



Please complete this form to find out if you need consent from Scottish Forestry, under the **Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017**, to carry out your proposed forestry project. Please refer to Schedule 2 Selection Criteria for Screening Forestry Projects under [Applying for an opinion](#). If you are not sure about what information to include on this form please contact your [local Conservancy office](#).

Proposed Work							
Please put a cross in the box to indicate the type of work you are proposing to carry out. Give the area in hectares and where appropriate the percentage of conifers and broadleaves							
Proposed Work	select	Area in hectares	% Conifer	% Broad-leaves	Proposed work	select	Area in hectares
Afforestation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	184.99	40	60	Forest roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.28*
Deforestation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	81.99	100	0	Forest quarry	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Location of work		Hartwood, near Shotts, North Lanarkshire					

\*includes up to 0.52ha of ATV/Forwarder tracks

Description of Forestry Project and Location
<p>Provide details of the forestry project (size, design, use of natural resources such as soil, and the cumulative effect if relevant). Please attach map(s) showing the boundary of the proposed work and other known details.</p> <p>The Hartwood Forests LMP extends to 522.18ha and includes both new woodland creation (afforestation) and forest to bog restoration (deforestation) proposals. The project is located within the North Lanarkshire Council Local Authority Area, immediately west of Shotts and north of Allanton and the A71 (see map 01). The entire site falls within the Central Scotland Green Network Boundary and approximately half the site falls within the Woodlands in and Around Towns (WIAT) 1km boundary around settlements of over 2000 people.</p> <p>The proposed work falls largely within two distinct areas: deforestation on the former Forestry Commission forests of Murdostoun and Mossband; and afforestation on the former James Hutton Institute (JHI) Hartwood Home Farm (see map 02). The site at Murdostoun provides a good opportunity for deforestation and peatland restoration given the poor growth of the existing trees, presence of residual bog vegetation within the site and its surrounds, and the relatively high water table despite intensive modification and drainage (see figures 1 and 2). Similarly, the adjacent Hartwood Home Farm provides excellent opportunities for the creation of a diverse, productive woodland given the favourable soil and climatic conditions, and the availability of access and transport links. Up to 1.28ha of 'Forest Roads' (including up to 0.52ha) of ATV and forwarder tracks will be constructed as part of these projects and the general forest management detailed within the LMP. Forest roads will be constructed to the standard Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) forest road specification, which has been provided separately.</p> <p>The proposed design for the site is depicted on map 13, with woodland creation elements highlighted on map 13a, and detailed information on the species composition and</p>

management proposals are given in the Land Management Plan document. The proposed design has considered a range of factors including natural and cultural heritage, landscape, soil and hydrological properties, climate and future climate change. As such, a range of coniferous and broadleaved species will be used, with greater diversity focussed on the lower parts of the site in keeping with physical limitations and the local landscape character (see map 03).

In regards to the duration of impacts discussed in the section below, for the purposes of this document, short term is regarded as being within the establishment phase where afforestation and deforestation operations are ongoing (years 0-10); medium term as the period between years 10-20 (up to the expected first thinning) and long-term beyond year 20.

A Forestry Grant Scheme application for woodland creation was previously submitted for Pentry Farm, which lies immediately West of the site. However Scottish Forestry staff have confirmed that this scheme is not going ahead at present and therefore does not need to be considered under cumulative impacts.

Provide details on the existing land use and the environmental sensitivity of the area that is likely to be affected by the forestry project.

The existing land uses are primarily agricultural grazing (improved grassland) and forestry (coniferous plantation). Within these broader categories there are also smaller areas of rough grazing and native woodland. The surrounding land use is reflective of the project area, with the addition of urban and quasi-urban areas.

Refer to LMP Appendices I and V; and maps 04, 05 and 06.

Deep peat soils are the main environmental sensitivity, there being no statutory protected sites within or adjacent to the project area.

#### **i. Soil capability and deep peat soils**

Hartwood Home Farm largely comprises improved agricultural soils, with land capability for agriculture ranging from 4.1 to 4.2 (JHI Land Capability for Agriculture 50k data). However, some of the 4.2 land, is likely to function closer to the classification 5.1 or 5.2 (FLS Staff: on-site observation and aerial photography).

The areas of Murdostoun and Mossband largely comprise deep peat soils consistent with lowland raised/intermediate bog (LRB) habitats which have been historically modified and planted with coniferous species. Land capability for forestry on these areas ranges from F4 to F5 (JHI Land Capability for Forestry 250k data), however this is likely an overestimate given the evidently poor growth of trees on this site (see below) (FLS sub-compartment information).

## **ii. Location of surface and ground water and public/private water supplies.**

There are no private domestic supplies recorded within or close to the project boundary (FLS internal data, North Lanarkshire Council data, verbal confirmation with neighbours). A source of water for maintenance of the historic cemetery adjacent to Hartwood Home Farm is taken from a covered reservoir within the site, which is outwith FLS ownership (community/stakeholder feedback from cemetery volunteer group).

A number of watercourses, springs and permanent or seasonal ponds and scrapes are present. The most significant of these are the South Calder Water and the Curry Burn on the Southern limits of Hartwood, and the Tillan Burn on the Northern edge of Murdostoun. The Tillan Burn (ID 10750) and the South Calder Water (ID 10074) Water Body Catchments are recorded as poor overall status with water quality being moderate for both (SEPA Water Environment Hub).

Depth to ground water varies from <50cm on the Murdostoun plateau. The majority of fields at Hartwood have been intensively drained with clay land drains, however in several areas these are beginning to deteriorate (FLS Staff: on-site observation and independent soil survey data).

(Refer to map 04)

## **iii. Presence of historic environment sites**

There are no protected historic environment sites, or significant historic sites within the project boundary (significant being defined as sites of Regional or National importance) (FLS Local and National Datasets (following site survey by FLS staff; Scottish Forestry Land Information Search; Canmore). There are a number of locally important features, including pre-industrial rigg and furrow (FLS Staff: on-site observation; National Library of Scotland LiDAR images). (Refer to LMP Appendix I and map 09)

## **iv. Landscape context and designations, including wild land areas**

There are no landscape designations or wild land areas present within or adjacent to the project boundary (FLS Local and National Datasets; Scottish Forestry Land Information Search). Parts of the site are visible from the surrounding landscape which contains relatively high levels of settlement and public use. (Refer to LMP Appendix I and map 03) In practical terms this is only relevant to circa 70ha of the afforestation area situated predominantly between the railway line and the A71, and these areas are only visible within the immediate local area (1-2km distance) (refer to map 03). Afforestation and deforestation on the rest of the site is only visible in small areas and from limited vantage points such as small sections of the Muiredge and Jersay and Muiredge and Canthill Roads and is therefore less significant in terms of the landscape context.

## v. Existing land use and local agricultural context

As mentioned previously, existing land use is improved agricultural grazing and coniferous forestry plantation.

Land capability for agriculture within the woodland creation area ranges from classifications 4.1 to 5.3, meaning there is no presumption to retain these areas in agricultural production at a national level. SGRPID provided the following pre-application advice on the proposed purchase of Hartwood Home Farm by FLS for the purposes of woodland creation:

**“Local farming context:** *The availability of an area of 211 ha of pasture land with limited cropping potential, 40 ha of permanent pasture and 28 ha of rough grazing land may have some importance at individual farm business level.*

**District farming context:** *The change of land use of 279 ha of agricultural land at Hartwood to woodland creation with its recent use as agricultural research into hill farming by the James Hutton Institute may raise interest among ... interested parties.*

**Regional farming context:** *The change in land use of 279 hectares of agricultural land in North Lanarkshire from agriculture to forestry would not be significant in relation to current agriculture activity within this area.* In addition to this assessment, as requested by Scottish Forestry, FLS have completed an objective agricultural impact assessment based on the new planting proposals, which is included in Appendix V of the Land Management Plan.

Land capability for forestry in the bog restoration area ranges from F5 to F4 (JHI Land Capability for Forestry 250k data). Yield class (YC) information on the existing crop suggests this is overly optimistic and confirms these sites are generally not suitable for productive forestry with most areas achieving below YC 12 and significant areas achieving below YC 8 (FLS sub-compartment data). See figures 1 and 2 , below and map 7b .

Figure 1. Poor growth of P1979 Sitka spruce on deep peat soils with clear presence of bog-forming vegetation (*Sphagnum* spp.) and other indicator species (cotton grass). Soil sampler at centre of photo gives scale and is circa 1m in height. (Photo taken 2023)





## vi. Habitat types, priority habitats and Schedule 4 plants

Hartwood is dominated by improved grassland with little existing biodiversity or habitat value (FLS environment staff). Murdostoun and Mossband are dominated by afforested peatland units which can be classified as an Annex 1 priority habitat due to the presence of vegetation indicative of lowland raised and intermediate bog habitats, including species such as wild cranberry and cotton grass, and bog forming vegetation such as sphagnum moss (see figure 1) (NatureScot: Scottish Biodiversity List; FLS peatland staff). This is further confirmed by the results of independent soil surveys of these areas which classified large parts of these sites as 10b upland sphagnum bog. These areas support a high water table, further evidencing their potential to be restored to functioning LRB habitat (see figure 2). The restoration of these habitats through deforestation is therefore justifiable under The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal based on the grounds that it will enhance this priority habitat. In addition, given the generally poor growth of species including Sitka spruce and lodgepole pine, restoration will prevent significant net release of greenhouse gasses caused by the current modifications.

There are no Ancient Semi-natural Woodlands (ASNW) within or immediately adjacent to the site, however there are several areas of Long-Established of Plantation Origin (LEPO) woodlands, and native semi-natural woodlands, although few of these are likely to qualify as priority habitats (FLS/NatureScot data). (Refer to LMP Appendix I and map 8)



No designated habitats (e.g. SSSI, SAC or SPA) are present on or within the vicinity of the project area(s).

Figure 2. The presence of a high water table in many areas, despite intensive modification, alongside bog-forming vegetation (*Sphagnum* spp.), and other indicator species further demonstrates the potential and rationale for woodland removal with bog restoration.



## vii. Protected species and designated sites

There are no statutory designated sites present within or adjacent to the project area (FLS Local and National Datasets; Scottish Forestry Land Information Search). Several Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) are present and although not classed as statutory designations, have been considered as part of the afforestation and deforestation proposals. These include the North Foulburn Bog and Strip LNCS and the Jersey Bog, the main interests of which would benefit from the restoration of Murdostoun – creating a larger and better connected area of more naturally-functioning bog habitat.

Several protected species are either known or likely to be present within the project area (FLS staff: on-site observation and anecdotal local records); including but not limited to:

- Certain raptor and owl species (e.g. Goshawk) (Wildlife and Countryside Act)
- Certain bat species (European Protected Species)

- Otter (European Protected Species)
- Badger (Wildlife and Countryside Act)

**viii. Access and use of the site by people**

Although located in close proximity (<1km) to several existing settlements, the site is relatively little accessed or used by the public with informal local routes predominantly following existing field boundaries. A core path and right of way runs from North to South through parts of the site, with additional core paths following some of the public road network. There are also some elements of anti-social behaviour within parts of the site, such as at Mossband. (Refer to LMP Appendix I and map 16)

**Description of Likely Significant Effects**

Provide details on any likely significant effects that the project will have on the environment (resulting from the project itself or the use of natural resources) and the extent of the information available to assist you with this assessment.

**Population and human health**

No LSE – the project will not affect any potentially vulnerable assets such as private water supplies or result in significant increases in noise, dust, or other pollution. As detailed above, there is little use of the site by people and the proposals have taken into account future access to the site, which will include suitable crossing points where fencing is installed (see map 15). There will be some limited long-term impacts on local views from certain properties, however these impacts will not be evident for several decades and will be limited in extent as indicated by professional observation/judgement (FLS Planning staff and Landscape Architects), digital photography and visualisation software (see LMP Appendix VII). All properties who’s views may be affected have been consulted on the proposals no negative feedback was given.

The proposals are not likely to significantly affect the levels of light available to any neighbouring properties given the location and orientation of these in relation to the proposed planting and areas of open ground. Native woody shrubs have been specified where planting occurs in close proximity to residential properties in order to reduce any potential impact on light levels.

None of the proposed roads are situated in areas which are likely to cause conflicts with residential properties, or third party and public access.

In the medium to long-term these proposals will provide a more diverse landscape and improved access for public recreation, benefiting social health and wellbeing.

**Biodiversity**

No LSE – there are no statutory designated sites present within or adjacent to the project area, and the proposals have taken consideration of existing habitats such as native woodland and other potentially important areas such as LNCS to ensure there is no



negative and a likely net positive impact on these features. No deforestation is proposed for areas covered by native woodland or wooded LNCS habitats, and no afforestation is planned for priority open or open LNCS habitats. In the medium to long term these proposals will have a net benefit for biodiversity through the creation of new and more valuable/diverse habitats and habitat networks which are currently absent from this site.

On the basis of a breeding bird survey on the afforestation area, and anecdotal observation and historical records from the deforestation area, it is likely the proposals will have a minor impact on species which inhabit plantation habitats (e.g. crossbill, siskin, willow warbler). However, these impacts are not considered to be significant at a landscape scale, especially given the carrying capacity of the existing woodland for these species will be low given the predominance of low-value species with poor growth (e.g. Sitka spruce). Areas of higher value habitats are found in the adjacent semi-natural and LEPO, which will be retained. Any impacts from deforestation will be of a medium duration as significant areas of new woodland habitat will be created within the project area over the next 10-30 years, which will be of higher quality, and thus carrying capacity, than the existing low-value woodland proposed for removal.

There may be some minor impact on species dependant on open land, however these impacts will be small in scale and temporary in duration as new areas of open habitat will ultimately be created through woodland removal. The planting design has considered the presence of open habitat species and sought to minimise any impacts on these by retaining or creating areas of suitable habitat (e.g. on the North Foulburn Bog & Strip LNCS).

No proposed roads cross areas of native woodland, LEPO or priority open habitats.

Species such as badger, bats and otter will be protected as appropriate through standard forestry and environmental guidance such as suitably timing operations and identifying buffer zones. In the long-term the proposals will have a net benefit for these species through improvements in local habitat quality and diversity.

As is standard practice, all operations will be preceded by an environmental walkover survey and any mitigation required (e.g. spatial or seasonal limits on work) will be detailed in the appropriate work plans.

### **Land (e.g. land take)**

No LSE – the proposed afforestation does not conflict with any ‘prime agricultural land’ (defined as land capability for agriculture classification 3.1 and below) (Scottish Forestry guidance). The following comments provided by SGRPID demonstrate support for the proposed woodland creation at this scale and within this agricultural context:

*“The change in land use of 279 Hectares of agricultural land in North Lanarkshire from agriculture to forestry would not be significant in relation to current agriculture activity within this area. ... Supportive of proposal of the change of use of agricultural land to woodland creation.”* The objective agricultural impact assessment detailed in Appendix V of the Land Management Plan further demonstrates there will be no adverse impacts on agricultural land availability at a local level.



The deforestation will remove circa 81.99ha of largely unproductive coniferous woodland growing at low yield classes in a generally inaccessible location. Due to the location, soil type and high water table, it is likely a significant area of this (c.72ha) will need to be mulched. Poor growth of the existing stands despite intense modification of the bog means these areas are not providing public benefits in terms of timber production or carbon sequestration, and are resulting in the continued damage of an Annex 1 priority habitat and net release of greenhouse gasses. Deforestation proposals are therefore fully compliant with the *UKFS Requirements for General Forestry Practice* and the *Scottish Government's Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal* on the basis that the woodland is not contributing to forest productivity and bog restoration will achieve significant net public benefit, considering the current and future benefits/disbenefits of the existing woodland.

Where the restoration project is adjacent to agricultural land, namely land at Jersay and Roughdyke to the North of Murdostoun, cognisance will be taken of the potential impacts on adjacent landholdings and in these instances boundary drains may not be blocked to ensure that neighbouring land is not compromised by re-wetting and any increased potential for flooding (see also below).

### **Soil (e.g. organic matter, erosion, compaction)**

No LSE – the proposals will have a net benefit on soil quality.

The afforestation of Hartwood will involve deep ripping of the soil profile to relieve any sub-surface compaction and reduce soil modification through the disruption of artificial drainage (see also below). Surface soil disturbance will be limited with flat planting being the primary option for tree establishment, with the possible use of mounding as a secondary option at the discretion of local delivery staff. These techniques are in line with the *Guidance on ground cultivation for Forestry and Land Scotland staff*, which is based on the same principles as the *Cultivation for Upland Productive Woodland Creation Sites - Applicant's Guidance* from Scottish Forestry. These 'low-impact' techniques will subsequently reduce the risk of any significant erosion or other negative impacts from soil cultivation.

The deforestation at Murdostoun will require the use of heavy machinery on organic soils (deep peat) with a low load-bearing capability. Careful selection and use of machinery to include low-ground pressure capabilities and the suitable protection of the peat using brush mats where applicable will be implemented in order to minimise soil disturbance. Where unavoidable erosion does occur due to machinery tracking this will be reinstated as appropriate. Wherever possible, all material will be removed from the site in order to reduce any potential increase in nutrients from woody residue following woodland removal. However, in some areas (namely the centre of the deforestation area), mulching may be required if material cannot be practically removed from the site due to access restrictions across the bog.

To ensure a suitably high and consistent water table within the restoration areas, which is required to ensure successful restoration, stump-flipping and ground smoothing will be utilised which may result in some temporary disturbance to the surface layers of peat. In order to minimise disturbance, stump flipping will generally only be used for shallow-rooting

species such as spruce and not for deeper heart-rooting species such as pine (at the discretion of local delivery staff).

In the longer-term the afforestation and deforestation proposals will restore more natural soil types to these sites through a reduction in modification, a reduced risk of erosion, and a return to more natural processes of nutrient cycling and hydrology.

In general, new forest roads and ATV/forwarder tracks are not proposed on any deep peat soil types, although the new forwarder track proposed on the west side of Murdostoun (previously mapped as a proposed road) may cross some areas of peat depending on the final alignment. As standard practice, ground disturbance will be minimised where deep peat is present. The proposed forwarder track will be constructed on top of a standard brash mat, with some modifications to improve the capacity to bear stone. Stone used will be 'as blasted' material, which will be to a depth of 0.5-1m on top of the brash, depending on the quality of the brash mat, with the total width of the track being c.4m.

### **Water (e.g. hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality)**

No LSE – although the proposals aim to actively create hydrological changes within the site, these will have a net benefit on hydrological processes and water quality.

As mentioned previously, the use of deep ripping will be used in order to breakup sub-soil compaction at Hartwood and to break any existing land drains which are modifying the site's hydrology. This will return a more natural hydrology to the site in general and any excess surface runoff with the potential to negatively impact adjacent properties or infrastructure will be subsequently managed through new surface drainage as appropriate.

At Murdostoun, the proposed restoration will restore a more natural hydrology to the bog, holding up more water in this area and improving water quality. The aim of the deforestation and restoration proposals is to restore hydrological connectivity within the peatland unit. This, combined with the increased water table will both improve the quality of the bog habitat, and reduce the risk of tree regeneration. As mentioned previously, boundary drains may not be blocked to ensure neighbouring land is not compromised by re-wetting and increased potential for flooding.

Overall, through a combination of removing artificial drainage, restoring more natural hydrology, and establishing new woodland, the proposals should result in less runoff to surrounding areas and an increase in water quality within surrounding watercourses. Any new drainage created to manage additional run-off as a result of cultivation, or around new forest roads will be fully compliant with the relevant industry standards.

Proposed roads cross mapped watercourses in two locations – in these areas the watercourses are either very small (<1m) and/or seasonal, and do not lead to any sensitive areas (e.g. designated sites or drinking water supplies).

All works will be conducted in line with the latest UKFS and best practice requirements regarding protection of the water environment.

## **Air**

No LSE – the proposals will not result in the release of any pollutants or dust into the atmosphere beyond what is to be expected from normal land-based activities (e.g. emissions from machinery operation).

## **Climate**

No LSE – the proposals will have a positive effect on the climate. Carbon sequestration will be achieved through new woodland creation with carbon loss minimised by the use of low-impact cultivation techniques on predominantly mineral soils.

Woodland removal and associated bog restoration will also secure a long-term carbon sink, make this more resilient to climate change; and prevent ongoing greenhouse gas emissions from a degraded bog habitat, which is likely not being compensated for by the poor tree growth on these areas.

## **Material assets**

No LSE – all known transport routes, infrastructure and utility lines have been taken into consideration as part of the design and measures taken to minimise any future risk to these assets (e.g. through windblow or management operations). Future timber haulage has also been considered with indicative proposed roading (outwith the 10-year lifespan of this LMP) to take the majority of timber produced by the new woodland through the landholding to the most suitable main road for timber haulage.

As previously mentioned, the potential for increased surface run-off from the afforestation site has been considered and where this has the potential to affect neighbouring assets such as property or infrastructure, new surface drainage will be installed as appropriate to manage this impact.

Although construction has not yet begun on the proposed seven turbine windfarm within this project boundary, FLS are engaged in ongoing discussions with the developer of this site to ensure the proposed woodland creation does not compromise windflow to the turbines. This may require minor alterations to the woodland creation proposals, and if required Scottish Forestry will be notified and provided with a new Screening Opinion Request for the updated planting proposals (see map 10).

## **Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological aspects**

No LSE – there are no significant historic remains present and the design has taken consideration of all remains recorded as being of 'local importance', in keeping with advice given by the FLS Regional Environment Team. Namely, where rig and furrow is located within woodland creation areas, establishment will be via flat hand planting only with no mechanised cultivation. Other heritage features have been buffered with open ground. (See LMP section 4.5, Appendix I and maps 09 and 15)



## Landscape

No LSE – there are no specially identified or designated landscapes within or adjacent to the project area. While the afforestation proposals will result in localised changes of landscape character within the ‘Plateau Farmlands – Glasgow and Clyde Valley’ Landscape Character Assessment Area, the scale of change due to woodland creation (c.190ha) is considered minor in terms of the area encompassed by this Landscape Character Type (53,835ha). Furthermore, the landscape character at a local level is subtly different to this broader Landscape Character Type, with an established pattern of existing, mainly mature, woodland and a reduced sense of openness – meaning the impact of any woodland creation on the localised landscape character will be significantly reduced.

While the deforestation proposals will also result in a relatively large-scale landscape change at the local level, this the change of landcover from forested to open is in keeping with the general characteristics of the ‘Plateau Moorland’ Landscape Character Type where blanket bog, and heather and grass moorland are typical. The scale of the proposed change (c.96ha) is also similarly small in comparison to the area encompassed by this Landscape Character Type (47,711ha).

Overall, the site is not particularly visible within the surrounding landscape, and where it is views are local (<2km), and foreshortened.

As mentioned previously, the potential impact on local views has been thoroughly considered and incorporated into the design proposals.

None of the proposed roads are situated in positions which will be highly visible from the surrounding landscape and in the medium-long term these will be largely screened by woodland creation and restocking.

Include details of any consultees or stakeholders that you have contacted in order to make this assessment. Please include any relevant correspondence you have received from them.

### FLS internal consultees:

- National Landscape Architect Team (including Senior Landscape Architect)
- Regional Environment Team
- Regional and National Delivery Teams
- Regional Visitor Services Team
- Regional and National Peatland Restoration Teams
- National Agricultural Advisor
- National Carbon Projects Team
- Regional and National Renewables and Estates Teams

### External consultees

- SGRPID (comments on initial LTA for Hartwood Home Farm noted above)
- North Lanarkshire Council
- Green Action Trust (also in regular contact through Visitor Services Team)

# Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Opinion Request Form

- Local councillors
- Local community and residents
- Local Community Councils: (Hartwood and Allanton CC, Salsburgh CC)
- Hartwood Community Development Group
- Scottish Forestry
- ABO Wind, Protium and Greencat Renewables (also in regular contact through Renewables Teams)
- Network Rail
- Historic Environment Scotland
- Scottish Water
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- NatureScot
- Scottish Badgers
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
- Central Scotland Raptor Study Group
- Ayrshire and South Lanarkshire Timber Transport Officer
- COSMOS-UK (operators of on-site monitoring station)
- Other neighbouring landowners

In order to ensure the above stakeholders were suitably notified of the proposed project and offered sufficient time to comment, two engagements were run prior to the development of our proposals and subsequently once the proposals had been drafted. As part of this posters were erected around the local area and all properties directly bordering the landholding were contacted via a leaflet drop. Both engagement exercises were open for 28 days or longer.

The first event was held in July 2022 at Hartwood Home Farm, ML7 4JY  
The second event was held in November 2023 at Allanton Senior Citizens Centre, ML7 5AX

Consultees were invited to attend these events in person, fill out an online feedback form, and/or respond by email or letter. Feedback from both these events and the wider engagement and consultation exercise is detailed in LMP Appendix II.

In addition to the formal consultation periods, face-to-face meetings were held with neighbours and representatives from the local community as required.

### Mitigation of Likely Significant Effects

If you believe there are likely significant effects that the project will have on the environment, provide information on the opportunities you have taken to mitigate these effects.

We do not believe these proposals will have any likely significant effect on the environment and therefore no additional mitigation measures are required.

# Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Opinion Request Form

## Sensitive Areas

Please indicate if any of the proposed forestry project is within a sensitive area. Choose the sensitive area from the drop down below and give the area of the proposal within it.

Sensitive Area	Area
Deep peat	81.99ha
Select...	
Select...	
Select...	
Select...	

## Property Details

Property Name:	Hartwood		
Business Reference Number:	N/A	Main Location Code:	N/A
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	NS 8520 5985	Nearest town or locality:	Shotts
Local Authority:	North Lanarkshire		

## Owner's Details

Title:	Mrs	Forename:	Carol	
Surname:	McGinnes			
Organisation:	Forestry and Land Scotland	Position:	Regional Manager	
Primary Contact Number:	0131 370 5622	Alternative Contact Number:	07917271577	
Email:	carol.mcginnes@forestryandland.gov.scot			
Address:	Five Sisters House, Five Sisters Business Park, West Calder			
Postcode:	EH55 8PN	Country:	Scotland	
Is this the correspondence address?	No			

## Agent's Details

Title:	Mr	Forename:	Sandy	
Surname:	Davidson			
Organisation:	Forestry and Land Scotland	Position:	Forest Planner	
Primary Contact Number:	07901513838	Alternative Contact Number:	N/A	
Email:	sandy.davidson@forestryandland.gov.scot			
Address:	Five Sisters House, Five Sisters Business Park, West Calder			
Postcode:	EH55 8PN	Country:	Scotland	
Is this the correspondence address?	Yes			

## Office Use Only

GLS Ref number:	
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