Appendix IV – Restock Prescriptions

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
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| Colouring representing Riparian Woodland on Map 8- Future Habitats Map | Riparian woodland/Native low density woodland |  800-1600 stems per hectare 40% area native species 60% open spaceFor riparian woodland: Average width 30m either side of the water course, varying where the management needs, terrain or landscape design require a different approach | The aim of this woodland type is to provide a significant buffer between productive forestry and watercourses and waterbodies that will increase biodiversity and enhance riparian and aquatic habitats. The species that are planted will be selected to match the NVC community for the appropriate soils type.Native tree and shrub species will be established in clusters of variable density plantings appropriate to site type and framing other significant habitat (e.g. deep peat). Small scale enclosures will be used to protect palatable species from browsing damage. Within these enclosures stocking density will be high whilst out with enclosures very little to no planting will take place. Any planting that does take place out with enclosures will be done with less palatable species such as birch and alder.A percentage of non-native conifer will be tolerated (less than 15% of species by area). If prolific conifer regeneration threatens to compromise overall aims these will be removed. |
|  | Scots pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare100% area Scots pine | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using Scots pine. Soils in this area are generally better drained and poor as a result of slope. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |
|  | Sitka spruce with Scots pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare60% area primary species40% area secondary species | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using two main species. The species will be micro-sited at restock to ensure drier poorer areas are planted with Scots pine and richer, wetter areas with Sitka spruce in blocky mixtures. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |
|  | Scots pine with any other broadleaves | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% area primary species10% area broadleaved species10% area open ground | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow native, biodiverse woodland with an element of timber production. Particularly in coupe 43037 the focus will be on biodiversity through continued thinning and a CCF system. The other coupes, which are unlikely to be managed under CCF, will be thinned focusing on timber quality and yield. Broadleaves will be established in blocks and location of these blocks will be determined by several factors. Blocks of broadleaves will either be sited where biodiversity benefit is highest and/or productive potential lowest. In all circumstances deer management will be a key deciding factor for the location of broadleaves and these areas will be sited in such a way that they are either easily shot or fenced using small scale enclosures to limit browsing impacts. |
|  | Sitka spruce with any other broadleaves | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% area primary species10% area broadleaved species10% area open ground | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using one main species. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |
|   | Norway spruce with Sitka spruce/ Sitka spruce with Norway spruce / Sitka spruce with any other Conifer | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare60% area primary species40% area secondary species | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using two main species. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |