



Naturalisation of riparian areas will improve functional habitat networks.

Quality broadleaves (Oak and Beech) to be planted for production of quality timber on the better soils.

On the higher ground there are a number of forest/heathland transitional areas, where forest density decreases from the forest edge up to the existing moorland. In the managed open areas natural regeneration within open space areas will be acceptable up to 20%.

Increased conifer diversity identified through the ecological site classification, in order for the forest to be more tolerant to disease- Noble Fir, Serbian Spruce, Douglas Fir and Larch.

**Legend**

- 2015 to 2024 restock
- Forest heathland transitional area
- Forest Boundary
- Block watercourses
- Road segments
- Aspen and Birch
- Sitka spruce (SS)
- Norway spruce (NS)
- Lodgepole pine (LP)
- Scots pine (SP)
- Larch sp (EL/HL/JL)
- Douglas fir (DF)
- Mixed/ other conifers (MC/XC)
- Birch (BI)
- Oak (OK)
- Ash (AH)
- Beech (BE)
- Mix of Alder, Willow, Birch, Hazel and Cherry
- Open land
- Species Mixture: Main colour = Dominant species  
Dots = Secondary species  
 Sitka spruce with Birch shown here

