

## Technical Appendix 4.2: Forestry

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# Technical Appendix 4.2: Forestry

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## Technical Appendix 4.2: Forestry

### Introduction

This Technical Appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report provides information on the forest and woodland areas affected by the construction and operation of the proposed Appin Wind Farm (the 'Proposed Development').

Commercial forests are dynamic, and their structure continually undergoes change due to normal felling and restocking by the landowner; natural events, such as windblow<sup>1</sup>, pests or diseases; and external factors, such as a wind farm development. Whilst forestry is not regarded as a receptor for the purposes of the EIA, the effects associated with felling have been considered in the specialist assessments where relevant. This Technical Appendix provides details of felling that will be required for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. The changes to the forest structure are also described, as well as any forestry waste generated. The forestry proposals are interlinked with environmental effects and this Technical Appendix which should be read in conjunction with the following EIA Report chapters:

- Chapter 3: Site Description and Design Evolution;
- Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
- Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat;
- Chapter 7: Ecology;
- Chapter 8: Ornithology; and
- Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage.

This Technical Appendix is supported by the following figures:

- Figure 4.2.1: Forests Locations;
- Figure 4.2.2a, 4.2.2b and 4.2.2c: Baseline Species;
- Figure 4.2.3a, 4.2.3b and 4.2.3c: Felling with Wind Farm; and
- Figure 4.2.4a, 4.2.4b and 4.2.4c: Restocking with Wind Farm.

This Technical Appendix identifies areas of forest to be permanently removed for the access and wind farm infrastructure during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and outlines proposed management practices for felling, as well as identifying the compensatory planting requirements and subsequent aftercare. This Technical Appendix also identifies areas which may be required to be felled for construction but would be replanted in situ. The forestry proposals have been developed to:

- identify those areas which will be felled as a result of the Proposed Development, and which will be permanently lost (i.e. permanent felling areas);
- those areas to be felled and replanted in situ (i.e. temporary felling areas); and
- demonstrate how the Proposed Development fits within the future forest structure.

### Legislation, Policy and Guidance

This Technical Appendix has been informed by consultation responses summarised in **Table 1**, information provided by the landowners' forestry agent and the following guidelines/policies:

- Forestry Commission Scotland (2019) Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance;
- Forestry Commission Scotland (2009) The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal, Edinburgh;
- Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry, 5th Edition, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh;
- Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard Guidelines;
- The Scottish Government (2019) Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029;

<sup>1</sup> In forestry terms, 'windblow' is the damage caused to trees by wind, specifically the uprooting or breaking of trees, often as a result of storms and extreme weather events.



- The Scottish Government (2020) Scotland's Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2020-2022;
- Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018;
- The Scottish Government (2021) Scottish Land Use Strategy;
- The Scottish Government (2023) Scotland's Fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4)
- SEPA (2017) SEPA Guidance Notes WST-G-027 Management of Forestry Waste;
- SEPA (2014) LUPS-GU27 Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development of Afforested Land;
- UKWAS (2017) The UK Woodland Assurance Standard, Fourth Edition, UKWAS;
- Dumfries and Galloway Council (2014) Local Development Plan, Supplementary Guidance, Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy; and
- Dumfries and Galloway Council (2020) Local Development Plan 2, Supplementary Guidance Trees and Development.

## Consultation

**Table 1** summarises the consultation responses received in relation to forestry and provides information on how they have been addressed in this assessment.

**Table 1 - Consultation**

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
NatureScot 21 April 2022	Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– As this development involves forestry activities in close proximity to watercourses, we advise that the Proposed Development adhere to the UK Forestry Standard Forests and Water guidelines.</li> <li>– During the lifetime of the Proposed Development there is likely to be forestry operations including felling. Consideration should be given to the increase of potential suitable habitat to breeding birds within any felled areas. Measures should be proposed to reduce habitat suitability within clear fell areas to reduce any increased risk to birds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All forest operations will follow the good practice set in the UK Forestry Standard Forest (UKFS) and water and other guidelines in the series.</li> <li>– Rotational forest felling and replanting will be an ongoing activity.</li> <li>– The assessment of potential effects on Ornithology is set out in <b>Chapter 8</b> of the EIA Report, and this considers the implications of the proposed felling.</li> </ul>
Scottish Forestry 31 March 2022	Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The EIA Report should include a stand-alone chapter on 'Woodland management and tree felling' that describes and recognises the social, economic and environmental values of the forest and the woodland habitat and take into account the fact that, once mature, the forest would have been managed into a subsequent rotation, often through a restructuring proposal that would have increased the diversity of tree species and the landscape design of the forest.</li> <li>– The chapter should describe the baseline conditions of the forest, including its ownership. This will include information on species composition, age class structure, yield class and other relevant crop information. The baseline should be prepared from existing records, site surveys and aerial photographs. The chapter should clearly indicate proposed areas of woodland for felling to accommodate new turbines, access roads and other infrastructure. Details of the area to be cleared around those structures should also be provided, along with evidence to support the proposed scale and phasing of felling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– This Forestry Technical Appendix (TA) embraces the existing forest plans and UKFS.</li> <li>– This TA includes baseline conditions in the section Forestry Study Area and Current Forest Plans and Table 3 supported by Figures 4.2.2 a, b and c for each forest location.</li> <li>– Felling for the Proposed Development is presented in section The Proposed Development Felling Plan and Figures 4.2.3 a, b and c.</li> <li>– A wind farm Long Term Forest Plan would be prepared post consent where the three existing Forest Plans would be updated to reflect the inclusion of the Proposed Development.</li> </ul>

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		<p>The chapter should describe the changes to the forest structure, the woodland composition and describe the work programme. The felling plan should clearly identify which areas are to be felled and when.</p> <p>– Trees cleared for turbine bases, access roads and any other wind farm related infrastructure must be replaced by replanted on-site or on an alternative site (compensatory planting). The restocking plan should show which areas are to be replanted and when during the life of the wind farm. The plan should clearly identify and describe the restocking operations including changes to the species composition, age class structure, timber production and traffic movements. Integration of the wind farm into future forest design plans is a key part of the development process. Applicants are therefore advised to prepare a Long Term Forest Plan, alongside their EIA Report, that provides a strategic vision to deliver environmental benefits through sustainable forest management and describes the major forest operations over a 20 years period. Such a plan should be presented to the planning authority, as a technical appendix as part of the EIA Report, for context.</p>	
Scottish Environment Protection Agency 14 April 2022	Scoping	<p>– Forest removal and forest waste</p> <p>– Map and table detailing forest removal.</p> <p>– Key holing must be used wherever possible as large scale felling can result in large amounts of waste material and in a peak release of nutrients which can affect local water quality.</p> <p>– The supporting information should refer to the current Forest Plan if one exists and measures should comply with the Plan where possible.</p>	<p>– The section <b>Forestry Waste</b> addresses the use of forest produce and potential for biomass use.</p> <p>– Only two turbines require felling for infrastructure and environmental stand off distance from turbines to trees as mitigation for bats.</p> <p>– One area of management felling is less than a typical upland harvest area.</p> <p>– The three forest plans are described in the section <b>Current Forest Plans</b>.</p>

## Forestry Study Area and Current Forest Plans

The Forestry Study Area includes privately owned forest units Auchrae and Manquhill Forests, and Appin Forest. Part of the access and some of the ancillary infrastructure for the Proposed Development are also located in the National Forest Estate at Cairnhead Forest. This is illustrated on **Figure 4.2.1**.

The forests are managed under separate Forest Plans as noted in **Table 2**

**Table 2 2 - Forest Plans**

Forest name	Forest Plan	Start Date	Expiry date
Appin	Appin Forest 4886874	12/02/2015	12/02/2025
Auchrae and Manquhill	C-K Portfolio Composite LTFP 99FGS34016	24/10/2023	24/10/2033
Cairnhead	Upper Nithsdale Composite Land Management Plan	20/05/2018	20/05/2028

## Existing Conditions

A review of desk based data has been undertaken, including:

- Scottish Forestry Map Viewer;

- Native Woodlands Survey of Scotland;
- Ancient Woodland Inventory;
- Appin forest sub compartment dataset;
- Auchrae and Manquhill sub compartment dataset; and
- National Forest Estate sub compartment dataset.

The summary of areas, planting years and the percentages of productive conifer, broadleaved species and unplanted ground is shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3 - Baseline Forest Composition**

Forest name	Area (ha)	Planting year range	Productive conifer %	Mixed broadleaved %	Unplanted %
Appin	850.53	1971-2022	67.0	5.1	27.9
Auchrae and Manquhill	1,080.61	1974-2025	68.8	6.0	26.0
Cairnhead	1,374.37	1936-2021	63.0	0.6	36.4

The baseline forest species are illustrated in **Figures 4.2.2 a, b and c**.

A forest walkover survey was carried out on 3rd and 4th February 2025. A further site visit specifically regarding minimising the felling and maintaining tree stability of the remaining tree crop was undertaken on 9th May 2025.

## The Proposed Development Felling Plan

Felling for the Proposed Development is designed to integrate the permanent infrastructure within the individual Forest Plans and Land Management Plans. The forests are all progressing, through restructuring, to more sustainable forestry management which includes following the UKFS guidelines. These include a greater range of planting years, a greater diversity of species and an increase in open space.

The Proposed Development Felling is shown in **Figures 4.2.3 a, b and c**. While the Proposed Development turbines and substation are within the Appin Forest ownership, the access is taken through Auchrae and Manquhill Forests and Cairnhead Forest.

Felling for the Proposed Development is categorised as either permanent, which is woodland lost for the permanent infrastructure and stand-off distance from turbine blade tips to the maximum tree heights as mitigation for bats (following the NatureScot guidance Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines - Survey, Assessment and Mitigation) and a small area for peat reinstatement. Temporary felling would be required for temporary infrastructure, and to fell to a wind farm boundary in certain areas. Temporary felling areas will be replanted in situ post construction.

The total areas to be felled are shown in **Table 4**. The total area of productive timber harvesting is 34.95 ha delivering an estimated 10,464 Tonnes of roundwood to the wood processing industry. The remaining 27.57 ha is pre commercial tree clearance. Where practicable this material may supply the energy market.

**Table 4 - Felling Areas by Forest Location**

Forest name	Permanent Felling Area (ha)	Temporary Felling Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)
Appin	16.95*	10.51**	27.10
Auchrae and Manquhill	0.88	29.92	30.80
Cairnhead	4.56	0.30	4.86
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>40.73</b>	<b>62.52</b>

\* Includes areas felled and not replanted as part of Habitat Management including the temporary compounds which are to be used for peat reinstatement and BP3 which is proposed to be maintained as a pond.

\*\*Change of species from productive conifer planted in 2019 to native broadleaved as habitat management within part of the area of ancient woodland.

The submission and approval of the Forestry Felling Plan will form a standard condition of the consent for the Proposed Development.

### Auchrae and Manquhill Forest

These forests form part of the C-K Portfolio Composite LTFP (Long Term Forest plan). The forest is being restructured through this 10 year plan. Through this restructuring the forest will develop a wider spread of age classes than the initial planting years. There is also the opportunity to diversify the productive conifer species and include native broadleaves where appropriate.

The access for the Proposed Development follows, where possible, the well established forest tracks or open ground leading from Strahanna through Auchrae and Manquhill into Cairnhead Forest. Some minor tree

clearance may be required to upgrade these tracks. Where suitable widening may only require brashing and pruning of side branches eliminating the need to clear trees. Where tree clearance is unavoidable this is detailed as permanent felling.

However, to facilitate the access track alignment where the existing track alignment follows too sharp an angle a section of new access track will be formed through an existing semi mature crop. To avoid foreseeable windblow the area will be felled to determined wind firm boundaries. This additional felling is deemed to be temporary and will be replanted in situ.

Borrow pit BP1 will be extended with tree clearance which is also considered temporary as replanting can take place as reinstatement.

### **Cairnhead Forest**

Cairnhead Forest is similarly being restructured providing varying age classes and opportunities for species choice at replanting.

Where possible the access track for the Proposed Development will follow existing forest tracks or open forest rides. However, the sections of new access tracks connecting Auchrae and Manquhill to Cairnhead Forests will require a new permanent felled corridor.

There are also sections of existing forest track which need to be widened which will require permanent felling for continued future access.

Borrow pit BP2 is an extension of an existing forest quarry. The removal of young trees here is considered temporary as they may be replanted at reinstatement.

### **Appin Forest**

Appin Forest is in the restructuring phase with felling and replanting as ongoing forest operations. Accordingly, the age classes of the forest overall are varied with areas of younger replanted crops. The forest is also reasonably well served with forest tracks used from early thinning operations to the clearfell harvests.

Within Appin Forest only one turbine, T4, lies within the forested area and T7 is close to the upper forest margin. These turbines require permanent tree clearance for the associated buffer for bat mitigation. T4 also requires tree clearance for both the permanent hardstand and a new access track. The tree clearance for these two turbines has been extended to provide a designed upper forest margin in these locations. Permanent tree removal will also be required for a new access track to T8 through an immature crop.

Other access tracks make use of existing forest tracks with some minor tree clearances to allow upgrading at certain points. Tree clearances may be reduced by brashing and pruning of branches where this will prove sufficient.

There will be some further permanent tree clearance extending the current borrow pit BP3 which is a proposed pond under the Nature Enhancement Management Plan (NEMP).

The proposed substation lies within a young crop which requires permanent clearance beyond the building footprint as a safety buffer.

Initial tree clearance will also be necessary to accommodate the temporary construction compounds. This tree clearance will be permanent as the area will be utilised to locate excavated peat.

## **Replanting on site**

Temporary felling, either as good forest management practice where windblow is expected to occur, would be replanted with species following the individual forest replanting plans. This includes replanting the area of Ancient Woodland, previously conifer plantation, with native broadleaved trees as part of the Nature Enhancement Management Plan (see **Technical Appendix 7.6**).

The total area of replanting on site would therefore be 40.73 ha.

The replanting with the Proposed Development, including the permanent Proposed Development open ground is shown in **Figures 4.2.4a, b and c**.

## **Requirement For Compensatory Planting**

As a result of the construction of the Proposed Development there will be a net loss of woodland area. The area of stocked woodland in the study area will decrease by 22.03 ha.

The Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy (CoWRP) and other relevant guidance state that minimal woodland removal should be undertaken to facilitate new development. The CoWRP advises that the Proposed Development falls into the category of woodland removal with a need for compensatory planting.

Compensatory planting (CP) is calculated in accordance with Annex 5 of the Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal: implementation guidance February 2019. Accordingly, compensatory planting

arrangements will be provided for at least 22.03 ha with at least the equivalent woodland-related net public benefits as the woodland removed.

CP arrangements for the total amount, which meet the UKFS, are being sought outwith the Site boundary and will be presented as a planting plan for approval by SF and will form a standard condition of the consent for the Proposed Development. UKFS includes, among other guidelines, the minimum percentage proportions by area:

- 5% native broadleaved trees or shrubs;
- 10% of other tree species; and
- 10% open ground, or ground managed for biodiversity as the primary objective.

The CP plan will include the design of the CP, the species selection, site cultivation and planting programme. The CP plan will describe the protection methods and subsequent maintenance to achieve the success of these woodland areas.

## Forestry Waste

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) guidance document WST-G-027 (V3) Management of Forestry Waste highlights that all waste producers have a statutory duty to adopt the waste hierarchy as per the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, which amended Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 (duty of care) (UK Government, 1990). Further guidance is contained within SEPA Guidance Notes WST-G-027 Management of Forestry Waste and SEPA (2014) LUPS-GU27 Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development of Afforested Land.

A hierarchy of uses for forestry materials is proposed, derived from the waste hierarchy contained within the Regulations, summarised as follows:

- prevention via the production of timber products and associated materials for use in timber and other markets;
- the re-use of materials on Site for a valid purpose, where such a use exists e.g. road construction;
- there is no valid re-cycling use for forestry residues;
- other recovery via collection and use as biomass for energy recovery or other markets, where not included above; and
- where no valid on or off-Site use can be found for the material, disposal would be in a way that is considered to deliver the best overall environmental outcome.

Approximately 34.95 ha of the areas to be felled are mature timber with 16.01 ha premature conifer plantation. All utilisable material from timber harvesting will be exported from the Site to appropriate wood processing mills nearby. The area of younger trees will be treated in accordance with the marketing opportunities at the time, such as for biomass. Any residue will be treated in accordance with the guidance on forestry waste management.

## Forest Management Practices

### Crop Clearance

Tree crop clearance will be carried out by competent forestry specialists adhering to relevant safety and environmental guidelines. Tree harvesting will utilise the most suitable systems at the time of felling with the forest products uplifted by roadgoing timber lorries and delivered to the appropriate roundwood or biomass markets.

### Planting Methodology

Both replanting on site and CP will typically be prepared for planting by the most appropriate cultivation methods following relevant safety and environmental guidelines. During cultivation, any drains to manage water run-off will be installed to meet the Forest and Water guidelines. Planting will be by manual means with trees firmly planted.

Maintenance to achieve successful establishment of the successor crop will include plant surveys to meet the required number and distribution of tree survival. Where necessary, "beating up" will take place. Beating up is the replacement of any failed trees to maintain the correct number of trees.

### Deer Control

As deer are present on-site, deer control will be undertaken as standard practice by each forest holding. Deer will be culled to where tree damage is at an acceptable level to produce a future woodland and to maintain and enhance the biodiversity within the woodland areas. Deer control will be undertaken by suitably trained and competent deer stalkers. Guidance provided by the NatureScot (formerly Scottish Natural Heritage) Code of Practice on Deer Management and as updated, will be followed.

CP protection will depend upon the location and may require initial deer fencing following assessment. Deer fencing would require regular inspection and repair as necessary.

## Summary

The forests within the Site consist of three separate ownerships and management arrangements. Privately owned Appin Forest, Auchrae and Manquhill Forest, and the publicly owned Craighead Forest. Each forest is presently following a forest plan restructuring the age range and increasing the species diversity.

Felling of 62.52 ha is required for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. This area of permanent woodland loss of 22.03 ha is the calculated area to be taken forward for compensatory planting complying with the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy.

The Applicant is committed to providing 22.03 ha of appropriate compensatory planting and has sought agreement with the landowners. The exact location, the extent and design will meet the requirements of UKFS guidance, and a detailed Planting Plan will be provided for approval by SF.

Some 40.73 ha is felled to facilitate construction or in anticipation of windblow which will be considered as temporary felling and replanted in situ.

## References

Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard. <https://www.forestryresearch.gov.uk/publications/uk-forestry-standard-2023/>

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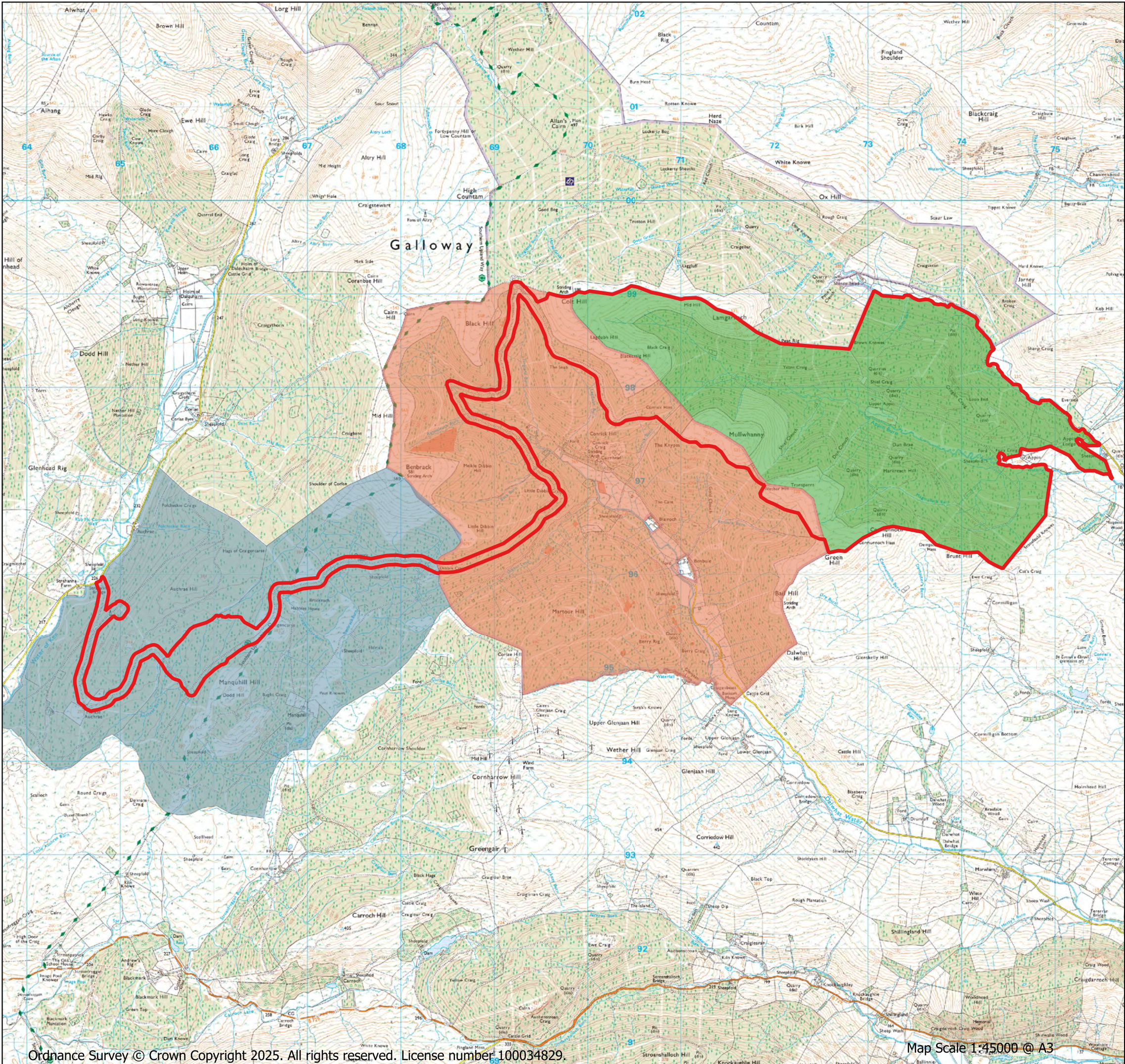
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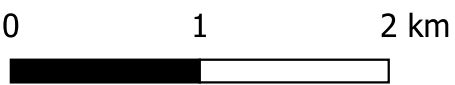
Dumfries and Galloway Council (2020) Local Development Plan 2, Supplementary Guidance Trees and Development. [https://www.dumgal.gov.uk/media/22638/Trees-and-Development/pdf/Trees\\_and\\_Development\\_SG\\_LDP2\\_Adopted.pdf?m=637184980299830000](https://www.dumgal.gov.uk/media/22638/Trees-and-Development/pdf/Trees_and_Development_SG_LDP2_Adopted.pdf?m=637184980299830000)

NatureScot Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation. <https://www.nature.scot/doc/bats-and-onshore-wind-turbines-survey-assessment-and-mitigation>





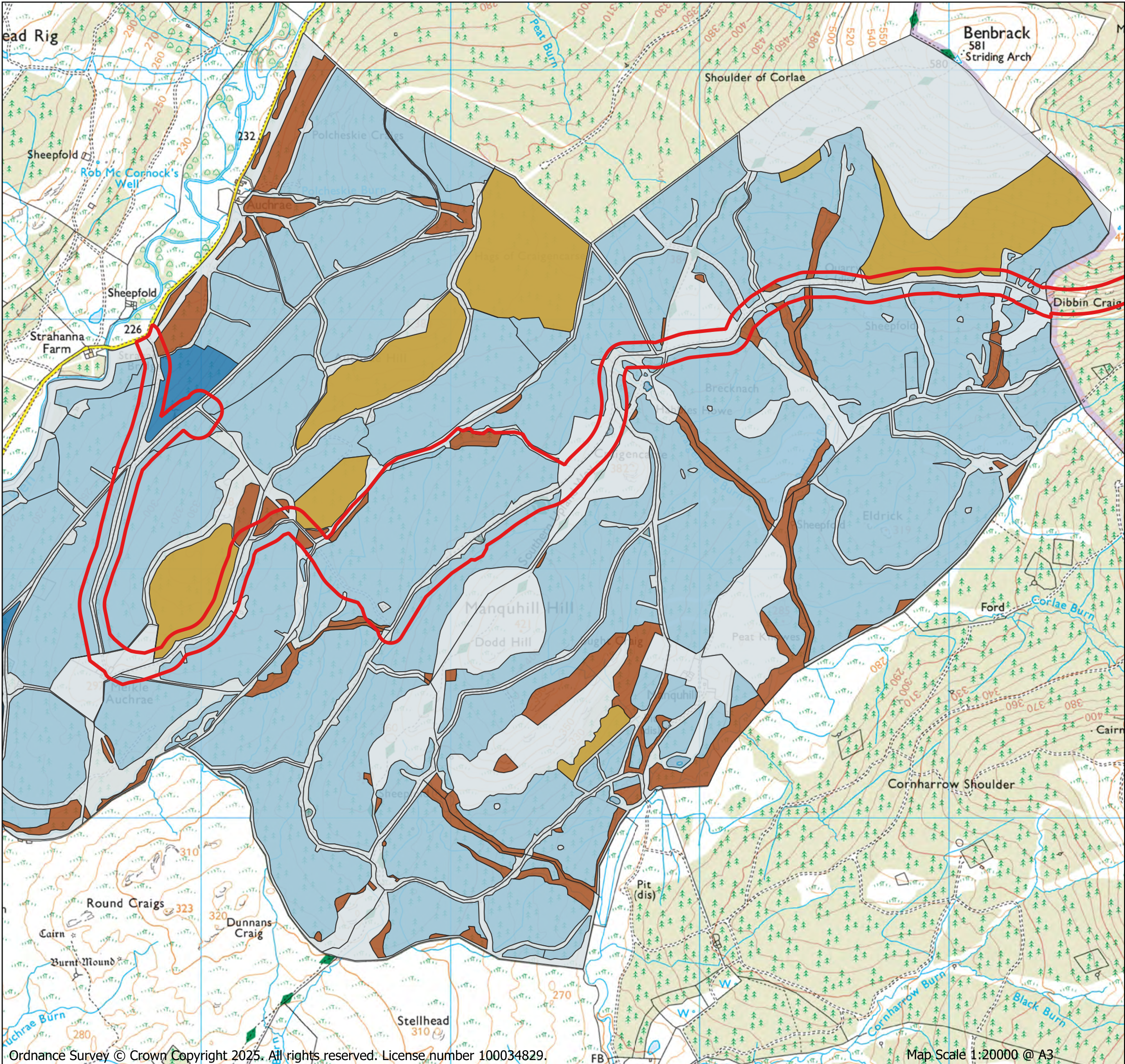
-  Site Boundary
-  Auchrae and Mahquhill Forests
-  Cairnhead Forest
-  Appin Forest






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Figure 4.2.1  
Forest Locations










 Site Boundary


**Species**

-  Mixed broadleaved
-  Mixed conifer
-  Norway spruce
-  Sitka spruce
-  Forest open ground

0

500

1,000 m



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Version: 01

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Figure 4.2.2a

Baseline Species

Auchrae and Manquhill Forests

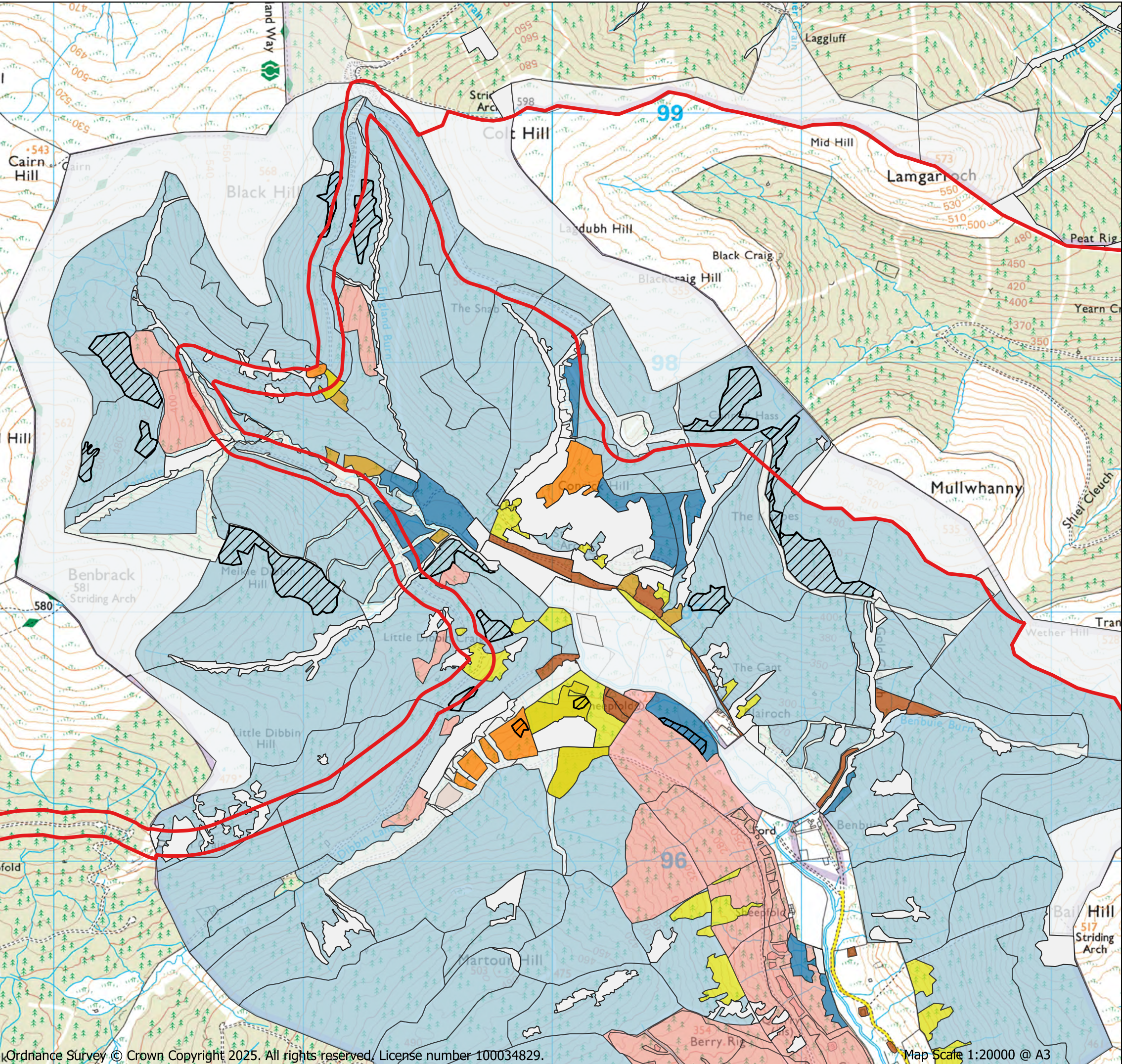
Appin Wind Farm



EIA Report


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Map Scale 1:20000 @ A3
















 Site Boundary

Species

-  Felled or windblown
-  Larches
-  Norway spruce
-  Mixed broadleaves
-  Mixed conifer
-  Open ground
-  Scots pine
-  Sitka spruce
-  Windblown

05001,000

05001,000m

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Date 05/05/2025

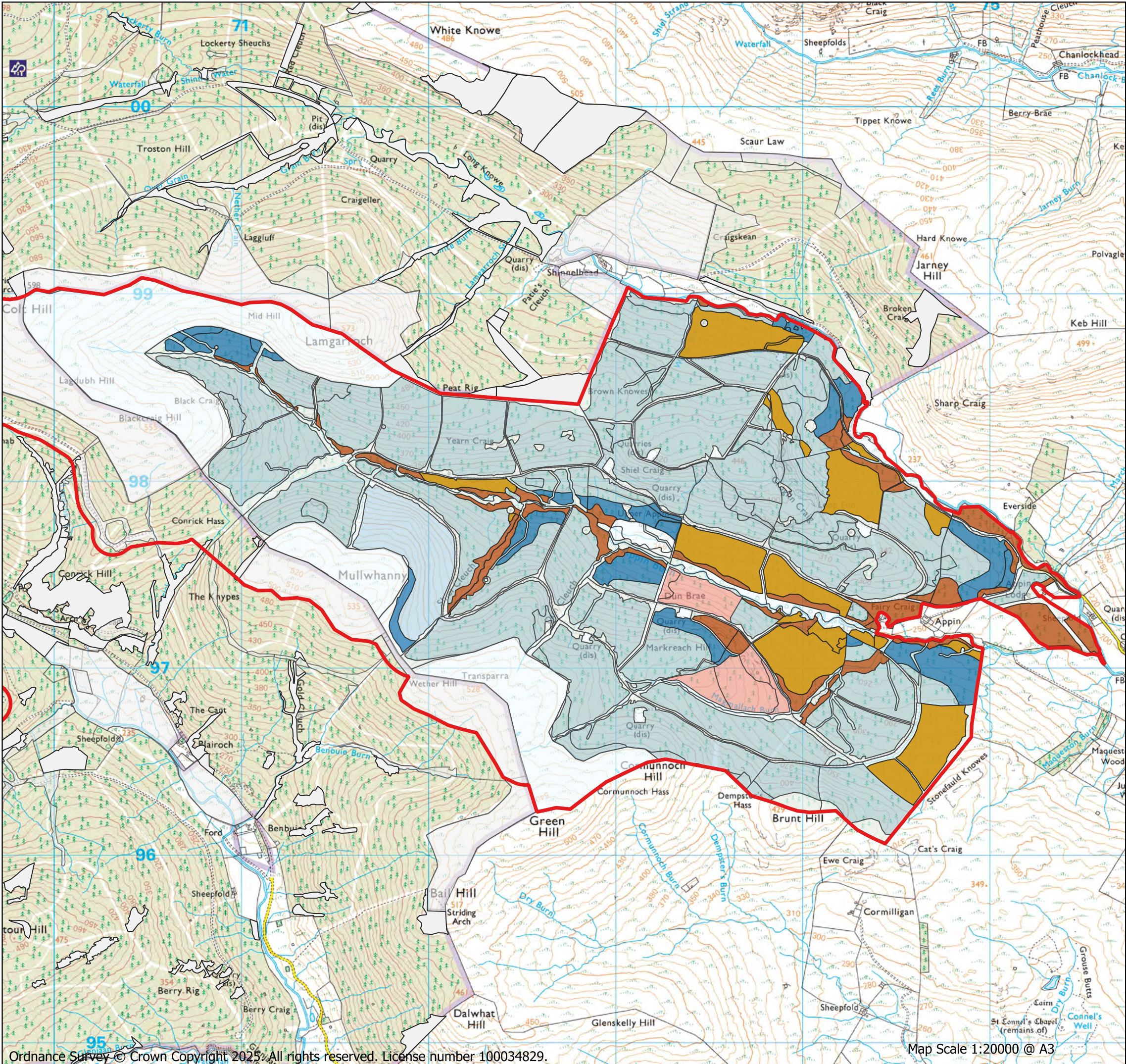
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Figure 4.2.2b  
Baseline Species  
Cairnhead Forest

**Appin Wind Farm  
EIA Report**

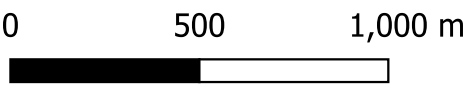




Site Boundary

Species

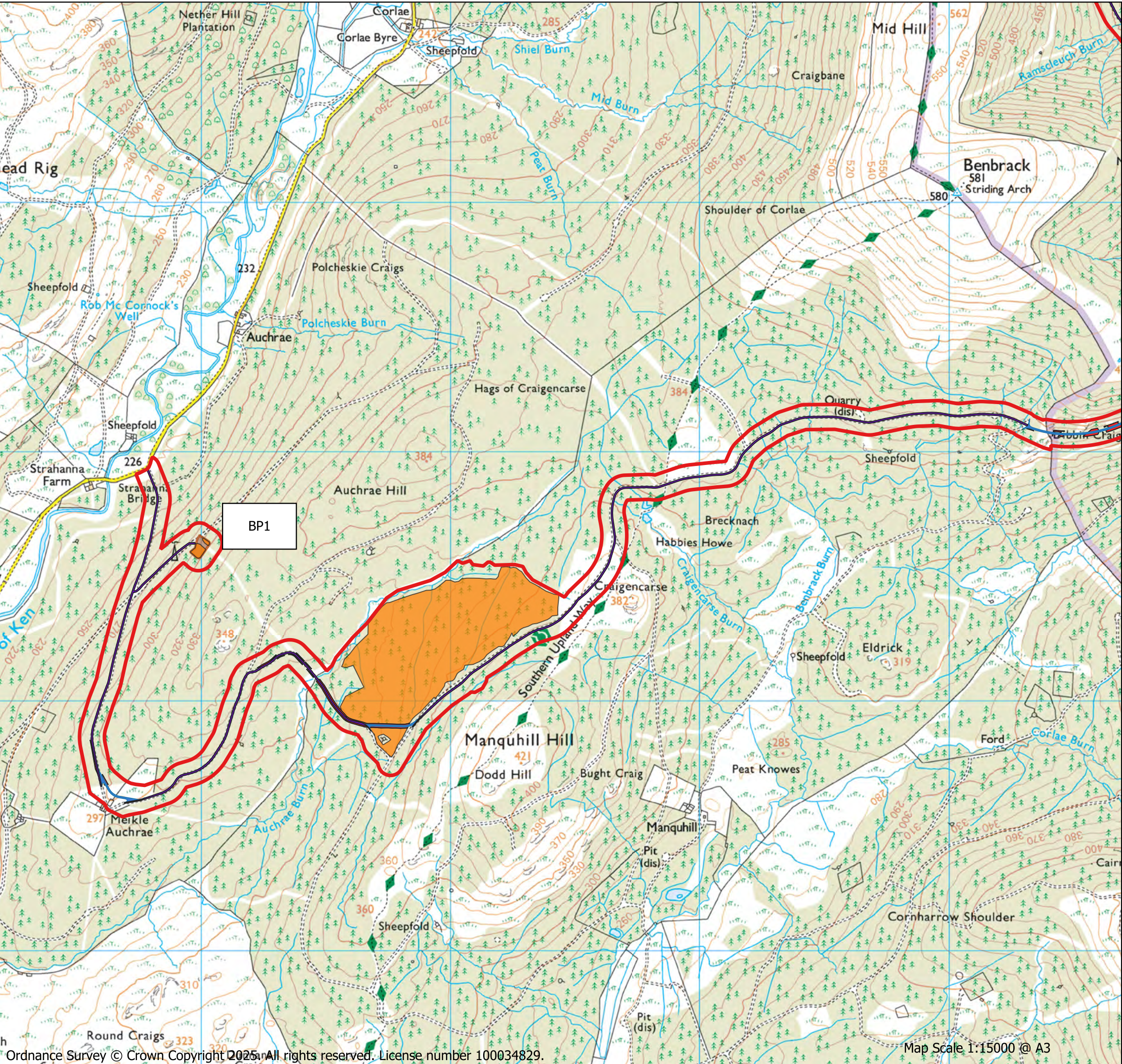
- Felled
- Norway spruce
- Mixed broadleaves
- Mixed conifer
- Open ground
- Sitka spruce






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Figure 4.2.2c  
Baseline Species  
Appin Forest











 Site Boundary

 Borrow Pit BP1

 Existing Access Track (Upgraded)

 New Access Track

 Temporary Fell

 Permanent Fell

05001,000

m

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Figure 4.2.3a

Felling for Wind Farm

Auchrae and Manquhill Forests

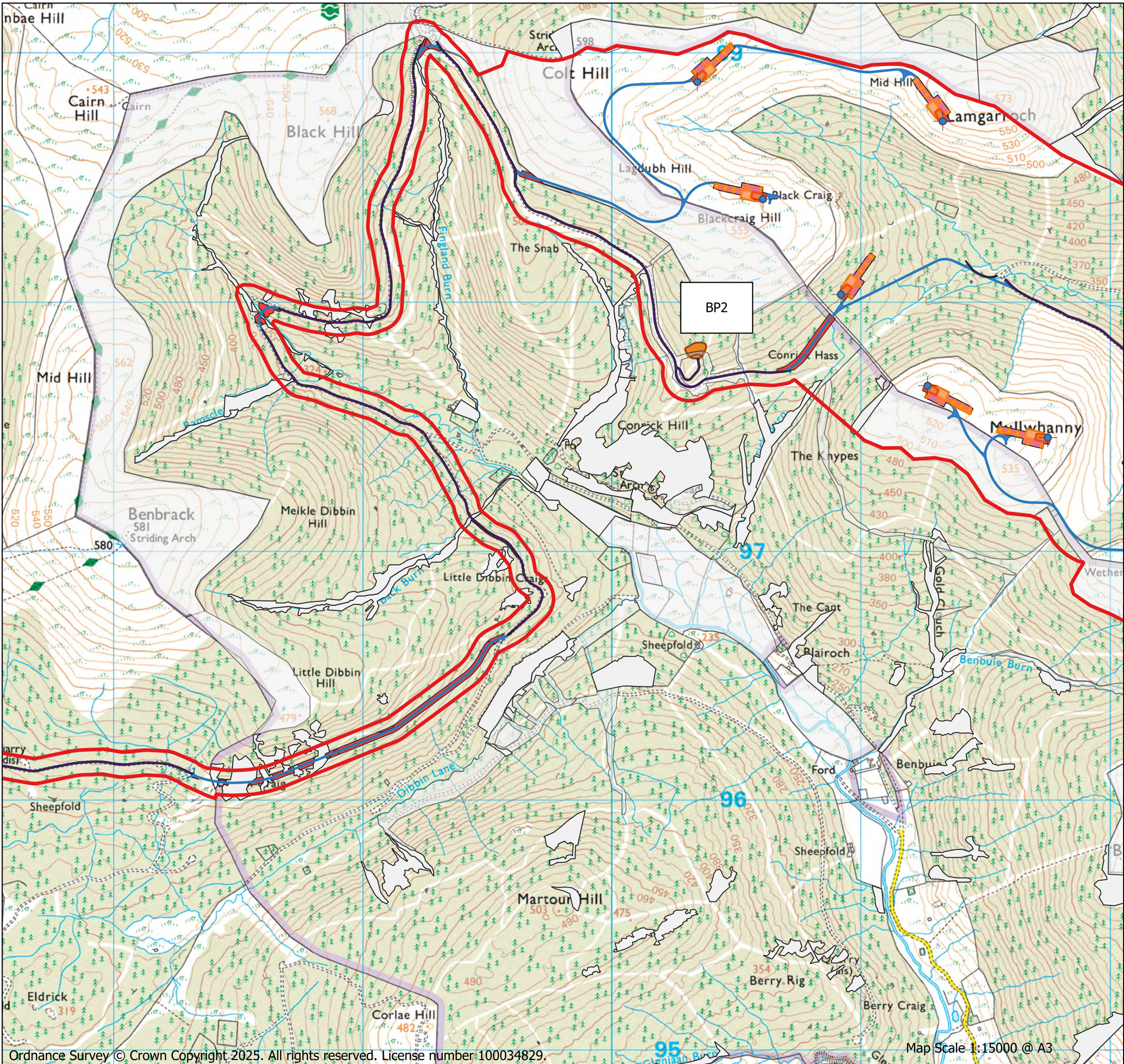
Appin Wind Farm



EIA Report

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Map Scale 1:15000 @ A3







Site Boundary

Turbine

Borrow Pit BP2

Existing Access Track (Upgraded)

New Access Track

Hardstanding (Permanent)

Hardstanding (Temporary)

Temporary Fell

Permanent Fell

05001,000

m

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Figure 4.2.3b

Felling for Wind Farm

Cairnhead Forest

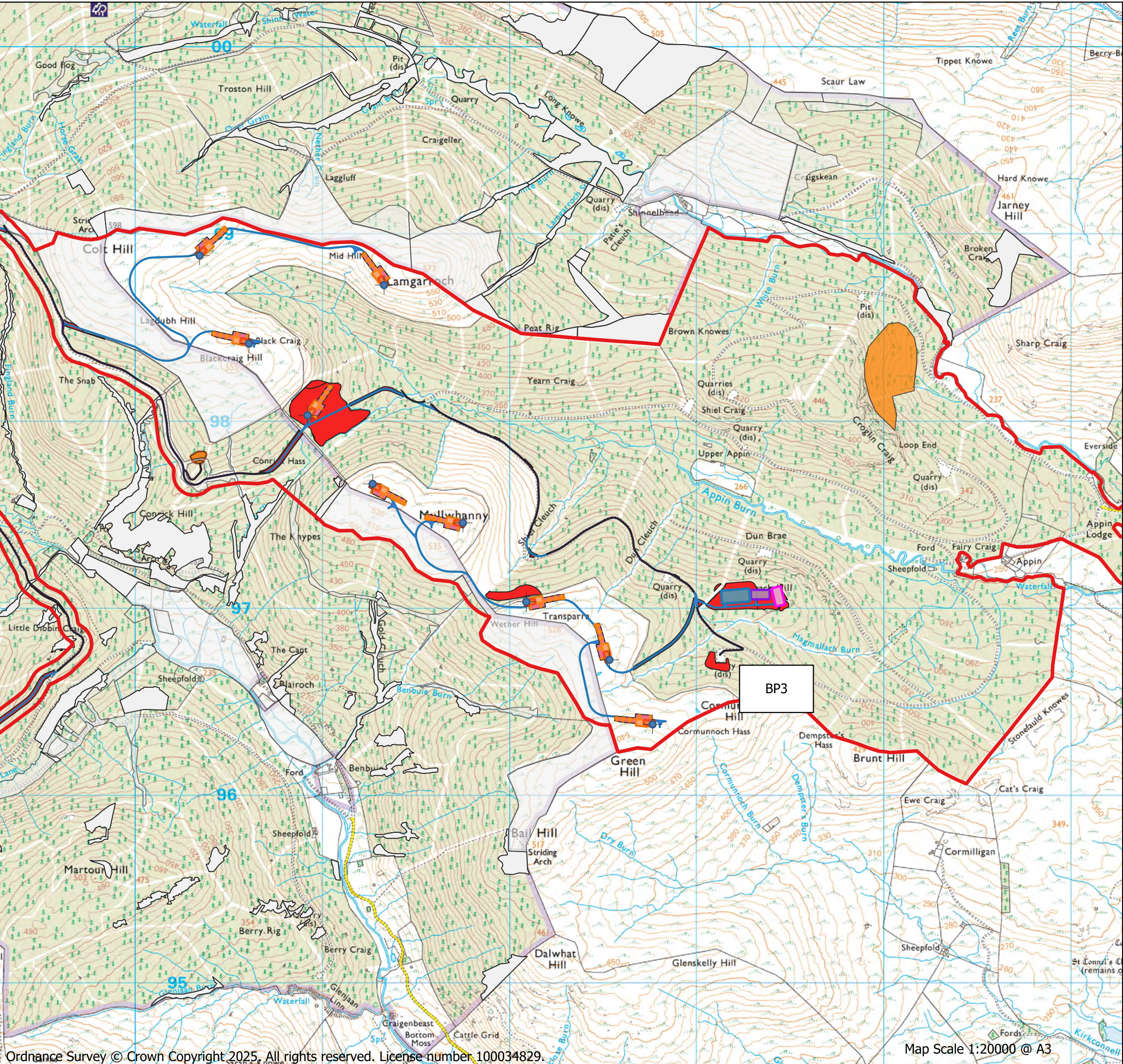
Appin Wind Farm



EIA Report

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Map Scale 1:15000 @ A3







Site Boundary

Turbine

Hardstanding (Permanent)

Hardstanding (Temporary)

Borrow Pit BP3

Existing Access Track (Upgraded)

New Access Track

SPEN Construction Compound (Temporary)

Substation

Proposed Development Construction Compound (Temporary)

Permanent Fell

Temporary Fell for Habitat Management of part of Ancient Woodland

0

500

1,000 m

Produced By: NM

Date 05/05/2025

Version: 01

Ref: 4.2

Figure 4.2.3c

Felling for Wind Farm

Appin Forest

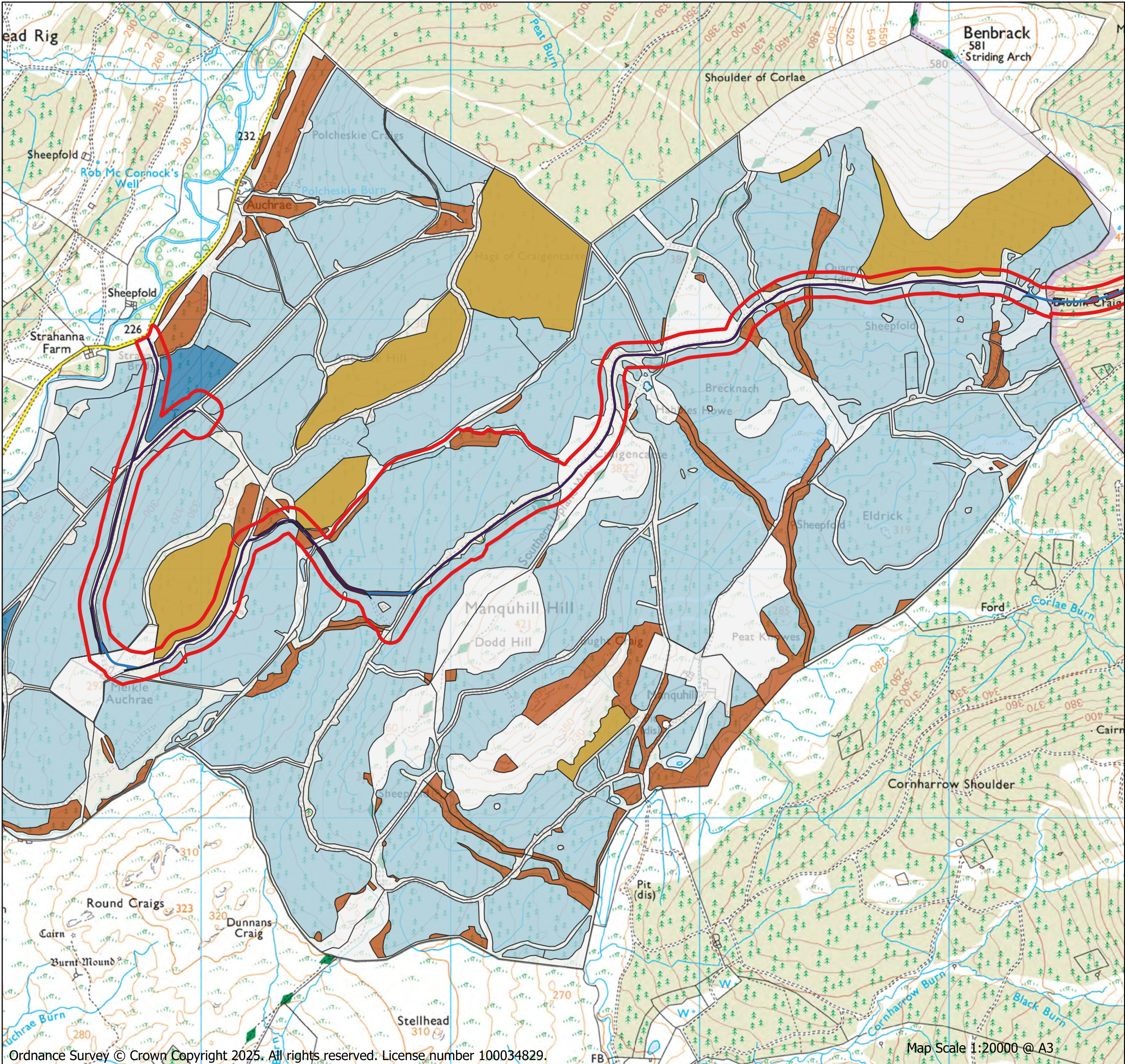
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Site Boundary

Existing Access Track (Upgraded)

New Access Track

Species

Mixed broadleaved

Mixed conifer

05001,000

m

Produced By: NM

Date 05/05/2025

Version: 01

Ref: 4.2

Figure 4.2.4a

Restocking with Wind Farm

Auchrae and Manquhill Forests

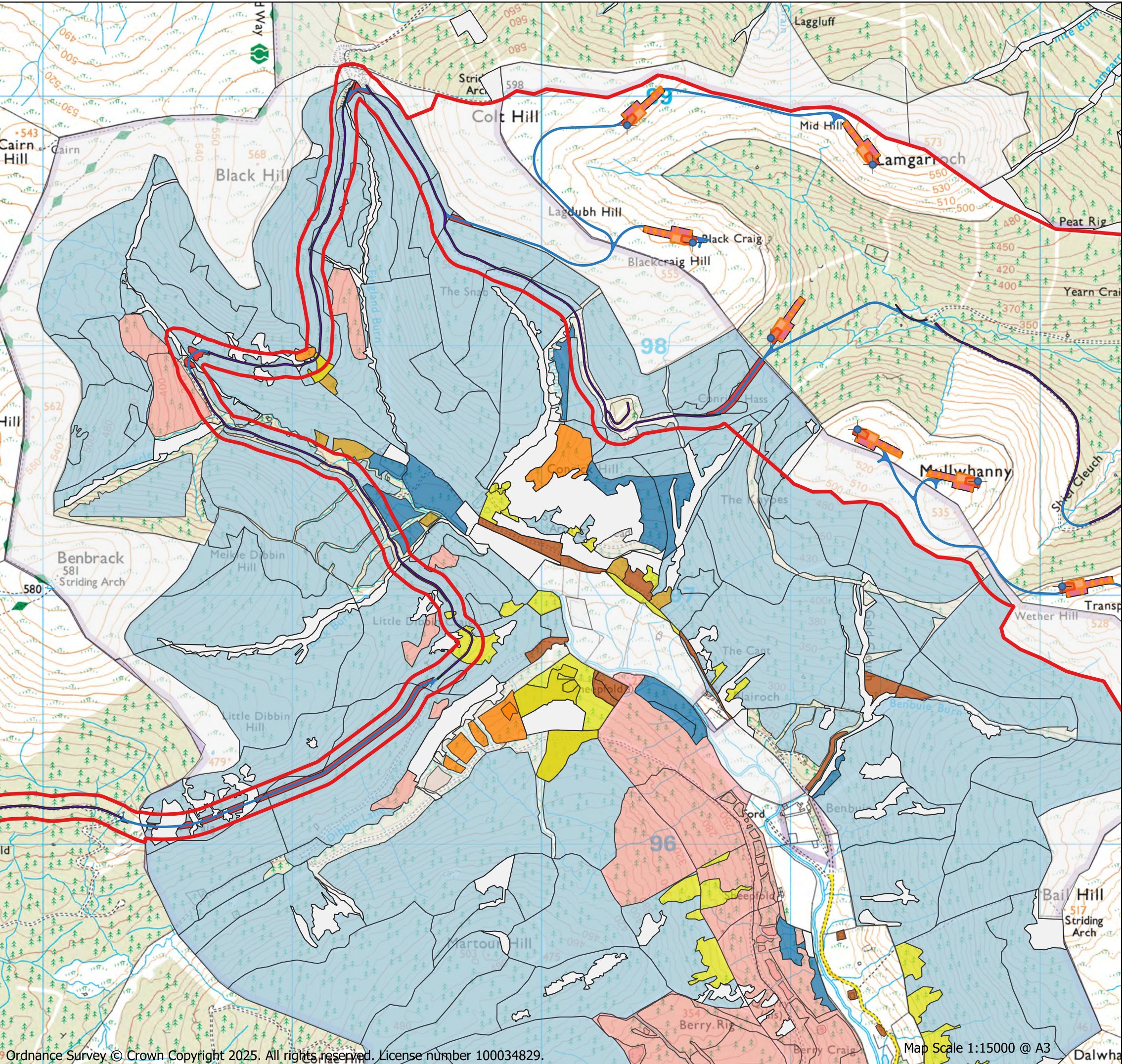
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Site Boundary

Turbine

Hardstanding (Permanent)

Hardstanding (Temporary)

Existing Access Track (Upgraded)

New Access Track

Species

Sitka spruce

Scots pine

Norway spruce

Mixed broadleaves

Larches

Mixed conifer

Open ground

Felled or windblown

Wind Farm Open Ground

0

500

1,000 m

Produced By: NM

Date 05/05/2025

Version: 01

REF: 4.2

Figure 4.2.4b

Restocking with Wind Farm

Cairnhead Forest

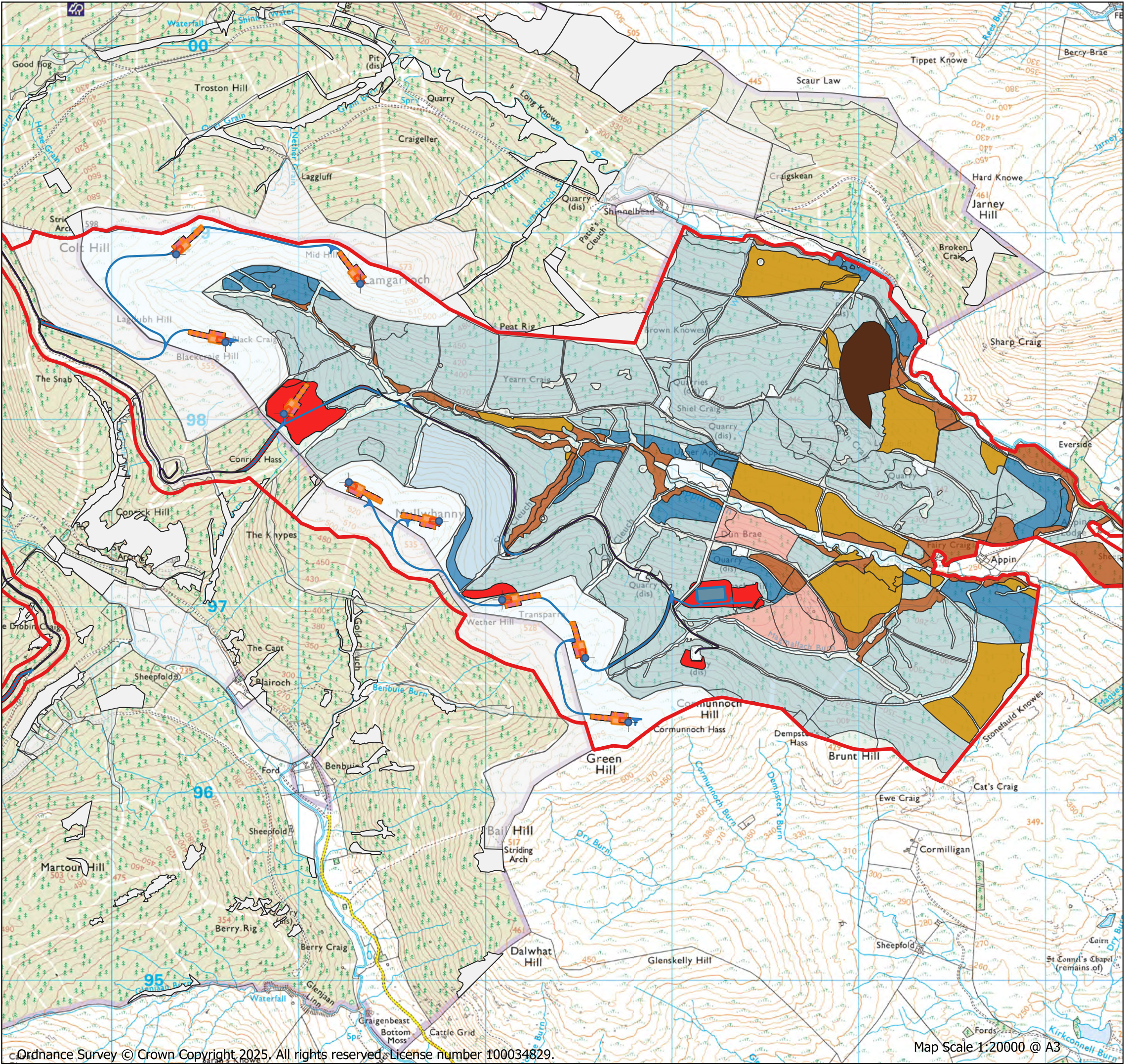
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 Site Boundary

 Turbine


 Hardstanding (Permanent)


 Hardstanding (Temporary)


 Existing Access Track (Upgraded)


 New Access Track


Species


 Sitka spruce


 Scots pine


 Norway spruce


 Mixed broadleaves


 Larches

 Mixed conifer

 Open ground

 Felled or windblown

 Habitat Management. Ancient Woodland Species Change from Non-native Conifer to Native Broadleaved Species

 Wind Farm Permanent Open Ground (includes peatland restoration at former temporary compounds and creation of a pond at former BP3)

0

500

1,000 m

Produced By: NM

Date 05/05/2025

Version: 01

Ref: 4.2

Figure 4.2.4c

Restocking with Wind Farm

Appin Forest

Appin Wind Farm

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Map Scale 1:20000 @ A3