

Appendix 4.1

Forestry Report

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Applicant	The Applicant is “RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Limited”.
Natural Power	The lead consultant EIA co-ordinator is Natural Power Consultants Limited.
Proposed Development	The Proposed Development comprises the Deucheran Hill 2 repowering and extension, including up to 14 wind turbines (three with a maximum tip height of 220 m, four at 200 m and seven at 180 m), and associated ancillary infrastructure.
Proposed Wind Farm Development Area	The area within which the proposed wind farm will be located.
Application Site Boundary	The red line boundary that encompasses the whole of the Proposed Development.
Forestry Study Area	The total area of the Forest Management Unit which is used for the basis of forestry impact assessment.
Wind Farm Construction Felling Area	The area to be cleared of trees to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development. Footprint of infrastructure plus buffer as supplied to Savills by The Applicant.
Savills	The author of EIAR Appendix 4.1 Forestry is Savills (UK) Limited.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
FLS	Forestry and Land Scotland
UKFS	United Kingdom Forestry Standard
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
UKWAS	United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard
SFM	Sustainable forest management
SFS	Scotland’s Forestry Strategy
CoWRP	Control of Woodland Removal Policy
LDP	Local Development Plan
LMP	Land Management Plan

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A4.1. Introduction

- A4.1.1. This appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) sets out the forestry baseline in respect of the Proposed Development and the anticipated approach to the integration of the development into the forest environment. The Proposed Development consists of up to 14 turbines, all of which will be located within established commercial forestry forming part of the forest known as Deucheran, which sits within the wider Carradale Forest. The content of this appendix has been developed in collaboration with Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS), the Scottish Government agency who manage the forest on behalf of The Scottish Ministers.
- A4.1.2. The Application Site Boundary comprises forestry that is managed primarily for timber production and is undergoing restructuring, a process of dynamic change as FLS transition from 100% plantation forestry to a more diverse forest structure that meets the current requirements of the UK Forest Standard (UKFS)¹. The forest will continue to have a significant timber production objective but will also be managed to deliver a range of ecosystem services as required by UKFS.

A4.2. Statement of Competence

- A4.2.1. This appendix has been produced by Savills (UK) Ltd, forestry consultants based in Perth, Scotland, who are advising Natural Power Consultants Limited (Natural Power) and the Applicant on forestry related matters.
- A4.2.2. Savills forestry team in Scotland manages over 50,000 hectares of commercial and native woodland across the country from three office locations and they have provided consultancy services related to large scale wind farm developments for clients including writing forestry reports.
- A4.2.3. Savills utilises International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards, to guide its sustainability initiatives and internal operations. These standards help us, and our clients achieve environmental goals, reduce risks, and demonstrate a commitment to best practices.
- ISO 9001 – Quality Management
 - ISO 14001 – Environmental Compliance
 - ISO 27001 – Information Security
 - ISO 45001 – Health & Safety
- A4.2.4. In addition to complying with the ISO standards above, the Savills Forestry Team assist our clients to adhere to the following industry standards:
- UKFS 5th Edition - the technical standard for sustainable forest management (SFM) across the UK and applies to all woodland.
 - Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) – delivery of requirements in relation to the construction and maintenance of forestry roads, accesses from public highways, bridges, culverts.
 - Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and all associated subsidiary legislation as regards forestry.
 - The UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)² as an independent certification standard for verifying sustainable woodland management in the UK that is used for accreditation by both Forest Stewardship Council® and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

¹ Forestry Commission (2017) *The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry*

² UKWAS (2024) *The UK Woodland Assurance Standard Fifth Edition*

- Forests & Water Guidelines - providing best practice in protecting water quality and resources from pollution, sediment, and runoff caused by forestry operations.

A4.2.5. The Applicant is supported by:

- Ewan Reid HND For, MBA – Director – Forestry Consultant, has worked in the industry for 33 years and has a wide range of experience relevant to the Proposed Development. He has authored a number of EIAR Scoping Reports and chapters for onshore wind development in commercial woodlands and has assisted development clients with assessing impacts on commercial woodland from linear development projects.
- Matt Cope BSc Hons, MICFor – Associate Director – Forestry Consultant, has worked in the industry for 16 years specialising in timber harvesting including the strategic planning and operational delivery of forestry elements within infrastructure and energy development projects.

A4.3. Legislation, Policy & Guidance

Woodland and Forestry

A4.3.1. The forestry assessment has been undertaken with reference to the following legislation, policy and guidance, some of which are detailed in the following paragraphs:

- The Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018³;
- Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029⁴;
- Scotland's Fourth Land Use Strategy 2026-2031⁵;
- The UK Forestry Standard 5th Edition: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry;
- The UK Woodland Assurance Standard 5th Edition;
- The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal⁶;
- Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance, revised February 2019⁷;
- Management of Forestry Waste WST-G-027 version 3⁸;
- Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development on Afforested Land – Joint Position Statement and Guidance⁹; and
- Relevant regional forest policy and strategy.

³ Scottish Government (2018) *The Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018*

⁴ Scottish Government (2019) *Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029*

⁵ Scottish Government (2026) *Scotland's Fourth Land Use Strategy 2026-2031*

⁶ Scottish Government (2009) *Control of Woodland Removal Policy*.

⁷ Forestry Commission Scotland (2019) *Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal: implementation guidance, revised February 2019*

⁸ Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (2013) *Management of Forestry Waste WSTG-027 version 2*.

⁹ Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage, Forestry Commission Scotland (2014) *LUPS-GU27 Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development on Afforested Land – Joint Position Statement and Guidance*.

The UK Forest Standard

- A4.3.2. The UKFS is the technical standard for SFM in the UK. It sets out the approach of the four governments of the UK, and defines the requirements and provides guidance for foresters on how to practise SFM in the UK.
- A4.3.3. Together with the national forestry policies and strategies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the UKFS provides a framework for the delivery of international agreements on SFM, alongside policies on implementation.
- A4.3.4. The UKFS presumes against woodland removal, and that felling is usually subject to restocking, however the permanent removal of trees may be sanctioned in instances of overriding environmental considerations (e.g. restoration of important habitats), and such projects are individually assessed.
- A4.3.5. In relation to climate change, the UKFS states that, '*Managing forests and woodlands in the UK sustainably means balancing their contribution to a widening range of objectives, including social, environmental and economic benefits*'.

The Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018

- A4.3.6. The Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018 came into force on 1 April 2019, repealing the Forestry Act 1967. The act is Scotland's primary law for forestry, transferring powers from the UK's Forestry Commission to Scottish Ministers to promote SFM, update felling rules, and manage the National Forest Estate for economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- A4.3.7. It creates a modern framework for managing forests, allowing for greater community involvement and supporting climate change goals by giving Ministers new powers over public land, including regulating tree felling and restocking.
- A4.3.8. Key provisions and aims include;
 - Devolution of Powers: Fully transfers forestry and land management responsibilities in Scotland to the Scottish Ministers.
 - Sustainable Management: Places a duty on Ministers to promote SFM and requires public bodies to do so where consistent with their functions.
 - Modernised Felling Rules: Replaces old rules with a new system for felling and restocking permissions, including provisions for unauthorised felling and remedial action.
 - Land Management Powers: Gives Ministers power to manage publicly owned land, acquire/dispose of land, and enter agreements for land management.
 - Support for Communities: Enables community bodies to manage forest land.
 - Tree Health: Transfers tree health and material testing functions to Scottish Ministers.
 - Renewable Energy: Grants powers to promote renewable energy installations on forest land.

Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029 (SFS)

- A4.3.9. SFS sets out a 50 year vision for Scotland's forests and woodlands, and a 10 year framework for action over the period of 2019 to 2029.
- A4.3.10. The SFS seeks to expand, protect and enhance Scotland's forests and woodlands with the aim of delivering greater economic, social and environmental benefits to the people of Scotland.
- A4.3.11. The Strategy;

- balances the need for long-term continuity with the flexibility required to respond to emerging issues and opportunities; and
- embraces the Scottish Governments existing commitments to forestry and woodlands while providing strategic direction for the future.

A4.3.12. As stated in the SFS document, the Strategy objectives are to:

- *increase the contribution of forests and woodlands to Scotland's sustainable and inclusive economic growth;*
- *improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodlands and increase their contribution to a healthy and high-quality environment; and*
- *increase the use of Scotland's forest and woodland resources to enable more people to improve their health, well-being and life chances'.*

A4.3.13. As stated within the Strategy document, its key priorities are:

- *'ensuring forests and woodlands are sustainably managed;*
- *expanding the area of forests and woodlands, recognising wider land-use objectives;*
- *improving efficiency and productivity, and developing markets;*
- *increasing the adaptability and resilience of forests and woodlands;*
- *enhancing the environmental benefits provided by forests and woodlands; and*
- *engaging more people, communities and businesses in the creation, management and use of forests and woodlands'.*

A4.3.14. Key targets outlined in the SFS include:

- *increasing woodland cover in Scotland to 21 % from 18.5% at the time of SFS publication;*
- *restoring circa 10,000 hectares of native woodland into satisfactory condition; and*
- *creating 3000-500 hectares of new native woodland annually.*

A4.3.15. The Scottish Government seek to reach these and other targets in the SFS by 2032.

A4.3.16. An Implementation Plan 2022 to 2025 supports the delivery of the Strategy.

Scottish Land Use Strategy

A4.3.17. Scotland's Fourth Land Use Strategy 2026-2031 (LUS) sets out a vision, objectives and policies to achieve sustainable land use. The strategy highlights the importance of land use policy in the delivery of Scotland's Net Zero Target by 2045.

A4.3.18. Vision:

"Scotland's national landscape is integrated and resilient,—supporting the diverse needs of a net zero, nature-positive, wellbeing economy."*

A4.3.19. One of the main ambitions of the LUS is to increase the integration across land uses to achieve shared outcomes aligned with Scotland's National Planning Framework.

A4.3.20. *Outcome 1: Environment. We value, enjoy, protect, and enhance our environment.*

A4.3.21. *Outcome 2: Communities. We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe.*

A4.3.22. *Outcome 3: Economy & Education. We have a globally competitive, entrepreneurial, inclusive, and sustainable economy. We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society.*

- A4.3.23. Woodlands and forestry are treated as a core national asset and explicitly part of an integrated land-use system. The focus being on more tree and woodland, better integrated and delivering multiple benefits.
- A4.3.24. Peatlands are considered a critical natural capital asset. There is a strong emphasis on large-scale restoration and protection.
- A4.3.25. The Fourth LUS places a greater focus on diversified funding streams; private investment, grant funding and natural capital markets. A move from policy led to policy and market-driven delivery.

Control of Woodland Removal Policy

- A4.3.26. The Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy (CoWRP) 2009 seeks to provide direction for woodland removal within Scotland to be applied by the Scottish Government to relevant decision making.
- A4.3.27. Within CoWRP, woodland removal is defined as '*...the permanent removal of woodland for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use*'.
- A4.3.28. The CoWRP sets out a number of principal aims and guiding principles and whilst the presumption is in favour of woodland resource protection, it includes support for climate change mitigation and adaption, and outlines principles where woodland removal is supported, including where significant additional public benefits would be achieved.
- A4.3.29. Criteria for woodland removal without a requirement for compensatory planting is outlined and includes the following aspects as stated within the CoWRP, where a significant contribution would be made:
- Enhancing priority habitats and their connectivity;
 - Enhancing populations of priority species;
 - Enhancing nationally important landscapes, designated historic environments and geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
 - Improving conservation of water or soil resources; or
 - Public safety.
- A4.3.30. The associated guidance for meeting the acceptability criteria include the restoration of peat bogs where the removal of woodland would prevent the significant net release of greenhouse gases and contribute to the functional connectivity of priority and associated habitats without adverse impacts on priority woodland habitats or connectivity.
- A4.3.31. Criteria for woodland removal with a requirement for compensatory planting is outlined and includes the following aspects, where a significant contribution would be made:
- Helping Scotland mitigate and adapt to climate change (to include the facilitation of renewable energy projects);
 - Enhancing sustainable economic growth or rural/community development;
 - Supporting Scotland as a tourist destination;
 - Encouraging recreational activities and public enjoyment of the outdoor environment;
 - Reducing natural threats to forests or other land; or
 - Increasing the social, economic or environmental quality of Scotland's woodland cover'.

Planning Policy

National Planning Framework

- A4.3.32. Scotland's National Planning Framework 4 was published on 13 February 2023¹⁰ and is the national spatial strategy for Scotland.
- A4.3.33. Policy 6 specifically relates to woodland and trees. It seeks to protect and expand forests, woodland and trees. In relation to the Proposed Development, Policy 6 is relevant.

Policy 6

- a) *Development proposals that enhance, expand and improve woodland and tree cover will be supported.*
 - b) *Development proposals will not be supported where they will result in:*
 - i. *Any loss of ancient woodlands, ancient and veteran trees, or adverse impact on their ecological condition*
 - ii. *Adverse impacts on native woodlands, hedgerows and individual trees of high biodiversity value, or identified for protection in the Forestry and Woodland Strategy;*
 - iii. *Fragmenting or severing woodland habitats, unless appropriate mitigation measures are identified and implemented in line with the mitigation hierarchy;*
 - iv. *Conflict with Restocking Direction, Remedial Notice or Registered Notice to Comply issued by Scottish Forestry.*
 - c) *Development proposals involving woodland removal will only be supported where they will achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits in accordance with relevant Scottish Government policy on woodland removal. Where woodland is removed, compensatory planting will most likely be expected to be delivered.*
 - d) *Development proposals on sites which include an area of existing woodland or land identified in the Forestry and Woodland Strategy as being suitable for woodland creation will only be supported where the enhancement and improvement of woodlands and the planting of new trees on the site (in accordance with the Forestry and Woodland Strategy) are integrated into the design.*
- A4.3.34. Policy 11 specifically relates to renewable energy development and therefore is directly relevant to the Proposed Development. Policy 11(e)(x) requires that project design and mitigation demonstrates how impacts on trees, woods and forests are addressed.

Policy 11

- a) *Development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported. These include:*
 - i. *wind farms including repowering, extending, expanding and extending the life of existing wind farms;*
 - ii. *enabling works, such as grid transmission and distribution infrastructure;*
 - iii. *energy storage, such as battery storage and pumped storage hydro;*
 - iv. *small scale renewable energy generation technology;*

¹⁰ Scottish Government (2023) National Planning Framework 4

- v. solar arrays;*
- vi. proposals associated with negative emissions technologies and carbon capture; and*
- vii. proposals including co-location of these technologies.*
- b) Development proposals for wind farms in National Parks and National Scenic Areas will not be supported.*
- c) Development proposals will only be supported where they maximise net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities.*
- d) Development proposals that impact on international or national designations will be assessed in relation to Policy 4.*
- e) In addition, project design and mitigation will demonstrate how the following impacts are addressed:*
 - i. impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including, residential amenity, visual impact, noise and shadow flicker;*
 - ii. significant landscape and visual impacts, recognising that such impacts are to be expected for some forms of renewable energy. Where impacts are localised and/or appropriate design mitigation has been applied, they will generally be considered to be acceptable;*
 - iii. public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes;*
 - iv. impacts on aviation and defence interests including seismological recording;*
 - v. impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised;*
 - vi. impacts on road traffic and on adjacent trunk roads, including during construction;*
 - vii. impacts on historic environment;*
 - viii. effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk;*
 - ix. biodiversity including impacts on birds;*
 - x. impacts on trees, woods and forests;*
 - xi. proposals for the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration;*
 - xii. the quality of site restoration plans including the measures in place to safeguard or guarantee availability of finances to effectively implement those plans; and*
 - xiii. cumulative impacts.*

In considering these impacts, significant weight will be placed on the contribution of the proposal to renewable energy generation targets and on greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Grid capacity should not constrain renewable energy development. It is for developers to agree connections to the grid with the relevant network operator. In the case of proposals for grid infrastructure, consideration should be given to underground connections where possible.
- f) Consents for development proposals may be time-limited. Areas identified for wind farms are, however, expected to be suitable for use in perpetuity.*

Argyll & Bute Council Local Development Plan 2

- A4.3.35. The Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan (LDP) 2 was adopted in February 2024¹¹ and replaces the Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2015¹² and its associated Supplementary Guidance.
- A4.3.36. LDP2 provides the local planning framework for the Council area, excluding the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park and recognises that forestry, alongside renewables and other areas, is one of the key main potential growth sectors supported by the LDP 2.
- A4.3.37. It recognises the importance of forests and woodlands in Argyll, with approximately 30% of the land area under tree cover. Forestry is a priority sector in the local economy and for local employment through timber production, tourism and the production of added value products.
- A4.3.38. It identifies that these areas also offer a range of non-market benefits, including climate change mitigation, biodiversity gains, landscape enhancement and recreational opportunities.
- A4.3.39. The following policies are relevant to the Proposed Development.

Policy 30 – The Sustainable Growth of Renewables

The Council will support renewable energy developments where these are consistent with the principles of sustainable development and it can be adequately demonstrated that there would be no unacceptable environmental effects, whether individual or cumulative, on local communities, natural and historic environments, landscape character and visual amenity, and that the proposals would be compatible with adjacent land uses.

Applications for all wind turbine developments will be assessed against the following criteria:

- *Impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including visual impact, residential amenity, noise and shadow flicker.*
- *Landscape and visual impacts.*
- *Effects on the natural heritage, including birds.*
- *Impacts on carbon rich soils, using the carbon calculator.*
- *Public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and those scenic routes identified in the NPF.*
- *Impacts on the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings.*
- *Impacts on tourism and recreation.*
- *Impacts on aviation and defence interests and seismological recording.*
- *Impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised.*
- *Impacts on road traffic.*
- *Impacts on adjacent trunk roads.*
- *Effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk.*
- *Cumulative impacts arising from all of the considerations above.*
- *Net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities.*

¹¹ Argyll and Bute Council (2019) Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2 Written Statement

¹² Argyll and Bute Council (2015) Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan

- *The scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets.*
- *Effect on greenhouse gas emissions.*
- *Impacts on trees, woods and forests.*

In assessing any application the Council will additionally have regard to the opportunities for energy storage, local energy networks, and long term environmental management of the site.

Policy 77 – Forestry, Woodland and Trees

There is a strong presumption in favour of protecting our woodland resources. Particular care will be taken to ensure that ancient semi-natural woodland, native or long-established woods (including Atlantic Oakwoods), hedgerows and individual trees (including veteran trees) of high nature conservation value are safeguarded, conserved and, where possible, enhanced.

Removal of woodland resources will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. These benefits will be secured by attaching a planning condition or by requiring a developer to enter into a planning obligation.

Where woodland, hedgerows or individual trees are removed in association with development, adequate provision must be made for the planting of new woodland resources, including compensatory planting in accordance with the sequential approach set out in Policy 78 – Woodland Removal. Mitigation will be required where a development proposal would sever or impair connectivity between important woodland habitats.

Policy 78 – Woodland Removal

Proposals that would involve the removal of woodland resources will be assessed against the criteria for determining the acceptability of woodland removal, as explained in Annex C of the Scottish Government's CoWRP.

Where this assessment concludes that compensatory planting would be appropriate, developers will need to provide for this in accordance with the advice in Annex 5 of the Scottish Government's CoWRP: implementation guidance, published February 2019, and the Argyll and Bute Woodland and Forestry Strategy¹³.

All agreed compensatory planting will be located in accordance with the following sequential approach:

- 1. On-site (most preferable);*
- 2. Off-site within Argyll and Bute, or*
- 3. Elsewhere within Scotland (least preferable).*

- A4.3.40. Any mitigation measures, regeneration and/or proposed compensatory planting will require to be conditioned as appropriate or dealt with through S 75 or S 69 agreements and comply with practice set out in the UK Forestry Standard. Off-site compensatory planting must be set out in a compensatory planting plan approved by Scottish Forestry.
- A4.3.41. Further information regarding the safeguarding of important features of woodland and trees is outlined in sections 9.25 and 9.26 of Policy 78.
- A4.3.42. Policy 77 and 78 of LDP2 reaffirm a strong presumption against deforestation, with climate change considerations being a significant driver for that stance. CoWRP will continue to be required to be taken into account when taking decisions concerning the removal of woodland and trees.

¹³ Argyll and Bute Council (2011) Argyll and Bute Council Woodland and Forestry Strategy, March 2011

A4.4. Method of Assessment

Carradale Land Management Plan

- A4.4.1. Land Management Plans (LMP) are developed to describe an area of woodland, set out the long-term strategy, and confirm how the forest management and silvicultural objectives of the owner will be achieved within the provisions of the UKFS and sustainability criteria. It provides the landowner with permission to undertake felling and other forest management operations.
- A4.4.2. The Carradale LMP was approved by Scottish Forestry on the 15 of March 2023¹⁴ and is valid for a period of 10 years. The plan area comprises four forest blocks; Deer Hill, Deucheran, Grogport and High Clachaig, and is located on the Kintyre peninsula to the north of Campbeltown.
- A4.4.3. FLS (West Region) undertook an extensive community consultation on the Carradale LMP commencing in 2018, with further external consultation carried out in 2020. The LMP consultation did not include any reference to the Proposed Development.
- A4.4.4. The LMP objectives seek to support renewables energy development and to integrate this type of development with other land management objectives.
- A4.4.5. The LMP provides felling, thinning and restocking permissions to cover ten years from 2023, as well as a strategic direction to 2045.
- A4.4.6. The felling and restocking plans allow for the forest's transition from a broadly even aged plantation to a more diverse forest which meets the requirements of CoWRP, the UKFS and other relevant regulations and guidelines. The forest will continue to have a mainly commercial objective; however, will also be managed to deliver a range of ecosystem services as required by UKFS. These will include a significant diversification of age class, an increased area of native broadleaves and of open ground within the forest area to include peatland restoration.
- A4.4.7. The latter reflects the presence of areas of deep peat and the high priority now being given to the restoration of this habitat across a range of policy areas.
- A4.4.8. The objectives for the Carradale LMP are to provide sustainable productive forest with a diverse range of tree species, taking into account future threats of climate change and disease, prioritise the removal of Larch to help reduce the spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*, identify and prioritise deep peat areas for peatland restoration, protect and enhance cultural assets and key wildlife species / protected habitats, whilst removing invasive species. An objective to protect and enhance water quality is also included, linked to peatland restoration and the enhancement of riparian woodland by transition to site native tree species.
- A4.4.9. This appendix explores the change to the Carradale LMP which would be required as a result of the Proposed Development. It first establishes the study area and provides further detail on the baseline used for assessment.
- A4.4.10. The appendix then explores the changes to the LMP required to accommodate the Proposed Development and examines the impacts of these changes and whether any mitigation in the form of compensatory planting is required.

¹⁴ Forestry and Land Scotland (2023) Carradale Land Management Plan

Forestry Study Area

- A4.4.11. Carradale Forest, which is covered by the Carradale LMP, extends to 6,704.3 ha and is an amalgamation of four previous Forest Design Plan areas: High Clachaig (1,124.2 ha), Deucheran (3,365.6 ha), Grogport (1362.7 ha) and Deer Hill (851.8 ha).
- A4.4.12. The Application Site Boundary totals 3,383.77 ha. 1,995.55 ha lies within Deucheran and 1,362.70 ha lies within Grogport. The balance of 25.52 ha comprises the access road out with FLS ownership and the area west of the A83. The Application Site Boundary encompasses the whole of area identified as Grogport within the Carradale LMP.
- A4.4.13. The Forestry Study Area is the entire area identified as Deucheran within the Carradale LMP and extends to 3,365.6 ha. This is the Forest Management Unit which is impacted by the Proposed Development against which change will be measured. This is shown in **Figure A4.1: Forest Study Area** at the end of this document.
- A4.4.14. Design iterations for the Proposed Development have removed any potential development felling impacts from Grogport which is therefore excluded from the Forestry Study Area.

A4.5. Consultation

- A4.5.1. Forestry assessment as a topic is not a specific requirement of Schedule 4 of the Electricity Works EIA (Scotland) Regulations 2017 however, as the absorption capacity of 'mountain and forest areas' are expected to be considered at screening, forestry was included in the Scoping Report for the Proposed Development.
- A4.5.2. Natural Power and the Applicant have also undertaken initial and follow up community consultation exercises in 2024 and summer 2025 respectively, with potential forestry impacts displayed.
- A4.5.3. Natural Power and the Applicant have undertaken consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees as in integral part of the EIA process with potential forestry impacts communicated.
- A4.5.4. FLS have been consulted regarding the Proposed Development, its potential impact on the management of Carradale forest in relation to the current LMP, with some early dialogue in relation to potential development impacts on the subsequent LMP.
- A4.5.5. In consultation with FLS it has been agreed that no reliance will be placed up on the felling plan within the Carradale LMP beyond the completion of Phase 1 (2023-2027). Therefore, the requirement for Management Felling is considered in all crops not projected to be felled within Phase 1.

A4.6. Baseline Environment

- A4.6.1. The area identified as Deucheran within the Carradale LMP (FLS, 2023) forms the baseline conditions within the Forestry Study Area. For the purposes of this appendix, the baseline date is taken to be as per the inventory data supplied by FLS December 2025. This recognises the delivery of a proportion of Carradale LMP since approval.
- A4.6.2. The majority of Deucheran was originally planted in the 1970s and 80s. The forest in the Forestry Study Area is transitioning from an even age class structure. The current age classes of the Forestry Study Area is shown in **Table A4.1** below and **Figure A4.2: Baseline Age Class Structure**. This age structure is reflected in the silvicultural prescriptions in the LMP.

Table A4.1: Baseline Age Class Structure of the Forestry Study Area

Age (Years)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
0-10	348.18	18.12
11-20	202.15	10.52
21-30	186.18	9.69
31-40	79.50	4.14
41-50	647.70	33.71
51-60	249.57	12.99
61-70	82.57	4.30
71-80	86.27	4.49
81-90	37.37	1.95
91-100	1.67	0.09

Source: Savills, 2026

- A4.6.3. The main species are productive conifers dominated by Sitka spruce which accounts for 47.14% of the Forestry Study Area. A small proportion of the area includes other commercial conifer species (Norway spruce, Japanese larch, Douglas fir and Scots pine) totalling 3.42%. Broadleaves are also present in low numbers in sporadic locations (Birch and other broadleaves) totalling 6.74%. The distribution of species within the Forest Study Area is shown in **Figure A4.3: Baseline Species Composition**.

Table A4.2: Baseline Species Composition of the Forestry Study Area

Species	Short form	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Sitka spruce	SS	1485.16	47.14
Norway spruce	NS	65.16	2.07
Other conifers	XC	42.61	1.35
Birch	BI	73.50	2.33
Other broadleaves	XB	138.91	4.41
Felled awaiting restock	Felled	122.10	3.88
Open ground	OG	1223.34	38.83

Source: Savills, 2026

- A4.6.4. As shown in **Figure A4.3: Baseline Species Composition**, open ground forms a high proportion (38.83%) of the Forestry Study Area. Significant areas of contiguous open ground are located outwith the Application Site Boundary in the south west of the Forestry Study Area.
- A4.6.5. The baseline felling plan is illustrated in **Figure A4.4: Baseline Felling Plan**, from the Carradale LMP and is summarised in **Table A4.3**.

Table A4.3 Baseline Felling Plan of the Forestry Study Area

Species	Short form	Phase 1 (ha)	Phase 2 (ha)	Phase 3 (ha)	Phase 4 (ha)	Phase 5 (ha)	Post 2047 (ha)
		2023-2027	2028-2032	2033-2037	2038-2042	2043-2047	
Sitka spruce	SS	158.16	189.35	241.63	183.17	102.89	360.97
Norway spruce	NS	12.23	8.10	0.26	0.00	0.78	17.39
Other conifers	XC	21.66	3.19	0.78	0.00	0.57	10.15
Birch	BI	0.50	0.30	0.12	0.00	0.00	62.35
Mixed broadleaves	MB	1.14	1.83	0.17	0.19	1.76	75.31
Felled awaiting restock	Felled	122.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open ground	OG	2.72	5.66	7.37	2.95	6.56	25.72
Total		318.51	208.44	250.33	186.31	112.56	551.88

- A4.6.6. The total area to be felled within the Forestry Study Area under the LMP is 1,577.03 hectares.
- A4.6.7. The baseline restocking plan is detailed in the Carradale LMP, shown in **Figure A4.5: Baseline Restock Species Composition**, and is summarised in **Table A4.4**.

Table A4.4: Baseline Restock Plan Composition of the Forestry Study Area

Species	Short form	Restock Area (ha)	Restock Area (%)
Sitka spruce	SS	1101.65	34.96
Norway spruce	NS	63.02	2.00
Scots pine	SP	55.71	1.77
Douglas fir	DF	31.77	1.01
Mixed conifers	MC	116.29	3.69
Birch	BI	34.45	1.09
Mixed broadleaves	MB	501.59	15.92
Open ground	OG	1246.32	39.56

Source: Savills, 2026

A4.7. Embedded Mitigation

Design

- A4.7.1. The iterative design of the Proposed Development has taken into consideration the potential impacts on trees, woods and forests. In relation to trees and woods, only small areas of semi-natural, broadleaved woods will be removed for the Proposed Development. The felling of commercial forest that is addressed in the following section may be significantly mitigated through the implementation of the approved LMP. Some of the felling required for the Proposed Development is scheduled to be felled prior to the construction of the Proposed Development. Under the scheduled renewal of the LMP a greater proportion of the felling required for the Proposed Development may be assimilated into the wider forest management plans of the landowner. **Volume 3, Appendix 7.4: Outline Habitat Management Plan** also proposes tree planting to increase the extend and connectivity of existing semi-natural woodland and also 51.48 ha of forest to bog restoration.
- A4.7.2. Due to the timing of the approval of the Carradale LMP in relation to the Proposed Development, there is no consideration of the Proposed Development within the LMP.
- A4.7.3. The current LMP is due for renewal in 2032 prior to construction of the Proposed Development. FLS are likely to commence the renewal process in circa 2030 and it is therefore assumed they will take the opportunity to consider the Proposed Development footprint within the renewed LMP.
- A4.7.4. There are direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development on the Forest Study Area. The Wind Farm Construction Felling area is the area of ground which needs to be cleared of trees to facilitate the construction of permanent wind farm infrastructure. The clearance of the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area has an impact on adjacent tree crops through the removal of wind firm edges leading to destabilisation and potentially, premature wind throw. These adjacent, impacted areas are identified and their clearance rescheduled to coincide with the Proposed Development. These areas are referred to as Management Felling.

- A4.7.5. Areas of Management Felling are expected to be felled and replanted as part of normal, commercial forest practice. It is only the timing of the felling and replanting which is adjusted to accommodate the Proposed Development.
- A4.7.6. There is potential embedded mitigation detailed within the approved Carradale LMP. This relates to where the proposed Wind Farm Construction Felling Area and Management Felling areas coincide with the approved felling within Phases 1, 2 and 3 of the Carradale LMP. As shown on **Figure A4.6.1-A4.6.4: Proposed Felling Plan**. These trees may be cleared in advance of the Proposed Development.
- A4.7.7. FLS have made it clear that there is no certainty that the Carradale LMP will be implemented as published beyond the end of Phase 1. The potential to realise the potential mitigation embedded in the approved Carradale LMP lies out with the control of the Developer, As such, for the purposes of this assessment, no reliance is placed on the delivery of the approved Carradale LMP.
- A4.7.8. This appendix considers the Wind Farm Construction Felling area and Management Felling areas separately. The Management Felling area presented is the maximum conceivable requirement assuming that no further implementation of the Carradale LMP is made by FLS in advance of the Proposed Development.
- A4.7.9. Further embedded mitigation of the Proposed Development within a renewed Carradale LMP would centre on the reprioritising of normal forest management coupe felling to those areas impacted by the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area. This relates to coupes identified for felling within Phase 4 onwards in the current LMP and is a particular consideration where these areas would otherwise be destabilised and exposed to likely windthrow.
- A4.7.10. Any potential mitigation associated with the renewal of the LMP is therefore not considered within this appendix .

A4.8. Assessment of Impacts

- A4.8.1. The approach to the development of wind farms in forest environments has evolved over recent years. The impact of forests on wind turbine performance has become better understood and it has been recognised that the large-scale clearance of trees in project development areas can have negative impacts on forest management objectives and on the combined forest and wind farm carbon benefits. In addition, ecological constraints are taken into consideration when determining appropriate buffers from wind turbines to forest edge.
- A4.8.2. Therefore, the non-restock area proposed for each wind turbine keyhole is a 90 m radius. New access roads created for the Proposed Development will be utilised by FLS following completion of construction in their ongoing management of the forest.
- A4.8.3. The impacts of the Proposed Development are considered in two separate categories.
- A4.8.4. Firstly, the impact of the Wind Farm Construction Felling area which needs to be cleared of trees to facilitate the construction of permanent wind farm infrastructure. These areas represent woodland removal.
- A4.8.5. Secondly, the impact of the Management Felling area which relates to areas of trees adjacent to the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area which are destabilised and prone to wind blow due to its removal. The felling of these areas is rescheduled due to the Proposed Development and will be replanted.
- A4.8.6. The Proposed Development felling plan is shown in **Figure A4.6.1-A4.6.4: Proposed Felling**.
- A4.8.7. **Table A4.5** shows the felling required within the Wind Farm Construction Felling area and the associated change in felling by phase in comparison to the baseline felling plan in the updated Carradale LMP.

- A4.8.8. **Table A4.6** shows the Management Felling required and the Carradale LMP felling phases within which it would be felled in the absence of the Proposed Development.
- A4.8.9. As part of the HMP, tree retention may be employed, for example to screen habitats from infrastructure. This could be carried out if it is agreed with FLS and statutory consultees, and that appropriate existing windfirm edges can be utilised. This could result in fewer trees being felled in the management felling area. As this has not been agreed at this stage, it has not been considered in this appendix.

Table A4.5: Proposed Development Felling Plan Species Composition for the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area and associated changes to the Carradale LMP

Species	WFCFA	Phase 1 2023-27		Phase 2 2028-32		Phase 3 2033-37		Phase 4 2038-42		Phase 5 2043-47		Post 2047	
	(ha)	(ha)	Change (ha)	(ha)	Change (ha)	(ha)	Change (ha)	(ha)	Change (ha)	(ha)	Change (ha)	(ha)	Change (ha)
Sitka spruce	90.65	154.84	-3.32	176.84	-12.51	221.43	-20.20	152.23	-30.94	96.52	-6.36	592.65	-17.30
Norway spruce	1.88	12.23	0.00	8.10	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	41.91	-1.88
Conifers	0.00	21.66	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	16.42	0.00
Birch	0.09	0.50	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.50	-0.09
Other broadleaves	0.00	1.14	0.00	1.83	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.76	0.00	133.82	0.00
Felled awaiting restock	0.00	122.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open ground	37.34	2.72	0.00	4.93	-0.74	5.40	-1.98	1.34	-1.62	3.13	-3.43	1168.49	-29.58
Total	129.96	315.18	-3.32	195.19	-13.25	228.15	-22.18	153.76	-32.56	102.76	-9.80	2025.79	-48.85

Table A4.6: Proposed Development Felling Plan Species Composition for the Management Felling by current Carradale LMP Felling Phase

	Management Felling (ha)	Phase 1 2023-27 (ha)	Phase 2 2028-32 (ha)	Phase 3 2033-37 (ha)	Phase 4 2038-42 (ha)	Phase 5 2043-47 (ha)	Post 2047 (ha)
Sitka spruce	216.62	0.00	27.95	77.07	79.75	25.20	6.65

- A4.8.10. The Carradale LMP approved Phase 1 is partially delivered by FLS as this runs 2023-2027. As at the point of baselining, a further 3.32 ha requires felling within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area. In line with agreements with FLS, no Management Felling is identified within Phase 1 coupes.
- A4.8.11. The Wind Farm Construction Felling Area requires the felling of 12.51 ha which is attributed to Phase 2. The associated Management Felling within Phase 2 is 27.95 ha.
- A4.8.12. The Wind Farm Construction Felling Area requires the felling of 20.20 ha which is attributed to Phase 3. The associated Management Felling within Phase 3 is 77.07 ha. It is noted that the construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated to take place within the period of Phase 3.
- A4.8.13. The Wind Farm Construction Felling Area requires the felling of 30.94 ha which is attributed to Phase 4. The associated Management Felling within Phase 4 is 79.75 ha.
- A4.8.14. The Wind Farm Construction Felling Area requires 6.36 ha and 19.27 ha from Phase 5 and Post 2047 respectively. The Management Felling required from Phase 5 is 25.20 ha and from Post 2047 is 6.65 ha.
- A4.8.15. The total felling area within the Carradale LMP remains the same as the baseline felling plan at 1,805.35 ha.
- A4.8.16. FLS have instructed that no reliance be placed on the implementation of the Carradale LMP beyond the completion of Phase 1. No implementation of the Carradale LMP beyond Phase 1 would represent a worst case scenario and, in practice, be highly unlikely.
- A4.8.17. Subject to the Carradale LMP being implemented as approved (and a renewed LMP maintaining the same timeframe for Phase 3 coupes), the felling associated with the Proposed Development could be significantly reduced.
- A4.8.18. The Wind Farm Construction Felling Area could reduce from a maximum requirement of 92.62 ha to 56.60 ha (Phases 4, 5, Post 2047).
- A4.8.19. The Management Felling area could reduce from a maximum requirement of 216.62 ha to 111.60 ha.
- A4.8.20. The maximum potential impact is assessed and included in the annex and thereby submitted with the Application as a worst case scenario. This is to ensure that, regardless of the implementation, or renewal, of the Carradale LMP, the Proposed Development has the requisite permissions to fell the required trees.
- A4.8.21. The restock plan within the Carradale LMP does not consider the Proposed Development. **Table A4.7** details the FLS restocking prescription which would be implemented over the proposed Wind Farm Construction Felling Area in the absence of the Proposed Development.
- A4.8.22. It is noted that the FLS restocking prescription is to increase open ground within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area by 20.07 ha regardless of the Proposed Development.
- A4.8.23. It is currently assumed that there is no opportunity to carry out any restocking within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area of the Proposed Development. Should any opportunities be identified then they will be maximised. This would reduce the offsite, compensatory planting requirements. **Figure A4.7.1-A4.7.4: Proposed Restock Species Composition**, shows the restocking as proposed in the Carradale LMP excluding the Wind Farm Construction Area.

Table A4.7: Carradale LMP Proposed Restock within Wind Farm Construction Felling Area

Species	Short form	Restock Area (ha)	Restock Area (%)
Sitka spruce	SS	56.45	43.44
Norway spruce	NS	1.88	1.45
Scots pine	SP	5.79	4.45
Mixed conifers	MC	3.26	2.51
Birch	BI	3.37	2.59
Mixed broadleaves	MB	1.81	1.39
Open ground	OG	57.41	44.17

Source: Savills, 2026

A4.9. Cumulative Impacts

- A4.9.1. All of the required felling would otherwise have taken place as a consequence of normal forest management activity (albeit over a longer timeframe) and the net woodland removal represents 2.16% of the Forestry Study Area (and will be compensated within Argyll and Bute). It is therefore considered that there are no cumulative forestry impacts of significance associated with the Proposed Development.

A4.10. Conclusion

Forestry Felling

- A4.10.1. Forestry assessment as a topic is not a specific requirement of Schedule 4 of the Electricity Works EIA (Scotland) Regulations 2017, however, as the absorption capacity of 'mountain and forest areas' are expected to be considered at screening, forestry was included in the Scoping Report for the Proposed Development. Commercial forests are a continually changing environment due to pre-planned felling and restocking, natural events such as storm damage, pests and diseases.
- A4.10.2. There will not be any likely, significant effect on the Forestry Study Area of the felling required for the Proposed Development.
- A4.10.3. Of the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area required under the Proposed Development, 36.02 ha is currently accommodated under the Carradale LMP Phases 1 - 3. Phase 3 being that which coincides with potential construction of the Proposed Development.
- A4.10.4. A further 56.60 ha is identified for felling within Phases 4, 5 or post 2047. The felling of this area requires to be brought forward to Phase 3 to accommodate the Proposed Development.
- A4.10.5. Management Felling requires the rescheduling of the felling across a maximum of 216.62 ha which represents 12% of the currently stocked area. Of the Management Felling area, 105.02 ha is projected to be felled during Phases 1 – 3 of the current Carradale LMP.
- A4.10.6. The largest Wind Farm Construction Felling Area required is 92.62 ha and the largest Management Felling area required is 216.62 ha. Subject to the implementation of the Carradale LMP as approved, this could reduce to 56.60 ha and 111.60 ha respectively.

Woodland Removal

- A4.10.7. The current proposal does not include any replanting within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area. This results in the net removal of 72.55 ha of woodland area.
- A4.10.8. Under the CoWRP, this removal of woodland area must be mitigated.
- A4.10.9. Mitigation could be delivered through on or off site compensatory planting, and/or the identification of replanting potential within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area.

A4.11. Mitigation

Timber Harvesting

- A4.11.1. The large majority of timber harvesting from the Forestry Study Area will be carried out under the existing approvals in the Carradale LMP (or the renewal of the Carradale LMP due for approval prior to the construction of the Proposed Development) by FLS as part of their normal harvesting activity.
- A4.11.2. Any merchantable timber will be dispatched via the existing forest road network to the A83 and thereafter to appropriate markets.
- A4.11.3. Any harvesting and timber extraction will be carried out using conventional techniques and equipment. Brash will be used to provide tracks for machine operation.
- A4.11.4. Stemwood down to 7 cm diameter will be extracted for sale. Timber production will be maximised by considering all available markets including wood fuel.

Construction Replanting

- A4.11.5. In order to accommodate ground investigations that require to be completed prior to construction commencing, and to allow for the potential micro-siting of the turbines, a larger area of forestry requires to be felled around the wind turbines of the Proposed Development than will be needed for their operation. For this reason, a larger area than the operational footprint is required to be felled to accommodate construction activities.
- A4.11.6. It is the intention of the Applicant to keep any such additional felling to a minimum, with additional felling driven solely by technical constraints relating to the construction of a turbine and the need to micro-site it to overcome such a constraint.
- A4.11.7. Any areas felled which are not required to be retained as open during the operation of the Proposed Development will be replanted. These areas will not be determined prior to site investigation and/or construction so the location and extent has not been considered in this assessment. This opportunity does hold significant potential to reduce the effects of the Proposed Development on forestry.

Requirement for Compensatory Planting

- A4.11.8. It is recognised that, in accordance with the CoWRP, there is a requirement to compensate for the removal of trees associated with the Proposed Development.
- A4.11.9. **Table A4.8** outlines the total felling for the Proposed Development within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area.

Table A4.8: Total Felling for Proposed Development

Description	Ha
Total felling area for Proposed Development	129.96
Open ground within LMP restock proposal	57.41
Net woodland removal to be mitigated	72.55

Source: Savills, 2026

A4.11.10. Any potential to carry out replanting in the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area is not considered within the net woodland removal figure. Given that the felling area radius for turbine locations is greater than the area required to remain clear of trees during the operation of the Proposed Development there are likely to be opportunities for replanting within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area. This would have the impact of reducing the net woodland removal figure.

A4.11.11. As proposed, the net loss of woodland when compared to the baseline is 72.55ha.

A4.11.12. For the Proposed Development to comply with the requirements of CoWRP, any woodland loss must be mitigated. The order of preference for the location of compensatory planting is onsite, off-site within Argyll and Bute, and finally elsewhere in Scotland (Argyll and Bute Council, 2015).

A4.11.13. In the case of the Proposed Development any outstanding requirement for compensatory planting would be delivered off-site within Argyll and Bute. It is proposed that this would be secured by a condition attached to any consent granted and undertaken through detailed agreement with Scottish Forestry in advance of construction commencing on the Proposed Development.

Carradale LMP

A4.11.14. It is recognised that the Carradale LMP (2023) will undergo revision prior to the commencement of development. The Applicant therefore commits to review the forestry assessment against any subsequent revision of the LMP, and any amendment to the felling and / or restock requirements of the Proposed Development.

A4.12. Summary

A4.12.1. Carradale Forest is an extensive block of commercial forestry encompassing four separate forests totalling a combined area of approximately 6,703 ha. Actively managed by FLS, the Proposed Development Area totals 3,383.77 hectares (ha) and is made up of two separate forest areas, Deucheran (1995.55 Ha) and Grogport (1362.70 ha) with an area of 25.52 ha comprising the access road on land out with FLS ownership.

A4.12.2. The forest comprises predominantly commercial conifer plantations, replanted areas and areas of mixed broadleaves and open ground. Existing forest structure, ownership boundaries, and recent felling/restocking operations have been mapped and verified through desk studies and site surveys.

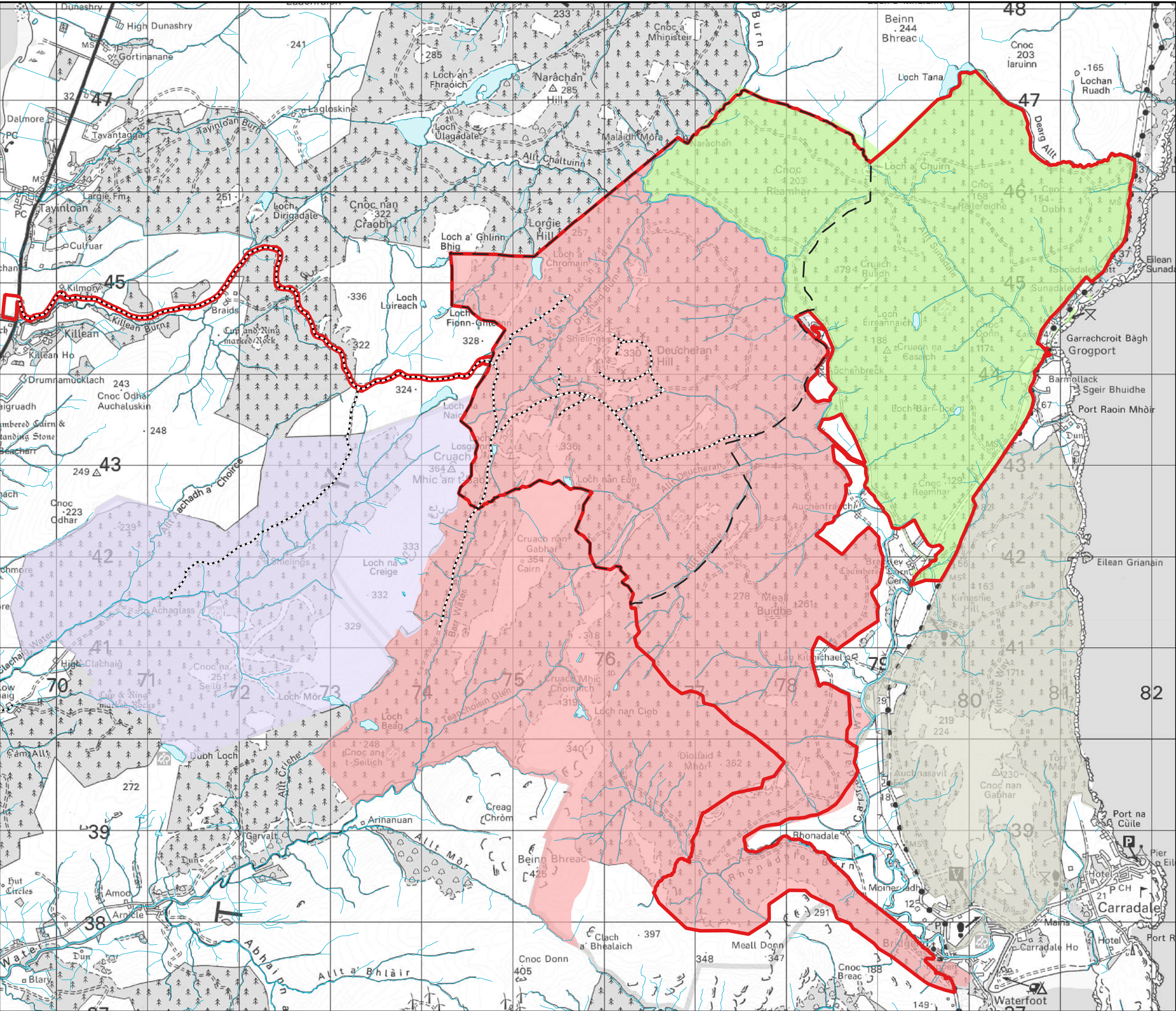
A4.12.3. The forest within the Application Site Boundary is covered by an approved LMP dating from 15th March 2023. The LMP documents the proposed felling and restocking to be implemented within the forests over the next 10 year period

A4.12.4. The approach to the development of wind farms in forest environments has evolved over recent years. The impact of forests on wind turbine performance has become better understood and it has been recognised that

the large-scale clearance of trees in the project development areas can have negative impacts on forest management objectives and on the combined forest and wind farm carbon benefits. In addition, ecological constraints are taken into consideration when determining appropriate buffers from wind turbines to forest edge.

- A4.12.5. Therefore, the non-restock area proposed for each wind turbine keyhole is a 90 m radius. New access roads created for the Proposed Development will be utilised by FLS following completion of construction in their ongoing management of the forest.
- A4.12.6. Construction of the permanent infrastructure required for the Proposed Development will require the removal of some areas of trees from the Application Site Boundary and for these areas to be subsequently maintained free of trees to accommodate equipment and ensure access for maintenance during the lifetime of the Proposed Development.
- A4.12.7. The total felling required within the Wind Farm Construction Felling Area is assessed at 92.54 ha and represents 2.16% of the Forest Study Area.
- A4.12.8. Tree clearance adjoining the areas to be felled to construct infrastructure will be required due to the predicted instability of adjoining stands of trees. Areas felled for windblow mitigation would be replanted with a replacement crop. The significance of the temporary loss of forestry crops from within the Application Site Boundary is viewed as low, given the scale of the woodland resource within the Proposed Development and the nature of the forestry asset which is commercial plantation forestry rather than natural or semi-natural woodland.
- A4.12.9. The Proposed Development will result in net loss of 72.55 ha of woodland area which will have to be compensated for to ensure compliance with Control of Woodland Removal Policy. The mitigation of the net woodland loss will be through new supplemental, compensatory planting out with the Application Site Boundary. This will ensure the necessary areas of woodland are maintained. This will be undertaken through agreement with Scottish Forestry in advance of construction commencing on the Proposed Development.

A4.13. Figures



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.1. - Forest Study
Area**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area - Deucheran

Deer Hill

Grogport

High Clachaig

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Scale @ A3 - 1 : 40000
Coordinate System: British National Grid
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01 km

N

Date - 13-03-26

Prepared by: CJ

Checked by: MC

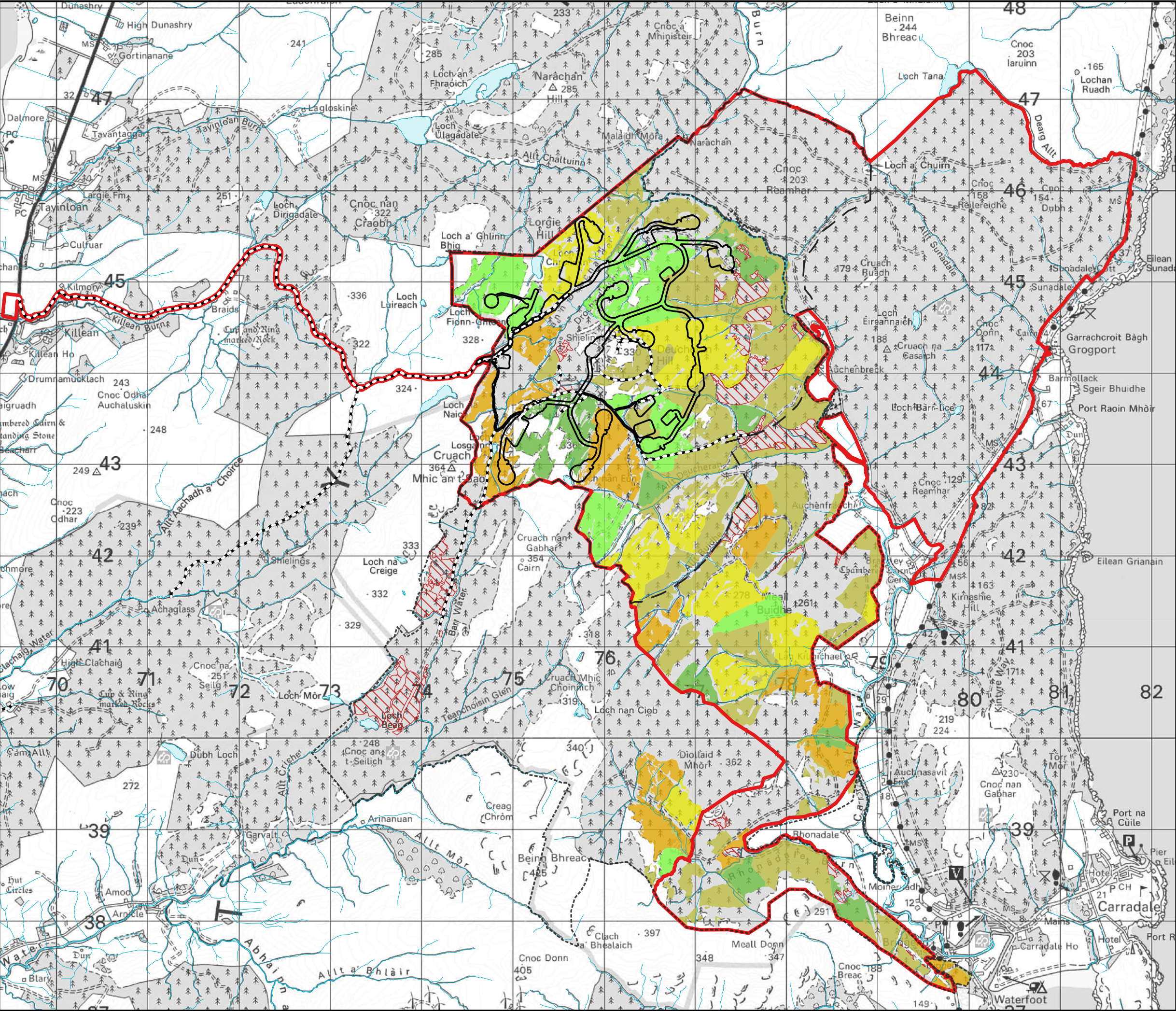
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Layout:

Drawing by:
Savills

savills

RWE



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.4. - Baseline
Felling Plan**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Baseline Felling Plan

Completed Felling

Phase 2 - 2028-2032

Phase 3 - 2033-2037

Phase 4 - 2038-2042

Phase 5 - 2043-2047

Phase 6 - 2048-2052

Post 2047

Scale @ A3 - 1 : 40000
Coordinate System: British National Grid
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09001,800 m

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Date - 13-03-26

Prepared by: CJ

Checked by: MC

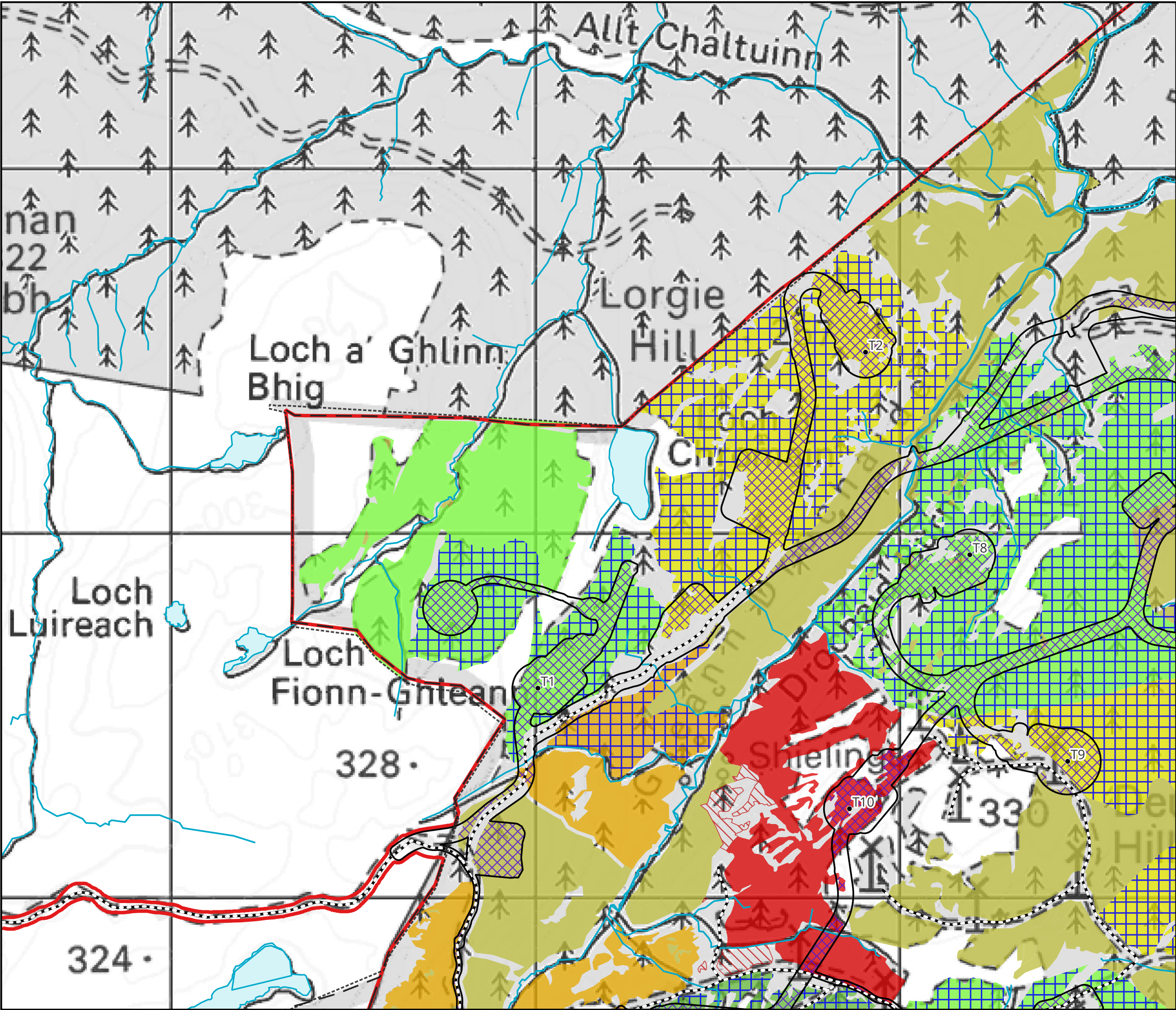
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Drawing by:
Savills

savills

RWE



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.6.1 - Proposed
Felling Plan**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Turbine Locations

Windfarm Felling

Managment Felling

Wind Farm Construction Felling Area

Baseline Felling Plan

Completed Felling

Phase 1 - 2023-2027

Phase 2 - 2028-2032

Phase 3 - 2033-2037

Phase 4 - 2038-2042

Phase 5 - 2043-2047

Post 2047

Scale @ A3 - 1 : 10000
Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Date - 26-05-26

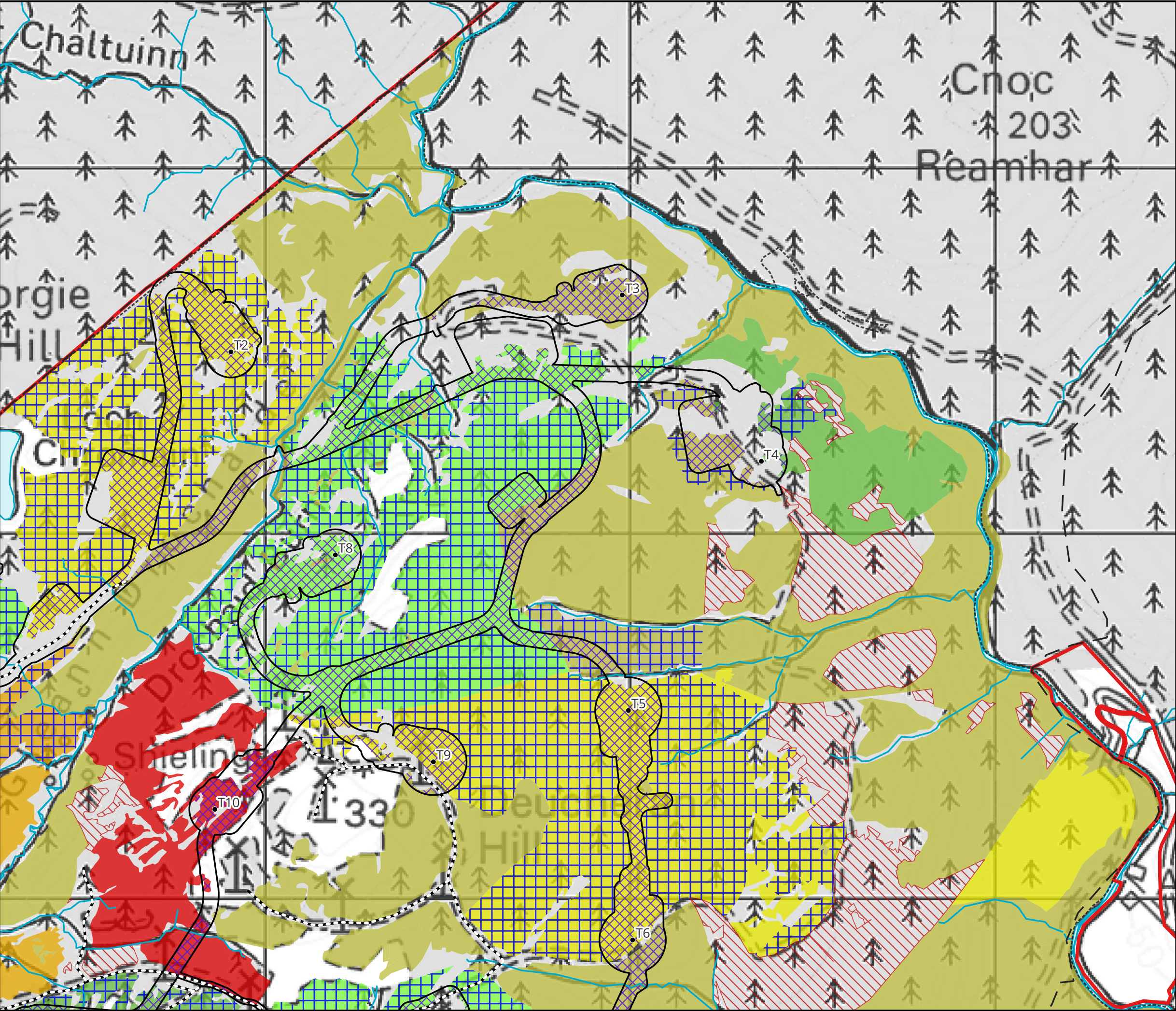
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Checked by: MC

Ref:

Layout:

Drawing by:
Savills



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.6.2 - Proposed
Felling Plan**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Turbine Locations

Windfarm Felling

Managment Felling

Wind Farm Construction Felling Area

Baseline Felling Plan

Completed Felling

Phase 1 - 2023-2027

Phase 2 - 2028-2032

Phase 3 - 2033-2037

Phase 4 - 2038-2042

Phase 5 - 2043-2047

Post 2047

Scale @ A3 - 1 : 10000
Coordinate System: British National Grid
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0200400 m

N

Date - 26-05-26

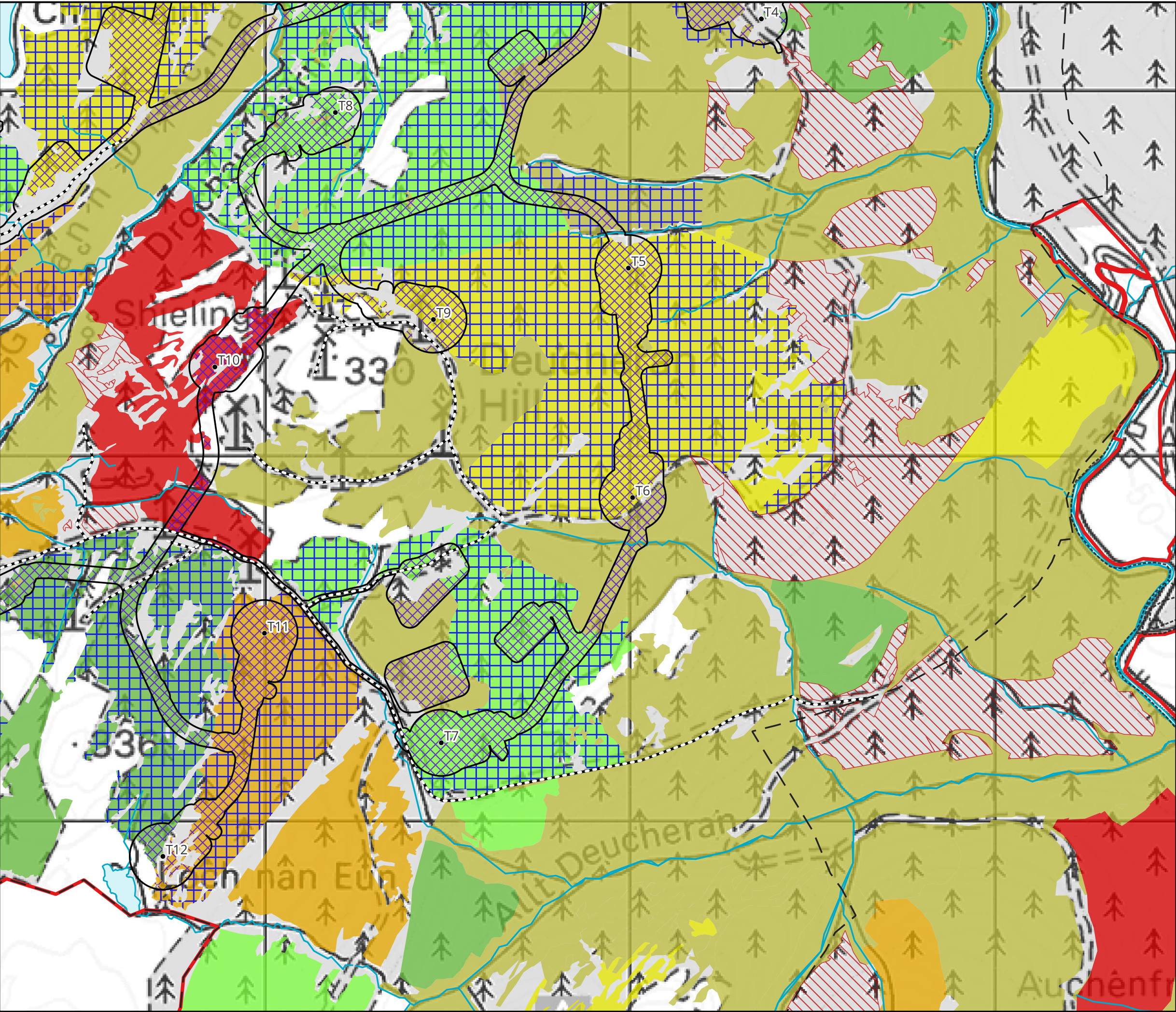
Prepared by: CJ

Checked by: MC

Ref:

Layout:

Drawing by:
Savills



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.6.3 - Proposed
Felling Plan**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Turbine Locations

Windfarm Felling

Managment Felling

Wind Farm Construction Felling Area

Baseline Felling Plan

Completed Felling

Phase 1 - 2023-2027

Phase 2 - 2028-2032

Phase 3 - 2033-2037

Phase 4 - 2038-2042

Phase 5 - 2043-2047

Post 2047

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Coordinate System: British National Grid
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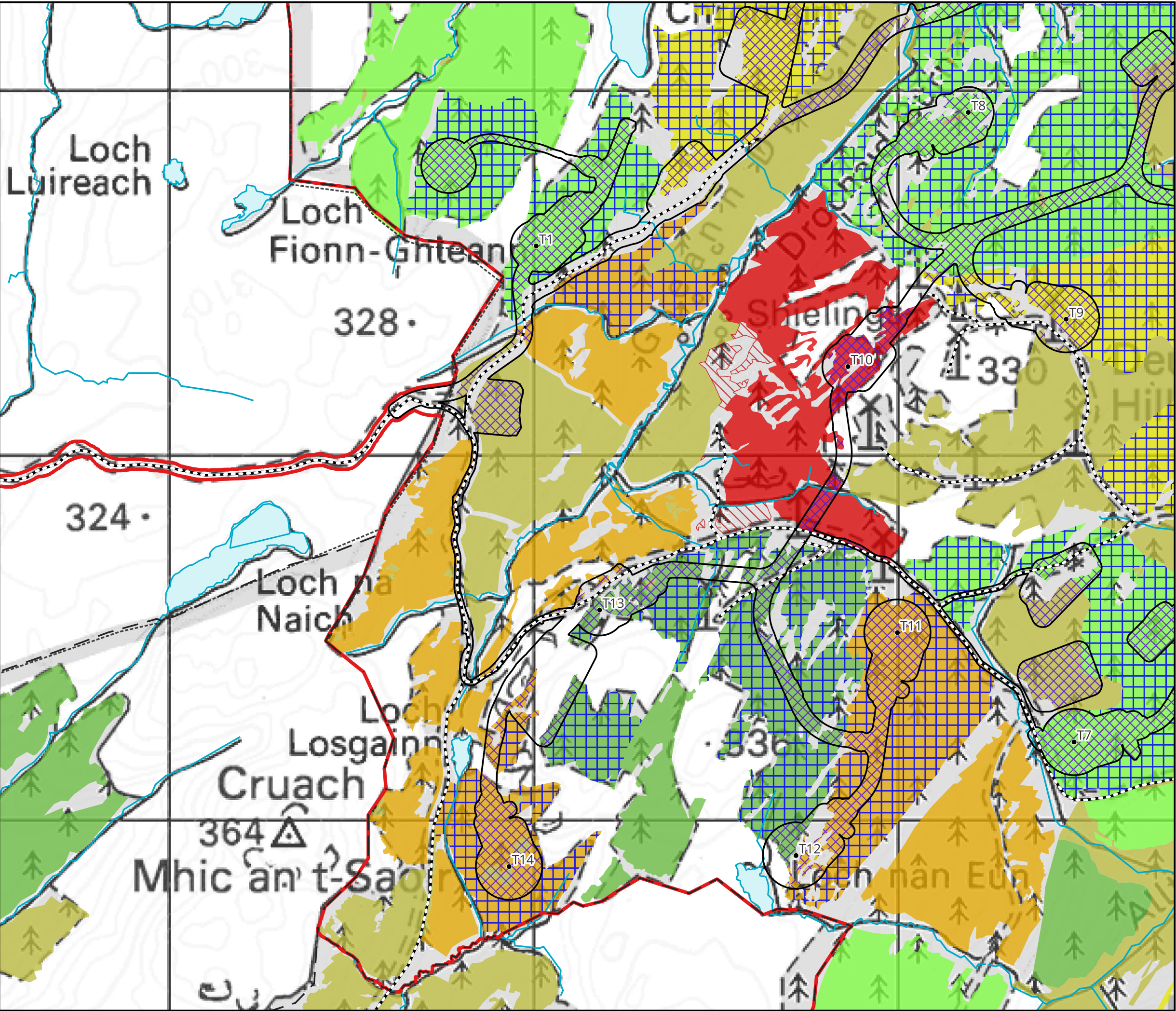
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Checked by: MC

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Layout:

Drawing by:
Savills



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.6.4 - Proposed
Felling Plan**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Turbine Locations

Windfarm Felling

Managment Felling

Wind Farm Construction Felling Area

Baseline Felling Plan

Completed Felling

Phase 1 - 2023-2027

Phase 2 - 2028-2032

Phase 3 - 2033-2037

Phase 4 - 2038-2042

Phase 5 - 2043-2047

Post 2047

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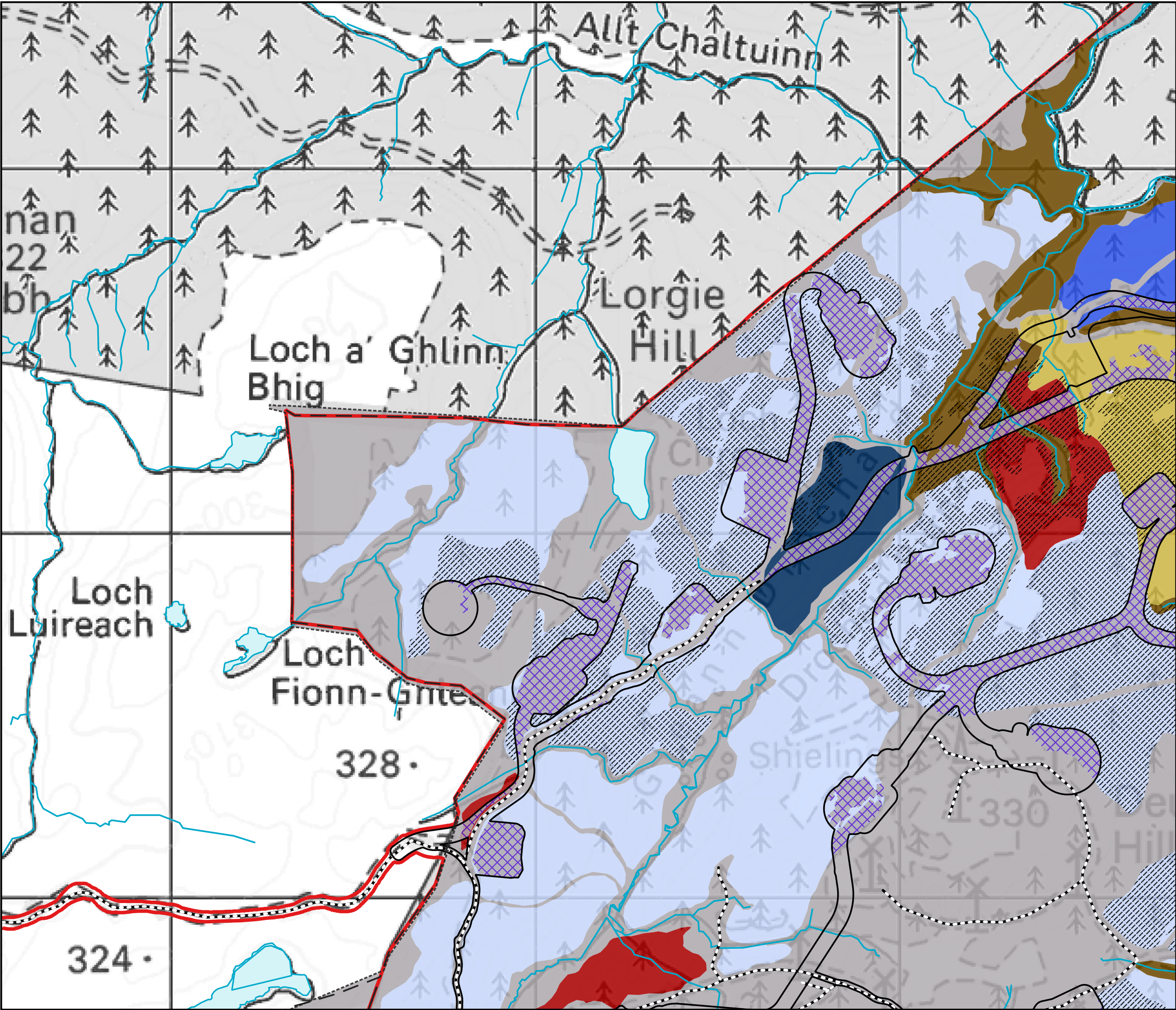
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Checked by: MC

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Layout:

Drawing by:
Savills



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.7.1 - Proposed
Restock Species
Composition**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Baseline Restock Species

Sitka Spruce

Norway Spruce

Scots Pine

Mixed Conifers

Birch

Broadleaves

Open Ground

Management Restocking

Open Ground - Wind Farm

Management Restocking

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Date - 26-05-26

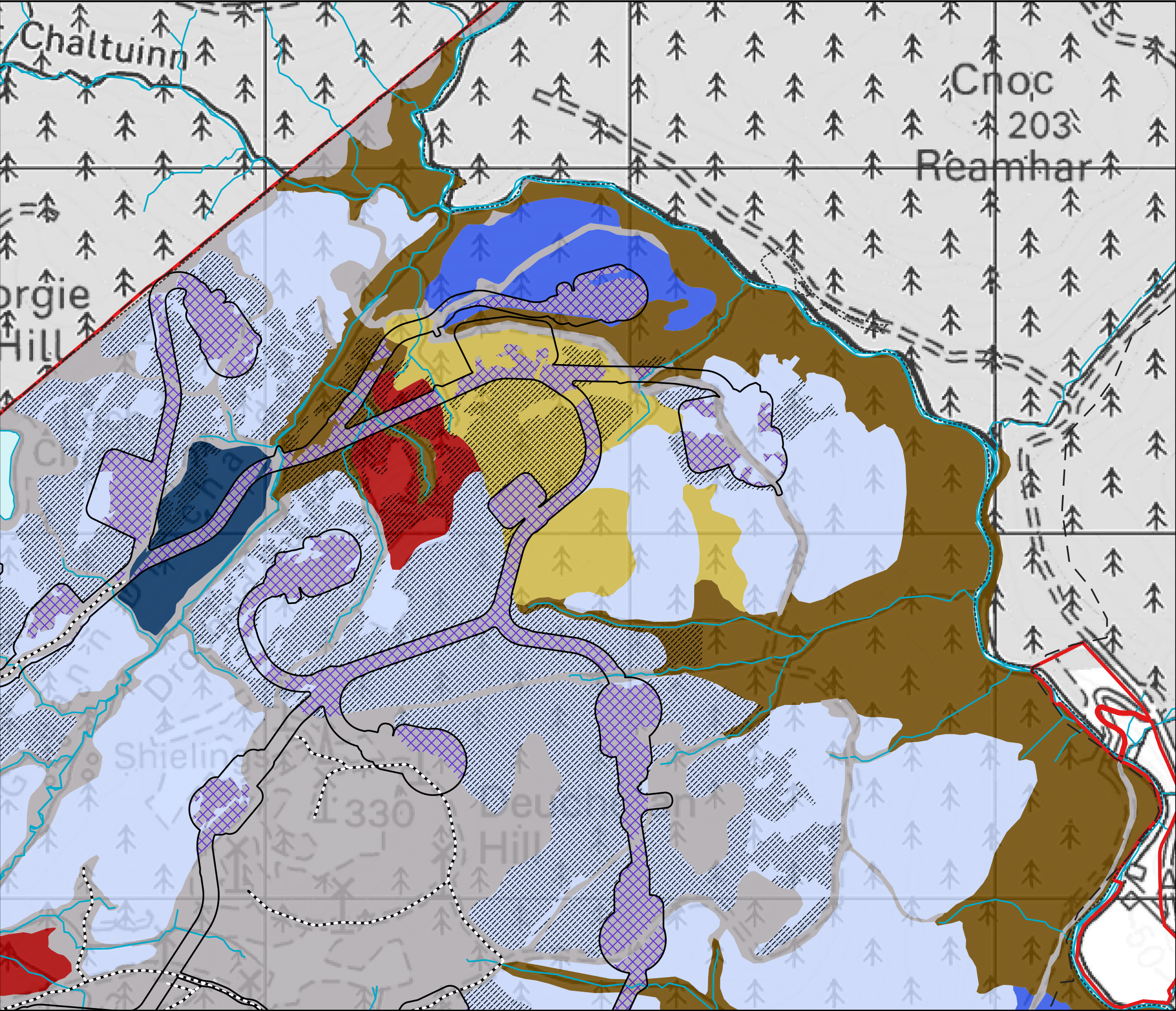
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Savills



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.7.2 - Proposed
Restock Species
Composition**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Baseline Restock Species

Sitka Spruce

Norway Spruce

Scots Pine

Mixed Conifers

Birch

Broadleaves

Open Ground

Management Restocking

Open Ground - Wind Farm

Management Restocking

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Date - 26-05-26

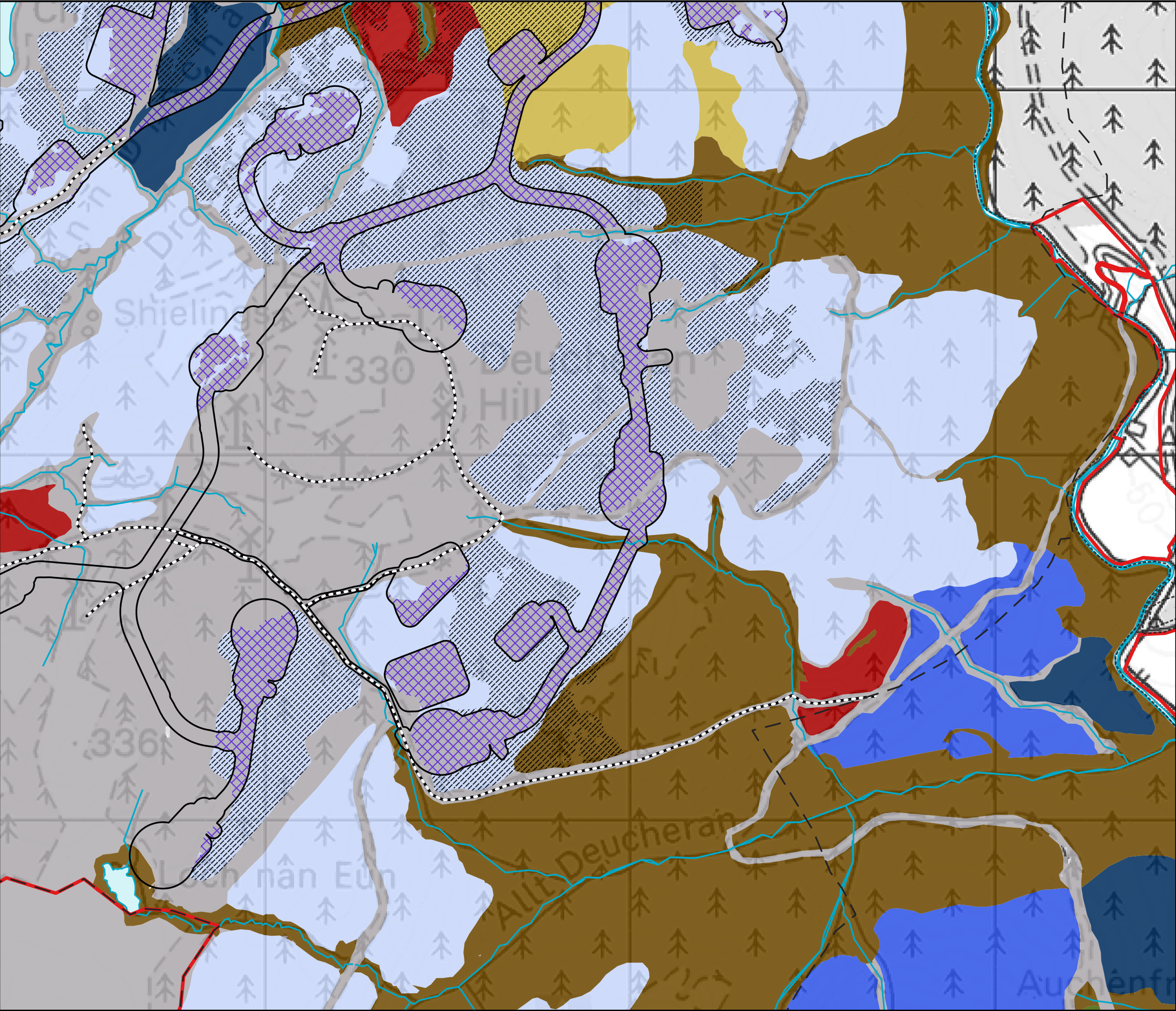
Prepared by: CJ

Checked by: MC

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Layout:

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Savills



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.7.3 - Proposed
Restock Species
Composition**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Baseline Restock Species

Sitka Spruce

Norway Spruce

Scots Pine

Douglas Fir

Mixed Conifers

Birch

Broadleaves

Open Ground

Management Restocking

Open Ground - Wind Farm

Management Restocking

Scale @ A3 - 1 : 10000
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Date - 26-05-26

Prepared by: CJ

Checked by: MC

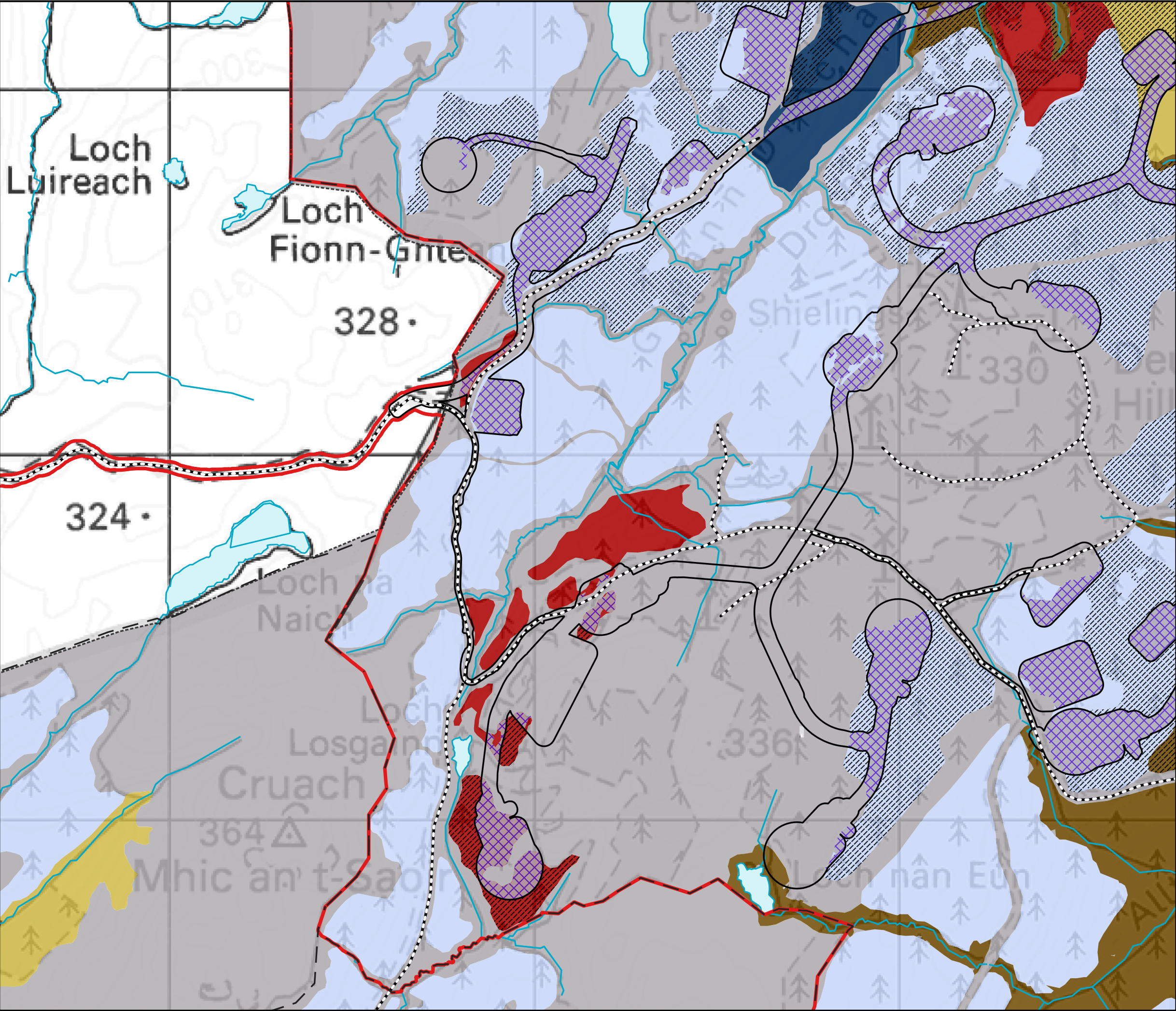
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Layout:

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Savills

savills

RWE



Project:
**Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm,
Argyll & Bute**

Title:
**Figure: A4.7.4 - Proposed
Restock Species
Composition**

Key

Application Site Boundary

Proposed Wind Farm Development Area

Forest Study Area

Wind Farm Construction Felling Areas

Existing Forest Road

Watercourse / Water Features

Baseline Restock Species

Sitka Spruce

Norway Spruce

Scots Pine

Birch

Broadleaves

Open Ground

Management Restocking

Open Ground - Wind Farm

Management Restocking

Scale @ A3 - 1 : 10000
Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Date - 26-05-26

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