



Irish Forestry Unit Trust

New Drumlayden MU
By Bawnboy & Dowra, Co. Cavan
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2022 – 2041
(Plan Period: 2022 -2026)

2. GENERAL INTRODUCTION, OWNERSHIP AND LANDUSE HISTORY.

New Drumlayden Management Unit (MU) comprises 8 properties totalling 120.6ha. This MU is based on geographical location as all blocks are situated in west County Cavan. Prior to forest establishment, the primary land use was unimproved grassland and rough grazing. The properties are adjoined by commercial forest plantations and agricultural holdings comprised of improved grassland and rough grazing.

New properties to be added to the MU:

1. Drumlayden 1 – 16.18ha. Established circa 2001.
2. Tullybrack – 16.93ha. Established circa 2008.
3. Drumlayden 2 – 15.77ha. Established circa 1999.
4. Corratober Lower – 14.25ha. Established circa 1999.
5. Tullantanty – 12.15ha. Established circa 2000.
6. Bellaleenan – 19.39ha. Established circa 1991/1994.
7. Corleckagh Lower 2 – 12.81ha. Established circa 2015.
8. Drumlayden 3 – 13.15ha. Established circa 2001.

All forested land is owned by freehold title by the Irish Forestry Unit Trust (IForUT). Legal folios are held on file.

Elevation

- Drumlayden 1 – 90 metres to 60 metres.
- Tullybrack – 165 metres to 120 metres.
- Drumlayden 2 – 97 metres to 70 metres.
- Corratober Lower – 140 metres to 60 metres.
- Tullantanty – 87 metres to 70 metres.
- Bellaleenan – 104 metres to 50 metres.
- Corleckagh Lower 2 – 118 metres to 70 metres.
- Drumlayden 3 – 100 metres to 60 metres.

Statutory Land Designations

There are no IForUT properties situated in a NPWS (National Parks & Wildlife Service) designated area with protected status.

Water/Fisheries Sensitivities:

The forest sites within the New Drumlayden MU are in the following catchments and sub catchments:

- Upper Shannon Catchment
 - Shannon [Upper]_SC_010 sub catchment

- Erne Catchment
 - Blackwater [Newtowngore]_SC_010 sub catchment
 - Swanlinbar_SC_010sub catchment

See Map 9 – Water Catchments within New Drumlayden MU.

Old Woodland Sites (OWS):

There is an OWS/potential OWS situated in Drumlayden Forest in the New Drumlayden MU.

Archaeology/Historical/Cultural:

There are no features of archaeological, historical and cultural significance situated within the properties in the New Drumlayden MU but any features in adjoining properties are marked on all operational maps and will be protected as such. These features are recorded on the ‘Sites and Monuments Record’ (<https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>).

Refer to Map 4.

The Forest Service give advice on protection and outline mitigation measures when IForUT apply for a licence to carry out any harvesting operation in the vicinity of any monument. Also, as standard procedure, any old farmhouse/cottage or other buildings and stone walls/significant ditches are considered as more recent cultural heritage and are protected during harvesting and roading operations.

4. SOIL TYPES.

There are three soil types across the New Drumlayden MU Forest sites.

- Surface-water gley is the primary soil type within the MU with peat, and alluvial soils also distributed across the forest sites.

14. Summary of silvicultural systems to be used.

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

20. 5 Year Monitoring Report Summary. New Drumlayden MU

	Objective	Was it achieved?	How was this information applied to 5-year Management Plan review?
1	Economic Return	Drumlaydan 1, Drumlaydan 2, Corratober Lower, Tullantanty were 1 st thinned in the past six years. Drumlaydan 2 was thinned for the 2 nd time during the spring of 2022. In Corleckagh Lower 2, an area of Sitka spruce (~6 hectares) was severely damaged by a fire.	Further 1 st and 2 nd thinning works may be carried out on various sites across the FMU as young crops mature and subject to crop stability and access. Clearfelling is planned within the next plan period at Bellaleenan subject to the creation of suitable access for timber haulage. The fire damaged area in Corleckagh Lower 2 will be replanted with improved birch during the 2022/23 planting season.
2	Certification Standards	Certification standards and IForUT systems applied over plan period. Managers working off FMM	Continue as before and update FMM as required.
3	Timber production	Decent quality crops with high YC overall. Timber production had been maximised through thinning where possible. Further 1 st and 2 nd thinning works may be carried out on various sites across the FMU as young crops mature and subject to crop stability and access. A clearfell operation is planned for Bellaleenan within the next plan period.	Strong DBH growth in thinned crops and significant volume increment and the crop appears to be stable. There will be no clearfelling over the next 5-year period. Felling coupes have been designed to be as small as possible to minimise any potential landscape impacts. Felling coupes have also been separated out as much as possible to allow for time delays between felling coupes and to try to ensure that there is not a glut of felling in any five-year period. However, delaying felling or bringing felling forward any further would result in severe economic losses from either a too small tree size or wind-damage because of delaying felling beyond a critical top height.

4	Landscape	Two new landscape layers added to designations GIS layer. 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. All properties classified as having Low sensitivity according to LU classification. Five properties were classified as low in FS classification. Corratober Lower, Tullantanty and Corleckagh Lower 2 fall into the Moderate Sensitivity Category.
5	Biodiversity Enhancement	Biodiversity areas have been identified and classified across the FMU on IForUT's GIS system. Biodiversity is significant across the FMU with considerable areas of undisturbed open ground, riparian areas, broadleaved areas etc. There has been no felling and reforestation operations yet but are planned in the next plan period. The ash in Drumlayden 1 and Drumlayden 2 shows clear indications of Ash Dieback and will be retained as deadwood.	<p>Opportunities for biodiversity enhancement will continue to occur at the reforestation phase following the felling of the first rotation crops. Native broadleaves will be planted, and specific areas left unplanted to create a mixture of native woodland and open habitat. As per the new standard for Felling and Reforestation, there will be uninterrupted water/aquatic zone, habitat, archaeological, public road, and utilised building (i.e. dwelling houses) setbacks created where required, and native broadleaves and Scots pine planted where practicable.</p> <p>The enhancement and/or creation of biodiversity features will continue with all replanting operations as illustrated in the Long-Term Restructuring Plan for the New Drumlayden FMU.</p> <p>In Corleckagh Lower 2, an area of Sitka spruce (~6 hectares) was severely damaged by a fire. The fire damaged area in Corleckagh Lower 2 will be replanted with improved birch during the 2022/23 planting season.</p> <p>In terms of species of note in the FMU, there is a badger sett in Tullantanty. Two Pine Marten were observed and recorded in Tullantanty.</p>

6	Stakeholder	General quiet locality. Good relationships with neighbours and RoW holders.	During plan review a more comprehensive stakeholder consultation has been conducted. See Stakeholder files.
7	Professional Development	managed. Forest Managers are members of SIF and attend lectures and field days as part of continuous professional development.	Retendering of whole portfolio into regional management units in 2010 to simplify overall forest level management and FSC compliance. New centralised network server () has been introduced 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 introduce manager training and updating of best practice.