

FORESTRY COMMISSION

THIRTY-FOURTH  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30<sup>TH</sup>  
1953

*Presented pursuant to Section 7 (3) of the Forestry  
Act, 1945 (8 & 9 Geo. VI Ch. 35)*

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*Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed  
11th May 1954*

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LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
THREE SHILLINGS NET



FORESTRY COMMISSION,  
25, SAVILE ROW,  
LONDON, W.1.

*11th February, 1954*

*To:*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of Section 7 (3) of the Forestry Act, 1945, I have the honour to transmit the 34th Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners covering the Forest Year ended 30th September 1953.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) RADNOR,

*Chairman.*

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# THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30th 1953

### THE CORONATION

The Coronation was commemorated by naming a road, a forest and a Forest Park. In Wales a new road, 22 miles long, built to serve Coed Morgannwg (the Forest of Glamorgan) was opened by H.R.H. The Princess Royal and named Ffordd y Frenhines (The Queen's Way). In England, Buriton Forest in Hampshire, which in time will be an almost pure beech wood, was renamed Queen Elizabeth Forest, the ceremony being carried out by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton. In Scotland a newly formed Forest Park comprising Ben Lomond, Loch Ard Forest and part of the Trossachs is to be named Queen Elizabeth Forest Park, and the naming ceremony will take place in 1954.

The Commissioners also co-operated in many local tree planting ceremonies.

### GENERAL REVIEW

#### Forestry Commission Operations

The need for the greatest possible economy in national expenditure was again a guiding factor to the Commissioners in framing their programme of work.

The gross expenditure during the year on forestry operations, excluding housing and acquisition of land and the increase in expenditure due to a rise in forest workers' wages, was less than 2 per cent. greater than for the previous year, yet the area planted—67,600 acres—was nearly 10 per cent. more than in 1952-53, while the area of plantations to be maintained increased by over 8 per cent. Though the area of plantations thinned in England and Wales increased by 7 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively, there was a fall in the area thinned in Scotland due to concentration of effort on clearing up the windblow, the net result being that the area of plantations thinned—36,900 acres—was substantially the same as in the previous year. The volume of timber from thinnings and fellings—12 million cubic feet—was likewise substantially the same as last year.

In order to carry out this expanding programme of planting and maintenance within the funds available, it was necessary to postpone some of the work ancillary to the main tasks of planting and thinning. For instance, considerably fewer houses were completed than in the previous year, and the policy of restricting the placing of contracts for new houses was continued, while rather fewer miles of roads were built. Projects of this kind cannot be postponed indefinitely and the Commissioners are aware of the danger of letting arrears become excessive.

The rate of acquisition of land for planting continued to give the Commissioners much concern. The net additions in the past two years, including acquired plantations, have been substantially less than the areas planted; last year they were less by 8,000 acres, this year by 14,000 acres. Clearly, unless this trend is reversed the Commissioners' plans for a steady increase

in the planting programme will not succeed. The difficulties are aggravated by the fact that so many acquisitions unavoidably include substantial areas of standing timber, so that a greater proportion of the expenditure under this head is on subjects not strictly required to meet the planting programme. The problem can be solved only if more land can be made available for planting.

#### UTILISATION OF FORESTRY COMMISSION PRODUCE

The volume of produce from the Commissioners' forests disposed of during the year was 12 million cubic feet; this is some half a million cubic feet less than in the previous year, and interrupts the progressive increase which has been evident since 1947. As in previous years the major part of the produce was obtained from the thinning of plantations, which accounted for 79 per cent. of the total volume felled, the remainder coming from the clear felling of mature crops and the clearance of scrub and devastated areas for replanting. Sales to the timber trade of standing timber, consisting for the most part of thinnings, decreased from 3.3 million cubic feet in 1952 to 2.2 million cubic feet in the year under report. On the other hand the Commissioners despatched over 3¼ million cubic feet of mining timber, an increase of half a million cubic feet over last year's consignments, the bulk of this increase coming from the East Conservancy, Scotland.

The consistent upward trend since 1947 of receipts from forest produce was also interrupted, and gross receipts from all classes of forest produce fell from £2,128,000 in 1952 to £1,956,000 in the present year.

A statistical summary of the year's work is given below.

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF FORESTRY COMMISSION OPERATIONS

Table 1

FOREST YEAR 1952				FOREST YEAR 1953		
Great Britain... ..	53,600		Plantable land acquired (acres)	Great Britain ... ..	53,600	
England ... ..	18,300			England ... ..	28,600	
Scotland ... ..	27,000			Scotland ... ..	13,400	
Wales ... ..	8,300			Wales ... ..	11,600	
Great Britain ... ..	61,600		Total area planted (acres)	Great Britain ... ..	67,600	
England ... ..	18,000			England ... ..	21,500	
Scotland ... ..	31,000			Scotland ... ..	34,300	
Wales ... ..	12,600			Wales ... ..	11,800	
Great Britain ... ..	39,600		Afforested (acres)	Great Britain ... ..	42,700	
England ... ..	9,500			England ... ..	11,500	
Scotland ... ..	20,700			Scotland ... ..	23,200	
Wales ... ..	9,400			Wales ... ..	8,000	
Great Britain ... ..	22,000		Replanted (acres)	Great Britain ... ..	24,900	
England ... ..	8,500			England ... ..	10,000	
Scotland ... ..	10,300			Scotland ... ..	11,100	
Wales ... ..	3,200			Wales ... ..	3,800	
Great Britain ... ..	37,300		Area thinned (acres)	Great Britain ... ..	36,900	
England ... ..	20,600			England ... ..	22,000	
Scotland ... ..	12,200			Scotland ... ..	10,300	
Wales ... ..	4,500			Wales ... ..	4,600	



FOREST YEAR 1952				FOREST YEAR 1953		
Great Britain	...	427	Houses built	Great Britain	...	339
England	...	138	(number)	England	...	82
Scotland	...	222		Scotland	...	172
Wales	...	67		Wales	...	85
Great Britain	...	344	Motorable roads constructed	Great Britain	...	328
England	...	151	(miles)	England	...	94
Scotland	...	128		Scotland	...	157
Wales	...	65		Wales	...	77

## Private Forestry

### THE DEDICATION SCHEME

Progress continues to be made in the dedication of woodlands. During the year 227 estates completed dedication bringing the total to 479, and the area dedicated rose from 149,000 acres to 226,000 acres. At the 30th September, 1953, Plans of Operations under the scheme covering a further 140,000 acres had been approved, and for the majority of these, the deeds were in course of completion.

Discussions with the United Kingdom Forestry Committee on amendments which had been proposed by the Commissioners to take account of objections to the existing dedication deeds (as reported in their 33rd Annual Report) took place at intervals throughout the year, and an amended form of deed was submitted by the Committee towards the end of the year. Although there is agreement on most of the changes proposed, discussions on a legal point in one clause were still proceeding.

### ADDITIONAL GRANTS

The Commissioners in consultation with the Committee examined a number of proposals designed to facilitate the rehabilitation of private woodlands and to encourage extended planting; among these were proposals for a grant for the clearance of badly over-grown felled areas—in effect a grant for the clearance of scrub—and for a grant at half the rate payable under the dedication scheme for planting by owners who, though not willing to dedicate their woodlands, are prepared to manage them according to plans approved by the Commissioners. Additional grants covering scrub clearing for planting, and grants for planting in “Approved Woodlands”, have since been announced by the Commissioners.

### MARKETING

The Committee also expressed the view that special attention should be given to the problems facing private owners in the disposal of their produce, and drew attention once more to the dangers of violent fluctuations in timber prices and to the lack of assured markets. They proposed that problems of this kind should be examined by a specially appointed committee. The Commissioners received this proposal sympathetically and discussions as to the scope of such an inquiry were proceeding.

### ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY SOCIETIES

The Commissioners have continued their policy of encouraging the formation of new co-operative forestry societies. The Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society, which has given much help in organising new societies in

Wales, will receive an increased grant of up to £1,200 per annum for the next three years. Dolgelley Woodlands Association, which was formed in January, 1952, has been guaranteed against loss of £500 in their first year of working. Usk and Wye Woodlands Limited, a new society formed in June, 1953, was offered the loan of a trained forester until an experienced manager was appointed.

The Co-operative Forestry Society (Scotland) Ltd. continues to expand. It is being re-organised, and the staff has been increased by two technical assistants who will take over the work of a Panel of Consultants. During re-organisation, the Commissioners have agreed to increase the guarantee given to the Society from £600 to £1,000 per annum for the years 1953 and 1954. It may be noted that this Society in the past has had no need to call upon the guarantee.

The trading account of Northern Forestry Products Ltd. for the year to 30th September, 1952, showed a marked increase in the work done, and no call on their guarantee of £1,500 for the year ended May, 1952, was made. The guarantee was extended for a further year to May, 1953; in November, 1952, however, the Society intimated that it was in a position to dispense with this backing.

The success of these and the other societies which the Commission assists is noteworthy and it is regrettable that there are still large areas, particularly in England, where no co-operative organisation exists to help the private woodland owner.

#### PLANTING

It is estimated that 18,200 acres, including 10,400 acres in dedicated woodlands, were planted by private owners during the year, an increase of 3,100 acres compared with the previous year. As felling licences with an obligation to replant were issued during the year in respect of 24,800 acres, it is a fair assumption that within the next few years the annual rate of planting by private owners may rise above the rate of 25,000 acres given in the Private Woodlands Policy Report as the objective for the latter part of the first post-war decade.

#### THE FELLING QUOTA

For the year ending 30th September, 1953, the Commissioners, after considering the views of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee, fixed the felling quota at 7.1 million cubic feet of coniferous timber (less 200,000 cubic feet in respect of excess windblown timber in Scotland in the previous year) and 26 million cubic feet of broadleaved timber, with the proviso that this latter could be increased by a further 2 million cubic feet if necessary to meet desirable fellings of old hedgerow trees and trees in small clumps.

The allocation of the quota between England, Scotland and Wales was as follows:—

	<i>Thousands of Cubic Feet</i>		
	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>
Coniferous	2,085	4,475	340
Broadleaved	18,900	4,400	2,700

These decisions, taken in June, 1952, had to be reconsidered on account of the disastrous windblow which occurred in north-east Scotland at the end of January, 1953; and the Commissioners, in agreement with the Scottish Land-owners' Federation, the Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland and the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee, decided that only in

exceptional cases should licences for clear felling be issued in Scotland outside the affected area ; the Commissioners also decided that the special addition to the quota of 2 million cubic feet in respect of hedgerow timber should be withdrawn.

#### LICENSING

The year under report is the second year during which the control of fellings under the Forestry Act 1951 has been in force, and it is noticeable that the number of applications for felling licences was markedly less than in the first year. This was probably a result of the downward trend in timber prices, but it is thought to be due in some measure to a more general understanding of the Commissioners' policy of conservation of timber, which led owners to refrain from making applications which were unlikely to be approved.

The smaller number of applications to be considered enabled the great majority of them to be dealt with promptly, but as is inevitable in the operation of a control of this nature, there were some complaints either on the grounds of delay or because of dissatisfaction with the Commissioners' decision ; but such cases represented a very small proportion of the total.

Nearly 9,500 licence applications, including about 1,350 brought forward, were considered during the year, rather more than two-thirds being in respect of felling in England. This number was some 3,300 less than in the previous year. Applications outstanding at the end of the year amounted to only 530. Over 8,000 licences were granted, and only 400 refusal notices were issued, many of which were in respect of only part of the felling applied for.

About 16 per cent. of all applications received were the subject of consultation with the local planning authorities, and 67 applications were referred to the local planning authority to deal with under the relevant Tree Preservation Order. Although consultation with the planning authorities causes some delay, it does result in a successful reconciliation of the interests of forestry and amenity, and this is borne out by the fact that there were only three cases of dispute necessitating a reference to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in accordance with Section 13 (2) of the Act.

Licences issued for the clear felling of more than one acre of woodland are, except in special cases, subject to restocking and maintenance conditions. Licences with these obligations including replacement licences, and licences to dedicated estates, issued during the year numbered 1,917 and required the restocking of 28,847 acres ; in only four cases did the owner request the appointment of a Reference Committee because he was aggrieved by those conditions.

From the 1st October, 1951, when the new felling regulations came into force, there have been 19 prosecutions for offences under the Act, 15 in England and 4 in Scotland. In the year to 30th September, 1953, the number of prosecutions was 9, 7 being in England and 2 in Scotland. With one exception the persons involved were convicted. The penalties imposed varied from £3 to £250.

#### Pitwood

The 1952 Report referred to negotiations which were about to open between producers and the National Coal Board. The downward trend of world timber prices and of freight chartering rates, which was evident in 1952, had its effect on these negotiations, and the agreement reached provided that from January, 1953, in England and Wales, the price f.o.t. for

peeled and seasoned softwood props would be reduced from 6s. to 5s. 3d. per cubic foot for props 2½ to 4 inches, and to 5s. 4½d. for props 4½ inches and over, but subject to consignors being responsible for freight charges in excess of 35s. per ton. An agreement running from December, 1952, was also reached on unpeeled mining timber sold by weight; this type of material is purchased only by the South Western Division of the National Coal Board. The prices were 102s. 6d. per ton for softwoods, 82s. 6d. per ton for hardwoods, and 80s. per ton for laggings, all subject to freight in excess of 30s. per ton being borne by the consignor.

Although these agreements were to run until the end of December, 1953, provision was made for review at the request of either party at the end of June, 1953. The National Coal Board availed themselves of this provision. As the world price trend was still downwards, though moving less abruptly than in the early stages of recession from the 1951-52 peak, further reductions were agreed for the period July to December, 1953. The prices for peeled and seasoned props showed a reduction of 6d. and 4½d. per cubic foot respectively for props 2½ to 4 inches and 4½ inches and over. The prices of unpeeled pitwood sold by weight were reduced by 5s. per ton for softwoods, 8s. 6d. for hardwoods and 6s. for laggings. In both cases the freight arrangements remained unchanged.

In Scotland the situation was rather different. From July, 1952, the prices (f.o.t.) for unpeeled props had been agreed at 4s. 3d. and 5s. per cubic foot for props 2 to 4 inches and 4½ inches and over, respectively. But the home timber trade became alarmed at the possible effect on markets of the great gale of 31st January, 1953, which would result in a sudden increase in the supplies of home mining timber; and, as a measure of market security for producers distant from the mines, but against the advice of the growers in general, negotiated delivered prices for pitprops to the Scottish pits. The agreement, which also covered sawn mining timber, was arranged to run from April, 1953, to June, 1955, by which date it was expected that the inevitable upset caused by the windblow would be righted. The delivered prices for unpeeled pitprops were 4s. 11d. to 5s. per cubic foot for props 2 to 4 inches, and 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per cubic foot for props 4½ inches and over. The delivered price for peeled props was agreed at 4d. per cubic foot higher.

A comparison of Scottish consumption with the estimated increase in production consequent on the windblow showed a substantial surplus of production; this would have to be disposed of elsewhere. The Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland therefore negotiated a price agreement on a f.o.r. basis with the National Coal Board headquarters, by which the surplus mining timber from the Scottish windblow would be absorbed by the English and Welsh coalfields; for this abnormal movement the Forestry Commissioners agreed to assist the National Coal Board direct by defraying part of the cost of freight. By the end of the year home production of mining timber was running at a high level, and output was meeting the National Coal Board Scottish Division's requirements to the extent of about 90 per cent.

The course of negotiations over pitwood prices and their frequency during the last two years had demonstrated that many problems still persisted, and consequently it was decided in August to revive the Pitwood Working Party with the following terms of reference:—"To examine generally the experience gained in the preparation, distribution and marketing of home grown pitwood since the Working Party reported in September, 1951, and to devise a basis for fixing periodically prices for round mining timber between the

National Coal Board and producers ; and to make recommendations." It is expected that this Working Party will report early in 1954.

### **Utilisation of Thinnings**

The Commissioners have arranged to take a financial interest in a company formed with the main object of developing the saw-milling, converting, seasoning and other processing of small-sized coniferous timber. A sawmill of a Swedish type new to this country is being set up for this purpose in the Cowal district of Argyllshire, and it is expected that the mill will be able to commence operations in 1954.

### **Windblow in Scotland**

The gales of December, 1951, and January, 1952, and their effects on Scottish woodlands, were discussed in some detail in last year's Report, but the damage caused by these gales was insignificant compared with that suffered on 31st January, 1953. This storm, which caused much destruction and loss of life in coastal areas in south-eastern England and on the Continent, devastated the woodlands of north-east Scotland. The worst affected areas lay in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Angus, Moray, Nairn and Inverness, the biggest concentration of damage being on Deeside. Damage also occurred north and west of Inverness, in Perthshire, in Argyll and even as far south as Wigtownshire. It was some little time before the full extent of the disaster could be accurately gauged, but eventually it was calculated that 47 million cubic feet of timber were blown down, of which over 43 million cubic feet were on private estates.

Clearly, immediate and special measures were necessary to deal with the situation. The Chairman of the Forestry Commission visited Aberdeen early in February where he met representatives of the woodland owners and the home timber trade. It was recognised that rapid salvage of the blown timber was essential to avoid deterioration ; it was decided that the aim should be to clear the blow within two years ; and it was reckoned that the task of clearance was within the capacity of the home timber trade. To act as a co-ordinating body, an Emergency Committee was set up in Aberdeen with representatives of the North and East Scotland Regional Advisory Committees, the Scottish Landowners' Federation, the Co-operative Forestry Society (Scotland) Ltd., the Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland, the Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Labour.

Problems of labour and marketing had to be tackled resolutely, not only to achieve the rapid clearance necessary but also to minimise so far as practicable the loss to the woodland owners. The question of prices was complicated because the blow had come at a time of falling world timber prices and when a substantial quantity of imported timber—sawn softwood, boxwood and mining timber—had already been bought for delivery in the spring and summer of 1953.

To deal with the question of markets, the Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland negotiated the supply of substantial quantities of railway sleepers, crossings and wagon timbers to the Railway Executive ; the prices agreed were free on truck at any station, and the agreement is current until the end of 1954. The Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland also negotiated mining timber prices with the Scottish Division, National Coal Board, up to June, 1955, on a delivered basis ; they also negotiated with the National Coal Board headquarters for the disposal of mining timber, surplus to Scottish requirements, to the English and Welsh coalfields. But it was evident that if woodland owners were to have the

chance of obtaining the same prices for their blown timber, irrespective of whether it was to be milled on the spot or transported to mills outside the affected area, and of whether the mining timber was to go to the Scottish pits or to England and Wales, some form of Government help was needed. Consequently, a freight assistance scheme for sawlogs from windblown trees which were to be transported to points outside the affected area was put into force; and for certain mining timber specifications, surplus to or unsuitable for Scottish needs, arrangements were made for freight assistance directly between the National Coal Board and the Forestry Commission.

Considerable progress had been made by the end of September, 1953, in regard to agreements between owners and merchants and also with the extraction of the timber. Arrangements between owners and merchants accounted for 41 million cubic feet out of the total of 43 million cubic feet estimated as blown on private estates. Much of the remainder is difficult of access or of indifferent quality, but efforts to find purchasers continued. By the end of September, over one quarter of the blown timber had been moved off the ground to roadside or to local mills.

Inevitably some problems of disposal arose which were not fully solved by the end of the year under report, but on the whole marketing went along fairly smoothly. Mining timber moved to the Scottish pits in greater quantity than ever before in peace time. There were initial difficulties, which were soon largely overcome, about the movement of surplus production of mining timber to England and Wales. Although there was substantial and increasing movement of sawlogs to mills outside the windblown area, this traffic had by the end of the year not reached the scale originally anticipated.

As additional help, the Railway Executive were able to offer special freight rates, and though the concessions were not as attractive as had been hoped, they were by no means negligible. The Ministry of Materials, too, accepted in part the Scottish home timber trade's plea for preference under the softwood consumer licensing system by agreeing to "clause" licences in Scotland and the north of England, in appropriate cases, for home grown timber only.

This account has not so far touched on the wider aspects of the wind-blow and its general effect on the country as a whole. The wind struck the area in Great Britain which contained, and still contains, a high proportion of the country's reserves of mature and nearly mature softwood timber. The effect is thus going to be felt for many years, and poses problems for the Commissioners, who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining adequate reserves of growing trees. There are, too, problems of insect pests and fire risks, though the present indication is that these dangers are likely to be less than was feared. Re-planting is another problem that is already being considered. A more encouraging aspect is the co-operation among private woodland owners, the timber trade, and the Forestry Commission, and the lively appreciation shown and help given by the National Coal Board, the Railway Executive and others in facing what was a major disaster for Scotland.

### **Grey Squirrels**

The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Richard Cotterell, set up by the Commissioners in 1952 to study the problems created by the grey squirrel, continued its activities during the year. Acting on the advice of this Committee, the Commissioners, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, started an intensive campaign against these animals, which are

causing considerable damage to timber trees as well as to orchards, gardens and agricultural crops. The object of this campaign is to acquaint the public with the damage caused by grey squirrels, and to encourage their destruction and eventual extermination.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, arrangements were made for the payment of a bonus of 1s. for every grey squirrel tail sent in to the County Pests Officers in England and Wales, or to the Forestry Commission in Scotland; members of grey squirrel clubs were given the option of this bonus or their customary issue of free cartridges. Wide publicity was given to the scheme, both by the Press and the B.B.C.

This campaign is having considerable success. In the year ended September 1953, a total of 263,000 squirrels had been accounted for, 33,000 by Forestry Commission staff and 230,000 by squirrel clubs, occupiers of land and others; for comparison the numbers recorded as killed in the previous year were 27,000 by the Forestry Commission and 141,000 by others. The increase of 95,000 squirrels destroyed can thus be put to the credit of the "shilling per tail" scheme, and the activities of the Committee in other directions.

Two leaflets describing methods of controlling grey squirrels were published during the year. The larger of these, entitled *The Grey Squirrel, a Woodland Pest*, was put on sale through H.M. Stationery Office (Forestry Commission Leaflet No. 31, price 9d.). The smaller leaflet, entitled *Hints on Controlling Grey Squirrels*, was issued free of charge by the Commission, and, with the co-operation of the principal societies representing foresters and landowners, given a very wide circulation throughout the country.

Field research into the life history and feeding habits of the grey squirrel is continuing, and various methods of shooting and trapping are being investigated; trapping appears to hold out good hopes for all-the-year-round control. Although the number of known kills appears impressive, it cannot yet be said with any certainty that enough have been killed to check the general increase in the population that had become apparent. Even if this is so, there is every need to continue the campaign against this serious enemy of our hardwood crops, and it is hoped that all concerned will realise that efforts should be increased as the numbers of kills fall. Only in this way can damage be kept down to the minimum, if not eliminated entirely.

A smaller Committee is studying the question of grey squirrel control in Scotland, where so far the trouble is confined to a relatively small area in the Central Lowlands.

### **Wages and Holidays of Industrial Employees**

Among the chief activities of the Commission's Industrial and Trade Council during the year was the revision of the agreement governing the pay and conditions of service of the Commission's industrial workers which was last revised in 1948. At the end of the year a revised agreement incorporating some important changes was sent for printing.

An increase of the minimum wage for adult workers to 122s. was negotiated, with corresponding changes in the wages of women and juveniles. It was also agreed that with effect from 1st October, 1953, the Commission's workers should be entitled to the three days privilege holidays which are granted to industrial workers in the Government Service generally, making the total annual allowance (including public holidays) 21 days.

It should be noted that the Industrial and Trade Council is concerned only with the wages and conditions of service of Forestry Commission employees ; for forestry workers on private estates these matters are regulated by the Agricultural Wages Boards.

### **Conferences and Visits Abroad**

The Fifth Session of the European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products, to which the Commission sent three representatives, was held in October, 1952. A note on this meeting was included in last year's Report.

The Pilot Committee on Logging Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, set up by the European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products, met at Helsinki in February, 1953. The United Kingdom was represented on this Committee by Mr. E. G. Richards, Utilisation Development Officer, who was appointed joint rapporteur. The Committee studied methods of improving working techniques by training ; consideration was also given to improvement in design of forest machinery.

Mr. W. H. Guillebaud, Deputy Director General, accompanied by Mr. G. D. Holmes, attended a Conference of the International Seed Testing Association held in Dublin in May, 1953, as a representative of the International Union of Forest Research Organisations. The main work of this Conference was to consider a revision of the International Rules for Seed Testing. Certain amendments relating to the testing of forest tree seeds were agreed, and have been incorporated in the new International Rules.

The 11th Congress of the International Union of Forest Research Organisations met in Rome at the end of September, 1953. One hundred and fifty delegates representing twenty-two countries were present. The Forestry Commission was represented by Mr. James Macdonald, Director of Research and Education, Mr. M. V. Laurie, Chief Research Officer, and Messrs. M. V. Edwards and G. D. Holmes. Recommendations were made for further work on a number of subjects, including documentation of forest literature, forest influences, provenances, tree breeding, protection, operational efficiency and utilisation. It is proposed to hold the next Congress in Great Britain in 1956.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in September, 1953. Professor John Walton, Forestry Commissioner, was Chairman of the Botany Section, and Mr. A. P. Long, Director of Forestry for Wales, was Chairman of the Forestry Sub-Section. In addition to Mr. Long's address as Chairman of the Sub-Section, contributions to the interest of the meeting were made by Mr. Lloyd O. Owen, Forestry Commissioner, Mr. James Macdonald, Director of Research and Education, and Messrs. W. A. Cadman, T. R. Peace and W. T. Smith, officers of the Forestry Commission.

A Commonwealth Fellowship for the study of the mechanisation of forest operations in the United States of America was awarded to Mr. B. R. Feaver, one of the Commissioners' District Forest Officers.



## SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK

A great deal of the work in the forest is carried out during the winter months, and apart from the devastating gale in north-east Scotland in January the weather was favourable for forestry operations. In general, the winter months—September to March—were drier than the average, and planting and nursery work were completed in good time. Dry weather in March brought on a period of acute fire risk, but otherwise the fire danger throughout the year was less than usual. Unsettled weather during the summer months was favourable to the growth of trees in nurseries and in the plantations.

**Finance.**—Payments and receipts for the forest years ended 30th September, 1952, and 1953 were:—

		1952	1953
		£	£
Payments	... ..	9,277,642	9,421,426
Receipts	... ..	2,365,033	2,217,319

The amount paid into the Forestry Fund from Parliamentary Votes during the forest year ended 30th September 1953 was £7,041,000, made up of £3,250,000 from the Vote for the financial year 1952-53, and £3,791,000 from the Vote for 1953-54 (Page 23).

**Land Acquired.**—The net area of plantable land acquired during the year was 53,635 acres, comprising 22,252 acres of bare land, 27,768 acres of felled or devastated woodlands and 3,615 acres of standing woods. (Table 6, page 26).

The total area of land at 30th September, 1953, acquired through the Forestry Fund, under the Transfer of Woods Act, 1923, and by gifts, was 1,909,400 acres. This comprised 1,181,400 acres classed as "Forest Land" which is either already planted or will be planted in due course, and 728,000 acres of "Other Land" which includes nurseries, rough grazing and agricultural land, and other land unsuitable for tree planting. The areas of these individual categories in each of the three countries are given in Table 3, page 24.

**New Forests.**—Twenty-six new forests were started during the year: nineteen in England; two in Scotland; and five in Wales. (Page 25).

**Forest Nurseries.**—The area in use as forest nurseries was 2,082 acres. The seed sown amounted to 200,594 lb. of broadleaved species and 13,624 lb. of conifer seed. Stocks of forest trees in the nurseries at the end of the year totalled 189 million transplants and 275 million seedlings. (Pages 28 to 33.)

**Forestry Commission Planting.**—The area planted was 67,610 acres; this exceeds last year's planting by almost 6,000 acres, and is the largest area of plantations made in any year. More than 118 million trees were used to form these plantations, and to replace failures in recently planted areas. (Pages 34 to 36.)

**Forest Protection.**—Fires in or threatening Forestry Commission plantations totalled 1,253; of these 85 per cent. were extinguished before causing damage to plantations. The area of plantations burned was 532 acres, and the assessed damage, including cost of extinguishing fires, was £15,000. (Page 36.)

More than 280,000 rabbits and hares, and 33,000 grey squirrels were destroyed. (Page 37.)

### Preparation and Sales of Produce.

**Thinning and Clear Felling.**—Silvicultural thinnings were made in 36,872 acres of young plantations. The area clear felled was 5,098 acres, of which

2,843 acres consisted of scrub or devastated woodlands and 771 acres of coppice or coppice with standards. (Page 37.)

**Sales of Forest Produce.**—Produce sold, or used for forest purposes, amounted to just over 12 million cubic feet, of which 79 per cent. came from thinnings. The main products were saw timber, mining timber, pulpwood, fencing material, poles and firewood. The gross income from forest produce was £1,956,565; expenditure under the corresponding head of account was £1,089,818. (Page 38.)

**Licensing of Timber Felling.**—8,030 licences were issued, authorising the felling of 68,760,000 cubic feet of timber. The conifer quota was exceeded by approximately 24 million cubic feet on account of windblown trees in Scotland. (Page 39.)

**Roads.**—Main extraction and feeder roads totalling 328 miles were constructed in 174 forests. (Page 40.)

**New Houses.**—339 houses for local supervisors and workmen were completed; at the end of the year work was in progress on a further 299 houses. (Page 40.)

**The Dedication Scheme.**—Dedication deeds were completed by 227 estates in respect of 76,810 acres of woodland; in addition 291 deeds covering 139,731 acres of woodland were in an advanced stage of preparation. The total area dedicated at the end of September 1953 was 225,954 acres. (Page 42.)

**Planting on Private Estates.**—It is estimated that private planting amounted to 18,200 acres, of which 13,000 acres qualified for planting grants. (Page 43.)

**Research and Experiment.**—Research work on a wide range of forestry problems has been continued at the Forest Research Station, Alice Holt Lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, and in experimental areas in many Commission forests and nurseries. (Page 44.)

Grants for forest research in specific fields have been made to universities and other institutions; the main subjects of investigation have been forest soils and problems of forest tree nutrition. (Page 48.)

**Education.**—The Commissioners maintain five Forester Training Schools, at which 119 men completed the two-year course; 109 Forester Certificates and 10 Foreman Certificates were awarded. All but 2 men took up forestry posts, 101 with the Forestry Commission, 7 in private forestry, 3 with the Colonial Forest Service, while 6 nominees of the Government of Northern Ireland returned to posts in that country. (Page 48.)

Two short courses of six weeks duration for forest workers from private estates were attended by a total of 30 men, all of whom were awarded certificates of efficiency. (Page 48.)

Northerwood House in the New Forest has continued to be a useful centre for giving special courses on forestry. Twenty-five courses of instruction, each lasting a week, were given. These included courses on forestry practice for landowners and agents, for timber merchants' employees, and for the Commission's own staff. In addition to these courses, the universities continued to make extensive use of Northerwood House as a centre for studying practical forest management and silviculture in the New Forest. (Page 49.)

**Publications.**—Nineteen new publications for sale were issued and 13 publications issued in previous years were revised or reprinted. (Page 49.)

**Publicity and Public Relations.**—The work of the Commission and the need for the protection of the country's woodlands were brought to the notice of the public by means of Press and B.B.C. announcements, organised visits to forests, and lectures to various organisations by officers of the Commission. Exhibits were provided at 11 of the major agricultural shows. (Page 50.)

## ORGANISATION

### THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O., Deputy Chairman, was appointed Chairman of the Commission on 22nd October 1952 in succession to Lord Robinson, O.B.E., who died on 5th September 1952. The vacant place on the Commission was filled by Mr. A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., who was appointed a Commissioner on 30th December 1952. Major John Stirling of Fairburn, M.B.E., and Mr. W. H. Vaughan, O.B.E., J.P., Commissioners, were re-appointed for a further term of office from 26th July 1953, and Mr. John McNaughton was appointed a Commissioner on 26th July 1953 in the place of Mr. J. E. Hamilton, M.C., whose term of appointment expired on 25th July 1953.

The Commissioners holding office at the close of the year under review were:—

- The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (*Chairman*).
- Mr. J. M. Bannerman, O.B.E.
- Major Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., J.P.
- Mr. A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
- Mr. Stanley C. Longhurst, J.P.
- Mr. John McNaughton, C.B.E.
- Mr. Lloyd O. Owen, J.P.
- Major John Stirling of Fairburn, M.B.E.
- Mr. W. H. Vaughan, O.B.E., J.P.
- Professor J. Walton, F.R.S.E.

*Secretary to the Commissioners*: Mr. H. A. Turner.

### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Some changes took place in the membership of the National Committee for England and the National Committee for Scotland. The Earl of Radnor, on his appointment as Chairman of the Forestry Commission, relinquished the chairmanship of the National Committee for England, an appointment he had held since this committee was first constituted under the Forestry Act, 1945. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., a member since 1945, succeeded the Earl of Radnor as chairman, and Mr. A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., was appointed a member of this committee. Mr. John McNaughton, C.B.E., was appointed to the National Committee for Scotland in the place of Mr. J. E. Hamilton, M.C. The National Committee for Wales continued unchanged throughout the year.

These Committees met monthly (except in August) throughout the year.

The Members are listed below; the Chairman of the Forestry Commission being *ex officio* a Member of each Committee.

#### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ENGLAND:—

- Major Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt. (*Chairman*), The Hon. James W. Best,
- Mr. A. P. F. Hamilton, The Earl of Listowel, Mr. S. C. Longhurst,
- Major Charles Mitchell.

*Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. E. S. J. Hinds.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND:—

Major John Stirling of Fairburn (*Chairman*), Mr. J. M. Bannerman, Mr. John A. Cameron, The Earl Cawdor, Mr. John McNaughton, Mr. J. Veitch, Professor J. Walton.

*Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. F. C. Handford.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WALES:—

Mr. Lloyd O. Owen (*Chairman*), Major Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., Colonel J. C. Wynne Finch, Mr. David Lewis, Professor R. Alun Roberts, Mr. W. H. Vaughan.

*Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. E. R. Lewis.

### THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Regional Advisory Committees appointed in accordance with Section 15 of the Forestry Act, 1951, have continued to meet at intervals. Except for one change in the Committee for South-East England, where Mr. G. E. H. Palmer was appointed to a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. W. C. Agate, the membership of these Committees remained throughout the year as given below.

#### ENGLAND

*North-West*.—Viscount Newport (*Chairman*), Alderman J. V. Allen, Mr. P. J. B. Clive, Mr. R. F. Dickinson, Mr. J. Edwards, Lt.-Col. E. D. Holder, Mr. G. R. Jacob, Mr. C. J. Venables. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. T. L. Eadie. The Committee met in October, 1952, and in April and July, 1953.

*North-East*.—Lord Bolton (*Chairman*), Professor J. S. Allen, Mr. W. P. Hedley, Mr. A. Kirkup, Jr., Mr. A. M. Leitch, Mr. R. Minto, Jr., Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. R. Stanley, Col. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. L. A. Chaplin. Meetings were held in December, 1952, and in March, June and September, 1953.

*East*.—Major Sir Richard G. Proby, Bt. (*Chairman*), Lt.-Col. M. E. St. J. Barne, Major R. L. Coke, Mr. N. D. G. James, Mr. R. W. B. Newton, Mr. G. Oates, Lt.-Col. E. R. Pratt, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. R. B. Verney. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. G. H. Clark. The Committee met in November, 1952, and in September, 1953.

*South-East*.—Lt.-Col. H. S. Eeles (*Chairman*), Mr. A. E. Aitkins, Lt.-Col. W. R. Burrell, Mr. G. E. H. Calvert, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cowdray, Mr. A. L. F. Hills, Mr. G. E. H. Palmer, Mr. W. H. Pearson, Mr. A. D. C. Le Sueur. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. H. W. Gulliver. There were meetings in November, 1952, and in March and July, 1953.

*South-West*.—Mr. W. E. Hiley (*Chairman*), The Earl Bathurst, Col. C. M. Floyd, Major H. T. H. Foley, Mr. J. R. Maer, Mr. M. Phillips Price, M.P., Mr. L. C. Wheeler, Lt. Commander R. J. B. White, Brig. C. H. Woodhouse. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. A. W. Matthews. Meetings were held in October, 1952, and in February, May and September, 1953.

#### SCOTLAND

*North*.—Mr. G. Brown (*Chairman*), Mr. J. Armstrong, Major D. J. Brodie, Mr. A. Cumming, Mr. A. R. Mackenzie, The Earl of Moray, Mr. A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson, Mr. G. Ralph, Brig. J. Willis-Fleming. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. M. Nicolson. The Committee met in December, 1952, and in May, 1953.

*East*.—Professor H. M. Steven (*Chairman*), Mr. A. Anderson, The Earl of Dundee, Lord Glentanar, Sir Ian Forbes Leith, Bt., Mr. W. Leven, Mr. W. E. Paterson, Bailie R. A. Raffan, Mr. W. Riddoch. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. J. P. Lenman. Meetings were held in November, 1952, and in March and July, 1953.

*South.*—The Earl of Haddington (*Chairman*), Sir James Hunter Blair, Bt., Mr. G. J. Cameron, Mr. J. C. Carson, Mr. W. P. Earsman, Commander D. Herries Maxwell, Mr. J. J. Patterson, Professor J. Ritchie. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. T. H. McGeorge. There were meetings in November, 1952 and in May, 1953.

*West.*—Capt. J. Maxwell Macdonald (*Chairman*), Major D. C. Bowser, Sir George I. Campbell, Bt., Mr. P. Campbell, Capt. J. Craig, Professor J. Kirkwood, Mr. P. S. Murray. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. B. Kinnaird. The Committee met in October, 1952, and in September, 1953.

#### WALES

*North.*—Col. P. R. Davies-Cooke (*Chairman*), Mr. P. S. Barnie, Alderman H. T. Edwards, Capt. G. L. Bennett Evans, Major W. D. D. Evans, Major J. M. Landers, Professor E. C. Mobbs, Mr. D. Tudor, Lt.-Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. K. Mayhew. Meetings took place in October and December, 1952, and in March and June, 1953.

*South.*—Major J. D. D. Evans (*Chairman*), Mr. D. G. Badham, Mr. H. H. Busher, Mr. J. C. Deakin, Mr. I. G. Gordon, Mr. H. A. Hyde, Mr. J. E. Lewis, Mr. M. H. Maxwell, Lord Merthyr. *Secretary to the Committee*, Mr. E. H. Bradford. This Committee met in October, 1952, and in February and September, 1953.

### THE HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee met in October, 1952, and in January, April and July, 1953; the membership at the end of the year is given below:

The Earl of Radnor

Chairman, Forestry Commission

(*Chairman of the Committee*)

Mr. A. H. Gosling ... ..	}	Forestry Commission
Sir Henry C. Beresford-Peirse, Bt.		
Mr. O. J. Sangar ... ..		
Mr. A. P. Long ... ..		
Mr. J. Macdonald ... ..	}	Ministry of Materials
Mr. H. A. Turner ... ..		
Mr. E. V. Kelly ... ..	}	Country Landowners' Association.
Mr. J. Rea Price ... ..		
Lord Bolton ... ..		
Mr. W. E. Hiley ... ..	}	Scottish Landowners' Federation.
Mr. R. W. B. Newton ... ..		
Major Sir Richard G. Proby, Bt....	}	Federated Home Timber Association.
The Earl Cawdor ... ..		
Mr. T. W. Dalgleish ... ..		
Capt. J. Maxwell Macdonald ... ..		
The Earl of Dundee ... ..	}	Home Timber Merchants' Association for Scotland.
Mr. G. R. Jacob ... ..		
Mr. J. R. Maer ... ..		
Mr. C. J. Venables ... ..	}	Timber Trades Federation.
Mr. Harold Wright ... ..		
Mr. H. N. Sadd ... ..	}	Secretary to the Committee, Mr. H. R. Flowers.
Mr. T. Bruce Jones ... ..		
Mr. J. T. Smith ... ..	}	One change in membership occurred during the year: Mr. E. V. Kelly, Ministry of Materials, replaced Sir Edward B. Monkhouse.
Mr. Bryan Latham ... ..		

## THE COMMISSIONERS' STAFF

### PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFF

The organisation of the staff at the Headquarters of the Commission and in the Directorates remained substantially unchanged. The Director General and Deputy Director General have been assisted by the Directors of Forestry for England, Scotland and Wales, the Director of Research and Education, and the Chief Engineer. Some changes in the officers holding these appointments took place during the year. Mr. W. H. Guillebaud, C.B.E., Deputy Director General from 1st July, 1948, retired on 2nd July, 1953, and was succeeded in this post by Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Bt., F.R.S.E., Director of Forestry for Scotland. The post of Director of Forestry for Scotland was filled by the promotion of Mr. A. H. H. Ross, O.B.E., Conservator of Forests, North-West Conservancy, England.

The officers holding these appointments at the close of the year are given below :

Director General : Mr. A. H. Gosling, C.B., F.R.S.E.

Deputy Director General : Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Bt., F.R.S.E.

Director of Forestry for England : Mr. O. J. Sangar, C.B.E., M.C.

Director of Forestry for Scotland : Mr. A. H. H. Ross, O.B.E.

Director of Forestry for Wales : Mr. A. P. Long, C.B.E.

Director of Research and Education : Mr. James Macdonald, C.B.E.

Chief Engineer : Major General H. P. W. Hutson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

The forest and estate staff of the Directors comprised 19 Conservators, the Deputy Surveyor New Forest, the Deputy Surveyor Dean Forest, 35 Divisional Officers and 202 District Officers. One Divisional Officer was promoted to the rank of Conservator, and two District Officers to the rank of Divisional Officer. In the District Officer grade, 17 appointments were made, but owing to promotions, resignations and other causes this resulted in a net addition of only 8 District Officers.

The local supervision of forest work is carried out by Foresters and Foremen, most of whom have been recruited from men trained at one of the Commission's Forester Training Schools. The numbers in these grades at the end of the year were:—Foresters, 645; Foremen, 286. There were also 20 Estate Clerks of Works.

The Engineer staff comprised 3 Directorate Engineers, 1 Machinery Research Officer, 2 Planning Officers, 3 Mechanical Engineers, 10 Conservancy Engineers, 31 Assistant Engineers, and 33 Clerks of Works.

### ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

At the Headquarters of the Commission, the Secretary's staff consisted of a Principal, a Deputy Establishment Officer, a Principal Information Officer, 13 officers of the rank of Higher Executive Officer and above, and 50 other Executive and Clerical Officers.

The Controller of Finance had a staff of 11 officers of the rank of Higher Executive Officer and above, and 39 other Executive and Clerical Officers.

The staff attached to the offices of the Directors of Forestry, the Director of Research and Education, and the Conservators comprised 34 officers of the rank of Higher Executive Officer and above, and 455 other Executive and Clerical Officers.

### LABOUR EMPLOYED

The number of men, women and boys employed at 30th September, 1953, was 13,200, of whom 5,300 were in England, 4,900 in Scotland and 3,000 in Wales. The number at the end of the previous year was 12,900.

# THE YEAR'S WORK

## THE FORESTRY FUND

The Forestry Fund was established by the Forestry Act, 1919. From this Fund is defrayed all the expenditure of the Commissioners, and into it are paid their receipts from sales of produce, rentals, etc., together with the amounts drawn against the annual Parliamentary Vote. Any balance of a Vote not required during the year for which it was voted may not be drawn into the Forestry Fund, but the Commissioners are permitted to carry forward a small working balance to the next financial year.

In Table 2 below are shown the drawings during each Forest Year and also the balance remaining in the Forestry Fund at the 30th September (the end of the Forest Year).

### FORESTRY FUND—SUMMARY

Table 2

Year ended 30th September

£

	Balance from Preceding Year	Receipts			Payments (Appendix 1)
		Total	From Parliamentary Votes	From Forestry Operations, etc. (Appendix 1)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
GRAND TOTAL, 1920-1953 ...	—	72,615,860	54,586,800	18,029,060	72,403,480
1920-29 ...	—	4,421,484	3,570,000	851,484	4,502,018
1930-39 ...	—	8,114,652	6,292,800	1,821,852	7,926,093
1940-46 ...	—	8,785,542	4,439,000	4,346,542	8,864,948
1947 ...	28,619	3,959,062	3,300,000	659,062	3,870,060
1948 ...	117,621	6,675,749	5,606,000	1,069,749	6,622,524
1949 ...	170,846	6,950,425	5,600,000	1,350,425	6,881,257
1950 ...	240,014	7,030,748	5,495,000	1,535,748	7,025,414
1951 ...	245,348	8,161,846	6,350,000	1,811,846	8,012,098
1952 ...	395,096	9,258,033	6,893,000	2,365,033	9,277,642
1953 ...	375,487	9,258,319	7,041,000	2,217,319	9,421,426
1954 ...	212,380	—	—	—	—

The amount drawn from Parliamentary Votes into the Fund during the Forest Year to 30th September, 1953, was £7,041,000, made up of £3,250,000 from the Vote for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1953, and £3,791,000 from the Vote for the year ending 31st March, 1954. Receipts from Forestry Operations, etc., amounted to £2,217,319, a decrease of £147,714 compared with last year, and payments to £9,421,426, an increase of £143,784.

**Financial Tables.**—In Appendix 1, page 52, are given the payments, analysed by major heads of account, and the receipts from Forestry Operations, etc. Appendix 2, page 52, is a statement of expenditure and income. In this table amounts due to or by the Commissioners at the end of the Forest Year have been brought to account; salaries and office charges, which are shown separately in Appendix 1, are distributed over the heads to which they are appropriate; income from Forestry Operations, Education, etc., is shown separately, and adjustments have been made between heads of account in respect of transactions not reflected in the cash accounts, such as the value of produce used for forest purposes.

In Appendices 3 to 8, pages 53 to 55, expenditure and income under the heads shown in Appendix 2 are given in greater detail.

## ACQUISITION AND UTILISATION OF LAND

The total area of land acquired through the Forestry Fund, under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Act, 1923, and by gifts from private persons, less disposals, was 1,909,400 acres at 30th September, 1953. In most acquisitions of land it is unavoidable that in addition to plantable land there is included some rough grazing and agricultural land which it is not intended to plant, and also land unsuitable for planting on account of soil conditions, exposure and other reasons. Table 3 below gives the present or intended future use of the land so far acquired.

UTILISATION OF LAND					
At 30th September, 1953					
Thousand acres					
Table 3		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total Acquired	...	1,909·4	622·5	1,031·4	255·5
Forest Land: Total	...	1,181·4	474·5	511·4	195·5
Acquired Plantations	...	81·2	55·0	21·2	5·0
Planted by Forestry Commission	...	786·2	304·8	334·5	146·9
To be planted	...	314·0	114·7	155·7	43·6
Other Land: Total	...	728·0	148·0	520·0	60·0
Nurseries	...	2·1	0·8	0·9	0·4
Rough Grazing and Agricultural Land	...	459·1	60·7	351·8	46·6
Forest Workers Holdings	...	12·4	6·8	3·3	2·3
Unplantable and Miscellaneous	...	254·4	79·7	164·0	10·7

This table shows that of the 1,909,400 acres acquired to date, 1,181,400 acres are classed as Forest Land comprising 867,400 acres of plantations and 314,000 acres of land to be planted in due course. The land awaiting planting is held by the three countries as follows:—England, 114,700 acres; Scotland, 155,700 acres; Wales, 43,600 acres. Compared with last year, in England and Wales there were increases of the order of 3,000 acres while in Scotland there was a decrease amounting to 15,100 acres. It should be noted that as much as possible of the land awaiting planting is let for grazing until it is actually required. Land which it is not intended to plant is shown under Other Land; this included 471,500 acres of rough grazings and agricultural land, and 254,400 acres of land unsuitable for planting.

### Land not placed at the disposal of the Commissioners

The statement of areas given in the previous table includes land under the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Details of this land are given below.

#### LAND NOT PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS

Table 4					
At 30th September, 1953					
Acres					
		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	...	345,725	59,268	249,872	36,585
Forest Land	...	50,750	8,163	40,355	2,232
Rough grazing, agricultural and miscellaneous	...	294,975	51,105	209,517	34,353



The acreage of land in the charge of the Agricultural Departments at the end of the year was 345,725 acres, of which 50,750 acres are classified as forest land, and will be transferred to the Commissioners when required for planting.

### Number of Forests

There are now 462 forests, a total which includes a small number of central nurseries which have little or no woodlands attached. The numbers in each of the three countries are given in Table 5 below. The individual forests are listed by Conservancies in Appendices 12 to 14 on pages 59 to 69, and their approximate positions are shown on the Conservancy maps on pages 72 to 83.

#### NUMBER OF FORESTS

Table 5

At 30th September, 1953

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Number of Forests:—					
At beginning of year	...	437	175	191	71
At end of year	...	462	193	193	76
Net increase during the year	... ..	25	18	2	5

Twenty-six new forests were started, but one forest nursery, Culmhead, was dispensed with. The names of the new forests, and the counties in which they lie, are given below.

#### ENGLAND

Bowland, Lancashire and Yorkshire.	Hurn, Hampshire.
Causeway Wood, Shropshire.	Jervaulx, Yorkshire.
Corhampton, Hampshire.	Molton Wood, Devon.
Corvedale, Shropshire.	Nassburgh, Northamptonshire.
Croft Pascoe, Cornwall.	Pershore, Worcestershire.
Ditton, Cambridge.	Pytchley, Northamptonshire.
Foremark Woods, Derby.	Wilmington, Sussex.
Foulshaw Wood, Westmorland.	Winterfold, Surrey.
Havant, Hampshire.	Wynyard, Durham.
Highclere, Hampshire.	

#### SCOTLAND

Faskally, Perthshire.	Glencripesdale, Argyll.
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#### WALES

Abergavenny, Monmouth.	Elwy, Denbigh.
Aeron, Cardigan.	Glyn Tarell, Brecon.
Daugleddau, Pembroke.	

### Land acquired during the year

The area of land acquired, including land to which entry was secured prior to the legal procedure being completed, amounted to 62,806 acres, of which 54,751 acres are classed as plantable land. Disposals and adjustments totalled 9,210 acres, made up of 1,116 acres of plantable land, 7,111 acres of high lying unplatable land, and 983 acres of grazing and agricultural land.

The net addition of plantable land was thus 53,635 acres, details of which are given in Table 6 below.

PLANTABLE LAND ACQUIRED DURING THE YEAR  
[NET AREA]

Table 6 Year ended 30th September, 1953 Acres

	Total	Bare Land	Land previously under a Tree Crop	Standing Woods
Great Britain ... ..	53,635	22,252	27,768	3,615
England ... ..	28,621	9,552	16,684	2,385
Scotland ... ..	13,357	7,031	5,849	477
Wales ... ..	11,657	5,669	5,235	753

The net addition of 53,635 acres comprised 22,252 acres of bare land (41·5 per cent.), 27,768 acres of felled or devastated woodlands (51·8 per cent.) and 3,615 acres of standing woods (6·7 per cent.). Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the proportion of bare land, and slight decreases in the proportions of old woodland and standing woods.

As stated earlier in this report (page 7) the Commissioners are concerned that in the past two years the acreage acquired has fallen considerably below the acreage planted.

**Progress of acquisition of Plantable Land**

The progress made in the acquisition of plantable land from 1920 onwards is given below.

ACQUISITION OF PLANTABLE LAND

Table 7 Year ended 30th September Acres

Period	Total	By Lease or Feu	By Purchase
Total 1920-1953 ... ..	1,135,060	385,859	749,201
1920-29 ... ..	310,230	156,759	153,471
1930-39 ... ..	344,757	60,057	284,700
1940-46 ... ..	150,709	40,427	110,282
1947 ... ..	22,322	13,016	9,306
1948 ... ..	29,945	14,465	15,480
1949 ... ..	52,749	13,628	39,121
1950 ... ..	60,996	26,423	34,573
1951 ... ..	56,113	24,624	31,489
1952 ... ..	53,604	15,718	37,886
1953 ... ..	53,635	20,742	32,893

**Land acquired to date**

Table 8 opposite presents a summary statement of the land acquired to date, classified into Plantable Land (including land already planted before acquisition) and other land. The table also shows separately the amounts acquired by lease or feu, and by purchase. The heading Entry Secured relates to properties in which work was able to start although the legal procedure had not been actually completed.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LAND ACQUIRED\***

Table 8

At 30th September, 1953

Acres

	Total	By Lease or Feu			By Purchase		
		Total	Plant-able†	Other	Total	Plant-able†	Other
<b>Total:</b>							
Great Britain	1,789,229	541,891	385,859	156,032	1,247,338	749,201	498,137
England ...	520,206	197,484	173,588	23,896	322,722	256,390	66,332
Scotland ...	1,018,864	257,856	142,485	115,371	761,008	365,518	395,490
Wales ...	250,159	86,551	69,786	16,765	163,608	127,293	36,315
<b>Acquisitions completed:</b>							
Great Britain	1,771,899	529,176	373,879	155,297	1,242,723	744,815	497,908
England ...	512,814	193,612	169,850	23,762	319,202	253,010	66,192
Scotland ...	1,010,485	250,572	135,686	114,886	759,913	364,512	395,401
Wales ...	248,600	84,992	68,343	16,649	163,608	127,293	36,315
<b>Entry Secured:</b>							
Great Britain	17,330	12,715	11,980	735	4,615	4,386	229
England ...	7,392	3,872	3,738	134	3,520	3,380	140
Scotland ...	8,379	7,284	6,799	485	1,095	1,006	89
Wales ...	1,559	1,559	1,443	116	—	—	—

\* Excluding Crown Woods amounting to 120,000 acres (of which some 60,000 acres are plantable) transferred to the Commissioners under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Act, 1923.

† Including planted land.

Of the total of 1,789,229 acres acquired, 1,135,060 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable land, of which 429,978 acres (38 per cent.) are in England, 508,003 acres (45 per cent.) in Scotland and 197,079 acres (17 per cent.) in Wales.

Expenditure during the year in connection with the purchase and lease of land was £469,318, made up as follows:—

	£
Purchase of land, including buildings and standing timber	411,981
Rents and feu duties	... 50,153
Redemption of tithes	7,184
<b>Total</b>	... <u>469,318</u>

The first item shown above includes the purchase of buildings and standing timber on land acquired by lease as well as by purchase; and in the year under review the amounts in respect of buildings and standing timber were £72,997 and £188,254 respectively. It should be noted that the expenditure on the purchase of land cannot be directly related to the area acquired during the year, since that area includes land to which entry was secured pending financial settlement. The average price paid during the year for plantable land, excluding any timber and buildings, was £3 per acre; the average rent paid for plantable land was 2s. 4d. per acre.

Sales of land and buildings amounted to £11,879. (Appendix 3, page 53.)

## CULTURAL OPERATIONS

Cultural operations include works carried out in the formation, maintenance and protection of plantations. These operations are discussed below, under: Forest nurseries, including the collection and supply of seed, and the raising of the young trees required for planting; plantations, comprising fencing, clearing of ground, ploughing, draining and planting, also the subsequent maintenance work such as weeding and beating-up; and the protection of the plantations from damage by fire, and the measures taken against injurious animals, insects and fungi. Expenditure on cultural operations during the year amounted to £2,578,639, a decrease of £36,380 compared with the amount spent in the previous year.

### Forest Nurseries

#### Seed Supply

With the exception of poplars which are propagated by vegetative means, the trees required for the Commissioner's planting programme are raised from seed sown in forest nurseries. As much as possible of the seed required is collected from home sources, that is, from the Commissioner's own woods and plantations and, by arrangement with owners, also from private woodlands. The amount of seed available from these sources varies greatly with the season, but it is usually possible to meet our own requirements for most of the broadleaved species, notably oak, ash, sycamore and beech, though the crop of the latter as in the past two years has failed. As regards conifers, with the exception of Scots pine there are still insufficient stands of seed-bearing age to make anything but a small contribution to our needs, so that it is necessary to import our main requirements from the countries of origin.

**Home Collection of Seed :—**The quantities of cones for the extraction of seed, and the amounts of broadleaved tree seeds, harvested during the year are given in Tables 9 and 10 opposite.

As regards conifers, in general the crop of cones was less than usual. Good stocks of seed of Scots pine, Corsican pine, and Norway spruce, however, were held in the Commission's seed stores, so that it was not considered necessary to make special efforts to collect cones of these species; but in the case of Scots pine as the hurricane in north-east Scotland had blown down large numbers of trees of this species with specially good characteristics the opportunity was taken to collect more than 600 bushels of cones from selected trees. Similarly a good quantity of cones was collected from blown down larch trees of outstanding quality. As the crop of cones of Japanese larch and Douglas fir had failed in their countries of origin, special attention was given to collecting cones from trees in this country; this resulted in 468 bushels of Japanese larch cones being harvested, as compared with 82 bushels in the previous year; the Douglas fir crop, however, was again poor and only 70 bushels of cones were collected. The coning of Norway spruce was on the same low level as in the previous year, while the Corsican pine crop failed in all districts.

As regards the broadleaved trees, except for oak which produced an abundance of acorns throughout England and most of Scotland and Wales, seed crops were very variable. Beech mast was generally poor; ash seed was also poor except for some good pockets; sycamore was generally good, while Spanish chestnut provided good seed only in the south of England.

## HOME COLLECTION OF CONIFER SEED

Table 9

Year ended 30th September, 1953

	Cones Collected				Cones killed	Seed extracted
	Total	England	Scotland	Wales		
	Bushels				Bushels	lb.
Total ... ..	5,259	554	4,315	390	5,108	3,187
Scots Pine ... ..	2,414	466	1,948	—	2,392	973
Corsican Pine ... ..	3	3	—	—	2	1
European Larch ... ..	960	10	942	8	917	435
Japanese Larch ... ..	468	47	241	180	453	479
Douglas Fir ... ..	70	—	28	42	65	21
Norway Spruce ... ..	69	4	61	4	65	35
Other Conifers ... ..	1,275	24	1,095	156	1,214	1,243

## HOME COLLECTION OF BROADLEAVED SEED

Table 10

Year ended 30th September, 1953

lb.

	Total	England	Scotland	Wales
Total ... ..	263,040	245,228	5,165	12,647
Ash ... ..	32	21	10	1
Beech ... ..	1,089	1,022	60	7
Oak ... ..	230,830	215,141	4,024	11,665
Sycamore ... ..	846	459	263	124
Spanish Chestnut ... ..	27,274	27,274	—	—
Other broadleaved trees ... ..	2,969	1,311	808	850

**Imports of seed:**—The Commissioners have continued to make bulk imports of seed of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, Japanese larch and Corsican pine to cover private and trade needs as well as the Commissioner's own requirements; purchases for the trade of seed of other species, including *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Pinus contorta*, and European larch were also undertaken. As regards the major species, no Douglas fir or Japanese larch seed of the 1952 crop was available, but supplies of the latter from the 1951 crop were obtained. There were abundant supplies of Sitka spruce and Corsican pine seed. European larch of approved origin was scarce, while seed of *Abies grandis* was not available and supplies of *Tsuga heterophylla* were scarce; but sufficient quantities of *Pinus contorta* were available from British Columbia and Oregon, U.S.A.

The principal imports of broadleaved tree seeds were 29,120 lb. of red oak from Holland and 1,760 lb. of sessile acorns from Germany. As the failure of the beech mast extended over western Europe none was available. Details of seed imported showing their countries of origin are given in Table 11 overleaf.

**Sales of Seed:**—The total quantity of seed sold to the nursery trade and to woodland owners was very much greater than in the previous year. Coniferous seed, Japanese larch in particular, accounted for part of the increased trade requirements, but the major increases were in respect of

**IMPORTED SEED**

Table 11

Year ended 30th September, 1953

Species	Quantity (lb.)	Origin
All species: Total ... ..	41,664	—
Coniferous: Total ... ..	10,514	—
<i>Major species:</i>		
Corsican pine ... ..	1,800	Corsica
Sitka spruce ... ..	3,000	British Columbia
Pinus contorta ... ..	820	British Columbia
Pinus contorta ... ..	50	Oregon, U.S.A.
European larch ... ..	72	Germany
European larch ... ..	50	Austria
European larch ... ..	630	Czechoslovakia
European larch ... ..	88	Poland
Japanese larch ... ..	2,500	Japan
<i>Minor species:</i>		
Abies procera ... ..	379	Washington, U.S.A.
Abies concolor ... ..	100	Arizona, U.S.A.
Abies concolor ... ..	100	Colorado, U.S.A.
Abies nordmanniana ... ..	200	France
Abies amabilis ... ..	30	Washington, U.S.A.
Lawson cypress ... ..	11	Denmark
Pinus mugo ... ..	20	Denmark
Sequoia sempervirens ... ..	60	California, U.S.A.
Thuja plicata... ..	5	British Columbia
Tsuga heterophylla ... ..	500	British Columbia
Other conifers ... ..	99	Various
Broadleaved: Total ... ..	31,150	—
Oak ... ..	1,760	Germany
Red oak ... ..	29,120	Holland
Walnut ... ..	50	France
Other broadleaved species ... ..	220	Various

acorns from home woods. Comparative figures by species for 1952 and 1953 are given in Table 12 opposite.

**Nursery Work**

The main nursery operations are done during open weather throughout the winter and spring; young trees fit for planting out in the forest are lifted and despatched, seedlings are lifted and transplanted, and new seedbeds are sown. Favourable weather enabled these operations to be completed in good time and, with few exceptions, the newly transplanted trees had established themselves before dry weather set in during March. Over most of the country there was good germination in the seed-beds, and the subsequent growth of both seedlings and transplants was favoured by the generally unsettled weather experienced during the summer. These conditions also encouraged heavy weed growth in the nurseries, and in the case of seedbeds the use of mineral-oil sprays before the tree seedlings had emerged proved successful in reducing the amount of hand weeding required to prevent the seedlings being suppressed by weeds.

**Nursery area :—**The area in use as forest nurseries at the end of the year was 2,082 acres; some of the older and less satisfactory areas were dispensed with and fresh ground taken in, resulting in a decrease of 30 acres.

SALES OF SEED

Table 12

Year ended 30th September

lb.

Species	Total		Sold to			
			Nursery Trade		Woodland Owners	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
All species: Total ... ..	3,404	25,417	3,211	22,661	193	2,756
Coniferous: Total ... ..	2,968	3,511	2,775	3,339	193	172
Scots pine ... ..	65	200	52	163	13	37
Corsican pine ... ..	339	309	304	299	35	10
European larch ... ..	60	103	60	89	—	14
Japanese larch ... ..	915	1,264	872	1,236	43	28
Douglas fir ... ..	693	683	665	668	28	15
Norway spruce ... ..	94	132	63	107	31	25
Sitka spruce ... ..	502	622	489	605	13	17
Pinus contorta ... ..	21	115	21	113	—	2
Abies grandis ... ..	239	—	209	—	30	—
Other conifers ... ..	40	83	40	59	—	24
Broadleaved: Total ... ..	436	21,906	436	19,322	—	2,584
Oak ... ..	162	20,444	162	17,866	—	2,578
Beech ... ..	224	—	224	—	—	—
Spanish Chestnut ... ..	—	1,462	—	1,456	—	6
Other broadleaved species	50	—	50	—	—	—

**Use of nursery ground:**—A rotation of cropping is observed in the nurseries, and of the total area of 2,082 acres, 321 acres (15 per cent.) were under seed-beds, 697 acres (34 per cent.) under transplant lines, and 647 acres (31 per cent.) in fallow or under green crops. These proportions show no material change from last year. Table 13, page 32, gives details by Conservancies.

**Seed Sown:**—The amount of seed sown in the forest nurseries was 214,218 lb., made up of 13,624 lb. of coniferous seed, and 200,594 lb. of broadleaved tree seed. A comparison with last year shows that the quantity of conifer seed sown was less by 1,492 lb., while the amount of broadleaved tree seed was greater by 61,624 lb., due to increased sowings of home-collected acorns and Spanish chestnuts. Details of seed sown by countries are given in Table 14, page 32.

**Stocks of Seedlings and Transplants:**—At the end of September the nurseries held 189 million transplants and 275 million seedlings. Compared with last year this shows an increase of over 5 million transplants, with a decrease of almost 40 million seedlings. Comparative figures for the two previous years are detailed in Table 15 on page 33.

**Sales of Nursery Stock:**—During the year under review close on 8 million surplus seedlings and transplants were sold to the nursery trade for lining out in trade nurseries or for direct resale to woodland owners. This shows an increase of almost three quarters of a million plants compared with last year. Details by species are given in Table 16, page 33.

**Expenditure:**—Expenditure on nurseries, including the purchase and collection of seed, was £465,842, a decrease of £20,619 compared with the previous year.

USE OF NURSERY GROUND

Table 13

At 30th September, 1953

Acres

	Total	Seedbeds	Transplant Lines	Fallow and Green Crops	Other
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	2,082	321	697	647	417
<i>Percentage of total area</i> ...	100	15	34	31	20
ENGLAND: Total ... ..	755	127	252	250	126
Conservancy:					
North West ... ..	174	23	66	45	40
North East ... ..	163	27	64	51	21
East ... ..	154	32	36	60	26
South East ... ..	91	14	34	26	17
South West ... ..	82	17	27	29	9
New Forest ... ..	61	5	18	30	8
Dean Forest ... ..	30	9	7	9	5
SCOTLAND: Total ... ..	895	127	281	264	223
Conservancy:					
North ... ..	222	40	69	88	25
East ... ..	206	26	60	42	78
South ... ..	237	35	100	57	45
West ... ..	230	26	52	77	75
WALES: Total ... ..	432	67	164	133	68
Conservancy:					
North ... ..	230	35	87	72	36
South ... ..	202	32	77	61	32

SEED SOWN IN NURSERIES

Table 14

Year ended 30th September

lb.

	1951	1952	1953
TOTAL SEED SOWN			
Great Britain ... ..	227,720	154,086	214,218
England ... ..	155,021	98,009	140,973
Scotland ... ..	12,333	12,739	15,825
Wales ... ..	60,366	43,338	57,420
CONIFEROUS SEED			
Great Britain ... ..	17,848	15,116	13,624
England ... ..	4,742	4,870	3,919
Scotland ... ..	6,501	6,712	6,732
Wales ... ..	6,605	3,534	2,973
BROADLEAVED SEED			
Great Britain ... ..	209,872	138,970	200,594
England ... ..	150,279	93,139	137,054
Scotland ... ..	5,832	6,027	9,093
Wales ... ..	53,761	39,804	54,447



STOCKS OF TRANSPLANTS AND SEEDLINGS

Table 15 At 30th September Thousands of Plants

	1951	1952	1953
<b>TOTAL TRANSPLANTS</b>			
Great Britain ... ..	176,393	183,781	189,007
England ... ..	51,286	58,144	55,506
Scotland ... ..	85,759	87,096	88,568
Wales ... ..	39,348	38,541	44,933
<b>CONIFEROUS</b>			
Total, Great Britain ... ..	163,849	166,441	176,845
England ... ..	42,481	45,914	47,150
Scotland ... ..	84,323	85,596	87,360
Wales ... ..	37,045	34,931	42,335
<b>BROADLEAVED</b>			
Total, Great Britain ... ..	12,544	17,340	12,162
England ... ..	8,805	12,230	8,356
Scotland ... ..	1,436	1,500	1,208
Wales ... ..	2,303	3,610	2,598
<b>TOTAL SEEDLINGS</b>			
Great Britain ... ..	334,929	314,609	275,178
England ... ..	93,239	93,517	90,993
Scotland ... ..	152,551	150,510	134,769
Wales ... ..	89,139	70,582	49,416
<b>CONIFEROUS</b>			
Total, Great Britain ... ..	308,679	302,528	259,934
England ... ..	75,045	85,874	81,597
Scotland ... ..	151,267	149,691	132,963
Wales ... ..	82,367	66,963	45,374
<b>BROADLEAVED</b>			
Total, Great Britain ... ..	26,250	12,081	15,244
England ... ..	18,194	7,643	9,396
Scotland ... ..	1,284	819	1,806
Wales ... ..	6,772	3,619	4,042

SALES OF NURSERY PLANTS

Table 16 Year ended 30th September, 1953 Thousands

All species: TOTAL ... ..	7,954
Coniferous: Total ... ..	7,732
Scots pine ... ..	2,309
Corsican pine ... ..	206
European larch ... ..	—
Japanese larch ... ..	1,217
Douglas fir ... ..	690
Norway spruce ... ..	2,528
Sitka spruce ... ..	669
Other conifers ... ..	113
Broadleaved: Total ... ..	222
Ash ... ..	1
Oak ... ..	165
Beech ... ..	49
Other broadleaved species ... ..	7

## Plantations

Favourable conditions during the autumn and winter permitted the preparatory work of fencing, ploughing and draining to be pushed ahead so that planting was completed in good time. The March drought caused some concern for the newly planted trees, but April brought more rain than the average for that month almost everywhere before drought had affected the trees. Apart from a frost in early May which caused some damage to oak and beech in the south of England, the weather during the year was favourable to growth.

The total area planted was 67,610 acres ; this exceeds last year's planting by almost 6,000 acres, and is the largest area yet achieved in one year. In addition, 309 acres of woods were underplanted.

The acreages planted were: in England 21,508 acres, in Scotland, 34,337 acres, and in Wales, 11,765 acres. A comparison with last year's achievements shows that the areas planted in England and Scotland were greater by 3,453 acres and 3,359 acres respectively ; in Wales there was a small decrease of 834 acres. Details of the areas planted in each country, by Conservancies, are given in Table 17 below, and the acreage planted in individual forests is detailed in Appendices 12 to 14 on pages 59 to 69.

### AREAS PLANTED AND UNDERPLANTED

Table 17

Year ended 30th September, 1953

Acres

Country or Conservancy	Planted	Under-planted	Country or Conservancy	Planted	Under-planted
GREAT BRITAIN	67,610	309	SCOTLAND: Total ...	34,337	71
ENGLAND: Total ...	21,508	159	Conservancy:		
Conservancy:			North ...	8,525	6
North West ...	3,285	—	East ...	8,334	25
North East ...	9,050	28	South ...	9,080	29
East ...	2,754	124	West ...	8,398	11
South East ...	2,343	—	WALES: Total ...	11,765	79
South West ...	2,813	5	Conservancy:		
New Forest ...	920	2	North ...	6,219	60
Dean Forest ...	343	—	South ...	5,546	19

Of the 67,610 acres planted during the year, 42,665 acres were afforested, and 24,945 acres of cleared woodlands were replanted ; this latter figure includes the replacement of 625 acres destroyed by fire. Afforestation thus comprises 63 per cent., and replanting, 37 per cent. of the total area planted ; these proportions show little change from the previous year.

The area afforested is made up of 41,716 acres of conifer plantations and 949 acres of broadleaved plantations ; the area replanted shows a somewhat higher proportion of broadleaved plantations, the areas being 18,945 acres of conifers and 6,000 acres of broadleaved trees. The total area of broadleaved plantations made during the year was thus 6,949 acres, of which more than half was in the East, South-East and South-West Conservancies of England. Further details are given in Table 18 opposite.

### Plants used for Planting and Beating-up

A total of 118.4 million young trees were planted in the Commissions' forests ; 104.4 million were used in forming new plantations and 14 million for beating-up, that is, replacing failures in the more recently formed plantations. For comparison, the numbers of plants used last year were: in new plantations, 102 million ; for beating-up, 18 million.

**AFFORESTATION AND REPLANTING**

Table 18

Year ended 30th September, 1953

Acres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
<b>TOTAL PLANTED:</b>				
All species ... ..	67,610	21,508	34,337	11,765
Conifers ... ..	60,661	16,307	33,886	10,468
Broadleaved ... ..	6,949	5,201	451	1,297
<b>AFFORESTED:</b>				
All species ... ..	42,665	11,546	23,197	7,922
Conifers ... ..	41,716	10,822	23,085	7,809
Broadleaved ... ..	949	724	112	113
<b>RE-PLANTED:</b>				
All species ... ..	24,945	9,962	11,140	3,843
Conifers ... ..	18,945	5,485	10,801	2,659
Broadleaved ... ..	6,000	4,477	339	1,184

The proportions in which the main species were used are given below :

Spruces (Norway and Sitka) ... ..	37 per cent.
Pines (Scots and Corsican) ... ..	26 per cent.
Larches (European and Japanese) ... ..	14 per cent.
Douglas fir and other conifers ... ..	13 per cent.
Broadleaved species (chiefly beech and oak) ... ..	10 per cent.

Trends over the past few years have shown a reduction in the proportion of spruces and a greater use of a number of species which hitherto had not been used extensively—notably *Pinus contorta*, and to a less extent hybrid larch, and *Picea omorika*. The proportion of broadleaved species has remained fairly constant at about 10 per cent.

The numbers of the main species used in each Conservancy are listed in Appendix 9, page 56, and a summary of the species used for planting and beating-up in each of the three countries is given in Appendix 10, page 58.

**Progress of Planting to date**

Table 19 below sets out by periods, the total area planted to date.

**AREAS PLANTED TO DATE**

Table 19

Year ended 30th September

Acres

	Total	Afforested	Re-planted
Total, 1920-1953 ... ..	826,143	583,966	242,177
1920-29 ... ..	138,271	101,976	36,295
1930-39 ... ..	230,607	174,428	56,179
1940-46 ... ..	110,476	77,616	32,860
1947 ... ..	26,356	17,456	8,900
1948 ... ..	36,404	23,932	12,472
1949 ... ..	43,886	30,864	13,022
1950 ... ..	53,737	37,355	16,382
1951 ... ..	57,164	38,018	19,146
1952 ... ..	61,632	39,656	21,976
1953 ... ..	67,610	42,665	24,945

The total of 826,143 acres shown in the above table is the gross acreage planted by the Commissioners, without taking account of losses from fire or wind or as a result of fellings, disposals, etc. The area of plantations existing at the end of the year was 786,200 acres (see Table 3, page 24). Included in the 242,177 acres shown above as replanted, are 18,869 acres replanted after fires.

### Forest Protection

The cost of forest protection was £327,161 (Appendix 4, page 53); of this sum £149,556 was spent on fire protection, including making and maintaining fire lines, fire patrols and actual fire fighting, and £177,605 was spent on other protective measures which include the destruction of rabbits and squirrels, and measures taken in plantations and nurseries against injurious insects and fungi. The corresponding figures for last year were: fire protection, £151,405; other protection, £149,222; the increased cost of this latter item being due to intensification of the campaign against rabbits and grey squirrels.

### Fire Protection

Over most of the country acute fire danger developed during the spring for short periods only, with lesser fire danger periods in the south during the early parts of August and September. The most dangerous months were March, April and May when more than 85 per cent. of the outbreaks occurred. The total number of fires in or threatening Commission plantations was 1,253, of which 85 per cent. were extinguished before causing damage to plantations; in the previous year the proportion was 90 per cent.

The area of plantations burned amounted to 532 acres, the damage being assessed at £15,000. No individual fire in plantations was particularly large; the six largest ranged from 15 to 44 acres and accounted for a total of 169 acres. The number of fires dealt with during the year, the area of plantations burned, and the loss sustained in the past five years are given in Table 20, below.

An analysis of the causes of forest fires is given in Table 21, page 37. This analysis shows that railways caused more fires than all other agencies together; the 714 fires originating from railways accounted for 57 per cent. of the total number of outbreaks and 21 per cent. of the area of plantations burned; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 751 fires accounting for 67 per cent. of the total, and 5 per cent. of the area of plantations burned. Fires spreading in from adjoining land come next in importance; these numbered 327, being 26 per cent. of the total, and accounting for 32 per cent. of the area of plantations burned. Fires caused by the Commission's employees numbered 14, of which 11 resulted from the burning of fire lines, etc., which got out of control; most of the damage from this cause resulted from one incident in which 42 acres of plantations were burned.

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF FOREST FIRES, 1949-1953

Table 20

Year ended 30th September

	Number of Fires	Area Burned (acres)	Assessed Damage £
1949 ... ..	1,094	489	22,000
1950 ... ..	874	158	7,000
1951 ... ..	1,327	348	12,000
1952 ... ..	1,130	455	16,000
1953 ... ..	1,253	532	15,000

## CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Table 21

Year ended 30th September, 1953

	Number of Fires	Area Burned (acres)
Total ... .. .	1,253	532
Railways ... .. .	714	111
Adjoining Land ... .. .	327	168
General Public ... .. .	75	69
Commission Employees ... .. .	14	48
Incendiarism ... .. .	14	9
Miscellaneous ... .. .	23	37
Unknown ... .. .	86	90

### Protection against Damage by Animals

The absence of long spells of hard weather during the winter, and the generally dry conditions in the spring, resulted in considerable increases in the rabbit population, and, locally, areas of blown timber have afforded good harbourage for breeding. Co-operative action to control this pest over considerable areas has been continued, with, on the whole, satisfactory results. The Commission maintains trappers and warreners who wage an all the year round war against these destructive animals, and more than 267,000 rabbits and 13,000 hares were killed. The figures for the previous year were 215,000 rabbits and 11,000 hares.

The campaign against grey squirrels in the Commission's forests resulted in 33,000 being destroyed; of this number 31,800 were killed in England, 900 in South Wales and 250 in forests in central Scotland. In England, most of the squirrels destroyed were in the southern half of the country, the New Forest and the Dean Forest accounting for 8,000 and 9,000 respectively, and the South-East Conservancy for 9,500. A report on the country-wide campaign against this animal is given in the Review Section on page 14.

Considerable damage to trees by voles occurred in Carron Valley Forest, Stirlingshire, where natural control is to some extent occurring due to the large number of predatory birds which have been attracted to the forest.

In the interests of our tenants and neighbours 3,500 foxes and cubs were killed.

### Gale Damage

An account of the damage to plantations in north-east Scotland caused by the severe gale of 31st January, 1953, is given on page 13.

## PREPARATION AND SALE OF PRODUCE

### Thinning and Clear Felling

As in previous years, the greater part of the produce from the Commission's forests came from thinnings made in the younger plantations. Clear fellings of high forest are kept to the lowest extent consistent with good forestry. A summary by Conservancies of the areas thinned and clear felled is given in Table 22 overleaf.

Thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two acres of young plantations were thinned, of this 15,363 acres were thinned for the first time and 21,509 acres had already been gone over one or more times. The total area

AREAS THINNED AND FELLED

Table 22

Year ended 30th September, 1953

Acres

	Thinned	Felled		Thinned	Felled
GREAT BRITAIN: Total	36,872	5,098	SCOTLAND: Total ...	10,232	1,453
ENGLAND: Total ...	22,016	2,613	Conservancy:		
Conservancy:			North ... ..	2,489	520
North West ...	3,765	352	East ... ..	2,653	698
North East ...	3,067	194	South ... ..	2,139	6
East ... ..	7,630	201	West ... ..	2,951	229
South East ...	1,630	772	WALES: Total ...	4,624	1,032
South West ...	3,083	559	Conservancy:		
New Forest ...	1,038	452	North ... ..	2,388	562
Dean Forest ...	1,803	83	South ... ..	2,236	470

thinned was less than in the previous year by a small amount—378 acres ; in England and Wales there were increases of 1,454 acres and 128 acres respectively, but in Scotland the area decreased by 1,960 acres. The decrease in Scotland was a result of the hurricane which caused so much damage to woods in North and North-East Scotland in the early part of the year, as merchants in these areas were using all their resources to clear wind blown timber, and so were unable to do as much thinning in Commission plantations as in the previous year. The area clear felled amounted to 5,098 acres—53 acres more than last year ; an analysis of these fellings shows that 1,484 acres were classed as high forest, 771 acres as coppice or coppice-with-standards, and 2,843 acres as scrub or devastated woodlands being cleared for replanting.

**Sales of Forest Produce**

The volume of timber and smaller material sold or used for forest purposes slightly exceeded 12 million cubic feet, of which 79 per cent. was derived from the thinning of plantations.

Mining timber, which totalled 3¼ million cubic feet, was the largest individual category of produce sold and showed an increase of half a million cubic feet compared with last year. A curtailment of orders from factories using material for pulping reduced the sale of this type of material to one million cubic feet—a drop of a quarter of a million cubic feet compared with last year. There was a steady demand for fencing material which absorbed 1½ million cubic feet ; fire wood sales exceeded 1½ million cubic feet but were slightly less than last year.

Smaller quantities of materials for a variety of purposes were also sold, such as flag poles for the Coronation decorations, poles for scaffolding, ladders and dernicks ; hop and pea-harvesting poles ; turnery poles and crate rods ; and cord-wood for charcoal making. Small quantities of oak bark for tanning were harvested and several thousand fascines for coast protection work were also supplied.

The gross income from all classes of forest produce was £1,956,565—a decrease of £171,988 from the previous year ; sales of plants from forest nurseries, included above, brought in £34,058. Expenditure on the preparation and dispatch of forest produce increased to £1,089,818, as compared with £883,388 last year. (Appendix 3, page 53.)

## LICENSING OF TIMBER FELLING

Licences issued during the year ended 30th September 1953 were 8,030 in number and authorised the felling of 68,760,000 cubic feet of timber. This volume was apportioned between coniferous and broadleaved species as follows:—

	<i>Cubic feet quarter-girth over bark (millions)</i>
<i>Conifers</i>	
<i>Counted against the quota</i>	
Over 6 inches quarter-girth at breast height	30·968
<i>Non-quota</i>	
Thinnings over 6 inches quarter-girth at breast height ... ..	2·206
6 inches quarter-girth and under at breast height	9·493
	42·667
<i>Broadleaved species</i>	
<i>Counted against the quota</i>	
Over 6 inches quarter-girth at breast height ...	24·472
<i>Non-quota</i>	
6 inches quarter-girth and under at breast height	1·621
	26·093
Total	68·760

The felling quota for the year to 30th September 1953 was fixed in July 1952 at 6·9 million cubic feet of coniferous and 26 million cubic feet of broadleaved timber, but as discussed in earlier pages of this report (pages 13 to 14) the storm of January 1953 prevented the quota from being adhered to in Scotland. Inevitably the conifer quota was exceeded and felling licences for coniferous timber regulated by the quota were issued in respect of 31 million cubic feet, of which windblown timber in Scotland accounted for 26·2 million cubic feet; licences for broadleaved timber within the quota amounted to 24·5 million cubic feet—approximately 1·5 million cubic feet less than the quota. In addition, licences for the felling of timber under 6 inches quarter-girth at breast height, and so not coming within the quota, were issued in respect of 11·7 million cubic feet and 1·6 million cubic feet of coniferous and broadleaved timber respectively.

The 8,030 licences issued included 2,228 licences authorising the clear felling of 28,077 acres; 1,733 of these licences, covering the clear felling of 21,983 acres, are subject to restocking and maintenance conditions, and 170 licences for the clear felling of 2,623 acres were issued to dedicated estates. Clear felling licences to which no replanting conditions were attached (excluding those issued to dedicated estates) numbered 325; these covered the clear felling of 3,471 acres and include 1,487 acres acquired for replanting.

In addition, 22 replacement licences were issued in respect of time-expired licences; these covered the clear felling of 465 acres, of which 241 acres carried restocking and maintenance conditions.

The administrative cost of licensing the felling of timber during the year under report was £70,528; this amount is included under superior supervision and overhead charges in Appendix 8, Special Services (page 55).

## ROADS

Attention has been given to keeping specifications for new roads as low as possible consistent with the traffic they must carry; and, where conditions warrant, a simple type of road is built, such as can be formed by tipping and spreading the minimum thickness of material as found (i.e., without processing) on to the existing surface or on to a roughly shaped formation, with little or no rolling.

The progress made in the construction of forest roads in each country is shown below.

FOREST ROADS  
Table 23 Year ended 30th September, 1953

	Length of Road (Miles)				Number of Forests at which work was undertaken
	Completed		Under Construction		
	Main	Feeder	Main	Feeder	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN: Total</b>	201	126	54	26	174
England ... ..	50	43	27	12	62
Scotland ... ..	91	66	6	7	82
Wales ... ..	60	17	21	7	30

A total of 201 miles of main roads were completed, along with 126 miles of feeder roads. The figures for the previous year were: main roads 213 miles, feeder roads 131 miles. At the end of the year, work was in progress on 54 miles of main and 26 miles of feeder roads; these quantities also are less than in the previous year.

Expenditure on roads amounted to £480,659, of which £383,006 was on the construction of new roads, and £97,653 on the maintenance of existing roads. Compared with last year there was a reduction in expenditure of £112,000 on new roads, and of approximately £8,000 on road maintenance.

## ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Expenditure on buildings, including Forest Workers Holdings, was £870,533, as compared with £1,217,697 in the previous year, the reduction of £347,164 being due to the curtailment of the Commissioners' building programme to meet the need for national economy. Expenditure on new buildings, conversions and adaptations was £767,733, while on repairs and maintenance £102,800 was expended. Income from rents and royalties was £185,189. (Appendix 3, page 53.)

The reduction in expenditure is reflected in the number of houses completed and in course of construction; 339 houses were completed and at the end of the year work was in progress on a further 299 houses. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: 427 houses completed, with work in progress on a further 510 houses.

Attention has been given to the improvement of older properties, and emphasis has been placed on water supplies, sanitation, heating and lighting. Many of the Commissions' properties are scattered and in isolated



districts, and builders willing to undertake maintenance or repair work are not always available. The position is getting easier but in some districts it is still necessary to maintain direct labour repair gangs.

### Tenancies

The numbers and categories of lettable subjects managed by the Commissions' estate staff are given in Table 24 below.

**TENANCIES**  
Table 24 At 30th September, 1953. Number

Description	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Houses for Supervisors and Forest Workers	4,016	1,589	1,829	598
Foresters' and Foremen's Houses ...	470	226	196	48
Forest Workers Holdings ... ..	1,211	538	453	220
Forest Workers Houses ... ..	2,335	825	1,180	330
Other properties ...	3,462	1,488	1,366	608
Agricultural, with house ... ..	517	167	158	192
Agricultural, land only ... ..	1,492	642	577	273
Houses and other premises ... ..	471	276	190	5
Sporting lettings ... ..	982	403	441	138
Miscellaneous				
Easements, permissions, etc. ... ..	2,841	1,655	831	355

The total number of lettable subjects at the Commission's disposal at the end of the year was 7,478; these include 4,016 holdings and houses for forest workers and local supervisors, of which 1,779 are new houses or conversions undertaken since 1947. The numbers of these by countries are: England 545, Scotland 989 and Wales 245.

### STORES

Expenditure on stores including maintenance was £843,077 (Appendix 3, page 53). This includes expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of manual tools, road vehicles, tractors used for forest, nursery and road work, ploughs and other cultivating equipment, as well as road-making machinery of various types. £354,042 was spent on new equipment and £489,035 on maintenance and repairs. Compared with the previous year expenditure on new equipment increased by £79,861, and maintenance and repairs by £46,427.

### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Miscellaneous expenditure amounted to £908,790; the major items being payments for time lost owing to bad weather (£260,575), paid holidays (£237,409), sick pay (£73,686), and upkeep of hostels and bothies (£55,219). Also included under this head are legal charges, pensions and gratuities to forest workers, farming and estate expenses, and local rates. The total expenditure, as compared with that for the previous year, shows an increase of £97,123; this increase comprises: £53,244 more for payments for time lost on account of bad weather, an increase of 26 per cent. over last year; £28,550 more for paid holidays, 13 per cent. increase; £10,295 more for sick payments, 16 per cent. increase.

## PRIVATE FORESTRY

Expenditure on private forestry amounted to £432,447, the major part of this expenditure was £247,198 in respect of grants and loans under the Dedication Scheme, an increase of approximately £115,000 compared with last year. Other payments included grants for planting done outside the Dedication Scheme amounting to £51,291; thinning grants, £38,069; grants to co-operative forestry societies, £1,778; payments in connection with the Liverpool Corporation proceeds-sharing scheme at Lake Vyrnwy in North Wales, £206; and salaries and expenses of the staff administering these schemes and employed on agency and advisory work amounting to £93,905.

Income credited to this head was £13,869; this includes refunds of planting grants amounting to £7,335, payments for agency and advisory services of £4,168, and the Commission's share of the Liverpool Corporation proceeds-sharing scheme amounting to £1,603 gross (£1,397 net).

### The Dedication Scheme

The progress of the Dedication Scheme has already been noted in the review section (page 9), and Table 25 below gives further details and shows the progress of the Scheme since its inception.

#### PROGRESS OF DEDICATION

Table 25

Year ended 30th September

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number of Dedications	Area (acres)	Number of Dedications	Area (acres)	Number of Dedications	Area (acres)	Number of Dedications	Area (acres)
Total, 1948-53	479	225,954	261	94,619	177	121,478	41	9,857
1948 ...	1	1,006	1	1,006	—	—	—	—
1949 ...	17	12,267	8	4,214	9	8,053	—	—
1950 ...	35	23,448	11	9,062	22	14,165	2	221
1951 ...	79	37,010	31	12,489	41	22,779	7	1,742
1952 ...	120	75,413	67	24,885	44	48,226	9	2,302
1953 ...	227	76,810	143	42,963	61	28,255	23	5,592

Dedications numbered 227 and resulted in the 76,810 acres being added to the area of woodlands already in this scheme; it will be noted that, while the area compared with the previous year was only some 1,400 acres more, the number of estates dedicating was almost twice as many. Deeds of dedication for a further 291 estates covering 139,731 acres were in an advanced stage of preparation, and, in addition, plans of operations were being prepared by 281 estates covering 151,196 acres.

### Approved Woodlands

The term "Approved Woodlands" signifies woods on estates whose owners have decided not to dedicate but have undertaken to manage their woodlands in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Commissioners. Approval was given to the working plans for 43 estates with woodlands extending to 16,671 acres; 34 estates with 9,335 acres of woodlands being in England, 6 estates with 6,279 acres in Scotland and 3 estates with 1,057 acres in Wales.

## Planting on Private Estates

Table 26 below summarises by number and area the planting grant schemes which were inspected and passed for payment.

### PLANTING UNDER STATE-AIDED SCHEMES

Table 26 Areas inspected and passed for payment  
Year ended 30th September 1953

	Planting under Dedication	Small Woods Planting	*Poplar Planting	Total
GREAT BRITAIN				
No. of Schemes ...	826	455	73	1,354
Total Area, acres ...	15,143	2,807	210	18,160
Conifers ...	10,312	1,477	—	11,789
Broadleaved ...	831	226	210	1,267
Mixed ...	4,000	1,104	—	5,104
			(5,290 trees)	
ENGLAND				
No. of Schemes ...	553	281	62	896
Total Area, acres ...	7,588	1,679	188	9,455
Conifers ...	3,585	619	—	4,204
Broadleaved ...	684	185	188	1,057
Mixed ...	3,319	875	—	4,194
			(5,290 trees)	
SCOTLAND				
No. of Schemes ...	222	123	8	353
Total Area, acres ...	7,054	806	16	7,876
Conifers ...	6,407	664	—	7,071
Broadleaved ...	135	7	16	158
Mixed ...	512	135	—	647
WALES				
No. of Schemes ...	51	51	3	105
Total Area, acres ...	501	322	6	829
Conifers ...	320	194	—	514
Broadleaved ...	12	34	6	52
Mixed ...	169	94	—	263

\* Numbers of poplar trees relate to grants made on the "per tree" basis, and are additional to trees covered by acreage grants.

The table above does not give a complete picture of the grant-aided planting carried out during the year, because it includes schemes planted in earlier years but not inspected until the year under review, and on the other hand some areas planted in the current year have not yet been inspected.

Table 27 below, compiled from information supplied by the Conservators, provides an estimate of the planting actually done during the year on private estates, including planting without the aid of grants. The heading "State-aided" includes all types of grants for planting.

ESTIMATED TOTAL AREA OF PRIVATE PLANTING

Table 27 Year ended 30th September 1953 Acres

	State-aided	Planted without the aid of Grants	Total
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	13,000	5,200	18,200
England ... ..	5,400	2,500	7,900
Scotland ... ..	6,800	2,000	8,800
Wales ... ..	800	700	1,500

The total area planted on private estates is estimated at some 18,200 acres, of this, 13,000 acres are known to have been planted under planting grant schemes, and some 5,200 acres are estimated to have been planted on estates without any grant being asked for. Compared with last year, the areas planted with and without grants have increased respectively by 1,700 acres and 1,400 acres.

**Thinning Grants**

Under present regulations a grant of £3 15s. 0d. per acre is available in respect of first and second silvicultural thinnings made in stands coming within certain limits of height or alternatively, of girth. Table 28 below gives details for each country of the schemes inspected and passed for payment.

THINNING GRANTS

Schemes Inspected and Passed for Payment

Table 28 Year ended 30th September, 1953

	Number of Schemes	Area (acres)	Estimated Volume (cubic feet)
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	845	11,373	3,088,000
England ... ..	542	6,599	1,669,000
Scotland ... ..	240	4,181	1,249,000
Wales ... ..	63	593	170,000

A comparison with last year's figures shows that there has been a slight reduction in the number of schemes put forward, and that the average area per scheme and the average out-turn per acre have also decreased. The totals for the previous year were: 887 schemes covering 14,295 acres, with an estimated yield of 4.75 million cubic feet.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT

Research work and special investigations into forestry problems were continued at the Forest Research Station, Alice Holt Lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, and also in experimental areas in many forests in England, Scotland and Wales. Expenditure amounted to £215,330, as compared with £179,408 in the previous year (for details see Appendix 6, page 54).

A brief outline of some of the more important work undertaken is given in the following paragraphs. Fuller accounts of research projects will be found in the *Report on Forest Research for the Year Ending March 1953*.\*

The number of visitors to the Research Station amounted to 234; these included students from home universities and other institutions, and officers and other visitors from the following Commonwealth and foreign countries: Australia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Holland, India, New Zealand, Norway, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rhodesia, Thailand, Tanganyika and Uganda.

### Silviculture

Investigations into the reliability of the tetrazolium vital staining technique as a germination test for tree seeds were continued with satisfactory results in respect of Sitka spruce, Norway spruce, Scots pine, Corsican pine, European larch and Douglas fir. Tests on the effects of the pre-chilling of seed have proved that the germination period for certain species can be reduced from 40 or 50 days down to 14 days. Investigations into methods of storing seed were continued.

A large-scale steam sterilisation trial to restore the loss of soil fertility, which occurs in some old established nurseries, proved successful and emphasised the superiority of this method in comparison with the use of formalin, but the high costs involved tend to discourage its general use; trials with chemical sterilising agents have given variable results, and tests are being continued.

Other nursery investigations in hand include the use of composts and fertilisers, methods of inducing earlier germination of seeds in the seedbed, irrigation, weed control and rootpruning plants *in situ*.

Investigations into the treatment of derelict woodlands continue to be a major silvicultural project. The relative costs of methods of rehabilitation are being studied. Trials ranging from complete replanting to enrichment by planting large individual plants and the introduction of a conifer/hardwood mixture have been made. Derelict woods on clay and clay loams were the subjects of ecological studies.

The work of establishing experimental plantations of hardwoods in Scotland was continued; plots of ash, red oak, beech, gean, wych elm, lime, sycamore, and Japanese chestnut were laid down at two sites in Dumfriesshire, and an experiment to compare the value of gean, wych elm, Norway spruce and European larch as nurse species was started. Beech and Scots pine provenance trials were planted in the Chilterns and in West Scotland respectively.

An investigation into the damage caused by the gale of January 31st, 1953, indicated that in winds of such intensity all species over 45 feet in height are susceptible to windblow. Oak and sycamore proved to be the most windfirm species. Scots pine, the commonest species, suffered badly.

A study of *Rhododendron ponticum*, which has become a serious weed in many British woodlands, was made by the Ecologist, and useful information obtained on the rate of spread from seed and by vegetative means, and the factors affecting the spread. Observations on shade tolerance under tree crops were also recorded.

Experimental work on poplars was continued and expanded; the benefits derived from mulching were confirmed and the application of nitrogen fertilisers showed good results. Spacing trials were continued in the nursery,

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\* To be published shortly by H.M.S.O.

and experiments have been started regarding the number of deaths due to root drying on being lifted from the nursery. Eight major and eleven minor poplar varietal trial areas have now been started in Great Britain.

### Forest Genetics

The survey of seed stands continued and one hundred woodlands were classified in North Scotland. Two hundred "plus" trees were selected for breeding purposes, bringing the total for all species up to eight hundred.

Propagation by grafting and the rooting of cuttings to preserve the best phenotypes is in progress at Alice Holt and Grizedale nurseries. Trials in sub-irrigation to replace overhead watering are being undertaken, also tests to ascertain the best conditions in regard to temperature, humidity, lighting and media, for the striking of cuttings.

### Forest Pathology

A considerable number of tree diseases have been the subject of observation, but thorough investigation has had to be restricted to a limited number of projects. Among these, group dying of Sitka spruce has received most attention; the cause of this malady remains obscure but it seems certain that it cannot be wholly attributed to inadequate rooting conditions. The fungus *Rhizina inflata* has recently been found consistently associated with the dying groups. Other problems investigated have included top-dying of Norway spruce, which in some cases is associated with drought; resin flow from Douglas fir, which so far remains unexplained; and grey-mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) on conifers.

Answers to enquiries, particularly from private estates and covering a wide range of diseases, continue to occupy a large amount of time; these enquiries indicate that, while disease remains an important factor in British forestry, no particular malady is of outstanding importance.

### Studies of Growth and Yield

Fifty-six new permanent sample plots were established, but eighteen were lost through windblow in the severe winter gales in January. The total number of permanent sample plots is now 556. The following table shows their distribution between countries.

PERMANENT SAMPLE PLOTS

Table 29

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Number at 1st October 1952	518	229	208	81
New plots established during the year	56	38	11	7
Plots abandoned (felled, blown etc.) during the year	18	2	15	1
Number at 30th September 1953	556	265	204	87
Remeasured during the year	90	56	34	Nil

In conjunction with the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, investigations were continued into the effects of site and silvicultural treatment on timber quality. The main consignments sent to the Laboratory for tests were of Sitka spruce, but some Norway spruce, Douglas fir and *Thuja plicata*, mainly from the windblown areas of Scotland, were also sent.

A start was made with a revision of the Census of Woodlands of 1947-49 on a county basis, the aim being to complete the country as a whole in 12 to 15 years. The present survey is slightly more detailed than the 1947-49 Census, but the methods used are similar. This year the counties of Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge and Kincardine have been completed, and work is in progress in the counties of Hereford and Angus.

### **Forest Entomology**

The larch sawfly surveys were continued and disclosed no major infestation. The status of *Bupalus piniarius*, the Pine Looper Moth, a potential danger to pine plantations, was investigated and a survey of the bark beetle situation in the Scottish windblown areas was undertaken. The field use of a range of insecticides for the control of pine weevils was studied with encouraging results. Trials of systemic insecticides to control *Adelges cooleyi* in young Douglas fir were also undertaken. Plots to study the effects of infestations of *Neomyzaphis abietina*, the Green Spruce Aphis, on the growth of Sitka spruce were set out.

### **Machinery Research**

The increasing use of tractor-mounted implements in agriculture has directed attention to the possibility of mounting the comparatively heavy implements used for forest ploughing; as a result, prototypes of a mounted tine-plough are now operating on tracked tractors under severe conditions in Scotland, and a light plough designed to throw a furrow to each side, and to do subsoiling work down the centre is being tested on half-tracked tractors under easier heathland conditions in England. The importance of keeping down capital cost has directed attention to devising ways in which standard machines in wide commercial production can be adapted for forestry purposes. One example is the need for tractors able to operate on very soft peat; to this end, experiments are in hand with special tracks on an otherwise almost standard medium-powered tractor.

Experiments in the use and economics of ropeways for the extraction of thinnings are still being made, and power-operated British and Swiss designs are being tested. Mechanical handling of heavy logs by winches and loaders is also under further development. A machine for weeding between transplant lines has been tested during the summer.

### **Utilisation Research**

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Utilisation of Home Grown Timber was held in London when further consideration was given to problems related to the utilisation of small sized thinnings, coppice and scrub. The work undertaken during the year included an enquiry into the use of home-grown hardwoods by the Scottish wood-turning trade and a study of the use of timber in sea and river defences. Field work on the yield of chestnut coppice was completed, and a preliminary survey of oak scrub in south-west England was made to ascertain the possible out-turn of utilisable produce.

### **Advisory Committee on Forest Research**

Two meetings for discussions of current research work and future programmes were held. The Committee met in November, 1952, in London, and in July, 1953, at Drumadrochit, in Inverness-shire, from which visits were made to experimental areas in Inchnacardoch and other neighbouring forests.

## Grants to Universities and other Institutions

The Commissioners have continued to make grants for research work on special forestry problems of a fundamental scientific nature to be carried out by universities and other institutions qualified to undertake such work. Disbursements amounted to £12,420. These included grants to Dr. Levisohn of Bedford College, London, to the Macaulay Institute, Aberdeen, to the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and to the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, for research work on forest soils. Grants for research on methods of establishing shelter belts and plantations, and for an investigation of the *Megastigmus* seedfly were made to the University of Edinburgh. Grants were also made to the University of Aberdeen for botanical research work on the native Scots pine and on other conifers, and to Dr. Bruce Campbell for ornithological research. The Universities of Cambridge and Southampton received small grants for research work on the sooty bark disease of sycamore and on larch canker respectively.

## EDUCATION

Expenditure on Forester Training Schools, Short Courses for forest workers, Northerwood House and the Forestry Apprenticeship Scheme was £140,456. Income amounted to £36,473, of which £24,311 represents the value of work done in Commission forests by students at the Forester Training Schools. For statement of Expenditure and Income see Appendix 7, page 55.

### Forester Training Schools

Five Forester Training Schools are maintained to provide trained men for the subordinate grades of the Forestry Commission and for similar posts in private forestry. Two of these Schools are in England, two in Scotland and one in Wales. The School at Glentress, which was started in 1946 in temporary buildings, was moved to Faskally House, Pitlochry, Perthshire. Faskally House, a small mansion, provides accommodation and classrooms for forty-one students and is conveniently situated near several forests in which practical work is undertaken.

The normal course of training at these Schools extends over two years and at the beginning of the year a total of 275 men were under instruction; 154 in their first year and 121 in their second year. The two-year course was completed by 119 men, of whom 109 were awarded Forester certificates, while 10, who did not reach that standard, qualified for Foreman certificates. All but 2 took up posts in forestry, 101 with the Forestry Commission, 7 in private forestry, and 3 with the Colonial Service, while 6 students who had been nominated by the Government of Northern Ireland returned to posts in that country.

### Short Courses for Forest Workers

Two short courses of six weeks duration were held at Chatsworth Estate, Derbyshire. The object of these courses is to provide selected forest workers with a basic training in the theory and practice of forestry. Fifteen men attended each course and were awarded certificates of efficiency by the Forestry Commission. In addition, at the end of these courses twenty-nine of the men entered for the Woodman's Certificate examination of the Royal Forestry Society of England and Wales and all were successful.

Arrangements to hold a similar course on the Darnaway Estate, Morayshire, had to be cancelled because of extensive damage by the January gale and the difficulty of releasing a sufficient number of men to warrant holding the course.



## Northerwood House

Northerwood House in the New Forest has continued to be a useful centre for conducting refresher and other special courses.

Twenty-five courses of instruction, each lasting a week, were given. Seventeen of these were for the Commission's staff; the subjects covered were: Nursery work (1), Forest management (3), Utilisation (2), Fire Protection Methods (2), Silviculture (2), Research (2), Private Woodlands (2), Organisation and Accounting (3). Six special courses on forestry practice were given for landowners and agents and one for timber merchants' employees. A course on general forestry was again organised for school teachers interested in forestry.

In addition to these courses, parties of forestry students from five universities were accommodated at Northerwood House while studying working plan methods and silviculture in the New Forest. Students from the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and the University College of North Wales, Bangor, spent six to seven weeks in residence, and those from Aberdeen and Cambridge one week each, making a total period of residence by university students of twenty-one weeks.

## Forestry Apprenticeship Scheme

An apprenticeship scheme for training youths between the ages of 15 and 17½ years as skilled forest workers has been started in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, with a class of twelve apprentices. After examination of the results of this scheme, consideration will be given to its extension to other selected forests.

## PUBLICATIONS

Nineteen new publications for sale were issued through H.M. Stationery Office,\* and two booklets for distribution free were published directly by the Commissioners; in addition, thirteen publications issued in previous years were revised or reprinted.

Priced publications comprised:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners; 1952 (H.C. 148).
- (2) Report on Forest Research, 1951.
- (3) Report on Forest Research, 1952.
- (4) Britain's Forests, Drumtochty.
- (5) Britain's Forests, Glentress.
- (6) Forest Record 16. The effects of Partial Sterilisation with Formalin on the Raising of Sitka Spruce and other Conifer Seedlings.
- (7) Forest Record 18. The use of Large Diameter Wheels and Tyres on Forest Extraction Vehicles.
- (8) Forest Record 19. The Manufacture of Wood Charcoal in Great Britain.
- (9) Forest Record 20. The Use of Chutes for the Extraction of Thinnings.
- (10) Forest Record 21. Use and Manufacture of Wood Flour.
- (11) Leaflet 30. Sooty Bark Disease of Sycamore.
- (12) Leaflet 31. The Grey Squirrel, a Woodland Pest.

\* Published by H.M.S.O. at the following prices: No. 1, 3s. 0d.; No. 2, 4s. 6d.; No. 3, 4s. 6d.; No. 4, 1s. 3d.; No. 5, 1s. 0d.; No. 6, 1s. 6d.; No. 7, 9d.; No. 8, 1s. 3d.; No. 9, 6d.; No. 10, 6d.; No. 11, 9d.; No. 12, 9d.; No. 13, 7s. 6d.; No. 14, 12s. 6d.; No. 15, 12s. 6d.; No. 16, 5s. 0d.; No. 17, 4s. 0d.; No. 18, 10s. 0d.; No. 19, 12s. 6d.

Two technical bulletins presenting the results of recent research work on poplars and beech were issued, namely:

- (13) Bulletin 19. Poplars.
- (14) Bulletin 20. Studies on British Beechwoods.

The detailed results of the recent Census of Woodlands were also published in a series of reports, namely:

- (15) Census Report No. 1. Woods of Five Acres and Over. 1947-1949.
- (16) Census Report No. 2. Hedgerow and Park Timber and Woods under Five Acres, 1951.
- (17) Census Report No. 3. Welsh County Details. 1947-1949.
- (18) Census Report No. 4. Scottish County Details. 1947-1949.
- (19) Census Report No. 5. English County Details. 1947-1949.

The two publications\* for distribution free were a pamphlet *Hints on Controlling Grey Squirrels*, which was given a wide circulation among foresters and landowners, and a booklet entitled *The Forestry Commission in Scotland*, which describes the Department's operations in that country.

The Commissioners' staff contributed articles to the principal journals concerned with forestry, land management, and biological sciences, and also presented papers to scientific conferences, both at home and abroad.

## PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The work of the Commissioners and forestry in general has been well represented in the Press, in journals concerned with the land and in B.B.C. programmes.

Press conferences were helpful, particularly in relation to the storm damage of January, 1953, in Scottish forests, and to the campaign against the grey squirrel. Representatives of the Press were again afforded facilities for seeing, at first hand, something of the Commissioners' work in various parts of the country; visits were arranged to the new forest village of Dalavich in Argyll on the occasion of its formal opening, and to a number of Commission forests throughout the country; visits were also arranged to the gale-damaged districts in north-east Scotland and to woodlands in Carmarthenshire belonging to members of the Llandovery and District Woodlands Society.

The Commissioners are particularly grateful to the Press and B.B.C. for their co-operation in drawing the attention of the public to the danger of forest fires at holiday times and for making other announcements.

It was possible to support more agricultural shows than in the previous year, comprehensive exhibits being staged at eleven major shows, including the Royal Show at Blackpool; the Royal Highland Show at Alloa; the Royal Welsh Show at Cardiff; and the Bath and West Show at Bath. In addition, displays were also arranged at the Tunbridge Wells and South Eastern Counties Show, the New Forest Show and at several of the smaller shows in Wales. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 people saw the Commission's exhibits.

There was considerable demand from various organisations for lectures on forestry and about 150 talks were given by Commission officers. Films were provided for meetings of a number of organisations. Assistance was given in the production of certain documentary films, notably on forestry in East Anglia and in the New Forest.

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\* Copies obtainable on request from the Secretary, Forestry Commission, 25, Savile Row, London, W.1.

Numerous requests were received from students and teachers for information about forestry, and display and educational material, including films, was loaned to schools. A scheme was introduced under which certain schools "adopted" small plots on which the forest operations are to be carried out by the children.

### NATIONAL FOREST PARKS

The Commissioners are pleased to record an increasing use by the public of the camping facilities provided in the seven National Forest Parks, which together now cover 290,000 acres of forest and moorland. The number of overnight stays at the camping grounds provided at five of the Parks exceeded 64,000; this of course gives only a general indication of the number of visitors as many stay at Youth Hostels and hotels in or near the Forest Parks, or visit them on day excursions.

The New Forest, Hampshire, is not included in the National Forest Parks Scheme but it also provides a substantial area of some 65,000 acres of woods and heathland for the enjoyment of the public, and close on 3,000 permits to camp in the New Forest were issued during the year.

RADNOR (*Chairman*).

J. M. BANNERMAN.

R. C. G. COTTERELL.

LLOYD O. OWEN.

JOHN STIRLING.

W. H. VAUGHAN.

JOHN WALTON.

STANLEY LONGHURST.

A. P. F. HAMILTON.

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

H. A. TURNER, *Secretary*,

25, Savile Row,  
London, W.1.

## APPENDICES

### PAYMENTS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNT, AND RECEIPTS

#### Appendix 1

1952		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>£000s</i> <i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
	PAYMENTS		
795	Salaries, Wages and Allowances ...	850	6,004
42	Headquarters Charges ... ..	46	316
31	Charges of Directors of Forestry ...	32	344
128	Charges of Conservators ... ..	133	1,023
7,785	Forestry Operations ... ..	7,744	59,841
270	Private Forestry ... ..	347	1,684
112	Research and Experiment ... ..	130	780
109	Education... ..	99	1,548
6	Special Services ... ..	40	863
9,278		9,421	72,403
2,365	RECEIPTS	2,217	18,029
6,913	NET PAYMENTS ...	7,204	54,374

*Note.*—This table shows amounts paid and received in cash during the year. (See also Note to Appendix 2.)

### EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

#### Appendix 2

1952		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>£000s</i> <i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
	EXPENDITURE		
8,665	Forestry Operations (Appendix 3) ... ..	8,592	66,985
346	Private Forestry (Appendix 5) ... ..	432	2,194
179	Research and Experiment (Appendix 6) ...	215	1,313
148	Education (Appendix 7)... ..	141	1,877
90	Special Services (Appendix 8) ... ..	134	1,323
9,428		9,514	73,692
	INCOME		
2,479	Forestry Operations (Appendix 3) ... ..	2,300	18,833
40	Education (Appendix 7)... ..	37	491
58	Miscellaneous ... ..	15	107
2,577		2,352	19,431
6,851	NET EXPENDITURE	7,162	54,261

*Note.*—This table shows the cash transactions in Appendix 1 adjusted for amounts due to or by the Commissioners at the end of the year and for non-cash transactions such as the value of produce used for forest purposes. Salaries and office charges, shown separately in Appendix 1, are here distributed over the heads of account to which they are appropriate.

In Appendices 3 to 8, pages 53 to 55, the expenditure and income shown above are given in greater detail.

## FORESTRY OPERATIONS : EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

### Appendix 3

		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
			£000s
1952			
	EXPENDITURE (Appendix 2)		
262	Overhead Charges ... ..	271	2,408
469	Superior Supervision ... ..	499	3,414
570	Local Supervision ... ..	581	4,360
518	Acquisition of Land, etc. ...	469	5,636
2,615	Cultural Operations (Appendix 4)	2,579	23,441
883	Preparation and Sale of Produce	1,090	6,223
601	Roads ... ..	481	3,429
1,218	Buildings ... ..	870	6,848
717	Stores ... ..	843	4,877
812	Miscellaneous ... ..	909	6,349
<u>8,665</u>		<u>8,592</u>	<u>66,985</u>
	INCOME (Appendix 2)		
14	Sales of Land and Buildings ...	12	419
177	Rents and Royalties ... ..	185	3,093
2,128	Forest Produce ... ..	1,956	13,736
160	Other ... ..	147	1,585
<u>2,479</u>		<u>2,300</u>	<u>18,833</u>
<u>6,186</u>	NET EXPENDITURE	<u>6,292</u>	<u>48,152</u>

## CULTURAL OPERATIONS : EXPENDITURE

### Appendix 4

		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
			£000s
1952			
486	NURSERIES ... ..	466	5,663
	PLANTATIONS:		
1,045	Preparatory Work and Planting	977	7,646
783	Establishment and Maintenance	809	7,125
301	Forest Protection ... ..	327	3,007
		<u>2,113</u>	
<u>2,615</u>	TOTAL (Appendix 3) ... ..	<u>2,579</u>	<u>23,441</u>

## PRIVATE FORESTRY : EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

### Appendix 5

£000s

1952		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
	EXPENDITURE (Appendix 2)		
78	Administration, including Advisory Services ...	93	546
25	Planting Grants (other than under Dedication, Small Woods and Poplar planting) ...	27	775
133	Grants under Dedication Schemes ...	240	406
19	Small Woods Planting Grants ...	24	55
—	Poplar Planting Grants ...	1	2
83	Thinning Grants ...	38	239
2	Grants to Co-operative Forestry Societies ...	2	6
1	Loans ...	7	8
4	Proceeds-sharing scheme ...	—	81
1	Agency Services ...	—	76
346		432	2,194
	INCOME		
23	Refund of Planting Grants ...	8	
30	Contribution in respect of Thinning Grants ...	—	
3	Agency and Advisory Services ...	4	
—	Proceeds-sharing scheme ...	2	
56		14	92
290	NET EXPENDITURE ...	418	2,102

## RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT : EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

### Appendix 6

£000's

1952		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
	EXPENDITURE (Appendix 2)		
9	Overhead Charges and Superior Supervision ...	10	93
81	Salaries and Expenses ...	90	577
76	Labour, Stores, etc. ...	103	532
13	Grants to Institutions ...	12	111
179		215	1,313
2	INCOME	1	14
177	NET EXPENDITURE ...	214	1,299

## EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

### Appendix 7

1952		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>£000's</i> <i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
	EXPENDITURE (Appendix 2)		
9	Overhead Charges and Superior Supervision ...	12	116
18	Salaries and Expenses ... ..	17	92
	Forester Schools and Short Courses:		
25	Instructors Salaries and Expenses	28	174
33	Allowances to Students ... ..	33	267
45	Rent, Stores, Fuel, Light, etc. ...	51	365
	Forest Workers Training Scheme:		
1	Allowances to Trainees ...	—	403
3	Upkeep of Training Centres	—	291
14	Grants to Institutions ...	—	169
148		141	1,877
40	INCOME (Appendix 2)	37	491
108	NET EXPENDITURE	104	1,386

## SPECIAL SERVICES : EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

### Appendix 8

1952		<i>Year ended</i> <i>30th September 1953</i>	<i>£000's</i> <i>Total</i> <i>1920-1953</i>
	EXPENDITURE (Appendix 2)		
85	Overhead Charges and Superior Supervision ...	84	342
—	Consultative Committee Expenses ... ..	—	1
1	Publications ... ..	3	17
4	Special Enquiries ... ..	5	140
—	Relief of Unemployment ... ..	—	781
—	Assistance towards cost of transporting Scottish Windblown Trees ... ..	42	42
90		134	1,323
—	INCOME ...	—	1
90	NET EXPENDITURE	134	1,322

PLANTATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Appendix 9

Country or Conservancy	Total Area Planted (Acres)	Details of Area Planted (Acres)					
		Coniferous Total	Broad-leaved, Total	Afforested		Replanted	
				Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
GREAT BRITAIN ...	67,610	60,661	6,949	41,716	949	18,945	6,000
ENGLAND: ...	21,508	16,307	5,201	10,822	724	5,485	4,477
Conservancy:							
North West ...	3,285	2,789	496	1,621	57	1,168	439
North East ...	9,050	8,548	502	7,381	175	1,167	327
East ...	2,754	1,410	1,344	950	323	460	1,021
South East ...	2,343	1,218	1,125	21	36	1,197	1,089
South West ...	2,813	1,512	1,301	585	118	927	1,183
New Forest ...	920	788	132	247	14	541	118
Dean Forest...	343	42	301	17	1	25	300
SCOTLAND: ...	34,337	33,886	451	23,085	112	10,801	339
Conservancy:							
North ...	8,525	8,490	35	3,645	9	4,845	26
East ...	8,334	8,212	122	4,384	18	3,828	104
South ...	9,080	8,877	203	7,649	31	1,228	172
West ...	8,398	8,307	91	7,407	54	900	37
WALES: ...	11,765	10,468	1,297	7,809	113	2,659	1,184
Conservancy:							
North ...	6,219	5,609	610	3,868	64	1,741	546
South ...	5,546	4,859	687	3,941	49	918	638



ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953—SUMMARY BY CONSERVANCIES

Total plants used	Species Planted, including Beating Up (Thousands of plants)										
	Scots Pine	Corsican Pine	European Larch	Japanese Larch	Douglas Fir	Norway Spruce	Sitka Spruce	Oak	Beech	Other Species	
										Conifers	Broad leaved
118,422	22,551	8,527	479	16,001	4,298	11,786	32,298	4,352	6,025	11,401	704
35,324	4,753	5,540	7	3,311	1,787	3,498	6,196	2,622	4,570	2,621	419
5,689	1,163	612	1	949	255	222	1,444	209	314	419	101
14,281	2,494	610	1	1,694	385	2,149	4,575	241	412	1,662	58
5,184	249	2,476	—	49	158	535	—	999	438	69	211
3,410	185	519	5	147	699	221	—	203	1,386	15	30
4,845	474	778	—	451	41	349	175	505	1,708	361	3
1,320	174	526	—	2	226	2	2	84	200	94	10
595	14	19	—	19	23	20	—	381	112	1	6
60,730	15,396	1,509	409	8,797	1,485	6,435	18,676	338	534	7,005	146
16,222	6,927	125	82	1,952	620	1,285	3,217	40	39	1,930	5
15,892	6,268	773	197	2,750	395	1,456	1,333	41	203	2,450	26
14,901	940	310	8	3,008	347	1,987	6,550	216	183	1,269	83
13,715	1,261	301	122	1,087	123	1,707	7,576	41	109	1,356	32
22,368	2,402	1,478	63	3,893	1,026	1,853	7,426	1,392	921	1,775	139
12,186	800	761	53	1,617	662	929	4,743	744	524	1,278	75
10,182	1,602	717	10	2,276	364	924	2,683	648	397	497	64

## Appendix 10

## SUMMARY OF SPECIES USED FOR PLANTING AND BEATING UP

## Thousands of plants

Year ended 30th September 1953

SPECIES	GREAT BRITAIN			ENGLAND			SCOTLAND			WALES		
	Total	Planting	Beating up	Total	Planting	Beating up	Total	Planting	Beating up	Total	Planting	Beating up
	All Species	118,422	104,428	13,994	35,324	31,261	4,063	60,730	54,385	6,345	22,368	18,782
Scots Pine	22,551	18,802	3,749	4,753	3,855	898	15,396	13,255	2,141	2,402	1,692	710
Corsican Pine	8,527	6,812	1,715	5,540	4,501	1,039	1,509	1,271	238	1,478	1,040	438
European Larch	479	460	19	7	7	—	409	401	8	63	52	11
Japanese Larch	16,001	13,961	2,040	3,311	2,994	317	8,797	7,707	1,090	3,893	3,260	633
Douglas Fir	4,298	3,814	484	1,787	1,557	230	1,485	1,347	138	1,026	910	116
Norway Spruce	11,786	10,853	933	3,498	3,367	131	6,435	5,830	605	1,853	1,656	197
Sitka Spruce	32,298	30,069	2,229	6,196	5,938	258	18,676	17,574	1,102	7,426	6,557	869
Tsuga heterophylla	296	286	10	247	241	6	11	11	—	38	34	4
Thuja plicata	151	130	21	69	60	9	65	54	11	17	16	1
Pinus contorta	8,413	7,000	1,413	1,976	1,606	370	5,273	4,551	722	1,164	843	321
Hybrid Larch	1,172	1,044	128	57	57	—	1,056	936	120	59	51	8
Lawson Cypress	358	228	130	147	97	50	32	27	5	179	104	75
Picea omorika	145	145	—	—	—	—	143	143	—	2	2	—
Abies grandis	68	60	8	46	44	2	2	2	—	20	14	6
Spanish Chestnut	4	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Birch	263	178	85	229	152	77	1	1	—	33	25	8
Beech	6,025	5,475	550	4,570	4,140	430	534	453	81	921	882	39
Oak	4,352	4,017	335	2,622	2,410	212	338	316	22	1,392	1,291	101
Sycamore	173	144	29	25	22	3	108	84	24	40	38	2
Other Conifers	798	710	88	79	66	13	423	390	33	296	254	42
Other Broadleaved	264	236	28	162	144	18	37	32	5	65	60	5

SUMMARY AREA STATEMENT OF LAND USE: BY CONSERVANCIES

Appendix 11

At 30th September, 1953

Acres

Country or Conservancy	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	1,909,348	42,665	24,945	867,352	314,011	727,985
ENGLAND: ... ..	622,453	11,546	9,962	359,728	114,711	148,014
North West Conservancy	102,107	1,678	1,607	56,474	21,918	23,715
North East Conservancy	197,329	7,556	1,494	94,922	47,172	55,235
East Conservancy	103,022	1,273	1,481	73,908	10,142	18,972
South East Conservancy	52,808	57	2,286	33,949	16,533	2,326
South West Conservancy	64,945	703	2,110	43,788	15,500	5,657
New Forest ... ..	76,549	261	659	35,760	2,499	38,290
Dean Forest ... ..	25,693	18	325	20,927	947	3,819
SCOTLAND: ... ..	1,031,392	23,197	11,140	355,748	155,670	519,974
North Conservancy	372,249	3,654	4,871	91,599	42,657	237,993
East Conservancy	187,368	4,402	3,932	104,475	33,271	49,622
South Conservancy	212,699	7,680	1,400	73,375	52,629	86,695
West Conservancy	259,076	7,461	937	86,299	27,113	145,664
WALES: ... ..	255,503	7,922	3,843	151,876	43,630	59,997
North Conservancy	138,726	3,932	2,287	79,271	20,522	38,933
South Conservancy	116,777	3,990	1,556	72,605	23,108	21,064

Note.—In Appendices 12–14, former Crown Woods are indicated by asterisks.

AREA STATEMENT OF LAND USE: BY FORESTS—ENGLAND

Appendix 12

At 30th September, 1953

Acres

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
NORTH WEST CONSERVANCY: TOTAL ... ..	102,107	1,678	1,607	56,474	21,918	23,715
Arden, Warwick ... ..	491	—	—	—	491	—
Bagot, Staffs ... ..	1,221	—	85	367	854	—
Bawtry, Notts ... ..	586	—	—	396	142	48
Bowland, Lancs & Yorks...	935	—	—	163	732	40
Cannock, Staffs ... ..	6,141	14	125	5,678	414	49
Causeway Wood, Salop ...	196	—	—	—	196	—
Charnwood, Leicester ...	275	—	66	66	209	—
Clipstone, Derby, Notts & Yorks ... ..	10,641	78	297	7,329	3,009	303
Corvedale, Salop ... ..	301	—	—	85	194	22
Cotgrave, Notts ... ..	370	16	—	301	69	—
Dalton, Westmorland ...	833	27	61	398	345	90
Delamere, Cheshire* ...	1,925	—	1	1,899	—	26
Ennerdale, Cumberland ...	8,409	104	—	3,324	62	5,023
Foremark Woods, Derby ...	390	—	—	6	384	—
Foulshaw Wood, Westmorland ... ..	601	—	—	29	572	—
Gisburn, Yorks ... ..	2,674	327	—	1,476	1,099	99
Greystoke, Cumberland ...	1,937	—	78	1,604	90	243
Grizedale, Lancs ... ..	5,807	378	30	4,238	593	976

Appendix 12—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Aforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
Habberley, Salop ... ..	648	—	35	36	612	—
Hardknott, Cumberland & Lancs ... ..	8,012	125	—	1,411	957	5,644
Hope, Derby ... ..	2,987	—	—	669	1,010	1,308
Inglewood, Cumberland ... ..	1,252	—	—	367	836	49
Irton, Cumberland ... ..	268	—	—	—	245	23
Kershope, Cumberland ... ..	12,504	268	1	9,135	311	3,058
Kinver, Staffs ... ..	900	—	41	571	299	30
Long Mynd, Salop ... ..	926	129	—	481	312	133
Longtown, Cumberland ... ..	223	—	25	54	104	65
Mortimer, Hereford & Salop ... ..	8,548	—	322	7,496	717	335
Oakamoor, Staffs ... ..	732	—	51	54	676	2
Packington, Warwick ... ..	288	—	54	90	198	—
Sherwood, Notts ... ..	2,950	8	102	2,611	272	67
Spadeadam, Cumberland ... ..	8,909	149	—	273	3,626	5,010
Swynnerton, Staffs ... ..	2,157	—	99	797	1,339	21
Thornthwaite, Cumberland ... ..	5,515	55	48	3,636	846	1,033
Walcot, Salop ... ..	1,555	—	86	1,434	103	18
<b>NORTH EAST CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	197,329	7,556	1,494	94,922	47,172	55,235
Allerston, Yorks ... ..	10,548	374	168	8,853	723	972
Ampleforth, Yorks ... ..	4,655	127	181	2,213	1,669	773
Arkengarthdale, Yorks ... ..	1,340	—	—	1,121	—	219
Chopwell, Durham* ... ..	1,030	—	8	785	226	19
Cleveland, Yorks ... ..	3,184	—	97	328	2,762	94
Doncaster, Yorks ... ..	730	—	27	171	554	5
Hamsterley, Durham ... ..	5,810	—	123	5,049	197	564
Harwood, Northumberland ... ..	5,766	54	34	1,600	3,264	902
Jervaulx, Yorks ... ..	1,470	—	—	113	1,353	4
Kidland, Northumberland ... ..	353	62	—	74	279	—
Kielder, Northumberland ... ..	70,875	3,669	9	35,852	9,265	25,758
Knaresborough, Yorks ... ..	485	142	46	188	297	—
Langdale, Yorks ... ..	14,603	91	223	4,986	1,586	8,031
Londesborough, Yorks ... ..	429	53	35	213	216	—
Ray, Northumberland ... ..	957	231	35	408	549	—
Redesdale, Northumberland ... ..	17,627	783	—	9,178	4,885	3,564
Rosedale, Yorks ... ..	10,807	531	46	4,149	3,464	3,194
Rothbury, Northumberland ... ..	2,643	—	149	1,772	681	190
Scardale, Yorks ... ..	972	93	6	575	105	292
Selby, Yorks ... ..	850	—	—	794	54	2
Slaley, Northumberland ... ..	1,500	—	—	1,251	21	228
Tong Woods, Yorks ... ..	183	—	—	—	183	—
Wark, Northumberland ... ..	36,334	1,346	2	14,174	11,870	10,290
Wharnciffe, Yorks ... ..	1,105	—	133	222	825	58
Widehaugh, Northumberland ... ..	70	—	—	—	—	70
Wynyard, Durham ... ..	1,529	—	—	76	1,448	5
York, Yorks ... ..	1,474	—	172	777	696	1
<b>EAST CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	103,022	1,273	1,481	73,908	10,142	18,972
Ampthill, Beds ... ..	452	3	—	369	—	83
Bardney, Lincoln ... ..	3,614	—	167	2,680	758	176
Bernwood, Oxford ... ..	1,041	—	110	173	868	—

Appendix 12—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
Bramfield, Herts ... ..	542	—	74	308	213	21
Burwell, Lincs ... ..	581	—	55	266	315	—
Ditton, Cambridge ... ..	181	—	—	—	181	—
Dunwich, Suffolk ... ..	1,238	106	73	1,014	196	28
Gaywood, Norfolk ... ..	435	44	23	200	223	12
Hazelborough, Bucks & Northants* ... ..	2,455	—	60	1,965	135	355
Hevingham, Norfolk ... ..	637	13	99	360	258	19
Kesteven, Lincoln & Rutland ... ..	3,510	—	203	2,186	892	432
The King's Forest, Suffolk ... ..	5,932	417	22	5,047	531	354
Laughton, Lincoln... ..	2,144	—	1	1,999	78	67
Nassburgh, Northants ... ..	32	—	—	—	32	—
Pytchley, Northants ... ..	346	—	—	—	346	—
Rendlesham, Suffolk ... ..	4,660	6	10	3,644	36	980
Rockingham, Northants ... ..	5,521	58	85	4,453	486	582
Salcey, Bucks & Northants* ... ..	1,279	—	—	1,195	54	30
Shouldham, Norfolk ... ..	956	64	27	777	75	104
Swaffham, Norfolk ... ..	3,813	—	—	3,181	67	565
Swanton, Norfolk ... ..	1,792	8	4	1,372	194	226
Theiford Chase, Norfolk & Suffolk ... ..	49,382	429	101	34,329	2,040	13,013
Tunstall, Suffolk ... ..	3,374	9	6	2,649	9	716
Walden, Essex ... ..	456	—	48	73	378	5
Walsham, Norfolk... ..	532	—	32	189	343	—
Wallington, Oxford ... ..	793	—	25	329	458	6
Waveney, Norfolk... ..	125	48	9	76	39	10
Wendover, Bucks ... ..	1,155	—	62	796	327	32
Wigsley, Lincoln & Notts... ..	1,938	—	124	1,154	427	357
Willingham, Lincoln ... ..	1,990	68	61	1,713	174	103
Yardley Chase, Beds & Northants ... ..	2,116	—	—	1,411	9	696
<b>SOUTH EAST CONSERVANCY:</b>						
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>52,808</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>33,949</b>	<b>16,533</b>	<b>2,326</b>
Abinger, Surrey ... ..	1,006	—	85	260	586	160
Alice Holt, Hants* ... ..	2,342	—	20	1,962	90	290
Alton, Hants ... ..	948	—	117	624	211	113
Andover, Hants ... ..	1,000	—	39	849	4	147
Arundel, Sussex ... ..	2,778	—	91	2,180	531	67
Ashley Hill, Berks ... ..	301	—	41	49	249	3
Basing, Hants ... ..	211	—	6	185	26	—
Bedgebury, Kent & Sussex* ... ..	2,341	—	57	2,011	112	218
Bere, Hants* ... ..	1,741	—	6	1,426	286	29
Bishopstoke, Hants ... ..	299	—	39	239	60	—
Bramshill, Berks & Hants... ..	4,483	—	150	3,840	540	103
Brightling, Sussex ... ..	1,415	—	—	83	1,315	17
Bucklebury, Berks ... ..	207	—	67	68	139	—
Buriton, Hants & Sussex ... ..	1,828	2	—	1,416	138	274
Challock, Kent ... ..	1,795	—	86	1,430	359	6
Charlton, Sussex ... ..	2,534	—	206	1,411	1,123	—
Chiddingfold, Surrey & Sussex ... ..	2,195	—	—	1,780	410	5
Corhampton, Hants ... ..	276	—	—	3	273	—
Crawley, Hants ... ..	315	—	—	315	—	—
Effingham, Surrey ... ..	420	—	33	33	386	1
Friston, Sussex ... ..	2,141	—	243	1,728	393	20
Gravetye, Sussex ... ..	910	—	5	385	18	507

Appendix 12—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
Groombridge, Sussex ...	112	—	99	99	3	10
Havant, Hants ...	1,257	—	—	34	1,221	2
Hemsted, Kent ...	1,024	—	22	983	7	34
Highclere, Hants ...	221	—	—	21	200	—
Hursley, Hants ...	2,360	—	136	763	1,597	—
Lyminge, Kent ...	2,495	—	94	2,402	29	64
Marden, Sussex ...	1,313	36	7	760	552	1
Maresfield, Sussex ...	434	—	54	70	363	1
Micheldever, Hants ...	2,352	—	125	1,807	416	129
Mildmay, Kent ...	275	—	50	76	199	—
Orlestone, Kent ...	814	—	12	776	36	2
Rogate, Sussex ...	354	—	57	156	195	3
St. Leonards, Sussex ...	743	—	86	272	443	28
Shipbourne, Kent ...	416	—	78	190	224	2
Slindon, Sussex ...	1,358	—	74	823	535	—
Southwater, Sussex ...	395	—	27	308	86	1
Vinehall, Sussex ...	850	—	73	785	48	17
Walderslade, Kent... ..	200	—	—	13	187	—
Westbury, Hants ...	490	—	—	350	130	10
Wilmington, Sussex ...	881	—	—	189	654	38
Winterfold, Surrey... ..	321	—	—	42	279	—
Witley Park, Surrey ...	580	19	1	126	454	—
Woolmer, Hants* ...	2,073	—	—	627	1,426	20
Woking Office Grounds ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
<b>SOUTH WEST CONSERVANCY:</b>						
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>64,945</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>43,788</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>5,657</b>
Bentley, Hants & Wilts ...	1,623	—	105	111	1,509	3
Blandford, Dorset ...	2,526	—	133	616	1,703	207
Bodmin, Cornwall... ..	1,492	—	70	1,145	177	170
Braydon, Wilts ...	843	—	52	376	465	2
Brendon, Somerset ...	2,392	15	3	1,941	152	299
Bruton, Somerset & Wilts	975	—	41	870	97	8
Charmouth, Devon & Dorset ... ..	920	38	30	499	378	43
Collingbourne, Wilts ...	1,239	—	74	1,221	8	10
Cowley Woods, Gloucester	179	—	14	26	152	1
Croft Pascoe, Cornwall ...	112	—	—	—	112	—
Dartmoor, Devon ...	2,287	2	—	1,677	—	610
Dunster, Somerset... ..	1,132	66	50	945	187	—
Dymock, Gloucester & Hereford* ...	1,600	—	11	1,442	89	69
Eggesford, Devon ...	881	—	—	841	20	20
Erme, Devon ...	642	—	35	67	568	7
Fernworthy, Devon ...	1,505	—	—	1,471	31	3
Gardiner, Dorset & Wilts	1,492	—	17	724	764	4
Glynn, Cornwall ...	2,246	—	153	1,507	608	131
Haldon, Devon ...	3,587	—	88	3,126	328	133
Halwill, Devon ...	4,459	138	18	3,685	135	639
Hartland, Devon ...	2,446	18	—	1,502	328	616
Haugh, Hereford ...	606	—	—	551	34	21
Herodsfoot, Cornwall ...	667	—	78	434	208	25
Honiton, Devon ...	484	71	6	140	318	26
Lydford, Devon ...	597	—	—	542	13	42
Mendip, Somerset ...	1,223	—	7	1,135	12	76
Molton Woods, Devon ...	336	—	—	72	264	—
Neroche, Somerset ...	1,957	34	63	660	1,244	53

Appendix 12—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural Unplantable, &c.
Okehampton, Devon ...	519	50	12	394	85	40
Pershore, Worcs ...	361	—	—	35	325	1
Plym, Devon ...	1,216	—	184	694	518	4
Poorstock, Dorset ...	503	16	40	206	297	—
Purbeck, Dorset ...	1,469	59	—	1,174	187	108
Quantock, Somerset ...	2,597	3	3	2,086	152	359
St. Clement, Cornwall ...	282	—	63	79	203	—
Savernake, Wilts ...	4,678	—	283	2,131	2,096	451
Sedgemoor, Somerset ...	385	41	38	158	227	—
Shepton, Somerset... ..	160	—	65	155	5	—
Stanway, Gloucester ...	1,150	14	—	352	154	644
Stokeleigh, Somerset ...	639	—	45	342	289	8
Wareham, Dorset ...	4,972	103	174	3,672	890	410
West Woods, Wilts ...	1,192	—	—	790	110	292
Wilsey Down, Cornwall ...	1,182	35	—	1,111	8	63
Wyre, Worcester ...	3,192	—	155	3,083	50	59
<b>NEW FOREST:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	76,549	261	659	35,760	2,499	38,290
Brighstone, Isle of Wight...	1,530	—	1	1,067	240	223
Combley, Isle of Wight ...	559	—	—	548	—	11
Ferndown, Dorset... ..	1,534	—	51	989	18	527
Hurn, Hants ... ..	1,957	20	—	91	1,505	361
New Forest, Hants* ...	65,158	9	505	28,322	275	36,561
Osborne, Isle of Wight ...	134	—	9	59	75	—
Parkhurst, Isle of Wight*...	1,312	—	39	957	50	305
Ringwood, Dorset & Hants	3,962	206	41	3,562	169	231
Shalfleet, Isle of Wight ...	403	26	13	165	167	71
<b>DEAN FOREST:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	25,693	18	325	20,927	947	3,819
Dean Forest, Gloucester, Hereford & Monmouth*	24,436	18	307	19,715	947	3,774
Tidenham Chase, Gloucester	1,257	—	18	1,212	—	45

AREA STATEMENT OF LAND USE: BY FORESTS—SCOTLAND

Appendix 13

At 30th September, 1953

Acres

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
<b>NORTH CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	372,249	3,654	4,871	91,599	42,657	237,993
Achnashellach, Ross ...	19,674	—	—	904	34	18,736
Aigas, Inverness ... ..	1,593	—	—	25	901	667
Ardross, Ross ... ..	4,252	54	49	3,457	310	485
Assich, Nairn ... ..	1,119	25	37	739	72	308
Balblair, Sutherland & Ross	1,536	—	—	1,151	159	226
Battan, Inverness ... ..	1,036	21	—	338	610	88
Boblainy, Inverness ... ..	2,895	154	447	1,185	1,575	135
Borgie, Sutherland... ..	2,704	160	—	1,064	249	1,391
Ceannacroc, Inverness ...	18,458	205	—	521	2,387	15,550
Clach Liath, Ross ... ..	547	29	81	534	—	13
Clunes, Inverness ... ..	5,852	—	96	1,427	69	4,356
Craig nan Eun, Inverness...	1,922	—	—	1,369	—	553
Craig Phadrig, Inverness ...	573	—	27	489	11	73
Craigs, Ross ... ..	1,208	—	273	393	793	22
Culloden, Inverness ... ..	2,421	46	304	1,875	397	149
Dornoch, Sutherland ... ..	727	—	—	670	4	53
Eilanreach, Inverness ... ..	922	—	—	835	—	87
Farigaig, Inverness ... ..	7,525	65	85	1,176	1,450	4,899
Ferness, Nairn ... ..	1,538	23	139	854	171	513
Findon, Ross ... ..	2,367	—	—	2,245	10	112
Fiunary, Argyll ... ..	18,341	200	—	3,675	1,724	12,942
Glen Affric, Inverness ... ..	53,408	356	—	2,418	5,805	45,185
Glen Brittle, Skye, Inverness	8,858	50	—	1,440	102	7,316
Glen Cripesdale, Argyll ... ..	6,650	—	—	—	2,168	4,482
Glen Garry, Inverness ... ..	21,979	172	—	4,154	661	17,164
Glen Hurich, Argyll ... ..	15,180	—	53	2,892	909	11,379
Glen Loy, Inverness ... ..	2,546	—	—	1,928	101	517
Glen Righ, Inverness ... ..	5,883	196	—	2,207	1	3,675
Glen Shiel, Ross ... ..	3,653	—	—	765	—	2,888
Glen Urquhart, Inverness...	16,043	—	250	2,685	2,270	11,088
Guisachan, Inverness ... ..	5,549	72	—	1,500	1,297	2,752
Inchnacardoch, Inverness...	9,145	43	—	2,249	397	6,499
Inshriach, Inverness ... ..	2,298	21	117	1,586	191	521
Inverinate, Ross ... ..	1,233	—	—	1,034	—	199
Kessock, Ross ... ..	1,208	7	—	1,067	56	85
Kilcoy, Ross ... ..	3,423	—	444	2,763	117	543
Lael, Ross ... ..	2,344	—	—	1,902	15	427
Laiken, Nairn ... ..	845	—	214	514	313	18
Leanachan, Inverness ... ..	7,546	356	—	2,706	3,153	1,687
Loch Erich, Inverness ... ..	933	—	—	183	506	244
Longart, Ross ... ..	1,264	—	—	1,145	—	119
Millbuie, Ross ... ..	6,939	9	243	6,333	—	606
Morangie, Ross ... ..	6,196	397	138	2,523	2,096	1,577
Nevis, Inverness ... ..	7,659	—	—	981	—	6,678
North Strome, Ross ... ..	1,969	—	—	873	1	1,095
Oykell, Ross & Sutherland	1,717	—	170	214	1,388	115
Portclair, Inverness ... ..	5,500	—	—	2,353	—	3,147
The Queen's Forest, Inverness	12,500	41	184	2,870	433	9,197
Raasay, Isle of Raasay, Inverness... ..	715	6	82	423	96	196
Ratagan, Inverness & Ross	2,481	—	—	1,558	—	923
Rumster, Caithness ... ..	2,362	165	—	554	346	1,462
Salen, Mull, Argyll ... ..	10,391	153	20	2,855	2,253	5,283
Shin, Sutherland ... ..	13,893	—	498	1,360	1,181	11,352
Slattadale, Ross ... ..	1,154	—	—	702	—	452



Appendix 13—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Alloforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c
South Laggan, Inverness ...	4,110	—	—	1,127	—	2,983
South Strome, Ross ...	3,556	—	—	1,160	3	2,393
Strath Conon, Ross ...	7,201	272	—	1,265	1,041	4,895
Strath Dearn, Inverness ...	2,357	30	170	947	527	883
Strath Mashie, Inverness ...	2,612	—	106	260	1,797	555
Strath Nairn, Inverness ...	4,314	47	162	1,218	840	2,256
Strathy, Sutherland ...	504	—	—	—	281	223
Struie, Ross ...	757	19	154	403	215	139
Sunart, Argyll ...	1,475	260	—	340	875	260
Torrachilty, Ross ...	3,620	—	170	462	51	3,107
Urray, Ross ...	1,039	—	158	754	215	70
Hoy Experiments, Orkney	30	—	—	—	30	—
<b>EAST CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ...	187,368	4,402	3,932	104,475	33,271	49,622
Allean, Perth ...	2,939	226	3	1,237	840	862
Allcailleach, Aberdeen ...	3,834	—	—	3,623	94	117
Bin, Aberdeen ...	5,987	—	—	5,162	69	756
Blackcraig, Perth ...	2,048	—	—	1,524	34	490
Blackhall, Kincardine ...	3,622	—	190	2,144	1,333	145
Blairadam, Fife & Kinross	1,911	—	52	1,650	21	240
Carden, Fife ...	546	1	4	521	3	22
Clashindarroch, Aberdeen	20,006	533	—	9,215	738	10,053
Corrennie, Aberdeen ...	1,914	—	203	849	866	199
Countesswells, Aberdeen ...	703	26	—	561	110	32
Craigvinean, Perth...	4,463	120	80	3,111	430	922
Culbin, Moray & Nairn ...	7,515	205	119	5,854	1,049	612
Dallas, Moray ...	2,073	58	42	903	402	768
Forest of Deer, Aberdeen...	2,251	2	34	2,077	21	153
Delgaty, Aberdeen...	1,148	10	218	550	594	4
Drummond Hill, Perth ...	5,791	33	46	3,788	303	1,700
Drumtochty, Kincardine ...	9,998	166	—	2,644	2,860	4,494
Durris, Kincardine ...	4,002	—	86	3,588	141	273
Edensmuir, Fife ...	1,701	—	98	1,379	171	151
Faskally, Perth ...	242	—	—	130	49	63
Fetteresso, Kincardine ...	8,773	522	25	3,550	2,557	2,666
Fonab, Perth ...	1,558	130	—	180	900	478
Glen Devon, Perth & Kinross	915	—	—	876	—	39
Glendoll, Angus ...	3,713	61	44	332	1,146	2,235
Glenarrochty, Perth ...	2,440	—	106	235	1,366	839
Glenisla, Angus ...	10,483	226	188	1,369	3,088	6,026
Glenlivet, Banff ...	5,580	910	—	3,803	404	1,373
Hallyburton, Angus & Perth	1,940	—	224	872	1,056	12
Inglismaldie, Kincardine ...	1,175	—	—	1,141	27	7
Keillour, Perth ...	1,705	—	93	1,540	121	44
Kemnay, Aberdeen ...	1,227	—	—	1,177	32	18
Kinfauns, Perth ...	827	56	15	736	90	1
Kirkhill, Aberdeen	1,954	—	—	1,379	435	140
Ledmore, Perth ...	137	—	—	—	—	137
Lossie, Moray ...	1,904	110	—	1,576	121	207
Midmar, Aberdeen ...	1,340	—	74	802	240	298
Monaughty, Moray ...	4,344	196	23	3,640	346	358
Montreathmont, Angus ...	2,430	—	116	2,302	85	43
Newton, Moray ...	175	—	—	—	—	175
Newtyle, Moray ...	1,928	81	15	983	558	387
Pitfichie, Aberdeen ...	5,247	296	—	2,425	1,642	1,180
Pitmedden, Fife ...	1,825	23	186	1,635	101	89

Appendix 13—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
Rannoch, Perth ... ..	3,786	200	83	1,619	1,770	397
Rosarie, Banff ... ..	4,729	40	194	2,481	1,174	1,074
Roseisle, Moray ... ..	2,322	—	—	2,038	4	280
Scotmore, Banff & Moray	820	—	—	815	—	5
Speymouth, Moray ... ..	9,142	2	762	5,569	2,683	890
Strathord, Perth ... ..	1,156	—	37	1,103	48	5
Teindland, Moray ... ..	2,372	—	176	1,285	671	416
Tentsmuir, Fife ... ..	4,331	108	8	3,614	14	703
Tilliefoure, Aberdeen ...	3,542	—	236	2,361	189	992
Tornashean, Aberdeen ...	9,278	61	152	1,329	2,270	5,679
Whitehaugh, Aberdeen ...	1,576	—	—	1,198	5	373
<b>SOUTH CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	212,699	7,680	1,400	73,375	52,629	86,695
Forest of Ae, Dumfries ...	10,708	1,114	6	7,600	1,858	1,250
Auchenroddan, Dumfries...	777	—	—	706	46	25
Bareagle, Wigtown ... ..	1,239	—	70	210	711	318
Brownmoor, Dumfries ... ..	464	—	90	256	200	8
Cairn Edward, Kirkcudbright	15,032	888	60	7,223	4,134	3,675
Cardrona, Peebles ... ..	1,860	3	—	1,387	—	473
Carrick, Ayr ... ..	33,072	841	—	3,140	3,711	26,221
Castle O'er, Dumfries ... ..	2,887	—	101	2,302	223	362
Changue, Ayr ... ..	2,389	14	—	1,582	159	648
Clauchrie, Dumfries ... ..	639	33	43	504	130	5
Corriedoo, Kirkcudbright	1,022	—	1	955	21	46
Craigieburn, Dumfries ... ..	586	56	12	530	5	51
Craik, Roxburgh ... ..	4,250	475	—	2,286	1,283	681
Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright	4,404	75	49	3,963	38	403
Dalmacallan, Dumfries ... ..	1,455	274	33	552	803	100
Dreva, Peebles ... ..	1,004	—	49	202	782	20
Dundeugh, Kirkcudbright	5,964	—	—	1,457	3,048	1,459
Duns, Berwick ... ..	432	8	75	135	295	2
Edgarhope, Berwick ... ..	1,712	—	13	1,084	133	495
Elibank, Peebles & Selkirk	5,594	313	—	1,881	1,979	1,734
Fleet, Kirkcudbright ... ..	1,438	16	12	1,052	178	208
Garcrogo, Kirkcudbright	1,914	196	12	1,350	348	216
Glengap, Kirkcudbright ... ..	2,236	216	26	1,086	680	470
Glentress, Peebles ... ..	2,349	60	85	1,939	10	400
Glen Trool, Kirkcudbright	55,507	1,382	—	6,409	12,760	36,338
Greskine, Dumfries ... ..	2,445	—	111	982	1,238	225
Kilgrammie, Ayr ... ..	568	—	110	356	212	—
Kilsture, Wigtown ... ..	511	—	9	503	4	4
Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright	10,873	296	67	3,521	4,145	3,207
Laurieston, Kirkcudbright	4,405	205	108	1,611	1,769	1,025
Leithope, Roxburgh ... ..	1,165	145	—	518	647	—
Mabie, Kirkcudbright ... ..	2,726	—	85	1,865	391	470
Newcastleon, Roxburgh ...	3,554	—	—	3,284	102	168
Penninghame, Wigtown ... ..	5,430	285	5	782	3,091	1,557
Selm Muir, Midlothian ... ..	230	—	—	46	183	1
Shielswood, Selkirk ... ..	1,013	—	—	—	—	1,013
Stenton, East Lothian ... ..	540	—	91	180	346	14
Tinnisburn, Dumfries & Roxburgh ... ..	1,404	—	—	1,274	—	130
Twigles, Dumfries ... ..	5,137	55	—	4,711	69	357
Wauchope, Roxburgh ... ..	11,769	591	—	3,339	5,720	2,710
Yair Hill, Selkirk ... ..	1,991	139	77	612	1,177	202
Bush Nursery, Midlothian	4	—	—	—	—	4

Appendix 13—continued

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural Unplantable, &c.
WEST CONSERVANCY: TOTAL ... ..	259,076	7,461	937	86,299	27,113	145,664
Achaglachgach, Argyll ...	1,969	30	—	1,676	—	293
Ardgartan, Argyll ... ..	18,126	18	—	4,277	900	12,949
Asknish, Argyll ... ..	5,901	494	6	3,289	447	2,165
Barcaldine, Argyll ... ..	4,006	270	38	3,703	182	121
Benmore, Argyll ... ..	9,747	197	—	2,753	590	6,404
Carradale, Argyll ... ..	11,313	479	25	3,370	1,229	6,714
Carron Valley, Stirling ...	6,640	451	—	4,458	66	2,116
Corlarach, Argyll ... ..	5,510	252	8	1,323	990	3,197
Devilla, Fife & Clackmannan	2,506	—	130	1,144	1,283	79
Fearnoch, Argyll ... ..	1,342	—	—	1,106	20	216
Garadhbhan, Stirling ...	1,297	—	—	1,069	177	51
Garelochhead, Dunbarton	833	24	46	336	371	126
Glenbranter, Argyll ... ..	8,726	—	2	3,366	368	4,992
Glencoe, Argyll ... ..	380	58	—	122	192	66
Glendaruel, Argyll ... ..	6,996	210	10	1,190	1,832	3,974
Glenduror, Argyll ... ..	8,319	135	2	2,485	132	5,702
Glenfinart, Argyll ... ..	8,712	91	27	2,751	410	5,551
Glenrickard, Arran, Bute- shire ... ..	1,660	206	—	277	262	1,121
Inverinan, Argyll ... ..	12,796	368	47	3,862	1,867	7,067
Inverliever, Argyll* ... ..	29,522	458	44	5,265	1,570	22,687
Kilmichael, Argyll ... ..	12,689	928	30	3,400	1,520	7,769
Kilmory, Argyll ... ..	3,169	16	—	370	1,732	1,067
Knapdale, Argyll ... ..	19,702	643	129	6,231	460	13,011
Lennox, Stirling ... ..	580	—	4	535	—	45
Loch Ard, Perth & Stirling	31,990	1,024	164	12,410	5,308	14,272
Loch Eck, Argyll ... ..	5,502	—	—	2,412	30	3,060
Minard, Argyll ... ..	5,168	400	—	2,314	1,068	1,786
Rowardennan, Stirling ...	9,464	209	—	840	2,521	6,103
Saddell, Argyll ... ..	4,917	30	8	1,423	45	3,449
St. Fillans, Perth ... ..	426	60	56	116	245	65
Strathlachlan, Argyll ...	7,616	284	119	1,995	1,272	4,349
Strathyre, Perth ... ..	10,464	108	2	5,585	24	4,855
Torrie, Perth ... ..	976	18	40	846	—	130
Tulliallan, Fife ... ..	112	—	—	—	—	112

AREA STATEMENT OF LAND USE: BY FORESTS—WALES

Appendix 14

At 30th September, 1953

Acres

Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural, Unplantable, &c.
<b>NORTH CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	138,726	3,932	2,287	79,271	20,522	38,933
Aberhirnant, Merioneth ...	6,399	190	31	1,603	1,365	3,431
Aeron, Cardigan ... ..	128	—	—	—	121	7
Bechan, Montgomery ... ..	348	—	64	235	113	—
Beddgelert, Caernarvon ...	2,771	—	21	1,698	12	1,061
Brynmawr, Cardigan ... ..	2,364	—	176	1,466	662	236
Carno, Montgomery ... ..	860	8	68	415	387	58
Clocaenog, Denbigh & Merioneth ... ..	15,258	657	18	9,572	2,451	3,235
Coed Clwyd, Denbigh ... ..	1,772	96	30	844	568	360
Coed Penllyn, Merioneth...	1,806	61	68	583	1,040	183
Coed Sarnau, Radnor ... ..	4,650	239	28	3,090	371	1,189
Coed Taliesin, Cardigan ...	267	—	—	78	187	2
Coed y Brenin, Merioneth	17,893	215	80	8,893	1,950	7,050
Coed y Goror, Denbigh & Salop ... ..	988	—	84	780	183	25
Commins Coch, Montgomery	1,073	51	52	753	63	257
Cwmeinion, Cardigan ... ..	966	33	49	609	28	329
Cynwyd, Merioneth ... ..	1,829	—	72	1,640	74	115
Dovey, Merioneth & Montgomery	14,650	544	146	10,994	1,367	2,289
Dyfnant, Montgomery ... ..	4,544	371	48	2,237	1,176	1,131
Elwy, Denbigh ... ..	61	—	—	—	61	—
Glyn y Groes, Denbigh ... ..	800	11	180	411	373	16
Gwydyr, Caernarvon & Denbigh	19,473	398	257	10,749	1,096	7,628
Hafod Fawr, Merioneth*...	1,367	—	—	623	11	733
Hafren, Montgomery ... ..	10,637	364	60	6,065	1,834	2,738
Kerry, Montgomery & Salop	2,403	—	77	2,276	—	127
Lleyn, Caernarvon... ..	244	1	59	119	123	2
Mathrafal, Montgomery ... ..	1,338	—	100	757	544	37
Myherin, Cardigan ... ..	10,359	42	204	5,404	1,472	3,483
Newborough, Anglesey ... ..	2,536	262	—	960	907	669
Pentraeth, Anglesey ... ..	824	120	—	307	436	81
Radnor, Radnor ... ..	5,671	240	171	3,589	786	1,296
St. Asaph, Denbigh & Flint	1,829	—	144	982	755	92
Tarenig, Cardigan & Montgomery	2,614	29	—	1,539	6	1,069
Chirk Depot, Denbigh ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	4
<b>SOUTH CONSERVANCY:</b>						
TOTAL ... ..	116,777	3,990	1,556	72,605	23,108	21,064
Abergavenny, Monmouth...	22	—	—	—	22	—
Brechfa, Carmarthen ... ..	15,607	123	157	11,562	452	3,593
Brecon, Brecon ... ..	1,870	—	—	1,564	11	295
Caio, Carmarthen ... ..	3,895	59	34	2,645	231	1,019
Chepstow, Monmouth ... ..	1,600	—	24	1,388	210	2
Cilgwyn, Carmarthen ... ..	673	8	47	274	398	1
Coed Caerdydd, Glamorgan	640	—	59	133	480	27
Coed Taf Fawr, Brecon ... ..	2,342	129	—	658	1,054	630
Coed y Brithdir, Glamorgan	131	—	—	—	118	13
Coed y Rhaiadr, Brecon ... ..	1,053	93	—	781	231	41

Appendix 14—continued

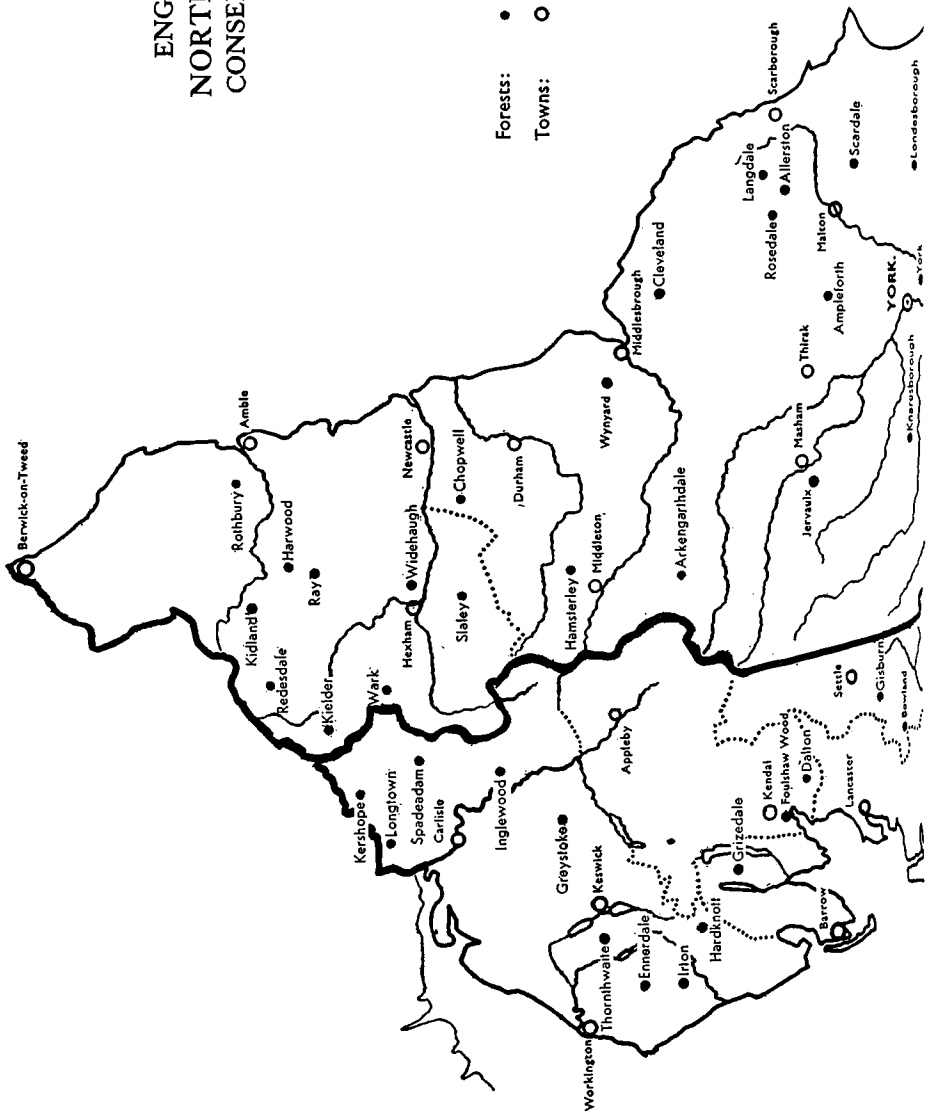
Forest	Total	Planted during year ended 30th September, 1953		Under Plantations	Provisional Allocation of Other Land	
		Afforested	Re-planted		Plantable	Agricultural Unplantable, &c.
Crychan, Brecon & Carmarthen	10,832	361	23	6,817	1,472	2,543
Cwmogwr, Glamorgan ...	3,966	108	9	2,115	267	1,584
Daugleddau, Pembroke ...	42	—	—	—	42	—
Derry Ormond, Cardigan...	1,315	—	52	860	249	206
Draethen, Glamorgan ...	342	—	73	260	69	13
Dunraven, Glamorgan ...	4,816	511	17	1,229	2,173	1,414
Ebbw, Monmouth... ..	472	—	87	277	181	14
Gamrhiw, Brecon ... ..	504	106	28	196	272	36
Giedd, Brecon ... ..	746	—	—	581	24	141
Glasfynydd, Brecon ...	3,064	93	—	2,848	113	103
Glyn Tarell, Brecon ...	151	—	—	45	106	—
Goytre, Monmouth ... ..	354	—	27	257	93	4
Hay, Brecon & Hereford ...	925	6	—	827	91	7
Irfon, Brecon ... ..	854	92	—	339	445	70
Llandowror, Carmarthen...	296	47	—	94	154	48
Llandeilo, Carmarthen ...	922	77	24	236	379	307
Llanover, Monmouth ... ..	2,900	14	—	2,564	111	225
Llantrisant, Glamorgan ...	1,404	—	89	1,193	112	99
Margam, Glamorgan ... ..	5,703	185	258	3,211	1,570	922
Michaelston, Glamorgan ...	5,785	234	2	3,269	1,688	828
Monmouth, Monmouth ... ..	1,212	—	76	436	688	88
Mynydd Ddu, Brecon & Monmouth ... ..	3,085	184	—	1,755	602	728
Pembrey, Carmarthen ... ..	4,500	111	—	1,728	632	2,140
Rheola, Glamorgan ... ..	14,164	1,018	12	10,903	1,423	1,838
St. Gwynno, Glamorgan ...	3,597	82	13	2,740	156	701
Sirhowy, Monmouth ... ..	469	—	57	71	215	183
Slebech, Pembroke ... ..	1,654	—	172	596	1,016	42
Taf Fechan, Brecon ... ..	1,131	4	—	1,021	5	105
Tair Onen, Glamorgan ... ..	189	—	—	52	—	137
Talybont, Brecon ... ..	2,780	164	7	1,343	1,351	86
Teifi, Carmarthen ... ..	464	11	101	169	295	—
Tintern, Monmouth* ... ..	4,969	1	56	4,338	189	442
Towy, Cardigan & Brecon	4,175	169	—	229	3,573	373
Wentwood, Monmouth ... ..	1,162	—	52	1,001	145	16



## **MAPS**

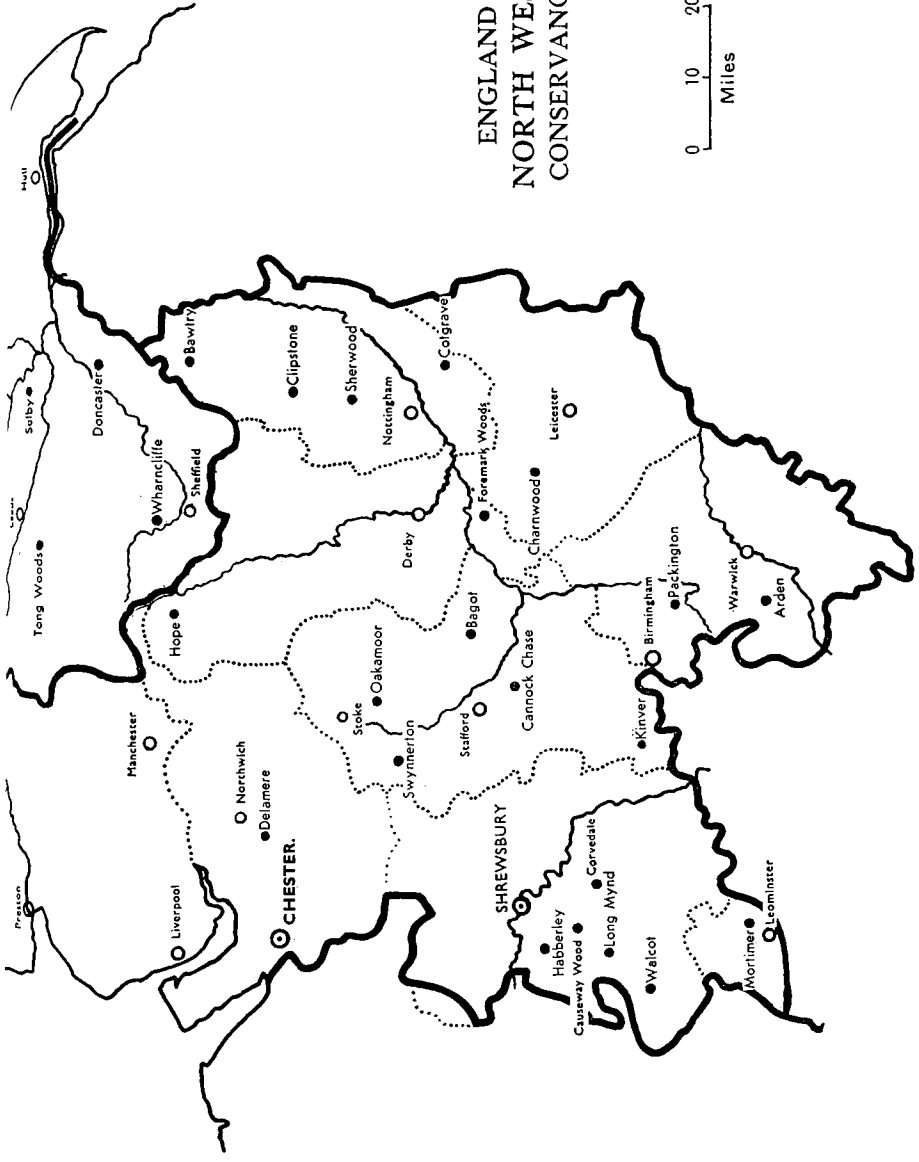
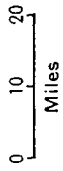
**Outline maps showing the distribution of the Commission forests, and the boundaries of the Conservancies, as at 30th September 1953, follow on pages 72 to 83.**

# ENGLAND NORTH EAST CONSERVANCY



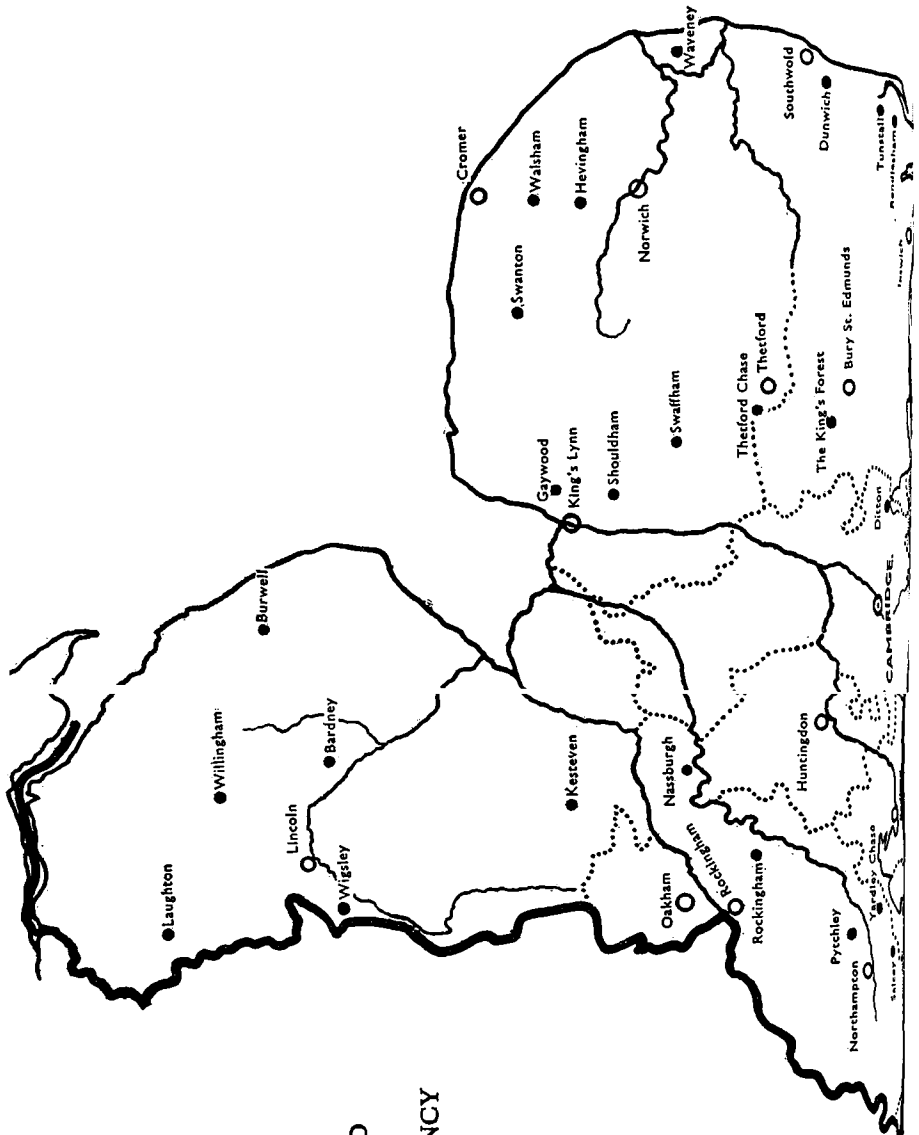


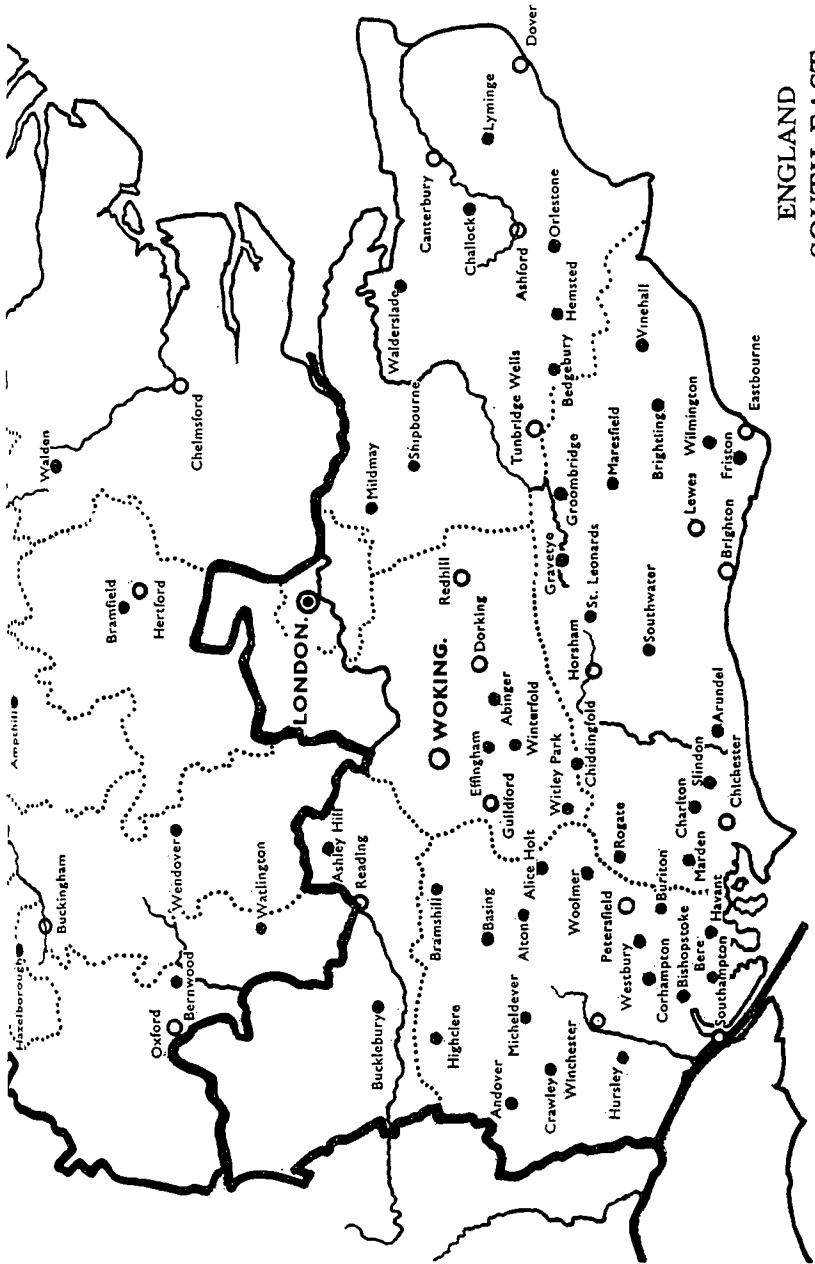
# ENGLAND NORTH WEST CONSERVANCY



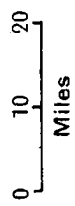
# ENGLAND EAST CONSERVANCY

- Forests: ●
- Towns: ○

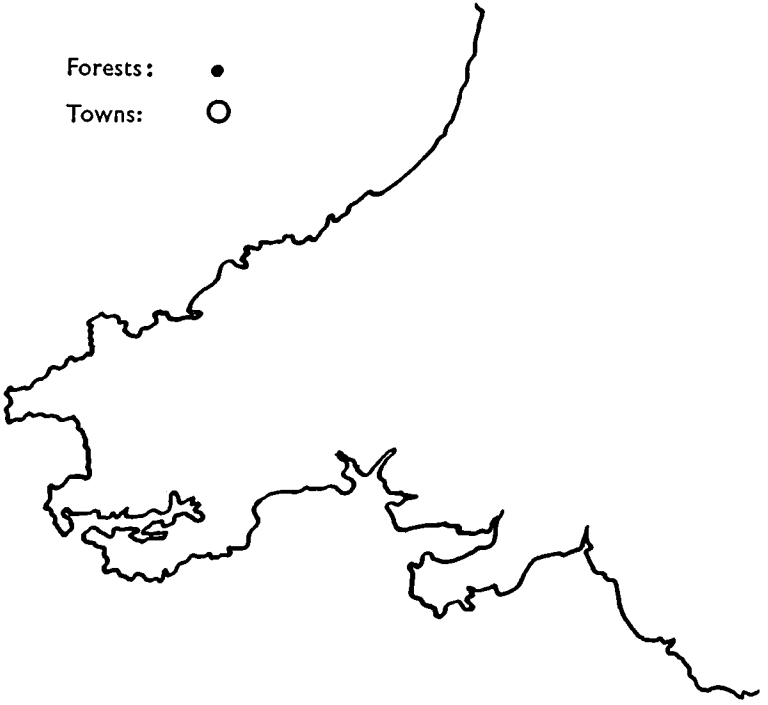




ENGLAND  
SOUTH EAST  
CONSERVANCY

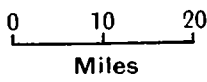
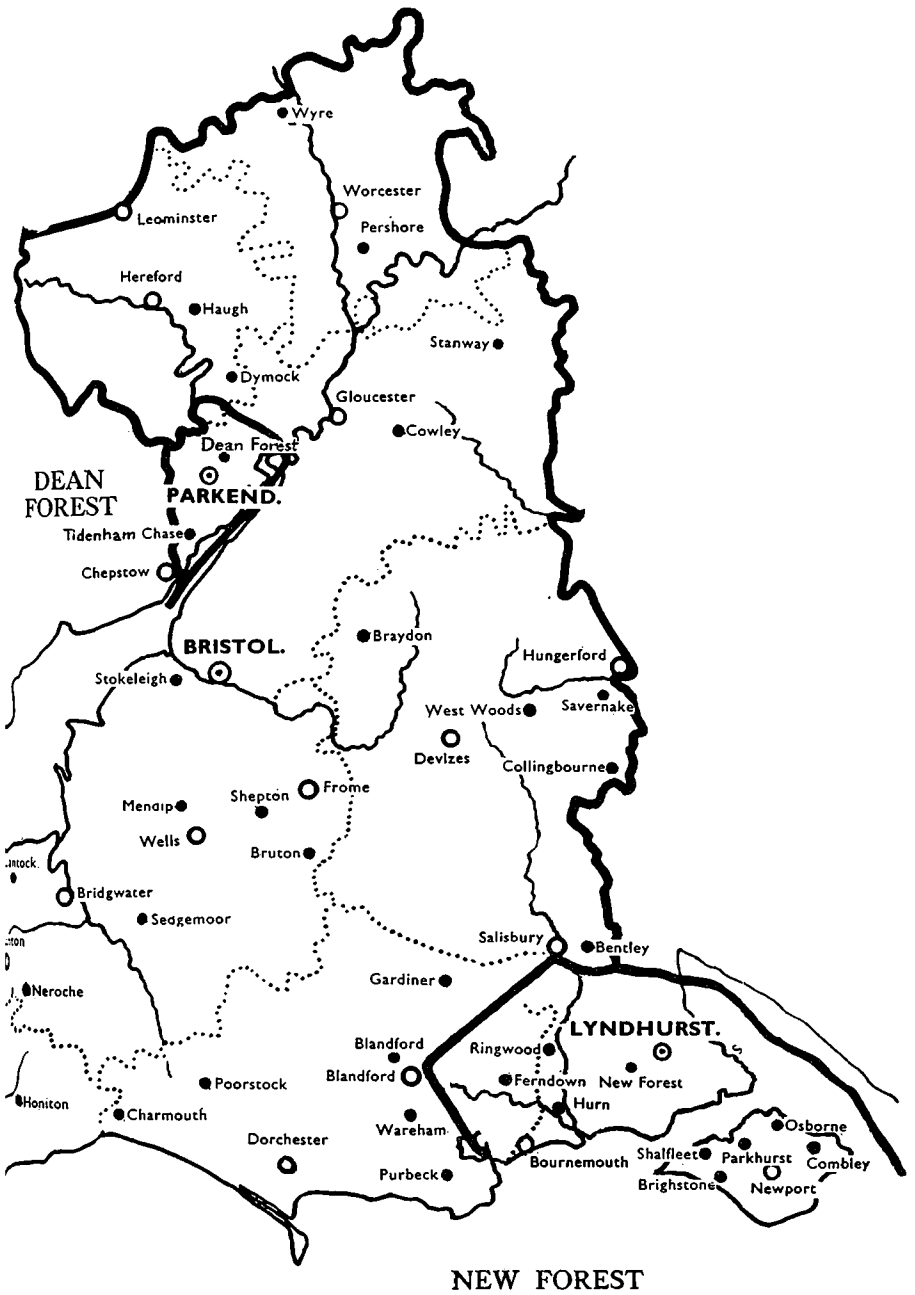


Forests: ●  
 Towns: ○



ENGLAND  
 SOUTH WEST  
 CONSERVANCY





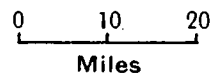
SCOTLAND  
NORTH  
CONSERVANCY

- Forests: ●  
Towns: ○

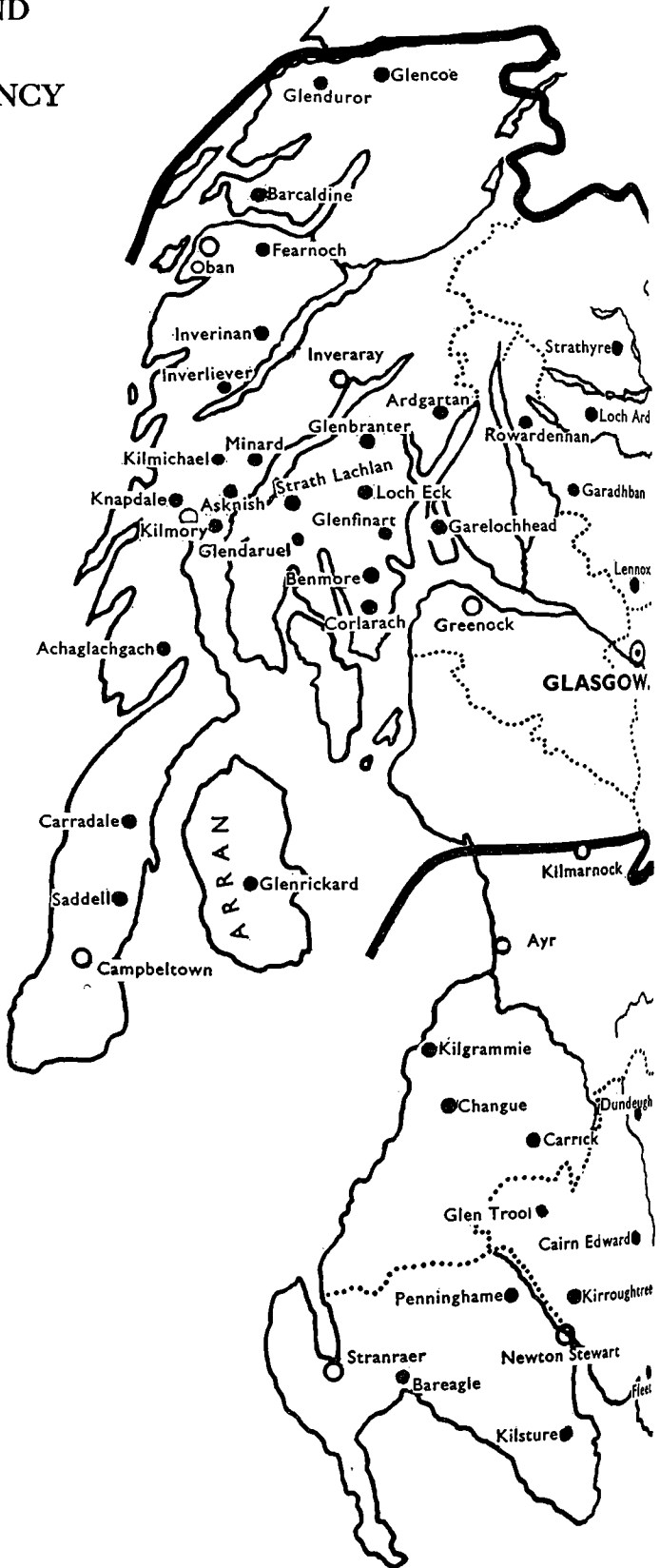




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EAST  
CONSERVANCY

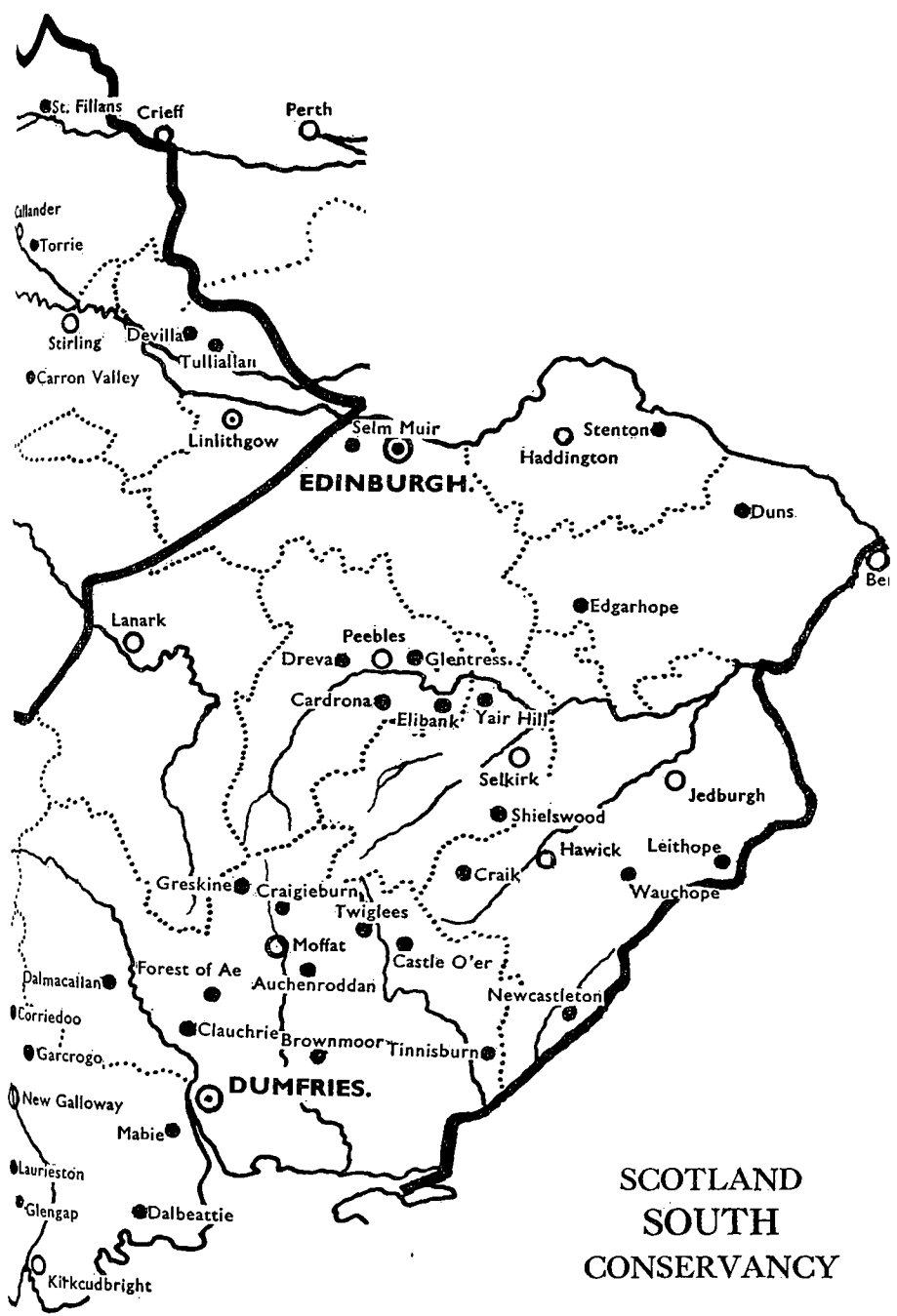


SCOTLAND  
WEST  
CONSERVANCY

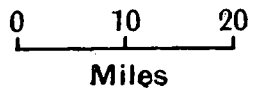




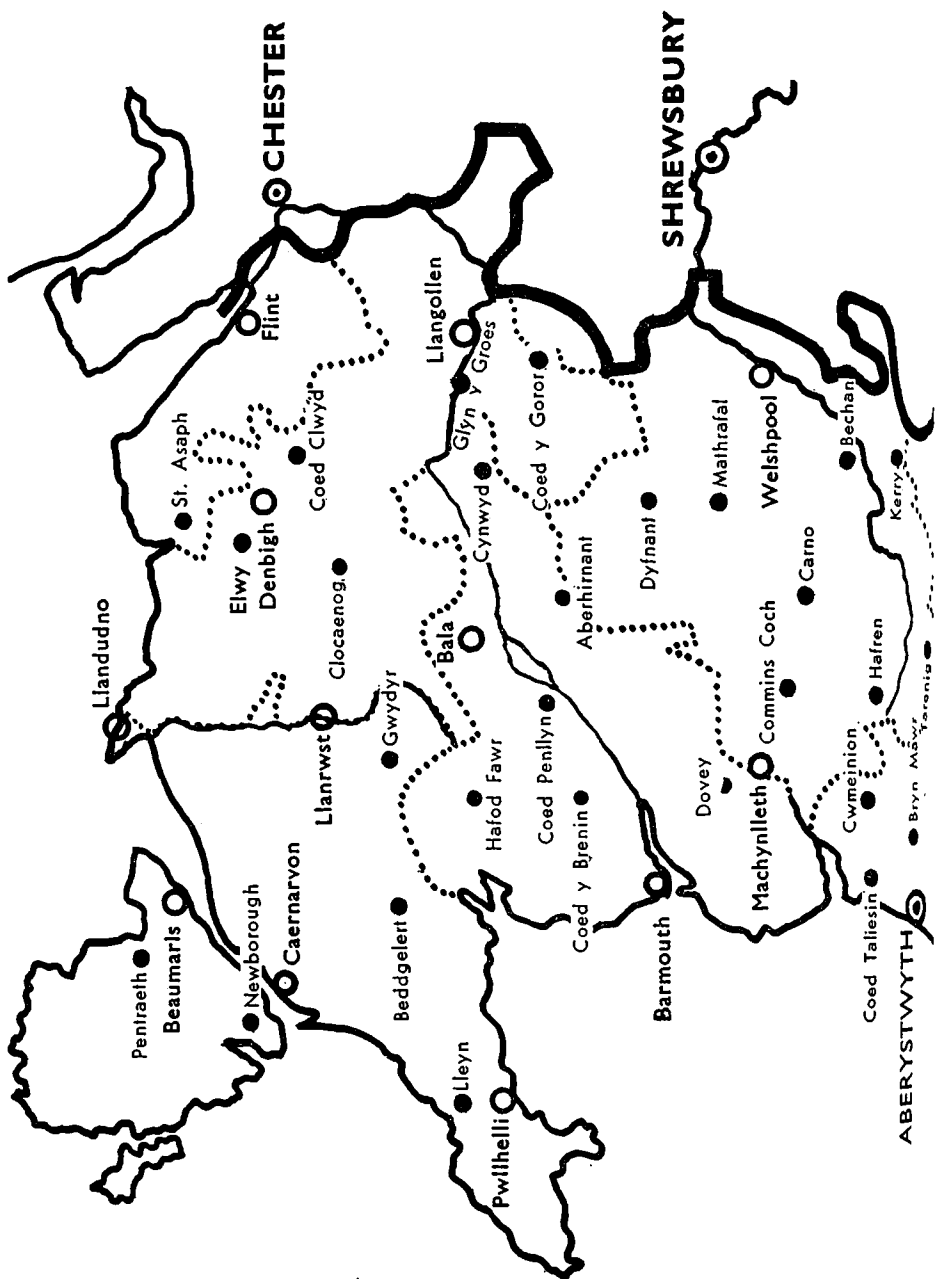
Forests: ●  
 Towns: ○



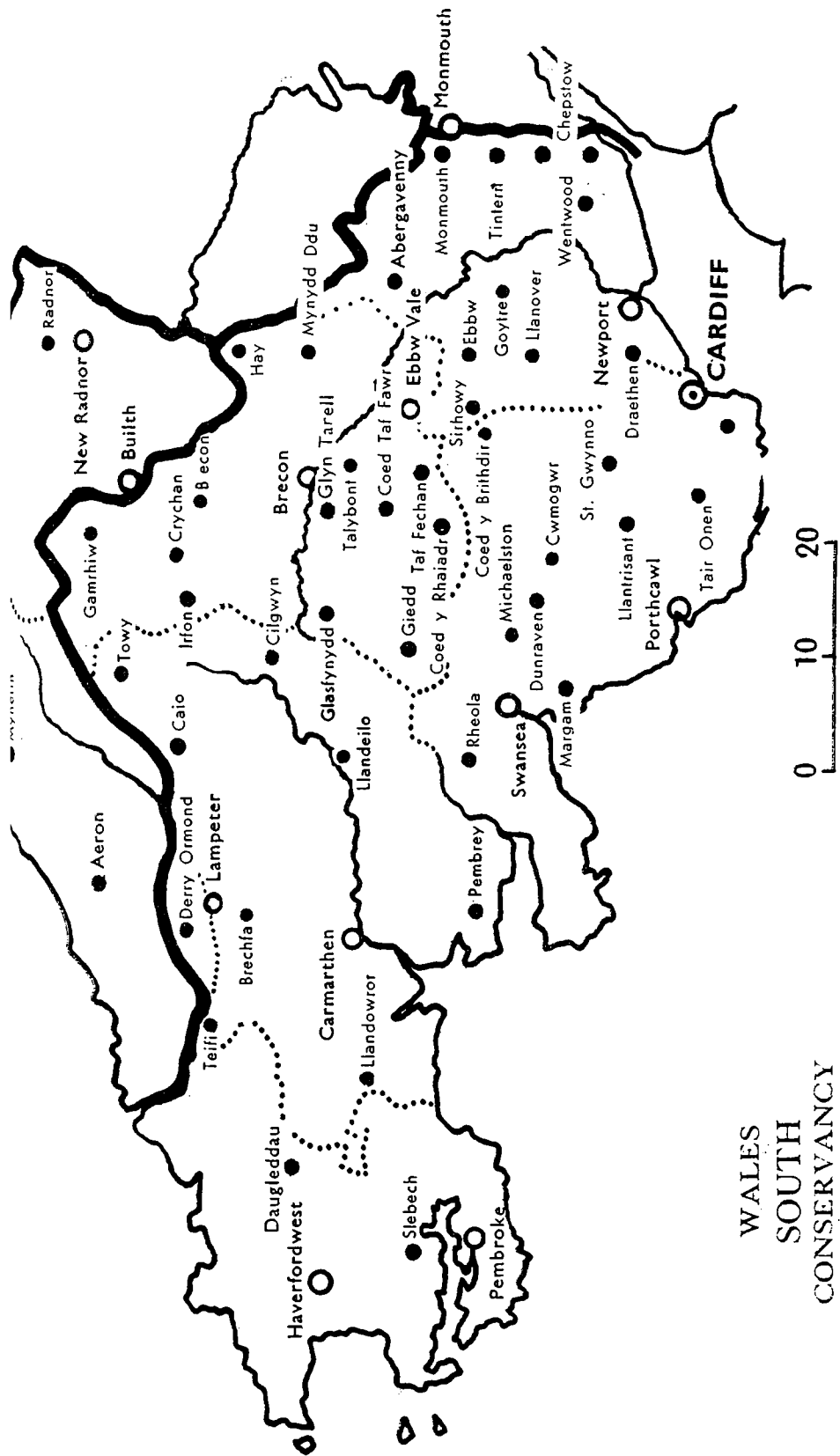
SCOTLAND  
 SOUTH  
 CONSERVANCY



# WALES NORTH CONSERVANCY



- Forests: ●
- Towns: ○



WALES  
SOUTH  
CONSERVANCY

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Director of Research and Education:

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South-East: Danesfield, Grange Rd., Woking. (*Woking* 2270-1).

South-West: Flowers Hill, Brislington, Bristol 4. (*Bristol* 78041-5).

New Forest: The Queen's House, Lyndhurst, Hants. (*Lyndhurst* 300).

Dean Forest: Whitmead Park, Parkend, Lydney, Glos. (*Whitecroft* 305).

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North: 60, Church St., Inverness. (*Inverness* 223, 608-9).

East: 6, Queen's Gate, Aberdeen. (*Aberdeen* 33361).

South: Greystone Park, Moffat Rd., Dumfries. (*Dumfries* 1156).

West: 112, West George St., Glasgow, C.2. (*Douglas* 7261-2-3).

Wales:

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South: St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (*Cardiff* 33051).