

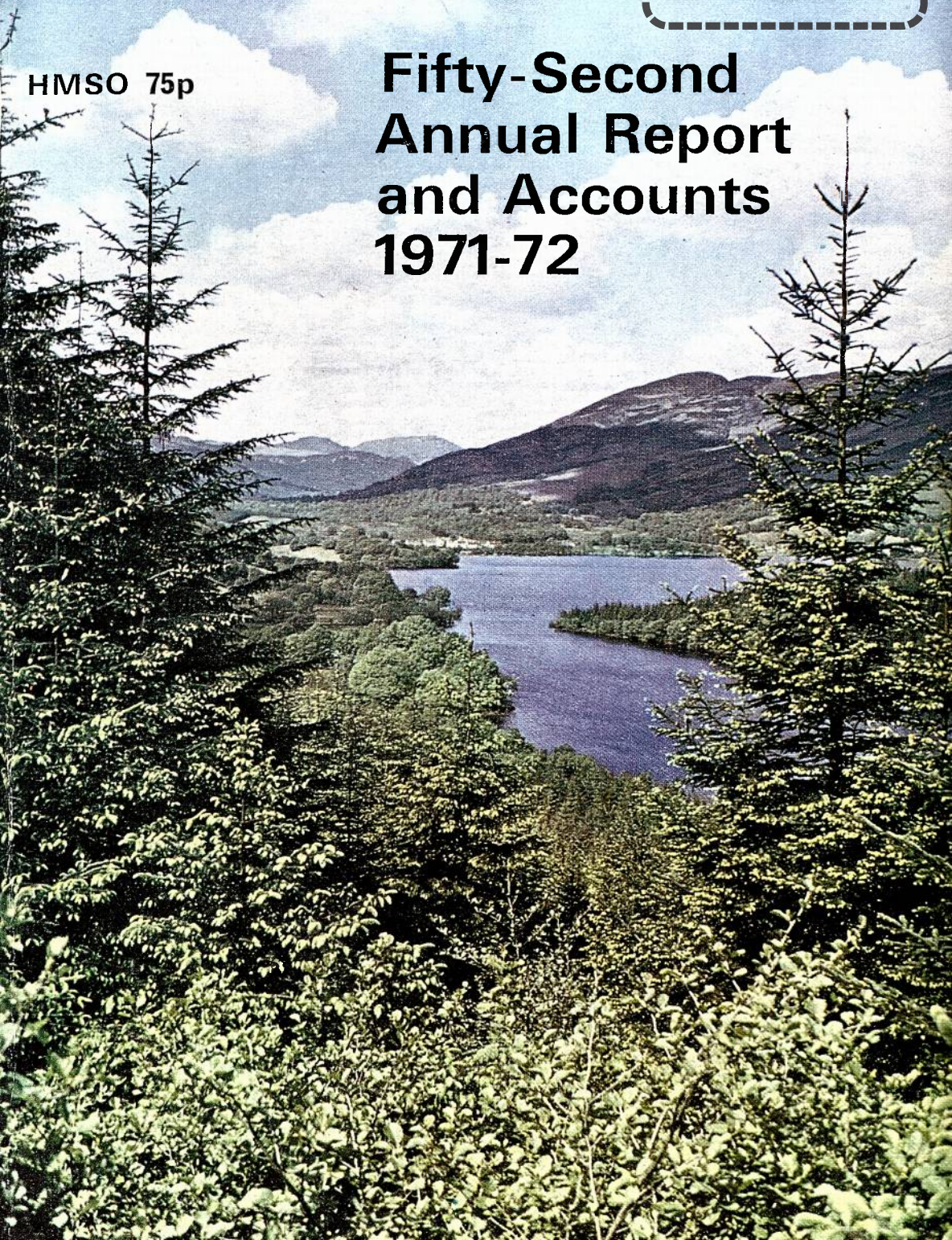
Forestry Commission

Forestry Commission

ARCHIVE

HMSO 75p

Fifty-Second Annual Report and Accounts 1971-72



Fifty-Second Annual
Report and Accounts of the
Forestry Commission
for the year ended 31st March 1972

together with the
Comptroller and Auditor General's Report
on the Accounts

*Presented to Parliament in pursuance of Section 45 of the
Forestry Act 1967 and Section 5 of the Exchequer and
Audit Departments Act, 1921*

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FORESTRY COMMISSION,
25, SAVILE ROW,
LONDON, W1X 2AY
23rd August, 1972

To:

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WALES

GENTLEMEN,

In pursuance of Section 45 of the Forestry Act 1967, I have the honour to transmit the 52nd Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners which covers the year ended 31st March 1972.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) TAYLOR OF GRYPE
Chairman

THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

at 31st March 1972

Lord Taylor of Gryfe, *Chairman*.

Mr. J. A. Dickson, C.B., LL.D., *Deputy Chairman and Director General*.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Mr. E. Gwynfryn Davies, C.B.E., J.P.

Dr. F. C. Hummel.

Mr. P. Nicholls.

Mr. G. G. Stewart, M.C.

Major Sir William Strang Steel, Bt., D.L.

Mr. R. B. Verney, D.L., J.P.

Mr. H. J. Watkins.

Secretary: Mr. J. J. V. Summers.

Director (Management Services): Mr. D. R. Johnston.

Senior Officer for Scotland: Mr. D. A. Mithen.

Senior Officer for Wales: Mr. J. W. L. Zehetmayr.

Director (Research): Mr. G. D. Holmes.

Controller of Finance: Mr. W. M. Cormack.

CONSERVATORS

England

North West: Mr. J. S. R. Chard, O.B.E.

North East: Mr. G. E. Godwin.

East: Mr. M. J. Penistan.

New Forest and South East: Mr. C. D. Begley.

South West and Dean Forest: Mr. G. D. Rouse.

Scotland

North: Mr. R. A. Innes.

East: Mr. E. G. Richards, M.C.

South: Mr. E. J. M. Davies.

West: Mr. D. A. Mithen.

Wales

North: Mr. J. H. James.

South: Mr. J. W. L. Zehetmayr.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All the illustrations are drawn from the Forestry Commissions's official collection.

THE COMMISSIONERS' FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT: 1971/72

FORESTRY POLICY: THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW

1. During the year under report the Government's Review of Forestry Policy referred to in last year's Report was in progress. Its results were announced to Parliament on 28th June, 1972.* In a statement to the House of Commons on that date the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food referred to the publication of a consultative document on forestry policy and a supporting cost/benefit analysis† and said:

"These documents examine in some depth both the economic and social costs and benefits of forestry for the nation and for the rural communities most affected by it. Apart from their immediate relevance to forestry, the Government see these documents as an important contribution to further studies of the economy of rural areas and of some of the problems, notably depopulation, which they can present.

The Government have concluded that the main justification for Forestry Commission planting is to be found in the part which it can play in sustaining the rural economy, especially in areas which might otherwise be threatened by depopulation. They consider that the Commission should develop a new planting and restocking programme totalling up to 55,000 acres a year, thus broadly maintaining its contribution to the well being of country areas where employment opportunities are limited.

This would also ensure a continuing increase in the total acreage of forests in the country and a continuing expansion of home-grown wood production for industry. The programme would be reviewed every three years. At the same time, the Government are introducing a target rate of return on capital of three per cent. per annum in real terms, although where necessary allowances will be made for planting which is undertaken primarily for social reasons; and the Commission's accounts are being recast to reflect this.

The Government consider that, in the management of the Commission's commercial forests, there should be a marked increase of emphasis both on visual amenity and on realising their potential for recreation. Further consideration will be given as to how such aims can best be further promoted especially in the areas maintained primarily for amenity or recreational purposes.

The consultative document recognises the role of private forestry in the national economy; and one of the main objects of the forthcoming consultations will be to resolve how private woodland owners can at the same time play an effective part in meeting contemporary social and environmental needs. The Government believe that grant aid should be directed essentially to encouraging private planting to make its own distinctive contribution to meeting these needs. Accordingly, there are to be discussions aimed at harnessing the grant system to social and amenity objectives rather than to the post-war problems of woodland restocking and rehabilitation upon which the original schemes were founded.

* Forestry Policy. HMSO. 18p.

† Forestry in Great Britain: An Interdepartmental Cost/Benefit Study. HMSO £1.25.



PLATE 1. A young plantation of broadleaved trees; beech at Friston, Bedgebury Forest in East Sussex.

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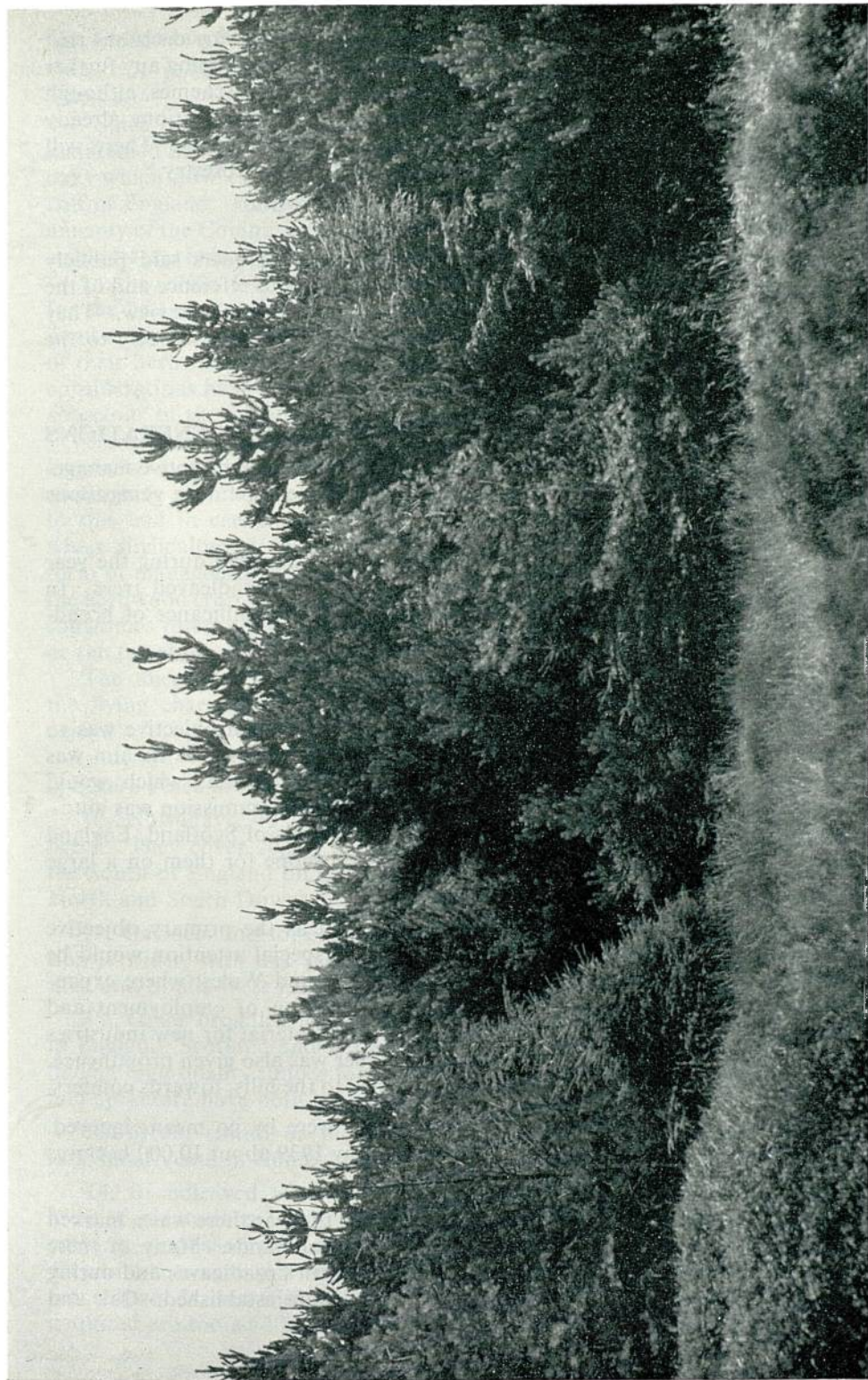


PLATE 2. A young plantation of conifers: Lodgepole pine and Norway spruce in Margam Forest, South Wales.

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While these consultations are in progress, and pending any decisions that may be reached, the Forestry Commission will not be entertaining any further applications under the Dedication and other existing grant schemes, although existing commitments will naturally be honoured and applications already received up to 28th June will be considered in the usual way. There will also be discussions on the environment aspects of private forestry.”

Forestry Commission Statement

2. Following the Minister’s statement the Commissioners said publicly that they welcomed the clarification of their own terms of reference and of the future role of private forestry which would result from the review. They hoped the forestry industry would feel encouraged to respond freely to the Government’s invitation to comment.

MANAGEMENT OF BROADLEAVES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

3. “The objective of the Commissioners is to perpetuate by active management the living character of the woodland landscape for future generations to come”.

4. This extract from a public statement by the Chairman during the year gives sharper focus to the Commission’s regard for broadleaved trees. In fact, the Commission has long been conscious of the significance of broadleaves in our landscape.

Conifers and Broadleaves: the Background

5. When the Commission was formed in 1919 its main objective was to establish a reserve of timber for use in time of war. Therefore its aim was essentially to produce the relatively fast-growing softwoods which would best fulfil the national need. From the beginning the Commission was automatically orientated towards conifers; and the uplands of Scotland, England and Wales provided the widest and most natural scope for them on a large scale.

6. In 1958, the strategic concept was replaced as the primary objective of the Forestry Commission. It was decided that special attention would be paid to the upland areas, particularly in Scotland and Wales, where expansion of forestry would provide needed diversification of employment and important social benefits. The production of raw material for new industries more and more dependent on home-grown timber was also given prominence. So, once again the Commission’s face was turned to the hills, towards conifers.

7. In all these years the broadleaved species were by no means ignored. They were planted on the more fertile sites and by 1939 about 10,000 hectares (25,000 acres) had been established.

8. During the expansion of afforestation after the war there was a marked increase in the acquisition of felled or derelict woodlands. Many of these in the South of England especially were planted with broadleaves and during the 1950’s nearly 16,000 hectares (40,000 acres) were established. Oak and beech were the species most widely chosen.

The Chairman's Statement

In his public statement on this subject, the Commission's Chairman said:

"Since its inception in 1919 the Forestry Commission has built up and maintained a large hardwood estate (three-quarters of it consists of beech and oak) which now extends to about 125,000 acres most of it in the Southern half of England. Hardwoods have also been used extensively to improve the amenity of the Commission's plantations not only by planting, but by retaining single trees, clumps of trees and larger areas during felling operations.

In the 1960s the Commissioners laid increasing emphasis on the need for the best economic return from public funds entrusted to them by Parliament and to some extent this has necessarily been reflected in the management of their hardwood areas. This has not meant that amenity and conservation considerations have been ignored, because the Commissioners have long been conscious of the significant part their woodlands play in the landscape.

More recently the Commissioners have, however, recognised that greater emphasis should be given to maintaining the woodland character of the countryside particularly in the South of England. They have recognised that to this end in certain of their woodlands the maintenance of hardwoods, where silviculturally this is possible, is an essential part of landscape. The form of management necessary may entail the lengthening of the life span of the hardwood crop, the more gradual replacement of that crop with hardwoods sometimes inter-mixed with conifers to provide a nurse for the hardwoods, or the retention of some scrub areas.

The objective of the Commissioners is to perpetuate by active management the living character of the woodland landscape for future generations to enjoy."

A Secure Place in our Countryside

10. Nowadays, 40 % of the Commission's broadleaved plantations are beech. They cover 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres), three-quarters of them in the South of England on the limestone soils of the Chilterns, Cotswolds and North and South Downs.

11. Oak accounts for over 35 % (17,500 hectares; 43,000 acres) but distribution is wider, with oak plantations exceeding beech in South Scotland and East and South-West England.

12. Other broadleaved species total some 12,500 hectares (32,000 acres) in England, Scotland and Wales. On deep, moist, fertile sites poplar is producing high quality timber for the match and food container industries. Ash and sycamore have both been established on suitable small scale sites.

13. Birch, rowan or mountain ash and gean or wild cherry, planted individually and in clumps, give variety and colour to large areas of conifers.

14. Broadleaved trees represent about 7 % of the Commission's total area of plantations. This is a small proportion, but reflects not only the varying emphases placed on the Commission's objectives by successive Governments against a background that 96 % of Britain's timber demand is for softwoods, but also that the soil qualities which the Commission has acquired are too acid for the successful growing of hardwoods.

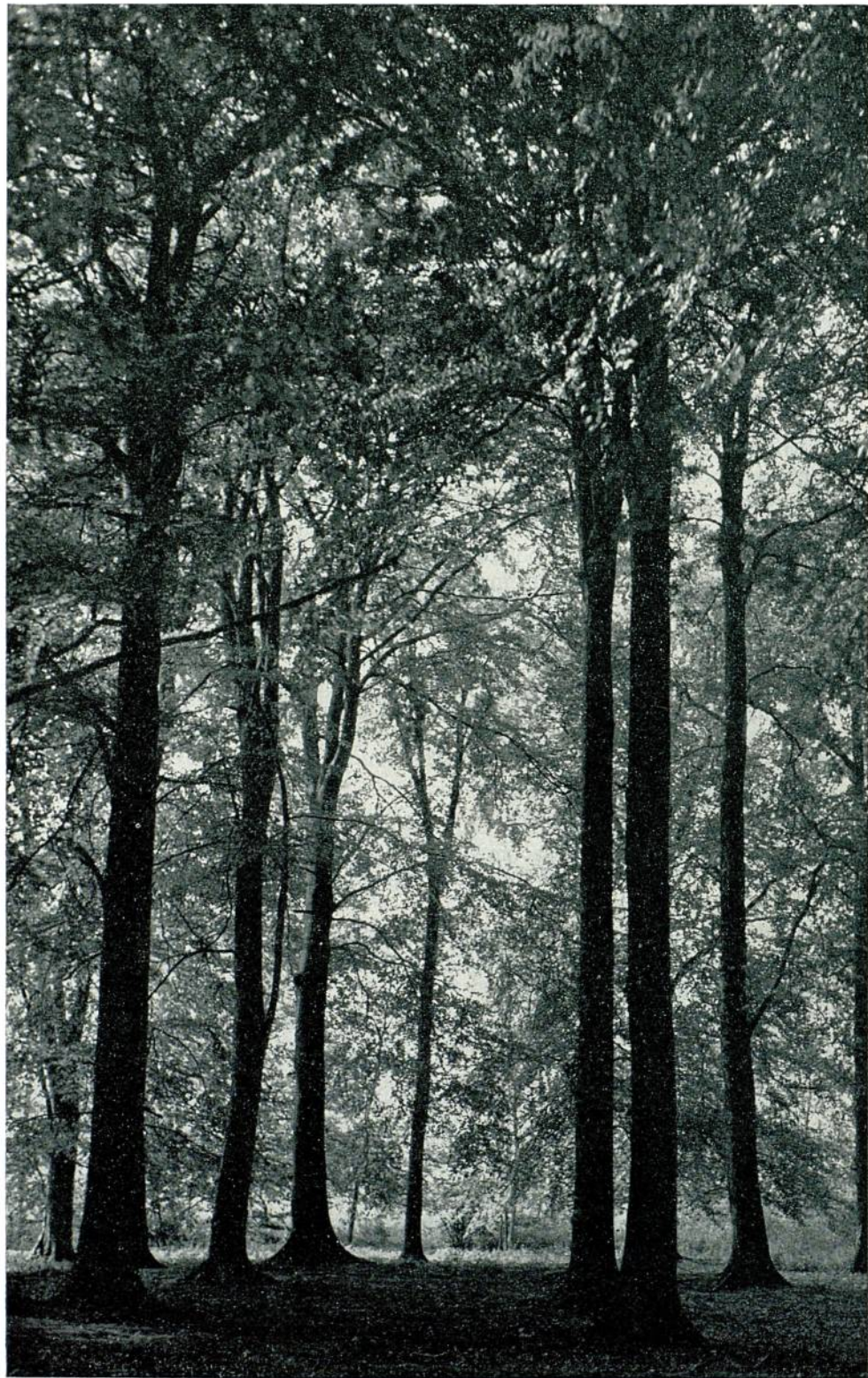


PLATE 3. An old plantation of broadleaved trees: beech on the National Trust's property of
Slindon Park, West Sussex. D2603

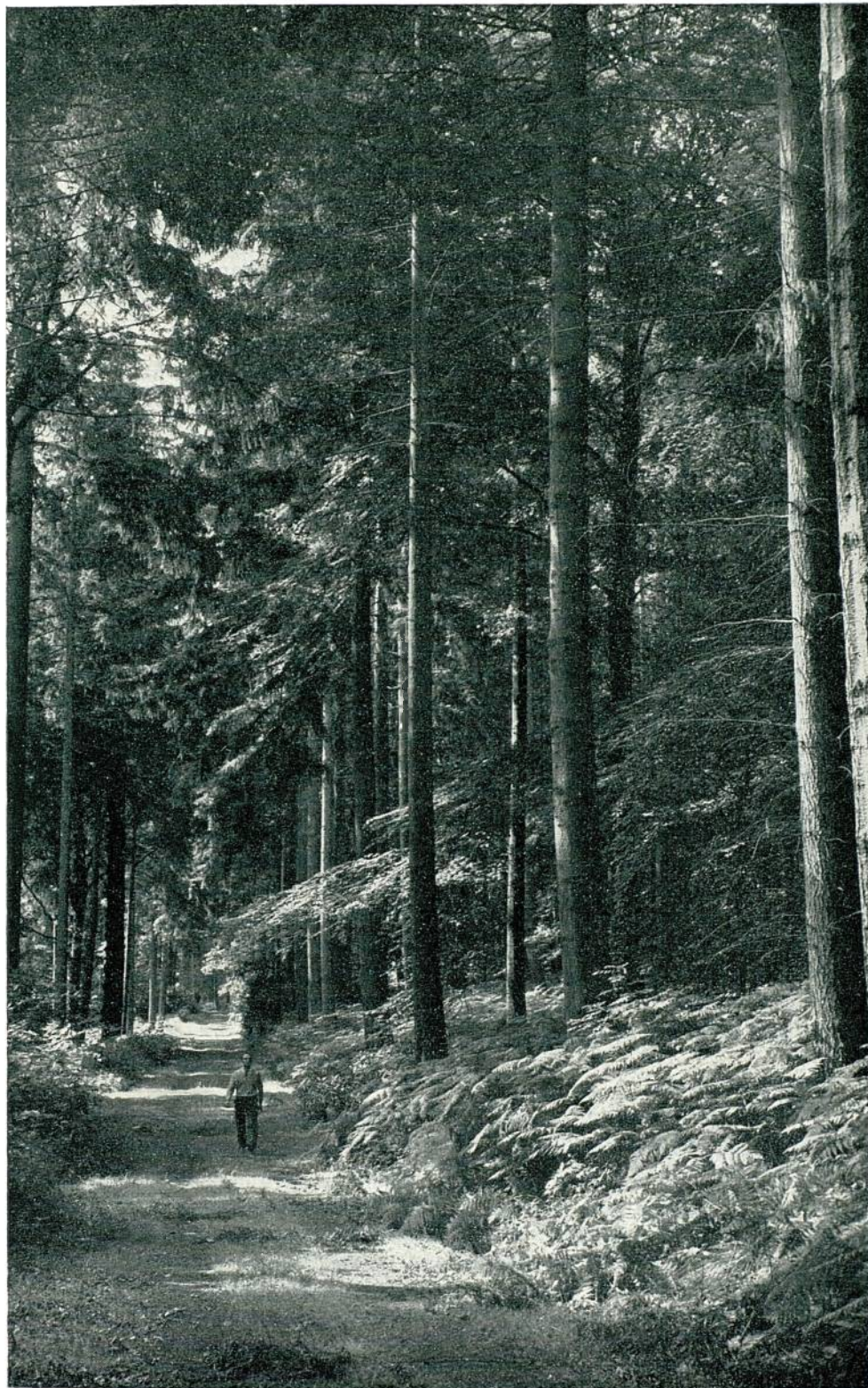


PLATE 4. An old plantation of conifers: Douglas fir in Parkhill Enclosure, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. D5551

15. Although broadleaved species may not compete commercially with softwoods at the present time, they have other benefits and the Commission accepts fully its responsibility to give them a secure place in our countryside.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE

Continued Spread

16. During the summer of 1971 the disease continued to take hold throughout Southern England. A Commission survey last autumn showed an estimated 18 million elms south of a line from Birmingham to Norwich. Of these nearly 600,000 were dying or recently dead, and a further one-and-a-half million had slight to moderate infection.

17. Most severely affected were the Severn Vale, Thames Estuary and Sussex and Hampshire coasts, where 5 to 10% of all elms were affected. Evidence suggests that a more virulent strain is active in the severely diseased areas.

Co-operation with Local Authorities and Others

18. In October 1971 the Commission held a conference of local authorities within the survey area, to discuss the nature and extent of the disease and control measures.

19. An Order under the Plant Health Act 1967 was made. This offered eligible local authorities the power to inspect and, if necessary, fell or require to be felled infectious elms. About 120 authorities took the powers.

20. The Commission has set up an Elm Disease Central Liaison Committee for the exchange of information. This includes representatives of Local Authorities' Associations, Timber Growers' Organisation, Home Timber Merchants' Association of England and Wales, Country Landowners' Association and National Farmers' Union. The Commission made available £250,000 towards the extra administrative expenses of local authorities. By the end of the year £100,000 had been allocated.

21. Twenty training courses, run by the Commission, on the identification of the disease and measures to deal with it, were attended by 400 inspectors and surveyors employed by local authorities.

22. An Elm Disease Newsletter, issued by the Commission, keeps local authorities in touch with latest developments.

Control Measures

23. To help contain the outbreak, the Commission has recommended a strategy based on felling infectious trees in the more lightly-diseased areas and on the periphery of zones more heavily affected.

24. The disease is caused by a fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) carried from tree to tree by a beetle which breeds in the bark. Therefore it is vital that all bark of infectious elms be stripped and burned, or the trees sprayed with insecticide after felling. This is just as important in timber yard and storage depot as in countryside and garden.

25. The Commission and the timber trade continue to co-operate in exploring the possibilities of expanding markets for elm. The disposal of good quality timber poses no problem, but there have been marketing problems for the smaller sizes and poorer quality. The quality of timber is not, of course, affected by the disease.

26. Research Division has expanded its programme of research on the disease, details of which are in the Research Section of this report (para 128).

27. At the year's end progress was difficult to assess but an analysis of local authorities' returns indicated about 98,000 elms felled against a target of 250,000.

FORESTRY COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS

28. With the forestry Ministers' approval the Commissioners announced in September 1971 the decision to reunify their Headquarters at Edinburgh by 1975. Since 1966 the Headquarters has been divided among offices in London, Basingstoke and Edinburgh. The main object of the move is to improve operational efficiency, and also to bring Headquarters more closely in touch with those parts of the Commission's estate where the weight of commercial interests will increasingly lie.

SENIOR STAFF

29. Mr. J. E. James, Senior Officer Scotland and Conservator South Scotland, retired in November, 1971. He was succeeded in the former post by Mr. D. A. Mithen, Deputy Surveyor New Forest and Conservator South-East England since 1969. Mr. Mithen also became Conservator West Scotland, in place of Mr. E. J. M. Davies who replaced Mr. James as Conservator South Scotland.

30. In November 1971, Mr. G. W. Backhouse, O.B.E., Conservator East England since 1949, retired: he was succeeded by Mr. M. J. Penistan, formerly an Assistant Conservator in South-West England. It was fitting that in this year Mr. Backhouse's Conservancy should have been the first to achieve a sales turnover of £1,000,000, mainly of timber from Thetford Forest.

31. Mr. C. D. Begley was appointed Conservator South-East England in place of Mr. Mithen. The post of Head of Forest Management Division at Headquarters thus left vacant was filled by Mr. J. A. Spencer on promotion to Conservator.

32. Mr. D. Small was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest in succession to Mr. Mithen in April, 1971.

OBITUARIES

33. Mr. H. A. Turner, who died in May 1972, will be remembered with respect and affection by everyone who knew him during his 15 years (1950 to 1965) as the Commission's Secretary and Establishment Officer. He joined the Commission in a critical formative period and played an important role in organising the administration for its years of greatest expansion. His administrative qualities were matched by a depth of understanding that won him the warm regard of colleagues and staff throughout the Commission.

34. The Commissioners are also sorry to record the death in November 1971 of Mr. J. Q. Williamson. He resigned as the Commission's Director of Management Services in June 1970 to join the Chilean Forestry Department under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. Mr. Williamson's great devotion to forestry and zest for his chosen career will long be remembered by Commission colleagues and his many friends in forestry at home and abroad.

35. The Commissioners noted with regret the death in January 1972 of Mr. Stanley Longhurst, a Forestry Commissioner from 1951 to 1956.

FORESTRY ENTERPRISE

PLANTING: A GOOD YEAR

36. It was a good year for planting. Open weather enabled stocks to be lifted from nurseries and planted almost without interruption. Total area of planting was:

	<i>New Planting</i>			<i>Restocking</i>	
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Acres</i>
England	2,251	5,562		1,923	4,752
Scotland	17,686	43,702		1,956	4,833
Wales	1,821	4,500		598	1,478
Total	21,758	53,764	Total	4,477	11,063

Replanting of areas from which timber has been extracted recently raises special problems and has led to intensified research. A new study into the drainage of re-afforested areas was begun. Diagram 1 overleaf illustrates the trends of new planting since 1971/62, in each of the three countries.

37. Last year's report referred to the development of tree seedlings in plastic tubes. This year 365,000 tubed seedlings were raised and planted on peat in North Scotland. Results are encouraging and the survival rate is 90 %. The main advantages are production flexibility and a much higher rate of planting. In six hours a forest worker can plant between 3,500 and 5,000 seedlings. (Plate 5).

38. The year saw considerable expansion in the fertilising programme following an extensive programme of soil surveys in the Commission's forests during the past four years. For a long time, trees have been fertilised at the time of planting on most upland sites; current work concerns subsequent applications. Foliar analysis identifies nutrient deficiencies and results are used to calculate the rate of fertilisation. Most of the fertiliser is spread quickly and efficiently from aircraft. To assess the benefits of large scale working a contract for fertilising 28,000 hectares (69,200 acres) in Scotland and the Borders was negotiated centrally.

39. The number of trees needed for planting shows a reduction from the previous year due to the adoption of slightly wider planting distances. Sixty-five million trees were used, including 38 million spruce and 19 million pine. Planting of broadleaves, mainly beech and oak, increased slightly to 332,000. The Commission needs considerably more nursery stock for its policy of maintaining the broadleaved character of woodlands and plans are in hand.

TREE SEED: A LIGHT CROP

40. Seed crops of major forest tree species were light throughout Britain, with the main collection again from Scotland. Altogether 711 hectolitres (1,975 bushels) of cones yielded 520 kg (1,143 lb) of seed. The main species were:

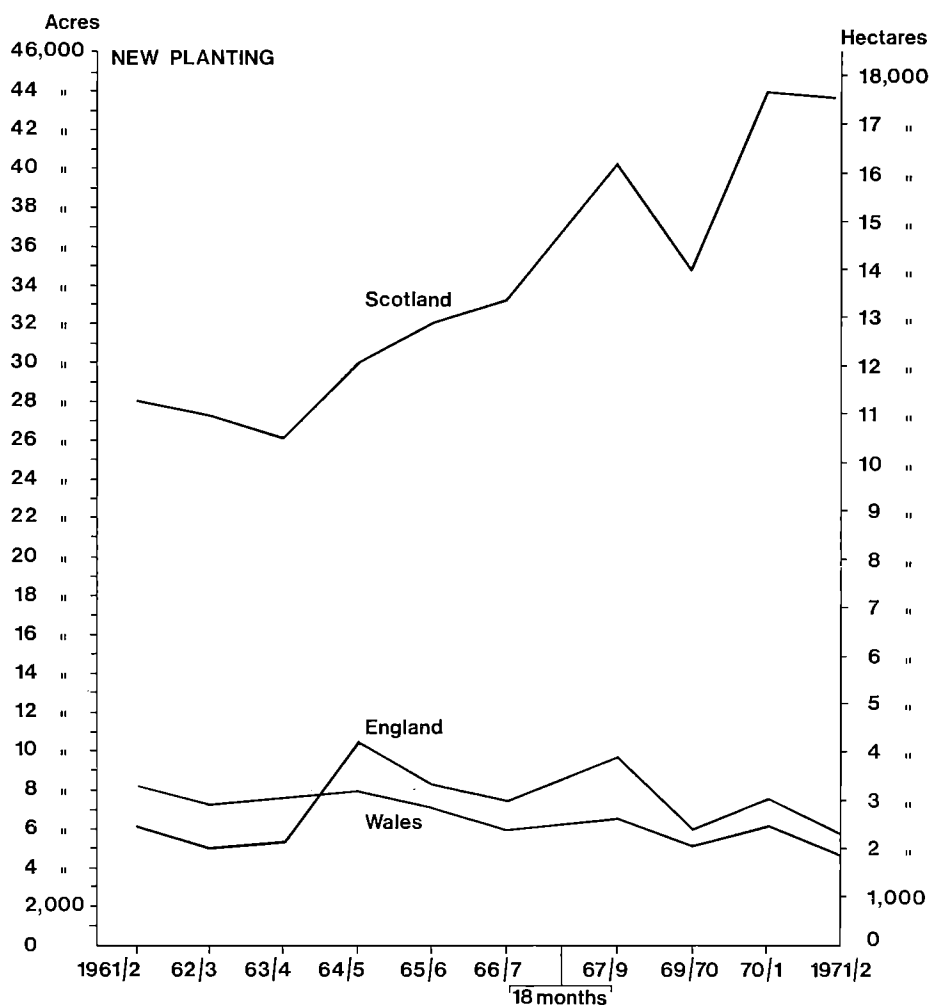
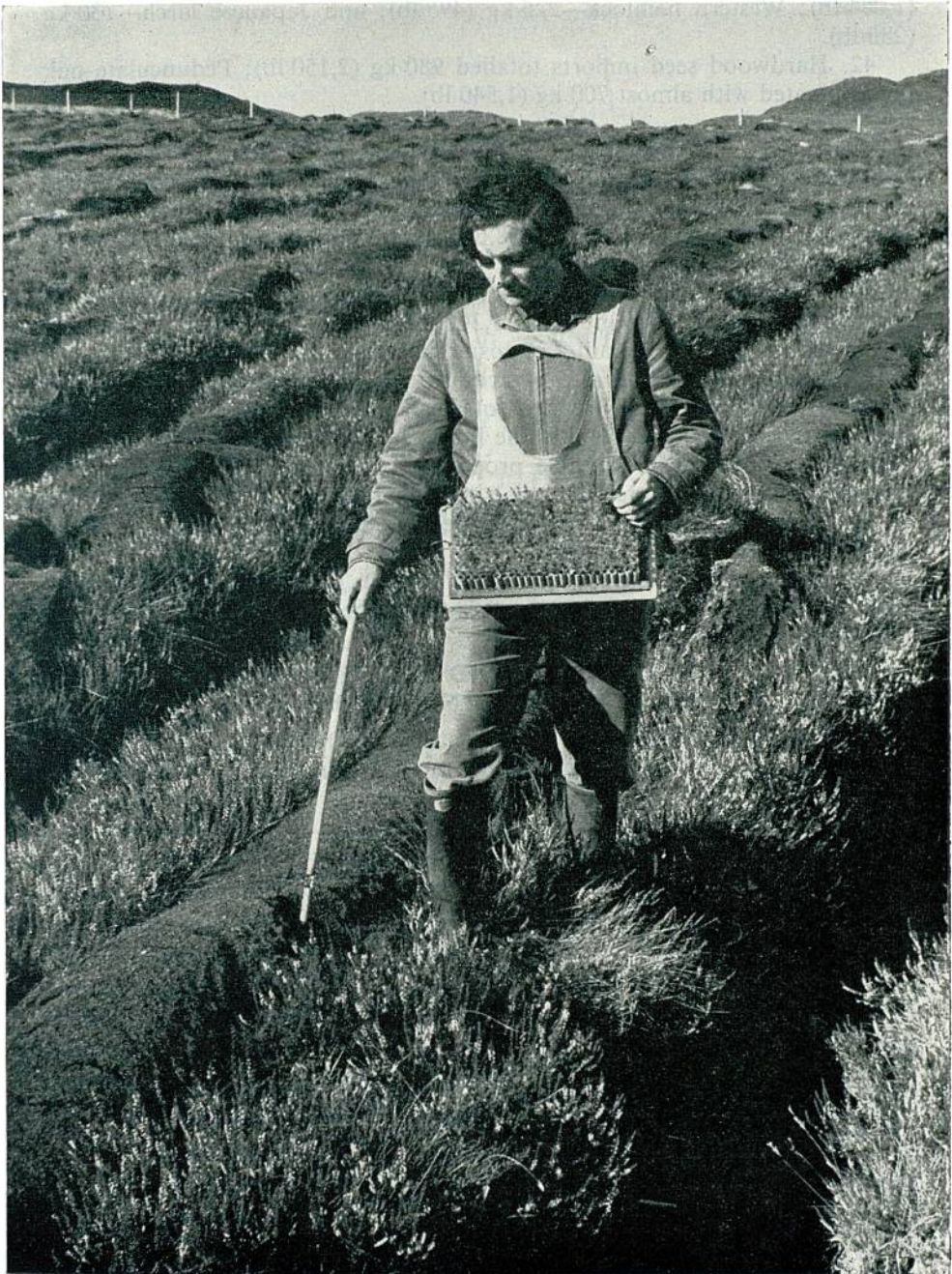


DIAGRAM 1. The trends of new planting by the Forestry Commission, from 1961-62 to 1971-72, in England, Scotland and Wales.

PLATE 5. Planting tubed seedlings of Sitka spruce on ploughed heather moorland at Farigaig Forest, Inverness-shire. The planter carries a tray of seedlings and transfers each in turn to a specially designed planting tool. A4339



Sitka spruce—229 kg (504 lb); Noble fir—166 kg (365 lb); and Scots pine—67 kg (147 lb). The total collection of hardwood seed was 266 kg (585 lb) of which 91 kg (200 lb) were acorns.

41. Imports of conifer seed amounted to 2,465 kg (5,423 lb), main species being: Grand and Noble firs—1,388 kg (3,054 lb); Sitka spruce—493 kg (1,084 lb); Western hemlock—225 kg (495 lb); and Japanese larch—130 kg (286 lb).

42. Hardwood seed imports totalled 980 kg (2,150 lb); Pedunculate oak predominated with almost 700 kg (1,540 lb).

LAND ACQUISITIONS: A DECREASE

43. The total area of plantable land acquired was slightly under 17,000 hectares (42,000 acres) about 5,000 hectares (12,000 acres) less than in 1970/71. Of this 15,600 hectares (38,600 acres) were in Scotland, mainly in South and West Conservancies.

44. Acquisitions in England fell from 810 hectares (2,000 acres) to 83 hectares (205 acres); but in Wales 1,300 hectares (3,200 acres) was similar to last year's figure. Diagram 2 opposite illustrates trends since 1961/2.

45. Maintenance of the rate of acquisitions during 1972/73 is extremely doubtful. Although there are signs of small improvements in England and Wales, particularly South Wales, the hopes for Scotland are far from good. Recently the number of suitable properties on the market has fallen substantially. Indications are that this situation may continue for some time, owing to improved sheep farming prospects and a tendency to avoid selling pending Common Market entry.

46. The overall average cost of plantable land—£51.39 per hectare (£20.78 per acre)—was an increase of £3.81 per hectare (£1.54 per acre) over 1970/71.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING: PRODUCTION AND INCOME BOTH UP

47. The volume of conifers felled continued to rise, and another increase in production, with a further rise in net income, is reflected in the following summary:

	Unit	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Production					
Total	million	1.31	1.53	1.57	1.59
Broadleaved	cubic	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06
Conifer	metres	1.22	1.44	1.49	1.53
Sold Standing	"	0.57	0.68	0.68	0.69
Felled by Commission	"	0.74	0.85	0.89	0.90
Gross Income (including value of stock changes)	£'000	4,670	5,853	6,851	7,620
Gross expenditure (excluding overheads)	"	2,660	3,001	3,252	3,448
Surplus	"	2,010	2,852	3,599	4,172
Income per cubic metre	£	3.56	3.83	4.36	4.79
Expenditure per cubic metre (excluding overheads)	"	2.03	1.96	2.07	2.17
Surplus	"	1.53	1.87	2.29	2.62

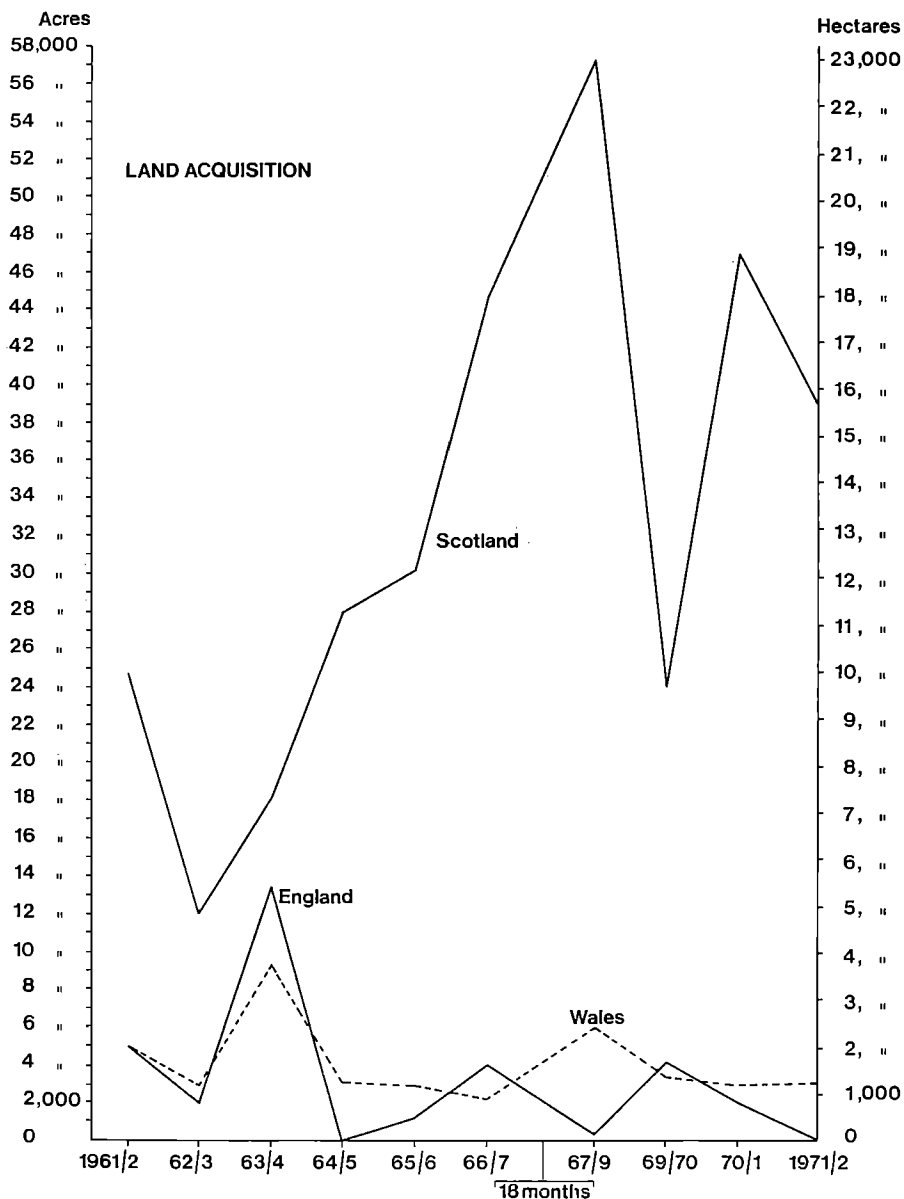


DIAGRAM 2. The progress of acquisition of plantable land, from 1961-62 to 1971-72, in England, Scotland and Wales.

Diagram 3 opposite shows the trends in production since 1961/62 and forecasts of production to 1990.

48. In some areas the planned cut was not quite achieved because of labour shortages experienced especially by buyers of standing trees. Additional felling elsewhere compensated. Broadleaved felling declined as rotations lengthened.

49. All timber produced was marketed successfully. Although the pulp and paper industry here and abroad suffered a set-back, it had only marginal consequences for the supply of homegrown timber. Some firms had to buy less for part of the year, but the reduction fell mainly on imports. The temporary closure of coal mines in early 1972 affected the free flow of timber, either directly, as in the case of pitprops, or indirectly through power reductions to important wood-using industries.

50. Despite continuing trading difficulties for many wood users, more optimism seemed to prevail at the end of the year.

51. Prices received continued to rise, although latterly there has been a tendency towards some levelling. Exact comparisons are difficult owing to different qualities, sizes and distribution, but average prices for standing trees rose between 4 and 6% during the year.

52. The price index for small conifers sold in open competition rose from 132.9 to 141.1 (September 1967 = 100). Conifer saw logs increased by 10%, and prices for the Commission's pulpwood, chipwood and pitwood rose correspondingly, within the terms of long-term contracts.

53. By comparison, prices of comparable imported wood showed little or no increase. This indicates growing confidence in the British product and a reappraisal of its true value.

54. Of special significance to sawn timber is the changing attitude to grading by performance rather than specification. Tests show that the strength of homegrown conifer timber has been undervalued considerably in the past.

55. The method of production forecasting has been revised to enable Conservancy felling policies to be more realistically incorporated into the computer forecasting programme. Field checks on the basic forecasting data were made where necessary.

56. The cost per cubic metre of harvesting wood, including relatively minor expenditure on marking and measuring trees sold standing, was a little higher than last year. This is accounted for mainly by wage increases but almost half of their effect has been offset by improvements in productivity.

57. Important during the year was the formation of a Committee for Market Development to promote closer liaison between growers and the home timber trade.

58. The importance of residues from sawmilling and other wood products is gaining momentum. They offer a valuable raw material, in addition to roundwood, for woodpulp and particle board; and this market has important

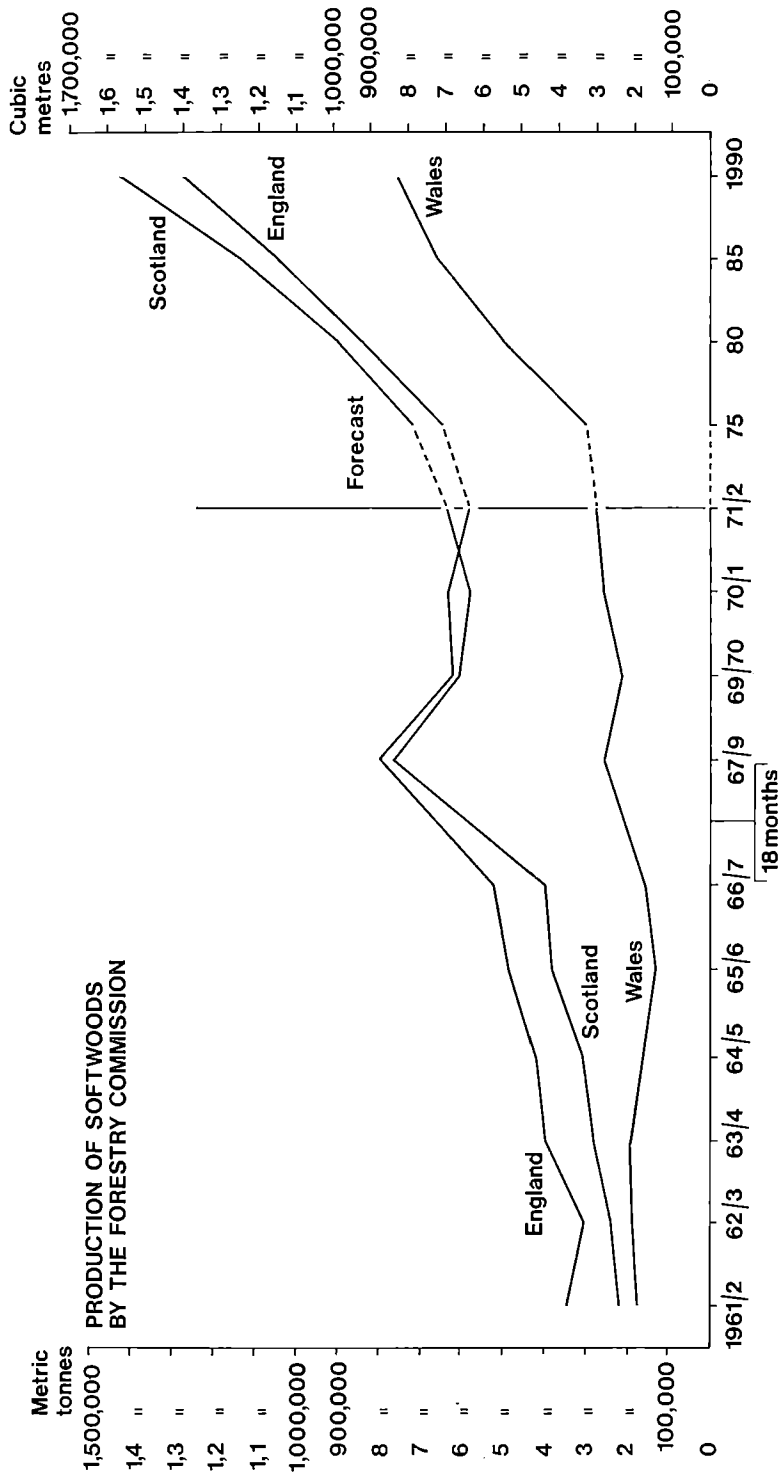


DIAGRAM 3. The production of softwoods, by the Forestry Commission, in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1961-62 to 1971-72, with forecasts to 1990. Left-hand scale shows weight, right-hand scale equivalent volume. (1 metric tonne = 0.984 British tons and is equivalent to 1.1 cubic metres).

consequences for sawmilling. With the aid of the Committee for Market Development, estimates of their availability have been prepared for the first time. It is estimated that in 1970 residues were equivalent to half a million cubic metres of roundwood. By 1980 this figure should increase by 20%.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT: MORE PROPERTIES SOLD

Surplus Assets

59. In line with Government policy, the disposal of surplus land and buildings continued. With higher prices, particularly for houses, receipts exceed £1 million. Before a decision is made that any property is surplus, future as well as present requirements, for example for recreation, are carefully considered. Sales included houses of varying ages and condition, agricultural and development land, former forestry schools at Faskally near Pitlochry and Parkend, Forest of Dean, a former Conservancy office at Woking, and even a pier in Scotland.

60. Details of properties managed by the Commission are given in Tables 14 and 15 of this Report, on page 60.

Commons Registration

61. Many claims of rights over Commission land, and objections to rights claimed by the Commission over other land, both arising from the Commons Registration Act 1965, have been resolved. As a result the number of cases for the Commons Commissioners will be reduced greatly.

Byelaws

62. Standard byelaws for Commission forests came into operation on 1st July, 1971, in order to protect the trees and their environment and safeguard their use and enjoyment against the careless or malicious behaviour of a very small minority of the public.

Expenditure and Income

63. The capital building programme for the year cost £423,000. This included new buildings, improvements to existing ones amounting to £337,000, and £86,000 on the provision of recreation facilities.

64. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of buildings was £471,000. Rental was £568,000.

THE FARM AND FOREST: A JOINT EXPERIMENT

65. Integration of forestry and agriculture is the theme of a jointly financed scheme with the Ministry of Agriculture's Pwllpeiran Experimental Husbandry Farm, Cardiganshire.

66. The farm, which lies between two blocks of Ystwyth Forest, has surrendered 150 hectares (370 acres) of poorer mountain grazing land for tree planting. The Commission has constructed roads to link the two forest blocks and serve the new plantation; these roads will also enable the farm to move machinery and fertiliser to mountain areas capable of improvement.

67. Fence lines were agreed with great care to produce a good forest shape aligned to assist flock management on the mountain, particularly in winter.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION: MULTIPLE USE OF THE FORESTS

68. Wildlife management and recreation are two examples of the varied uses of forests.

69. Forests absorb people and many varying and potentially conflicting activities are being accommodated by the Commission's use of careful zoning, timing and flexible management.

70. Not only are the Commission's countrywide staff highly trained in their profession of forestry and in land management but they are also becoming increasingly experienced in multiple land use—experience accumulated in the 30 or so years since establishment of the first forest parks.

71. The Commission is represented on committees concerned with conservation and recreation, and it contributes to working parties involved with subjects ranging from deer control to countryside information centres. There is increasing liaison between all concerned with such matters. (Plate 6).

72. Forest landscapes are given special consideration by the Commission, aided by their landscape consultant, Miss Sylvia Crowe. Planting lay-out, choice of trees, road building, felling patterns—all are involved. (Plate 7).

73. Publication of *Wildlife Conservation in Woodlands*,* a Forestry Commission booklet by Mr. R. C. Steele of the Nature Conservancy, was a notable event. As its foreword points out, expansion of our national forest from 24,300 hectares (60,000 acres) in 1920, to 749,000 hectares (1,850,000 acres) today, has given the Forestry Commission a leading role in conservation. Britain's woodlands offer a complete study of wildlife associated with tree crops; and the booklet's aim is to show how such woodlands, managed for their timber, can be improved as wildlife habitats.

74. This growth of forests has created ideal conditions for the spread of deer. Free of natural predators, they quickly reach a point where man has to step in to prevent serious damage to woodland crops. Selective control and management, based on continuing research, is an important part of the Commission's conservation activities.

75. At the World Hunting Exhibition in Budapest in August 1971, deer heads from the Commission's forests aroused much interest. Eight of them (three red stags and five roe bucks) were awarded gold medals while the remaining five (three red and two sika stags) were each awarded the silver.

76. Grey squirrel control remains one of the most serious forest problems in lowland Britain. The population reached a high peak and there is considerable concern over damage to broadleaved trees, especially sycamore and

* Forestry Commission Booklet 29. HMSO. 1972. 40p.



PLATE 6. The Wild Life Centre at Grizedale Forest in the Lake District features indoor displays of deer, with hides and antlers, and well-illustrated information panels covering their life history. B7058

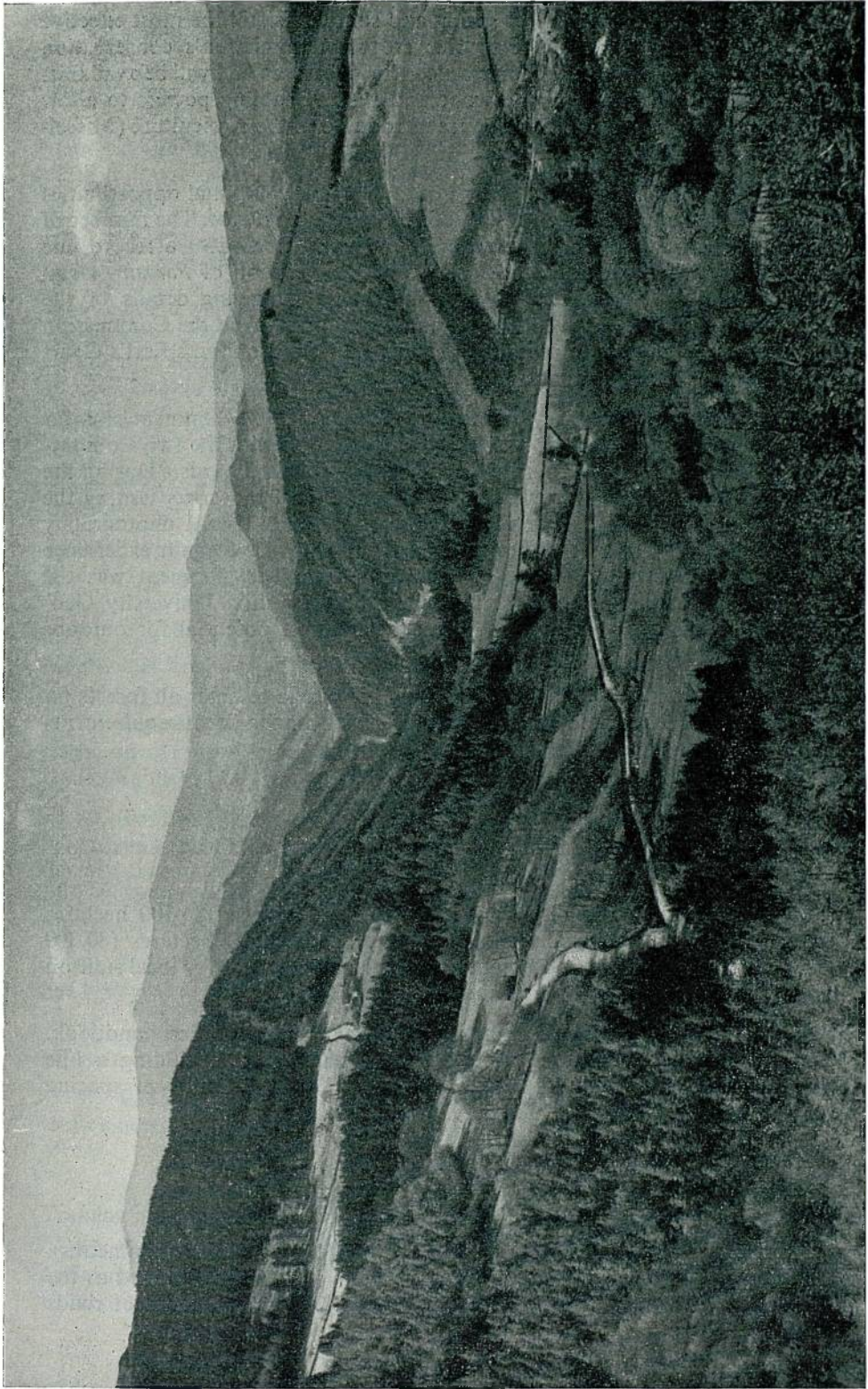


PLATE 7. A general view over Coed-y-Brenin Forest in Merioneth, showing how the new conifer plantations have been skilfully blended with fields and broadleaved woodlands. D6341

beech. Intensive trapping in late spring and summer is still the most effective method of minimising damage to tree crops. Commission's conservation foresters attended a training course on control measures and will be available, if required, to help train private woodland staff. Enabling powers to allow poison under approved conditions were introduced in the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972.

77. The public is taking advantage of increased recreational opportunities offered by the Commission's forests—of this there is no doubt. The number of "camping nights" (one person staying one night) increased to a record one million plus. There was heavy demand for a new edition of *Forestry Commission Camping and Caravan Sites*, a free pamphlet giving details of the nine fully-equipped sites and other more informal ones. And the Commission exhibited at winter camping and caravanning shows at London's Earl's Court and Olympia, Birmingham and Manchester.

78. Detailed Conservancy plans for recreational development are far advanced and have involved considerable consultation with the two Countryside Commissions, local authorities and the new tourist boards. During the summer of 1971, a survey was made of the number of motorists visiting the New Forest and their distribution in space and time. Aerial photography was used both to assist in the survey itself and in order to gain experience for future surveys of this type. Another interesting development was the Commission's sponsorship, by arrangement with Reading University Geography Department, of two years' research on forest potential for outdoor recreation.

79. The Commission's policy is to allow the public to enter all forests on foot except where unrestricted access conflicts with management requirements or obligations to lessors and tenants.

SURVEYS

80. Work was started on an evaluation of the Commission's assets, Conservancy by Conservancy.

81. Routine topographic surveys or re-surveys involved 84,700 hectares (209,300 acres) of forest, and site surveys totalled 32,500 hectares (80,300 acres) mostly of land awaiting planting. Courses were held for local staff on the interpretation and use of site survey data.

82. Progress has been made in the preparation of a mensuration handbook. Fifty-one new permanent sample plots were established, including a line thinning experiment in Sitka spruce in North Wales. Results of spacing experiments laid down in 1935 and 1936 were studied.

ENGINEERING

Civil Engineering: More Forest Roads

83. The total length of forest roads is now 9,415 miles (15,162 kilometres). Road construction and rebuilding of some older roads has continued as the major part of the civil engineering programme. The maintenance of roads

in timber production areas is increasingly significant, and surfacing trials with bituminous macadam, started on selected main roads, are aimed at reducing costs. A total of 223 miles (360 kilometres) of roads were completed to final standard and 46 miles (75 kilometres) to the initial stage. Seventy-eight new bridges were built and older ones reconstructed. Other work was mainly concerned with recreational projects.

84. Bridge design methods and stresses were revised to conform with new British Standards; design loadings were checked against the heavier vehicles allowed by Construction and Use Regulations. A computer made this possible without extra staff.

85. There was further progress in replacing small tipper lorries by six- and eight-wheel vehicles. Lightweight bodies combined maximum payload with reliability under severe conditions. This has contributed to holding costs at a reasonable level despite rising prices; other factors being the continued replacement of old excavators by hydraulic machines, and further use of the largest 'dozers possible.

86. Work started on rebuilding one vehicle workshop and improving another.

87. Investigations in certain areas to assess the extent and potential of sand and gravel deposits revealed sizeable quantities of suitable material.

Mechanical Engineering

88. Design and test studies of skyline equipment for timber extraction were completed and safe working loads settled. A provisional patent was taken on a prototype capstan-controlled winch for skyline work. Proving trials established the design principle as sound. Further trials will continue.

89. To investigate the potential of heelboom grapple loaders for log handling a trials prototype was built. Further work continued on the improvement of skidding tractors. Design work was started on safety cabs for tracked ploughing tractors operating on steep cross slopes. In conjunction with Work Study staff, the development of a 45 brake-horsepower tractor continued.

90. Investigations began into operational safety problems posed by overhead power cables in forests.

91. It was decided to close the Central Repair Depot, Mile End, Forest of Dean, transferring its work to certain Conservancies and outside resources.

92. Responsibility for radio was transferred from Management Services to Engineering Division.

Training of Engineering Staff

93. Courses for non-industrial civil engineering staff included concrete and quarry practice, plant use and low-cost road work. Plant drivers were trained in operation, maintenance and safety.

Plate 8. Making effective use of tractor power, a double drum winch hauls logs to the roadside in Inverliever Forest, Argyll. C4061



94. The increasing complexity of plant, and demands of statutory regulations, required more use of internal and external training of mechanical engineering staff at all levels.

FIRES: AN INCREASE

95. Plantation fires totalled 635, 25 % up on last year's figure. The area burned increased by 50 % to 270 hectares (668 acres), while the value of the plantations destroyed went up by 75 % to £89,000.

96. The largest fire was at Sunart, Fiunary Forest, North Scotland, in April 1971 when 60.7 hectares (150 acres) of young plantations, worth £26,000, went up in flames. But almost half the outbreaks were in South Wales at a loss of £25,700.

STAFF

97. Staff savings continued where possible. The need for each new post arising from new demands on staff was examined critically.

98. The total of non-industrial staff fell from 2,510 at the beginning of the year to 2,415 at the end. Most savings resulted from the voluntary severance scheme, referred to last year, under which foresters could retire prematurely on favourable terms.

99. A review of pay and conditions of the Forester grades was started.

100. On 31st March, 1972 the industrial labour force, including part-timers, totalled 6,641 compared with 7,005 last year. As in previous years, the fall was largely through resignations and retirements. Eighty-four workers were unavoidably made redundant, although this form of discharge is only resorted to after exploration of all alternatives, including jobs elsewhere in the Commission. The revised redundancy compensation terms introduced for industrial civil servants on 1st September, 1971, have been applied within the Commission.

101. The basic weekly wage for forest workers, introduced with effect from 1st February 1971, remained unchanged at £15.13. At the year end a wage claim was under negotiation. The claim was subsequently settled, the basic weekly wage being increased with effect from 31st January, 1972, to £16.60 and with improved additional payments to workers having special skills, from the same date.

102. In April 1971 the Staff Suggestion Scheme for non-industrial and the Monetary Awards Scheme for industrial staffs were combined. It is hoped this will stimulate staff interest in improvement of practices and procedures. During the year 57 suggestions were received and 14 adopted.

FINANCE: A BRIEF REVIEW

103. As the Commission's accounts are being re-cast, only a brief review of the financial situation in current accounting terms seems necessary.

104. Table 1 on page 52 gives details of Forestry Fund transactions for the year ended 31st March, 1972, with corresponding figures from 1970 to 1971. The Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Fund was £16 million compared with £15.49 million the previous year—a rise of only 3.3 % despite rising costs and an increased programme. Payments and receipts were as follows:

1970/71	PAYMENTS	1971/72
£m		£m
15.458	Salaries wages and related expenses	16.663
4.616	Materials contract services and general expenses	5.427
1.469	Acquisition of land buildings and growing timber	1.214
1.050	Machinery and equipment	1.192
1.966	Grants to private woodland owners, universities, institutions, etc.	2.148
—	Payments to local authorities for dealing with Dutch elm disease	0.100
24.559		26.744
0.061	Variation in cash balance	+ 0.053
24.620		26.797
1970/71	RECEIPTS	1971/72
£m		£m
15.490	Grant in Aid	16.000
9.130	Receipts (mainly from sales of timber)	10.797
24.620		26.797

105. Despite reductions in both non-industrial and industrial staff, total outgoings on salaries, wages and related expenses increased, due to pay awards. The rise in materials, contract services and general expenses reflected additional expenditure needed to service the increasing forestry estate together with the effect of price increases. Receipts increased by £1.667 million (18.3 %) mainly because of a continued rise in volume and price of timber marketed but enhanced by the increased disposal of surplus assets.

106. The Grant in Aid was applied as follows:

Forestry Enterprise £11,743,054 (£11,901,523 in 1970/71)

Forestry Authority £4,256,946 (£3,588,477 in 1970/71)

107. Forestry Enterprise accounts, audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, appear after page 86. The Forestry Authority accounts are in Tables 2 and 3 on pages 53 to 54.

108. The development of a computer-based accounting system progressed. Conversion of the first Conservancy account to computer working was due in the summer of 1972.

FORESTRY AUTHORITY

LEGISLATION

109. To help prevent the spread of Dutch Elm Disease the Commissioners made Orders conferring powers of inspection and control on local authorities in severely affected areas. Most of the eligible local authorities took the powers, which are contained in the Dutch Elm Disease (Local Authorities) Order 1971 (S.I. 1971/1708) and two later Orders (S.I. 1971/1823 and 1971/1963). It was expected the powers would be extended later to additional authorities.

110. Under the Forestry (Exception from Restriction of Felling) Regulations 1972 (S.I. 1972/91), exemption was allowed from felling licences for elms so severely infected that the greater part of their crown is dead.

111. Standard Byelaws (S.I. 1971/997) covering most Commission Forests came into force on 1st July, 1971. Byelaws (S.I. 1972/303) for Westonbirt Arboretum came into force on 6th March, 1972.

112. In April 1972 a Government amendment to the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill was tabled to enable the forestry Ministers to authorise use of poison against grey squirrels by officially approved and prescribed methods. The Bill received Royal Assent on 9th August, 1972.

113. Work is in progress on regulations to implement European Economic Community's Directives on marketing of forest reproductive material.

PRIVATE FORESTRY: CONTINUED EXPANSION

114. Twenty-four thousand hectares (59,300 acres) of planting and replanting by private woodland owners were approved for grant aid—1,300 hectares (3,200 acres) up on last year. In addition, an estimated 486 hectares (1,200 acres) were planted without grants. This continued increase is, as before, largely attributable to the operations by forestry investment groups.

115. The afforestation of bare land fell from 83 to 82% of the total, although the actual area increased from 19,000 hectares (47,000 acres) to 19,700 hectares (49,000 acres).

116. The area dedicated rose to 443,206 hectares (1,095,200 acres) and the number of Dedication Schemes increased by 133 to 3,666. A further 236 schemes involving 34,400 hectares (85,000 acres) were under preparation on 31st March, 1972.

117. The total area under the Approved Woodlands Scheme dropped by 1,097 hectares (2,700 acres) to 68,400 hectares (169,000 acres); 13 schemes totalling 1,466 hectares (3,600 acres) were in hand.

118. A review of the level of planting and management grants at intervals of not more than three years is mandatory under the Dedication Scheme. The review due in 1970, in respect of grants payable from 1st October, 1970, was concluded during the year under report with the decision that the level of grants should be unchanged.

RESEARCH: A VARIED PROGRAMME

119. A separate detailed *Report on Forest Research** is published annually. In the following paragraphs are summarised but a few of the activities of the Commission's Research staff.

120. Continued trials proved that plants raised in plastic tubes grew well in upland ploughed peat areas.

121. Investigations and experiments—including the use of machines—pressed ahead on improvement of poor conditions for tree growth found on many upland sites.

122. Research continued on flowering and seed production using controlled environments, on root initiation, vegetative propagation, and control of shoot growth and bud dormancy.

123. A revision of Britain's register of forest tree seed sources began in preparation for membership of the European Economic Community.

124. A special appraisal of research on broadleaved trees—some, in England and Wales, dating back to 1927—yielded a wealth of data, and the results will be made widely available.

125. Rehabilitating sand and gravel workings with a range of broadleaved and coniferous trees was another activity.

126. Plots of Macedonian pine (*Pinus peuce*) planted in 1961 are now of considerable interest. This handsome five-needled tree grows well on peat bogs if given sufficient fertiliser, and is resistant to blister rust. With striking blue-green foliage, it could be used to vary upland plantings where other pine or spruce predominate.

127. The Commission owns a number of important arboreta: notable are Westonbirt in Gloucestershire and the National Pinetum at Bedgebury, near Hawkhurst, Kent. At Bedgebury there have been decorative plantings in areas cleared of shrubbery, and a dwarf conifer collection has been laid out. Westonbirt has been further cleared and replanted; a large and important collection of maples has been acquired, and the oak collection is being extended.

128. Dutch elm disease research showed an unusually aggressive strain of the causal fungus *Ceratocystis ulmi*, affecting trees in main outbreak areas. Studies of the disease-carrying beetles and particularly their parasites are also being pursued. Systemic insecticides and fungicides to protect the trees are being tested. Close liaison is being maintained with workers abroad and other organisations in this country who are developing research programmes.

129. Other investigations include beech bark disease, recently exceptionally damaging in parts of Southern England; the die-back of plane in central London over the past few years; and a blight of pines caused by the fungus *Scleroderris lagerbergii*.

* *Report on Forest Research*, 1971, HMSO. £1·60. *Report on Forest Research*, 1972, HMSO. *In the press*.

130. The pine looper moth, *Bupalus piniarius*, is an ever-present threat and monitoring its populations has continued. Damage by the spruce sawfly, *Gilpinia hercyniae*, has become severe in some North Wales forests and control measures are being sought.

131. In recent years grey squirrels have increased greatly, causing much tree damage in the southern half of the country. In the light of recent legislation, research on control under forest conditions has continued.

132. The range of the red squirrel has continued to contract, and work has started on the problems of its conservation.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING: A FULL YEAR

133. The last of the Commission's forester training schools, at Parkend, Forest of Dean, was closed as a result of transfer of forester training to the Education Departments.

134. Responsibility for forestry training in the private sector passed from the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board to the new Forestry Training Council, chaired by Professor J. D. Matthews of Aberdeen University. The Council is appointed by the Forestry Commission; its first annual report is at Appendix II.

135. The Education and Training Branch was reorganised to meet the developing needs of in-service management and technical training more efficiently.

136. About 1,500 forest workers attended a total of 357 courses, ranging from one day to three weeks and being primarily concerned with harvesting and chainsaws, extraction by winch and use of the latest type of tree-length skidding equipment. Other courses included planting, chemical spraying and erection of high-tensile spring-steel fencing.

137. Some 100 civil engineering staff attended 23 courses conducted by organisations such as the Cement and Concrete Association, Construction Industry Training Board, Imperial Chemical Industries, and the Road Research Laboratory. About 75 mechanical engineering staff went on eight courses provided by motor manufacturers, and a further 18 on courses run by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

138. There were 38 courses for 340 first-line forest supervisors, mainly Forester grades; these were concerned mainly with planning, organisation and techniques of harvesting operations, but included also volume control, annual forecasting and tariffing, high-tensile fencing and chemical spraying.

139. Courses specifically designed for junior managers will provide for some 120 Head and Chief Foresters and District Officers to receive training related to harvesting operations in the coming year. It is expected that a parallel series will deal with establishment of tree crops.

140. Northerwood House, the Commission's residential management training centre in the New Forest, was closed following the decision not to carry out extensive restoration. Northerwood House came into the possession of the Commission in 1946, as a gift from the late Major Herbert Aris, a prominent New Forest Verderer and former High Sheriff of Hampshire. His wish that the mansion be used for the purpose of "promoting forestry" was amply met over the next 25 years, during which Northerwood was continuously and profitably occupied. Training courses were held there for landowners, land agents, and schoolteachers, as well as for members of the Commission's own staff; the mansion also served as a base for visiting groups of forestry students from the Universities. From the beginning of the year until closure in August 1971, there were 13 courses including a number in forestry for school teachers, county planning officers and members of other outside bodies. A further 15 courses were held elsewhere.

141. Two small non-residential training centres will be built in the coming year and the new Headquarters in Edinburgh will include a training suite. Together these will provide facilities of the kind hitherto available at Northerwood House.

142. Nine foresters attended a National Diploma in Forestry revision course at Cumberland and Westmorland College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg. This college and the Forestry Centre at Inverness Technical College were actively supported in a number of ways including the loan of books, equipment and staff. Pre-course and sandwich-year experience in the forest was provided for half the Ordinary National Diploma students at Newton Rigg. The City and Guilds of London Institute was helped with administration of a forestry course and members of the Commission's Education and Training Branch were examiners.

143. A new development in management training for Head Foresters included a week's training in communication skills and control procedures, followed by a field exercise. This will be included also in job-related management training for executive and technological grades this year.

144. Again, a number of technical training courses were provided for industrial workers from the private sector—18 courses attended by 114 persons.

HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

145. The Committee's report on its year's work is published as Appendix I on page 43.

FINANCE

146. The accounts for the Commission's Forestry Authority activities are in Tables 2 and 3 on pages 53 to 54. The call on funds amounted to £4.257 million compared with £3.588 million last year, an increase of 19% (see Table 2 on page 53).

147. Expenditure on planting grants under the Dedication Scheme levelled off after the marked increase last year. It continues to reflect the large area of private planting in South Scotland.

148. Expenditure on Special Services (Table 3) included a first instalment of £100,000 towards extra administrative expenses of local authorities on control of Dutch elm disease. Provision has been made for payment of a further £150,000 in 1972/73 subject to proof of entitlement.

149. Expenditure on Research increased by 22% mainly through salary awards.

PUBLICATIONS

150. Fourteen new publications were issued through Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Reports:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| Fifty-first Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners, 1970/71 (HC 70, Session 1971/72) | (75p) |
| Report on Forest Research for the year ended March 1971 | (£1.60) |

Bulletins:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| No. 42. Conifer Woolly Aphids (Adelgidae) in Britain. C. I. Carter | (75p) |
| No. 45. Windblow of Scottish Forests in January 1968. B. W. Holtam | (45p) |

Forest Records:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| No. 74. Development of Glasshouse Techniques for Early Progeny Test Procedures in Forest Tree Breeding. R. B. Herbert | (20p) |
| No. 78. Loading and Unloading Timber Lorries. A. Sutton and T. R. Sawyer | (30p) |
| No. 79. Nothofagus Plantations in Great Britain. M. Nimmo | (17½p) |
| No. 80. Forest Fencing. H. W. Pepper and L. A. Tee | (35p) |
| No. 81. Protection of Small Steel Structures and Corrosion. E. F. Granfield | (17½p) |

Booklets:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| No. 28. Gwydyr Forest in Snowdonia. A History. D. L. Shaw | (40p) |
| No. 29. Wildlife Conservation in Woodlands. R. C. Steele | (40p) |
| No. 30. Metric Conversion Tables and Factors for Forestry. J. E. Everard | (50p) |
| No. 34. Forest Management Tables (Metric). G. J. Hamilton and J. M. Christie | (£1.60) |
| No. 35. The Plan of Operations (Metric) | (25p) |

151. In addition, 22 publications were revised and reissued. One free pamphlet, *Horticultural Uses for Bark*, was issued.

TAYLOR OF GRYFE, *Chairman*

J. A. DICKSON,

Deputy Chairman and Director General

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH

E. GWYN DAVIES

F. C. HUMMEL

P. NICHOLLS

G. G. STEWART

F. W. STRANG STEEL

R. B. VERNEY

H. J. WATKINS

J. J. V. SUMMERS, *Secretary*

FORESTRY COMMISSION,

25 Savile Row,

London W1X 2AY.

COMMITTEES

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The membership of these Committees at 31st March, 1972 was as follows:

ENGLAND

Mr. R. B. Verney (*Chairman*), The Earl of Bradford, Mr. M. G. Reade, Mr. G. G. Stewart, Major Sir Dennis F. B. Stucley, Bt. *Secretary to the Committee*: Miss M. J. Eden. The Committee met in May and October, 1971.

SCOTLAND

Major Sir William Strang Steel, Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr. S. E. A. Landale, Mr. D. A. Mithen, Mr. A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson, Col. J. W. Nicol. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. E. G. Roberts.

WALES

Alderman E. Gwynfryn Davies (*Chairman*), Mr. M. L. Bourdillon, Dr. Margaret Brough, Mr. R. E. Griffith, Mr. H. J. Watkins, Mr. J. W. L. Zehetmayr. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. E. G. Owen. The Committee met in July and November, 1971.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The membership of the Committees at 31st March, 1972 was as follows:

ENGLAND

North-West Conservancy

The Earl of Bradford (*Chairman*), Mr. J. L. Benson, Mr. F. G. Humphreys, The Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. I. H. Morten, Mr. H. W. D. Pollock, Mr. R. I. Price, Mr. H. C. M. Tapper, Mr. C. J. Venables. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. L. A. Chaplin. The Committee met in April, 1971.

North-East Conservancy

Mr. R. H. B. Hamersley (*Chairman*), Mr. N. C. Forbes Adam, Professor J. S. Allen, Mr. P. O. R. Bridgeman, Mr. J. Brocklebank, Mr. S. Earnshaw, Mr. J. Kirsopp-Reed, Mr. G. F. Stevenson, Mr. A. Wright. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. Steele. The Committee met in April, and October, 1971.

East Conservancy

Mr. M. G. Reade (*Chairman*), Sir Stephen Lycett-Green, Bt., Mr. J. C. P. Langton, Mr. F. J. Massey, Mr. W. A. Miller, Mr. F. C. Osmaston, Major A. G. N. Hadden-Paton, Mr. C. G. Soames, Mr. D. B. Wallace. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. A. J. Searle. The Committee met in May, 1971 and January, 1972.

South-East Conservancy

Lt.-Col. Sir William Mount, Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr. R. M. Batcheller, Mr. T. J. Daniel, Sir Dudley Forward, Bt., Mr. J. Goring, Mr. E. J. B. Hardcastle, Mr. P. H. L. Hills, Mr. C. H. R. Hillman, Mr. H. W. Mackworth-Praed. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. L. W. Bowman. The Committee met in April and October, 1971 and March, 1972.

South-West Conservancy

Major Sir Dennis F. B. Stucley, Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr. M. T. S. Dower, Mr. J. E. Garfitt, Dr. Cyril Hart, Mr. N. D. G. James, Major J. L. Pilling, Mr. M. Roper, Mr. W. G. Sheppard, Mr. B. R. Weston. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. E. Taylor. The Committee met in November, 1971.

SCOTLAND

North Conservancy

Mr. A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson (*Chairman*), Mr. J. F. Barron, Col. A. E. Cameron, Mr. R. D. G. Clarke, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. A. N. S. Kinnear, Mr. G. G. Lyon, Mr. H. D. Skinner, Mr. R. W. K. Stirling. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. T. S. B. Macbeath. The Committee met in June and November, 1971.

East Conservancy

Col. J. W. Nicol (*Chairman*), Mr. M. F. H. Abraham, Mrs. J. C. Balfour, Mr. J. R. Cordiner, Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bt., Lt.-Col. M. P. Stormonth Darling, Mr. J. Hinselwood, Major R. N. Jardine Paterson, Prof. K. Walton. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. L. Reid. The Committee met in April and November, 1971.

South Conservancy

Mr. S. E. A. Landale (*Chairman*), Mr. J. Hunter Blair, Mr. H. A. L. Chapman, Mr. H. Crawford, Mr. T. Y. Gibson, Mr. R. D. Ker, Capt. J. G. Milne Home, Mr. J. A. S. Watson, Capt. J. M. A. Yerburgh. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. A. A. Cowan. The Committee met in April and October, 1971.

West Conservancy

Capt. D. S. Bowser (*Chairman*), Capt. P. Lorne Mackie-Campbell, Mr. J. Grant, Capt. J. N. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Mr. P. McAinsh, Major Neil MacKinnon, Mr. A. E. Parkinson, Mr. P. Tennant, Mr. W. Wolfe. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. B. Wharam. The Committee met in October, 1971.

WALES

North Conservancy

Mr. B. J. Crichton (*Chairman*), Mr. T. S. Brotherston, Mr. Gwilym Davies, Mr. R. C. Williams-Ellis, Mr. C. L. J. Humphreys, Mr. T. H. Owen, Mr. Langshaw Rowland, Mr. D. H. West, Rev. Chancellor J. H. Williams. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. W. Elliott. The Committee met in May, September and November, 1971.

South Conservancy

Col. Sir Cennydd G. Traherne, K.G. (*Chairman*), Mr. D. G. Badham, Mr. Bryn Davies, Major W. D. D. Evans, Mr. B. R. Feaver, Mr. K. J. Hilton, Mr. H. L. Knight, Mr. A. J. Birt Llewellyn, Mr. A. J. Llewellyn. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. Hogarth. The Committee met in April and November, 1971.

HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The membership of the committee is shown in the Committee's Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1972; see Appendix I (pp. 43 to 44). The Joint Secretaries to the Committee are Mr. R. B. M. Williams and Mr. R. C. Stern.

The Chairman of the Commission, the Director General and the three full-time Commissioners were present during meetings of the Committee. The Director of the Princes Risborough Laboratory and a senior official of the Department of Trade and Industry also attended.

The Committee met in April, July and October, 1971 and in January, 1972.

Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee

The membership of the Committee at 31st March, 1972 was as follows:

Mr. H. Richardson ..	Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd. (<i>Chairman of the Sub-Committee</i>)
Mr. A. E. Aitkins ..	} Timber Growers Organisation Ltd.
Major P. C. Ormrod ..	
Mr. D. B. Crawford ..	Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd.
Mr. R. J. Tilley	Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr. T. Smith ..	Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr. E. R. A. Drew ..	Home Grown Timber Marketing Corporation, Ltd.
Mr. J. Henderson	Society of Foresters of Great Britain
Mr. W. E. Bruce	British Wood Preserving Association
Mr. W. G. Trust	Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
Mr. A. W. Camburn ..	.. Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
Col. D. A. Campbell	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors <i>Secretary:</i> Mr. R. C. Stern

The Sub-Committee met in April, June and September, 1971 and January and March, 1972.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FOREST RESEARCH

At 31st March, 1972, the membership of the Committee was as follows:

Professor P. F. Wareing† (*Chairman*)

Dr. W. P. K. Findlay

Professor J. P. Hudson*

Mr. J. F. Levy

Professor J. D. Matthews

Dr. R. L. Mitchell

Professor A. J. Rutter*

Dr. N. W. Simmonds

Professor W. J. Thomas

Secretary: Mr. G. H. Bowers

The Committee met in October, 1971.

† Professor Wareing succeeded Sir Frederick Bawden who died in February, 1972.

* Professor Hudson and Professor Rutter were appointed on 14th June, 1972.

APPENDIX I

HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1972

Membership of the Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows:—

Mr. F. A. Bishop	(Chairman)
The Duke of Buccleuch	} Timber Growers Organisation, Ltd
The Earl of Lonsdale ...	...
Commander G. G. Marten ...	...
Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne ...	...
The Hon. James Bruce	} Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd.
Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bt. ...	...
Major R. N. Jardine-Paterson ...	...
Mr. G. J. Agate	} Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr. A. J. Edge ...	...
Mr. H. Taylor ...	...
Mr. J. R. Cordiner	} Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr. T. Y. Gibson ...	...
Mr. T. Smith ...	...
Mr. J. B. Dawson	Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom
Mr. H. Richardson		Timber Research and Development Association
Mr. J. A. Colvin		Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
Mr. R. N. Bottini	} Independent
Mr. T. J. Healy ...	...
Mr. Philip Mair ...	...

During the year Mr. Bottini resigned and was replaced by Mr. Ross Pierson (appointed 6th September, 1971).

The Committee met four times during the year; on 29th April, 15th July and 21st October 1971, and on 20th January 1972.

The Committee has been aware that the year under report was as described below one of considerable actual or impending changes in the forest industry in Great Britain.

A general review of forestry policy was announced by the Government, the outcome of which will emerge in 1972. Various forestry bodies, including some of those represented on the H.G.T.A.C., have produced statements setting out their views of the requirements to be met by any new policy and these have been circulated for the information of members of the Committee. The foreword to "The Case for Forestry", prepared by the Forestry Committee of Great Britain, was by the Chairman of the H.G.T.A.C.

The forestry training functions of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industries Training Board were transferred to the new Forestry Training Council during the year. The new arrangements made on behalf of the Secretary of State for Employment need time to settle down but the Committee has noted the importance some of its members attach to sustaining the future of the Inverness Training Centre.

The Forest Products Research Laboratory was amalgamated with the Building Research Establishment. The Committee's fears that this might lead to its becoming merely a building timber laboratory were relieved by firm assurances to the contrary received from the Department of the Environment.

The Committee noted with regret that the Timber Research and Development Association's Mining Advisory Panel ceased to function during the year.

Finally, the Committee's own technical sub-committee, with the agreement of the Forestry Commission, was given wider terms of reference and membership so that it could deal with technical aspects of all forest operations, including those formerly dealt with by the Commission's Mechanical Development Committee, which was subsequently disbanded.

During the year study has continued both within the Committee and in Associations represented on it, with a view to developing points arising from the Economic Intelligence Unit's report: *A Marketing Study of British Wood Supply*.

Perhaps the most significant result of these efforts came in June 1971 when the Committee for Market Development (C.M.D.) was set up to consider the long-term pattern of forest industries' development based on the future estimated supply from Forestry Commission and private woodlands compared with probable demand. The Committee is pleased to record that although membership of the C.M.D. is confined to representatives of the suppliers of home grown roundwood and residues, assurances have been received that the interests of consumers will not be excluded.

The Committee noted that considerable progress has been made by the Forestry Commission in consultation with Associations in establishing the sort of statistical information needed by the various sectors of the industry, mainly to promote more efficient marketing.

Discussions have also taken place on the possibility of appointing a hardwood adviser; about the constraints on felling in private estates; and on the possibilities of making greater use of the importing trade's distribution network. The Committee is aware that in each case proposals are currently under consideration by the interested parties.

Under the arrangements for writing-off depreciation of plant and machinery introduced last year and improved in July 1971, new equipment which is suitable for use only on forestry land in Development Areas will, from 19th July, 1971 qualify for a 100% first year allowance. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the forestry industry is thus no longer discriminated against by comparison with other similar industries.

The report of the Windblow Action Group, with a foreword by the Group's Chairman, was published during the year.* This will be a valuable guide in the event of similar future catastrophes.

Further discussions with the Department of the Environment about the specifications for motorway fencing have led to a general agreement on uniform standards for timber components. It has to be recognised, with regret, that the Department's requirements for long-life, trouble-free fencing make it unlikely that the present gap between the British Standard and the D.O.E. specifications will be closed. However the Committee is now generally satisfied that parity of treatment and opportunity for the home product have been achieved and its aim will be to preserve that position.

The Committee welcomed the prompt action of the Department of Trade and Industry in imposing anti-dumping legislation which led to the overseas chipboard producers concerned agreeing to increase their prices to a level that would eliminate injury to the United Kingdom industry.

The Committee, as required by the Forestry Act 1967, has been consulted by the Forestry Commission on draft regulations to dispense with the need for felling licences in respect of elms where the greater part of the crown is diseased.

The Committee has felt great concern about the present severe outbreak of Dutch elm disease and has followed closely the efforts of the Forestry Commission and

* Forestry Commission Bulletin No. 45. *Windblow of Scottish Forests in January 1968*. HMSO. 45p.

others to contain the disease. In particular the Committee asked the Forestry Commission to convey to the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for the Environment its extreme anxiety that the lack of funds currently available to help owners with the costs of felling diseased elms on behalf of the community would lead to a deterioration in the environment. Further representations may well be necessary.

In view of a continuing tendency by the mass media to criticise various aspects of forestry in both the public and the private sectors, the Committee has discussed the public image of British forestry on each occasion that it has met. While there is still considerable room for improvement, the Associations represented on the Committee are increasingly aware of the need for good publicity and each has appointed a representative to liaise with the others and with the Forestry Commission.

The Committee received a report on "The future supply and demand for wood and wood products". It believed that this document would prove valuable in indicating that world demand for timber is bound to increase despite possible trends in substitution by other materials for certain purposes.

The Committee has considered the likely effects on the forestry industry of joining the European Economic Community. At present, as no coordinated forestry policy yet exists among the Six, it is not possible to perceive exactly how British forestry may develop in this new context.

Discussions have also taken place on the possible effects of Value-added Tax when it is introduced. A useful exploratory discussion between Customs and Excise Department and representatives of the Commission and various forestry associations helped to clarify some of the implications.

The Committee has received and considered reports from the Co-ordinating Committee on the work of Marketing Liaison Committees.

A summary of the Annual Report of the Committee's Technical Sub-Committee for the year to 31st March, 1972 is appended.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1972

Meetings

The Technical Sub-Committee met five times during the year: on 1st April at Keswick, on 11th June, 29th September and 6th January in London and 23rd March at Otterburn.

Membership

Mr. W. D Butler resigned during the year and his place as representative of the Home Grown Timber Marketing Corporation was taken by Mr. E. R. A. Drew. Col. D. A. Campbell was appointed as an additional member to represent the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

As in previous years, meetings were also attended by representatives of the Forestry Commission, the Forest Products Research Laboratory (now Princes Risborough Laboratory of the Building Research Establishment, Department of the Environment), and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Terms of Reference

Early in the year, it was suggested that, as the Sub-Committee was giving increasing attention to harvesting systems in relation to roading and transport, it might in addition take over the work of the Mechanical Development Committee.

This was accepted as a logical rationalisation of Committee work for the Commission, and proposals for extending the sphere of activities of the Sub-Committee were approved by the H.G.T.A.C. at its July meeting, when the Sub-Committee was given the following new terms of reference:—

- (i) To advise the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee on the technical aspects of:—
 - (a) harvesting and other forest operations;
 - (b) transport and utilisation of forest produce.
- (ii) To examine, exchange and disseminate technical information within the forest industry.

With the additional workload, the Sub-Committee agreed that it would normally be necessary to meet on four occasions each year and that subjects to be considered in greater depth would be referred to working parties reporting to the Sub-Committee. The membership of such working parties would not be confined to members of the Sub-Committee, but the chairman of each working party would be a member of the Sub-Committee.

Introduction of Metric Measures

It was noted that the change-over to metrication by the Forestry Commission has been effected smoothly. Progress towards metrication in the Sawmilling sector was relatively slow; the demand from consumers for metric sizes of sawn timber was not yet very great but there was not generally a problem in buying metric sawlogs. Progress in private woodlands, particularly in relation to hardwoods, was also slow but the Sub-Committee agreed that it was best to allow it to develop naturally. Most of the major consumers of small roundwood had already changed to metric.

Marketing and Utilisation of Hardwoods

No further progress was made in the discussions on the stockholding of sawn timber and the peeling of middle grades for plywood and veneers and the Sub-Committee believes that there is no point in pursuing these and certain other matters vigorously without the appointment of a hardwood adviser and some means of harnessing financial resources for commercial investment.

Pruning of Hardwoods

A paper indicating the likely economic advantages of pruning certain broadleaved trees grown in free conditions to produce logs of high value was considered. It was believed that this would give some helpful guidance to owners and it was recommended that it should be published.

Poplars

A paper outlining the possibilities of growing poplars at close spacing and referring to the markets for poplar wood was considered. The Sub-Committee thought that the advantages of growing the new high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties, possibly at closer than the traditional spacing, should be disseminated and recommended that the paper should be published.

Properties of Grand Fir

The result of trials carried out at Princes Risborough on the sawmilling and machining of home-grown Grand fir were discussed. It was noted that some degrade occurred in sawmilling and there were some machining problems of the faster grown springwood, but that a high proportion of the air-dried timber was in Grades II and III. It was also noted that reference to these results and earlier tests on pulping properties would be included in a report on the place of minor species in British forestry being prepared by the Commission.

Harvesting, Roading and Transport

After discussing the priorities for investigation into these related subjects, the Sub-Committee set up two working parties, one on harvesting machines and the other on lorry transport.

The terms of reference for the first were:—

- (i) To consider and list machinery, investigated by the Forestry Commission since 1965, and to look at the grounds on which items were accepted or rejected.
- (ii) To examine current machinery in use and under immediate development.
- (iii) To make recommendations.

Following an interim report from this working party, the Sub-Committee agreed to advise the H.G.T.A.C. that technical notes on well-tried equipment in current use and promising new machinery should be published. Publication should be in a form which indicated that the information was being published on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee.

The terms of reference for the second working party were :—

“To examine existing methods of lorry transport, together with loading and unloading methods, and to consider means of controlling or reducing costs”.

The working parties had held a number of meetings by the end of the year and were expected to report their findings later in 1972.

The Sub-Committee received reports on mechanical developments in harvesting similar to those presented to the Mechanical Development Committee before its disbandment in August, 1971.

Forest Management Operations

The Sub-Committee also received reports on mechanical developments for operations other than harvesting, roading and transport. It was felt that there were no urgent priorities other than weeding and cleaning, which would be looked at later in 1972.

Other Subjects

Among other subjects, the Sub-Committee considered sliced veneers from home-grown conifers, wood poles for overhead lines and cross country vehicles. At the end of the year it received reports from Princes Risborough Laboratory on a wood residue survey and on mechanical stress grading of Sitka spruce; it was agreed that further consideration should be given to these reports, which have potentially important implications. A report on the F.A.O./E.C.E.* Symposium held in January on “Wood as a Competitive and Versatile Material” was welcomed and it was agreed that it should be passed to the H.G.T.A.C. with the Sub-Committee’s comments.

* F.A.O.: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
E.C.E.: Economic Commission for Europe.

APPENDIX II

FORESTRY TRAINING COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1972

1. The Council was formed during the year, its membership being as follows:—

Professor J. D. Matthews	...	(Chairman)
Mr. T. J. Healey	...	} Transport and General Workers Union
Mr. H. Crawford	...	
Mr. J. Edwards	...	
Mr. J. H. Hose	...	} National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers
Mr. F. H. Peachey	...	
Mr. R. Pierson	...	
Capt. D. S. Bowser	...	} Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd.
Mr R. G. Sangster	...	
Lord Norton	...	} Timber Growers Organisation Ltd.
Mr R. M. Harley	...	
Mr. A. G. Phillips	...	Association of Professional Foresters
Dr. C. J. Taylor		Society of Foresters of Great Britain
Mr. J. B. Hendry		Royal Scottish Forestry Society
Mr. R. Rowland		Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland
Mr. J. R. S. Bulford		Agricultural and Forestry Industry Training Board
Mr. R. Macdonald	...	} Forestry Education in Scotland
Mr. N. W. Tulloch	...	
Mr. W. Steele	...	} Forestry Education in England and Wales
Mr. A. G. Pyman	...	
Mr. M. P. Shapcott	...	} Forestry Commission
Mr. J. F. Goodwin	...	

The Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board is also represented at meetings of the Council but had not, by the end of the year under report, nominated a member to serve on a permanent basis.

The members of the Council have the help and advice of the following assessors:—

Mr. R. Hannaby	...	Department of Employment
Dr. T. W. Martin	...	Department of Education and Science
Miss M. McLean	...	} Scottish Education Department
or Mr. D. G. Marwick	...	

The Secretariat is supplied by the Forestry Commission.

2. In August 1971, the Secretary of State for Employment announced that responsibility for forestry training should be withdrawn from the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board and should become the concern of a new voluntary Council set up under the auspices of the Forestry Commission. This decision was taken following representation from forestry employers' organisations about the cost of operating the Board's levy and grant system for part of the private sector and the desirability of bringing together training in the private and public sectors of forestry.

3. The Forestry Commission invited nominations from the trade unions, private employers, forestry societies, professional organisations, the Training Boards and educational interests and, subsequently, appointed the members for a period of three years with the agreement of the Secretary of State for Employment and the three forestry Ministers.

4. The purpose of the Forestry Training Council is, in relation to all aspects of training in the forestry industry generally to:—

- (a) assess the quantity and quality of training activity;
- (b) identify present and future needs (taking account of associated further education) and make recommendations for meeting them;
- (c) encourage co-operation at all levels between the agencies and authorities concerned;
- (d) stimulate sustained interest and effort throughout the industry; and
- (e) review and report progress annually, through the Forestry Commission, to the Secretary of State for Employment and the forestry Ministers

5. Thus the Council's function in forestry training and associated further education is similar to that previously undertaken by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board (A.H.F.I.T.B.) and, although it is voluntary and will not raise a levy, the Council has, nevertheless, accepted the important task of raising the quantity and quality of training and supporting associated further education in the forestry industry.

6. The Council met twice during the year—on 25th November 1971 in London and 3rd March 1972 in Edinburgh—and identified several tasks requiring attention. It gave priority to three of these tasks *viz.* the continued development of the New Entrant Training Scheme, the provision of a fully equipped Forestry Industry Training Centre on a forest site at Inverness, and the compilation of a comprehensive booklet describing training, further education and careers in forestry.

The New Entrant Training Scheme

7. Until about three years ago, the forestry industry had no formal scheme of apprenticeship, but for at least fifty years previously, the Royal Scottish Forestry Society and the Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland (and their forerunners) had provided a syllabus and examined young men for the Junior Forester's and Woodman's Certificates.

8. In 1969, the A.H.F.I.T.B. established a scheme for training in the basic forestry craft skills called the New Entrant Training Scheme. The trainees spent their first two years working on private forestry estates where the employer's forestry staff have been trained as instructors by the Board. Technical education is a condition of the scheme and each trainee must attend block release courses which are provided at the Cumberland and Westmorland College of Agriculture and Forestry at Newton Rigg near Penrith, the Inverness Technical College and the South Devon Technical College at Torquay in association with Dartington Hall Training Centre, Totnes, Devon.

9. While the A.H.F.I.T.B. were preparing their scheme, the City and Guilds of London Institute were also compiling a syllabus for a course in the principles and practice of forestry at junior craft level. The Institute appointed a Forestry Advisory Committee who drafted the syllabus for Stage I and specified the examinations and assessments. Syllabus No. 443 was published in 1969 and is used in the block release courses at Newton Rigg, Inverness and South Devon. (It is also used by the Forestry Commission for their young forest workers).

10. The aim of all this activity has been to provide the nationally recognised qualification for forest workers advocated by the Forestry Committee of the Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council in 1966 and endorsed by the Joint Committee on Forestry Education and Training in 1967.

11. The responsibility of the A.H.F.I.T.B. for monitoring the progress of trainees in the New Entrant Training Scheme ceased on 31st August 1971 and the Forestry Training Council made arrangements to complete the training of the present group of new entrants. (The Board will continue to pay the annual grant to employees until next year.) The monitoring of their progress will be done by Forestry Commission officers on a repayment basis.

12. For the present, further new entrants will continue to be taken on by recognised estates under the existing syllabus but the Forestry Training Council has appointed a Working Group of members, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Goodwin of the Forestry Commission, to develop the future scheme of training for new entrants to the industry. The Working Group held its first meeting during January and made an interim report to Council in March 1972.

The Inverness Forestry Education and Training Centre

13. In December 1969, the then Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. William Ross, announced in Parliament that Inverness had been selected as the site for a Scottish Forestry Education and Training Centre. The Centre is based on Inverness Technical College and facilities for course work in the forest are being provided on a site four miles east of the College, in Culloden Forest. It is hoped that the Culloden Forestry Centre will be completed by September 1972 when there will be two buildings on the site, the first containing a classroom for 16 students with an adjoining workshop giving working space for 10 to 12 students plus office, showers, drying and other facilities. The second building will provide cover for the machines and storage space for the tools.

14. Thus the Inverness Forestry Education and Training Centre will soon be fully established. In addition to the four courses provided for Stage I of the City and Guilds syllabus, the staff of the Centre can provide the course for Stage II of the syllabus. The annual intake from the New Entrant Training Scheme should range from 24 to 32 trainees and there is no doubt that the Centre is capable of providing a vital service to the forestry industry in Scotland. The National Board of the Scottish Woodland Owners Association have agreed to do all it can to encourage private woodland owners to make use of the facilities at Inverness and the Forestry Commission has indicated that it will support the Centre in the following ways:—

- (a) By encouraging its own workers to take the City and Guilds Courses given at the Centre and which it is hoped will be developed to an improved standard.
- (b) By hiring the facilities at the Centre from time to time for courses for its own employees.
- (c) By assisting the staff of the Centre in the development of machine simulators, practice yards and other aids to learning.

Information about Careers in Forestry

15. Booklet No. 81, entitled *Forestry**, in the series "Choice of Careers" published for the Central Youth Employment Executive by HMSO, was revised in 1970. But there have been many changes since then and the Forestry Training Council is preparing a new edition. There must be a clear and up to date statement of careers in the industry and Council intends to provide this.

Future Work

16. The conduct and content of short courses will soon be considered by the Council and, in this connection, a presentation of training methods and manuals prepared by the Forestry Commission, A.H.F.I.T.B. and the F.T.I.T.B. was given during the second meeting of the Council at Edinburgh.

Signed for the Forestry
Training Council
JOHN D. MATTHEWS
Chairman

J. McRITCHIE
Secretary to the Council

* HMSO. 9p.

APPENDIX III

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Measurements in the Statistical Tables in the following pages are in metric values. Their imperial equivalents are listed below

1 hectare = 2·471 acres

1 acre = 0·4047 hectares

1 kilometre = 0·621 miles

1 mile = 1·609 kilometres

Table 1
FORESTRY FUND: SUMMARY
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972
(year ended 30th September to 1967)

	Balance from Preceding Year	Receipts			Payments
		Total	From Parlia- mentary Votes	From Sales of Produce Rents, etc.	
GRAND TOTAL 1920-31/3/1972 ...	—	385,669,151	280,677,800	104,991,351	385,227,752
1920-1929 ...	—	4,421,484	3,570,000	851,484	4,502,018
1930-1939 ...	—	8,114,652	6,292,800	1,821,852	7,926,093
1940-1949 ...	—	26,370,778	18,945,000	7,425,778	26,238,789
1950-1959 ...	—	104,315,023	79,023,000	25,292,023	104,144,134
1960 ...	410,903	13,832,639	10,702,000	3,130,639	13,930,162
1961 ...	313,380	15,511,200	12,169,000	3,342,200	15,621,481
1962 ...	203,099	15,115,169	11,670,000	3,445,169	15,301,732
1963 ...	16,536	15,820,533	12,245,000	3,575,533	15,763,547
1964 ...	73,522	17,413,995	13,510,000	3,903,995	17,539,122
1965 ...	<i>Dr.</i> 51,605	18,180,620	13,565,000	4,615,620	17,956,295
1966 ...	172,720	19,351,005	14,394,000	4,957,005	19,305,559
1967 ...	218,166	21,334,121	15,305,000	6,029,121	21,166,898
1968 (period 1/10/67 to 31/3/69) ...	385,389	31,766,497	22,697,000	9,069,497	31,791,607
1969 ...	360,279	22,704,970	15,100,000	7,604,970	22,737,106
1970 ...	328,143	24,619,914	15,490,000	9,129,914	24,559,294
1971 ...	388,763	26,796,551	16,000,000	10,796,551	26,743,915
1972 (at 1st Apr.)	441,399				

Note.—The above amounts are cash actually received or paid out.

Table 2
FORESTRY AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 1972

<i>As at</i> <i>31 March</i> <i>1971</i> £		£	£
	SOURCE OF FUNDS		
	CAPITAL		
	Grant in aid:		
39,877,580	To 1 April 1971 ...	43,466,057	
3,588,477	Additions during year	4,256,946	
<u>43,466,057</u>		<u>47,723,003</u>	
132,309	Less Notional selective employment tax refund (from 5.9.66)	157,469	
<u>43,333,748</u>			47,565,534
	PROVISION		
1,332	Fire insurance (Table 3 Note 1)		1,332
<u>£43,335,080</u>			<u>£47,566,866</u>
	EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
68,412	FIXED ASSETS (Table 3, Note 2) ...		106,018
	NET CURRENT ASSETS		
	Current Assets:		
223,649	Loans to Private Woodland Owners	219,212	
206	Stocks of Vehicle and Machine Spares	324	
77,429	Debtors and sundry debit balances	126,938	
571	Cash at bank and in hand	8,176	
<u>301,855</u>		<u>354,650</u>	
17,620	Less Sundry creditors ...	23,649	
<u>284,235</u>			331,001
	ACCUMULATED BALANCES OF EXPENDITURE (Table 3, Note 3)		
25,416,141	Services to Private Woodland Owners	27,975,077	
7,451,649	Special Services (including felling licensing)	7,759,170	
10,114,643	Research Branch	11,395,600	
<u>42,982,433</u>			47,129,847
<u>£43,335,080</u>			<u>£47,566,866</u>

J. A. Dickson
Accounting Officer
7th August 1972

Table 3
FORESTRY AUTHORITY
NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. PROVISION FOR FIRE INSURANCE

<i>Previous year</i>		
£		£
1,332	Balance at 1 April 1971	1,332
—	Provision during year ...	—
1,332		1,332
—	<i>Less</i> Losses during year	—
£1,332	Balance at 31 March 1972	£1,332

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Vehicles, Machines and Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total	<i>Previous year Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
Cost at 1 April 1971...	92,783	147,259	240,042	208,092
Additions	25,212	42,185	67,397	31,830
Disposals and Transfers ...	7,885	4,714	12,599	<i>Dr</i> 120
Cost at 31 March 1972	110,110	184,730	294,840	240,042
Accumulated depreci- ation at 1 April 1971	59,901	111,729	171,630	149,677
Provision for year	10,932	12,689	23,621	21,247
Disposals and Transfers ...	5,169	1,260	6,429	<i>Cr</i> 706
Accumulated depreci- ation to 31 March 1972 ...	65,664	123,158	188,822	171,630
Net book value at 31 March 1972 ...	44,446	61,572	106,018	
<i>Net book value at 31 March 1971 ...</i>	£32,882	£35,530		£68,412

Depreciation of vehicles, machines, furniture and equipment is provided by charges to operating costs of the amounts required to write off the original cost of the assets by equal annual instalments over their estimated lives.

Table 3—continued

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS—*continued*

3. EXPENDITURE ON FORESTRY AUTHORITY SERVICES

<i>Previous year</i>		<i>Analysis of Net additions during year</i>	
£			£
	<i>Services to Private Woodland Owners</i>		
	Grants under Dedication Schemes:		
20,001	Basis I		19,313
1,146,220	Basis II: Planting Grants		1,258,925
576,012	Management Grants		684,765
83,750	Approved Woodlands Planting Grants		70,454
85,327	Small Woods Planting Grants		80,996
4,356	Scrub Clearance Grants		1,908
10,813	Miscellaneous		12,871
392,983	Overhead expenses		435,261
31,838	Estate expenses		33,517
<hr/>			<hr/>
2,351,300			2,598,010
27,573	Less Net miscellaneous income ...		39,074
<hr/>			<hr/>
£2,323,727			£2,558,936
	<i>Special Services</i>		
	Licensing of Felling		
100,339	Overhead expenses	110,942	
7,259	Estate expenses ...	9,917	
		<hr/>	120,859
	Information and Shows		
42,952	Overhead expenses		55,730
	Windblow		
17,609	Transport allowance	—	
550	Overhead expenses	—	
107	Estate expenses ...	—	
	Dutch Elm Disease		
	Payments to Local Authorities	100,000	
	Overhead expenses	30,932	
		<hr/>	130,932
<hr/>			<hr/>
£168,816			£307,521
	<i>Research</i>		
556,036	Silviculture, including Nursery Work		659,399
73,403	Genetics		92,099
124,696	Pathology and Entomology		145,833
58,083	Statistics		76,383
47,614	Publications and Library (includes Overhead expenses		
	£57,931)		72,200
18,283	Photography		20,436
28,132	Westonbirt and Bedgebury Arboreta		33,605
17,298	Grants to Institutions		20,139
129,413	Overhead expenses		160,863
<hr/>			<hr/>
£1,052,958			£1,280,957

LAND USE

Table 4

At 31st March 1972

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	1,215·0	307·2	748·3	159·5
Forest Land: Total	876·2	260·5	479·0	136·7
Under plantations	749·0	237·7	383·4	127·9
To be planted	127·2	22·8	95·6	8·8
Other Land: Total	338·8	46·7	269·3	22·8
Nurseries	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·1
Agricultural and grazing	168·7	15·8	138·1	14·8
Forest Workers Holdings	5·1	1·0	3·1	1·0
Unplantable and miscellaneous	164·6	29·8	127·9	6·9

LAND MANAGED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS*

Table 5

At 31st March 1972

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	137·6	10·8	122·6	4·2
Forest land	24·1	—	23·8	0·3
Agricultural and other land	113·5	10·8	98·8	3·9

* Included in Table 4 above.

FOREST LAND ACQUIRED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972†

Table 6

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	15·8	—0·2	14·7	1·3
Standing woods	—0·1	—0·1	—	—
Land for new planting	15·9	—0·1	14·7	1·3

† Net area acquired.

1 hectare = 2·471 acres

1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

PLANTING IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 7

Hectares

					Total	New planting	Restocking
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	26,235	21,758	4,477
Conifer	...	...	...	...	25,950	21,632	4,318
Broadleaved	...	...	...	...	285	126	159
England	...	...	...	...	4,174	2,251	1,923
Conifer	...	...	...	...	3,907	2,141	1,766
Broadleaved	...	...	...	...	267	110	157
Scotland	...	...	...	...	19,642	17,686	1,956
Conifer	...	...	...	...	19,630	17,674	1,956
Broadleaved	...	...	...	...	12	12	—
Wales	...	...	...	...	2,419	1,821	598
Conifer	...	...	...	...	2,413	1,817	596
Broadleaved	...	...	...	...	6	4	2

PROGRESS OF PLANTING FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1962 TO 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 8

Hectares

Period*		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
1963	...	22,499	5,070	13,398	4,031
1964	...	21,960	5,344	12,476	4,140
1965	...	21,725	5,470	12,361	3,894
1966	...	21,828	5,315	13,253	3,260
1967	...	21,203	4,518	13,956	2,729
1/10/67 to 31/3/69	...	27,737	6,676	17,477	3,584
1970	...	22,492	4,329	15,585	2,578
1971	...	28,526	5,427	19,751	3,348
1972	...	26,235	4,174	19,642	2,419

* 1963–1967, year ended 30th September.
1970–1972, year ended 31st March.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

FIRES IN FORESTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 9

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Number of fires	...	635	177	117	341
Area burned (hectares)...	...	270	78	76	116
Value of damage (£)	...	88,916	24,613	30,872	33,431

CAUSES OF FIRES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 10

Number

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	... ..	635	177	117	341
Public	... ..	299	109	56	134
Unknown	... ..	150	23	10	117
Adjoining Land	... ..	126	20	38	68
Miscellaneous	... ..	54	23	11	20
Commission Employees	... ..	5	2	2	1
Railways	... ..	1	—	—	1

1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED
AND FELLED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 11

	Felled		Thinned		Total Volume Felled and Thinned (Thousand cubic metres)
	Area (hectares)	Volume (Thousand cubic metres)	Area (hectares)	Volume (Thousand cubic metres)	
Great Britain ...	3,957	722	21,691	870	1,592
England, Total ...	1,643	289	9,998	345	634
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North-West ...	181	34	1,770	73	107
North-East ...	463	97	1,113	37	134
East ...	271	51	4,730	134	185
New Forest and South-East ...	361	35	1,186	46	81
South-West and Dean ...	367	72	1,199	55	127
Scotland, Total ...	1,464	291	7,754	371	662
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North ...	366	71	1,283	78	149
East ...	543	91	2,528	111	202
South ...	151	16	2,706	101	117
West ...	404	113	1,237	81	194
Wales, Total ...	850	142	3,939	154	296
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North ...	598	92	1,937	73	165
South ...	252	50	2,002	81	131

SALES OF TIMBER IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 12

Thousand cubic metres

Description	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Trees sold standing	689·2	181·7	350·7	156·8
Converted*	787·0	388·0	291·0	108·0
Round timber and saw logs	310·5	157·5	107·6	45·4
Telegraph and other selected poles	3·1	1·9	0·7	0·5
Mining timber	46·3	31·0	—	15·3
Posts and stakes	21·0	15·2	1·4	4·4
Pulpwood and boardmill material	366·1	149·3	175·3	41·5
Firewood	12·6	10·3	1·6	0·7
Miscellaneous	27·4	22·8	4·4	0·2
Poles sold in length (other than selected)	21·7	6·5	9·3	5·9

* In addition 6·7 thousand cubic metres were converted and used internally for forest and estate purposes. (England 1·6, Scotland 3·8, Wales 1·3).

1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

CONSTRUCTION OF FOREST ROADS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972
AND TOTAL LENGTH

Table 13 Kilometres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Completed to final standard ...	360	134	168	58
Completed to initial standard ...	75	24	45	6
Total length in use ...	15,162	5,899	6,190	3,073

PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE COMMISSION

Table 14 Number
At 31st March 1972

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Forest Properties ...	6,360	2,542	2,611	1,207
Foresters Houses ...	972	408	387	177
Forest Workers Houses ...	2,165	842	1,098	225
Forest Workers Holdings ...	487	162	227	98
Miscellaneous ...	2,736	1,130	899	707
Other properties ...	8,258	2,952	3,711	1,595
Farms and other agricultural subjects	1,897	546	840	511
Residential and miscellaneous ...	3,862	1,522	1,555	785
Sporting lettings ...	2,499	884	1,316	299

PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Table 15 Number
At 31st March 1972

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Camp sites ...	11	4	6	1
Picnic sites ...	195	83	48	64
Forest trails and walks ...	262	129	101	32
Car parks ...	150	93	45	12
Information centres ...	22	10	10	2
Observation towers ...	18	15	3	—
Viewpoints ...	65	35	22	8
Forest drives ...	5	5	—	—

1 kilometre = 0.621 miles. 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 16

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Num- ber	Area (hec- tares)	Num- ber	Area (hec- tares)	Num- ber	Area (hec- tares)	Num- ber	Area (hec- tares)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total	3,666	443,206	2,298	206,271	924	209,577	444	27,358
At end of pre- vious year ...	3,533	423,351	2,243	202,770	867	193,890	423	26,691
During year ...	133	19,855	55	3,501	57	15,687	21	667
<i>Approved or in pre- paration at end of year... ..</i>	236	34,429	68	4,620	119	25,298	49	4,511

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 17

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hec- tares)	Number	Area (hec- tares)	Number	Area (hec- tares)	Number	Area (hec- tares)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total	767	68,396	618	49,836	122	16,398	27	2,162
At end of pre- vious year ...	765	69,493	620	51,639	119	15,692	26	2,162
During year ...	2	-1,097	-2	-1,803	3	706	1	—
<i>Approved or in pre- paration at end of year... ..</i>	13	1,466	8	848	5	618	—	—

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

AREA PLANTED BY PRIVATE WOODLAND OWNERS FOR WHICH GRANTS WERE PAID
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1972

Hectares

Table 18

Country	Total			In Dedicated Woodlands			In Approved Woodlands			With Small Wood Planting Grants		
	All Planting	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking
GREAT BRITAIN												
Total ...	24,010	19,680	4,330	21,486	18,257	3,229	1,088	549	539	1,436	874	562
Conifer ...	22,813	19,057	3,756	20,732	17,859	2,873	937	517	420	1,144	681	463
Broadleaved...	1,197	623	574	754	398	356	151	32	119	292	193	99
ENGLAND												
Total ...	6,157	3,766	2,391	4,728	3,060	1,668	643	227	416	786	479	307
Conifer ...	5,219	3,329	1,890	4,156	2,811	1,345	501	197	304	562	321	241
Broadleaved...	938	437	501	572	249	323	142	30	112	224	158	66
SCOTLAND												
Total ...	16,178	14,505	1,673	15,158	13,817	1,341	427	312	115	593	376	217
Conifer ...	15,933	14,322	1,611	14,980	13,669	1,311	423	311	112	530	342	188
Broadleaved...	245	183	62	178	148	30	4	1	3	63	34	29
WALES												
Total ...	1,675	1,409	266	1,600	1,380	220	18	10	8	57	19	38
Conifer ...	1,661	1,406	255	1,596	1,379	217	13	9	4	52	18	34
Broadleaved...	14	3	11	4	1	3	5	1	4	5	1	4

In addition it is estimated that 486 hectares were planted without the aid of grants (England 321, Scotland 141 and Wales 24).
1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

VOLUME OF TIMBER LICENSED FOR FELLING AND THINNING
ON PRIVATE ESTATES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 19

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total volume (thousand cubic metres)	518,774	332,708	162,595	23,471
Conifer	227,607	95,854	122,749	9,004
Broadleaved	291,167	236,854	39,846	14,467
Number of licences issued	2,458	1,962	363	133

Excludes felling and thinning on Dedicated estates for which no licence is required.

AREA LICENSED FOR CLEAR FELLING ON PRIVATE ESTATES
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

Table 20

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	2,783	2,087	542	154
Conditional licences*	1,628	1,241	324	63
Unconditional licences	1,155	846	218	91

* Conditional licences require the restocking of the land concerned.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—ENGLAND

Note: In Tables 21–23 former Crown Woods are indicated by asterisks*

Table 21

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH-WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	55,312	41,476	6,221	7,615	587	174	107
Arden, Warwicks and Worcs	802	544	251	7	2	—	—
Bagot, Staffs	1,061	933	121	7	—	1	—
Blengdale, Cumberland ...	1,259	1,035	13	211	—	—	1
Bowland, Lancs and Yorks	1,839	1,736	27	76	—	3	—
Cannock, Staffs	2,696	2,618	30	48	—	15	12
Dalton, Westmorland and Lancs	742	576	41	125	3	—	—
Delamere, Cheshire* ...	968	942	—	26	2	16	7
Dunnerdale, Cumberland and Lancashire	953	800	14	139	—	—	1
Ennerdale, Cumberland ...	3,826	1,496	131	2,199	14	—	2
Goyt, Derbyshire and Cheshire	939	361	279	299	36	—	—
Greystoke, Cumberland ...	1,234	1,106	19	109	31	—	3
Grizedale, Lancs	3,072	2,730	26	316	4	4	6
Inglewood, Cumberland (1)	1,620	930	682	8	7	—	—
Kershope, Cumberland ...	5,561	4,795	235	531	204	15	17
Kinver, Staffs	299	280	—	19	—	—	—
Launde, Derby, Leicester, Notts and Rutland (2) ...	893	715	173	5	—	—	—
Lindale, Lancs and West- morland	1,329	860	359	110	25	2	—
Long, Salop (3)	1,246	1,014	210	22	22	—	—
Matlock, Derby (4) ...	2,201	1,082	196	923	30	2	—
Mortimer:							
Bucknell, Salop	1,094	1,029	10	55	—	9	5
Ludlow, Hereford and Salop	1,266	1,225	10	31	—	17	7
Shobden, Hereford	1,161	1,123	9	29	—	16	10
Packington, Warwick and Leicester	278	248	29	1	1	—	—
Sherwood:							
Dukeries, Derby, Notts and Yorks	2,219	2,001	163	55	—	14	2
Clipstone, Notts	2,532	2,204	204	124	14	18	11
Mansfield, Notts	1,771	1,632	80	59	14	25	6
Spadeadam, Cumberland and Northumberland ...	7,443	3,189	2,547	1,707	171	—	—
Stiperstones, Salop	694	509	165	20	—	—	—
Swynnerton, Staffs	1,019	971	34	14	2	—	—
Thornthwaite, Cumberland	2,654	2,160	156	338	5	17	11
Walcot, Salop	641	632	7	2	—	—	6

Notes: (1) Inglewood includes Longtown.

(2) Launde includes Foremark.

(3) Long includes Haughmond.

(4) Matlock includes Hope.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	101,375	75,454	9,337	16,584	1,128	376	134
Ampleforth, Yorks ...	2,278	1,975	132	171	14	5	3
Cawthorne, Yorks ...	1,948	763	5	1,180	1	—	1
Chillingham, Northumber- land	1,874	871	799	204	76	—	1
Chopwell, Durham and Northumberland* ...	904	797	62	45	8	11	2
Cleveland, Yorks ...	1,724	1,426	224	74	—	—	1
Cropton, Yorks (1) ...	4,584	3,762	243	579	15	2	5
Dalby, Yorks ...	4,534	3,142	90	1,302	26	10	10
Doncaster, Yorks ...	668	506	4	158	—	—	1
Falstone, Northumberland	6,952	5,441	514	997	154	37	13
Hamsterley, Durham ...	3,773	2,757	760	256	—	28	4
Harwood, Northumberland	3,977	3,371	227	379	29	10	9
Jervaulx, Yorks ...	1,526	1,272	195	59	55	15	2
Kidland, Northumberland	2,646	1,944	196	506	57	—	—
Kielder North, Northum- berland	9,284	3,992	1,276	4,016	102	79	28
Knaresborough, Yorks ...	1,306	1,206	65	35	3	—	1
Langdale, Yorks ...	4,928	3,673	870	385	132	5	1
Mounces, Northumberland	9,941	7,558	251	2,132	89	34	5
Osmotherley, Yorks ...	1,580	1,439	25	116	20	2	2
Redesdale, Northumberland	5,699	4,991	188	520	83	55	12
Rievaulx, Yorks(2) ...	2,269	1,642	371	256	54	—	—
Rothbury, Northumberland	2,297	1,703	22	572	—	9	—
Selby, Yorks ...	774	650	113	11	9	3	2
Slaley, Northumberland and Durham	1,213	1,070	74	69	—	—	2
Tarset, Northumberland ...	3,804	3,495	48	261	—	—	—
Wark, Northumberland (3)	16,351	12,260	2,309	1,782	192	64	21
Wykeham, Yorks ...	2,377	1,891	79	407	—	6	6
Wynyard, Durham ...	658	510	89	59	—	—	—
York, Yorks ...	1,506	1,347	106	53	9	1	2

Notes: (1) Cropton includes Pickering.

(2) Rievaulx includes Scawton.

(3) Wark includes Chirdon.

1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	47,005	42,105	2,413	2,487	164	504	185
Aldwood, Suffolk ...	3,626	3,469	21	136	5	28	25
Amphill, Beds and Herts ...	830	734	60	36	16	15	2
Bardney, Lincs and Notts (1)	3,050	2,335	605	110	47	11	2
Bernwood, Oxon and Bucks	890	680	207	3	—	5	—
Bramfield, Herts ...	643	505	126	12	22	—	—
Chilterns, Bucks, Oxon, Beds and Herts ...	2,523	2,247	253	23	18	15	2
Hazelborough, Bucks and Northants*	1,198	1,099	88	11	—	7	1
Kesteven, Lincs and Rut- land ...	2,116	1,907	95	114	13	20	1
Lavenham, Suffolk ...	816	714	99	3	6	—	—
Lynn, Norfolk ...	1,000	930	16	54	—	5	2
North Lindsey, Lincs (2)	2,084	1,981	16	87	3	2	7
Rockingham, Northants and Hunts (3) ...	2,966	2,458	406	102	11	33	2
Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk ...	20,810	19,000	150	1,660	9	301	136
Walden, Essex, Cambs. and Herts ...	713	647	57	9	14	—	—
Wensum, Norfolk ...	2,203	2,036	88	79	—	47	4
Wymersley, Beds, North- hants and Bucks* (4) ...	1,537	1,363	126	48	—	15	1

Notes: (1) Bardney includes Wigsley.
(2) North Lindsey formerly Laughton and Willingham.
(3) Rockingham includes Huntingdon.
(4) Wymersley formerly Salcey and Yardley.

1 hectare = 2·471. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NEW FOREST AND SOUTH- EAST ENGLAND CON- SERVANCY:							
TOTAL	57,350	38,183	2,446	16,721	152	337	81
Abinger, Surrey	1,039	842	83	114	5	—	—
Alice Holt, Hants, Surrey and Sussex* (1)	2,563	2,313	77	173	1	35	8
Andover, Hants and Berks (2)	1,420	1,265	89	66	13	1	—
Arundel, Sussex (3)	3,077	2,901	22	154	—	3	3
Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex* (4)	3,966	3,518	137	311	10	46	8
Bramshill, Berks and Hants	1,656	1,340	145	171	—	4	6
Challock, Kent (5)	2,594	2,544	16	34	—	27	6
Hursley, Hants	1,735	1,505	212	18	21	—	1
Micheldever, Hants	1,900	1,821	31	48	—	8	2
New Forest, Hants*	27,049	11,696	368	14,985	9	139	31
Queen Elizabeth Forest, Hants and Sussex* (6)	2,519	2,216	208	95	7	52	8
Ringwood, Hants and Dorset	2,876	2,350	289	237	39	22	4
St Leonards, Sussex (7)	1,920	1,357	380	183	34	—	1
Shipbourne, Kent and Surrey	1,125	839	264	22	13	—	—
Wight, Isle of Wight	1,911	1,676	125	110	—	—	3

Notes: (1) Alice Holt includes Chiddingfold and Rogate.

(2) Andover includes Bucklebury.

(3) Arundel includes Slindon.

(4) Bedgebury includes Brightling, Friston and Vinehall.

(5) Challock includes Orlestone.

(6) Queen Elizabeth includes Bere.

(7) St Leonards includes Maresfield.

1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1971 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND AND DEAN CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	46,154	40,485	2,370	3,299	220	532	127
Bodmin, Cornwall ...	2,922	2,547	235	140	6	24	5
Brendon, Somerset and Devon (1)	1,549	1,432	43	74	10	8	6
Cotswold, Gloucester and Worcester	625	548	71	6	2	4	1
Cranborne Chase, Dorset and Wilts	1,758	1,646	90	22	1	7	1
Dartmoor, Devon (2) ...	2,407	2,115	31	261	—	15	12
Dean Forest, Gloucester, Hereford and Monmouth*	10,904	9,520	297	1,087	11	227	51
Eggesford, Devon and Somerset (3)	1,154	1,080	58	16	14	19	4
Exeter, Devon	2,410	2,180	170	60	18	42	7
Halwill, Devon and Corn- wall	2,664	2,384	87	193	31	44	13
Hartland, Devon and Corn- wall	1,018	939	53	26	7	12	3
Hereford, Hereford and Gloucester (4)	1,858	1,434	388	36	—	18	3
Mendip, Somerset and Wilts (5)	1,422	1,349	21	52	—	10	4
Neroche, Devon and Somer- set (6)	2,257	1,772	257	228	66	—	—
Powerstock, Dorset, Devon and Somerset (7) ...	1,596	1,417	115	64	6	15	—
Quantock, Somerset ...	1,122	936	43	143	—	28	9
Salisbury, Hants and Wilts	1,193	1,053	138	2	—	10	—
Savernake, Wilts and Berks (8)	3,604	3,218	135	251	—	26	3
Wareham, Dorset	3,413	2,912	36	465	39	5	1
Westonbirt, Gloucester ...	100	—	—	100	—	—	—
Wilsey Down, Cornwall ...	631	588	9	34	6	—	1
Wyre, Wores and Salop ...	1,547	1,415	93	39	3	18	3

Notes: (1) Brendon includes part Molton Woods.

(2) Dartmoor includes Plym.

(3) Eggesford includes remainder Molton Woods.

(4) Hereford includes Dymock.

(5) Mendip includes Bristol.

(6) Neroche includes Honiton.

(7) Powerstock formerly Charmouth and Poorstock.

(8) Savernake includes Bradon.

1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—SCOTLAND

Table 22

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH SCOTLAND CON- SERVANCY:							
TOTAL ...	267,588	106,198	27,225	134,165	5,228	354	149
Achnashellach, Ross (1) ...	3,990	2,472	149	1,369	10	59	4
Affric, Inverness and Ross	27,896	5,742	1,332	20,822	287	—	3
Ardross, Ross and Cro- marty (2) ...	7,803	6,438	458	907	157	—	10
Black Isle, Ross ...	5,955	5,557	—	398	—	20	12
Borgie, Sutherland and Caithness (3) ...	10,613	4,165	1,551	4,897	275	—	—
Corrour, Inverness (4) ...	18,854	3,216	1,311	14,327	422	2	3
Culloden, Inverness and Nairn (5) ...	7,445	5,501	314	1,630	155	3	9
Dornoch, Sutherland ...	1,221	1,095	9	117	—	6	1
Farigaig, Inverness ...	4,538	2,965	510	1,063	163	—	6
Fiunary, Argyll and Inver- ness (6) ...	17,711	7,595	1,642	8,474	553	79	9
Glen Garry, Inverness ...	16,986	5,057	1,003	10,926	422	16	9
Glen Righ, Inverness ...	2,359	1,247	—	1,112	25	—	—
Glen Urquhart, Inver- ness (7) ...	10,698	4,591	345	5,762	70	—	7
Helmsdale, Sutherland ...	936	586	150	200	86	—	—
Hoy Experiments, Orkney	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Inchnacardoch, Inver- ness (8) ...	12,542	5,594	388	6,560	156	—	12
Inshriach, Inverness ...	4,631	3,145	666	820	73	28	9
Leanachan, Inverness and Argyll (9) ...	16,241	6,737	1,386	8,118	141	71	12
Mull, Argyll ...	14,891	5,736	3,857	5,298	413	37	8
The Queen's Forest, Inver- ness ...	2,621	1,485	110	1,026	21	—	1
Ratagan, Inverness and Ross ...	5,019	2,219	721	2,079	74	—	14
Rumster, Caithness ...	2,598	1,675	397	526	162	—	—
Shin, Sutherland and Ross (10) ...	31,786	10,049	5,365	16,372	720	—	5
Skye, Inverness and Ross (11) ...	20,441	4,651	4,300	11,490	474	—	4
South Strorne, Ross ...	3,031	1,613	404	1,014	111	—	4
Torrachilty, Ross (12) ...	16,769	7,054	857	8,858	258	33	7

Notes: (1) Achnashellach includes Slattadale.

(2) Ardross includes Morangie.

(3) Borgie includes Naver.

(4) Corrour includes Strathmashie.

(5) Culloden includes Strathdearn.

(6) Fiunary includes Glenhurich and Sunart.

(7) Glen Urquhart includes Boblainy.

(8) Inchnacardoch includes Ceannacroc and Port Clair.

(9) Leanachan includes Clunes.

(10) Shin includes Balblair.

(11) Skye includes Lewis.

(12) Torrachilty includes Lael.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

Table 22—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
EAST SCOTLAND CON- SERVANCY:							
TOTAL	109,868	86,279	6,200	17,389	1,258	553	202
Alltcailleach, Aberdeen ...	1,805	1,607	101	97	43	9	6
Banchory, Aberdeen and Kincardine (1) ...	5,570	5,260	7	303	—	10	10
Bennachie, Aberdeen (2) ...	6,167	4,895	22	1,250	17	5	8
Blairadam, Fife, Kinross and Perth (3) ...	5,008	3,888	779	341	154	83	15
Braes of Angus, Angus and Perth (4) ...	4,843	3,519	456	868	46	43	2
Craigellachie, Aberdeen, Banff and Moray (5) ...	4,570	4,084	226	260	19	19	9
Drummond Hill, Perth ...	3,246	2,226	161	859	—	69	20
Dunkeld, Angus and Perth (6) ...	4,330	4,132	15	183	—	17	18
Forest of Deer, Aberdeen and Banff ...	2,725	2,568	1	156	—	19	10
Glenlivet, Banff ...	4,577	4,147	130	300	40	19	4
Huntly, Aberdeen and Banff (7) ...	10,141	8,500	242	1,399	65	98	18
Kirkhill, Aberdeen ...	1,200	1,167	1	32	—	16	5
Laigh of Moray, Moray and Nairn (8) ...	7,269	6,560	69	640	24	37	23
Mearns, Kincardine (9) ...	6,993	5,539	450	1,004	57	55	13
Montreathmont, Angus and Kincardine ...	1,854	1,824	—	30	—	9	11
Rannoch, Perth and Argyll Speymouth, Moray and Banff (10) ...	12,521	4,959	2,354	5,208	371	2	—
Strathardle, Perth ...	9,940	9,271	305	364	137	13	9
Tentsmuir, Fife ...	3,214	2,711	246	257	42	1	8
Tornashean, Aberdeen ...	1,595	1,483	15	97	—	10	10
Tummel, Perth ...	4,059	2,796	128	1,135	100	—	—
	8,241	5,143	492	2,606	143	19	3

Notes: (1) Banchory formerly Durriss and Midmar.

(2) Bennachie includes Pitfichie.

(3) Blairadam includes Glendevon, Edensmuir and Pitmedden.

(4) Braes of Angus formerly Glenclova and Glenisla.

(5) Craigellachie formerly Bin (part), Elchies and Rosarie (part).

(6) Dunkeld formerly Craigvinean, Glenalmond and Strathmore.

(7) Huntly formerly Bin (part) and Clashindarroch.

(8) Laigh of Moray formerly Culbin, Monaughty and Newton and Roseisle.

(9) Mearns formerly Drumtochty and Fetteresso.

(10) Speymouth includes Aultmore, Rosarie (part) and Teindland.

1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 acre = 0·4047 hectares.

Table 22—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH SCOTLAND CON- SERVANCY:							
TOTAL ...	168,256	98,783	33,154	36,319	5,284	132	117
Ae, Dumfries ...	5,898	5,644	40	214	173	11	15
Arcleoch, Ayr ...	3,078	2,114	745	219	407	—	—
Bareagle, Wigtown ...	2,278	2,003	133	142	66	—	—
Bennan, Kirkcudbright (1) ...	6,770	5,652	639	479	164	2	8
Carrick, Ayr (2) ...	16,709	7,134	1,178	8,397	209	—	4
Castle O'er, Dumfries and Selkirk ...	5,808	4,483	924	401	239	6	15
Clatteringshaws, Kirkcud- bright ...	6,408	3,549	1,231	1,628	247	4	2
Clydesdale, Lanark, Mid- lothian and West Lothian (3) ...	3,490	1,960	1,207	323	274	—	—
Craik, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Dumfries ...	4,417	3,262	911	244	336	1	2
Dalmacallan, Dumfries ...	3,314	1,665	1,034	615	179	—	3
Dundeugh, Kirkcudbright ...	3,492	2,578	455	459	56	—	3
Duns, Berwick ...	726	683	14	29	26	—	—
Edgarhope, Berwick and Midlothian ...	978	757	13	208	30	17	2
Elibank and Traquair, Sel- kirk, Peebles and Rox- burgh ...	4,206	3,244	486	476	87	—	1
Fleet, Kirkcudbright (4) ...	7,549	5,549	1,664	336	6	—	2
Garraries, Kirkcudbright ...	5,222	2,243	1,574	1,405	135	—	—
Glenbreck, Peebles ...	4,915	1,133	2,321	1,461	217	—	—
Glentress, Peebles and Mid- lothian (5) ...	4,490	2,852	1,306	332	90	36	8
Glen Trool, Kirkcudbright and Ayr ...	22,503	10,844	1,454	10,205	122	—	3
Greskine, Dumfries and Lanark ...	8,202	3,089	1,956	3,157	159	24	4
Kilsture, Wigtown ...	1,817	1,465	280	72	130	3	2
Kirroughtree, Kirkcud- bright ...	6,354	4,187	11	2,156	18	—	7
Kyle, Ayr ...	5,436	1,186	3,926	324	319	—	—
Moffat Water, Dumfries and Selkirk ...	3,362	1,557	1,569	236	156	—	—
Newcastleton, Roxburgh and Dumfries ...	3,646	3,413	181	52	—	4	16
Penninghame, Wigtown ...	5,878	3,086	2,179	613	479	2	1
Solway, Kirkcudbright and Dumfries (6) ...	6,503	5,344	638	521	173	14	15
Stenton, East Lothian, Mid- lothian and Berwick ...	1,404	830	512	62	56	—	—
Upper Nithsdale, Ayr and Dumfries ...	4,122	1,509	1,927	686	210	—	—
Wauchope, Roxburgh ...	9,263	5,768	2,646	849	521	8	4
Bush Nursery, Midlothian ...	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Whittingehame Seed Or- chard, East Lothian ...	12	—	—	12	—	—	—

Notes: (1) Bennan includes Garcrogo.

(2) Carrick formerly Changue, Tairlaw and Starr.

(3) Clydesdale includes Selm Muir.

(4) Fleet includes Laurieston.

(5) Glentress includes Cardrona and Eddleston Water.

(6) Solway formerly Mabie and Dalbeattie.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

Table 22—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
WEST SCOTLAND CON- SERVANCY:							
TOTAL ...	202,595	92,128	28,994	81,473	5,916	917	194
Achaglachgach, Argyll ...	3,966	3,007	481	478	57	15	5
Achray, Perth ...	5,364	3,547	140	1,677	236	—	4
Ardgartan, Argyll and Dun- barton (1) ...	13,199	4,734	657	7,808	234	92	11
Barcaldine, Argyll (2) ...	7,860	3,977	550	3,333	245	19	7
Benmore, Argyll and Ren- frew (3) ...	10,693	4,690	858	5,145	190	56	16
Buchanan, Stirling and Dunbarton (4) ...	8,403	2,693	1,086	4,624	138	7	4
Carradale, Argyll ...	5,011	2,243	—	2,768	115	—	1
Carron Valley, Stirling and Perth (5) ...	3,970	3,368	235	367	81	34	10
Devilla, Fife, Clackmannan and Stirling ...	1,613	1,432	13	168	—	23	3
Eredine, Argyll ...	6,904	2,451	2,609	1,844	419	4	5
Fearnoch, Argyll ...	2,040	1,126	626	288	129	17	1
Garelochhead, Dunbarton ...	2,254	1,191	502	561	37	2	—
Glenaray, Argyll (6) ...	5,670	1,638	2,520	1,512	459	—	—
Glenbranter, Argyll ...	9,784	4,170	283	5,331	42	101	34
Glencoe, Argyll ...	3,552	1,189	1,097	1,266	—	9	4
Glendaruel, Argyll ...	3,601	1,816	167	1,618	75	—	—
Glenduror, Argyll ...	3,893	1,477	290	2,126	163	13	3
Glenorchy, Argyll ...	20,989	3,748	6,563	10,678	697	—	—
Glenrickard, Arran, Bute- shire ...	8,079	3,627	1,520	2,932	293	—	—
Inverliever, Argyll* (7) ...	13,376	6,465	856	6,055	493	132	21
Kilmichael, Argyll (8) ...	11,428	8,245	49	3,134	97	27	4
Knapdale, Argyll ...	7,328	3,320	1,089	2,919	163	146	21
Loch Ard, Perth and Stirling ...	9,920	6,588	686	2,646	52	200	30
Loch Etive, Argyll ...	1,676	1,286	—	390	20	—	—
Mannan, Dunbarton, West Lothian, Stirling and Lanark (9) ...	1,143	939	27	177	88	—	—
Raera, Argyll ...	3,319	742	1,010	1,567	237	—	—
South Kintyre, Argyll (10) ...	10,567	4,288	1,723	4,556	491	—	—
Strathyre, Perth and Argyll (11) ...	7,671	4,672	70	2,929	—	20	9
Tighnabruaich, Argyll ...	4,341	1,943	553	1,845	258	—	1
Whitelee, Ayr and Lanark ...	4,980	1,516	2,734	730	407	—	—
Chapelhall ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

Notes: (1) Ardgartan includes Loch Goil.

(2) Barcaldine includes Creran.

(3) Benmore includes Corlarach, Glenfinart and Leapmoor.

(4) Buchanan formerly Garadhbhan.

(5) Carron Valley includes Torrie (part).

(6) Glenaray formerly Minard (part).

(7) Inverliever includes Inverinan.

(8) Kilmichael includes Kilmory and Minard (part).

(9) Mannan formerly Cumbernauld.

(10) South Kintyre includes Saddell.

(11) Strathyre includes St. Fillans and Torrie (part).

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—WALES

Table 23

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH WALES							
CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	79,145	63,444	2,512	13,189	638	393	165
Aeron, Cardigan	2,397	2,279	1	117	19	—	1
Beddgelert, Caernarvon and Merioneth (1)	4,098	3,109	93	896	41	18	5
Ceiriog, Denbigh, Flint and Salop (2)	1,808	1,747	10	51	5	—	1
Ceri, Montgomery, Salop and Radnor	1,882	1,851	—	31	1	92	10
Clocaenog, Denbigh and Merioneth	7,205	6,163	26	1,016	38	24	15
Clwyd, Denbigh and Flint	979	851	—	128	—	—	1
Coed Sarnau, Radnor	3,266	2,852	156	258	3	—	3
Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth	9,092	6,286	137	2,669	27	103	32
Cynwyd, Merioneth	785	700	—	85	—	8	2
Dyfi, Merioneth and Mont- gomery (3)	4,223	3,796	41	386	60	23	21
Dyfi Corris, Merioneth and Montgomery (4)	5,076	4,131	190	755	43	42	17
Dyfnant, Montgomery and Denbigh	3,297	2,391	135	771	22	—	2
Elwy, Denbigh and Flint	1,105	1,015	44	46	3	—	1
Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh (5)	8,095	5,889	7	2,199	76	38	27
Hafren, Montgomery	4,310	3,521	16	773	18	—	5
Mathrafal, Montgomery and Salop	1,578	1,438	59	81	—	8	1
Newborough, Caernarvon and Anglesey (6)	1,859	1,498	13	348	6	—	1
Penllyn, Merioneth (7)	3,954	3,075	525	354	160	—	1
Radnor, Radnor and Here- ford	2,418	2,302	9	107	1	30	10
Rheidol, Cardigan and Montgomery (8)	4,716	3,365	222	1,129	95	—	2
Ystwyth, Cardigan and Montgomery (9)	7,001	5,185	828	988	20	7	7
Chirk Depot, Denbigh	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

- Notes: (1) Beddgelert includes Deudraeth and Llleyn.
(2) Ceiriog includes Llangollen.
(3) Dyfi formerly Dyfi Twymyn and Dyfi Valley.
(4) Dyfi Corris includes Dyfi Bryncynfil.
(5) Gwydyr includes Lledr and Machno.
(6) Newborough includes Menai.
(7) Penllyn includes Aberhirnant.
(8) Rheidol includes Taliesin.
(9) Ystwyth includes Myherin and Tarenig.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

Table 23—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1972 (hectares)				During Year 1971/72		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH WALES CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	80,438	64,472	6,334	9,632	1,183	205	131
Brechfa, Carmarthen and Cardigan (1)	6,840	6,009	312	519	4	40	20
Brycheiniog, Brecon, Here- ford and Radnor	1,620	1,495	8	117	—	8	11
Caeo, Carmarthen... ..	2,447	1,864	274	309	21	7	6
Cilgwyn, Brecon and Car- marthen	1,013	971	—	42	28	6	1
Coed Abertawe, Glamor- gan	805	703	31	71	24	7	—
Coed Deufor, Cardigan, Carmarthen and Pem- broke (2)... ..	1,987	1,824	98	65	18	—	—
Coed Taf Fawr, Brecon ...	1,657	1,388	26	243	11	—	1
Coed Morgannwg: ...							
Crynant, Glamorgan ...	2,554	2,012	224	318	59	5	1
Cymer, Glamorgan ...	5,567	4,449	239	879	24	2	1
Margam, Glamorgan ...	4,854	4,274	46	534	53	7	5
Rheola, Glamorgan (3) ...	5,253	4,498	192	563	—	28	16
Coed-y-Rhaiadr, Brecon ...	2,652	1,312	538	802	18	—	—
Crychan, Brecon and Car- marthen	3,816	3,504	40	272	12	2	17
Ebbw, Glamorgan and Monmouth (4)	5,204	4,281	366	557	69	42	6
Glasfynydd, Brecon and Carmarthen	1,449	1,409	8	32	—	—	6
Irfon, Brecon	2,616	2,156	—	460	54	—	—
Mynydd Du, Brecon and Monmouth	1,477	1,300	17	160	16	8	5
Pembrey, Carmarthen ...	1,993	1,236	2	755	26	—	2
Preseli, Pembroke and Carmarthen	1,349	1,085	124	140	16	—	—
Rhondda, Glamorgan ...	4,261	2,013	1,870	378	132	—	—
Slebech, Pembroke	841	776	14	51	—	—	1
St. Gwynno, Glamor- gan (5)	3,531	2,668	510	353	113	3	5
Taf Fechan, Brecon	657	617	20	20	10	—	1
Tair Onen, Glamorgan ...	1,398	1,181	14	203	—	—	1
Talybont, Brecon	1,597	1,473	40	84	23	—	5
Tintern, Monmouth (6) ...	3,904	3,528	136	240	32	40	17
Tywi, Cardigan, Brecon and Carmarthen	8,016	5,500	1,185	1,331	420	—	—
Wentwood, Monmouth ...	1,080	946	—	134	—	—	3

Notes: (1) Brechfa includes Coed Gwili (part).

(2) Coed Deufor formerly Coed Gwili (part), Llandowror and Teifi.

(3) Coed Morgannwg Rheola includes Coed Morgannwg Pelena.

(4) Ebbw includes Draethen.

(5) St. Gwynno includes St. Tydfil.

(6) Tintern includes Chepstow and Monmouth.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

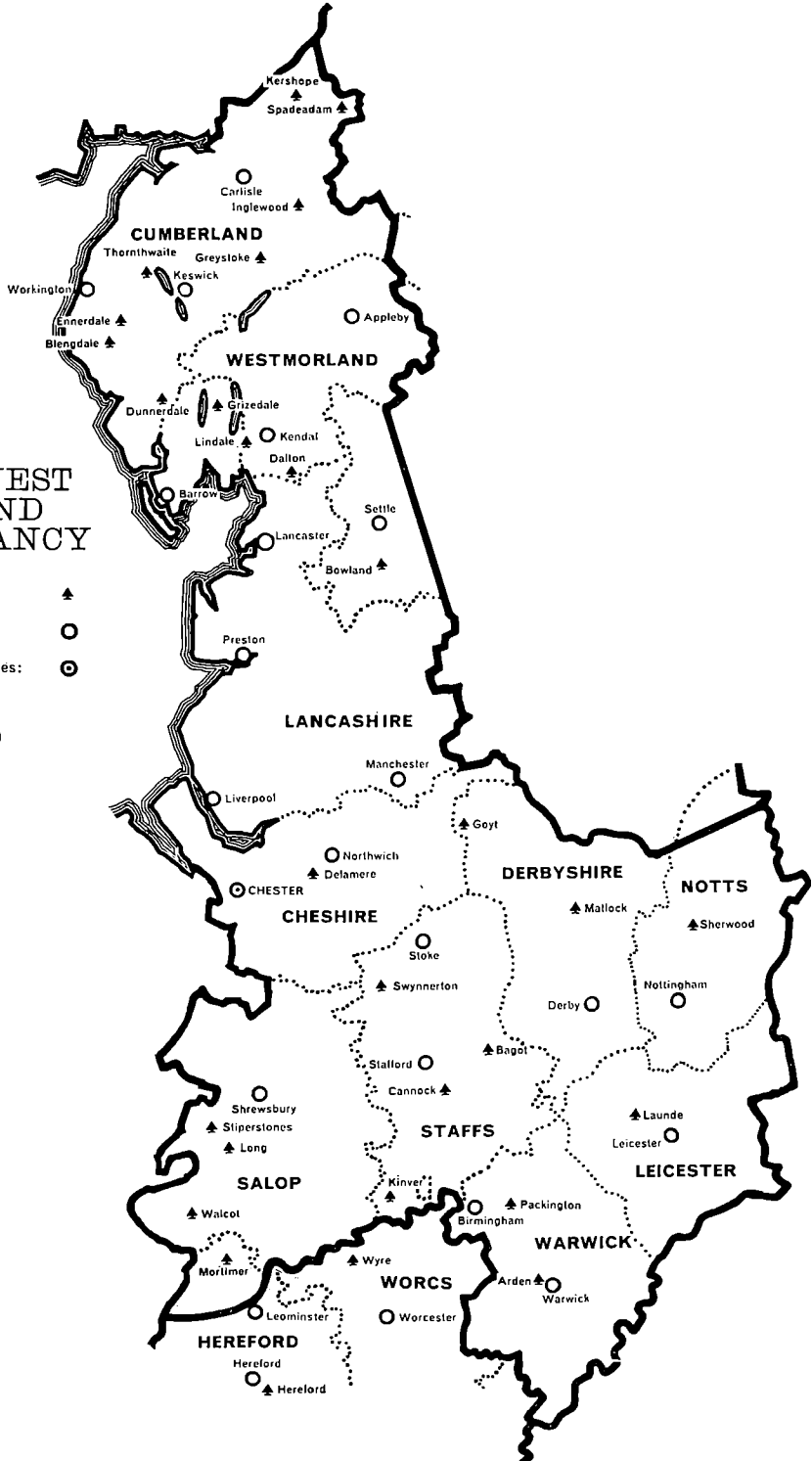
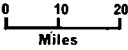
APPENDIX IV

MAPS

**Maps showing the situation of the Commission
Forests and the boundaries of the Conservancies
as at 31st March 1972 follow**

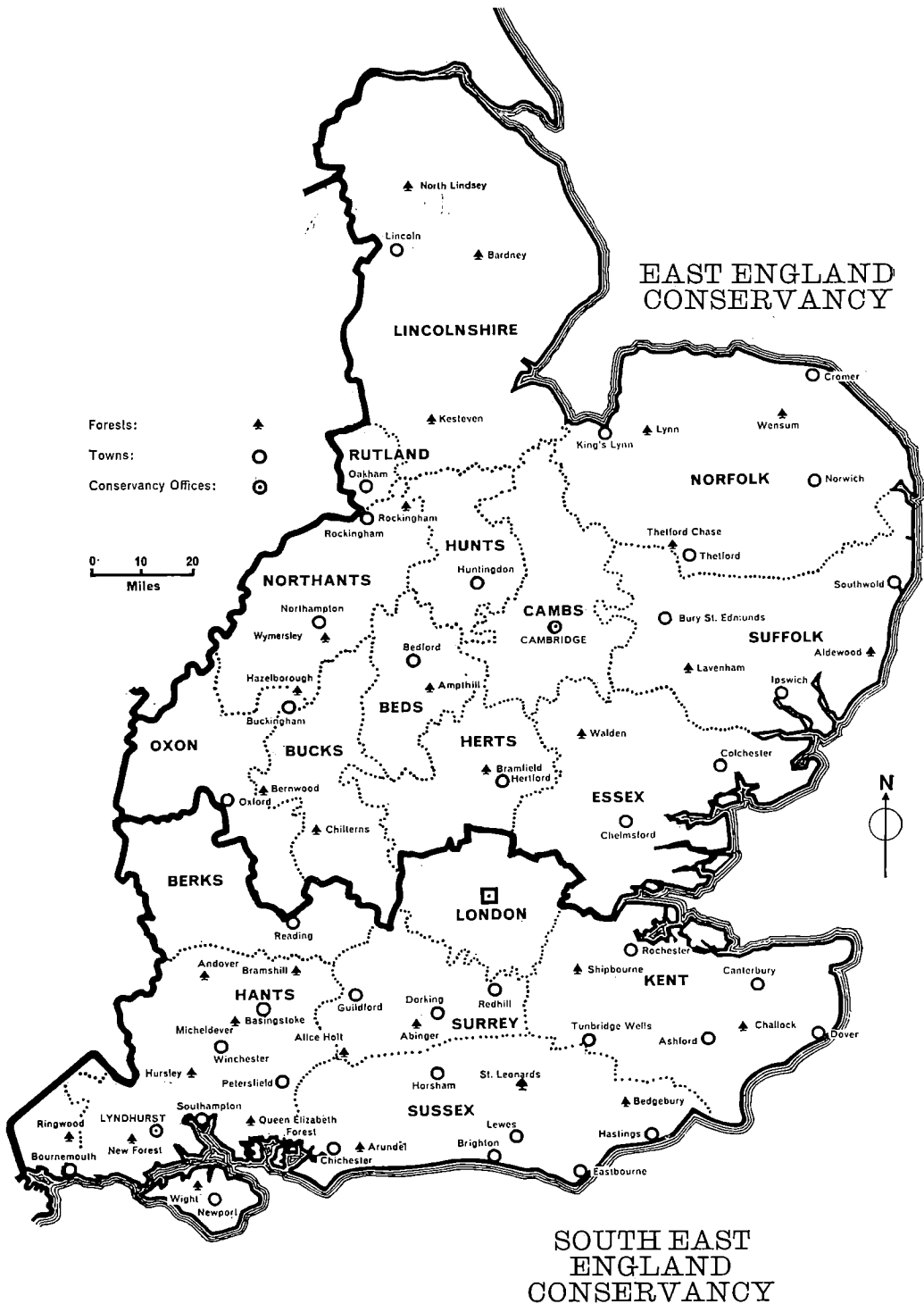
NORTH WEST
ENGLAND
CONSERVANCY

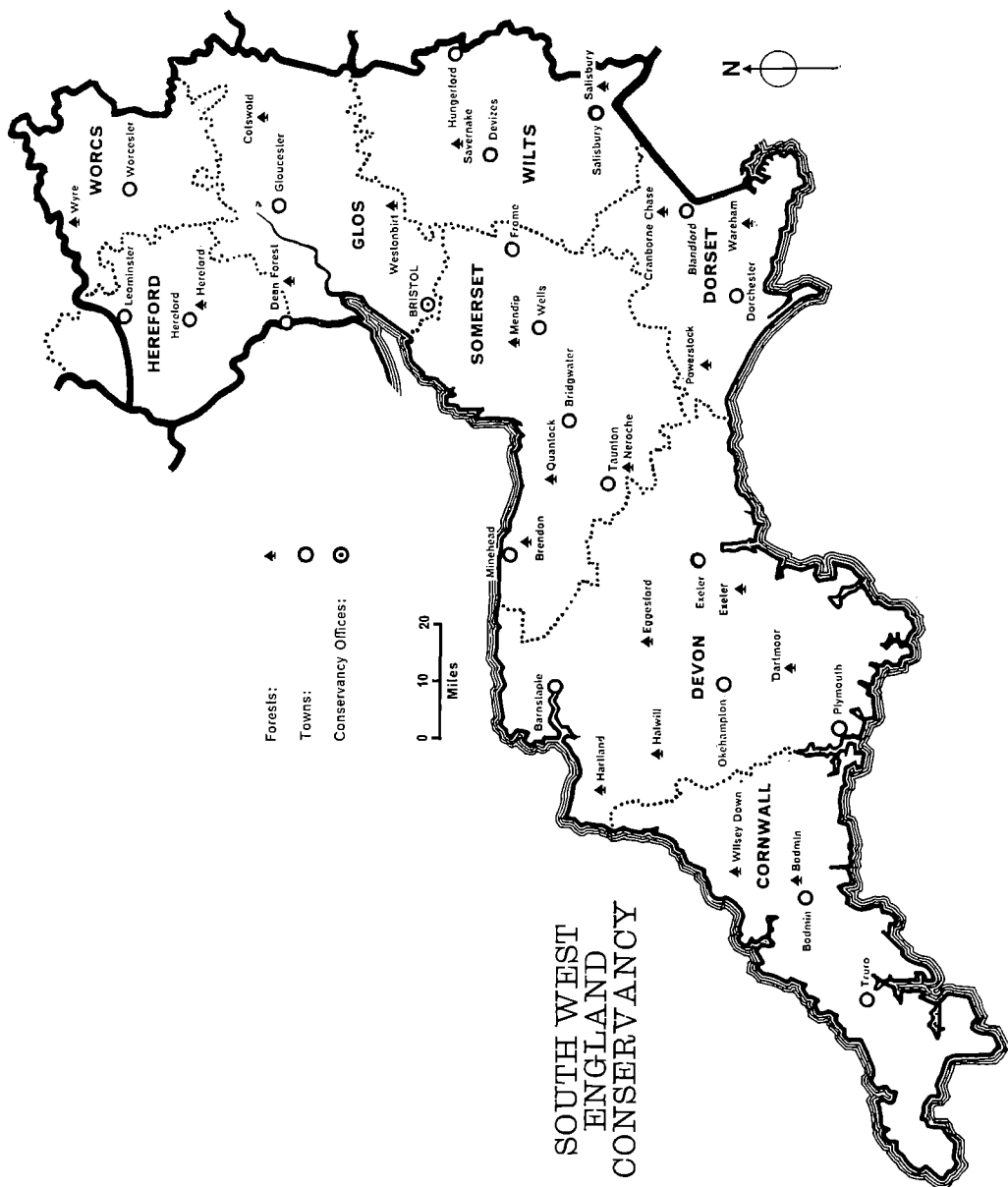
- Forests: ▲
Towns: ○
Conservancy Offices: ⊙



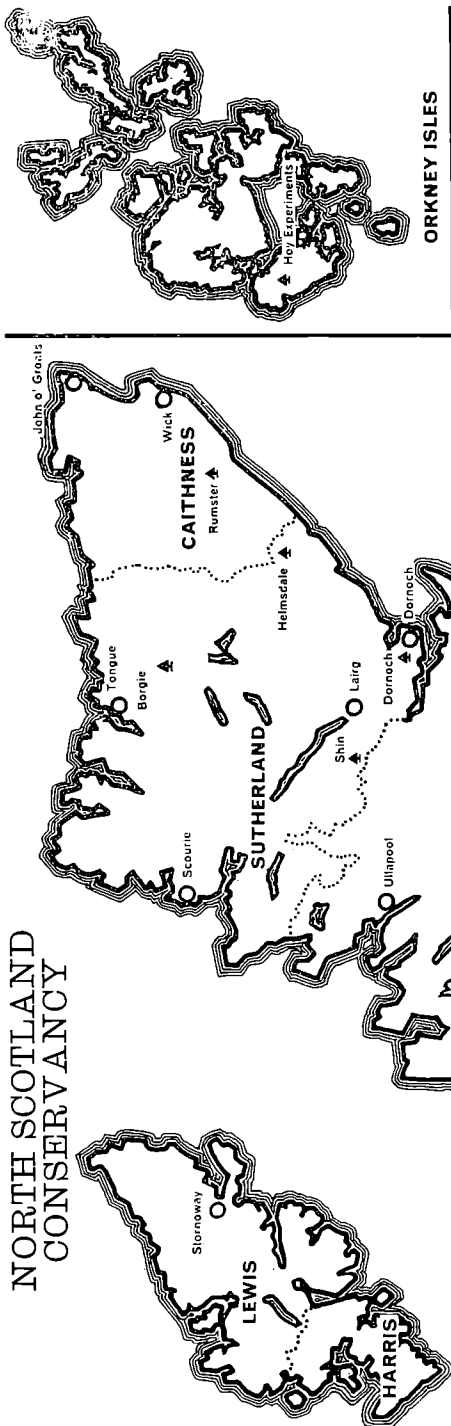
NORTH EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY





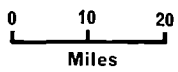


The map illustrates the North Scotland Conservancy area, covering the islands of Lewis, Harris, Sutherland, and Caithness, as well as the Orkney Isles. Key locations marked include Stornoway, Ullapool, Dornoch, Lairg, Shin, Helmsdale, Rumster, Wick, and Hailu Enforcements. The John o' Groats is also indicated. The map shows the coastline and major roads, with a dotted line representing a boundary or route. The Orkney Isles are shown to the north of the main landmass.



NORTH WALES
CONSERVANCY

- Forests: ▲
Joint Scheme: ■
Towns: ○
Conservancy Offices: ⊙



SOUTH WALES
CONSERVANCY



ADDRESS OF THE MAIN OFFICES OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSION

Headquarters of the Forestry Commission:

25, Savile Row, London, W1X 2AY (01-734 0221)

Priestley Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire. (025-6 3181)

Senior Officer for Scotland:

25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, EH3 7RS. (031-225 4782)

Senior Officer for Wales:

Churchill House, Churchill Way, Cardiff, CF1 4TU. (022-2 40661)

Director of Research:

Alice Holt Lodge, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey. (042-04 2255)

Northern Research Station, Roslin, Midlothian, Scotland. (031-445 2176)

Conservancy Offices

England:

North-West: Dee Hills Park, Chester, CH3 5AT. (024-4 24006)

North-East: Briar House, Fulford Road, York, YO1 4DB. (090-4 24684)

East: Brooklands Avenue, Block D, Cambridge. (022-3 54495)

New Forest and South-East: The Queen's House, Lyndhurst, Hants.,
SO4 7NH. (042-128 2801)

South-West and Dean Forest: Flowers Hill, Brislington, Bristol BS4 5JY.
(027-2 78311)

Scotland:

North: 21, Church Street, Inverness. (046-3 32811)

East: 6, Queen's Gate, Aberdeen, AB9 2NQ. (022-4 33361)

South: Greystone Park, Moffat Road, Dumfries. (038-7 2425)

West: 20, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, G2 3BG (041-332 7261)

Wales:

North: Victoria House, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
(097-0 2367)

South: Churchill House, Churchill Way, Cardiff, CF1 4TU. (022-2 40661)

Education and Training

Education and Training Officer:

Priestley Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire. (025-6 3181)

ACCOUNTS 1971-1972

BALANCE SHEET of the Forestry Commission Forestry Enterprise as at 31st March 1972, and **ACCOUNTS** for the year ended 31st March 1972, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

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FORESTRY COMMISSION
FORESTRY ENTERPRISE
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1972

As at
31 March 1971

	£	£	£
SOURCE OF FUNDS			
CAPITAL			
Grant in aid:			
To 1 April 1971 ...	221,211,743		
Additions during year	11,743,054		
	<hr/>		
	232,954,797		
	<hr/>		
Less Notional selective employment tax refund (from 5/9/66)	4,434,517		
	<hr/>		
		228,520,280	
		245,743,766	
		1,730,377	
		701,704	
		<hr/>	
		476,696,127	
		16,720,428	
		<hr/>	
			459,975,699
 PROVISIONS			
Pensions and gratuities (Note 5)		13,430,675	
Fire insurance (Note 6) ...		246,131	
		<hr/>	
			13,676,806
			<hr/>
			£473,652,505
			<hr/>

EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
62,311,825	FIXED ASSETS (Note 7)	65,965,303
15,000	UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS (Note 8)	15,000
	NET CURRENT ASSETS	
	Current Assets:	
2,113,111	Stocks and work in progress (Note 9)	2,221,872
2,088,434	Debtors and sundry debit balances	1,828,199
479,154	Cash at banks and in hand	447,161
4,680,699	Less Sundry creditors	4,497,232
1,704,830		1,434,469
2,975,869		3,062,763
	GROWING STOCK	
251,860,174	Plantations in course of formation (Statement 1 and Note 10)	274,703,388
118,227,008	Plantations in production (Statement 2 and Note 10)	129,906,051
370,087,182	(Expectation value of plantations in production	404,609,439
	£88,000,000—Note 11. 31 March 1971: £81,000,000)	
£435,389,876		£473,652,505

The notes on pages 90 to 94 form part of these Accounts

J. A. Dickson
Accounting Officer
7 August 1972

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Statements 1 to 8, in accordance with the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1921. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and I certify, as the result of my audit, that in my opinion this Balance Sheet and the Statements 1 to 8 are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs and transactions of the services to which they relate. I have no observations to make upon them.

Exchequer and Audit Department

D. B. Pibblado
Comptroller and Auditor General

28th September 1972

Statement 1

FORESTRY COMMISSION
ACCOUNT OF PLANTATIONS IN COURSE OF FORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year £</i>		£	£
	OPENING BALANCE at 1 April 1971		
	572,600 hectares (1,415,000 acres) at cost		
	analysed to:		
127,155,747	Cost excluding interest	133,707,073	
101,927,106	Interest	118,153,101	
<u>229,082,853</u>			251,860,174
	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR	£	
2,931	Plantations acquired ...	275	
	Formation expenditure:		
616,991	Preparation of ground, including ploughing	654,943	
1,268,484	Planting, including cost of plants	1,201,946	
602,113	New drains and fences	645,878	
183,383	Beating up, including cost of plants	168,175	
700,028	Weeding	794,802	
1,194,018	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)	1,209,175	
310,753	Estate expenses (Statement 7)	296,804	
<u>4,875,770</u>			4,971,723
	Maintenance expenditure:		
752,787	Maintenance of drains and fences	744,129	
587,634	Brushing and cleaning	674,235	
174,290	Fertilisation of planta- tions	220,685	
219,915	Protection against fire	252,279	
397,251	Protection against wild- life	419,814	
48,523	Protection against fungi and diseases... ..	46,410	
140,895	Miscellaneous	145,021	
1,087,443	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)	1,175,309	
277,188	Estate expenses (Statement 7)	284,797	
<u>3,685,926</u>			3,962,679
507,742	Rent and rates on land	577,205	
18,550,532	Interest on capital ...	19,027,069	
			<u>28,538,951</u>
<u>256,705,754</u>			280,399,125

Account of Plantations in course of Formation—*continued*

<i>Previous year</i> £		£	£	£
	DEDUCTIONS DURING YEAR			
	Plantations transferred to Plantations in Pro- duction Account (Statement 2) ...	5,419,642		
4,602,881	Plantations destroyed by fire ...	88,454		
41,182	Plantations damaged by other causes ...	182		
27,436	Plantations sold ...	85,936		
67,153	Sundry receipts ...	101,523		
106,928				
<u>4,845,580</u>				5,695,737
	CLOSING BALANCE at 31 March 1972			
	590,600 hectares (1,459,000 acres) at cost analysed to:			
133,707,073	Cost excluding interest	140,402,682		
118,153,101	Interest ...	134,300,706		
<u>£251,860,174</u>				<u>£274,703,388</u>

FORESTRY COMMISSION

ACCOUNT OF PLANTATIONS IN PRODUCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year £</i>		£	£
	OPENING BALANCE at 1 April 1971		
	175,200 hectares (432,900 acres) at cost analysed to:		
34,602,445	Cost excluding interest	36,497,213	
72,666,323	Interest	81,729,795	
<u>107,268,768</u>	(<i>Expectation value: £81,000,000</i>)		118,227,008
	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		
1,435	Plantations acquired	1,343	
	Plantations transferred from Planta- tions in Course of Formation		
4,602,881	Account (Statement 1)	5,419,642	
626,964	Maintenance of roads and bridges ...	715,624	
9,173	Pruning	9,233	
137,157	Rent and rates on land	139,427	
628,330	Overhead expenses (Statement 6) ...	552,225	
103,522	Estate expenses (Statement 7) ...	83,651	
9,027,573	Interest on capital	9,342,447	
			<u>16,263,592</u>
<u>122,405,803</u>			134,490,600
	DEDUCTIONS DURING YEAR		
8,684	Plantations destroyed by fire	455	
523	Plantations destroyed by other causes	2,135	
19,121	Plantations sold	41,102	
	Plantations thinned and felled, trans- ferred to Harvesting Trading Account		
4,150,467	(Statement 3 and Note 10)	4,540,857	
<u>4,178,795</u>			<u>4,584,549</u>
	CLOSING BALANCE at 31st March 1972		
	182,300 hectares (450,500 acres) at cost analysed to:		
36,497,213	Cost excluding interest	38,524,786	
81,729,795	Interest	91,381,265	
<u>£118,227,008</u>	(<i>Expectation value: £88,000,000</i>)		<u>£129,906,051</u>

Statement 3

FORESTRY COMMISSION
HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year £</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
	INCOME		
6,742,008	Sale of produce	7,467,585	
58,821	Value of produce used in the Commis- sion's forests	75,070	
<u>6,800,829</u>			7,542,655
	Less EXPENDITURE		
2,519,552	Marking, measuring, harvesting, extrac- tion and conversion	2,740,746	
733,246	Carriage and other expenses	728,551	
1,538,385	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)	1,741,479	
281,095	Estate expenses (Statement 7)	288,690	
<u>5,072,278</u>		5,499,466	
50,588	Less Increase in stocks	76,947	
<u>5,021,690</u>			5,422,519
1,779,139	Surplus before inclusion of the cost of plantations thinned and felled		2,120,136
	<i>Deduct</i> Cost of plantations thinned and felled transferred from Plantations in Production Account (Statement 2):		
	<i>Cost excluding Interest</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1,483,737	Thinnings 586,418	1,270,043	1,856,461
2,666,730	Clear Fellings 779,463	1,904,933	2,684,396
<u>£4,150,467</u>	<u>1,365,881</u>	<u>3,174,976</u>	<u>4,540,857</u>
<u>£2,371,328</u>	DEFICIT on Trading carried to Profit and Loss Account (Statement 5)	£2,420,721	

ESTATE MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year</i>			Total	Estate retained by Ministers	Other Agricultural Subjects	Other Buildings and Subjects	Fishing and Shooting	Public Camp Sites	Other Recreational Facilities and Amenity
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
72,973	EXPENDITURE	...	89,332	—	15,281	32,235	—	27,964	13,852
160,206	Repairs and maintenance	...	132,925	65,327	59,034	2,411	130	5,748	275
64,563	Rent and rates	...	65,674	5,873	8,483	38,668	—	10,186	2,464
205,216	Depreciation	...	290,655	—	92	4,760	6,254	38,769	240,202
4,823	Miscellaneous	...	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
512,031	Variation in stocks	...	679,595	18,536	69,444	158,006	49,511	39,268	344,830
70,968	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)	...	88,180	3,592	11,958	26,485	8,684	6,895	30,566
149,591	Estate expenses (Statement 7)	...	144,425	15,294	15,369	92,962	389	15,926	4,485
	Interest on capital	...							
1,240,371	Total expenditure	...	1,490,878	108,622	180,331	355,527	64,968	144,756	636,674
424,428	Less INCOME		455,240	40,136	88,689	239,259	87,156	—	—
160,712	Rents receivable	...	223,778	—	—	—	—	135,958	87,820
	Sundry receipts	...							
585,140	Total income	...	679,018	40,136	88,689	239,259	87,156	135,958	87,820
£655,231	DEFICIT	...	811,860	68,486	91,642	116,268	22,188	8,798	548,854
		...	£				Surplus		

FORESTRY COMMISSION
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year</i>			<i>£</i>
<i>£</i>			
2,371,328	Deficit on Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 3)		2,420,721
655,231	Deficit on Estate Management Account (Statement 4)		811,860
<hr/>			
3,026,559		<i>£</i>	3,232,581
11,291	Less Income from Joint Management Scheme	374	
750	Income from Unquoted Investments ...	750	
68,204	Surplus on Disposal of Buildings (Note 4)	200,531	
<hr/>			
			201,655
<hr/>			
2,946,314			3,030,926
10,743,188	Add Debit Balance from previous year ...		13,689,502
<hr/>			
£13,689,502	Debit Balance carried forward to next year		£16,720,428
<hr/>			

Against "Joint Management Scheme" is shown the income during the year, being a half share of the net surplus from the afforestation scheme at the Lake Vyrnwy estate in North Wales, belonging to the City of Liverpool.

FORESTRY

STATEMENT OF OVERHEAD EXPENSES

Previous year			Total	Plantations in Course of Formation	
				Forma- tion	Main- tenance
£		£	£	£	£
LOCAL SUPERVISION					
2,006,796	Salaries and national insurance	2,319,319			
348,545	Travelling and subsistence	379,066			
281,965	Office expenses	315,880			
391,249	Provision for pensions and gratuities ...	402,350			
3,028,555		3,416,615			
13,053	Less Miscellaneous income	10,308			
3,015,502			3,406,307	885,137	908,253
DISTRICT AND AREA SUPERVISION					
355,466	Salaries and national insurance	495,273			
45,022	Travelling and subsistence	58,067			
85,518	Office expenses	98,139			
67,044	Provision for pensions and gratuities... ..	82,697			
553,050			734,176	85,598	98,566
CONSERVANCY OFFICE ADMINISTRATION					
1,116,235	Salaries and national insurance	1,164,193			
94,856	Travelling and subsistence	86,751			
85,236	Office expenses	98,812			
23,447	Depreciation	15,088			
37,489	Losses compensation and bad debts	24,785			
112,197	Miscellaneous expenses	137,156			
173,145	Provision for pensions and gratuities... ..	173,601			
65,952	Provision for fire insurance	76,973			
1,708,557		1,777,359			
32,801	Less Miscellaneous income	32,721			
1,675,756			1,744,638	132,037	94,629
HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION					
999,879	Salaries and national insurance	1,141,982			
94,211	Travelling and subsistence	101,586			
241,085	Office expenses	269,895			
86,012	Training establishments	37,362			
16,387	Depreciation	25,803			
1,324	Losses compensation and bad debts	1,832			
314,216	Miscellaneous	375,767			
163,657	Provision for pensions and gratuities ...	175,777			
1,916,771		2,130,004			
66,205	Less Miscellaneous income	63,306			
1,850,566			2,066,698	106,403	73,861
£7,094,874		£	7,951,819	1,209,175	1,175,309

COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

Statement 6

Plantations in Production	Harvesting	Estate Expenses	Estate Management	Distribution Accounts	Acquisition and Construction of Fixed Assets	Disposals of Land and Buildings	Forestry Authority
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
71,743	919,179	89,718	165,604	166,912	142,683	—	57,078
17,799	100,427	16,519	100,587	10,453	146,774	—	157,453
225,686	251,598	151,814	243,840	243,544	79,156	131,411	190,923
236,997	470,275	73,747	169,564	208,477	110,410	170,759	446,205
552,225	1,741,479	331,798	679,595	629,386	479,023	302,170	851,659

FORESTRY COMMISSION
ESTATE EXPENSES ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year</i>													
<i>£</i>													
358,210	EXPENDITURE												
82,320	Repairs and maintenance	...	...	...	...	150,506	51,651	2,432	89,659	81,651	6,246		
198,979	Rent and rates	...	...	...	...	1,320	9,556	729	1,264	70,492	3,329		
48,893	Depreciation	...	...	...	...	69,952	20,164	1,324	43,641	61,726	3,628		
307,644	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6,538	715	6,590	26,650	4,349	98		
633,393	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)	...	...	...	...	120,116	57,108	2,956	77,784	66,464	7,370		
	Interest on capital	...	...	...	...	242,496	46,379	1,989	167,519	106,598	12,916		
1,629,439	Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	590,928	185,573	16,020	406,517	391,280	33,587		
114,467	Less INCOME												
103,011	Rents receivable	...	...	...	...	79,729	33,012	—	—	—	—		
	Sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	815	97	6,007	29,045	60,930	210		
217,478	Total income	...	...	...	...	80,544	33,109	6,007	29,045	60,930	210		
£1,411,961	NET COST	...	...	...	...	510,384	152,464	10,013	377,472	330,350	33,377		
	ALLOCATION OF NET COST												
310,753	Plantations in Course of Formation:												
277,188	Formation	...	...	...	...				
103,522	Maintenance	...	...	...	...				
281,095	Plantations in Production	...	...	...	...				
70,968	Harvesting	...	...	...	...				
192,139	Estate Management	...	...	...	...				
110,409	Distribution Accounts	...	...	...	...				
26,683	Acquisition and Construction of Fixed Assets	...	...	...	...				
39,204	Disposals of Land and Buildings	...	...	...	...				
	Forestry Authority	...	...	...	...				
£1,411,961						£1,414,060							

Statement 8

FORESTRY COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF LABOUR ONCOST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1972

<i>Previous year</i>							£
£							£
975,269	National insurance, holidays and sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	1,097,752
420,105	Wet time	...	...	...	...	...	409,489
877,230	Transport of workers and travelling and subsistence	...	...	...	...	...	994,006
47,175	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	65,142
420,096	Provision for pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...	...	439,155
<hr/>							
2,739,875							3,005,544
105,443	Less Miscellaneous income						129,600
<hr/>							
£2,634,432							£2,875,944
<hr/>							

DISTRIBUTION

	Plantations in Course of Formation:						
650,027	Formation	...	...	...	...	...	684,166
629,702	Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	682,985
109,137	Plantations in Production	...	...	...	...	...	121,664
497,011	Harvesting	...	...	...	...	...	540,336
27,193	Estate Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	42,176
41,217	Estate Management	...	...	...	...	...	67,254
369,699	Distribution Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	413,201
310,446	Acquisition and Construction of Fixed Assets	...	...	...	...	...	324,162
<hr/>							
£2,634,432							£2,875,944
<hr/>							

FORESTRY COMMISSION
FORESTRY ENTERPRISE
NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. INTEREST

Provision has been made for interest chargeable on the amount shown in the Balance Sheet under Capital, at rates fixed from time to time by the Treasury as follows:

- (a) Forestry Fund advances and value of property (other than New and Dean Forests) acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders, prior to April 1933, at rates operative from 11 April 1933;
- (b) On advances and value of property acquired during the period April 1933 to September 1947, at the rate operative on the day of advance or acquisition;
- (c) On advances from 30 September 1947 to 30 September 1956, at the rate operative on the last day of the year in which advanced;
- (d) On advances from 30 September 1956 to 31 March 1972 at the average rate for the period of account in which advanced;
- (e) On interest accrued, at the average rate for the year ended 31 March 1972.

Interest has been charged on the New and Dean Forests from 1 October 1947 only.

<i>Previous year</i>		<i>£</i>
	The provision made for the year to 31 March 1972 was £29,882,048, this sum being shown in the accounts as follows:	
29,109,002	(i) As separate entries entitled "Interest on capital" in:	
	Account of Plantations in Course of Formation (Statement 1)	19,027,069
18,550,532	Account of Plantations in Production (Statement 2)	9,342,447
9,027,573	Estate Management Account (Statement 4) ...	144,425
149,591	Estate Expenses Account (Statement 7) and ...	577,897
633,393	(ii) The balance as an element of the rent and rates heading in the accounts shown in (i) above...	790,210
747,913		

2. ASSETS ACQUIRED WITHOUT PAYMENT

<i>As at 31 March 1971</i>		<i>£</i>
	Value of properties, &c., including New and Dean Forests acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders 1924-61	1,495,344
1,522,343	Value at 21 September 1939 of properties acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods from Secretary of State for Air) Order 1939	8,633
8,633	Value of properties acquired by transfer from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under Section 4 of Forestry Act 1945	29,402
29,402	Value of timber acquired by transfer from H.M. Board of Admiralty under Section 4 of Forestry Act 1945	8,393
8,393	Value of timber acquired by transfer from the Board of Trade	40,225
40,225	Gifts	148,380
148,380		
<u>£1,757,376</u>		<u>£1,730,377</u>

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

3. SURPLUS ON DISPOSAL OF LAND

<i>Previous year</i>									
£									£
489,031	Balance at 1 April 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603,193
114,162	Add surplus arising from disposal of land during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,511
<u>£603,193</u>	Balance at 31 March 1972								<u>£701,704</u>

£251,763 was received during the year from the sale of land, and the cost of the land with the apportioned capitalised expenses was £153,252

4. SURPLUS ON DISPOSAL OF BUILDINGS

£788,062 was received during the year from the sale of buildings, and the cost of the buildings with the apportioned capitalised expenses was £587,531, the net surplus being £200,531.

5. PROVISION FOR PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

<i>Previous year</i>									
£									
12,836,191	Balance at 1 April 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,218,672
877,230	Provision made during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924,167
100,903	Contributions received during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,408
417,176	Interest charged during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429,607
<u>14,231,500</u>									<u>14,673,854</u>
1,012,828	Less Payments made during year...								<u>1,243,179</u>
<u>£13,218,672</u>	Balance at 31 March 1972							...	<u>£13,430,675</u>

6. PROVISION FOR FIRE INSURANCE

<i>Previous year</i>									
£									
238,124	Balance at 1 April 1971								255,982
65,952	Provision during year								76,923
<u>304,076</u>									<u>332,905</u>
48,094	Less Losses during year								<u>86,774</u>
<u>£255,982</u>	Balance at 31 March 1972							...	<u>£246,131</u>

Fire insurance has been charged on growing stock, buildings and stores on the basis of the average losses over the previous four and a half years.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

7. FIXED ASSETS

	Land	Roads and Bridges	Buildings	Vehicles and Machines and Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total	31 March 1971 Total
Cost at 1 April 1971	£ 11,203,724	£ 37,885,868	£ 13,872,958	£ 6,287,905	£ 402,835	£ 69,653,290	£ 65,169,104
Additions ...	1,140,778	2,531,322	423,392	1,266,692	46,816	5,409,000	5,498,205
Disposals and Transfers ...	78,179	420	486,628	754,627	133,930	1,453,784	1,014,019
Cost at 31 March 1972 ...	12,266,323	40,416,770	13,809,722	6,799,970	315,721	73,608,506	69,653,290
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 1971 ...	—	—	3,459,909	3,621,950	259,606	7,341,465	6,841,361
Provision for year	—	—	269,507	860,995	23,426	1,153,928	1,120,628
Disposals and Transfers ...	—	—	164,408	591,427	96,355	852,190	620,524
Accumulated depreciation to 31 March 1972 ...	—	—	3,565,008	3,891,518	186,677	7,643,203	7,341,465
Net book value at 31 March 1972 ... £	12,266,323	40,416,770	10,244,714	2,908,452	129,044	65,965,303	
Net book value at 31 March 1971 ... £	11,203,724	* 37,885,868	10,413,049	2,665,955	143,229		62,311,825

Depreciation of buildings, vehicles, machines, furniture and equipment is provided by charges to operating costs of the amounts required to write off the original cost of the assets by equal annual instalments over their estimated effective lives.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

8. UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS

<i>As at</i>		
<i>31 March</i>		
<i>1971</i>		
£		
	Unquoted Investment comprises:	
	Debentures in Cowal Ari-Sawmilling Co. Ltd. at cost	
	(Commissioners' valuation at 31 March 1972	
£15,000	£15,000)	£15,000

9. STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

<i>As at</i>		
<i>31 March</i>		
<i>1971</i>		
£		£
1,028,355	Felled Timber	1,105,302
530,113	Nursery ...	539,779
554,643	Other ...	576,791
£2,113,111		£2,221,872

Stock is valued at the lower of cost including an appropriate amount for overheads and estimated net realisable value. Work in progress is valued at cost including an appropriate amount for overheads.

10. TRANSFER OF COSTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

The cost of plantations transferred from the Plantations in Course of Formation Account to the Plantations in Production Account has been calculated by applying costs per hectare assessed by reference to the available data as to the historical costs of plantations of different ages, to the area of the plantations transferred. Transfers from the Plantations in Production Account to the Harvesting Trading Account in respect of thinnings and clear fellings have been similarly based on assessed costs per hectare which, in the absence of any historical basis for apportioning the cost of growing trees during the rotation, have been apportioned by reference to the pattern of expected financial yields at current market prices throughout the rotation.

11. EXPECTATION VALUE OF PLANTATIONS IN PRODUCTION

The expectation value has been arrived at by calculating:

- Future expenditure on maintenance and road construction using 1966 costs and estimated programmes;
- Revenue from sales of forest produce by application of 1966 standing sale prices to forecasts of future production;

and discounting both the future expenditure and revenue at the average interest rate (5 per cent) at which the Commission has been charged.

The expectation value at 31 March 1972 of the plantations in production emerges as follows:

	£m
(i) Present worth of future revenue from plantations in production established at 31 March 1972, calculated at 1966 market prices	113
(ii) Present worth of future expenditure on these woodlands at 1966 costs	25
(iii) Expectation value (i) less (ii)	88

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

12. AUDIT FEES

The sum of £6,500 was paid to Exchequer and Audit Department during the year as an audit fee for the examination of the Trading Account and the Appropriation Account for the Financial Year ended 31 March 1971. The audit fees paid in the previous year were £4,300.

13. EMOLUMENTS OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

	£	
Chairman received ...	5,500	
Commissioners received ...	34,775	
	<hr/>	
Total emoluments of	£40,275	(£35,079 in the previous year)

The emoluments paid were within the following annual scales:

	<i>Year ending 31 March 1972</i>	<i>Previous year</i>
£1— £2,500	5 (Part time)	5 (Part time)
£2,501— £5,000	<hr/>	<hr/>
£5,001—£7,500	4 (includes 1 Part time)	4 (includes 1 Part time)
£7,501—£10,000	1	1

14. EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

No employee of the Forestry Commission received emoluments exceeding £10,000

15. FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Future Capital expenditure on Fixed Assets in 1972/73 authorised by the Commissioners amounts to £5,642,000 (against £5,499,000 for 1971/72).

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist at 31 March 1972 for damage caused by the Commission to other persons' property, the estimated sum amounting to £11,000 (£4,000 at 31 March 1971).

SELECTED
FORESTRY COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

REPORT

Report on Forest Research, 1971 £1.60 (£1.68)

GUIDES

East Anglian Forests 50p (56½p)
Bedgebury Pinetum and Forest Plots (Kent) 90p (96½p)
North Yorkshire Forests (Revised 1972) 65p (72½p)

BULLETINS

No. 43 Nursery Practice £1.50 (£1.61)
No. 45 Windblow of Scottish Forests in January 1968 45p (50½p)

FOREST RECORDS

No. 80 Forest Fencing 35p (37½p)
No. 81 Protection of Small Steel Structures from Corrosion 17½p (21p)
No. 82 Dutch Elm Disease Survey 1971 25p (28½p)

LEAFLETS

No. 47 Birds and Woodlands (Revised 1972) 18p (21½p)
No. 54 The Control of Dutch Elm Disease 6p (8½p)

BOOKLETS

No. 29 Wildlife Conservation in Woodlands 40p (47½p)
No. 33 Conifers in the British Isles £2.25 (£2.50)

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