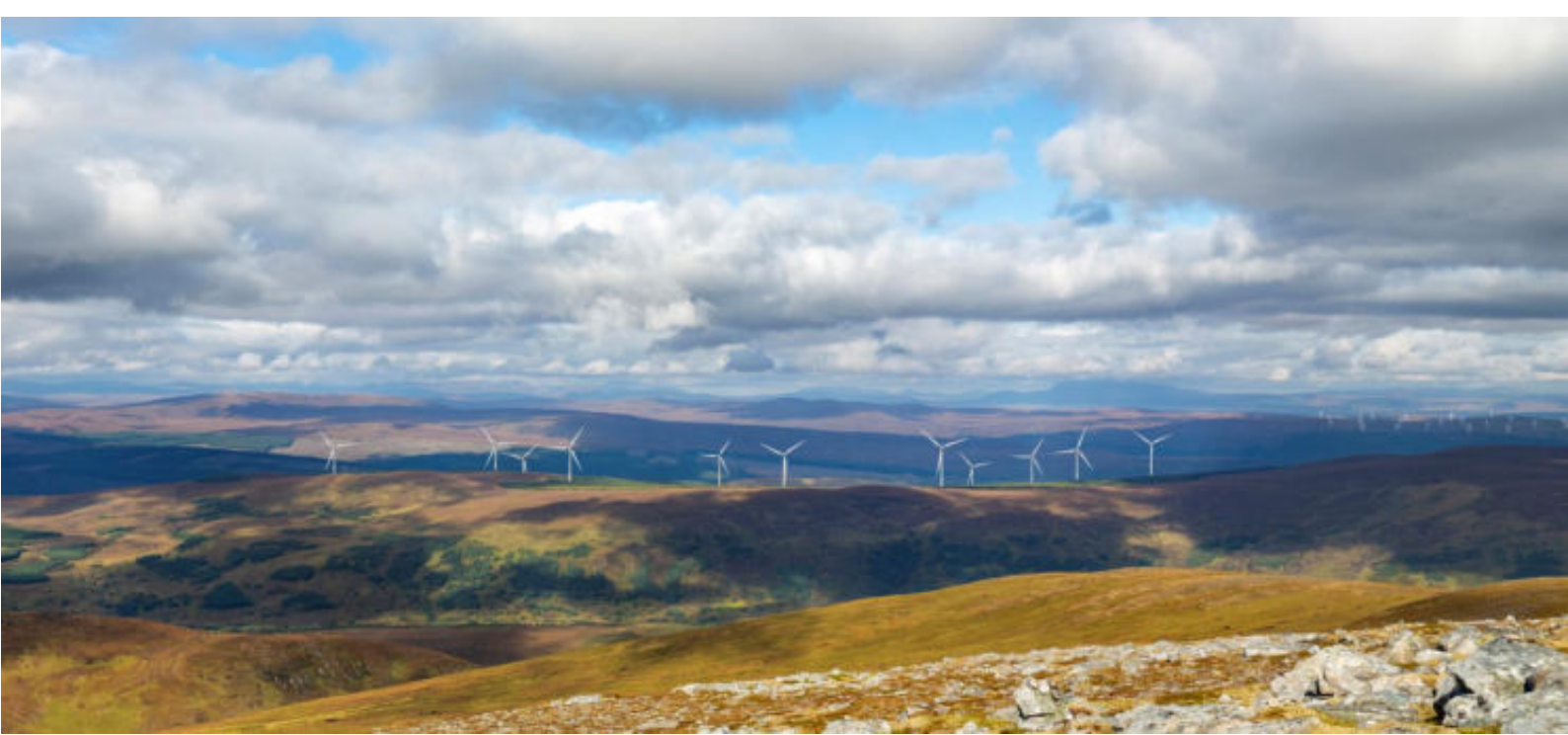


Coille Beith Wind Farm

Technical Appendix 2.3: Forestry

June 2025



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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Technical Appendix provides information on the forest and woodland areas affected by the construction and operation of the proposed Coille Beith Wind Farm (the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.2 This Technical Appendix has been prepared by Neil McKay MICFor, Director of Neil McKay Forestry Consultant Limited, a professional member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) since 1994 with more than 35 years' forestry practice in the public and private sectors throughout Scotland. Neil McKay has ten years' experience producing forestry inputs for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for renewable energy and energy transmission infrastructure developments across Scotland.
- 1.1.3 Commercial forests are dynamic, and their structure continually undergoes change due to normal felling and restocking by the landowner(s); natural events, such as windblow, 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, however, been considered in the specialist assessments where relevant as noted below and 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.
- 1.1.4 The forestry proposals are interlinked with environmental effects which are outside the scope of this Technical Appendix, but which should be read in conjunction with the following EIA Report chapters provided in Volume 2:
- Chapter 3: Site Description and Design Evolution;
 - Chapter 4: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
 - Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage.
 - Chapter 6: Ecology;
 - Chapter 7: Ornithology; and
 - Chapter 8: Geology, Hydrogeology and Peat.
- 1.1.5 This Technical Appendix is supported by the following figures:
- Figure 2.3.1: Forests Locations;
 - Figure 2.3.2: Baseline Species;
 - Figure 2.3.3: Felling Without Wind Farm;
 - Figure 2.3.4: Restocking Without Wind Farm;
 - Figure 2.3.5: Felling with Wind Farm; and
 - Figure 2.3.6: Restocking with Wind Farm.
- 1.1.6 This Technical Appendix identifies areas of forest to be permanently removed to facilitate the 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.
- 1.1.7 In summary, 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;
 - Those areas to be felled and replanted in situ; and
 - Demonstrate how the Proposed Development fits within the future forest structure.

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 This Technical Appendix has been informed by consultation responses summarised in **Table 3.1**, information provided by the landowner's forestry agent, and the following guidelines/policies:
- Forestry Commission Scotland (2019) Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance¹;

¹ Forestry Commission Scotland (2019) Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance. Available at <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/publications/349-scottish-government-s-policy-on-control-of-woodland-removal-implementation-guidance>; accessed on 23/04/2025

- Forestry Commission Scotland (2009) The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal², Edinburgh;
- Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry, 5th Edition³, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh;
- Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard Guidelines⁴;
- The Scottish Government (2019) Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029⁵;
- The Scottish Government (2018) Forestry and Land Management (Scotland)⁶;
- The Scottish Government (2021) Scottish Land Use Strategy⁷;
- The Scottish Government (2023) Scotland's Fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4)⁸
- The Highland Council (2018) Highland Forest and Woodland Strategy⁹
- The Highland Council (2013) Trees, Woodlands & Development¹⁰
- SEPA (2017) SEPA Guidance Notes WST-G-027 Management of Forestry Waste¹¹;
- SEPA (2014) LUPS-GU27 Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development of Afforested Land¹²;
- and
- UKWAS (2017) The UK Woodland Assurance Standard, Fourth Edition, UKWAS¹³.

3. Consultation

3.1.1 **Table 3.1** summarises the consultation responses received in relation to forestry and provides information on how they have been addressed in this assessment.

Table 3.1: Consultation

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
The Highland Council 11/09/2024		As it stands, a specific chapter on Forestry is required as the layout of the access road, turbines or associated infrastructure will impact on Forestry. The EIAR should provide a baseline survey of the plants (including fungi, lichens and bryophytes) and trees present on the site to determine the presence of any rare or threatened species. The EIAR should indicate areas of woodland / forestry plantation which may be felled to accommodate new development (including the access), including any off site works / mitigation. Compensatory planting of new woodland is a clear expectation of any proposals for felling, and thereby such mitigation needs to be considered within any assessment. If trees are removed then compliance with the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy must be demonstrated. For any compensatory planting proposal, this is expected to replicate the functionality of the existing forestry to be removed (i.e. for commercial or habitat value).	Noted that compensatory planting is expected to replicate the functionality of the existing forestry to be removed (i.e. for commercial or habitat value). Noted that The Highland Council (THC) also expect compensatory planting to be within Highland Region. Baseline survey of the plants (including fungi, lichens and bryophytes) is covered in Chapter 6 (EIA Report, Volume 2).

² Forestry Commission Scotland (2009) The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal. Available at <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/publications/support-and-regulations/control-of-woodland-removal>; accessed on 23/04/2025

³ Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry, 5th Edition. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-forestry-standard>; accessed on 23/04/2025

⁴ Forestry Commission (2023) The UK Forestry Standard Guidelines. Available at <https://www.forestryresearch.gov.uk/?s=&type=publication&date-from=&date-to=&forestry-guidance%5B%5D=ukfs-practice-guide>; accessed on 23/04/2025

⁵ The Scottish Government (2019) Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029. Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-forestry-strategy-20192029/>; accessed on 23/04/2025

⁶ The Scottish Government (2018) Forestry and Land Management (Scotland). Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/8/enacted>. Accessed on 23/04/2025

⁷ The Scottish Government (2021) Scottish Land Use Strategy. Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-third-land-use-strategy-2021-2026-getting-best-land/>; accessed on 23/04/2025

⁸ The Scottish Government (2023) Scotland's Fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4). Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>; accessed on 23/04/2025

⁹ The Highland Council (2018) Highland Forest and Woodland Strategy. Available at https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712594/forest_and_woodland_strategy; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹⁰ The Highland Council (2013) Trees, Woodlands & Development Available at: https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/354/trees_woodlands_and_development_supplementary_guidance; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹¹ SEPA (2017) SEPA Guidance Notes WST-G-027 Management of Forestry Waste. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/28957/forestry_waste_guidance_note.pdf; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹² SEPA (2014) LUPS-GU27 Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development of Afforested Land. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/143799/use_of_trees_cleared_to_facilitate_development_on_afforested_land_sepa_snh_fcs_guidance-april_2014.pdf; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹³ UKWAS (2017) The UK Woodland Assurance Standard, Fourth Edition, UKWAS. Available at: https://ukwas.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/UKWAS_Standard_FourthEdition_digital.pdf; accessed on 23/04/2025

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
Scottish Forestry 02/09/2024	Scoping	The development is within an established forestry block and impacts on Ancient Woodlands (AWI) and Woodlands recorded on the Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS), as such the policies set out in this letter should be applied.	AWI and NWSS are noted in Section 5 and Figure 2.3.2 and have been avoided through design within the main forest area.
		Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance February 2019 https://forestry.gov.scot/support-regulations/control-of-woodland-removal provides guidance on the level and detail of information Scottish Forestry will expect within the EIA Report, to help us reach an informed decision on the potential impact of the proposed development.	Policy and implementation guidelines are noted and referenced in Section 8 .
		Detailed information on any compensatory planting proposals should also be provided. All felling, restocking and compensatory planting proposals must be compliant with the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS).	Forest operations are to meet UKFS and referred to in Section 9 .
		Any additional felling which is not part of the planning application will require permission from Scottish Forestry under the Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018 (the Act). For areas covered by an approved Long Term Forest Plan (LTFP), the request for additional felling (and subsequent restocking) areas needs to be presented in the form of LTFP amendment	It is understood that LTFP amendments will be required as updates to existing LTFP and new LTFPs will be prepared including this Proposed Development.
		The applicant should note that any compensatory planting required as a result of the proposed development, may also need to be considered under The Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. https://forestry.gov.scot/support-regulations/environmental-impact-assessment and should follow the process for preparing a woodland creation proposal, as set out in our guidance booklet: Woodland Creation Application Guidance. https://forestry.gov.scot/support-regulations/woodland-creation	It is understood that compensatory planting as new woodland creation may require an environmental impact assessment (The Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017) ¹⁴ , where it is above the afforestation threshold of 20 ha where no part of the land is in a sensitive area or 2 ha where any part of the land is in a sensitive area.
SEPA 06/08/2024	Scoping	Forest removal and forest waste If forestry is present on the site, the site layout should be designed to avoid large scale felling, as this can result in large amounts of waste material and a peak in release of nutrients which can affect local water quality.	This Technical Appendix refers to UKFS and the Forest and Water Guidelines as good practice to avoid affecting local water quality.
		The submission must include drawings with the boundaries of where felling will take place and a description of what is proposed for this timber in accordance with Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development on Afforested Land – Joint Guidance from SEPA, SNH and FCS.	Felling is described and shown in Section 6 and Figure 2.3.5 .
Woodland Trust (Scotland) 9 August 2024	Scoping	The development site encompasses areas of ancient woodland where the turbines are proposed to be located. We note in particular that the proposed location of Turbine 5 appears close to the ancient woodland. The northern boundary of the development site is adjacent to areas of ancient woodland along the River Oykel.	Ancient woodland within the Site is noted as above. AWI and NWSS are avoided by design within the main forest area.
		Additionally, we recommend that an Arboricultural Impact Assessment is undertaken to inform the EIA to ensure that any important trees (including any ancient or veteran trees) are identified and accounted for ahead of the full planning application. As part of the assessment the applicant should review the Ancient Tree Inventory ¹ (ATI) in addition to identifying other ancient or veteran trees that may not be recorded on the ATI. Please note that the ATI is a live database so new tree records are added and updated regularly.	As above no AWI, NWSS or ancient or veteran trees fall within the Proposed Development Felling Plan outlined in Section 6 .

¹⁴ The Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/113>; accessed on 23/04/2025

4. Forestry Study Area and Current Forest Plans

- 4.1.1 The Site includes nine privately owned forest units shown in **Figure 2.3.1**.
- 4.1.2 The forests are managed under separate Forest Plans and Felling Permissions where applicable as noted in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Forest Plans and Felling Permissions

Forest name	Forest Plan	Start Date	Expiry date
Coille Ruadh West Forest	LTFP 20FGS55604	20/3/2022	20/3/2032
Coille Ruadh East Forest	LTFP 20FGS55623	20/3/2022	20/3/2032
Coille Beith East Forest	Felling Permission Application FPA-11450	31/5/2024	31/5/2027
Coille Badan West Forest	Felling Permission Application FPA-12088	31/5/2024	31/5/2027

5. Existing Conditions

- 5.1.1 A review of desk based data has included:
- Scottish Forestry Map Viewer¹⁵;
 - Land Information Search¹⁶;
 - Native Woodlands Survey of Scotland (NWSS)¹⁷;
 - Ancient Woodland Inventory (Scotland) (AWI)¹⁸; and
- 5.1.2 Forest sub compartment datasets A summary of areas, planting years, and the percentages of productive conifer, broadleaved species, and unplanted ground is shown in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Baseline Forest Composition

Forest name	Area (ha)	Planting year range	Productive conifer %	Mixed broadleaved %	Open Ground %
Langwell*	57.31	1989-1992	93.4	6.6	0
Cnoc nan Con	167.18	1986	63.1	0	36.9
Coille Ruadh East	140.16	1985-1987	62.5	0	37.5
Coille Ruadh West	50.08	1985-1988	74	0.8	25.2
Coille Caorann	135.67	1986	54.2	1.6	44.3
Coille Beath West	72.16	1985-1987	65	2.7	32.2
Coille Beath East	68.23	1986	93.4	6.6	0
Coille Baden West	83.88	1985-1988	66	0	34
Coille Baden East	95.5	1986	68.4	0	31.6
Total	870.17				

*Mapped woodlands only from NFI.

- 5.1.3 The current forest species are illustrated in **Figure 2.3.2**. As well as the typical productive conifer species it is noted that AWI identifies areas of ancient woodland of semi natural origin, (ASNO1860), comprising of upland birchwood. AWI records these areas as Meoir Langwell at Grid Reference NH418983. These are mainly associated with water courses Alt a' Phris Mhoir and Meur an Sgoiltein and other tributaries leading to Alt a' Braigh. Parts of this AWI are included within the sub compartment databases as broadleaves.
- 5.1.4 A forest walkover survey was carried out on 23rd to 25th July 2024.
- 5.1.5 The current felling approvals are shown in **Figure 2.3.3** and the future species baseline is shown in **Figure 2.3.4**. The information is limited to those forests with approved Forest Plans or Felling Approvals.

¹⁵ Scottish Forestry Map Viewer. Available at <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/support-regulations/scottish-forestry-map-viewer>; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹⁶ Land Information Search. Available at <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/support-regulations/land-information-search>; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹⁷ Native Woodlands Survey of Scotland (NWSS). Available at <https://www.forestry.gov.scot/forests-environment/biodiversity/native-woodlands/native-woodland-survey-of-scotland-nwss>; accessed on 23/04/2025

¹⁸ Ancient Woodland Inventory (Scotland) (AWI). Available at <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/c2f57ed9-5601-4864-af5f-a6e73e977f54/ancient-woodland-inventory-scotland1>; accessed on 23/04/2025

6. The Proposed Development Felling Plan

- 6.1.1 The Proposed Development tree felling is shown in **Figure 2.3.5**. This illustrates the felling for the Proposed Development and the approved felling. It should be noted that the design has avoided the ASNO1860. The track within this area follows the existing forest track and open ground.
- 6.1.2 Felling for the Proposed Development is categorised as either permanent (which is woodland lost for the permanent infrastructure and environmental buffers), temporary (which will be replanted in situ post construction), and Nature Enhancement Management Plan (NEMP) felling for peatland restoration.
- 6.1.3 The total areas to be felled are shown in **Table 6.1**. The total area of productive timber harvesting is 151.90 ha delivering an estimated 50,000 tonnes of roundwood to the wood processing industry. Given the age of the standing timber, it is assumed that all material would meet market specifications which includes the biomass market.

Table 6.1: Felling for The Proposed Development

Type of Felling	Area (ha)
Permanent Felling	35.20
Temporary Felling	99.74
NEMP Felling for Peatland Restoration	16.96
Total	151.90

- 6.1.4 A comparison of baseline species composition and with the Proposed Development is shown in **Table 6.2**. It should be noted that the forest future baselines may change with individual forest plans developing in accordance with UKFS and the forest owners' objectives.

Table 6.2: Comparison of Land Use by Area and Percentage Variance

Land Use	Baseline Area (ha)	With the Proposed Development Area (ha)	Change Area (ha)	% Variance
Productive conifer	560.78	480.18	-80.6	-9.3
Mixed Broadleaved	15.28	28.27	12.99	1.5
Forest Open Ground	294.12	300.75	6.63	0.8
Wind Farm Open Ground	Nil	37.2	37.2	4.3
NEMP Peatland Restoration (Langwell)	Nil	18.01	18.01	2.1
NEMP Riparian Planting (Langwell)	Nil	8.55	8.55	1.00
Total	870.18	872.96		

7. Replanting On-Site

- 7.1.1 Temporary felling, either as good forest management practice where windblow is foreseeable or where the temporary construction works are to be reinstated, would be replanted following the forest replanting plans, with the species diversity to meet the site conditions and UKFS. Replanting with the Proposed Development in place, including the permanent wind farm open ground is shown in **Figure 2.3.6**.
- 7.1.2 The total area of replanting onsite would therefore be 99.74 ha, with 16.96 ha felled with proposals to restore peatland, in line with outline NEMP in **Technical Appendix 6.5** (EIA Report Volume 4).

8. Requirement For Compensatory Planting

- 8.1.1 As a result of the construction of the Proposed Development including access and NEMP felling for peatland restoration there will be a net loss of woodland area. The area of stocked woodland in the Study Area will decrease by 52.16 ha.
- 8.1.2 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.
- 8.1.3 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 52.16 ha with at least the equivalent woodland-related net public benefits as the woodland removed.
- 8.1.4 It is recognised that THC has a strong preference that compensatory planting takes place within Highland Region.

- 8.1.5 CP required as a result of the Proposed Development, would need to be considered under The Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.
- 8.1.6 CP arrangements for the total amount, which meet the UK Forestry Standards, are being sought within and outwith the Site boundary and will be presented as a planting plan for approval by Scottish Forestry.
- 8.1.7 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.

9. Forest Management Practices

9.1 Tree Crop Clearance

- 9.1.1 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 processors.
- 9.1.2 Areas of crops of sufficient tree size and standing volume would be harvested conventionally. Timber operations would be undertaken with conventional harvesting and forwarding equipment utilising, as required, flotation tracks.
- 9.1.3 Stemwood down to seven centimetres (cm) or below would be removed from site and sold into the timber markets. The harvester would maximise timber recovery wherever possible, this would result in the maximum timber volume being recovered to ensure the volume used in the brash mats is kept to a minimum. On wetter ground the harvester would build stronger brash mats to ensure there would be minimal damage to the peat and soil structure by the forwarder during extraction. On soft ground, the bottom layers of brash mats become embedded into the soil and removal could result in more environmental damage than leaving the material to naturally degrade.
- 9.1.4 In areas of young or lower yield class crops, where little or no merchantable timber would be recovered, a number of options could be utilised depending on the factors prevailing at the time of clearance. The methodology used would depend on tree size; site conditions; the availability of suitable equipment; and the markets prevailing at the time of the works being carried out. Where there is suitable access and ground conditions the trees could be whole tree harvested and extracted to roadside for chipping as biomass.
- 9.1.5 Where trees are very small due to age or poor growth it may be more viable to fell the crop manually using scrub cutters or chainsaws. The end use of the material would depend on the factors mentioned above but in some cases there would be no recoverable material. Where material was recoverable it could potentially be used on-site in the base of floating roads; extracted and processed for biomass; or used for ecological enhancement if applicable.
- 9.1.6 Stumps would be left in situ as per the guidance contained in the Forestry Commission Research Note "Environmental effects of stump and root harvesting" (Forestry Commission, 2011), except where they would be removed for borrow pits, excavated tracks, wind turbine foundations and other infrastructure requiring excavation. Such material would be treated as described above.

9.2 Planting

- 9.2.1 Both replanting onsite and CP, onsite or offsite, will typically be prepared for planting by the most appropriate cultivation methods following relevant safety and environmental guidelines. During pre-planting cultivation any drainage to manage water run-off will be installed to meet the Forest and Water guidelines.
- 9.2.2 Planting will be by manual means with trees firmly planted. Trees will be of a suitable size and provenance to meet the site requirements.
- 9.2.3 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.

9.3 Aftercare Works

- 9.3.1 Aftercare establishment works would normally include, but are not limited to, the following:
- the woodlands would be beaten up (replacement of failures) to ensure satisfactory stocking levels by year five for conifers and by year 10 for broadleaf woodlands;

- the woodlands would be weeded as necessary to ensure satisfactory establishment by year five for conifers and by year 10 for broadleaf woodlands;
- the woodlands would be protected against pine weevils by management inspections and remedial treatment as necessary;
- the woodlands would be protected against browsing damage from wild and domestic animals;
- the woodlands would be protected against fire;
- fertiliser would be applied as necessary to ensure satisfactory establishment and growth; and
- other works as reasonably required ensuring satisfactory establishment of the woodlands.

9.4 Forestry Waste

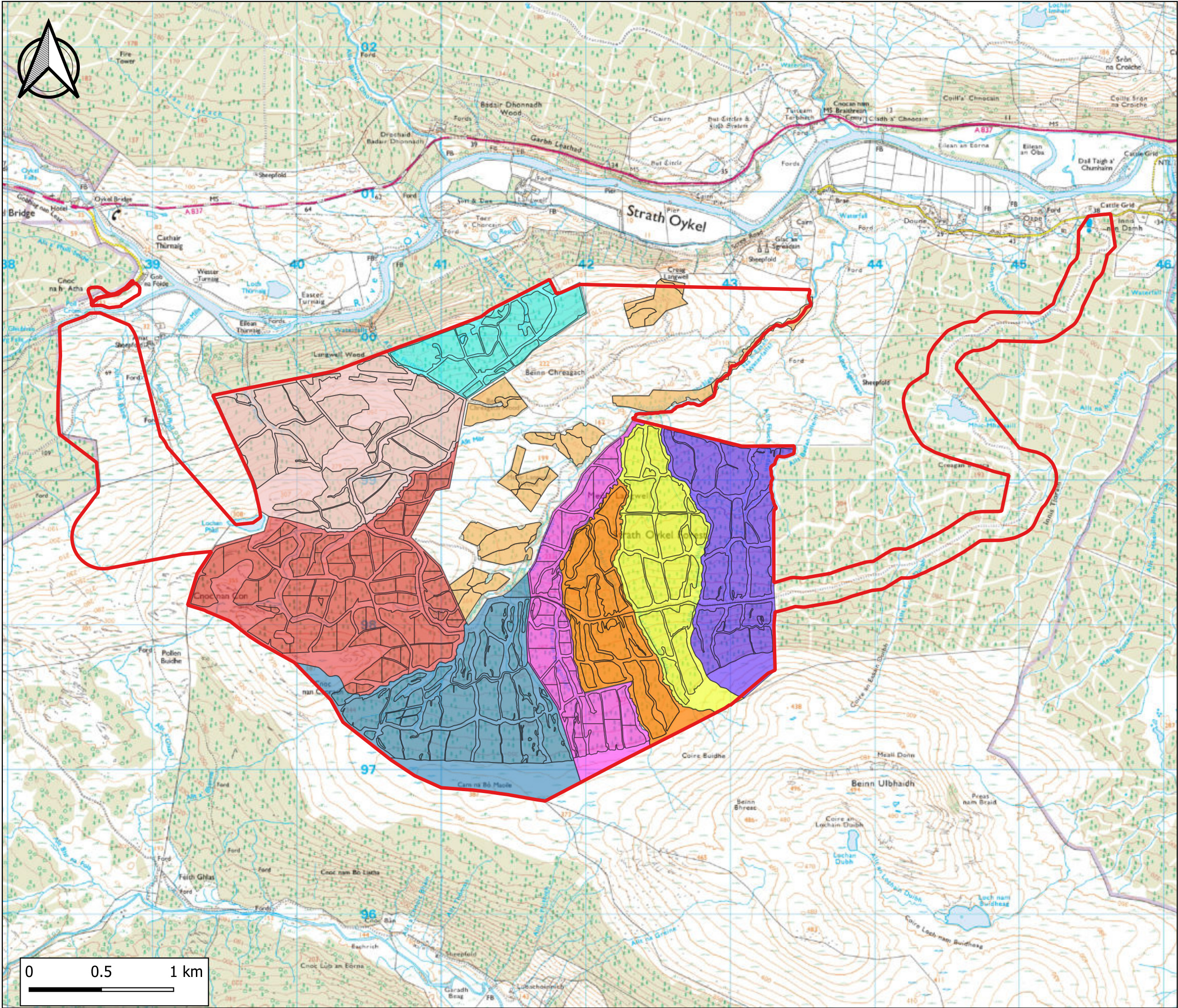
- 9.4.1 The SEPA guidance document WST-G-027, 'Management of Forestry Waste' (SEPA, 2017) highlights that all waste producers have a statutory duty to adopt the waste hierarchy as per the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (the Scottish Government, 2012), which amended Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 (duty of care) (UK Government, 1990). This places a specific duty on any person who produces, keeps or manages (controlled) waste to take all such measures available to them to apply the waste hierarchy in Article 4 (1) of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), which is:
- prevention;
 - preparing for re-use;
 - recycling;
 - other recovery, including energy recovery; and
 - disposal, in a way which delivers the best overall environmental outcome.
- 9.4.2 Further guidance is contained in the document LUPS-GU27, 'Use of Trees Clear Felled to Facilitate Proposed Development on Afforested Land' (SEPA, 2014).
- 9.4.3 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. track construction including floating tracks;
 - 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-site 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.
- 9.4.4 Where no valid on-site or off-site use, or other disposal method, can be found for the material, it should be regarded as waste and handled accordingly. Disposal of timber residues as waste in or on land requires a landfill permit or a waste exemption licence and should be considered the option of last resort.
- 9.4.5 As discussed above, the crops will be replanted except where the land is required for infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. Brash would be left in situ to provide nutrients for the next rotation where the crops are being replanted as per standard forestry practice. Where crops are not being replanted brash would be removed and treated in line with the proposed hierarchy described above.
- 9.4.6 Stumps would be left in situ as per good practice guidance, except where excavated as part of the construction activities. Excavated stumps would be treated in line with the proposed hierarchy described above.
- 9.4.7 In areas of lower yielding crops which are to be felled, the objective would be to recover as much merchantable timber as possible. Failing that to treat them in line with the hierarchy outlined above. Where suitable, whole trees would be extracted and used in the biomass market. As a result, it is anticipated the forestry waste arising from the works will be minimal.
- 9.4.8 It is proposed that full consideration and further clarification on this issue would be included in a Forestry Waste Management Plan (FWMP) to form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) following receipt of planning consent and prior to commencement of construction.

9.5 Deer Control

- 9.5.1 As deer are present onsite, 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 NatureScot:Code of Practice on Deer Management as updated, will be followed.
- 9.5.2 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.

10. Summary

- 10.1.1 The forests within the Site consist of separate ownerships and management arrangements. Each forest is following an approved forest plan or will develop a forest plan to restructure the age range and increase the species diversity.
- 10.1.2 Permanent felling of 35.20 ha is required for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. A further 16.96 ha would be felled to restore peatland as part of the NEMP proposals. Of this, an area of permanent woodland loss of 52.16 ha is the calculated area to be taken forward for compensatory planting complying with the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy.
- 10.1.3 The Applicant is committed to providing 52.16 ha of appropriate compensatory planting and is seeking locations both within and outwith the Site. The exact location within Highland Region, the extent, and design will meet the requirements of UKFS guidance, and a detailed Planting Plan will be provided for approval by Scottish Forestry and THC.
- 10.1.4 A further 99.74 ha is felled as good forest management practice in anticipation of windblow which will be considered as temporary felling and replanted in situ.



Legend

Forest Names

- Cnoc Nan Con
- Coille Baden East
- Coille Badan West
- Coille Beith East
- Coille Beith West
- Coille Caorann
- Coille Ruadh East
- Coille Ruadh West
- Langwell

Figure Title

Forest Locations

Project Name

Coille Beith Wind Farm

Project No

1620016742 / REH2024N00315

Date

May 2025

Figure No

2.3.1

Revision

1.1

Prepared by

NMcK

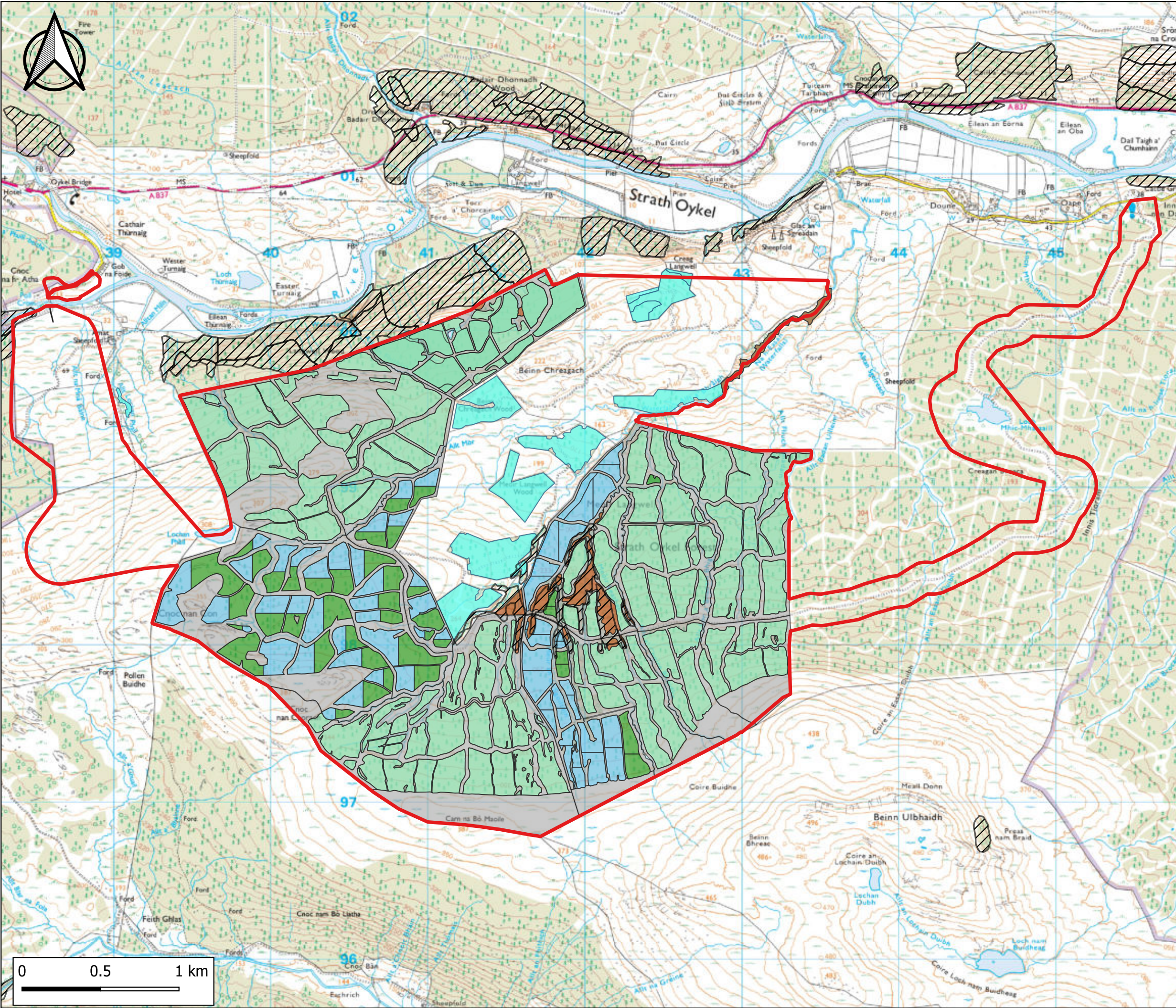
Scale

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Client

Statkraft



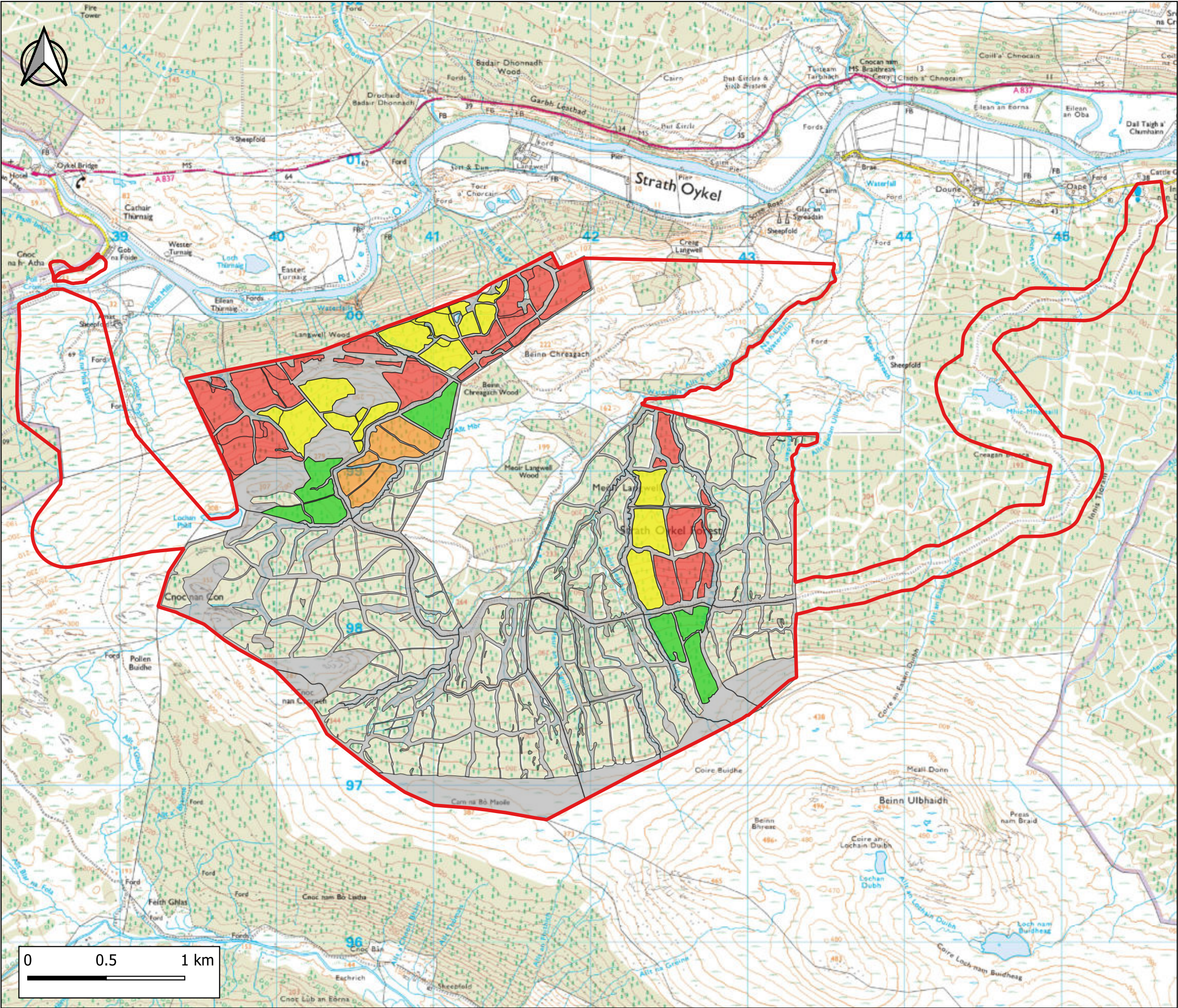


Legend

- Species
- Ancient Woodland Inventory (Scotland)
 - Forest Open Ground
 - Larches
 - Lodgepole Pine
 - Mixed broadleaved
 - Mixed conifer
 - Scots Pine
 - Sitka Spruce
 - Sitka Spruce/ Lodgepole Pine

Figure Title		
Baseline Species		
Project Name		
Coille Beith Wind Farm		
Project No		
1620016742 / REH2024N00315		
Date	Figure No	Revision
May 2025	2.3.2	1.1
Prepared by	Scale	
NMCK	1:23,000@A3	
Client		
Statkraft		





Legend

Felling Phases

- Forest Open Ground
- Phase 1 2022-2027
- Phase 2 2028-2033
- Phase 3 2034-2039
- Phase 4 2040-2045

Figure Title
Baseline Felling Without Wind Farm

Project Name
Coille Beith Wind Farm

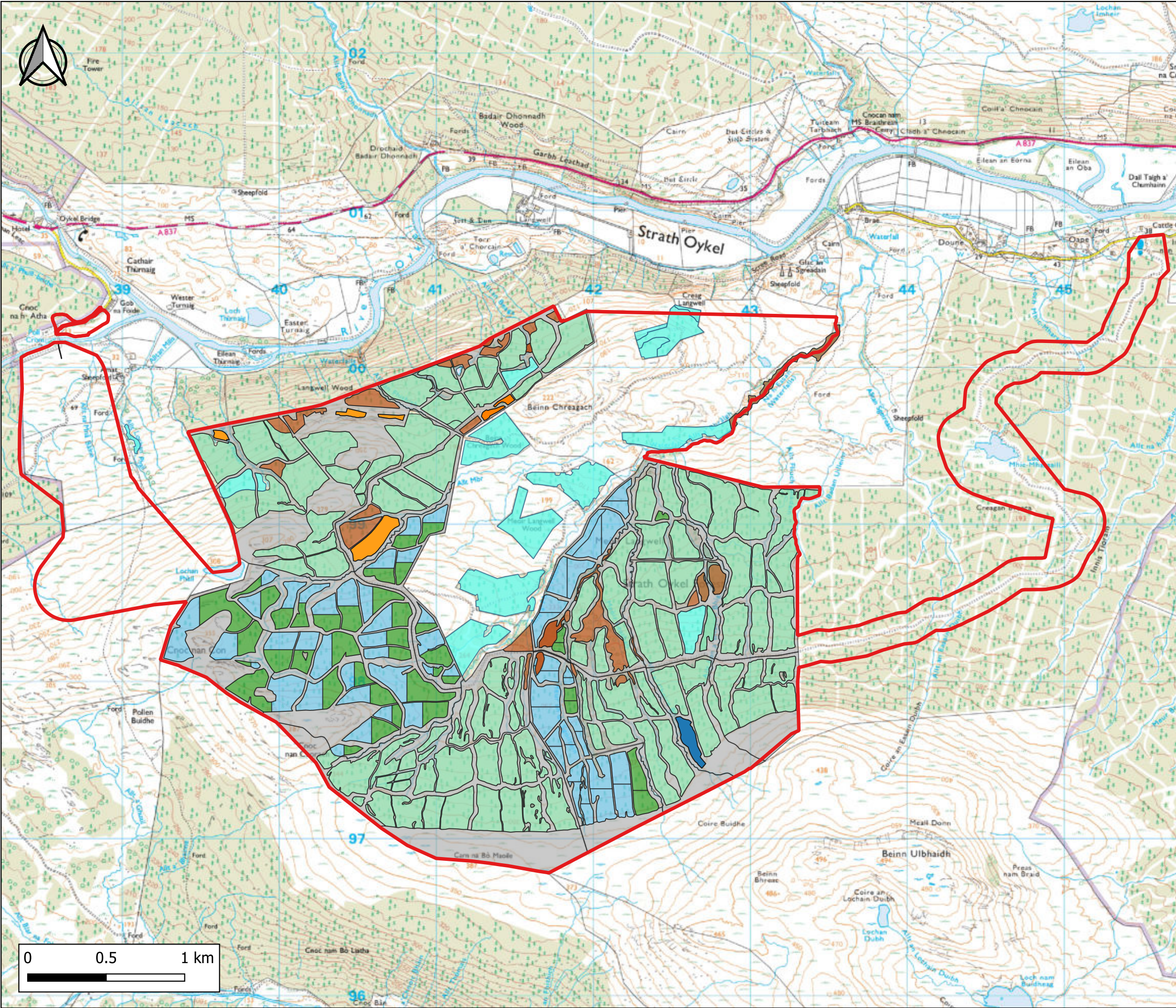
Project No
1620016742 / REH2024N00315

Date	Figure No	Revision
May 2025	2.3.3	1.1

Prepared by	Scale
NMCK	1:23,000@A3

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Legend

- Species
- Forest Open Ground
 - Lodgepole Pine
 - Long Term Retention
 - Mixed Conifer
 - Native Broadleaved
 - Scots Pine
 - Sitka Spruce
 - Sitka Spruce/ Lodgepole Pine

Figure Title
Baseline Restocking Without Wind Farm

Project Name
Coille Beith Wind Farm

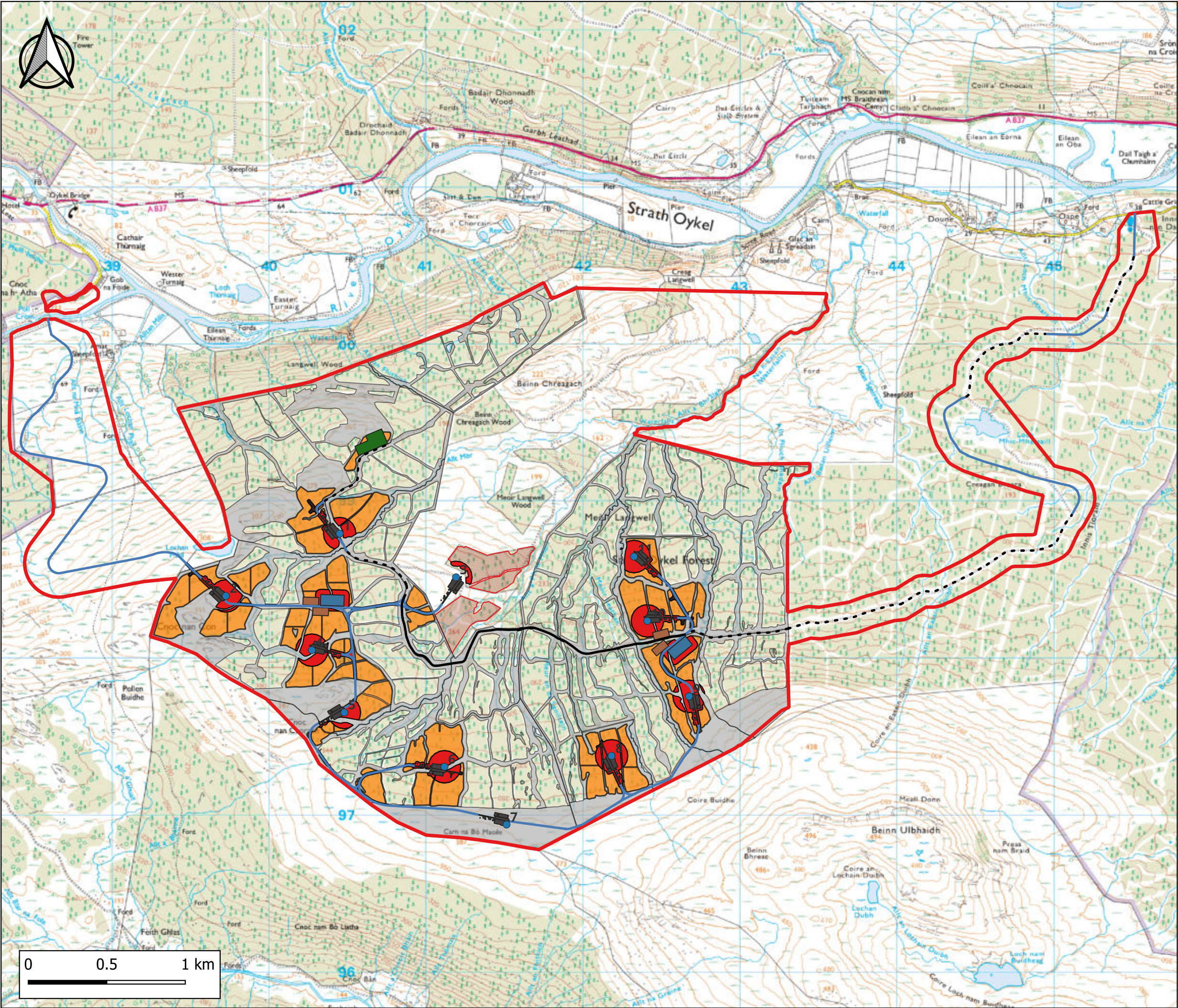
Project No
1620016742 / REH2024N00315

Date May 2025	Figure No 2.3.4	Revision 1.1
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Prepared by NMck	Scale 1:23,000@A3
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine
- Proposed Borrow Pit
- Proposed Temporary Construction Compound
- Proposed Hardstanding
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Turning Heads
- Existing Access Track - No Upgrade
- Existing Access Track To Be Upgraded As Required
- Proposed Tracks

Wind Farm Felling

- Forest Open Ground
- Fell for NEMP Peatland Restoration
- Permanent Fell
- Temporary Fell

Figure Title
Felling With Wind Farm

Project Name
Coille Beith Wind Farm

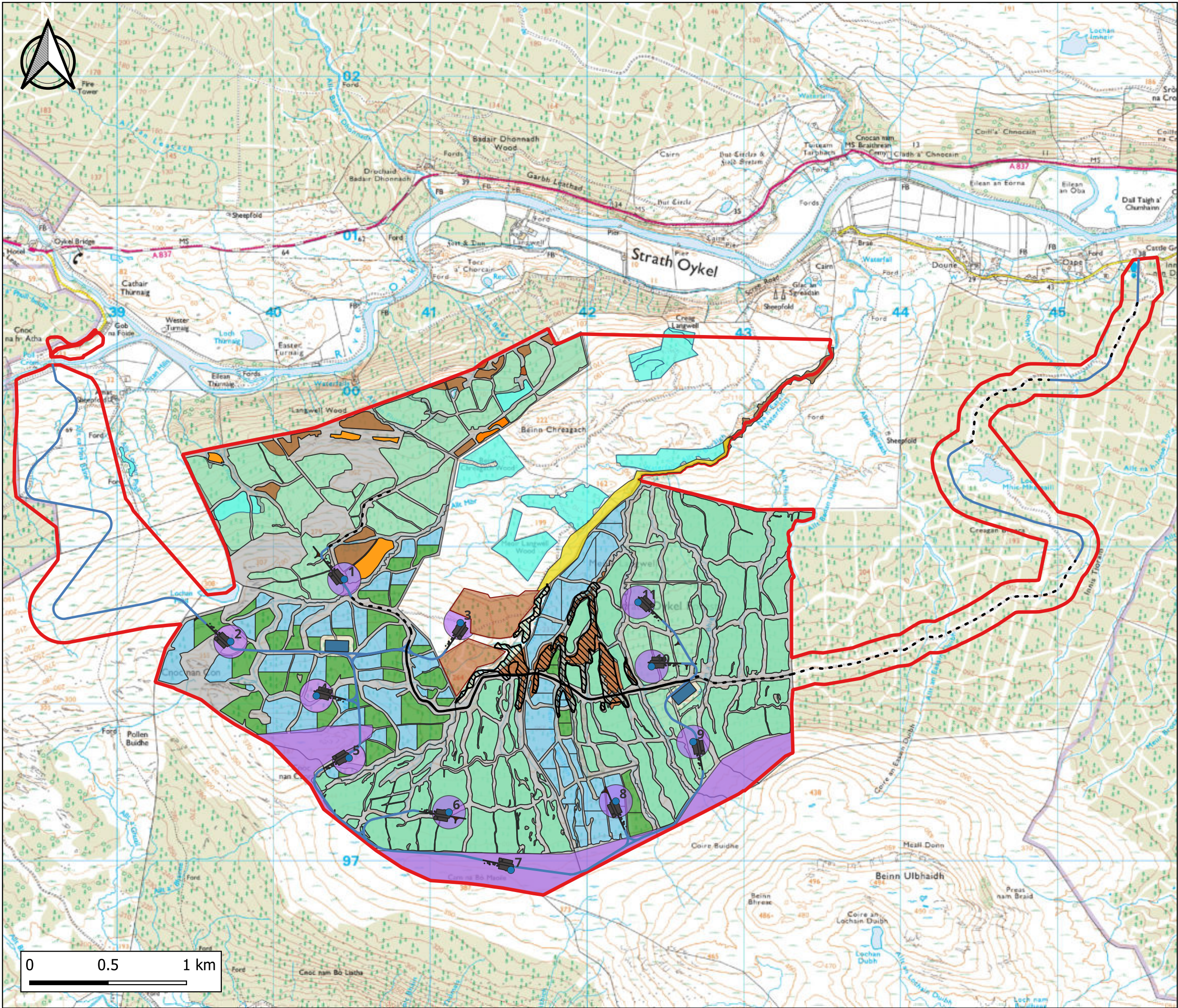
Project No
1620016742 / REH2024N00315

Date	Figure No	Revision
May 2025	2.3.5	1.5

Prepared by	Scale
NMcK	1:23,000@A3

Client
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Turning Head
- Proposed Hardstanding
- Existing Access Track - No Upgrade
- Existing Access Track To Be Upgraded As Required
- Proposed Access Track

Replanting Species

- Forest Open Ground
- NEMP Peatland Restoration (Langwell)
- NEMP Potential Peat Restoration
- NEMP Remove Conifer from AWI
- NEMP Riparian Planting
- Long Term Retention
- Lodgepole Pine
- Mixed Conifer
- Native Broadleaved
- Scots Pine
- Sitka Spruce
- Sitka Spruce/ Lodgepole Pine

Figure Title
Restocking With Wind Farm

Project Name
Coille Beith Wind Farm

Project No
1620016742 / REH2024N00315

Date	Figure No	Revision
May 2025	2.3.6	1.5

Prepared by	Scale
NMck	1:23,000@A3

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