

## CHAPTER 10

### Mapping

#### 10.1 General

The following chapter outlines the standards required for mapping areas when applying for approval and grant aid. The Forest Service, under EU regulations, must ensure that no parcel of land in receipt of forest premium may also receive area-aid under any other scheme except where national scheme rules have been fulfilled by the applicant. In order to ensure that this is the case, the Forest Service has begun using computer mapping technology to

- Measure the area claimed, and
- Cross- check the map supplied against Department of Agriculture and Food (DAF) records

The Certified Species map will be digitised and these data will be exchanged between the Forest Service and the DAF computer system. The digitised map will be the defining area in the calculation and payment of forestry claims. If the calculation of area from these procedures displays any discrepancies it may be necessary to adjust the amount of the premium and apply a penalty. Full details regarding penalties applicable for over-declaration of area are available from the Forest Service.

#### 10.2 Site Location Map (Map 1)

A Site Location Map (e.g. Discovery Series, 1:50,000) is required for application for approval and 1st installment payment for all schemes. This map should indicate the location of the site, outline of the plantation and the access from the public road.

#### 10.3 Certified Species Map (Map 2)

A species map is required for application for approval and for 1st and 2nd installment payment for the afforestation, reconstitution, woodland improvement, reforestation, native woodland and neighbourwood schemes. An A3 size 6" O.S. Map (scale 1:10,560) original is required. For areas of less than 2 hectares an original 25" Ordnance Survey map is required for parts of the country for which these maps are available. Otherwise a 6" O.S. map will suffice.

All corrections and amendments must be initialled. Corrective fluid must not be used to correct errors.

#### 10.4 Preparation of Maps

The maps must be prepared by an Approved Forester.

##### 10.4.1 Undefined boundaries

All undefined external boundaries of afforested properties must be surveyed on the ground and mapped by an engineer or surveyor. However, where an undefined boundary represents a straight line between two clearly defined landmarks, for example the corners of a field or road junctions and is less than 300m, it can be identified and scaled by an Approved Forester.

Areas of 20 hectares and upwards must be surveyed by a surveyor, engineer or a qualified mapping draughtsman.

### 10.4.2 Use of Differential Global Positioning Systems (DGPS)

Differential Global Positioning Systems (i.e. DGPS) with a positional accuracy of  $\pm 2$  metres may also be used by trained and qualified operators to map all defined and undefined boundaries. If using DGPS the entire external boundary must be walked. Datasets generated by DGPS may be requested by the Forest Service.

## 10.5 Species Mapping Conventions

- Site outlined with a 2mm thick red line. The inner edge of the red line should coincide with the boundary of area for which approval or grant aid is sought.
- Access route from the public road and entry point to plantation should be shown by dashed markings, marked 'A'.
- All lettering should be in black
- Plot boundaries to be shown by a broken thin blue line. Plot boundaries within afforested properties should be identified on the ground and certified by an approved forester.
- An undefined boundary should be marked on the map using a broken black line and then edged by a 2mm thick red line.
- Same species in adjoining fields will be shown by an "S" symbol across the field boundary.
- Each species block planted pure or in mixture should be allocated an individual number and details of the species planted and area(s) involved shown on an information label pasted onto the top right hand corner of the map.
- Species abbreviations should be as in glossary and the percentage composition should be in brackets e.g. SS/JL (80:20). The area shown must be correct to not more than two decimal places.
- All broadleaves not of plot size or minimum width must have an area recorded against them in the species label and recorded in the form 2 as "Additional broadleaves" ( AdB)
- The area of any exclusion may be shown in brackets but should not be included in the plot area or total area.
- Do not use area readings from 25" OS Maps.
- Other details including rights of way, aquatic zones, areas of biodiversity enhancement and ESB or other lines should be shown on the species map. Linear features should be lettered (e.g. aquatic zone B-C). Point features should be shown by an X and lettered where the centre of the X denotes the point.
- Where any change has occurred in the composition of the plantation from Form 2 to Form 3 stage a revised certified species map must be submitted.
- The ESB corridor to be filled in red should be surveyed and shown on the map. A single line drawn on the map is not adequate for ESB lines over 4kv.
- Health and Safety features must be identified on the map and legend.
- On all map labels use should be made of the "Remarks" section as per examples given.

### Summary of Mapping Conventions

Description	Map legend
Plantation boundary	
Plot boundary	
Undefined boundaries	
ESB Lines	
Species abbreviations	SS/JL (80:20)
Species in adjoining fields	~
Access Route	A
Linear Features	AB- AB
Point Features	X
Management Road	
Harvesting Road	

### 10.6 Cultivation Plan (Map 3)

For areas over 10 ha and for designated sensitive areas (see Appendix 22) over 5 ha applications for preplanting approval should be accompanied by a cultivation plan. All current and future access routes should be indicated on maps where possible at Form 1 stage. The cultivation plan should show features such as mound drains, collector drains, cut-off drains, sediment traps etc. The plan should also show how any environmental features on the site are being addressed, e.g. distance from watercourses, unplanted area around monuments.

### 10.7 Fire Plan and Map (Map 5)

The Forest Protection guidelines provide information on fire plans which are required as part of a management plan at 2nd installment stage. A Location map is an important element of the Fire Plan and should show the following:

- Assembly point, (Local landmark or crossroads).
- Access routes.
- Reservoir or waterpoint.
- Firebreaks.
- Adjoining forests.

Phone numbers of the key Fire Plan personnel should be written on the map as indicated in the sample Fire Plan .

- Fire Brigade.
- Garda Station.
- Caretaker.
- Neighbour.
- Company Forester.
- Forest Owner

