Forestry Commission Scotland
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

Dumfries and Borders FD

Craik Forest

Design Concept including future management layout for year 2100

Scale: 1:40,000

Date: November 2013

Legend

CONTOURS

Blocks

Areas_with_potential_from_alternative_conifers

Hill Features which should form the basis for a future management structure: these are naturally subdivided by lower lying areas and valleys

Low lying areas, usually riparian zones with potential for permenant native woodland

Areas with potential for being managed for biodiveristy including Natural Reserves, Minimal intervention, Long Term Retention, Continuous Cover Forestry

Ettrick Village

Gamescleuch

East and West Buccleuch

Crooked Loch

In the area of crooked loch identify and protect priority peatland habitats and open habitats

By maximizing the tree species and structural diversity the key benefits will be creating a forest with resilience to climate change as well as protecting the environment and supporting biodiveristy.

Identify current and future permanent broadleaved riparian buffer areas and design forest around these areas. In this large area there is an opportunity to improve water quality, slow flow rates and provide valuable habitats for biodiveristy

Business development will be supported through forestry management and providing timber to the timber processing sector, thereby creating jobs and supporting the economy. Timber transport solutions will continue to be considered and FCS will work with others including the Timber Transport Forum.

Large areas of woodland cover (conifers and broadleaves) will sequester carbon and assist in mitigation of climate change

Gair Bridge

Gair

Meadshaw

Grey Hill

Craik Village

CRAIK FOREST

Craikhope

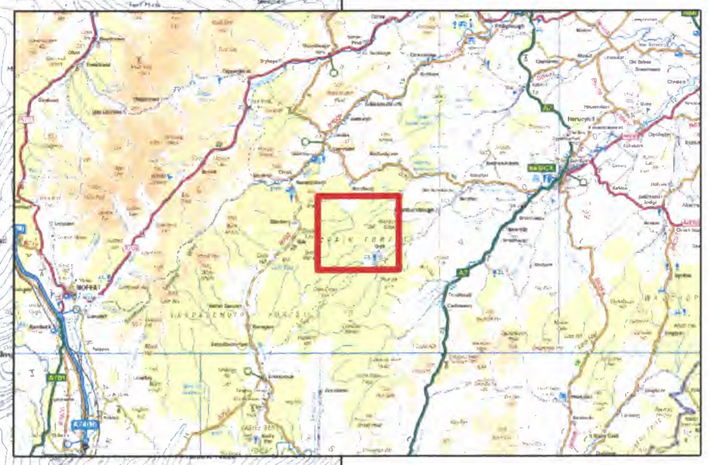
Public access in the woodland is encouraged and arrangements are guided by the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. From time to time routes will be closed or diverted to allow harvesting and operations.

Consult and liaise with neighbours and the communities to check understanding and aspirations for the woodland. Build issues into plans where they are compatible with the wider management objectives for the forest

In the key timber production areas focus on the growth of key species suitable for processing for construction timber e.g. C16 strength Sitka Spruce, Norway Spruce and C24 Douglas Fir.

Natural landform will drive the coupe shape, woodland will be pushed up the gullies and some ridges will be left open to create a natural landscape.

Identify and protect archeology including scheduled sites



0 280 560 1,120 1,680 2,240 Meters

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