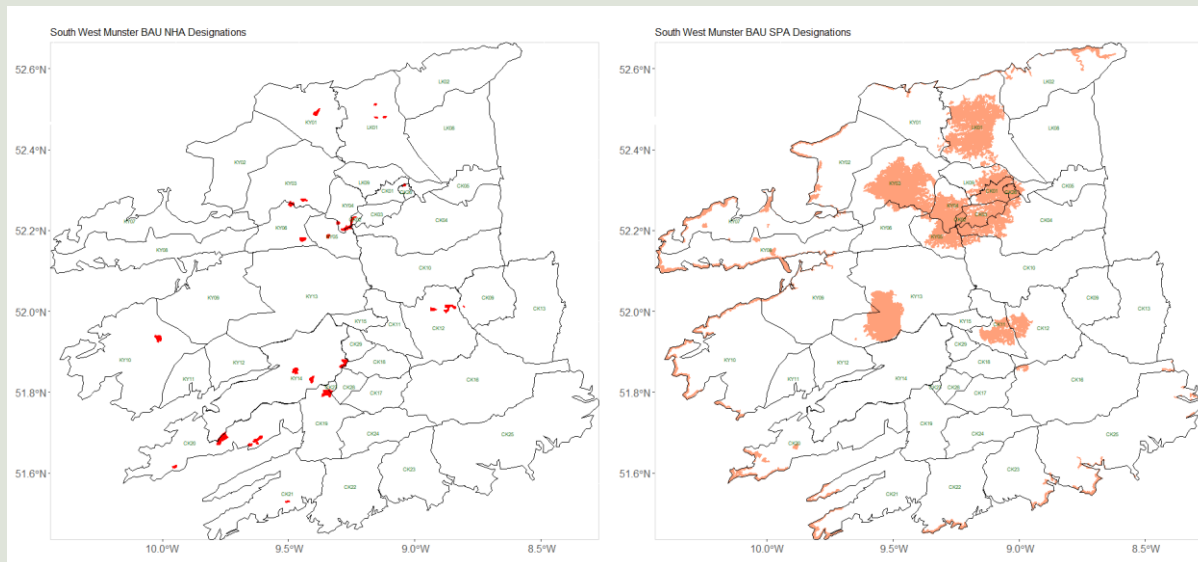


Figure 11: South West Munster BAU NHA & SPA

Managing forest for nature

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

Each year, the biodiversity management work programme 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 South West Munster are listed in Appendix 6.

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

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

Examples of key Nature projects in South West Munster BAU

- The BAU plan to carry out repair and restoration works to a protected bat roost in Dromore wood as a joint initiative with NPWS. They will also continue to control invasive species to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of this area, which contains both native and conifer/broadleaved mixed forest areas.
- A close to nature approach to forest management (Continuous cover forestry CCF) is being used to manage select sections of Rossacree woods. CCF will be implemented to diversify the forest structure and composition. This will also include the control of Invasive species to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of this area
- In Lickeen Wood a number of management practices will be applied and will include:
 - restoration of areas of native woodland through felling and replanting with native species,
 - control of invasive species
 - continued protection of the freshwater habitat
 - restoration of the hydrological regime in wetter areas, especially peat dominated areas.

Lickeen is located in the Caragh catchment which is one of the most important freshwater pearl mussel (FWPM) catchments in Ireland.

8.2 Water Management Plans

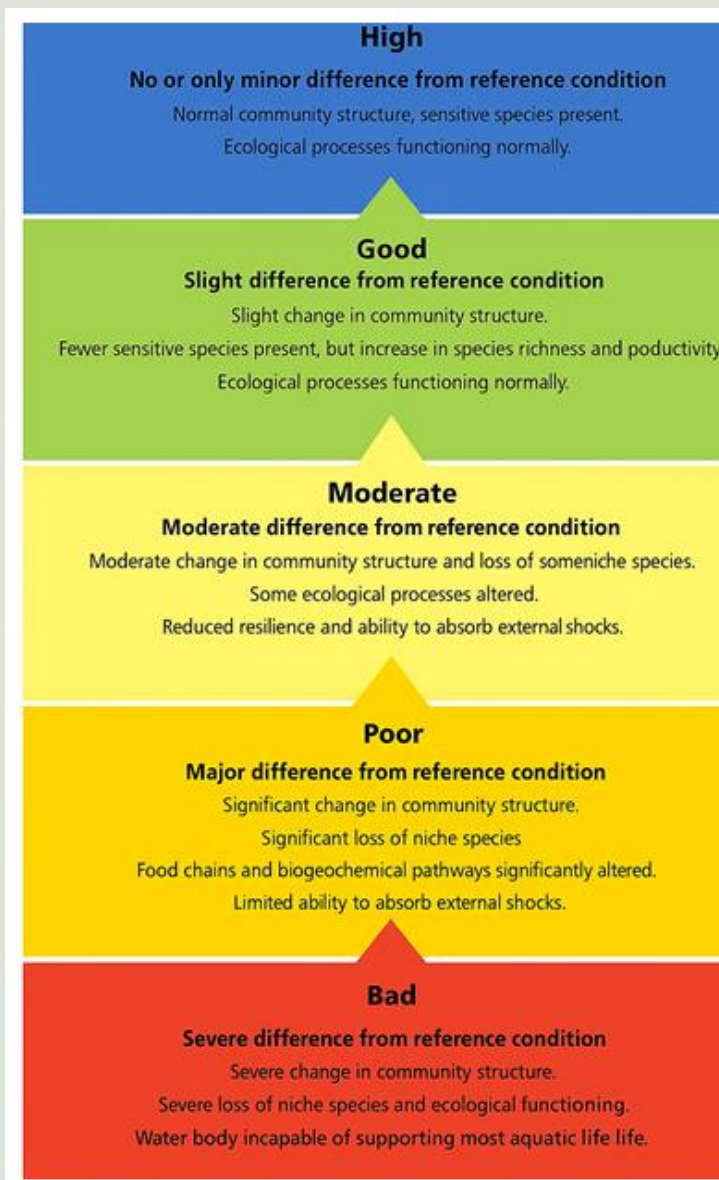


Figure 12. A description of each of the five ecological status classes based on the definitions in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the typical ecological responses associated with each class.

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 Figures 13 to 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.

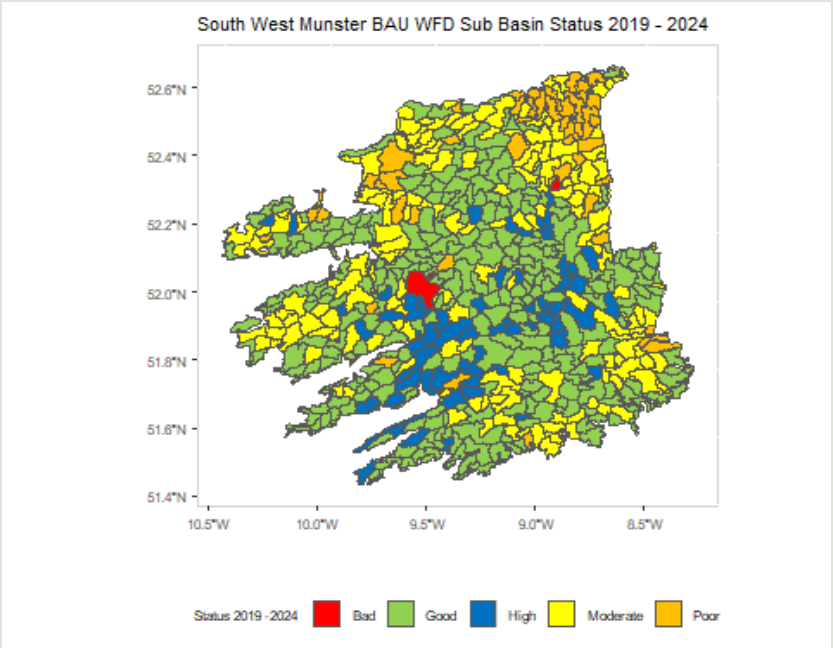


Figure 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in South West Munster BAU

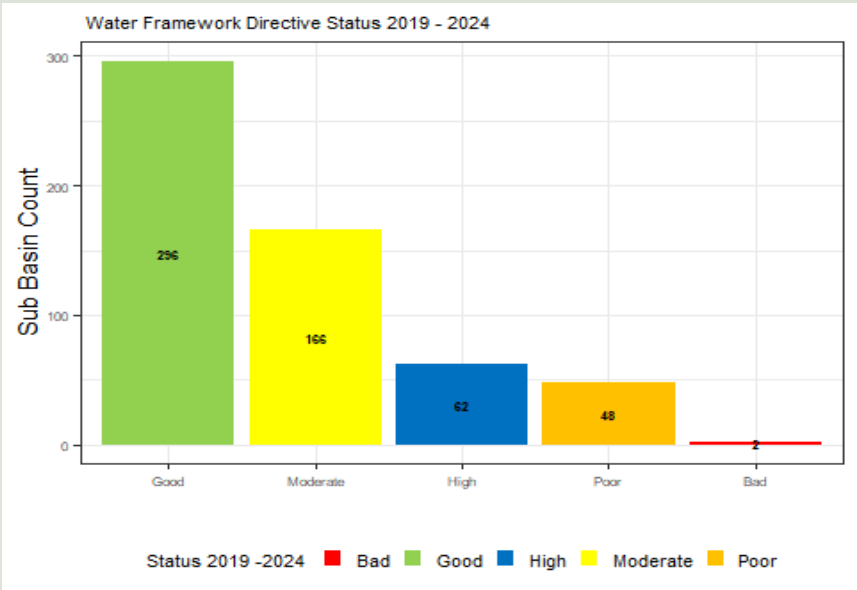


Figure 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in South West Munster BAU

💡 Water Framework Directive Catchments

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

9. Forests for Wood

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

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

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

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

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

To further drive the use of sustainable wood, Coillte promotes the use of timber in construction as a substitute for carbon-intensive materials like steel and concrete. Timber frame construction and other wood-based building techniques provide viable alternatives that can help Ireland achieve its low-carbon housing targets. Figure 15 below illustrates different stages of the forest cycle.

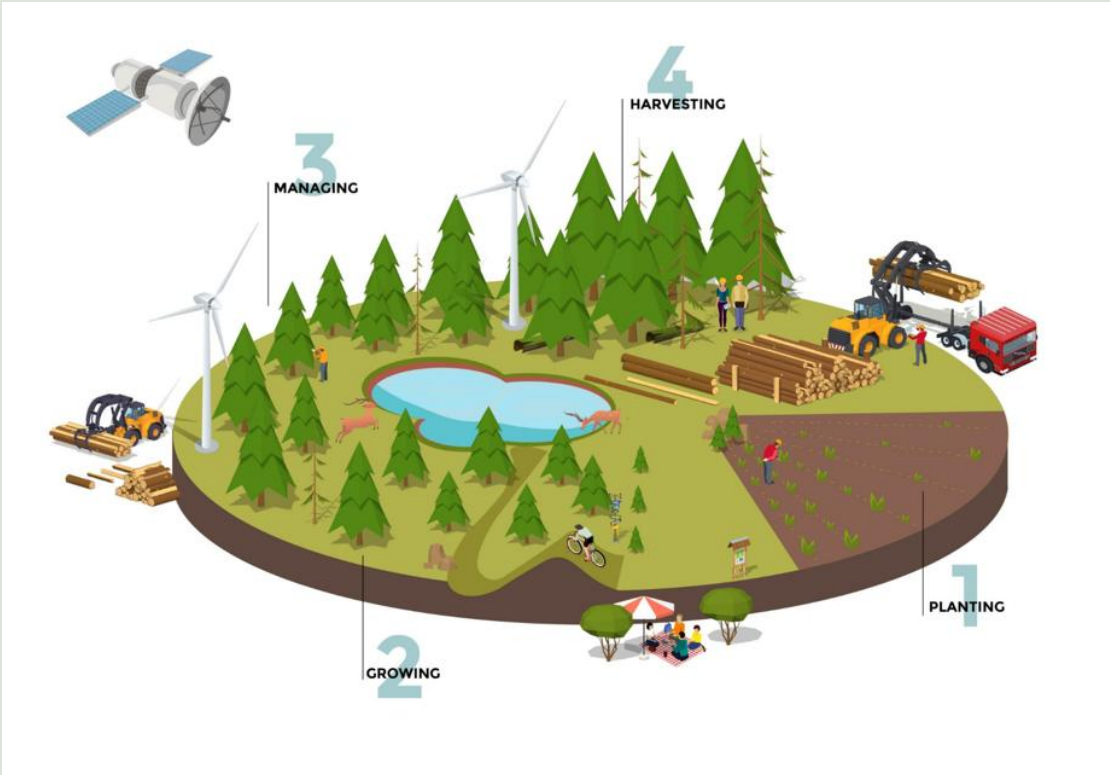


Figure 15: Forest cycle.

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

Thinning: Thinning is a key forest management practice involving staged, selective removal of trees over time to improve forest health, growth, and timber quality. Thinning improves the quality of the forest by regulating the space and light provided to trees as they grow. Coillte follows international best practices by thinning areas, allowed by site conditions, aiming to enhance both quality and yield. Thinning is done predominantly in stable areas, as high winds and exposure limit its use. Due to wind-related risks, most thinning in the BAU involves only 1 or 2 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 primary species group composition in Ha's (000's) of South West Munster BAU over the FMP plan period.

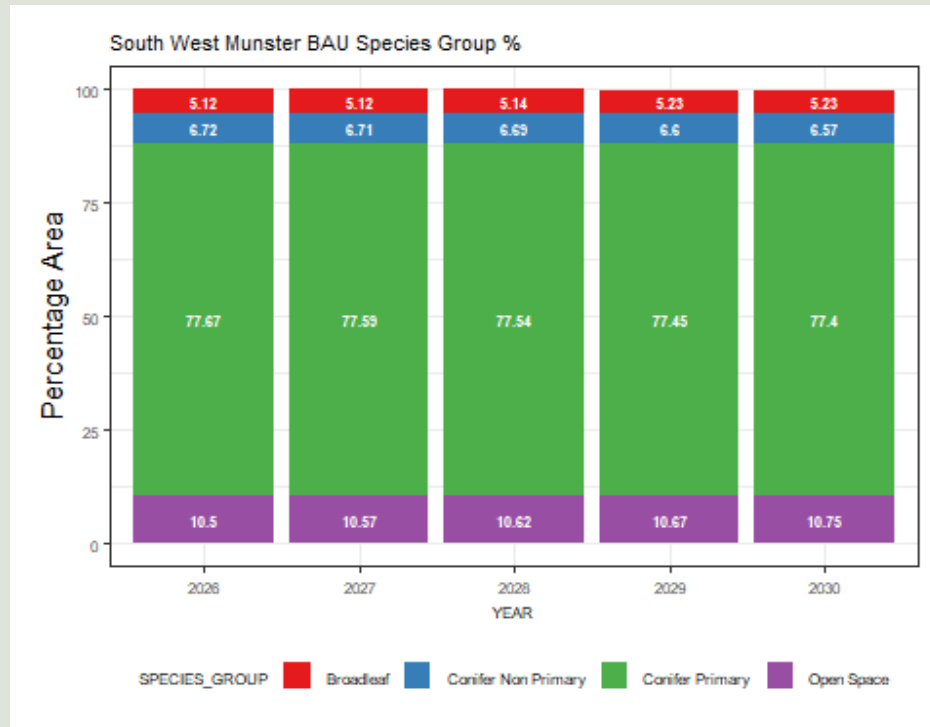


Figure 16: South West Munster BAU Species Group

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

Species Composition

- The 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

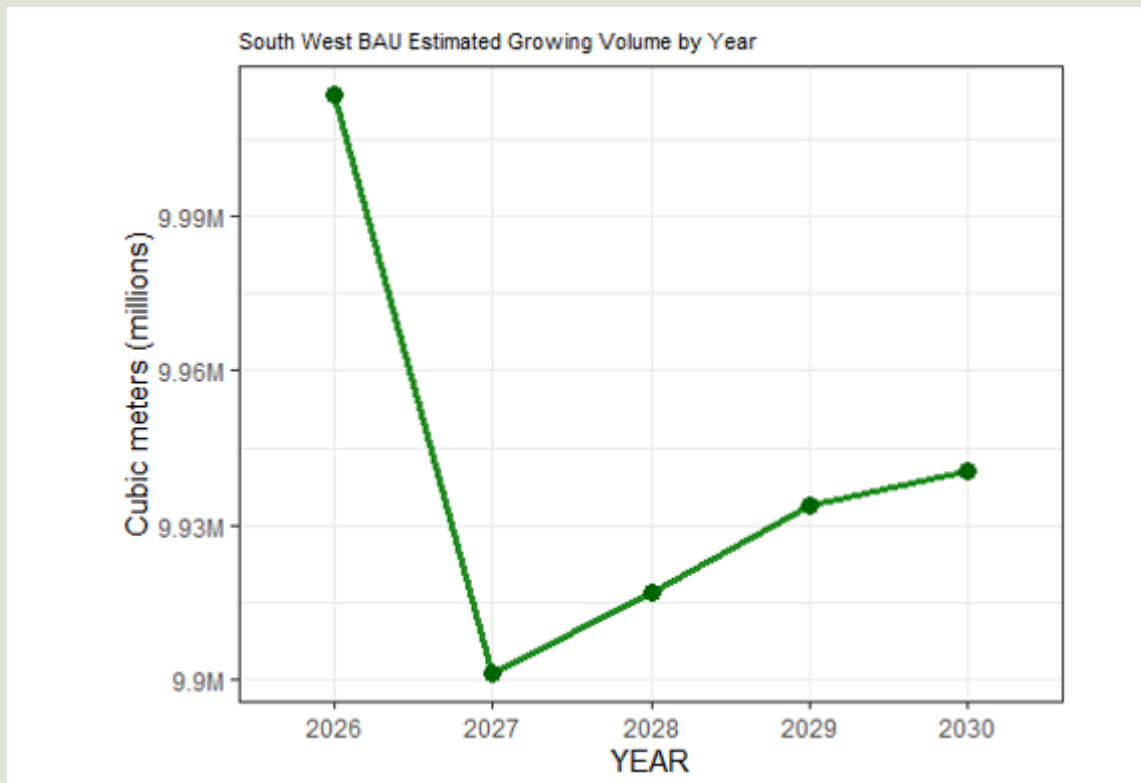


Figure 17: South West Munster growing volume trees m^3

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

Growing volume

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 a decrease in standing volume within the South West Munster BAU over the time frame of this plan. The driver for this decrease is the clearance of windblown trees resulting from Storm Eowyn in January 2025 and reduction in harvest levels in areas not impacted by the storms.

9.3 Harvest Volumes

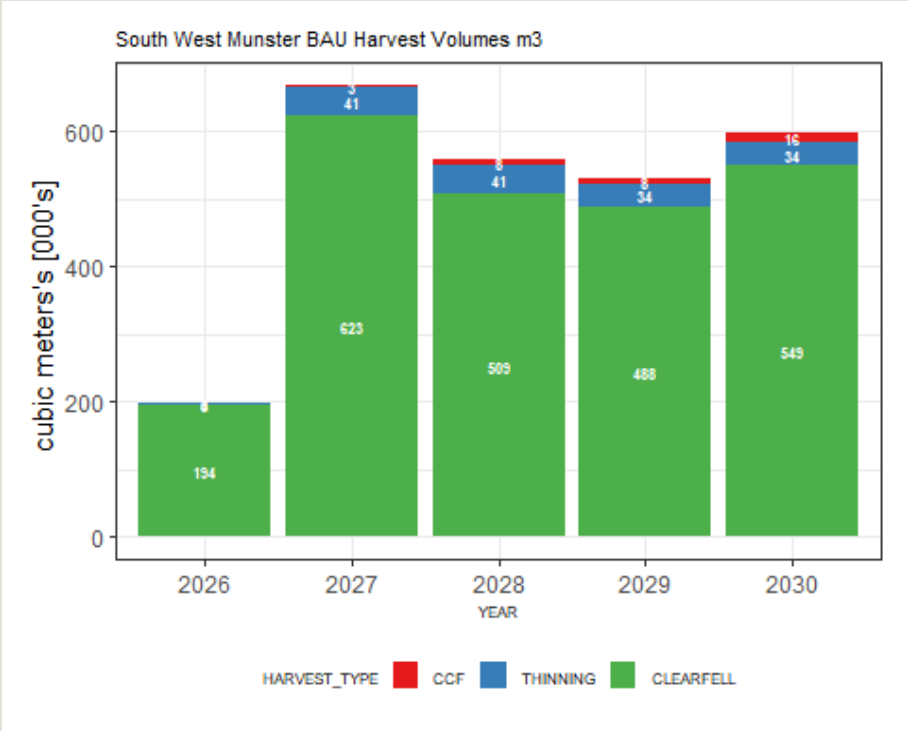


Figure 18: South West Munster Harvest Volumes

Harvest Volumes

The above figure shows the breakdown of harvest volume by harvest type, clearfell is the dominant harvest type accounting for c. 92% of the harvested volume with thinning accounting for 6% with the remaining 1% of CCF.

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

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

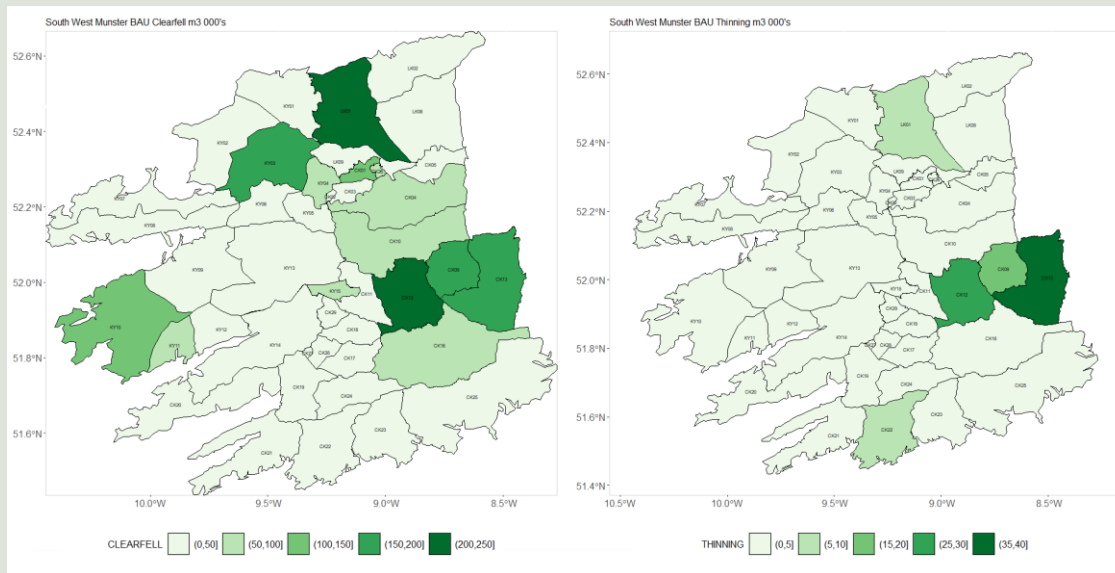


Figure 19: South West Munster Harvest Volume Clearfell & Thinning

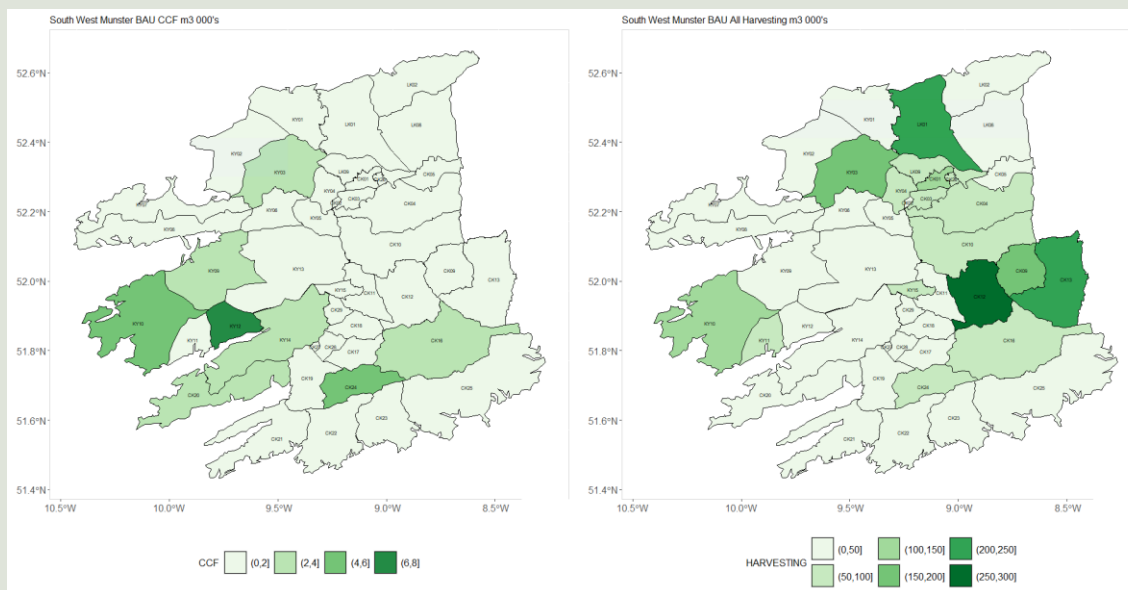


Figure 20: South West Munster Harvest Volume CCF & All Harvest Types

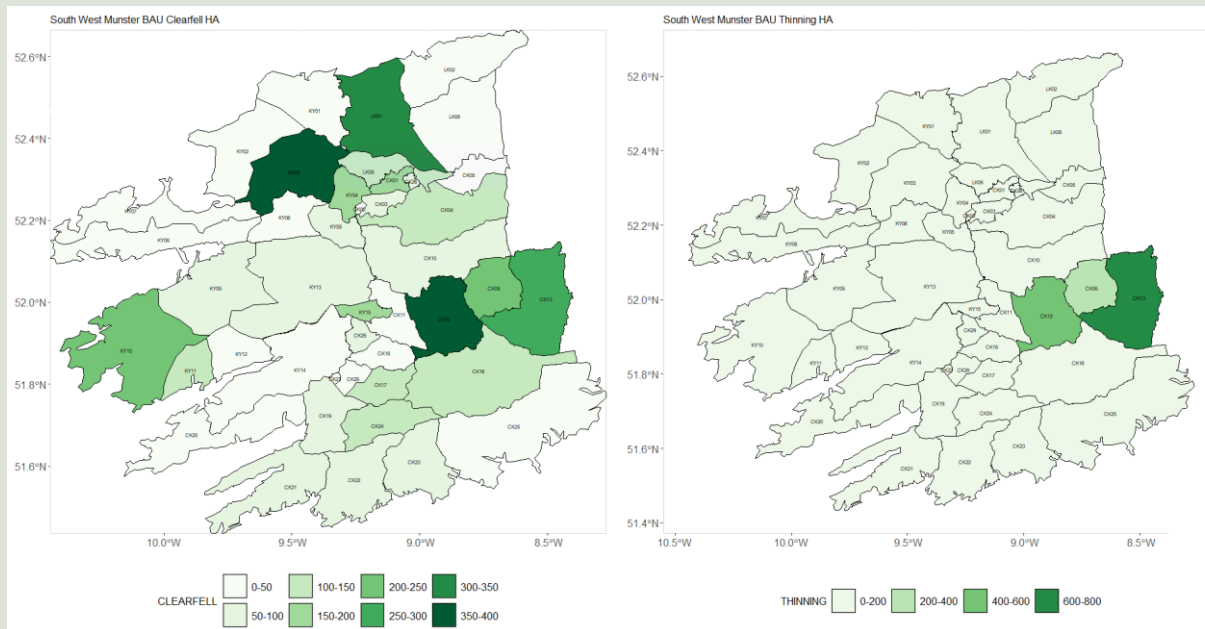


Figure 21: South West Munster Harvest Area Clearfell & Thinning

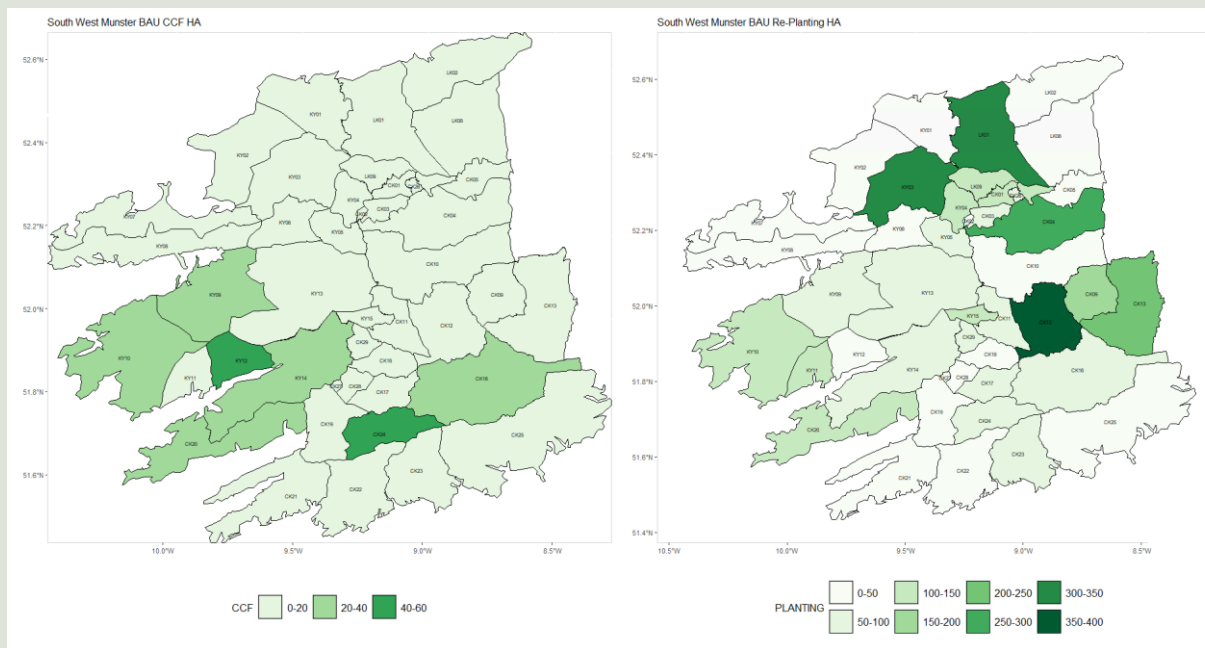


Figure 22: South West Munster Harvest Area CCF & Planting

9.4 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 South West Munster BAU and there is also the need for maintenance of the existing road network.

In line with forest management requirements, additional roads may be added to the existing road network. This work is ongoing and may not be completed within the timeframe of this plan. The priority for the road infrastructure over the duration of this plan is to:

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

Planned new road construction in South West Munster BAU

- Over the duration of this plan approximately 70 km of new road will be constructed

10. Forests for People

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

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

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

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

10.1 Social & Cultural Aspects

Main population centres in the area include Limerick, Newcastle West, Abbeyfeale, Listowel, Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare, Macroom, Bantry, Skibbereen, Cork, Bandon, Mallow and Charleville. The proximity of some of our forests to Cork City and other major urban centres coupled with a large section of coastline and resulting maritime conditions, affect the management of our forests and influence decision making.

The BAU is home to a rich cultural and archaeological heritage. 352 of archaeological features are located within Coillte's forests, and efforts are made to preserve them for future generations. These monuments include megalithic tombs, ring forts, standing stones, hut sites and other enclosures. A summary of archaeological sites and cultural features in the BAU is provided in Appendix 16.

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

Many historical land acquisitions contain farmsteads and features representing rural life in the 19th and early 20th century. These are identified and protected within forest management practices and identified

when proposals for sales are being developed. They are evaluated in terms of their social and historical value and a plan implemented for their preservation.

The BAU will continue to support sites of cultural and literary heritage such as Curragh Chase House, Castlefreke, Killaclohane Mass Rock and a summer house located at Currabinny Wood. Coillte will also continue to identify, protect and record all new items of heritage which are discovered on its lands. These sites provide valuable information about our history and represent an important educational and recreational resource.

The South West BAU offers some of Ireland's most popular outdoor recreational facilities, with many designated areas for recreational activity. The South West Munster BAU recreational activities complement the lakes and mountains within its boundaries and contribute to the social and economic life of Cork, Limerick and Kerry.

Recreation Facilities

A number of recreational facilities are the result of a joint initiative between Coillte and local communities. Examples of this collaborative effort are developments in locations such as: Foynes, Curragh Chase Forest Park, Guagán Barra Forest Park, Rathbarry, Carrigfadda, Dromillihy, Glanageenty, Lyracrumpane, Ballymartle and Lickeen among others. Many Coillte forests in this BAU are expansive and offer multiple activities such as walking, hiking, multi access and long distance trails, cycling, fishing, picnicking, watching wildlife or simple enjoyment of the outdoors. Farran Forest Park is an example of a small park that has a lot to offer in terms of activities and features. Facilities on site include aerial trails (Zip-it), playground, toilets, car park, picnic sites, deer enclosure. It's location on the southern shore of Inniscarra lake offer fantastic views of the reservoir and the many rowers at every level who train here, from amateur to Olympian.

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

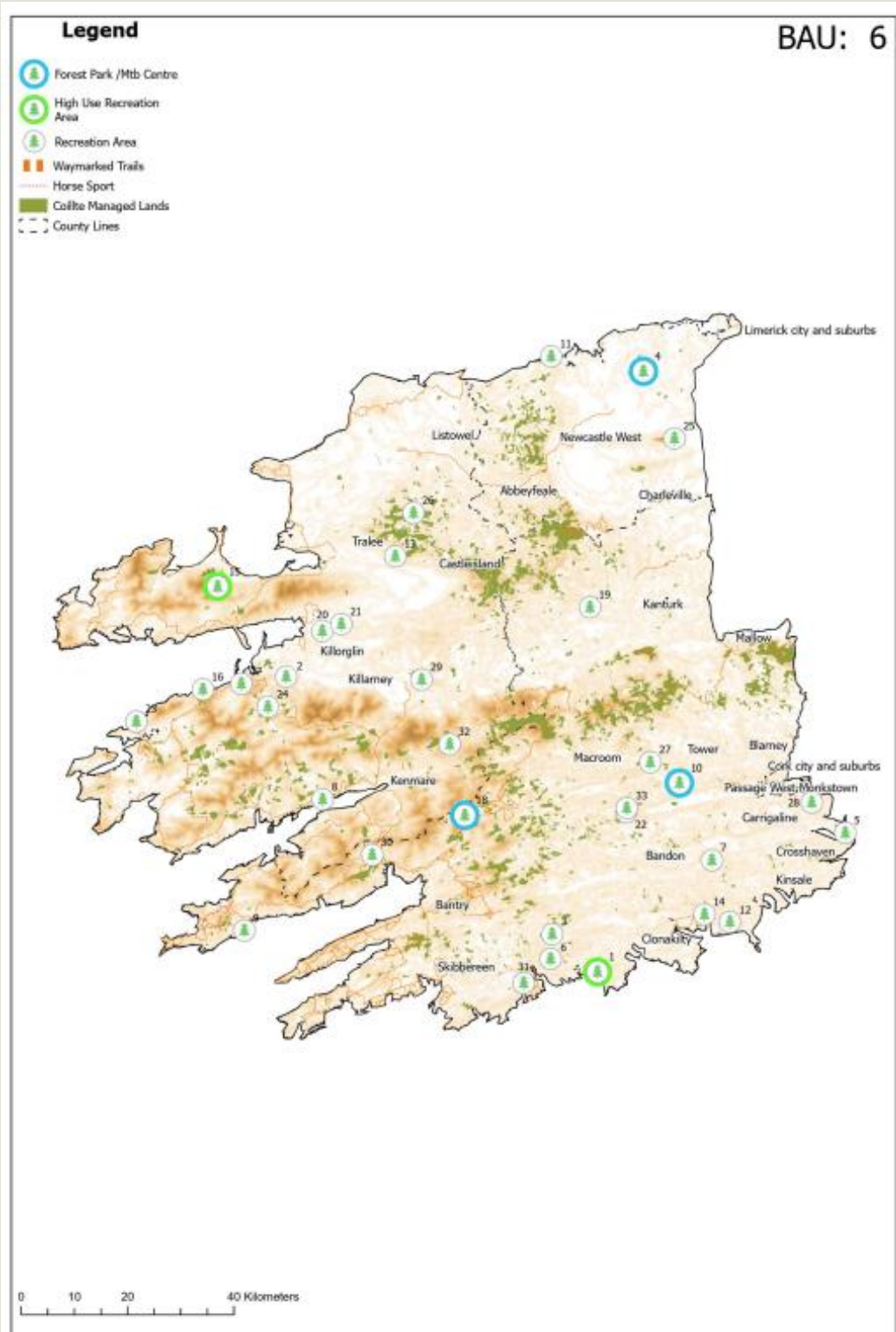


Figure 24: Recreational facilities in South West Munster BAU (see Appendix 17 for more details)

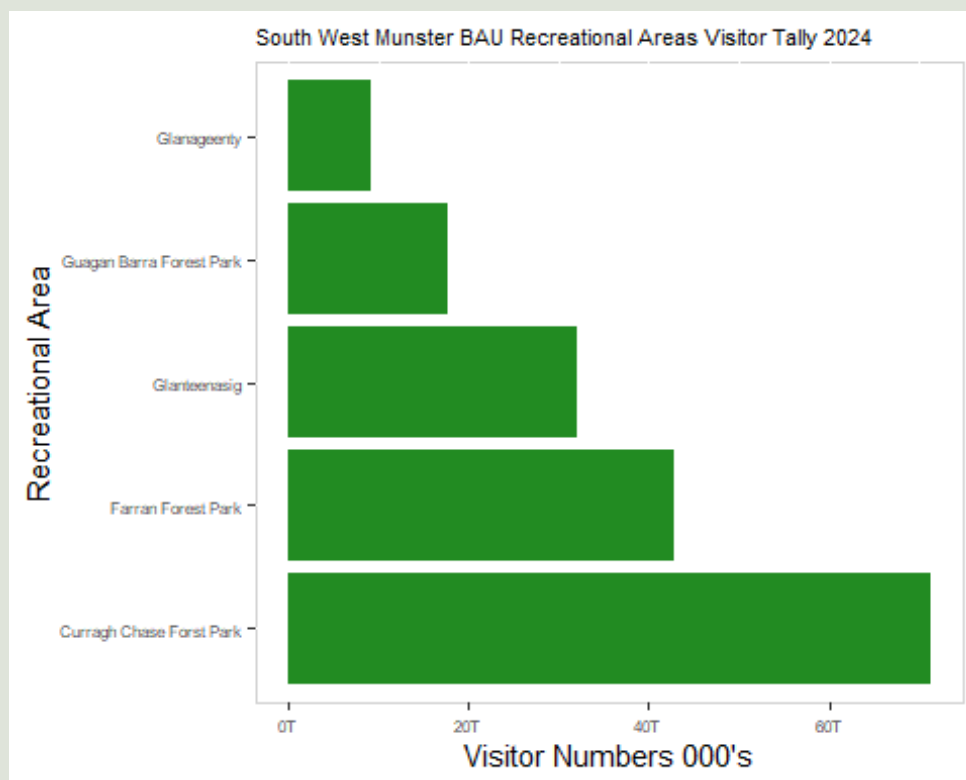


Figure 25: South West Munster BAU Recreational facilities visitor count

10.2 Recreational Development Proposals on Coillte Lands

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

Submission Process

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

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

New users must register before submitting a proposal.

Considered Submissions Timeline

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

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

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

10.3 Building Strong Partnerships with Communities

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

Examples of key recreation projects in South West Munster BAU

- Coillte is exploring the possibility of re-developing the Curragh Chase Caravan and Camping site. Coillte and the local community group are also exploring the potential of a link trail between Kilcornan village and Curraghchase Forest Park.
- Coillte and Limerick County Council are working together to re-instate the monument Walk to Spring Rice monument cross.
- The BAU in collaboration with local community groups and Kerry County Council, propose to establish a Blue Way on Loch Luoch.

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, windblow, fire prevention and management of forest security issues including litter and waste dumping, timber theft, vandalism, crop damage and other antisocial behavior (Fig. 26).

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

Figure 26: Forest Management Challenges

 Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA)

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

12. Appendices

Appendix 1. Monitoring Framework in South West Munster BAU

Table 6: Monitoring table

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

Table 8: Summary of Site Monitoring 2025. *

Engineering- Summary of Site monitoring 2025 <table><tr><th>Business Unit</th><th>Area</th><th>Number of monitoring forms completed</th></tr><tr><td>BAU1</td><td></td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>BAU2</td><td></td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>BAU3</td><td></td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>BAU4</td><td></td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>BAU5</td><td></td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>BAU6</td><td></td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>All BAUs</td><td></td><td>115</td></tr></table> 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	Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed	BAU1		22	BAU2		15	BAU3		4	BAU4		15	BAU5		14	BAU6		45	All BAUs		115	Establishment- Summary of Site monitoring 2025 <table><tr><th>Business Unit</th><th>Area</th><th>Number of monitoring forms completed</th></tr><tr><td>BAU1</td><td></td><td>730</td></tr><tr><td>BAU2</td><td></td><td>451</td></tr><tr><td>BAU3</td><td></td><td>536</td></tr><tr><td>BAU4</td><td></td><td>673</td></tr><tr><td>BAU5</td><td></td><td>670</td></tr><tr><td>BAU6</td><td></td><td>481</td></tr><tr><td>All BAUs</td><td></td><td>3541</td></tr></table> Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Competing Vegetation - Exclusion zones/Setbacks - Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) - Natural Regeneration - Operational Litter	Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed	BAU1		730	BAU2		451	BAU3		536	BAU4		673	BAU5		670	BAU6		481	All BAUs		3541
Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed																																															
BAU1		22																																															
BAU2		15																																															
BAU3		4																																															
BAU4		15																																															
BAU5		14																																															
BAU6		45																																															
All BAUs		115																																															
Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed																																															
BAU1		730																																															
BAU2		451																																															
BAU3		536																																															
BAU4		673																																															
BAU5		670																																															
BAU6		481																																															
All BAUs		3541																																															
Harvesting- Summary of Site monitoring 2025 <table><tr><th>Business Unit</th><th>Area</th><th>Number of monitoring forms completed</th></tr><tr><td>BAU1</td><td></td><td>357</td></tr><tr><td>BAU2</td><td></td><td>321</td></tr><tr><td>BAU3</td><td></td><td>641</td></tr><tr><td>BAU4</td><td></td><td>390</td></tr><tr><td>BAU5</td><td></td><td>567</td></tr><tr><td>BAU6</td><td></td><td>375</td></tr><tr><td>All BAUs</td><td></td><td>2651</td></tr></table> Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Urea application - Brash Management - Silt and Sediment management - Exclusion zones - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed	BAU1		357	BAU2		321	BAU3		641	BAU4		390	BAU5		567	BAU6		375	All BAUs		2651	Estates- Summary of Site monitoring 2025 <table><tr><th>Business Unit</th><th>Area</th><th>Number of monitoring forms completed</th></tr><tr><td>BAU1</td><td></td><td>71</td></tr><tr><td>BAU2</td><td></td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>BAU3</td><td></td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>BAU4</td><td></td><td>86</td></tr><tr><td>BAU5</td><td></td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>BAU6</td><td></td><td>254</td></tr><tr><td>All BAUs</td><td></td><td>582</td></tr></table> Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring - Signage - Litter - First Aid Kit Issues - Training - PPE	Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed	BAU1		71	BAU2		72	BAU3		44	BAU4		86	BAU5		55	BAU6		254	All BAUs		582
Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed																																															
BAU1		357																																															
BAU2		321																																															
BAU3		641																																															
BAU4		390																																															
BAU5		567																																															
BAU6		375																																															
All BAUs		2651																																															
Business Unit	Area	Number of monitoring forms completed																																															
BAU1		71																																															
BAU2		72																																															
BAU3		44																																															
BAU4		86																																															
BAU5		55																																															
BAU6		254																																															
All BAUs		582																																															

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

Appendix 2. Statutory and Non-Statutory Legislation

Table 8: Legislation table

Legislation Applied In South West Munster BAU	
Policy or Strategy	Consideration
EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish law under the S.I. No. 477 of 2011 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (BIRDS AND NATURAL HABITATS) REGULATIONS 2011.	The EU Directives on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora provide for the protection of habitats and species and, where necessary, their restoration to favourable conservation status. Coillte is committed to achieving or maintaining the favourable condition of all Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) on its lands. All forest operations with the potential to impact these sites are assessed in accordance with the relevant regulatory criteria. Prior to undertaking major projects, Coillte carries out Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and Appropriate Assessments (AAs) to evaluate potential environmental effects. These assessments form an integral part of project planning and delivery and are subject to approval by the relevant authorities.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) establishes a framework for the protection of rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters by requiring States to achieve good ecological status for all waters, ensuring that status does not deteriorate in any waters. Coillte is proactively working with the regulatory agencies, such as the Forest Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Local Authorities, EPA and NPWS, in deriving Programmes of Measures to be implemented by the forest sector in avoiding and/or minimising the potential impact of forest activities on water quality. This engagement includes participation in national and regional WFD committees and the Blue Dot Programme, which focuses on safeguarding high-status water bodies.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2021 including the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23).	Commits Ireland to a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a net-zero target by 2050. Emission reductions will be realised in the Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) sector through the action to 'develop, assess and adopt as appropriate Coillte's Strategic Vision which aims to capture additional carbon dioxide in its forests, soils and wood products by 2050'. Coillte is fully dedicated to supporting the delivery of CAP23, which commits Ireland to a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a net-zero target by 2050.
EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030	'Aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet' and outlines actions such as halting and reversing the decline of pollinators, reducing the use and risk of pesticides and planting 3 billion trees by 2030.
EU Forest Strategy and the EU Adaptation Strategy	Encourage natural adaptive measures, such as sustainable forest management and integrating climate change adaptation into forestry practices. They consider future changes like rising CO2 levels and temperatures, shifting pest patterns, increased risk of forest fires, changing water availability, and changing storm patterns affecting forestry operations.
EU's Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation 23	Mandates that each member state absorbs as much CO2 as they emit. Ireland, having consistently contributed to GHG emissions between 1990 and 2021, needs to increase its afforestation rate and improve land management to become a carbon sink.
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	As an FSC certified organization, we are dedicated to the responsible management of forests and the sustainable production of timber. Our certification ensures that our forestry practices maintain the health of ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and respect the rights of local communities. By adhering to the FSC standards, we supply our customers certified with timber that is sustainably harvested. This certification reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship, allowing us to contribute positively to the forestry sector while meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced timber products.
4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030	The NBAP sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature. Plans demonstrate Ireland's continuing commitment to meeting and acting on its obligations to protect our biodiversity for the benefit of future generations through a series of targeted strategies and actions. It is a concrete effort on the part of those at the forefront of protecting biodiversity in Ireland to clearly identify the challenges we face, to lay out the actions we will take and, moreover,

	to hold ourselves to a wide range of forward looking and ambitious commitments at local, regional and national level.
National Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2023-2027	Provides a strategic, collaborative framework to facilitate the consolidation and sustainable growth of the outdoor recreation sector.
National Retrofit Plan	Commits Ireland to have 500,000 homes retrofitted to a Building Energy Rating of B2/cost optimal or carbon equivalent by 2030. Energy efficient timber products can play a role in meeting these targets.
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)	As a PEFC-certified organization, we are committed to managing our forests sustainably while meeting environmental, social, and economic standards. Our forest management practices are independently audited to demonstrate they protect biodiversity, uphold the rights of local communities, and contribute to long-term forest conservation. This certification reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship, allowing us to contribute positively to the forestry sector while meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced timber products.

Appendix 3. Forest Management Plan Consultation Process

Table 9: 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 South West Munster BAU

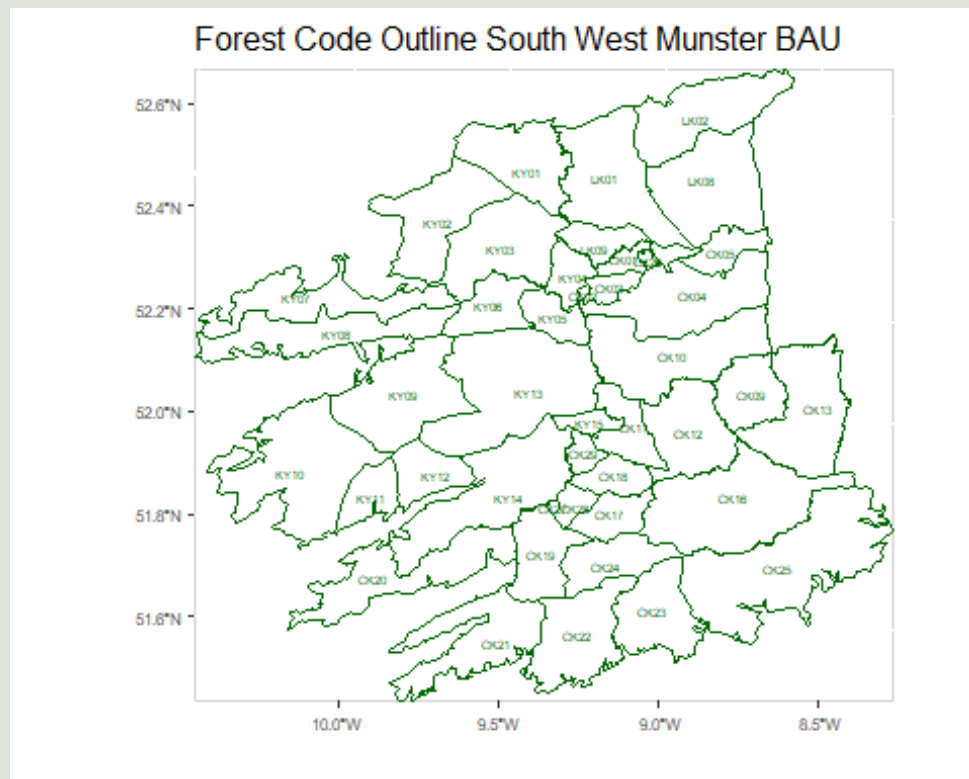


Figure 27: South West Munster BAU by Forest

Appendix 5. Forest Code - Forest Name

Table 10: Forest code Name

Forest Name and Code	
Forest Code	Forest Name
CK01	Mullaghareirks
CK02	Scrahan
CK03	Rockchapel
CK04	Newmarket
CK05	Charleville
CK09	Bweeng
CK10	Banteer
CK11	Glendav
CK12	Macroon
CK13	Killavullen
CK16	Kilmurry
CK17	Lee Valley
CK18	Reinanaree
CK19	Bantry
CK20	Beara
CK21	Ballydehob
CK22	Skibbereen
CK23	Rosscarbery
CK24	Dunmanway
CK25	Bandon
CK26	Rowls
CK27	Gougane Barra
CK28	Ballingeary
CK29	Coolea
KY01	Ballylongford

KY02	Cashen River
KY03	Stack Mountains
KY04	Brosna
KY05	Cordal
KY06	Castliland
KY07	Castlegregory
KY08	Annascaul
KY09	Killorglin
KY10	Iveragh
KY11	Sneem
KY12	Blackwater
KY13	Killarney
KY14	Kilgarvan
KY15	Clydagh
LK01	Newcastle West
LK02	Curragh Chase
LK08	Deel River
LK09	Tournafulla

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

Table 11: Rare Threatened and Endangered Species List

Rare Threatened and Endangered Species	
Species	Ecology and Relevance
Hen harrier	Ireland supports the most westerly population of Hen harrier in the world. This bird breeds in the uplands and bogs across the country and is predominantly a ground-nesting species. Nest sites generally occur in dense ground vegetation or scrub and in young pre-thicket forestry plantations. They hunt for small birds and mammals in open habitat. There are 6 designated SPAs for breeding Hen harrier in Ireland, including the two in BAU6 , the Stacks to Mullaghareirk, West Limerick Hills SPA and Mount Eagle SPA and the Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA.
White-tailed eagle	White-tailed eagle was re-introduced to Ireland in Killarney, Co. Kerry in 2007 and has successfully dispersed to other areas including Glengarriff, Co. Cork. Further young individuals were released in subsequent years also and Killarney National Park remains the best place to see the species. White-tailed eagle is Ireland's largest resident bird species. It's diet includes carrion, fish and sometimes mammals and seabirds. In Ireland the large stick nests or eyries of these birds are typically built in trees.
Kerry slug	Kerry slug lives in humid environments under moss or in crevices of rocks or tree trunks in woodland (including in high densities in coniferous plantations), open heath and bog habitat. This species is associated with the south-west of Ireland. There are 7 SACs in the country with Kerry slug as a qualifying interest all of which are located in counties Kerry and Cork.
Lesser horseshoe bat	Lesser horseshoe bat has a restricted range in Ireland occurring only in the west of the country. The Irish population is internationally important due to the decline of the species in other parts of Europe. There are 41 SACs designated for this species in Ireland. Lesser horseshoe bat roosts in the roofs of old building or outhouses. This is the only bat species in Ireland to hang freely from its feet when roosting. Roost sites are often located near broadleaved or mixed woodland where they forage for insects through the trees and scrub (e.g Rossacree, Curragh Chase and Dromore).
Freshwater pearl mussel	Bivalve mollusc that occurs in clean, fast-flowing rivers and sometimes in lakes. This species is highly sensitive to water quality impacts and is critically endangered in Ireland. This BAU contains four of the eight top river catchments in Ireland supporting the largest remaining freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) populations, consisting of the Carragh, Currane, Kerry Blackwater and Ownagappul catchments.
White-clawed crayfish	Freshwater habitats particularly with calcareous influence. Ireland's only freshwater crayfish species and a key component of freshwater river systems. White-clawed crayfish area a qualifying interest of a single SAC within located within BAU 6, the Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC.

Strawberry-tree	Typically found in forest margins, usually associated with native acid oak forests. County Kerry is a stronghold for Strawberry-tree.
Wood club-rush	Typically found in wet woodlands, wet pastures and marshes. Scattered distribution in the south-west.
Betony	Found in meadows, lightly grazed pasture, hedge banks and open woodland; damp sites, calcareous or weakly acidic soils; forest margins and light scrub.
Marsh fern	The marsh fern occurs in shady wetlands including wet woodland and fen.

Appendix 7. Sub Basin less than status 'Good' 2019 - 2024 in South West Munster BAU

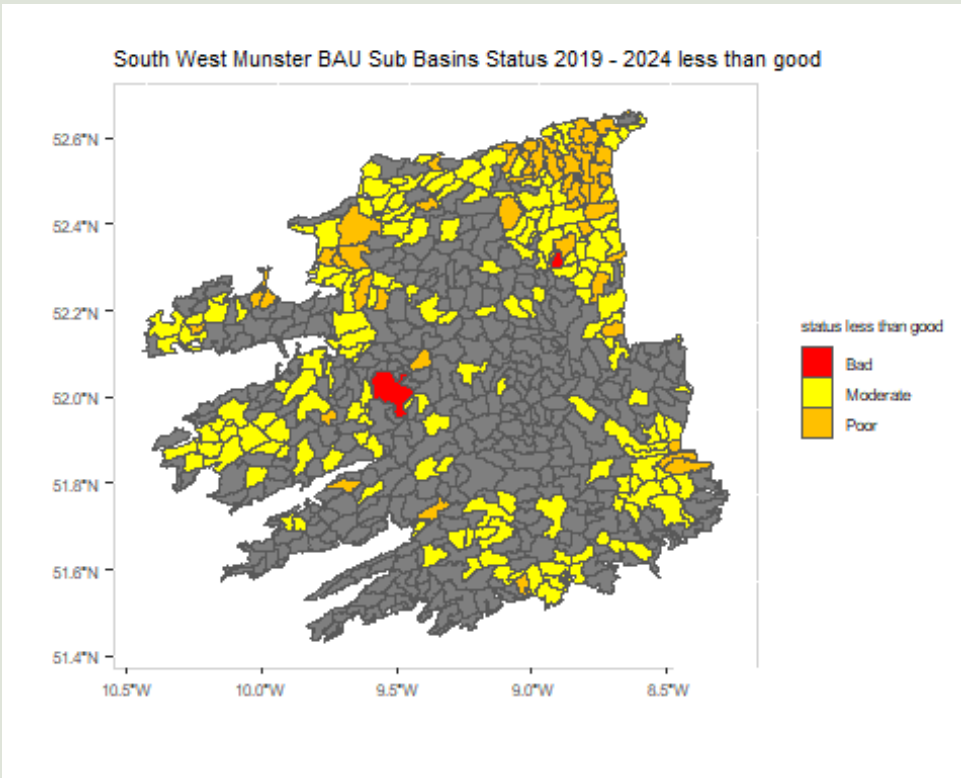


Figure 28: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin less than status 'Good' 2019 - 2024 in South West Munster BAU

Appendix 8. Sub Basin less than Status good 2019 - 2024 by forest activity area in South West Munster BAU

Table 12: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 2024 less than good with Coillte activity areas ha's in South West Munster BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
AHACRONANE_010	Poor	2.2	0.0	0.0	9.5	27.03	11.7	43
AHALAHANA_010	Moderate	13.7	0.0	0.0	6.6	67.30	20.3	30
ARDSHEELHANE_010	Moderate	34.7	0.0	0.0	38.9	275.98	73.6	27
ARRA_010	Poor	5.7	0.0	19.2	4.8	202.73	29.7	15
AUGHNABOY (CORK)_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	24.95	3.0	12
BALLINSPIITTE_010	Moderate	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	115.60	5.1	4
BALLYLONGFORD_020	Moderate	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4	16.57	24.8	150
BANDON_020	Moderate	31.8	5.9	55.5	56.7	462.89	149.9	32
BANDON_030	Moderate	6.4	0.0	25.0	2.5	391.91	33.9	9
BANDON_100	Moderate	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.50	4.0	73
BLACKWATER (KERRY)_020	Moderate	6.3	6.6	0.0	14.9	382.50	27.8	7
BRIDE (LEE)_040	Moderate	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.95	2.9	5
BUNOKE_010	Moderate	9.0	2.5	9.9	11.1	152.91	32.5	21
CAHA_020	Moderate	20.6	32.1	0.0	7.0	357.85	59.7	17
CAHER (LIMERICK)_010	Moderate	70.9	0.0	0.0	35.5	427.92	106.4	25
CARAGH_030	Moderate	8.5	9.9	4.0	12.4	356.26	34.8	10
CARAGH_040	Moderate	25.4	13.2	12.0	28.1	244.29	78.7	32
CARHAN_020	Moderate	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	156.77	13.3	8
CASHEL (CORK)_010	Moderate	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.58	3.5	11
CLODAGH_010	Moderate	6.1	0.0	9.3	2.3	83.41	17.7	21
CLOONEE (KERRY)_020	Poor	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	39.83	14.8	37
CLOOSGUIRE_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	50.27	2.0	4
CUMMERAGH_010	Moderate	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	99.86	25.7	26
Cloghane (Kerry)_010	Moderate	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	135.53	11.4	8

DEEL (NEWCASTLEWEST)_090	Moderate	12.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	110.53	28.0	25
DINY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	157.06	4.9	3
DOONCAHA STREAM_010	Moderate	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.33	12.0	90
DRIPSEY_010	Moderate	69.5	0.0	41.2	42.4	600.35	153.1	26
EMLAGHMORE_010	Moderate	14.4	0.0	0.0	14.4	26.20	28.8	110
FAHADUFF_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	55.75	10.3	18
FEALE_060	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	38.22	6.5	17
FINNIHY_020	Moderate	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.06	1.6	5
FINOW_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	8.49	10.9	128
FOYNES_010	Poor	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	37.83	2.4	6
Finglasha stream_010	Moderate	15.1	0.0	5.4	12.6	113.20	33.1	29
GALEY_030	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	51.80	10.4	20
GLANTANE_010	Moderate	14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	105.53	29.2	28
GLASHANABRACK_020	Moderate	8.0	0.0	6.2	8.0	14.12	22.2	157
GLENCORBRY_010	Moderate	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.04	17.5	13
GLENLARA_010	Moderate	4.9	0.0	27.8	30.7	344.65	63.4	18
Hayes' Cross Roads_010	Moderate	2.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	83.38	14.1	17
INNY (KERRY)_010	Moderate	6.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	657.00	18.8	3
INNY (KERRY)_020	Moderate	109.3	0.0	0.0	51.3	1,097.53	160.6	15
INNY (KERRY)_030	Moderate	20.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	105.89	32.1	30
ISKNAGAHINY LOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	2.5	2.1	0.0	2.5	236.57	7.1	3
KILBRITAIN_020	Moderate	0.0	1.5	58.5	1.5	93.58	61.5	66
KNOCKFINNISK_010	Moderate	50.2	0.0	15.4	35.3	344.41	100.9	29
LAUNE_010	Bad	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	66.48	18.3	28
LEE (TRALEE)_010	Moderate	23.4	0.0	0.0	20.5	163.66	43.9	27
LITTLE MAINE_010	Moderate	13.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	125.59	17.0	14
LOO_010	Moderate	22.3	26.6	0.0	23.4	557.17	72.3	13
MAIGUE_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	56.13	9.0	16
MAIGUE_070	Moderate	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	9.33	17.4	186

MAIGUE_090	Poor	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.0	78.03	29.5	38
MAINE_010	Moderate	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.36	7.9	7
MAINE_050	Moderate	7.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	91.31	10.5	11
MARTIN_010	Moderate	73.7	0.0	52.4	31.0	239.97	157.1	65
MOUNTCOAL_010	Moderate	8.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	53.73	11.4	21
OWENANARE_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	16.2	8.1	25.38	24.3	96
OWENBOY (CORK)_010	Moderate	6.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	34.71	16.1	46
OWENMORE (KERRY)_010	Moderate	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.11	5.8	21
OWENNASHINGAUN_020	Moderate	20.6	0.0	4.6	16.8	154.62	42.0	27
OWENREAGH_020	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	310.34	8.0	3
OWENSKAW_010	Moderate	10.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.34	20.4	197
OWENTARAGLIN_010	Moderate	16.8	0.0	0.0	19.1	203.16	35.9	18
OWROE_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.84	11.6	16
OWVANE (CORK)_020	Poor	0.0	0.0	65.9	0.0	87.11	65.9	76
OWVANE (LIMERICK)_030	Moderate	50.4	0.0	24.3	76.5	581.82	151.2	26
ROURY_010	Moderate	7.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	82.89	12.4	15
SAIVNOSE_010	Moderate	33.1	0.0	4.6	24.1	145.22	61.8	43
SHANAGOLDEN STREAM_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	30.81	18.0	58
SMEARLAGH_040	Moderate	20.1	0.0	0.0	15.2	130.21	35.3	27
SNEEM_010	Moderate	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	45.28	22.2	49
STICK_010	Moderate	8.5	0.0	3.2	4.4	81.52	16.1	20
West Liskennett_010	Poor	0.0	0.0	30.2	5.6	44.73	35.8	80

Appendix 9. Sub Basin Map- Forestry as significant pressure in South West Munster BAU

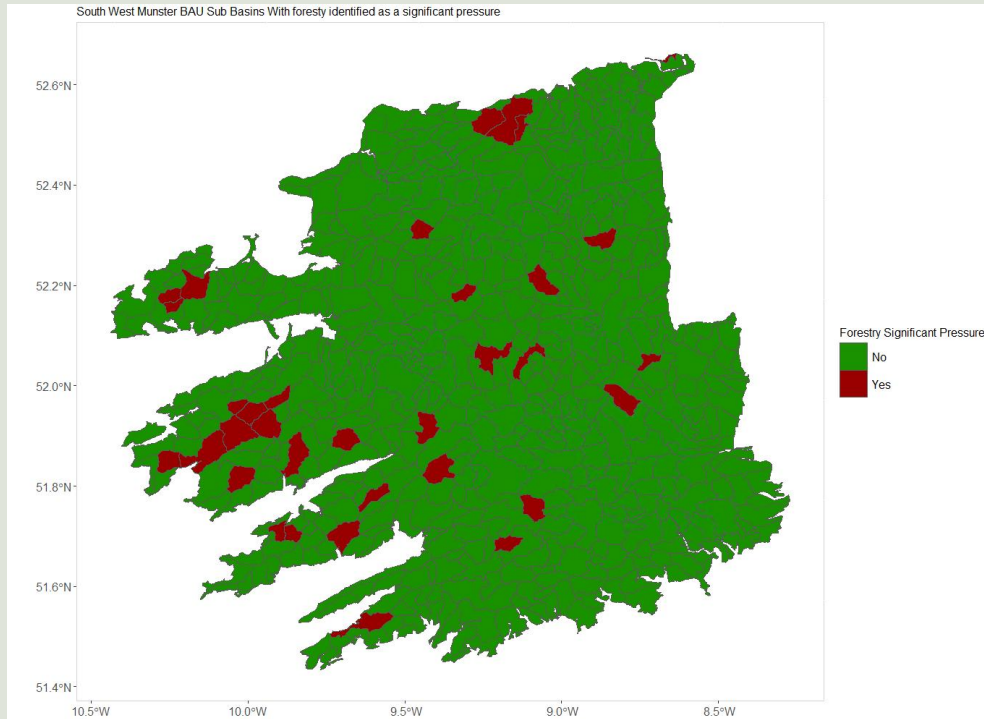


Figure 29: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins with Forestry pressure in South West Munster BAU

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

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

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 2024 high risk forestry Coillte activity areas ha's in South West Munster BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
ARDSHEELHANE_010	Moderate	34.7	0.0	0.0	38.9	275.98	73.6	27
CAHA_020	Moderate	20.6	32.1	0.0	7.0	357.85	59.7	17
DERREENDARRAGH_010	Good	0.0	11.8	0.0	6.4	274.34	18.2	7
DINY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	157.06	4.9	3
DRIPSEY_010	Moderate	69.5	0.0	41.2	42.4	600.35	153.1	26
EMLAGHMORE_010	Moderate	14.4	0.0	0.0	14.4	26.20	28.8	110
GLANTANE_010	Moderate	14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	105.53	29.2	28
GLENCORBRY_010	Moderate	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.04	17.5	13
GLENLARA_010	Moderate	4.9	0.0	27.8	30.7	344.65	63.4	18
INNY (KERRY)_010	Moderate	6.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	657.00	18.8	3
INNY (KERRY)_020	Moderate	109.3	0.0	0.0	51.3	1,097.53	160.6	15
INNY (KERRY)_030	Moderate	20.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	105.89	32.1	30
ISKNAGAHINY LOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	2.5	2.1	0.0	2.5	236.57	7.1	3
LYRE_010	Good	39.6	0.0	31.4	16.5	111.69	87.5	78
MEELAGH_010	Good	27.5	0.0	0.0	24.6	43.74	52.1	119
OWBEG (ROUGH TY)_020	High	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	164.19	1.7	1
OWENMORE (KERRY)_010	Moderate	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.11	5.8	21
OWROE_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.84	11.6	16
OWVANE (LIMERICK)_020	Good	3.5	0.0	5.3	30.3	132.91	39.1	29
OWVANE (LIMERICK)_030	Moderate	50.4	0.0	24.3	76.5	581.82	151.2	26
SMEARLAGH_020	Good	15.3	14.7	0.0	37.6	509.47	67.6	13

Appendix 11. Sub Basin Map Forestry as significant pressure in South West Munster BAU less than status good 2019 -2024

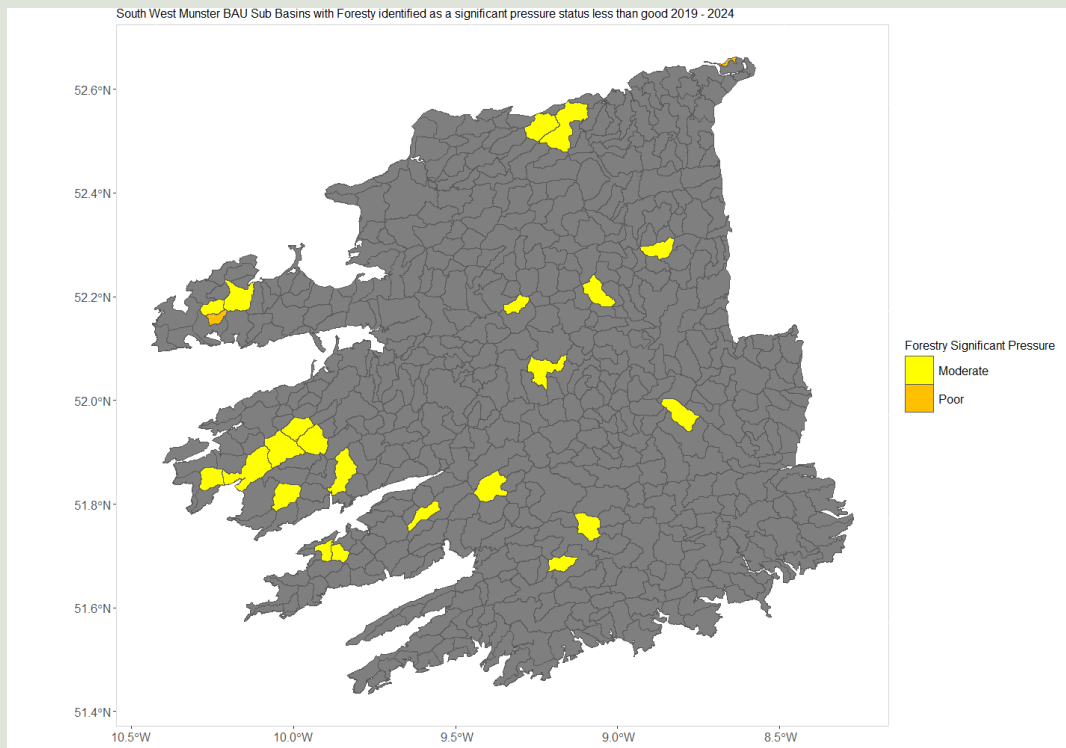


Figure 30: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in South West Munster BAU

Appendix 12. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas in South West Munster BAU

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

Water Framework Directive Sub Basin high risk forestry with Status less than good 2019 - 2024 Coillte activity areas ha's in South West Munster BAU								
Sub Basin	Status	Clearfell	CCF	Thinning	Planting	Coillte Area	Total Area	Activity % Coillte Area
ARDSHEELHANE_010	Moderate	34.7	0.0	0.0	38.9	275.98	73.6	27
CAHA_020	Moderate	20.6	32.1	0.0	7.0	357.85	59.7	17
DINY_010	Moderate	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	157.06	4.9	3
DRIPSEY_010	Moderate	69.5	0.0	41.2	42.4	600.35	153.1	26
EMLAGHMORE_010	Moderate	14.4	0.0	0.0	14.4	26.20	28.8	110
GLANTANE_010	Moderate	14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	105.53	29.2	28
GLENCORBRY_010	Moderate	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.04	17.5	13
GLENLARA_010	Moderate	4.9	0.0	27.8	30.7	344.65	63.4	18
INNY (KERRY)_010	Moderate	6.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	657.00	18.8	3
INNY (KERRY)_020	Moderate	109.3	0.0	0.0	51.3	1,097.53	160.6	15
INNY (KERRY)_030	Moderate	20.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	105.89	32.1	30
ISKNAGAHINY LOUGH STREAM_010	Moderate	2.5	2.1	0.0	2.5	236.57	7.1	3
OWENMORE (KERRY)_010	Moderate	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.11	5.8	21
OWROE_010	Moderate	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.84	11.6	16
OWVANE (LIMERICK)_030	Moderate	50.4	0.0	24.3	76.5	581.82	151.2	26

Appendix 13. Catchment & Sub Catchment Table in South West Munster BAU

Table 15: Water Framework Directive Units - Catchment and Sub Catchments in South West Munster BAU

Water Framework Directive Units in South West Munster BAU			
Sub Catchment Name	Sub Catchment Code	Catchment Code	Catchment Name
ARDFERT_OUGHTER_SC_010	23_7	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
ASTEE_WEST_SC_010	24_9	24	Shannon Estuary South
AnDunRua_SC_010	23_11	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Argideen_SC_010	20_12	20	Bandon-Ilen
Awbeg[Buttevant]_SC_010	18_13	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Awbeg[Buttevant]_SC_020	18_20	18	Blackwater (Munster)
BALLYNAHOW_COMMONS_SC_010	22_19	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
BEHAGHANE_SC_010	21_2	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
BOOLA_SC_010	22_10	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Ballynaclogh_SC_010	24_10	24	Shannon Estuary South
Bandon_SC_010	20_6	20	Bandon-Ilen
Bandon_SC_020	20_8	20	Bandon-Ilen
Bandon_SC_030	20_10	20	Bandon-Ilen
Bandon_SC_040	20_2	20	Bandon-Ilen
Bandon_SC_050	20_5	20	Bandon-Ilen
Bandon_SC_060	20_13	20	Bandon-Ilen
Bawnaknockane_SC_010	20_17	20	Bandon-Ilen
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_010	18_12	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_020	18_6	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_030	18_3	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_040	18_9	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_050	18_4	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_060	18_2	18	Blackwater (Munster)

Blackwater[Munster]_SC_070	18_7	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_080	18_23	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_090	18_21	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_100	18_10	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Blackwater[Munster]_SC_110	18_14	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Brick_SC_010	23_6	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Brick_SC_020	23_14	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Bride[Waterford]_SC_010	18_11	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Brogeen_SC_010	18_1	18	Blackwater (Munster)
COOM_SC_010	21_1	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Caragh_SC_010	22_13	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Clashaduff_SC_010	21_17	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Clonakilty[Stream]_SC_010	20_11	20	Bandon-Ilen
Coomhola_SC_010	21_19	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Crinnagh_SC_010	22_7	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Dalua_SC_010	18_18	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Dalua_SC_020	18_26	18	Blackwater (Munster)
Deel[Newcastlewest]_SC_010	24_15	24	Shannon Estuary South
Deel[Newcastlewest]_SC_020	24_14	24	Shannon Estuary South
Deel[Newcastlewest]_SC_030	24_4	24	Shannon Estuary South
Deel[Newcastlewest]_SC_040	24_1	24	Shannon Estuary South
Deel[Newcastlewest]_SC_050	24_18	24	Shannon Estuary South
Deenagh_SC_010	22_1	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Dromoghty_SC_010	21_14	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
EastCruary_SC_010	20_1	20	Bandon-Ilen
Emlaghmore_SC_010	22_4	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
EntrepriseCentreSkull_SC_010	20_3	20	Bandon-Ilen
FAHANE_SC_010	21_3	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
FANAHY_SC_010	21_9	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Feale_SC_010	23_2	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Feale_SC_020	23_5	23	Tralee Bay-Feale

Feale_SC_030	23_4	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Feale_SC_040	23_13	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Ferta_SC_010	22_11	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Finglasriver[Waterville]_SC_010	21_8	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Finnihy_SC_010	21_13	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Flesk[Kerry]_SC_010	22_8	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Flesk[Kerry]_SC_020	22_6	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Foherish_SC_010	19_4	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
FourMile[Water]_SC_010	21_11	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
GLOURIA_SC_010	23_12	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Gaddagh_SC_010	22_3	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Galey_SC_010	23_3	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Galey_SC_020	23_1	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Glashaboy[L.Mahon]_SC_010	19_11	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Glasheen[Corkcity]_SC_010	19_17	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Glengarriff_SC_010	21_18	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Greanagh_SC_010	24_16	24	Shannon Estuary South
Ilen_SC_010	20_7	20	Bandon-Ilen
Ilen_SC_020	20_9	20	Bandon-Ilen
Ilen_SC_030	20_16	20	Bandon-Ilen
Inny[Kerry]_SC_010	21_10	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Kealduff_SC_010	21_5	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Kilbrittain_SC_010	20_4	20	Bandon-Ilen
Kiln_SC_010	19_1	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Laune_SC_010	22_14	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Laune_SC_020	22_15	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Laune_SC_030	22_12	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Lee[Cork]_SC_010	19_14	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Lee[Cork]_SC_020	19_3	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Lee[Cork]_SC_030	19_6	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Lee[Cork]_SC_040	19_18	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay

Lee[Cork]_SC_050	19_9	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Lee[Cork]_SC_060	19_8	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Lee[Tralee]_SC_010	23_8	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Maigue_SC_010	24_6	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_020	24_11	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_040	24_8	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maigue_SC_050	24_13	24	Shannon Estuary South
Maine_SC_010	22_5	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Maine_SC_020	22_9	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Maine_SC_030	22_17	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Maine_SC_040	22_2	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Manin_SC_010	19_5	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Mealagh_SC_010	21_20	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Owenascaul_SC_010	22_18	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Owenboy[Cork]_SC_010	19_15	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Owencashla_SC_010	23_9	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Owenmore[Kerry]_SC_010	23_10	23	Tralee Bay-Feale
Owenogarney_SC_020	27_12	27	Shannon Estuary North
Owenshagh_SC_010	21_15	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Ownagappul_SC_010	21_16	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Owvane[Limerick]_SC_010	24_7	24	Shannon Estuary South
Quagmire_SC_010	22_16	22	Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay
Roughy_SC_010	21_7	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Roughy_SC_020	21_4	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Roury_SC_010	20_15	20	Bandon-Ilen
Shanagolden[Stream]_SC_010	24_5	24	Shannon Estuary South
Shannon[Lower]_SC_090	25D_9	25D	Lower Shannon
Shannon[Lower]_SC_100	25D_3	25D	Lower Shannon
Sheen_SC_010	21_6	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Sneem_SC_010	21_12	21	Dunmanus-Bantry-Kenmare
Stick_SC_010	20_14	20	Bandon-Ilen

Sullane_SC_010	19_10	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay
Sullane_SC_020	19_7	19	Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay

Appendix 14. Harvest Volume by Forest in South West Munster BAU

Table 16: Gross Volumes m3 by Forest in South West Munster BAU

Activity Volume m3 on Coillte Estate in South West Munster BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CK01	CCF	0	0	0	321	0
CK02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK11	CCF	0	0	2	0	0
CK12	CCF	0	251	0	0	0
CK13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK16	CCF	0	214	1,699	165	277
CK17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK18	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK20	CCF	0	0	1,310	1,066	212
CK21	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK22	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK23	CCF	0	0	0	114	0
CK24	CCF	0	0	496	3,636	1,511
CK25	CCF	0	365	386	0	101
CK26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK29	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0

KY03	CCF	0	0	1,500	0	782
KY04	CCF	0	0	627	0	343
KY05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY07	CCF	0	0	0	173	395
KY08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY09	CCF	0	0	0	1,078	2,569
KY10	CCF	0	0	0	0	4,142
KY11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY12	CCF	0	0	1,093	379	5,013
KY13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY14	CCF	0	1,764	870	103	234
KY15	CCF	0	334	0	0	0
LK01	CCF	0	0	0	321	538
LK02	CCF	0	0	13	217	52
LK08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LK09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK01	CLEARFELL	15,915	9,672	17,984	21,524	35,354
CK02	CLEARFELL	0	9,904	0	0	0
CK03	CLEARFELL	11,501	7,958	4,033	6,683	19,552
CK04	CLEARFELL	17,277	40,405	6,127	10,174	12,358
CK05	CLEARFELL	1,175	0	0	0	0
CK09	CLEARFELL	1,263	65,174	11,058	36,907	50,339
CK10	CLEARFELL	2,134	16,993	8,572	35,413	11,520
CK11	CLEARFELL	1,808	0	16,825	3,373	2,912
CK12	CLEARFELL	18,381	106,934	47,826	26,094	25,135
CK13	CLEARFELL	6,655	36,985	33,589	16,349	81,999
CK16	CLEARFELL	2,396	28,110	5,336	15,168	871
CK17	CLEARFELL	0	9,541	16,420	12,336	5,897
CK18	CLEARFELL	12,747	1,858	13,201	3,444	628
CK19	CLEARFELL	0	0	1,525	18,716	7,106

CK20	CLEARFELL	0	1,767	11,038	3,185	2,467
CK21	CLEARFELL	3,359	2,391	12,047	1,686	3,403
CK22	CLEARFELL	0	3,257	6,505	20,058	4,965
CK23	CLEARFELL	4,742	5,401	8,485	9,048	6,232
CK24	CLEARFELL	4,775	6,370	11,323	3,168	19,459
CK25	CLEARFELL	296	2,822	4,478	10,369	905
CK26	CLEARFELL	0	17,293	17,837	14,494	17,669
CK27	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
CK28	CLEARFELL	0	2,812	11,437	1,450	1,256
CK29	CLEARFELL	0	220	5,089	5,795	7,524
KY01	CLEARFELL	0	13,472	0	0	2,606
KY02	CLEARFELL	693	0	0	0	0
KY03	CLEARFELL	2,566	39,513	52,910	42,457	53,830
KY04	CLEARFELL	256	21,159	19,858	21,870	15,672
KY05	CLEARFELL	690	11,527	20,464	5,536	11,000
KY06	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	6,908	0
KY07	CLEARFELL	0	0	3,781	1,679	3,522
KY08	CLEARFELL	730	0	0	13,534	2,676
KY09	CLEARFELL	36,648	0	0	1,804	2,448
KY10	CLEARFELL	27,687	19,467	6,985	35,594	14,420
KY11	CLEARFELL	0	36,991	15,566	4,709	2,067
KY12	CLEARFELL	0	6,838	8,796	475	5,583
KY13	CLEARFELL	0	13,818	0	526	19,179
KY14	CLEARFELL	0	7,598	12,591	3,645	3,086
KY15	CLEARFELL	0	16,868	22,369	27,872	15,994
LK01	CLEARFELL	17,457	48,039	55,220	34,690	65,969
LK02	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
LK08	CLEARFELL	0	3,190	6,122	2,046	0
LK09	CLEARFELL	3,386	9,559	14,766	9,572	11,226
CK01	THINNING	84	1,422	84	426	12
CK02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0

CK03	THINNING	0	206	242	186	242
CK04	THINNING	0	534	1,318	1,292	0
CK05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CK09	THINNING	500	6,982	2,518	4,699	1,554
CK10	THINNING	0	485	1,062	1,532	756
CK11	THINNING	0	1,053	480	1,878	1,314
CK12	THINNING	1,826	5,147	9,105	3,355	7,201
CK13	THINNING	365	11,550	10,666	7,449	7,271
CK16	THINNING	0	1,862	863	228	212
CK17	THINNING	0	356	926	689	1,201
CK18	THINNING	0	1,547	0	661	1,547
CK19	THINNING	0	874	1,569	0	1,569
CK20	THINNING	0	0	9	1,078	0
CK21	THINNING	0	1,115	1,198	0	1,115
CK22	THINNING	0	366	2,383	1,326	2,638
CK23	THINNING	0	129	43	129	43
CK24	THINNING	0	969	878	261	1,586
CK25	THINNING	0	784	1,506	736	1,506
CK26	THINNING	0	175	1,282	693	702
CK27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CK28	THINNING	0	15	154	1,709	0
CK29	THINNING	0	0	301	0	0
KY01	THINNING	0	525	133	762	0
KY02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY03	THINNING	444	294	986	257	0
KY04	THINNING	0	37	114	189	0
KY05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY06	THINNING	140	322	140	322	0
KY07	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY09	THINNING	0	544	0	544	0

KY10	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY11	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY12	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY14	THINNING	0	19	0	0	19
KY15	THINNING	0	338	0	342	0
LK01	THINNING	151	1,077	1,520	2,460	1,041
LK02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LK08	THINNING	0	1,239	715	269	1,179
LK09	THINNING	204	1,038	297	345	647

Appendix 15. Harvest areas by forest in South West Munster BAU

Table 17: Harvest type area ha's by Forest in South West Munster BAU

Activity Area HA's on Coillte Estate in South West Munster BAU						
FOREST	ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CK01	CCF	0	0	0	3	0
CK02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK03	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK04	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK10	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK12	CCF	0	2	0	0	0
CK13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK16	CCF	0	4	16	1	2
CK17	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK18	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK19	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK20	CCF	0	0	11	8	2
CK21	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK22	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK23	CCF	0	0	0	1	0
CK24	CCF	0	0	4	26	12
CK25	CCF	0	5	3	0	1
CK26	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK27	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK28	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK29	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY01	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY02	CCF	0	0	0	0	0

KY03	CCF	0	0	14	0	6
KY04	CCF	0	0	7	0	3
KY05	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY06	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY07	CCF	0	0	0	1	3
KY08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY09	CCF	0	0	0	7	18
KY10	CCF	0	0	0	0	29
KY11	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY12	CCF	0	0	12	3	38
KY13	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
KY14	CCF	0	20	9	1	2
KY15	CCF	0	2	0	0	0
LK01	CCF	0	0	0	2	4
LK02	CCF	0	0	0	2	0
LK08	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
LK09	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
CK01	CLEARFELL	33	20	32	30	82
CK02	CLEARFELL	0	26	0	0	0
CK03	CLEARFELL	21	15	8	13	41
CK04	CLEARFELL	2	74	12	16	18
CK05	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
CK09	CLEARFELL	2	88	22	70	63
CK10	CLEARFELL	0	16	0	53	13
CK11	CLEARFELL	5	0	26	5	6
CK12	CLEARFELL	44	133	95	47	34
CK13	CLEARFELL	12	63	57	34	134
CK16	CLEARFELL	4	55	7	48	4
CK17	CLEARFELL	0	18	35	33	15
CK18	CLEARFELL	0	2	27	10	1
CK19	CLEARFELL	0	0	8	48	14

CK20	CLEARFELL	0	4	17	9	3
CK21	CLEARFELL	11	4	23	6	8
CK22	CLEARFELL	0	7	16	64	11
CK23	CLEARFELL	7	12	19	28	13
CK24	CLEARFELL	11	11	24	10	44
CK25	CLEARFELL	1	5	5	34	3
CK26	CLEARFELL	0	16	32	17	22
CK27	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
CK28	CLEARFELL	0	8	24	4	2
CK29	CLEARFELL	0	1	29	18	14
KY01	CLEARFELL	0	14	0	0	0
KY02	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
KY03	CLEARFELL	0	85	110	77	80
KY04	CLEARFELL	0	46	39	59	34
KY05	CLEARFELL	2	3	34	9	16
KY06	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	13	0
KY07	CLEARFELL	0	0	7	3	7
KY08	CLEARFELL	2	0	0	27	7
KY09	CLEARFELL	74	0	0	4	5
KY10	CLEARFELL	43	42	13	78	32
KY11	CLEARFELL	0	69	30	10	6
KY12	CLEARFELL	0	12	18	2	11
KY13	CLEARFELL	0	25	0	1	37
KY14	CLEARFELL	0	12	20	8	8
KY15	CLEARFELL	0	26	41	66	41
LK01	CLEARFELL	25	44	89	67	96
LK02	CLEARFELL	0	0	0	0	0
LK08	CLEARFELL	0	0	12	4	0
LK09	CLEARFELL	6	24	27	18	26
CK01	RESTOCK	26	5	34	19	41
CK02	RESTOCK	0	0	0	26	0

CK03	RESTOCK	23	2	20	15	6
CK04	RESTOCK	137	54	4	73	12
CK05	RESTOCK	12	0	0	0	0
CK09	RESTOCK	28	24	1	112	22
CK10	RESTOCK	4	10	1	20	14
CK11	RESTOCK	22	0	5	0	30
CK12	RESTOCK	57	27	27	195	92
CK13	RESTOCK	88	14	10	56	56
CK16	RESTOCK	16	0	4	54	7
CK17	RESTOCK	9	8	0	16	35
CK18	RESTOCK	3	2	0	2	26
CK19	RESTOCK	7	11	0	0	7
CK20	RESTOCK	99	17	0	4	15
CK21	RESTOCK	4	1	10	4	23
CK22	RESTOCK	8	18	0	6	16
CK23	RESTOCK	13	1	6	11	18
CK24	RESTOCK	10	33	11	10	22
CK25	RESTOCK	21	8	1	8	4
CK26	RESTOCK	26	0	0	30	31
CK27	RESTOCK	4	0	0	0	0
CK28	RESTOCK	2	0	0	7	23
CK29	RESTOCK	13	8	0	1	29
KY01	RESTOCK	10	0	0	26	0
KY02	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
KY03	RESTOCK	103	16	4	100	92
KY04	RESTOCK	19	3	0	47	36
KY05	RESTOCK	27	10	2	20	38
KY06	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
KY07	RESTOCK	11	0	0	0	6
KY08	RESTOCK	18	0	2	0	0
KY09	RESTOCK	8	0	68	0	0

KY10	RESTOCK	16	0	43	42	12
KY11	RESTOCK	16	16	0	63	25
KY12	RESTOCK	18	0	0	12	17
KY13	RESTOCK	27	30	0	25	0
KY14	RESTOCK	14	12	0	11	18
KY15	RESTOCK	37	10	0	24	39
LK01	RESTOCK	33	85	26	83	103
LK02	RESTOCK	0	0	0	0	0
LK08	RESTOCK	4	0	0	6	12
LK09	RESTOCK	14	31	6	23	26
CK01	THINNING	2	25	2	7	0
CK02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CK03	THINNING	0	4	4	3	4
CK04	THINNING	0	10	23	22	0
CK05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CK09	THINNING	9	135	45	83	29
CK10	THINNING	0	11	18	29	13
CK11	THINNING	0	23	10	39	29
CK12	THINNING	32	109	164	64	130
CK13	THINNING	6	237	212	133	132
CK16	THINNING	0	38	16	4	4
CK17	THINNING	0	7	16	13	21
CK18	THINNING	0	29	0	11	29
CK19	THINNING	0	15	27	0	27
CK20	THINNING	0	0	0	22	0
CK21	THINNING	0	21	21	0	21
CK22	THINNING	0	7	44	25	48
CK23	THINNING	0	2	1	2	1
CK24	THINNING	0	18	16	5	29
CK25	THINNING	0	16	28	14	28
CK26	THINNING	0	4	24	12	14

CK27	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
CK28	THINNING	0	0	3	29	0
CK29	THINNING	0	0	5	0	0
KY01	THINNING	0	9	2	14	0
KY02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY03	THINNING	8	6	17	5	0
KY04	THINNING	0	1	2	3	0
KY05	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY06	THINNING	2	6	2	6	0
KY07	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY08	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY09	THINNING	0	10	0	10	0
KY10	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY11	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY12	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY13	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY14	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
KY15	THINNING	0	6	0	6	0
LK01	THINNING	3	19	27	42	18
LK02	THINNING	0	0	0	0	0
LK08	THINNING	0	24	13	6	23
LK09	THINNING	4	19	5	7	11

Appendix 16. Archaeological Monuments & Cultural Features in BAU

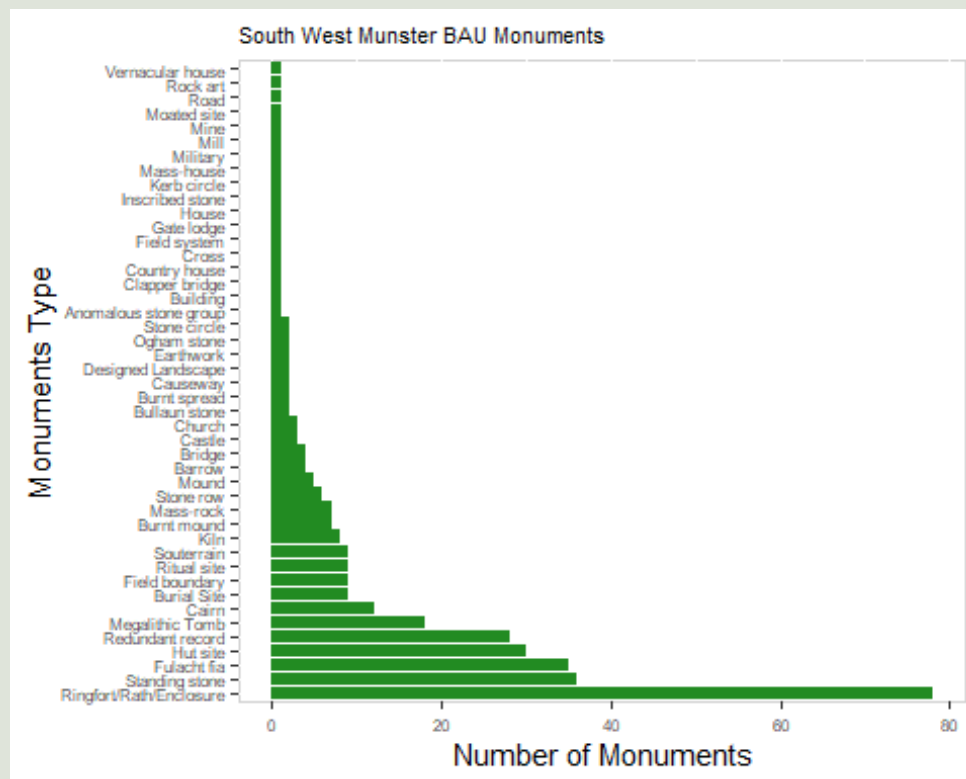


Figure 31: Monuments in South West Munster BAU

Table 18 - Selection of Cultural Features

Cultural Features - HCV6 Element 2		
Forest	Prop	Cultural Feature
CK13	Bottle Hill	Memorial Ground
CK23	Castlefreke	Sprigging School
CK25	Curraghbinny	Gazebo / Summer house
KY03	Ahane	Hedge School
KY06	Glanageenty	Plaque re Earl of Desmond burial
KY09	Killaclohane	Mass Rock
KY10	Kimego	Peat Towers of Sliabh Each Works
KY10	Foynes	Spring Rice Monument
LK02	Curragh Chase	Yards and out houses of Curragh Chase House
LK02	Curragh Chase	Arboretum
LK02	Curragh Chase	Large Stone Celtic Cross
LK02	Curragh Chase	Pet Cemetery
LK02	Curragh Chase	Stone Cross
LK02	Curragh Chase	Pineapple gates entrance

Appendix 17. Recreational sites details

Table 19: Recreational map details

Recreational Areas Site Details *				
Site Name	County	Property Name	Forest Code	Number
Ballymartle	Cork	BALLYMARTLE	CK25	1
Ballaghisheen	Kerry	BALLAGHISHEEN / TULLIGEALANE	KY10	2
Ballinruan	Limerick	BALLINRUAN	LK08	3
Ballygamboon	Kerry	BALLYGAMBOON	KY08	4
Castlefrecke	Cork	CASTLEFREKE	CK23	5
Caragh Lake	Kerry	CARAGH-LAKE	KY09	6
Carrigfadda	Cork	CARRIGFADDA	CK23	7
Curragh Chase Forest Park	Limerick	CURRAGH CHASE	LK02	8
Cooragreenane	Cork	COORAGREENANE	CK17	9
Curraghbinny	Cork	CURRAGHBINNY	CK25	10
Dromillihy	Cork	DROMILLIHY	CK23	11
Dromkeen	Cork	DROMKEEN	CK25	12
Dromore	Kerry	DROMORE	KY12	13
Dunboy	Cork	DUNBOY	CK20	14
Farran Forest Park	Cork	FARRAN	CK16	15
Foynes	Limerick	FOYNES	LK01	16
Garrettstown	Cork	GARRETTSTOWN	CK25	17
Glanawaddra	Kerry	GLANAWADDRA	KY04 / KY05	18
Glanageenty	Kerry	GLANAGEENTY	KY06	20
Glanduff	Cork	GLANDUFF	CK25	21
Glanteenassig	Kerry	GLANTEENASSIG	KY07	22
Gleensk	Kerry	GLEENSK	KY10	23
Glenbeigh	Kerry	GLENBEIGH	KY09	24

Gortclohy	Limerick	GORTCLOHY	LK09	25
Guagane Barra Forest Park	Cork	COOMROE	CK27	26
Haremount	Cork	HAREMOUNT	CK16	27
Island Wood	Cork	ISLAND-WOOD	CK04	28
Kilderry	Kerry	KILDERRY	KY09	29
Killaclohane	Kerry	KILLACLOHANE	KY09	30
Killeenleagh	Kerry	KILLEENLEAGH	KY10	31
Kimego	Kerry	KIMEGO	KY10	32
Lickeen	Kerry	DROMBRANE	KY09	33
Liskennett	Limerick	LISKENNETT	LK08	34
Lyracrumpane	Kerry	LYRACRUMPANE	KY03	35
Mullinhassig Waterfall	Cork	AGHAVRIN	CK12	36
Mount Hilliary	Cork	Mount Hillary	CK10	37
Oldcourt	Cork	OLDCOURT	CK25	38
Pike Wood	Kerry	PIKE_WOOD	KY13	39
Pooleen	Cork	POOLEEN	CK20	40
Rineen	Cork	BAWNLAHAN	CK22	41
Rossacroo	Kerry	ROSSACROO	KY14	42
Warrencourt (Kilmurry Wood)	Cork	WARRENSCOURT	CK16	43

Note – there is also a number of National Waymarked way that pass through the BAU sites, such as the Beara Way, the Kerry Way and the Sheep’s Head Way.

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

Appendix 18. Indicative Plans 2031 – 2045

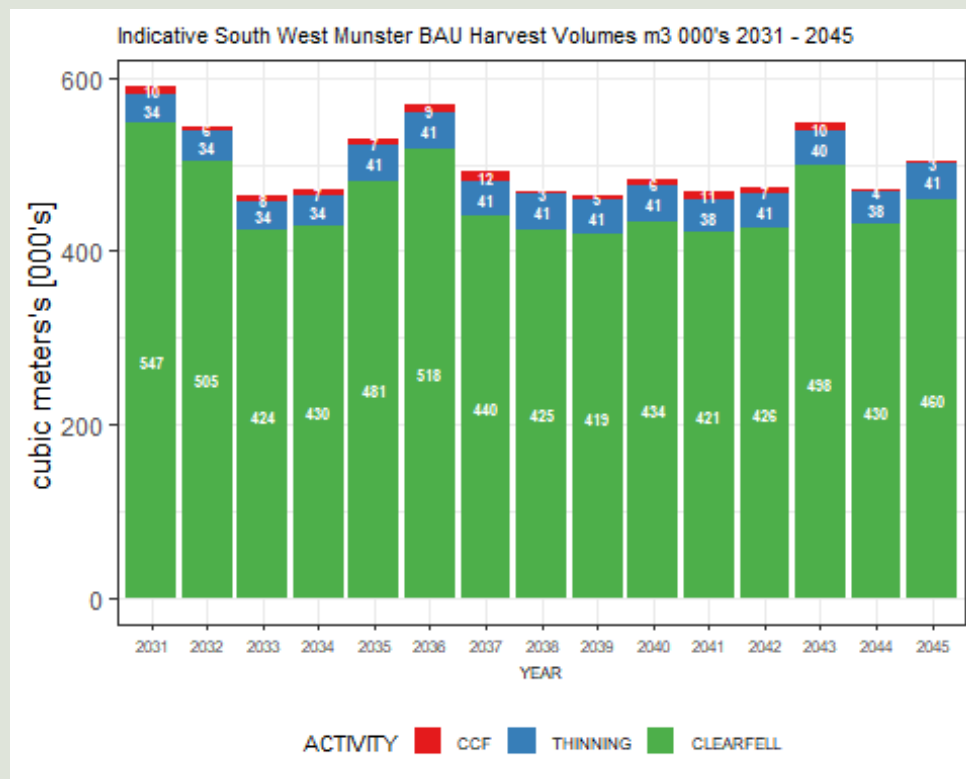


Figure 32: Indicative plans Volume m³ 000's 2031 - 2045

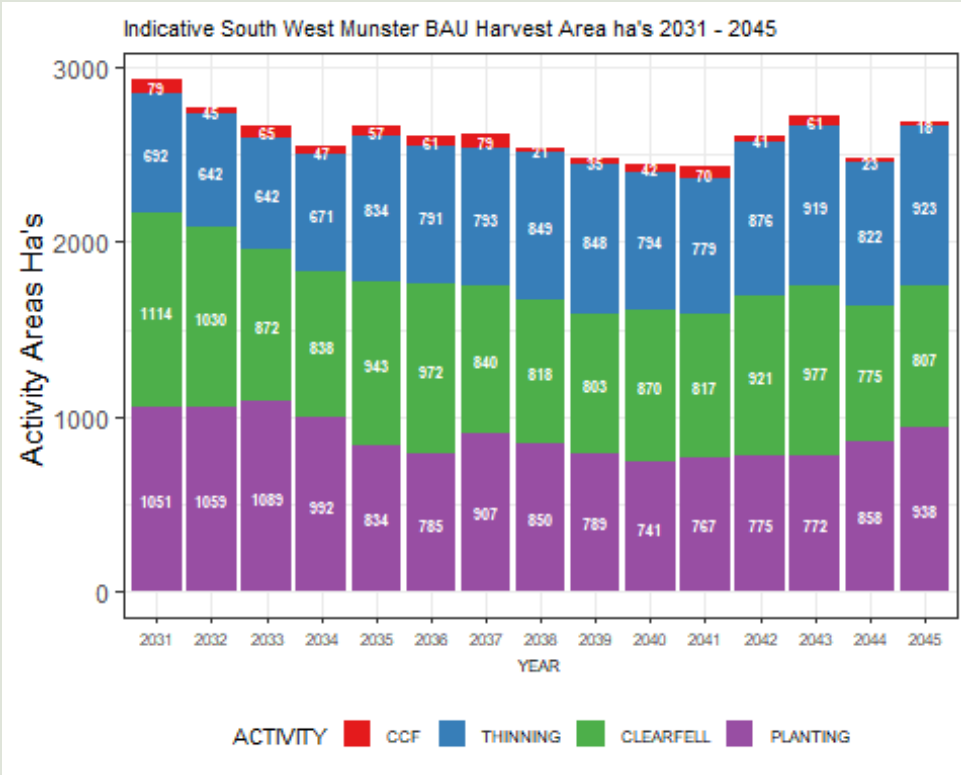


Figure 33: Indicative plans Volume m³ 000's 2031 - 2045

Table 20: Indicative plans 2031 - 2038

Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039								
Activity	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
CLEARFELL	547,000	504,500	423,900	429,700	481,100	518,500	440,000	425,400
THINNING	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	41,000	40,900	41,000	41,000
CCF	9,700	5,800	7,600	7,200	7,200	9,000	11,700	2,700
CLEARFELL	1,100	1,000	900	800	900	1,000	800	800
THINNING	700	600	600	700	800	800	800	800
CCF	100	0	100	0	100	100	100	0
PLANTING	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	800	800	900	900

Table 21: Indicative plans 2039 - 2045

Indicative Plans 2039 - 2045							
Activity	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
CLEARFELL	419,300	434,500	420,900	426,400	498,200	430,300	460,300
THINNING	40,800	41,000	38,200	41,000	39,600	38,200	41,000
CCF	4,700	6,300	10,600	6,500	9,900	3,500	2,700
CLEARFELL	800	900	800	900	1,000	800	800
THINNING	800	800	800	900	900	800	900
CCF	0	0	100	0	100	0	0
PLANTING	800	700	800	800	800	900	900

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 22: 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