



Irish Forestry Unit Trust

Fairymount MU
By Fairymount, Co Roscommon
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2022 – 2041 (Period 1 2022-2026)

2. GENERAL INTRODUCTION, OWNERSHIP AND LANDUSE HISTORY.

Fairymount MU comprises of 30 properties totalling 544.1ha. Cross, Turlaghnamaddy, Fairymount & Lisacul were transferred from [REDACTED] on the setting up of IForUT in 1994. Kilgarve, Ballindollaghan & Cloontrask where transferred from Irish Life in 1994 at the same time.

Legal folios are held on file. Historical land use enclosed poor grazing. The southern tip of the west Fairymount block would have been open bog prior to establishment. Present neighbouring landuse enclosed marginal grazing and similar age forestry. Bog adjacent to Fairymount. Several recorded monuments and numerous unrecorded features exist within the MU. The most significant monument is the Souter-rain in Cross found in 2007 during forest road construction and report to the Forest Service archaeologist.

Forest properties being reviewed:

1. Lisacul 18.1ha. Established in 1986.
2. Cross 23.2ha. Established by [REDACTED] in 1987.
- 3.
4. Turlaghnamaddy 25.7ha. Established by [REDACTED] in 1988. Parts replanted in 2018 & 2021.
5. Fairymount(Now called Cloonfad) 21.5ha.
6. Kilgarve 17.7ha. Established 1986.
7. Cloondrask 35.9ha. Established 1985. Sub 6 replanted 2021.
8. Ballindollaghan 39.2ha. Established 1988.

New properties being added to the MU:

9. Derry & Drummad 29.9ha. Established in 1987/1992/1996. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2016
10. Clerragh Sth 7.2ha. Established in 1991. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2016.
11. Ballindrumlea 4.1ha. Established in 1989. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2014.
12. Bockagh 10.2ha. Established in 1989. Sub 3 replanted 2022. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2014.
13. Keelbanada 18.2ha, Established in 1994. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2015.
14. Ballinlough 17.6ha. Established in 1990/1993/1995. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2015.
15. Tullaghanrock 45.6ha. Established in 1993. This site was acquired by IForUT in 2016.
16. Tullaghanrock 2 4.8ha. Established in 2001. Acquired by IForUT in 2021.
17. Ballindollaghan 2 4.4ha. Established in 2008. Acquired by IForUT in 2016.

18. Cloonsuck 3.7ha. Established in 2005. Acquired by IForUT in 2016.
19. Roosky 13.5ha. Established in 1999/2003. Acquired by IForUT in 2016.
20. Driney 7.3ha. Established in 1999. Acquired by IForUT in 2016.
21. Arraghan 12.1ha. Established in 2001. Acquired by IForUT in 2017.
22. Kilgarve 2 69ha. Established in 1992/1994. Acquired by IForUT in 2018.
23. Kilgarve 3 19.1ha. Established in 1989. Acquired by IForUT in 2018.
24. Leitrim 28.35ha. Established in 1993/1997. Acquired by IForUT in 2018.
25. Toobrakan 7.7ha. Established in 1994. Acquired by IForUT in 2019.
26. Cloontrask 9.9ha. Established in 1997. Acquired by IForUT in 2019.
27. Dungar 6.4ha. Established in 2000. Acquired by IForUT in 2019.
28. Toobrakan 2 3.7ha. Established in 1996. Acquired by IForUT in 2020.
29. Corskeagh 5.3ha. Established in 1994. Acquired by IForUT in 2020.
30. Roadquarter 15.3ha. Established in 2021. Acquired by IForUT in 2021. (TFC managed)
31. Kiltymaine 6.5ha. Established **2021**. Acquired by IForUT in 2020. (TFC managed)

Elevation

Ranges between 67m and 114m

Statutory Land Designations

Lough Gara pNHA SITECODE 000587 and **Callow Bog SAC** SITECODE 000595 is 25 meters from the North boundary of Keelbanada.

Bellanagare Bog pNHA, SPA & SAC SITECODE 000592, 004105 & 000592

respectively. Part of the Leitrim property is within these areas. 0.27ha of Arraghan lies within this SPA. *Bellanagare Bog is a large bog situated 6 km north-north-east of Castlerea in Co. Roscommon. It is classified as a western, or intermediate, raised bog, because it shows features of both raised bog and blanket bog. The bog is underlain by muddy Carboniferous limestone with a low permeability. The sub-soil is predominantly of clayey limestone till. The site lies in an upland area at the top of a surface catchment divide. The surface of the bog is undulating and the peat is concentrated on ridges, with flushes occurring in between. A number of streams, including the Frances River, rise on the site. The bog is traversed by several tracks. A large section of the site is in state ownership. (NPWS)*

Water/Fisheries Sensitivities:

The Breedoge and Suck_030 sub catchments are classified as poor with the main driver of this classification being Macroinvertebrates.

Margaritifera

There are no properties in the Fairymount MU within Margaritifera areas.

Old Woodland Sites (OWS):

There is no OWS/potential OWS in the Fairymount MU.

Archaeology/Historical/Cultural:

There are numerous archaeological features in the Fairymount MU. Refer to Map 4.

4. SOIL TYPES.

Soil types – general mix of gley or peaty gley with small localised areas of peat in unflushed hollows or raised blanket bog as present in Fairymount.

6. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES.

- 1) To maximise economic output from the forest at local and national level.
- 2) To manage FMU in accordance with the principals of the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) and international benchmarks of the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).
- 3) To manage timber production in a sustainable way.
- 4) To maintain and enhance the landscape value of the forest.
- 5) To protect existing biodiversity and where opportunities arise enhance and further promote new biodiversity.
- 6) To manage forest activities with due regard to local, regional and national stakeholder interests.
- 7) To promote continuous professional development at management level.

(IForUTs FSC licence code: FSC-C003194)

14. Summary of silvicultural systems to be used.

System	Conifers	Broadleaves
Clear fell	✓	
Selective fell		
Thinning to MTI (potnl)	✓	
Line thinning only		
Non thin regime	✓	
Non intervention		✓
Natural regeneration		✓
Replanting	✓	✓

Other		
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5 Year Monitoring Report Summary. Fairymount FMU

	Objective	Was it achieved?	How this information was applied to 5 year Management Plan review?
1	Economic Return	In general, the FMU is quite productive. Most of the crops which were fit to thin have had at least one thinning if not more, unless gone beyond thinning or access issues had prevented operations.	In most of the older blocks, forests have been thinned multiple times to increase DBH for clearfell. Many of those crops such as Lisacul, Cross and Turlaghnamaddy have entered into a cycle of clearfelling. In general these have delivered an acceptable rate of return and as they are productive sites they have re-established without much difficulty. Many of the new properties are also productive and areas like Ballinlough, Arraghan, Leitrim Driney and Dungar amongst others have all been thinned wither during or prior to IForUT's acquisition of them. This will improve timber quality in these crops as well as increasing DBH. Some properties such as Corskeagh, Keelbanda and Cloonfad have not been possible to thin due to a combination of missing the thinning window, access issues and ground conditions. During the previous plan review, IForUT had been subject to a Compulsory purchase order in Turlaghnamaddy for a new road. The land and taken by the council on behalf of the state which affected economic return. Further felling had to be carried out due to the edge being broken on this crop (and therefore windthrow concerns) as a result of that felling which was not desirable but unavoidable. There are some minor areas of Ash in the FMU, most if not all of these areas are now infected with ash dieback so these will not make an economic return as they may have had.
2	Certification Standards	Certification Standards and IForUT systems applied over plan period. Managers working off FMM	Certification standards and IForUT systems applied over plan period. Managers working off FMM. Continue as before and update FMM as required.

3	Timber production	New felling plan has been prepared for all blocks. Very productive MU with good yield classes.	Current plan gives a good spread of production and income. We have attempted to stagger felling in all properties where possible to create a variety of planting years and therefore further develop different age profiles within the FMU. The new acquisitions are of a slightly younger age class which lends itself to a more even and sustained rate of timber production and it also increases age diversity within the MU. This combined with the productivity of forests in this region means that from this MU there will be some element of clearfelling on a consistent basis from the management unit. In fact over the 20 year period that this plan covers, there is clearfelling nearly every year with the exception of 2024 and 2042. The years 2025 to 2027 are at moment, looking like particularly busy years for felling and this is because of the age of the crops and their readiness for clearfelling. All felling coupes are kept as small as possible whilst taking into account the site practicalities and stability against windthrow. Every planned felling is within acceptable parameters of size according to DAFM.
4	Landscape	Two new landscape layers added to designations [REDACTED]. Forest Service layer taken off National Development plan for new planting and Landscape Unit appraisals based on Coillte LUs.	New landscape layer added to Sensitivities Map in MP. New felling plan has been prepared for next MP period. Classified as low and medium landscape sensitivities depending on the given forest. Some afforestation has been carried out in Road Quarter and Kiltymaine. All afforestation was carried out with appropriate approval from DAFM.

5	Biodiversity Enhancement	<p>Where possible hedgerows have been opened up during thinning operations over the plan period. Good site and crop knowledge gained over first plan period, greatly improved with aerial photography.</p>	<p>Detailed biodiversity mapping has been prepared from aerial photography. Monitor nat. regen. along extraction ESB wayleaves in the next plan review. At the time of this review, most were not deemed to have sufficient vegetation that deemed them to be considered UP with the exception of some sites like Keelbanada. Continue to protect and enhance these areas and positively incorporate in the future restock plans. Given that there are some sites within the FMU that have entered a cycle of felling and restocking there have been several opportunities to further enhance biodiversity within the FMU. In the past, we have replanted more broadleaves in Turlaghnamaddy post clearfell. These have been concentrated by public roadside. More recently increased open space and broad leaves have been put along the new N5 road corridor. In addition to that there was open space and broadleaves introduced to the area around the cottage and a prominent forest drain aswell as an area of open space and broadleaves at the area by the entrance, close to the houses. In Lisacul, increased open space has been created post clearfell and some broadleaves have been planted at the boundaries.</p> <p>More recently, in Cross forest there was significant areas of the property which were left as biodiversity areas post clearfelling. There are significant areas of open space in relation to the dwelling house and the archaeological exclusion zone. Some broadleaves have also been incorporated into these areas as well as along the southern boundary. In Bockagh property there is also further open space left beside the public road with a screen of broadleaves behind it. There is further open space and broadleaves along the northern boundary and some additional broadleaves have been introduced around the cottage and along the southern boundary. Several Species of note have been recorded in the FMU. Since 2019 badgers, hares, hawks and red squirrel have all been recorded as being present on various sites. A new badger sett was discovered in Kilgarve 2 and this has now been marked on maps for operational use. Open space and biodiversity will increase over the next rotation due to changes in the required national standards. These standards will require increased broadleaves and open</p>
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			space alongside county roads and dwelling houses at restocking stage.
6	Stakeholder	Increased interest in forestry in this area of the country. Timber haulage route is the main issue of contention with affected stakeholders but also there are issues with forests close to houses.	A more comprehensive stakeholder consultation process has been conducted for the plan review but no responses received to date. Some discussions with neighbours at one forest regarding trees being close to their home but this was alleviated at clearfell stage and setbacks from the persons home were out in place. More interest in forestry in general in this region over the last number of years which can be seen in the media.
7	Professional Development	Managed by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].	Retendering of whole portfolio into regional management units in 2010 to simplify overall forest level management and FSC compliance. New centralised network server [REDACTED] is being used for managing FMM and IForUT database.
8	Forward Planning	Continue with current standards and work practices and review on a continuous basis to implement industry best practice.	Carry out reviews of Forest Management Manual and updating of best practice.