

Appendix 1J – Woodland Report

Section 4 - Scallasaig

Contents

- 1. Woodland Characteristics
- 2. Development Requirements
- 3. Wind Blow Risk
- 4. Woodland Management Impact
- 5. Mitigation Opportunities
 - a. Restructuring
 - b. Restocking
- 6. Net Effect/Summary
- 7. Compensatory planting

Figures

- Figure 1 Scallasaig Location Plan
- Figure 2a Operational Corridor Felling Requirements BF101- BF106
- Figure 2b Operational Corridor Felling Requirements BF115 to BF116
- Figure 2c Operational Corridor Felling Requirements BF123 to BF124
- Figure 3 Scallasaig Restock Plan



1. Woodland Characteristics

Scallasaig woodland is owned by the Scottish Ministers. The woodland is accessed from the unclassified Balvraid road south of Glenelg (see **Figure 1 - Location Plan**). This native woodland has upland birch (W4) as its principal species. The proposed OHL affects this woodland between towers BF101-BF106, BF115-BF116 and BF123-BF124.

The woodland has no active management plan.

Towers BF101-BF106

Mature native upland birch woodland (W4). The woodland is recorded within the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) as Ancient of semi-natural origin.







<u>Towers BF115-BF116</u>
Mature native upland birch riparian woodland (W4).



<u>Towers BF123-BF124</u>
Mature native upland birch riparian woodland (W4).





2. Development Requirements

A resilient OC of 15m in width either side of the OHL would be required throughout the AWI woodland site. This would increase to 30 m in width either side of the OHL within the seminatural broadleaved area. This allows for the widest part of the tower and an allowance for maintaining the necessary safety clearance distances.

New access tracks would be constructed along the OC for towers between BF101-BF106 and BF115-BF116. Existing access tracks and the creation of new tracks would be utilised to access Towers BF123-BF124.

The woodland within Towers BF101-BF106 and BF115-BF116 are inaccessible for timber extraction. These sites would be felled to waste. Tree felling and timber extraction within Towers BF123-BF124 would be able to utilise existing tracks, prior to any construction activity.

Stump removal and residue mulching would be required for the installation of access tracks within the OC and at each steel lattice tower, working areas would be formed and which would include a temporary crane pad.

3. Wind Blow Risk

There is a low-medium wind blow risk across much of the woodland (DAMS Score of 15).

4. Woodland Management Impact

The total loss of Native Broadleaved woodland resulting from the proposed OHL in this woodland site is 2.78 hectares (see **Figure 2**).

5. Mitigation Opportunities

The reduction in the OC within the AWI and broadleaved areas would reduce the impact on the native woodland within this area. The native upland birch woodland is likely to regenerate into the OC post construction and present an opportunity to replace some of the woodland loss from the construction of the towers and OHL.

a. Restructuring

There is currently no active management plan for the woodland area. The proposed felling would have no impact on future works.

b. Restocking

It is anticipated that native broadleaved regeneration is likely to occur within the OC from towers BF101-BF106 due to the presence of mature birch woodlands. Any opportunity to restock within the OC would be discussed with the landowner following felling.

Refer to **Figure 3** for a plan showing the on-site restocking.



6. Net Effect/Summary

Tower Span	Operational Requirements
BF101-BF106	Gross area of OC felling required,
	undertaken by the Applicant
	Native woodland. 2 ha
BF115-BF116	Gross area of OC felling required,
	undertaken by the Applicant
	Native woodland 0.2 ha
BF123-BF124	Gross area of OC felling required,
	undertaken by the Applicant
	Native woodland. 0.44 ha
New Access Tracks	Accommodating 20 m buffer – 0.14 ha native
	woodland to be felled.
Compensatory Planting Options	
Potential onsite replacement planting/	0
regeneration within OC	
Net effect (Loss of Woodland)	2.78 ha
Operational Works	
	Total Area (ha)
Clear fell harvesting	2.64
New Access Track removal	0.14
Native	
TOTAL	2.78

7. Compensatory Planting

The total amount of net felling requiring compensation under the Control of Woodland Removal Policy is 2.78 hectares.

In order to provide a greater balance limiting long term impacts on forestry interests it is proposed that the majority of this woodland loss is compensated via offsite compensatory planting. It is proposed that full details of the areas subject to this offsite compensatory planting is notified to Scottish Forestry prior to energising the OHL.

The dismantling of the existing 132 kV OHL could allow potential opportunities for compensatory planting where practical and in agreement with the landowner.









