Galbraith

Annex 1L – Woodland Report

Section 4 - Arnisdale

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1. Woodland Characteristics

Arnisdale Woodland is owned by Arnisdale Estate. The woodland is accessed from the unclassified Corran Road, approximately 9 miles south of Glenelg (see **Figure 1 - Arnisdale Location Plan**). This native woodland has upland birch (W4) as its principal species. The proposed OHL affects the woodland between towers BF152 – BF156

The woodland has no active management plan.

Towers BF152-BF156

Mature upland birch woodland (W4). The woodland is recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) as Ancient of semi-natural origin. Open scattered, riparian habitat.

2. Development Requirements

A resilient OC of 15m in width either side of the OHL would be required throughout the AWI woodland. This will be increased 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 or upgraded tracks would be required to access towers BF152 - BF156.

Tree felling within the OC between towers BF152-BF156 would be able to utilise existing tracks, prior to any construction activity. These roads are unsuitable for extraction and therefore the trees would be felled to waste.

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 0.43 hectares (see **Figure 2**).

5. Mitigation Opportunities

The reduction in the OC within the AWI and broadleaved areas has reduced the impact on native woodland within this area. The native upland birch woodland is likely to regenerate into the OC in the vicinity of 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 BF152-BF156 due to the presence of mature birch woodlands.

Refer to Figure 3 which presents the on-site restocking.

6. Net Effect/Summary

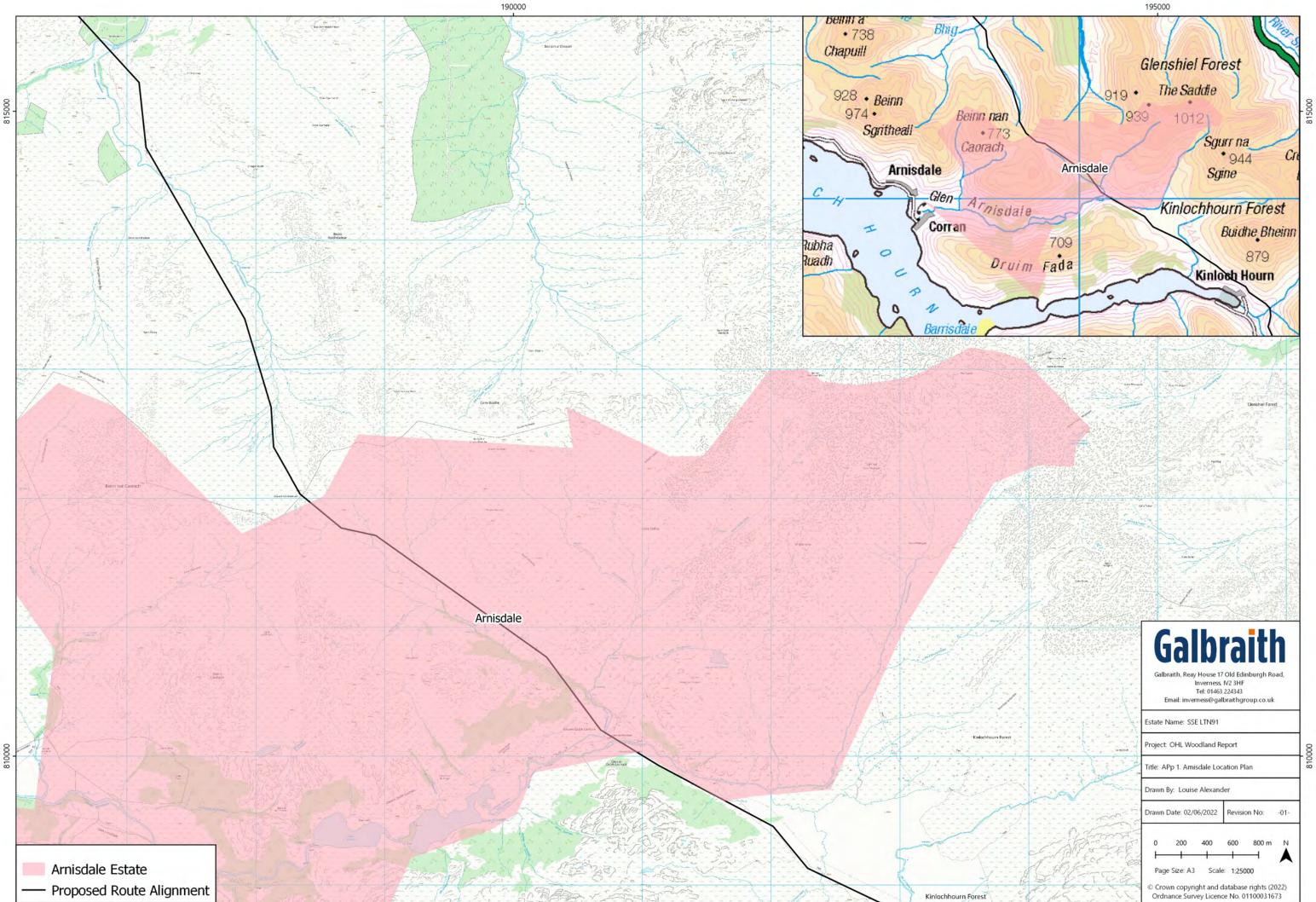
Tower Span	Operational Requirements
BF152-BF156	Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
	by the Applicant
	Native woodland 0.43 ha
Compensatory Planting Options	
Potential onsite replacement planting/	0
regeneration within OC	
Nett effect (Loss of Woodland)	0.43 ha
Operational Works	
	Total Area (ha)
Clear fell harvesting	0.43
TOTAL	0.43

7. Compensatory Planting

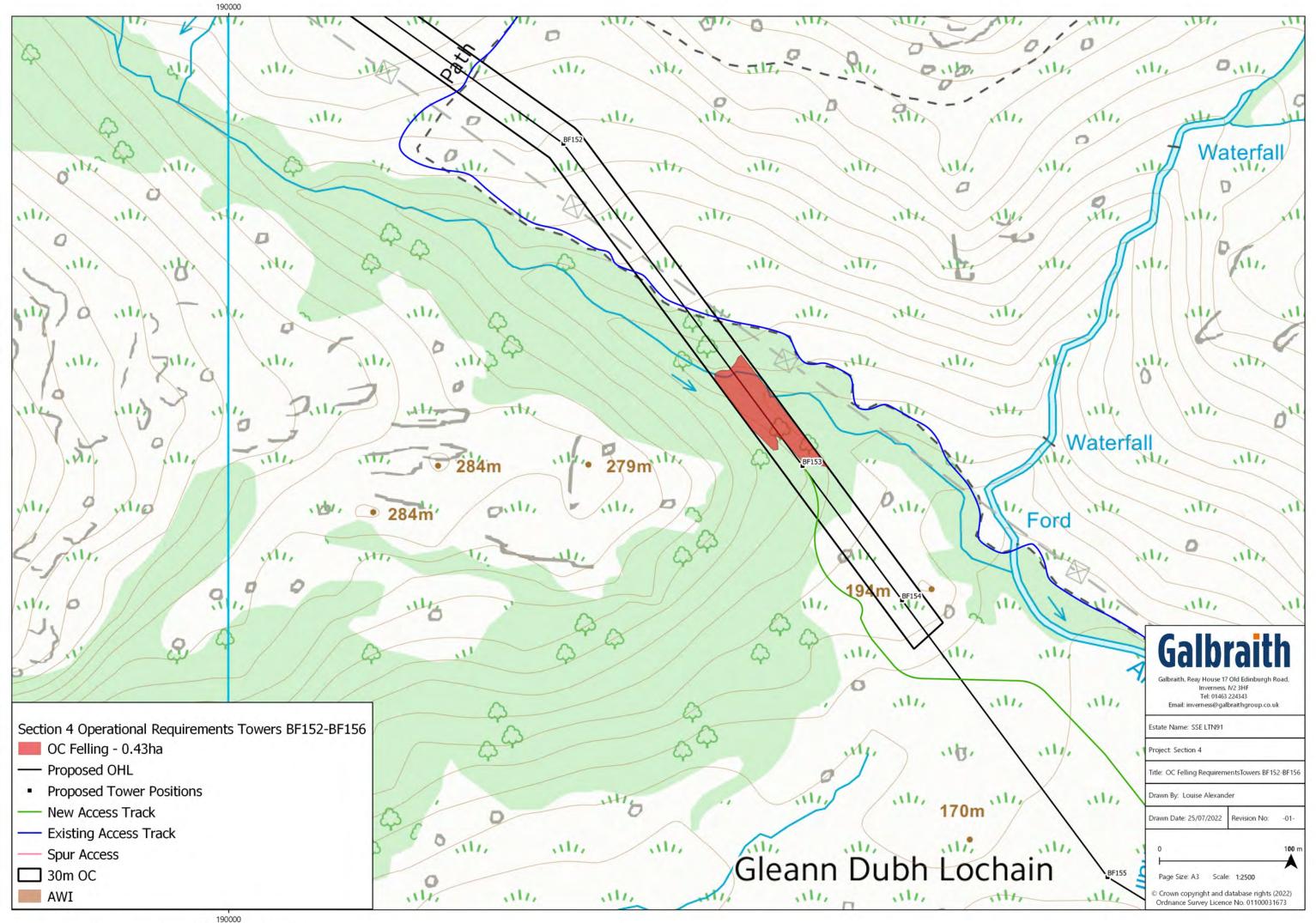
The total amount of net felling requiring compensation under the Control of Woodland Removal Policy is 0.43 ha.

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.







Map Reference: Section 4 Felling Requirements_Towers QB173-QB177_A3_20220527_Rev 01

