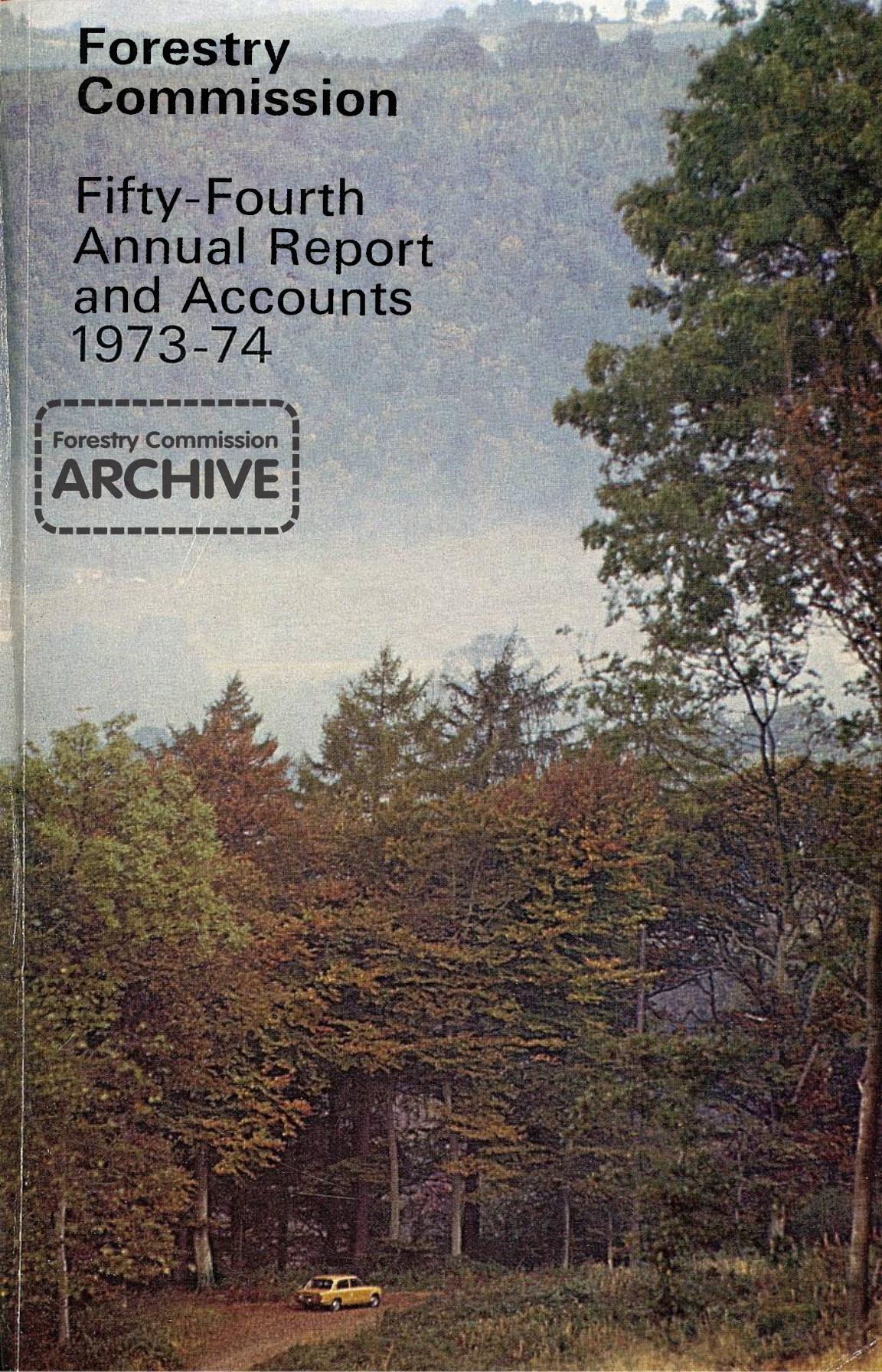


Forestry Commission

Fifty-Fourth
Annual Report
and Accounts
1973-74

Forestry Commission

ARCHIVE



Cover picture:

Autumn colour among the oaks and beeches. A scene in the Highmeadow Woods, Dean Forest Park, looking across the misty valley of the River Wye.

Fifty-Fourth Annual
Report and Accounts of the
Forestry Commission
for the year ended
31st March 1974
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

10 September 1974

To:

The Rt Hon FREDERICK PEART, MP,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

The Rt Hon WILLIAM ROSS, MBE, MP,
Secretary of State for Scotland

The Rt Hon JOHN MORRIS, QC, MP,
Secretary of State for Wales

Gentlemen

In pursuance of Section 45 of the Forestry Act 1967, I have the honour to transmit the 54th Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners which covers the year ended 31st March 1974.

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

The Forestry Commissioners and Senior Staff at 31st March 1974

Forestry Commissioners

Lord Taylor of Gryfe, DL, *Chairman*

Mr J. A. Dickson, CB, LLD, *Deputy Chairman and Director General*

Lord Balfour of Burleigh

Mr M. L. Bourdillon, JP, DL

Mr A. M. Donnet

Mr G. D. Holmes

Mr C. G. A. Latham

Mr. P. Nicholls

Mr G. G. Stewart, MC, TD

Mr. R. B. Verney, JP, DL

Senior Staff

Secretary: Mr J. M. Hunter, MC

Senior Officer for Scotland: Mr D. A. Mithen

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

Director (Research and Development): Mr D. R. Johnston

Director (Land Use Planning): Mr E. G. Richards, MC

Director (Estate Management): Mr J. R. Booth, MC

Controller of Finance: Mr W. M. Cormack

Deputy Establishment Officer: Mr M. P. Shapcott

Conservators

England

North West:	Mr J. H. James
North East:	Mr J. A. Spencer
East:	Mr M. J. Penistan
New Forest and South East:	Mr C. D. Begley
South West and Dean Forest:	Mr L. C. Troup

Scotland

North:	Mr R. A. Innes
East:	Mr G. E. Godwin
South:	Mr E. J. M. Davies
West:	Mr D. A. Mithen

Wales

North:	Mr J. N. Kennedy
South:	Mr J. W. L. Zehetmayr, VRD

Note: Details of changes since 31 March 1974 are given on pages 18 and 19.

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Acknowledgments

The cover photograph is by Mr L. Starling.

Plate 5 is by Mr K. H. C. Taylor.

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

General Review

Forestry Policy and Objectives

1 The Ministerial Statement of 24 October 1973, included in last year's Report, was followed by consultations between the Forestry Commission, the Government Departments concerned, the Forestry Committee of Great Britain (the accredited body representing woodland owners) and other organisations representing agriculture, landowners, planning authorities, and bodies interested in the countryside generally. These culminated in a further Ministerial statement, made by the Rt. Hon. Frederick Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in the House of Commons on 5 July 1974, complemented by an explanatory leaflet published at the same time. Mr Peart said:

“My Rt. Hon. Friends and I have decided to bring in new arrangements built upon the revised policy framework which was announced by the previous Administration on October 24 last and which included provision for the Forestry Commission's own operations. We attach great importance to the continued progress of forestry on these lines. In particular, we are introducing a new Dedication Scheme which has been devised after wide consultation with the interests concerned, including representatives of private forestry, planning, amenity, agricultural and other organisations. We aim to start on October 1. An explanatory leaflet has already been prepared, and copies are being placed in the Library of the House. Details of the arrangements are being notified to the European Commission.

Owners entering the Scheme will accept a continuing obligation to manage their woodlands so as to secure sound forestry practice, good land use (including effective integration with agriculture), environmental benefits and provision of such opportunities for recreation (including provision for public access) as may be appropriate. In return they will receive a basic grant of £45 per hectare (£18.21 per acre) payable after approved planting of an approved crop. For land approved for planting with hardwoods, and planted so as to establish a hardwood crop and give a predominantly hardwood appearance in the landscape over the greater part of the woodland's life, a supplementary grant of £125 per hectare (£50.59 per acre) will be payable in addition.

The Forestry Commission will consider for entry into the Scheme both existing woodlands and bare land for planting, providing it normally extends to at least one hectare (approximately 2½ acres). For the entry into the Scheme of areas of ten or more hectares (approximately 25 acres), there will be a legal instrument of dedication under which, at the time of felling, either party will be able to exercise an option to end dedication. Similar, but less formal contracts are proposed for areas of less than ten hectares. In either case a successor in title will customarily be invited to take up his predecessor's rights and obligations under a fresh agreement. Owners will be entitled to retain their existing rights

and obligations by remaining under the previous Schemes, or they can transfer into the new Scheme any area which meets its requirements.

In considering applications, the Commission will consult the Agricultural Departments, local planning authorities, and other interests concerned, as appropriate, with the object of ensuring that land use, agricultural, amenity, recreation and nature conservation requirements are satisfied. They will also consult the planning and other authorities over environmental issues when considering owners' plans of operations. In handling individual grant applications and felling licensing, the Commission will endeavour, as at present, to secure the agreement of all parties concerned. However, in cases where differences of view remain, the Commission will invite the appropriate Regional Advisory Committee to assist them in the process of reconciling views; and if this further procedure fails to produce a settlement acceptable to all concerned, the Commission will refer the case to Ministers for decision. The Commission will also consult Regional Advisory Committees before commenting upon regional structure and local plans. In the meantime, steps are being taken to reconstitute the Regional Advisory Committees to include representatives of agriculture, planning and environmental interests, and the Forestry Commission will be announcing further details in due course.

The Government believe that the environmental safeguards built into this new Scheme will operate effectively, and in a manner which will command the confidence of Local Planning Authorities and, indeed, of all those having a special interest in the environment."

The New Dedication Scheme

2 The explanatory leaflet produced in connection with the new Scheme explained that:

- i. the Agreements, though broadly similar to those under the old Dedication Scheme, would include an additional undertaking by owners of woodlands dedicated under Basis III (the new Scheme) to discuss arrangements for public access under the Countryside Acts* with the local planning authority if and when requested. They would also provide an option to either the owner or the Commission to end dedication at the time of felling. Woodlands restocked after approved felling could, however, remain in the Scheme and be eligible for further grants;
- ii. the Plans of Operations required to administer the Scheme would be simplified and would provide the basis of consultation between the Forestry Commission and other authorities concerned; and
- iii. advance applications were to be dealt with immediately on a provisional basis.

Regional Advisory Committee Re-organisation

3 The reconstitution of the Regional Advisory Committees was planned to take place to coincide with the introduction of the new Dedication Scheme in October 1974.

Co-ordination with the European Economic Community (E.E.C.)

4 The E.E.C. Commission were notified of the proposals for the Scheme in accordance with the provisions of Article 93 of the Treaty of Rome and advance

*England and Wales – The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949 and the Countryside Act, 1968.

Scotland – The Countryside (Scotland) Act, 1967.

applications were accepted only on a provisional basis pending outcome of this notification. No objections were, however, raised by the Commission to the introduction of the Scheme on 1 October. The draft Afforestation Directive referred to later in this Report is still under discussion in the Community but nothing in the UK Scheme would conflict with the terms of that draft Directive.

The Commission's New Objectives

5 Work on the new grant-aid arrangements for private forestry, which arise from the Commission's function as Forestry Authority, was paralleled by the reshaping of the Commission's Corporate Plan, mainly concerned with its other function as the national Forestry Enterprise. Following the Minister's statement of Government Policy on 5 July 1974 the Commission have re-defined their objectives as set out in the following paragraphs.

6 The activities undertaken by the Forestry Authority follow from the Commission's general duty of promoting the interests of forestry which includes the dissemination of forestry knowledge, the promotion of the supply of timber, the conduct of research, the administration of schemes of grant, or other aid for private forestry, and the protection of woodlands through planting, felling and plant health controls; in all these functions attention is paid to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside. In discharging these functions, the specific objectives of the Forestry Authority are:—

- a* to advance knowledge and understanding of forestry and trees in the countryside;
- b* to develop and ensure the best use of the country's timber resources and promote efficiency and development in the home timber industry;
- c* to undertake research relevant to the needs of forestry;
- d* to combat forest and tree pests and diseases and to initiate Plant Health Orders when appropriate;
- e* to advise and to assist with safety and training in forestry; and
- f* to administer controls and schemes for assisting private woodland owners and, by so doing, encourage the practice of sound forestry, secure good land use and – where relevant – effective integration with agriculture, and ensure the use of forest management systems and practices which safeguard the environment.

7 The main general objective of the Forestry Enterprise remains that of producing wood as economically as possible. However, in pursuit of this aim, as in the case of the Forestry Authority, attention is paid to amenity, and the Commission is required to preserve and enhance the landscape and to develop the potential of its properties for nature conservation and recreation. The objectives of the Forestry Enterprise are:—

- a* to develop forestry and increase the production of wood for existing industries, or industries yet to be established, by the extension and improvement of the forest estate;
- b* to protect and enhance the environment;
- c* to provide recreational facilities;

- d to stimulate and support the local economy in areas of depopulation by the development of forests, including new plantations, and of wood-using industry; and
- e in pursuit of these objectives and in the extension of the forest estate, to further the integration of forestry and agriculture and to manage the estate as profitably as possible.

8 Behind these objectives lie certain broader considerations:—

a. Wood Production

The production of timber continues to be the prime objective of the Commission and represents by far its major source of revenue. Its aim must be to maximise the monetary surplus from the total volume of timber sold from its forests. Flexibility must be an essential part of planning so as to meet market conditions and because changes in management practices cannot yield immediate results. The further development in the foreseeable future of the home timber processing industry in this country can only be brought about if steady supplies of timber are available to maintain existing industries and the establishment of new ones. A continuing survey must be made of such industries and their customers so as to ensure that production meets their requirements as to species, quality and specification. The uniquely long rotation of timber makes this difficult as requirements may change over the years.

b. The Landscape

No one sector of the community nor single generation has a monopoly interest in the forest and its management. As the trustee for the community at large and for future generations the forester's duty is to pass on our own inheritance from the past, avoiding change for its own sake – which is rightly resented – and shaping the inevitable cycle of growth, maturity, and replacement in a manner which blends the best of tradition, currently accepted standards and options for the future. Guided by the advice of its own distinguished landscape consultant, the Commission has already evolved broad criteria which are well understood and generally applied; this evolution will continue.

Forestry Commission policy is to perpetuate the broadleaved character of the British scene where this already exists, notably in the southern half of England: this does not imply that there is no place for conifers – indeed many of the existing pine and spruce woodlands are highly regarded by both residents and visitors. In the upland areas where soil and situation often make the use of conifers inevitable every opportunity will be taken to ensure effective landscaping.

Such measures inevitably reduce the financial return, at rates varying according to local circumstances such as topography and soil conditions; but some such reduction is accepted as reasonable by the Commission and the Government Departments concerned.

c. Conservation

The importance of forests as natural wildlife reservoirs places upon the Commission a special responsibility for following enlightened conservation management policies, one it gladly accepts. The type and intensity of such management varies from forest to forest though there are virtually none of the Commission's forests which are unfit to serve as refuges for wildlife. It is the Commission's aim to improve the forests as wildlife habitats and to integrate

balanced conservation and wood production in a pattern of good land use and sound management. (Plates 4 and 5 refer).

d. Recreation

Recreational benefits can be achieved with minimal direct loss in the production of timber; their provision calls primarily on resources of cash and labour. Extensive facilities may involve some sacrifice of wood production, minor in terms of the forest estate as a whole, though perhaps having a major effect in some areas – the New Forest for example.

A wide choice of possible facilities exists from the simplest, which enable people to enjoy a natural environment, to the most sophisticated, which are independent of it. The unique attraction which the Forestry Commission can offer is the natural environment of woodland; from this it follows that the facilities provided should be compatible with and derive their justification from this environment.

In order to extend as widely as possible the benefits of recreation in the forest the Commission's main care is for the enhancement of enjoyment and understanding of the value of forests to the nation by the day visitor. Major facilities for overnight stays, such as campsites, and forest cabins, must also fit in with the Commission's other objectives and are required to yield an economic return on the capital investment they demand. The scale of expansion of such projects will be governed by the availability of money and manpower, and plans for them will be co-ordinated with those of the local authorities.

e. Areas of Depopulation

The economic contribution of forests and wood-using industry to the provision of employment cannot be pursued regardless of cost. Labour productivity has risen quite substantially over the last decade due largely to improved working methods, improved tools and mechanisation. It is hoped that this improvement can be continued in the future so that the real cost per job does not increase. Where special circumstances call for the provision of employment, marginal exceptions in the adoption of mechanisation will be made, provided that the cost is no greater. The integration of forestry and agriculture will make a significant contribution to more intensive land use and may reflect on the provision of employment. In the longer term existing industries will have to be expanded and new industries created to absorb the rapidly increasing volume of timber coming forward as a result of the vast post war plantings; this in its turn will create extra employment in industry and in haulage.

f. Integration of Forestry and Agriculture

Although this objective is well understood and widely accepted in a general sense, has been practised on progressive estates for generations and been the subject of many case studies which have clearly brought out the nature of the benefits, it has not yet proved possible to establish and quantify definitions and criteria for the assessment of an integrated project which are universally applicable at the planning stage. In the short term the contribution to improvement of agriculture by the fencing and roading required by forestry may be the most important factor; in the medium term this latter may be the shelter provided by the growing trees, and in the long term the contribution to the farm's income from harvesting the mature trees and, in many cases, from a more

generally productive use of the land by more intensive agricultural use of areas remaining unplanted. Individual proposals will be considered by Conservators in close consultation with farming organisations and the Agricultural Departments.

g. Profitability

The Commission's financial objectives will be directed to the targets set by the reconstruction of the accounts (Fifty-third Annual Report, 1973, paragraphs 14-23). Costs in the field have been held by new management methods and technical improvements, and efforts to this end will continue, as will those towards the containment of overheads that are within the Commission's control. In the short term the rise in timber prices may make it easier to attain the financial target set, but this results from the world situation, and cannot be relied on indefinitely. The objective of managing the forest estate as profitably as possible may be subject to certain calls on resources: in the longer term a need for the Commission to encourage by appropriate means the development of wood-using industry may constitute such a call; the other social objectives set out by Ministers, and referred to in paragraph 7, so far as they may not justify subsidies, may form another.

National Parks

9 The report of the National Parks Policies Review Committee (the Sandford Committee), on which the Forestry Commissioners were asked to comment before its publication in April 1974, included allegations that the Voluntary Agreement on Forestry in the National Parks had failed, and a recommendation supported by all members of the Committee that afforestation in the Parks should be subject to statutory planning control. A further recommendation that all forestry operations in National Parks should be subject to control was not supported by all members of the Committee. The Forestry Commissioners have made known in the appropriate quarters the view that the allegations that the Voluntary Agreement has failed cannot be substantiated and thus cannot justify the recommendation in favour of planning control. The Conservators, many of whose staff live and work in the Parks, have reported that the Agreement and local arrangements made under it have worked well as a practical safeguard for amenity in the Parks; indeed the latest of the local agreements was signed for the Northumbria National Park, with the Commission's participation, three weeks after the publication of the Sandford Report. The Commission's own operations in National Parks have been conducted in accordance with these agreements, or, in their absence, in consultation and agreement on similar lines with the Park and local authorities. For private forestry, the arrangements for consultation and agreement with local planning authorities (including National Park authorities) established under the Ministerial statement of 5 July 1974 are confidently expected to provide further effective safeguards for the environment.

The Common Market and Forestry

10 During the year consideration was given to a proposal brought forward by the Commission of the European Economic Community for a Council Directive related principally to state assistance to private forestry and in limited respects to state provision for farm structure. It would require member States to bring in measures to encourage forestry for the purpose of promoting an effective pattern of land use and to meet environmental and recreational needs. These proposals are related to earlier Council Directives for improving the

structure of agricultural holdings. Discussions on the proposed Directive are continuing.

11 The Standing Committee on Seeds and Propagating Material for Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry began a review of existing Directives on genetic and other standards of seed, parts of plants and young plants and gave consideration to a proposal for a second Council Directive on the marketing of forest reproductive material.

12 Discussions continued on a draft Directive on the harmonisation of plant health frontier controls within the Community.

13 The Director General attended a meeting of the College of Directors General of Forest Services in Brussels in March 1974. Among the subjects discussed were the proposed Directive on afforestation and co-operation between member States on forestry matters.

Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference

14 Preparations continued during the year on the organisation of the Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference which opened at Oxford on 5 September 1974, attended by over 200 participants from some 22 countries.

15 A full report on the Conference will be published. This will be summarised in the next Annual Report.

The Commission's Finances

16 Public Accounts Committee

Following the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of the Forestry Enterprise for the year ended 31 March 1973, the Director General, as Accounting Officer of the Commission, was examined by the Public Accounts Committee on 8 July 1974. The Committee's Report was received when this Annual Report was being prepared and reference to it must await next year's Annual Report.

17 Growing receipts lead to lower Grant-in-Aid

It is often asked when the Commission will be self-supporting in cash terms. The reply has been that, while much depended on the size of the annual investment in new planting, the Commission was unlikely to reach a balance in the foreseeable future. It is interesting to note, however, that whereas in 1969 66% of cash requirements came from the amount voted by Parliament, in succeeding years the percentage decreased gradually to 56% in 1972-73. In 1973-74 the amount required from the Vote was only 45% of cash requirements, and if the payments in respect of the Forestry Authority are excluded, the cash requirement of the Forestry Enterprise from the Vote was only 35%.

Industrial Labour

18 The long decline in the number of forest workers required by the Commission may be coming to an end. Labour requirements are expected to remain static or rise slightly as harvesting programmes increase.

However, because of the high average age of forest workers, there is considerable loss through retirements and resignations, and in some areas replacement is becoming difficult. In the latter half of 1973 some Conservators, together with private estates and timber merchants, began to experience difficulties in recruiting and retaining men, especially for arduous harvesting work. In parts of Scotland the problem seems likely to become acute because of the competition from the North Sea oil industry and its associated developments. One of the difficulties connected with the recruitment of forest workers is that both their basic rates and earnings are substantially lower than the average for manual workers generally (as indicated by the Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey) and further pay increases may be necessary to compete with other jobs available in rural areas and country towns.

Forestry Commission Headquarters: The Move to Edinburgh

19 Plans progressed in close consultation with the Staff Side of the Forestry Commission Whitley Council for the reunification of the Commission's Headquarters, in Edinburgh. This is scheduled to be completed by June 1975. The new Headquarters in Edinburgh is expected to be ready for initial occupation in December 1974, and the bulk transfer of work and staff is planned, as stated in last year's Report, to take place in the first half of 1975. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in transferring to other Government Departments those staff who are unable to move to Edinburgh.

Reorganisation of Research and Development Division

20 The completion of major tasks within the Management Services Division diminished its workload and the opportunity was taken to disband the Division and to transfer the appropriate parts of its work to the Research Division, now re-named the Research and Development Division. The formation of this Division brought together under one officer's responsibility all activities which are predominantly of a research and development nature, thus more easily allowing for the integration and rationalisation of work to meet changing needs.

The Planting of the Millionth Acre of Commission Woodland in Scotland

21 On 24 September 1973, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother unveiled, outside the David Marshall Lodge at Aberfoyle, Perthshire, an inscribed boulder to commemorate the millionth acre planted by the Commission in Scotland. (See Plate 1).

Forest Cabin Developments

22 An investigation into the feasibility of low-cost tourist accommodation development was undertaken by Coopers and Lybrand Associates Ltd in association with the Shankland Cox Partnership. Such tourist accommodation would offer to the public the advantages of relatively inexpensive accommodation in beautiful areas with forest and other recreation and amenities. The report is receiving careful consideration. (Plate 3 refers).

Conservancy Recreation Plans

23 Preparation of Conservancy Recreation Plans was completed during the year. These plans are the basic documents to be used in planning recreational development strategy. The planning process has ensured that the Commission's policy objectives have been interpreted consistently for each Conservancy and that liaison with other planning interests is carried out at the correct time.

Arboriculture

24 Following the recommendation of an Arboricultural Research Working Group which met during the year that more information was needed in this field, the Commission has decided to appoint an arboriculturist to its Research and Development Division. The Officer will be based at Alice Holt Lodge to study the selection, propagation, establishment and management of trees outside the forest.

Tree Planting Year

25 As was mentioned in last year's Report, the Commission gave extensive support to the "Plant a Tree in 1973" campaign. Three major reclamation projects were undertaken in conjunction with local authorities. The largest of these was in the Dare Valley Country Park, Aberdare, Glamorgan, where the Commission is helping to restore about 12 hectares (30 acres) of a derelict mining valley to the type of woodland which existed before mining began. This has involved the planting of 20,000 broadleaved trees. The other major schemes were at the Ullcoats Industrial Site, Egremont, Cumberland – a derelict iron ore site – and at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where 20,000 trees have been planted on 6 hectares (15 acres) of a landscaped coal tip. In addition many special planting projects were carried out either in association with a local authority or on the Commission's own land. In many of these schemes school-children were encouraged to take part in the tree planting. In all, some 70,000 trees were contributed and planted by the Commission.

26 The Commission provided advice to local authorities where it was sought and prepared literature on tree identification.

27 In continuation of its encouragement to schools to carry out forestry studies, which it has pursued for over 20 years, the Commission supplied some 90,000 plants to schools free of charge. The first four of a planned series of 16 wallcharts aimed to assist in the dissemination of information about trees, their characteristics, habitat and uses, were produced during the year.

Support for the Tree Council

28 March 1974 saw the setting up of the Tree Council. Composed of representatives of landowning, amenity, professional and trade organisations, it will have the responsibility of directing future operations to ensure that the "Plant a Tree in 1973" campaign is effectively followed through. The Commissioners are happy to give their full support to the work of the Council, and have appointed an assessor to represent them at Council meetings.

Dutch Elm Disease – Survey Reports and Control Measures

29 This year, as expected, Dutch elm disease continued to increase. The Forestry Commission's 1973 survey suggested that of the 23 million elms in the main survey area, which covers 30 counties south of a line from the Severn Basin to Birmingham and the Wash, 2.1 million (9%) were recently dead or dying, compared with 1.4 million (6%) in 1972. In addition, there were found to be about 0.8 million long-dead trees in the area, compared with 0.5 million in the previous year. A pilot investigation by the Commission in Gloucestershire into a scheme for assisting the marketing of dead trees for timber in selected heavily affected areas found that substantial quantities were already being

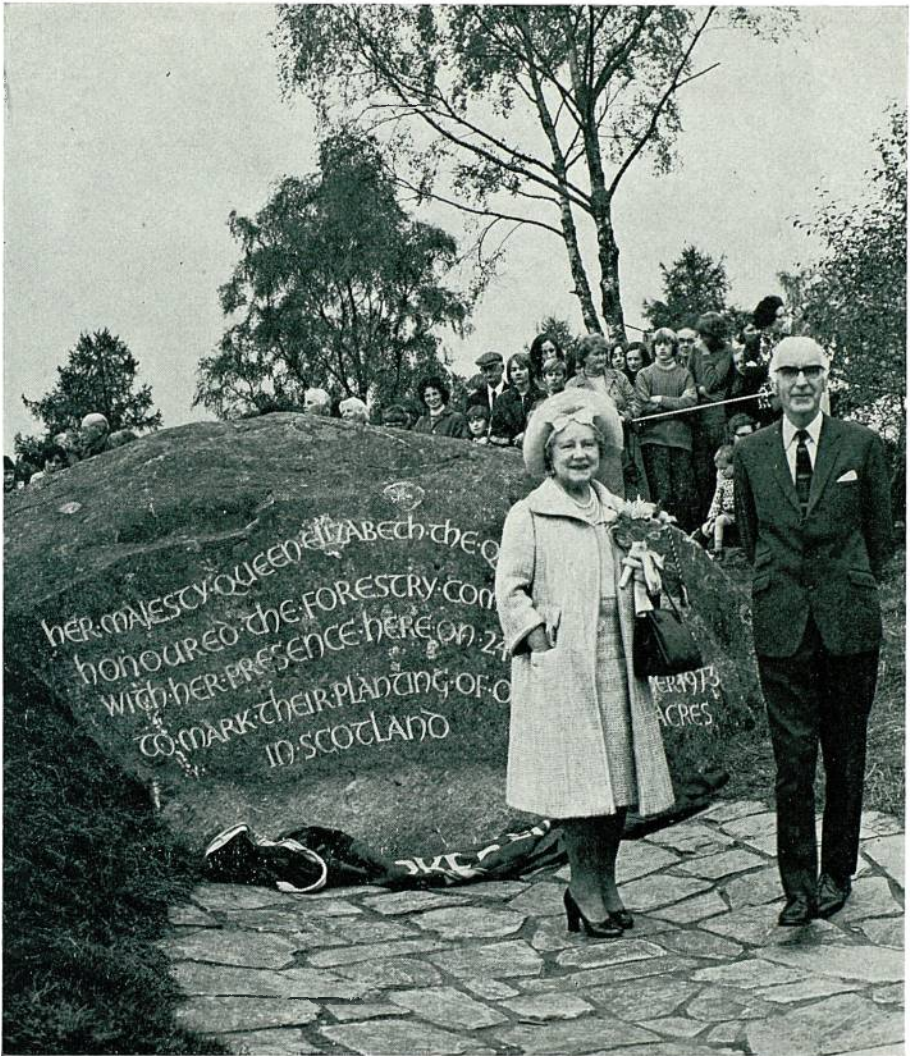


Plate 1

Her Majesty the Queen Mother with Lord Taylor of Gryfe, Chairman of the Forestry Commission, when she unveiled the boulder recording the planting of the millionth acre by the Commission in Scotland. This ceremony took place on 24th September 1973 at the David Marshall Lodge, Aberfoyle, Perthshire, in the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park.



Plate 2

The Duke of Gloucester presents Mr George Holmes, Commissioner for Harvesting and Marketing, with the Burke Trophy for the Commission's Hydrostatic Tractor; a scene at the Royal Show, Kenilworth, on 2nd July 1974.

marketed. The results of the investigation are however available to help in the establishment of such a scheme elsewhere if required.

30 This year's survey concentrated on urban elms and rural elms in field and hedgerow – rather than woodland trees – because of their much greater contribution to the landscape. Of the total 23 million elms covered by the main survey, 14.1 million fell within this special category, and of these, 1.8 million were found to be recently dead or dying (1.2 million in 1972); 0.6 million were long dead (0.3 million in 1972), and for the most part no longer a source of infection, and 1.2 million were slightly infected (1.1 million in 1972). The proportion of dead and dying trees in this special category had risen from 5.6% in 1971 to 10.9% in 1972 and 17.5% in 1973.

31 Reliable statistics are not available for elms in woodlands but there are indications that here also the disease increased materially.

32 The largest numbers of dead and dying trees continued to be found in Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Somerset, Surrey, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. In some eastern counties, such as Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk and Norfolk, the rate of increase was less than elsewhere. It is possible that in this area, where the smoothleaved elm predominates, the course of the disease will remain less severe.

33 A limited survey was also undertaken in other English counties and the virulent strain identified as far north as Northumberland and County Durham, but there was no evidence of any major spread to these areas.

34 In order to minimise the risk of infection spreading from the heavily infected areas, arrangements were put in hand to restrict the movement of unpeeled or untreated elm timber from those areas to, and within, lightly infected or uninfected areas. Local authorities in the lightly or uninfected areas (ie parts of South West England, East Wales, Mid and North England and Scotland) were afforded the opportunity to take powers of inspection and control to supplement voluntary action where there was some prospect of success. The powers were also extended to a few selected authorities in the more heavily affected areas where there was a possibility of saving local elm populations.

35 Research on methods of disease control in "high value" elms continued at the Commission's Research Station at Alice Holt Lodge, Farnham, Surrey. This concentrated on techniques of fungicide injection combined with practices aimed at preventing the spread of the fungus from diseased to healthy trees via the roots.

36 As far as injections were concerned, while encouraging results were obtained, particularly with small trees, it was still too soon for a full assessment of the technique to be made. However, it was clear that the formulation of the fungicide benomyl in lactic acid at present commercially available was not satisfactory. Concern has always been expressed about the phytotoxicity of this material, but experiments on over 1,000 elms have now shown it to be far inferior to a formulation of the same fungicide in a hydrochloric acid solution. An information sheet on the subject was issued in early 1974.

37 It has become increasingly evident that the aggressive strain of the causal fungus can spread from tree to tree through connecting roots. Two methods of

controlling this were under test at the end of the year, one involving the mechanical severance of roots using a trench-digging machine, the other in killing the roots by applying a chemical through holes drilled in the ground.

Hydrostatic Skidding Tractor's Successful Debut

38 This machine was designed and constructed as a prototype at the Commission's Work Study Depot to meet an urgent need for a machine to extract thinnings from plantations. Existing types of machines available from outside sources were too big, too costly and had insufficient ground clearance. The hydrostatic skidding tractor has proved to be an invaluable extraction tool, particularly in the soft peaty areas of the Borders and South Scotland. The Commission has built eight of these tractors and commercial production is now in hand. The Commission alone will require some 40 of the machines for its own use and there is expected to be a demand from private forest owners and from abroad. Throughout its development operator safety and ergonomic efficiency were at the forefront of the design concept.

39 The Commission's work on this project was recognised at the Royal Show of 1974 by the award of both the Royal Agricultural Society's Silver Medal and the Burke Perpetual Challenge Cup for the machine of outstanding merit. The Cup is only awarded in years when a machinery development deserves special recognition.

Publicity

40 During the year the Commission's show units mounted exhibits at six major urban shows (four in London, one in Glasgow, and one in Birmingham) and at 20 of the more important agricultural shows throughout Great Britain. At these latter, the Commission's exhibits received awards from the Devon County, East of England, Royal and Royal Welsh agricultural societies.

41 In response to an ever-increasing demand from the public for details of the Commission's wide range of activities, the Information Branch publish a number of leaflets. Those most in demand are listed in Appendix IV together with a summary of other publicity activities during the year.

Commissioners

42 The appointment of Mr M. L. Bourdillon, Mr A. M. Donnet and Mr C. G. A. Latham as part-time Forestry Commissioners from 1 October 1973 was recorded in last year's Report, as was the appointment of Mr G. D. Holmes as Commissioner for Harvesting and Marketing on 1 November 1973.

43 Although outside the period under report, this opportunity is taken to mention the appointment of Captain D. S. Bowser, in succession to Lord Balfour of Burleigh, whose term of office as a part-time Forestry Commissioner ended on 31 May 1974. Captain Bowser is a Scottish landowner and has been associated with the Commission for a number of years as a member of its National Committee for Scotland and Chairman of its West Scotland Regional Advisory Committee. He has also served as Chairman of the Scottish Woodland Owners Association. His father Major D. C. Bowser was a Forestry Commissioner from 1954 to 1965.

44 Mr R. B. Verney, a part-time Forestry Commissioner since 1968, was awarded the KBE in the 1974 Birthday Honours List for his public services.

Senior Staff

45 The appointments of Mr J. M. Hunter as Secretary to the Commission on 15 October 1973, Mr D. R. Johnston as Director of Research and Development on 1 November 1973, and Mr E. G. Richards as Director of Land Use Planning on 1 January 1974 were recorded in last year's Report, as also were the appointments of Mr A. J. Grayson as Conservator in charge of Planning and Economics, Mr J. H. James as Conservator North West England, Mr J. N. Kennedy as Conservator North Wales, Mr G. E. Godwin as Conservator East Scotland, Mr J. A. Spencer as Conservator North East England, and Mr D. Y. M. Robertson as Head of Forest Management Division at Headquarters. All of these took effect during the period covered by this year's Report.

46 Mr T. H. McGeorge, the Deputy Establishment Officer, retired in December 1973 and was succeeded by Mr M. P. Shapcott on promotion to Assistant Secretary.

47 The opportunity is taken to report a staff change which is due to take effect subsequent to the year under report. On the retirement of Mr M. J. Penistan, Conservator East England, at the end of September 1974, he will be succeeded by Mr B. W. Holtam, who is at present in charge of the Commission's Northern Research Station at Roslin, Midlothian. He, in turn, will be succeeded by Mr D. T. Seal, an Assistant Conservator in North Scotland, on promotion.

Obituaries

48 The Commissioners noted with regret the passing of Mr Morgan Phillips Price who was a Forestry Commissioner at the end of the last war. He was Member of Parliament for a number of years for West Gloucestershire and the Forest of Dean and had first-hand experience of forestry as a landowner and the managing director of a timber importing business.

49 The Commissioners are also sorry to record the death of Mr Maurice Compton who was Commissioner for Administration and Finance from 1965 until his retirement in 1969.

50 Mr W. H. Guillebaud, Deputy Director General of the Forestry Commission from 1948 to 1953, died in November 1973. He joined the Forestry Commission on its inception in 1919 and was appointed Chief Research Officer in 1928, a post he held until 1945 when he was appointed Director of Research and Education. Mr Guillebaud is still remembered in the Commission for his valuable work in placing its research efforts on a firm footing.

51 The death also occurred at the end of 1973 of Professor M. V. Laurie who was Chief Research Officer of the Forestry Commission from 1946 to 1958 and Professor of Forestry at Oxford University from 1959 until his retirement in 1968. As Chief Research Officer of the Commission he was the first resident head of the newly established research station at Alice Holt Lodge, near Farnham, Surrey. His tenure of office at Alice Holt saw a considerable extension to the buildings and the scope of research work undertaken.

Forestry Authority

Legislation: Import Restrictions

52 The Importation of Forest Trees (Prohibition) (Great Britain) (Amendment) Order 1974 (SI 1974 No. 1) which came into operation on 1 February 1974, amended the Importation of Forest Trees (Prohibition) (Great Britain) Order 1965 which prohibits the importation from various countries abroad of certain kinds of forest trees. This new Order restricts the application of the 1965 Order to living plants or trees.

53 To prevent the introduction into Great Britain of certain harmful pests and diseases the Commissioners made the Importation of Wood (Prohibition) (Great Britain) Order 1974 (SI 1974 No. 2). The Order, which came into operation on 1 February 1974, prohibits the importation from various countries abroad of certain categories of oak, ash, elm and coniferous timber unless prescribed conditions have been fulfilled. It includes the provisions of the Landing of Unbarked Coniferous Timber Order 1961, as amended, which was revoked.

Private Forestry

54 The main topic of general interest was the new Basis III Dedication Scheme described in paragraphs 1–4.

55 The amount of planting recorded under the various existing grant schemes showed a drop of some 1,000 hectares (2,500 acres) compared with last year – 22,800 hectares (56,300 acres) as against 23,800 hectares (58,800 acres). An estimated 868 hectares (2,145 acres) were planted without the aid of grants – 97 hectares (240 acres) up on last year. In total, planting with and without grants was some 890 hectares (2,200 acres) lower in the current year. Afforestation of bare land was reduced from 84% to 83% of the total, the actual area decreasing from 20,000 hectares (49,500 acres) to 18,900 hectares (46,700 acres).

56 The area dedicated rose to 472,000 hectares (1,166,312 acres) and the number of dedication schemes increased by 123 to 3,897. A further 118 cases involving 14,263 hectares (35,244 acres), for which application had been made before the closure of the scheme to new applicants on 28 June 1972, were still under consideration on 31 March 1974.

57 The total area under the Approved Woodlands Scheme increased by 140 hectares (346 acres) to 69,589 hectares (171,954 acres). Only six cases with a total area of 470 hectares (1,161 acres) remained outstanding on 31 March 1974.

58 The area planted under the Interim Planting Grant Scheme, which was introduced in April 1973 to cover approved planting started and completed during the period 28 June 1972 to 30 September 1974 on land not included in any

of the former grant schemes, totalled 3,726 hectares (9,207 acres). This Interim Scheme was closed to further applications from 1 January 1974.

Research and Development

59 Starting in 1974, the Commission's annual Report on Forest Research will no longer contain detailed reports on the progress of research but merely a survey of the current situation. The results of research will, however, be published in the Commission's standard series of publications.

60 As mentioned in paragraph 20, Management Services Division has been disbanded and its two sections most closely associated with the physical aspects of forestry – Work Study and Field Studies Branches – have been amalgamated with the Research Division to form a new Research and Development Division. Further changes were made within the new Division to give a better balance to the administrative and supervisory responsibilities, and to reflect the increasing interest in the wider environmental aspect of forestry.

61 The whole field of work in fertilising, drainage and stability is being fully reviewed. Work of an arboricultural nature will be extended, and an arboriculturist is to be recruited.

62 The third Dutch elm disease survey undertaken in the summer of 1973 showed further increases in this disease. This is reported in greater detail in paragraphs 29 to 37. During the year, a large proportion of the pathologists' time has been devoted to Dutch elm disease control measures; work on systemic fungicide injection treatments has been promising.

63 Revisions to plant health legislation concerning the import of living plants and wood were brought into operation (see paragraphs 52 and 53). In particular the importation of conifer timber with bark attached was allowed, provided it carried a certificate from the health authorities of the exporting country showing it to be free of certain insects. Shortly after the period covered by this Report, an incident occurred in which a certified load of coniferous timber from the Federal Republic of Germany was found to contain the pest *Ips typographus* on more than 10% of the logs. Fortunately, the port at which these arrived was not in an extensive spruce area, and the purchaser of the wood took immediate steps to process the material and render it harmless.

Education and Training

64 A great range of skills is available in the Commission, but there is a constant need to extend and improve them.

65 Demands for both technical and management training were extremely heavy during the year. Ninety-four courses held for non-industrial staff, were attended by 1,112 persons. Courses for junior managers covered aspects of the management of forest operations and, for first-line supervisors, provided functional training mainly in harvesting but also in establishment operations. Courses were organised in conservation and protection, work study, public speaking, report writing and other subjects. In addition, retraining was arranged for individual officers returning from specialist to field duties.

66 For industrial employees 344 courses ranging from one day to three weeks, attended by 1,367 workers were arranged; these dealt with both harvesting and establishment operations, typical courses being in chainsaw use and maintenance, extraction by winch, the use of the latest tree-length skidding equipment,

chemical and mechanical weed control, high-tensile fencing, planting and thinning control.

67 Twelve foresters attended a National Diploma in Forestry revision course at the Cumberland and Westmorland (now Cumbria) College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg. This College and the Forestry Centre at Inverness were supported by the Commission in a number of ways. Assistance was also given to the City and Guilds of London Institute for whom staff of the Commission's Education and Training Branch acted as examiners and advisors in the revision of the Syllabus for Stage II of the Institute's forestry course for craftsmen.

68 Four students from the College at Newton Rigg were engaged to gain training and practical experience during the middle year of their three-year sandwich course for the Ordinary National Diploma (Forestry). Seven others employed for the same purpose during the previous year returned to the College to complete their final course. Pre-course training and practical experience was again provided for young men provisionally accepted by the College.

69 Courses in management held by the Civil Service College and other organisations were attended by 124 members of staff; 166 members of the Commission's civil and mechanical engineering staff attended courses conducted by various external training organisations and firms.

70 For the private forestry sector, 5 technical courses attended by 22 industrial employees were run by the Commission. Twenty-six one-day courses in benomyl injection to combat Dutch elm disease were given to 277 supervisors. A course on site preparation was attended by 20 private forestry managers. As in previous years courses in forestry were provided for school-teachers and for students preparing for the examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; these courses were attended by 61 persons. All of these courses were given on a repayment basis.

71 Good progress was made during the year in the preparation of further technical training manuals to support existing standard courses; a number of outside organisations receiving copies of these manuals. The preparation of Codes of Safe Working Practice was well in hand. A comprehensive training handbook giving information on all available standard courses relative to in-service training was issued to line managers, supervisors and others as part of an improved system for the identification and reporting of training needs, and the programming of courses according to priorities.

Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee: New Terms of Reference

72 In the light of the changes in the field of marketing, it was considered opportune to re-examine the terms of reference of the Committee, the members of which are appointed by the Forestry Commissioners after consultation with the organisations representing the interests of woodland owners and timber merchants.

73 The new terms of reference of the Committee are to advise the Forestry Commissioners as to the performance of their functions under Section 1(3) and Part II of the Forestry Act 1967, and their functions of promoting the interests of forestry and the production and supply of timber; and more specifically:—

- i. to obtain and review statistics of home-grown timber supply and demand in both the public and private sectors;

- ii. to review the adequacy of existing markets both now and in the future;
- iii. in the light of these factors to advise on any steps needed to encourage the development of forestry and of new industries and/or the expansion of existing industries;
- iv. to review research on any subject considered important for improving efficiency in the utilisation of home-grown timber and the home timber industry;
- v. to advise on any steps necessary to exploit the technical merit of home grown timber and to contest any unreasonable discrimination against it;
- vi. to keep under review the relation between the prices of home grown timber and the costs of growing timber;
- vii. to make an annual report on its work; and
- viii. to advise on any matters which in its view are necessary to ensure the fullest utilisation of the country's timber resources and to assist in ensuring the health and stability of forestry and the home timber industry.

74 The membership of the Committee is included in Appendix I, page 43 and the Committee's Annual Report is published as Appendix II on pages 45 to 46.

Forestry Training Council

75 The membership of the Council is given in Appendix III, page 54 and the Council's Annual Report is published in Appendix III, pages 49 to 53.

Finance

76 The account of the Commission's Forestry Authority activities is in Table 1 on page 58. The call on funds amounted to £4.405 million compared with £4.354 million last year. Details of the difference are given below.

77 There was a reduction of £18,000 in Services to Private Woodland Owners. This was caused principally by a drop of £253,000 in the amount of Basis II planting grants paid in the year, offset by payments of £157,000 made under the new Interim Planting Grant Scheme and an increase of £70,000 in the allocation of overhead expenses.

78 The reduction of £129,000 in Special Services was due mainly to payments to local authorities in respect of Dutch elm disease having ceased at the end of the previous year, but this was offset by increases in the cost of Licensing of Felling, Information and Shows and overhead expenses. All activities were affected by increased costs but there was also an increased programme in the activity of Information and Shows.

79 The cost of Research and Development activities increased by £145,000 due in the main to increases in salaries.

80 The reduction of £43,000 in current assets arises mainly from there being more creditors at 31 March 1974 than in the preceding year; the reduction of £5,000 in fixed assets arises from a reduction in the book cost of vehicles and machines of £10,000 offset by an increase of £5,000 in furniture and equipment.

Plate 3

Forest Cabins at Strathyre Forest in Perthshire, a recent development in the Commission's programme for low-cost tourist accommodation.

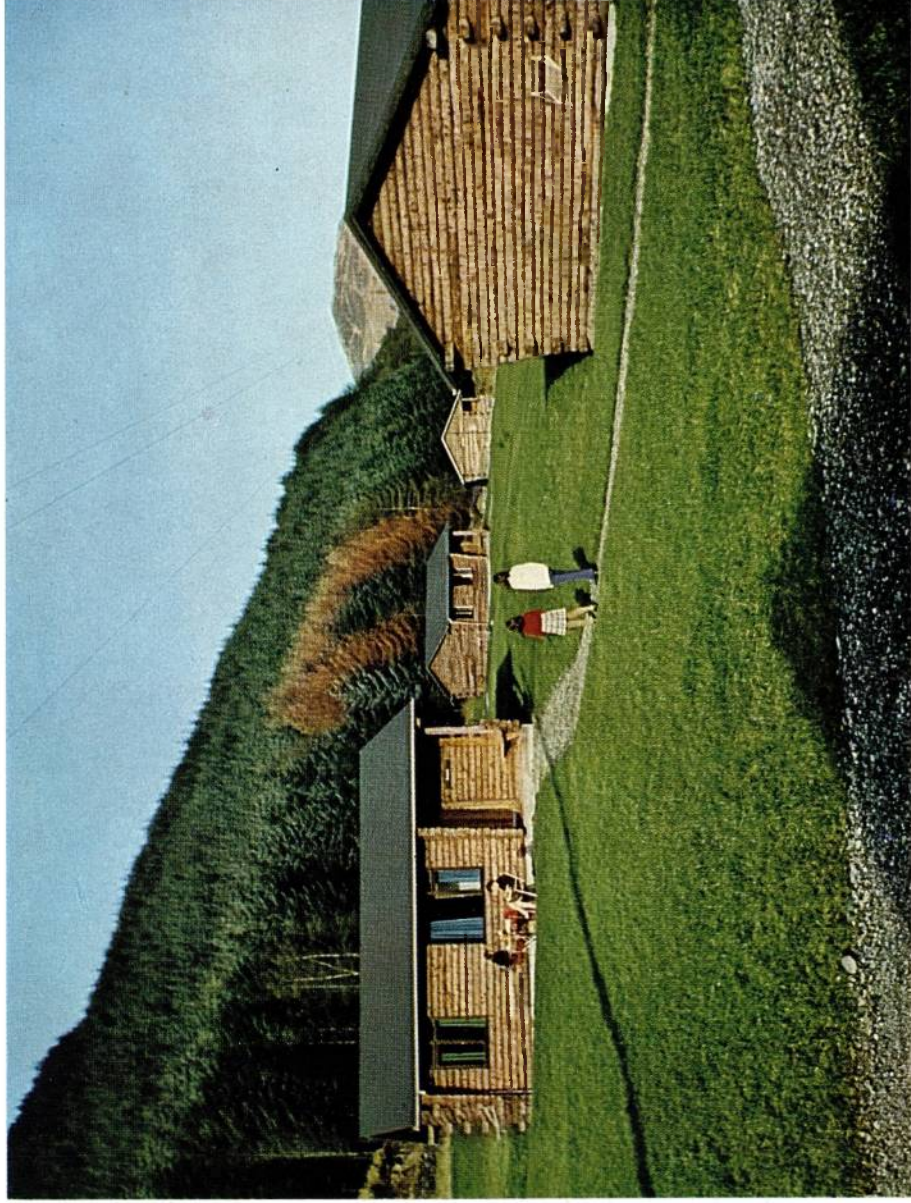


Plate 4
A visitor, concealed within the new observation post near Kielder Castle, Northumberland, looks out for signs of the wild life that is increasing in the Border Forest Park.

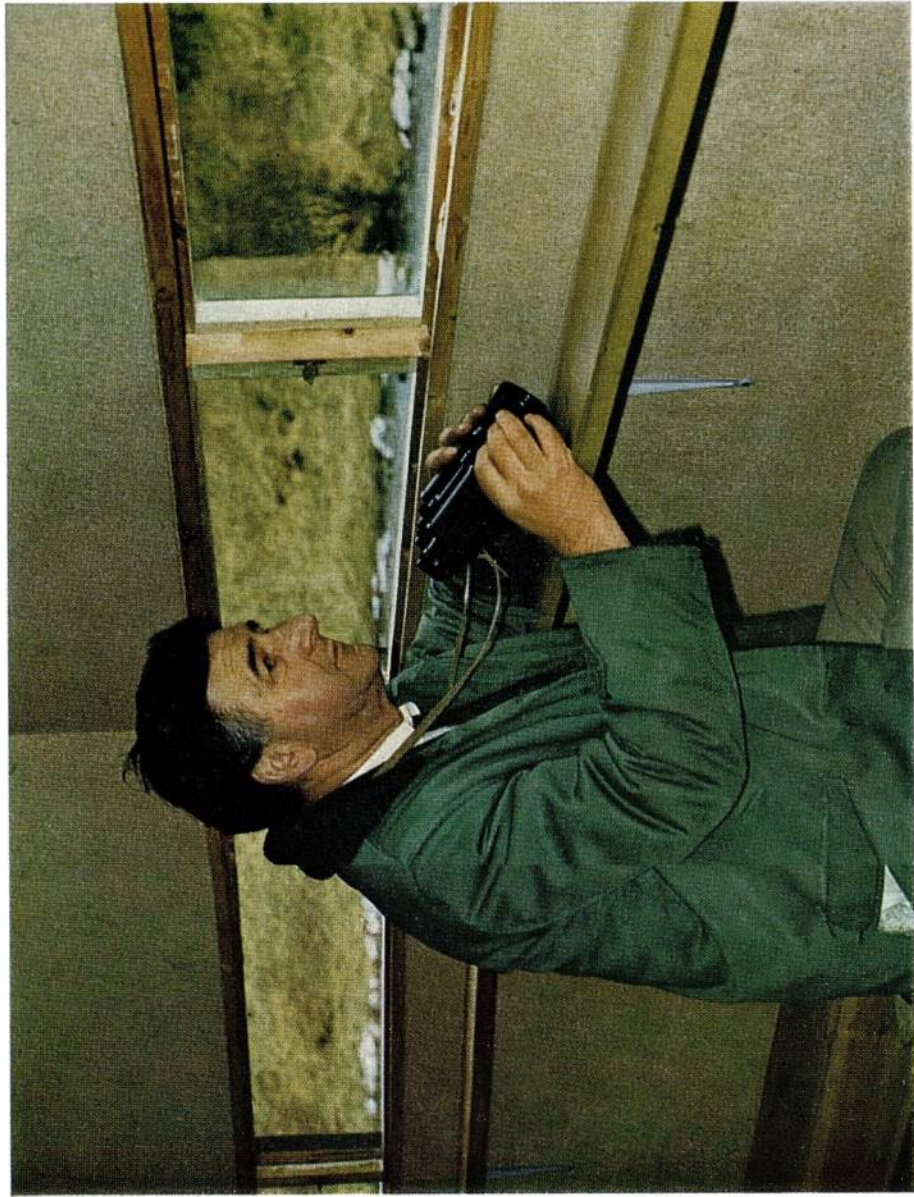


Plate 5

A hen capercaillie brooding her eggs in a Scottish forest. This large game bird, once exterminated throughout Scotland, was re-introduced in 1837, and is now spreading widely, thanks to increasing forest cover.



Plate 6

The Clark Ranger Forwarder, an efficient American log skidder that has proved its worth both in the New Forest and at Thetford Forest in East Anglia.



Forestry Enterprise

Planting

81 Planting carried out during the year was in line with the forecast. However, the continuing shortage of plantable land has already made a noticeable impact on the future programme.

The total area planted was:—

	<i>New Planting</i>		<i>Restocking</i>	
	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres
England	1,552	3,835	1,348	3,331
Scotland	15,433	38,135	1,211	2,992
Wales	*1,417	3,501	ø762	1,883
Total: Great Britain	18,402	45,471	3,321	8,206

DIAGRAM 1 illustrates the development of the total area under plantations from 1935 to 1974.

TREND OF TOTAL AREA UNDER PLANTATION

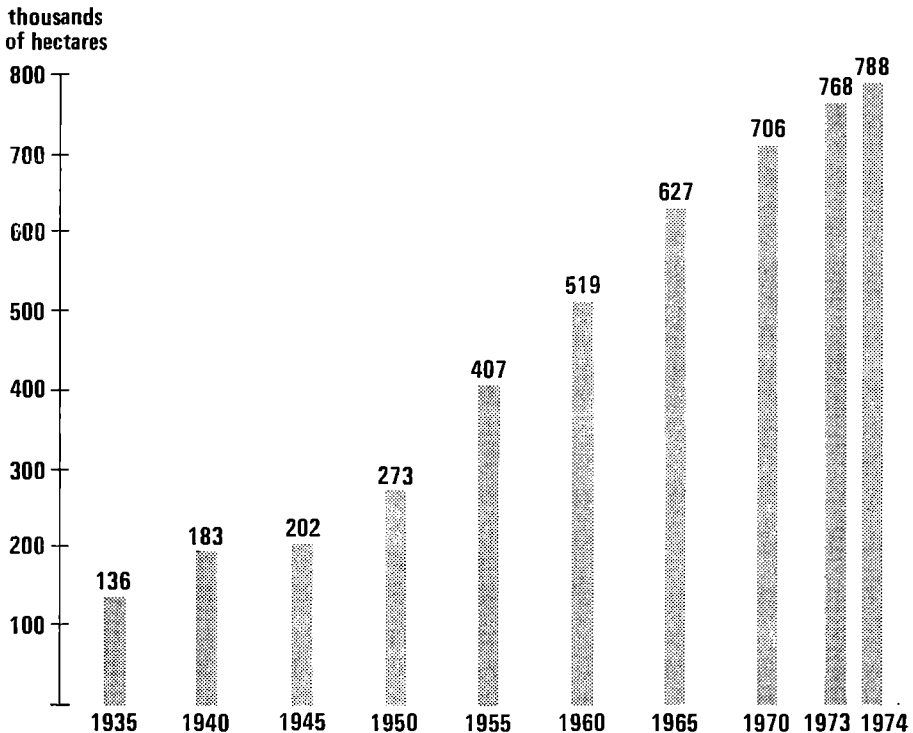


DIAGRAM 1. The progress of planting from 1935 to 1974, expressed as the total area under plantation. Except for the war years, from 1940 to 1945, there has been a steady upward trend.

82 Nearly 50 million trees were planted. The use of broadleaved species continued to increase but the main species, beech and oak, were both in very short supply following poor seed crops throughout Britain and the Continent.

*includes 35 hectares (86 acres) planted on behalf of the National Coal Board.

øincludes 1 hectare (2½ acres) planted on behalf of the National Coal Board.

Tree Seed: A Poor Year for Hardwoods

83 The total collection of conifer seed from home sources was over 500 kg (1,100 lb) of which about 50% was Corsican pine from East England, this being the best crop for several years. About 100 kg (220 lb) of Scots pine were collected from seed orchards, the remaining 150 kg (330 lb) of conifer seed being more or less evenly distributed among the other species. There was no crop of acorns or beechnuts and the greater part of 587 kg (1,300 lb) of broadleaved species collected consisted of sycamore.

84 Stocks in hand of conifer seed were good and this, coupled with a decreased demand, resulted in only 900 kg (1,980 lb) having to be imported. However, the increased call for broadleaved seed and poor crops at home contributed to the very substantial import of 10,182 kg (22,400 lb) of which over 70% were acorns and beechnuts.

85 Total dispatches from the Commission's central seed store were:—

	<i>Conifer</i>	<i>Broadleaved</i>
Commission	545 kg (1,200 lb)	3,527 kg (7,760 lb)
Private forestry	1,730 kg (3,800 lb)	6,335 kg (13,937 lb)

Land Acquisitions: A Continuing Shortfall

86 The 6,600 hectares (16,300 acres) of plantable land acquired was almost exactly the same as in 1972–73. 79% of the land acquired – 5,220 hectares (12,899 acres) – was in Scotland, being distributed mainly between the North, South and West Conservancies. 765 hectares (1,890 acres) were acquired in England, an increase of 661 hectares (1,633 acres) over last year. Land acquired in Wales amounted to 633 hectares (1,564 acres), some 862 hectares (2,130 acres) less than the total for 1972–73; 91% of the land acquired: 573 hectares (1,416 acres) was in the South Wales Conservancy (See Diagram 2).

87 The forecast made in last year's Report that the low level of acquisitions would continue proved to be correct, the supply of land for sale being insufficient to satisfy the needs of potential purchasers. This inevitably resulted in a continuing rise in land prices which created further difficulties for the Commission. Towards the end of the year there were signs that slackening demand was leading to a levelling out of prices, but it is not yet possible to say with any confidence that this trend will continue and that acquisition figures will thereby improve significantly next year.

88 The overall average cost of plantable land was £127 per hectare (£51 per acre), an increase of £67 per hectare (£26 per acre) or 111% over 1972–73 figures.

89 The policy of acquiring the freehold of land held by the Commission under lease was continued wherever possible in order to secure freedom of action in pursuit of the Commission's objectives, especially on recreation. The freehold of 10,000 hectares (24,707 acres) was acquired in this way.

Estate Management

Disposals

90 The disposal of land and buildings either surplus to the Commission's needs or required by local authorities or other public bodies for statutory purposes continued steadily. Prices were generally maintained but did not show the large increases of recent years.

ACQUISITION OF PLANTABLE LAND

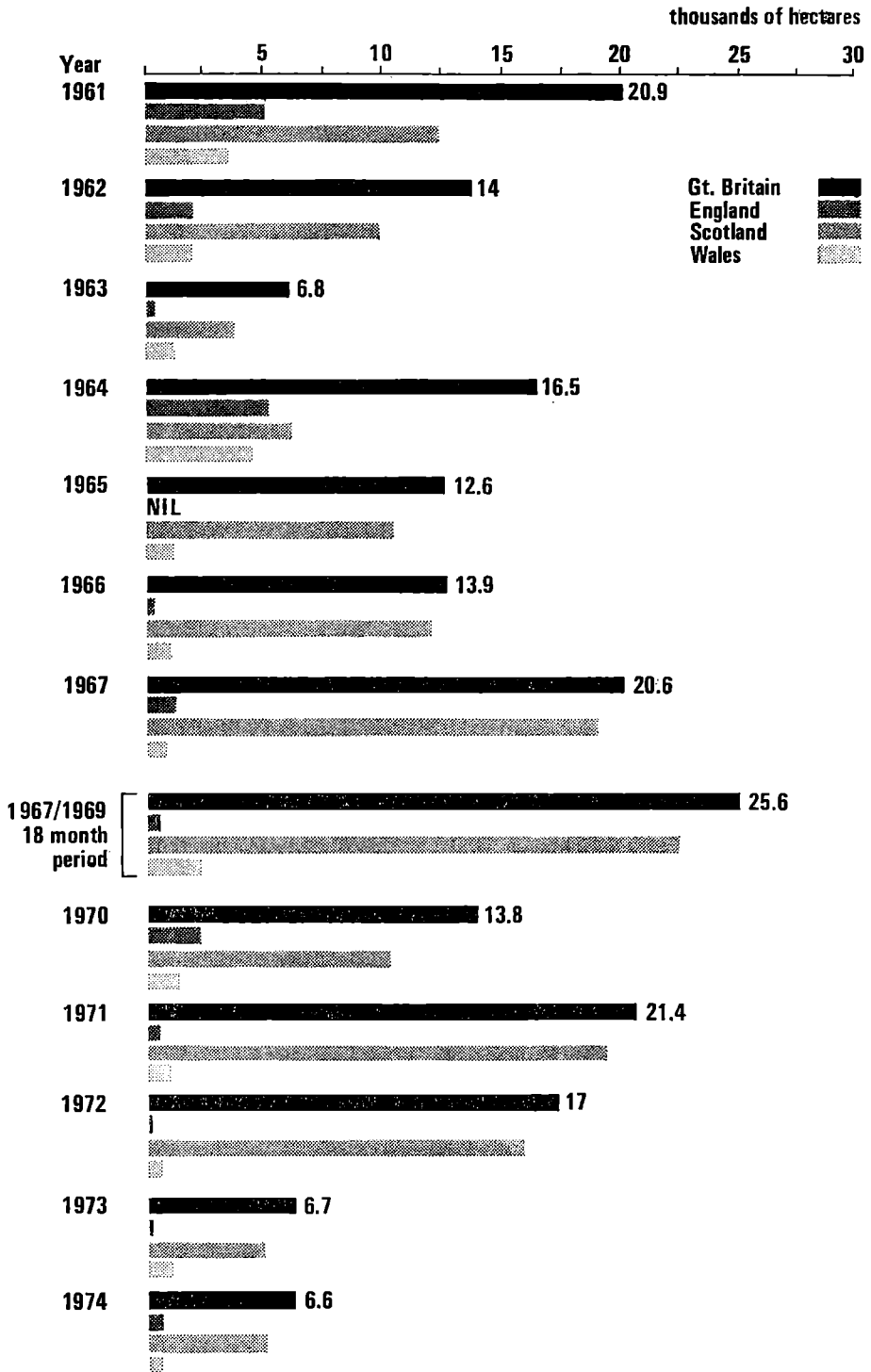


DIAGRAM 2. Acquisitions of plantable land from 1961 to 1974. The continued decline since 1971 raises problems for the future; in 1974 only 6,600 hectares were acquired, against 18,400 hectares of planting on new ground.

91 Properties sold included farms and agricultural land, land for development and houses of varying ages and condition, including a few sales of groups of houses to local authorities. The Commission's leasehold interest in the Headquarters office at 25 Savile Row, London, was sold to the Department of the Environment. Northerwood House (the Commission's former training centre in the New Forest) was also sold. Northerwood House was given to the Commission in 1945 by the late Major Herbert Aris for use as an educational centre. To mark his generosity and with the approval of his son and daughter, the proceeds of the sale of the house are to be used to set up the "Aris Travelling Fellowship" under which two forest officers will be selected each year as leaders to conduct parties of undergraduates on organised visits to study forestry in other European countries.

92 Income from all disposals exceeded £3,000,000.

Commons Registration

93 Further progress was made towards resolving the common rights claims over Commission land. The Commons Commissioners upheld nine Forestry Commission objections including the one carried over from the previous year.

Expenditure and Income

94 During the year buildings were constructed, improved or acquired at a cost of £608,000. Of this, £430,000 was spent on housing and offices, £29,000 on properties let commercially, and £149,000 on commercial recreation projects. Additionally, £224,000 was spent on forest recreation facilities of a non-commercial kind. Two new training centres were completed and formally opened at the Forest of Dean in South West England Conservancy and at the Forest of Ae in South Scotland Conservancy.

95 Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of all buildings was £537,000. Rent income, duly restricted where appropriate under the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, was £448,000 of which £115,000 arose from the letting of shooting and sporting rights.

96 Details of the number of properties managed by the Commission are given in Table 12 on page 63.

Harvesting and Marketing

Problems of Labour Shortage

97 The volume of timber cut and removed from the Commission's forests was only marginally greater than that in the previous year. This was a disappointing result for a period during which there had been an exceptionally strong demand for all categories of roundwood at high prices, and during which plans were set in motion to harvest additional quantities to ease the difficulties of supply being experienced by many consumers. The limiting factor was a shortage of workers with harvesting experience. The final result was an output 5% below the planned target.

The Year's Operations

98 The salient features of the year's operations, with comparable figures for previous years, are shown in the summary below:—

	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Production total	million cubic metres	1.57	1.59	1.59	1.61
Broadleaved	„	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04
Conifer ...	„	1.49	1.53	1.55	1.57
By sale standing	„	0.68	0.69	0.63	0.57
By Commission harvesting ...	„	0.89	0.90	0.96	1.04
	£'000				
Gross Income	„	6,851	7,620	8,259	11,038
Gross Expenditure	„	2,755	2,908	3,208	3,702
Oncosts	„	497	540	727	985
Net Income excluding overheads	„	3,599	4,172	4,324	6,351
Income per cubic metre ...	£	4.36	4.79	5.19	6.85
Expenditure per cubic metre	£	2.07	2.17	2.47	2.91
Net Income per cubic metre	£	2.29	2.62	2.72	3.94

(Note: These figures differ from the Harvesting Trading Account in that overheads and value of timber at growing cost are excluded.)

Production Difficulties and Rising Costs

99 The decline in the volume harvested by buyers of standing trees, which was commented upon last year, has continued. It reflects the difficulty being experienced by contractors in recruiting and retaining sufficient labour. Since the Commission relies upon the home timber trade for harvesting about 40% of its output, the matter was the subject during the year of close consultation with the representative trade associations. In the light of these discussions the Commission reviewed its policy towards sales of standing timber, and in a statement issued in November 1973, the importance of the past contribution to harvesting made by the home timber trade was acknowledged and the hope expressed that this would continue. Provision is accordingly being made in plans for the next 5 years to enable the trade to harvest annually increasing quantities. In view of the problems facing the industry, the Commission has also revised its sales procedures with the object of assisting buyers who are actively contributing to the solution of the harvesting problem.

100 Although in its own harvesting operations the Commission was able to reach a record level of output, it was hampered by similar labour difficulties and by the slow delivery of machinery, which made it impossible to do as much as had been hoped to alleviate shortages of timber supply affecting many consumers during the year. Wage costs continued to rise but the effect was minimised to some extent by increasing productivity. Haulage costs rose on average by some 20%.

Rising Prices

101 The figures shown in the summary table above for receipts from sale of produce do not fully reflect the rises in prices for all categories which took place during the year; this is because of the moderating effect of sale contracts arranged a year or more earlier in more stable market conditions and under the influence of price increase restraints. In fact, prices responded sharply to the very strong upward swing in demand and to the unprecedented price increase for imported timber, which dominates the United Kingdom market. The effect was particularly noticeable where timber was sold by tender or auction in the open market.

102 Prices for sawlogs sold at forest roadside, which had already shown a substantial advance in the closing months of the previous year, continued to rise for much of the year, though towards its end more stable conditions developed, and prices steadied at a level about double that of the closing months of 1972-73. For the year 1973-74 as a whole, the average price for new sales was 112% over that for the whole of the previous year.

103 Pulpwood, round mining timber, and related categories of small roundwood products, for which prices at the beginning of the year were only slightly up on those which had prevailed during most of the two previous years, were slower to change. In the second half of the year under review, however, they made substantial advances, and this upward movement appeared likely to continue for some months at least. At the end of the year the average prices for the Commission's current sales commitments were 75% over those at the beginning.

104 For trees sold standing, prices in new contracts entered into during the year were 103% over those for the previous year. The Price Index, based on open competitive sales of the smaller size range of conifers only, rose from 170.0 in March 1973 to 327.2 in March 1974 (year ended September 1967 = 100). A feature which became apparent towards the end of the year was a certain hesitancy on the part of buyers to commit themselves as far forward as they had been accustomed to do in the past because of the anxiety felt over the labour position and the high cost of working capital.

Supply and Demand Sub-Committee

105 The Committee for Market Development was re-organised during the year by broadening its membership to include representatives of the principal industries using home-grown timber and was subsequently reconstituted as the Supply and Demand Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee. The new body has already been able to make important additions to the statistical analysis of the present pattern of production, distribution and consumption of home-grown wood, and to make projections for the remainder of the decade.

Wood Usage Studies

106 The Department of Forestry and Wood Science at the University College of North Wales was commissioned to carry out studies of the wood residues generated by joinery, furniture and other factories based mainly on imported wood supplies. This has importance for the contribution that such residues can make as a supplement to indigenous roundwood and sawmill residues as a source of raw material for certain industries, especially particle board manufacture. These findings are still being examined in detail, but the broad conclusion reached is that there is no hidden reservoir of raw material from this source.

107 In the latter part of the year work proceeded on the assembly of comprehensive information relating to the home-grown timber industry, in preparation for a study, by a firm of consultants of international repute, which is being sponsored by the Commission.

Conservation and Recreation

108 The forestry policy statement made by the then Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to the House of Commons on 24 October

1973 placed emphasis on the part that the Commission was to play in conservation and recreation. This emphasis, which was endorsed in the Ministerial statement of 5 July 1974 (reproduced in paragraph 1 of this Report), served to underline the importance of the Conservancy Recreation Plans which have been prepared in support of a national strategy. The Commission took part in preliminary meetings with other government agencies to set up a series of Scottish Regional Studies on Tourism and Recreation and are currently examining the design phase of this important project.

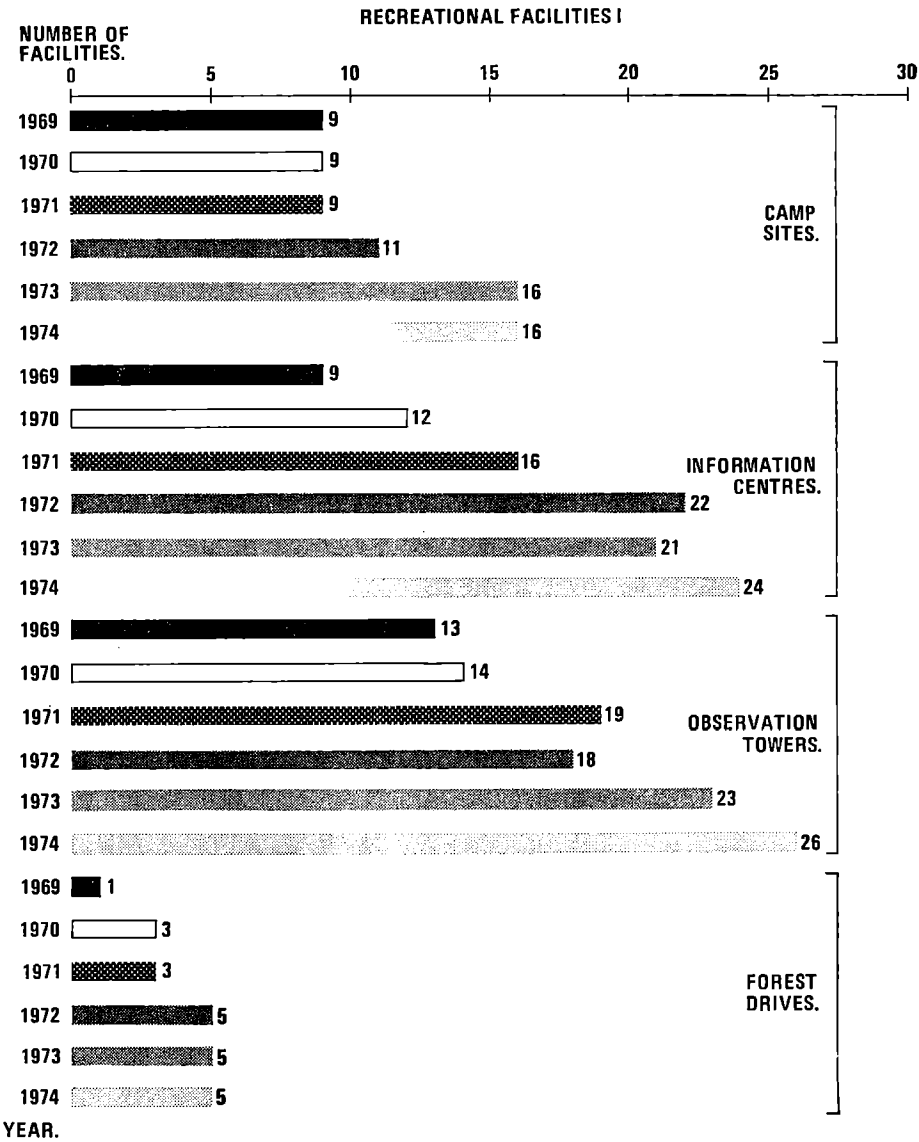


DIAGRAM 3. Recreational Facilities I. Between 1969 and 1974, camp sites increased from 9 to 16, information centres from 9 to 24, observation towers from 13 to 26, and forest drives from 1 to 5.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES II

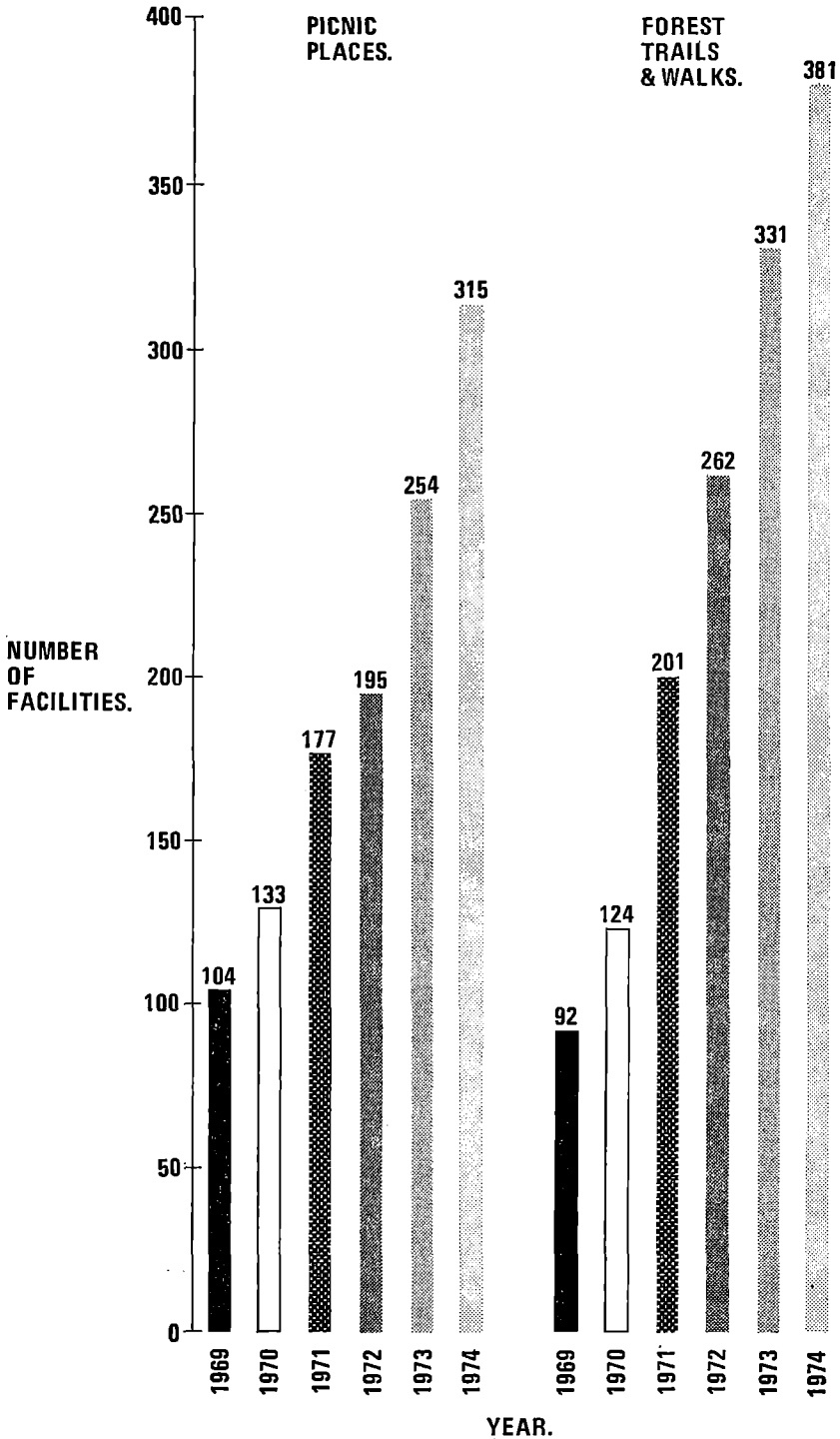


DIAGRAM 4. Recreational Facilities II. Between 1969 and 1974 the Commission opened 211 new picnic places, bringing the total to 315. The number of forest trails and walks was raised by 289 to a new figure of 381.

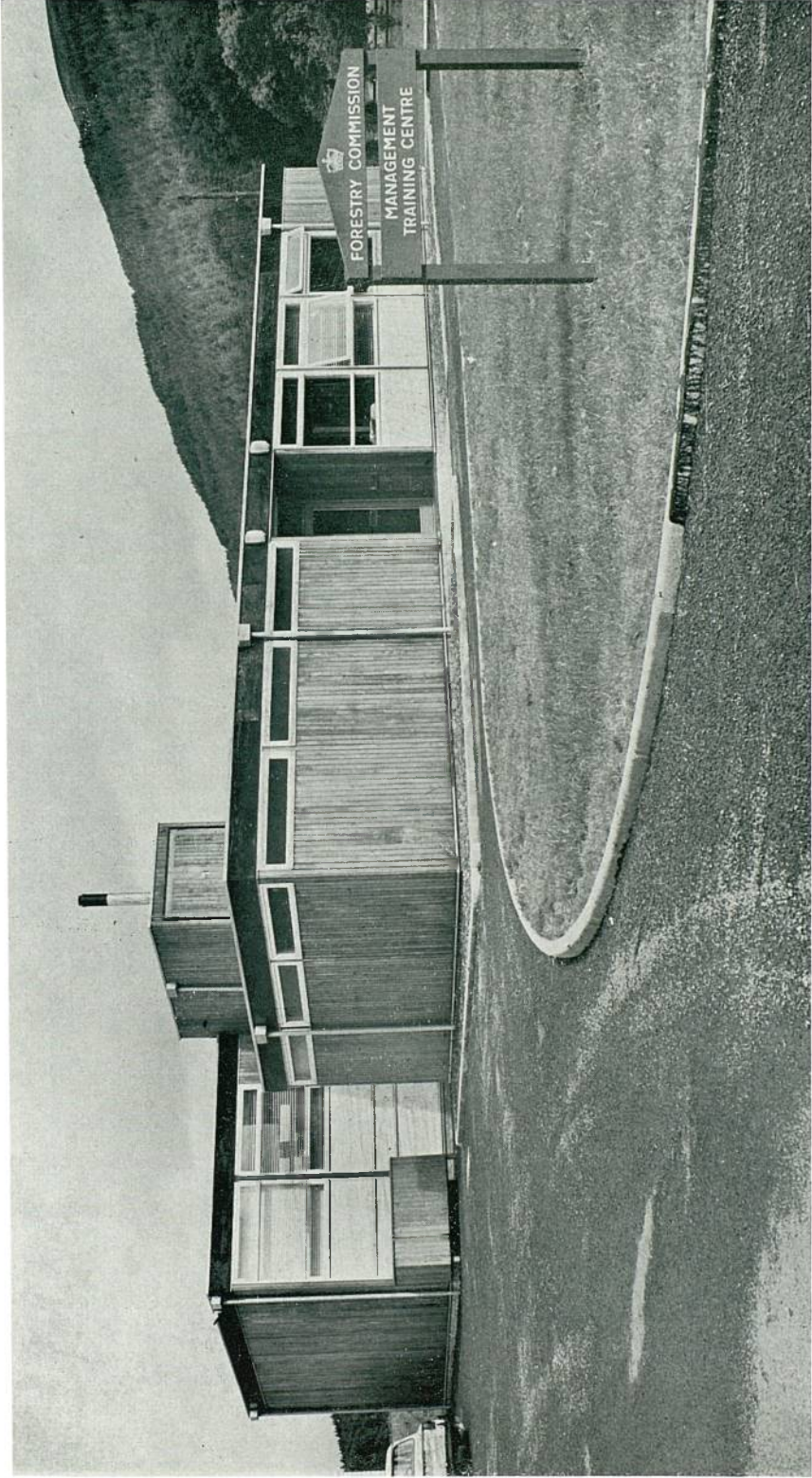


Plate 7 The new Management Training Centre recently opened at the Forest of Ae in Dumfriesshire.

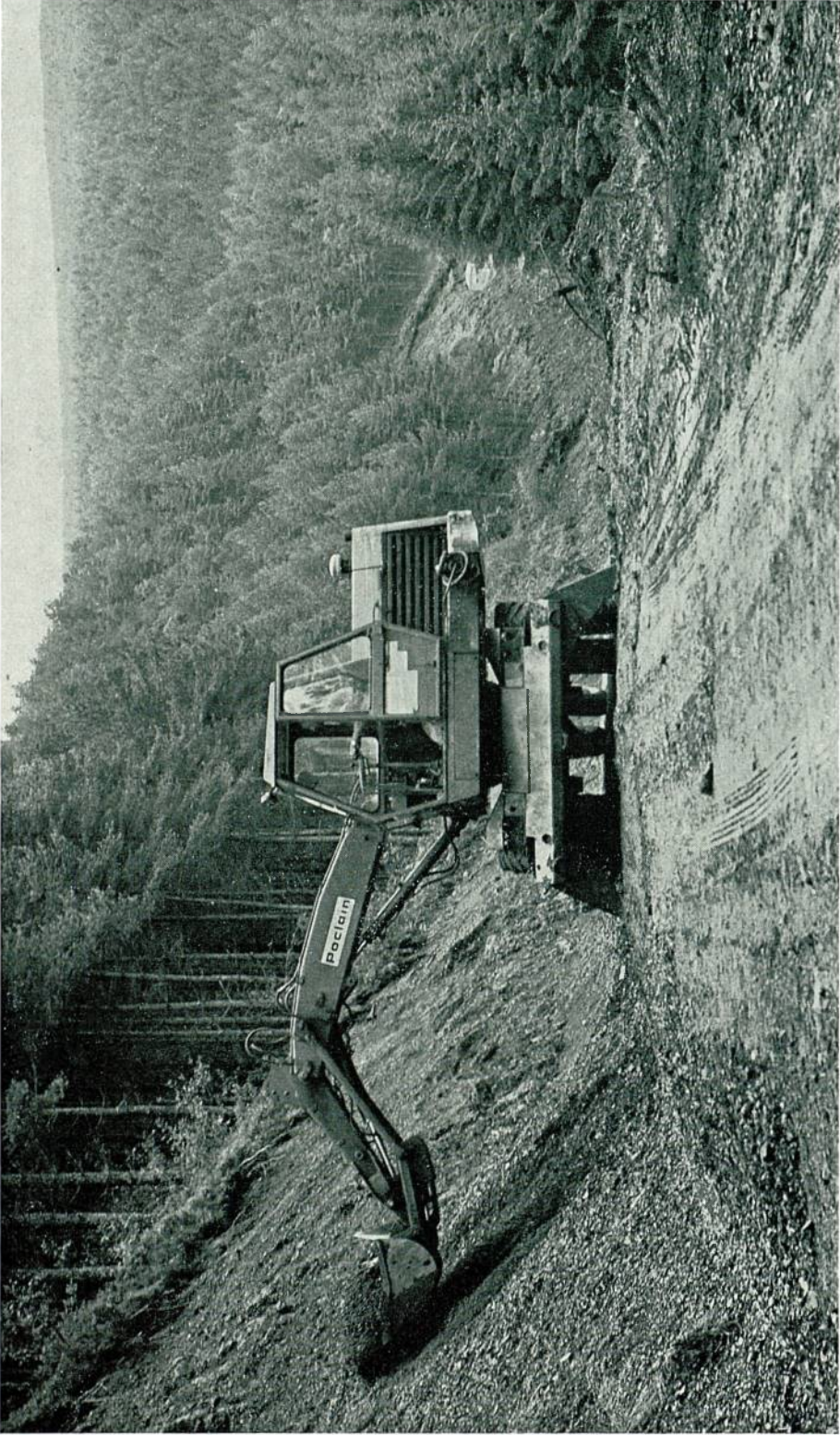


Plate 8 A Poclain excavator engaged on road construction in North Scotland.

Increases in Facilities and Usage

109 The table below shows the growth of recreational facilities over the past ten years:—

Number of Facilities	1964	1969	1974
Fully-equipped campsites	8	9	11
Minimum-facility campsites	—	—	5
Information Centres	2	9	24
Cabin-sites and holiday accommodation	—	—	4
Picnic Places	—	104	315
Forest Trails	—	92	381
Observation towers and huts	1	13	26
Forest Drives	1	1	5

This rate of progress on all fronts is expected to continue as funds allow. (See Diagrams 3 and 4).

110 It is of interest to note that the number of camper nights at the Commission's campsites has risen over the same period as follows:—

1964	586,200
1969	848,864
1974	1,217,420

111 Two out of ten major awards in the competition for the British Tourist Authority's "Come to Britain" Trophy were received for the Commission's forest cabin project at Strathyre Forest in Perthshire and for the Cwmcarn Forest Drive in Monmouthshire established in co-operation with the Countryside Commission. Other awards received were for pond construction at Inglewood Forest and general conservation work in the New Forest, under the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and "Times" Award Scheme, and for the Newborough Forest Trail under the Prince of Wales' Award Scheme.

Amenity and Conservation

112 A forest officer has been sent on a two-year course at Newcastle University to study landscape architecture and will subsequently return to the Commission to work full-time in this field.

113 In the field of conservation, methods and procedures for recording wildlife in forests are being tested, in co-operation with the Nature Conservancy Council's Biological Records Centre at Monkswood, with a view to formulating positive prescriptions for management.

Engineering

114 For a short time the oil shortage reduced output in some areas, and some inconvenience was caused by the restrictions in the use of electricity, but the most dramatic effects of the oil crisis and industrial disruption were rapidly lengthening deliveries of new equipment and spares, and sharp increases in prices of both of these, of fuel itself, and of oil-based materials such as bitumen.

Road Construction

115 There were no innovations in forest road construction, although the use on a trial basis of non-woven fabric membranes for construction over very soft ground was planned. Good progress was made in mechanised rock drilling, both in its wider introduction and in the adoption of rotary hydraulic drilling for the

softer rocks enabling the compressor to be dispensed with and eliminating dust and noise. An entirely new departure in bridge construction was the use of thin pre-cast pre-stressed concrete units as permanent shuttering for in situ concrete decks used with steel joists, expediting work and eliminating the need for skilled labour. It is interesting to note that information gained in the monitoring and testing of the first bridge in the country employing light weight aggregate, built by the Commission in Redesdale Forest in 1969, has been used in the design of a footbridge of 31.5 m span recently completed over the Kenilworth by-pass.

Civil Engineering

116 A great deal of work was carried out on tip reclamation, dam construction, car parks and site works for recreational projects. This led to trials of various methods of strengthening grass surfaces, including polypropylene mesh and several types of concrete open blockwork. A programme of training in sewage disposal was initiated to enable Commission Civil Engineers to be brought up to date, very rapid advances having recently been made in this field particularly in the small sizes of plant suitable for camp sites. A great deal of attention continues to be paid to the training of both civil and mechanical engineers, supervisors and operators, the Engineering Division carrying out the training in purely technical subjects, or assisting by preparation of material and supply of speakers, the Education and Training Branch.

117 Good progress was maintained in the location and assessment of deposits of construction materials, and some progress was made in conjunction with the Commission's Estate Management Division in negotiations for exploitation.

118 Attention continues to be focused on road maintenance. Over the last 10 years or so standards have greatly improved, permitting much higher road speeds and reducing vehicle maintenance costs; a very careful economic assessment is now being undertaken to see whether road maintenance costs can be reduced without significant loss of these benefits. Unfortunately, the doubling in the price of bituminous macadam following the rise in oil prices makes it necessary to look again at the economics of applying a bituminous surfacing to the most heavily used forest roads.

Mechanical Engineering

119 The development of radio control of tractor winches was satisfactorily completed, and good progress made in the application of radio to production and other operations. The rebuilt Dunkeld Radio Workshop in East Scotland Conservancy was occupied, and the Radio Communications Officer transferred there.

120 The machine noise survey continued throughout the year and nears completion. Interim results have been utilised in discussions with the Commission's Safety Officer and Establishment Division, and it has now become routine to take into account noise levels when comparing alternative machines. A field survey of processors was undertaken, and discussions with Harvesting and Marketing Division led to orders for two such machines being placed, which, together with several large frame-steered skidders purchased during the year, represents the start of yet a further phase in the mechanisation of harvesting operations.

121 Among other joint development projects, work was started, in conjunction with other Divisions in the Commission, the National Institute of Agricultural

Engineering and the National Engineering Laboratory, on a rotary mould-board plough and a vibrating sock plough.

122 During the year 149 miles (240 km) of forest roads were completed to final standard, and 24 miles (38 km) to the initial stage, and 34 bridges were built. Civil engineering work in connection with recreation and amenity and agency work of various kinds was carried out to a value of some £700,000. The total length of forest roads is now 9,326 miles (15,018 km), valued at £60 million.

Forest Protection

Rabbits and Deer

123 The increase in the rabbit population continued in spite of efforts to reduce it. The price for venison rose markedly in the first part of the year but, due to imports from Russia and other countries into the German market, has since fallen. An upsurge in poaching followed the initial price rise, especially in the New Forest, giving rise to considerable publicity.

Grey Squirrels

124 Whilst reports on the spread and density of the grey squirrel population varied, the extent and severity of damage to trees was less than in 1972. The possibility of a resurgence at any time, however, cannot be ruled out. Further demonstrations in the latest methods of control were organised during the year on a wide basis. Research work into control methods also continued. Preliminary trials of anti-coagulant rodenticides have not produced any promising alternatives for warfarin, the biggest problem being the possible additional hazard to other animals eating poisoned bait or scavenging poisoned carcasses. Further work was done on reproduction in the grey squirrel and another drop-door cage-trap has been added to the range available.

Staff

125 Staff savings continued where possible and the need for each new post was critically examined.

126 The total number of non-industrial staff fell from 2,382 at the beginning of the year to 2,347 at the end. The continued reduction, at the approximate scale of last year, resulted mainly from savings in the Forester Grades.

127 In April 1973 the Commission took over from the Civil Service Department the responsibility for making the bulk of its own staff superannuation awards. This has allowed more flexibility in procedures which has resulted in a significant speeding up of payment of superannuation awards to staff retiring from or leaving the Commission. During the year the work of compiling records of reckonable service and notifying staff concerned, necessitated by the introduction of the new Forestry Commission Principal Superannuation Scheme, progressed and the bulk of it was completed by the end of the year.

128 On 31 March 1974 the industrial labour force, including part-timers, totalled 5,951 compared with 6,144 last year. This is the smallest reduction since 1965 and indicates that the steady run-down in labour strength which has taken place over the past decade is now coming to an end. The number of workers unavoidably discharged on grounds of redundancy was eight, the lowest for some years.

129 The basic weekly wage of forest worker grades is closely linked to the minimum wage for agricultural workers as set by the Agricultural Wages Board. However, due to the operation of Stage 2 of the Counter-Inflation Programme, the basic pay of forest workers in 1973 fell below the agricultural minimum wage. This anomaly was corrected from 7 November 1973 when the basic weekly rate was increased from £18.53 to £19.90. The rate was further increased by £2.30 to £22.20 under a Stage 3 pay settlement with effect from 28 January 1974. The average gross weekly earnings of adult male employees in the forest worker grades (who comprise about 80% of all industrial employees) during the year ended 30 September 1973 was £27.06: average weekly earnings of all other industrial grades was £28.48. The Commission's Industrial and Trade Council have agreed to consider pay restructuring during 1974.

Safety

130 During the calendar year 1973 there were two fatal accidents, both on harvesting operations. There were 485 injuries in the year for which three or more days' absence was incurred, and altogether 10,100 working days were lost. The accident rate increased from 7.7 accidents per 100 employees in 1972 to 8.1 in 1973. The slight increase in rate was attributable to a disturbing increase in harvesting accidents. Harvesting is widely recognised as the most dangerous forestry work and the accident rate has increased from 14.8 in 1971 to 15.8 in 1972 and to 16.3 in 1973.

131 During 1973 the Commission launched an experimental scheme to provide forest workers with wet weather clothing and protective lumber boots at low cost. The scheme has been well received, though it is too early to assess its value. Forest workers were further encouraged to wear ear protectors, eye protectors and safety helmets especially during harvesting operations.

132 Towards the end of the year under review a Health and Safety at Work Bill was presented to Parliament with all-party support; in anticipation that the Bill would become law during 1974, the Commission appointed a Forestry Safety Council with members drawn from the Commission, trade unions and growers and timber merchants organisations. The task of the Safety Council will be to promote safety in the industry, to sponsor the production of Codes of Safe Working Practice and to make representations on forestry safety problems to the appropriate safety authority.

Finance

133 The salaries, wages and expenses incurred by the Forestry Commissioners in the exercise of their powers and performance of their duties are financed from the Forestry Fund constituted in 1919. All sums received by the Commissioners are paid into this Fund.

134 The Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Fund voted by Parliament for 1973-74 was £15.345 million. Mainly because of receipts being greater than estimated, the amount actually drawn into the Fund was £13.5 million compared with £15.4 million in the previous year. Payments and receipts were as follows:—

<i>1972-73</i> <i>£ Million</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>£ Million</i>
<i>15·955</i>	Salaries, wages and related expenses	16·640
<i>1·487</i>	Pensions and gratuities to retired staff	1·621
<i>5·240</i>	Materials, contract services and general expenses	6·468
<i>1·147</i>	Acquisition of land, buildings and plantations and construction of roads	1·883
<i>1·308</i>	Machinery and equipment	1·593
<i>2·131</i>	Grants to private woodland owners (£2 million), universities, institutions, etc	2·024
<i>0·150</i>	Payments to local authorities for dealing with Dutch elm disease	—
<hr/> <i>27·418</i>		<hr/> 30·229
<i>0·219</i>	Increase in cash balance	0·162
<hr/> <i>27·637</i> <hr/>		<hr/> 30·391 <hr/>

<i>Receipts</i>		
<i>15·400</i>	Grant-in-Aid	13·500
<i>7·973</i>	Sales of timber	10·590
<i>2·303</i>	Disposal of surplus assets	3·470
<i>1·961</i>	Miscellaneous	2·831
<hr/> <i>27·637</i> <hr/>		<hr/> 30·391 <hr/>

135 Despite reductions in non-industrial and industrial staff, payments for salaries, wages and related expenses increased, mainly due to improvements in rates of pay. Increased costs chiefly account for the additional expenditure on materials, contract services and general expenses, but Value Added Tax is included for the first time – the amount in 1973–74 was £0·528 million. The area of plantable land acquired was about the same as last year but at a much higher cost per hectare. The effect of the improvement in timber prices referred to in last year's Report, is reflected in the greatly increased amount of receipts; these included £0·486 million Value Added Tax recovered.

136 The Grant-in-Aid was applied as follows:—

Forestry Enterprise, £9·1 million (£11·046 million in 1972–73)

Forestry Authority, £4·4 million (£4·354 million in 1972–73)

137 Forestry Enterprise accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General appear after page 89, and explanations are given below. The Forestry Authority accounts are in Table 1 on page 58; explanations of these are given in paragraphs 76 to 80 on pages 23 and 24.

Balance Sheet of the Forestry Enterprise (Page 90)

138 Funds employed increased during the year by £14,446 million as follows:—

	<i>£ million</i>
Increase in capital – cash	3·854
Increase in capital – interest	3·289
Surplus from trading	2·434
Disposal of assets	2·197
Increase in notional Superannuation Fund	2·672
	<hr/>
	14·446
	<hr/>

139 The increase in funds was employed as follows:—

	<i>£ million</i>
Increase in fixed assets	0·138
Increase in stocks	1·418
Increase in debtors	1·743
Increase in cash	0·145
Increase in value (at 1972 standards) of plantations	11·367
Variance between actual cost and standard value of plantations	1·094
	<hr/>
	15·905
Deduct – sale of unquoted investments	0·015
increase in creditors	1·444
	<hr/>
	14·446
	<hr/>

140 Pending revaluation of the Commission's assets (particularly plantations) at the end of the current quinquennium on 31 March 1977, only an interim indication of the likelihood of earning 3% can be obtained. The important feature of this year's accounts is that it would have been possible to increase the credit to the plantations account for the timber consumed in harvesting during the year so as to eliminate the cumulative variance on the plantations account of £1·643 million and still leave a surplus on the Harvesting Trading Account. The Commission has thus benefited as inferred in last year's Report which stated "although there was a dramatic increase in the selling price of timber in the last quarter of the year, this occurred too late to have any significant effect on the net harvesting revenue".

Harvesting and Marketing Account (Statement 2 page 92)

141 There was a surplus of £2·743 million on this account after charging £2·178 million for thinnings and fellings at 1972 standard prices.

142 The improvement in income compared with last year was more than sufficient to meet the year's increases in direct expenditure and overhead expenses.

143 The increase in value of stocks during the year is unusually large mainly as a result of the improvement in prices. There was also an increase in the quantity of stocks, but the volume at 31 March 1974 is not unduly high in relation to the turn-over.

144 Further details of these results are given in paragraphs 98 to 104 on pages 28 to 30.

145 The annual balances on this account will be accumulated in the Balance Sheet until the end of the quinquennium when the net worth of the enterprise will be reassessed.

Miscellaneous Trading Accounts (Statement 3 page 93)

146 The standard for the Estate Management and the Commercial Recreation Accounts is an annual surplus equivalent to 10% on the capital employed. The interest shown charged in these accounts is at the rate of 3% so that there should be a surplus equivalent to 7% on the capital employed. In the case of the account covering Agency Services and Loan of Labour the standard is zero.

147 The Estate Management Account relates to different categories of property; one category refers to those properties which are temporarily tenanted pending resumption for planting and the other category consists of land and buildings which have been acquired with the purchase of plantable land and which, not being essential for the Forestry Enterprise, will be disposed of as surplus assets. It is not feasible, however, to segregate these two categories for accounting purposes. A large-scale programme for the disposal of surplus assets is in progress and details of this year's results are given in paragraphs 90 to 92 pages 26 and 28. The deficit of £290,157 (after charging interest at 3% of £114,908) compares with a standard surplus of £268,119.

148 The account for Commercial Recreation relates to the provision of low-cost accommodation in the form of public camping and caravan sites, forest cabins etc, for over-night visitors in or near forest areas. The account shows a deficit of £38,279 after charging interest at 3% of £15,891. This deficit compares with a standard surplus of £37,079 making an overall shortfall of £75,358. A 30% increase in income from increased lettings etc, was insufficient to meet increases in expenditure particularly overhead expenses; Government policy on price restraint prevented increases in charges for lettings during the 1973 camping season.

149 The account for Agency Services and Loan of Labour should be in balance with income equalling expenditure. There was in fact a small surplus of £5,727 equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ of income.

Sale of Land and Buildings

150 The sale of surplus land and buildings realised £751,246 and £824,746 respectively over book values, the total income being £2,559,555.

151 An unusually large amount of £620,951 was realised in the form of premiums from disposal of leases, which is shown as a separate item in this account. It comprises mainly the disposal of the lease of the Headquarters (London) office which will be vacated on the transfer of staff to Edinburgh in 1975; and the sale of land for development purposes in North West England.

Plantations Account (Statement 1 page 91)

152 The standard (1972) value of plantations increased by £11.367 million; this compares with an actual cost of £12.461 million which produces a variance from standard of £1.094 million which together with the variance from the previous year of £0.549 million implies a deviation of £1.643 million from a 3%

target. The transfer value for trees consumed in thinnings and fellings during the year is £2.178 million which has been credited to this account, but the Harvesting Trading Account which has been charged with this amount shows a surplus of £2.743 million; after allowing for the deficit in the previous year of £0.286 million this leaves a net surplus of £2.457 million which is more than sufficient to eliminate the variance on the Plantations Account.

153 The planting subsidy for 18,367 hectares is £3.305 million (averaging £180 per hectare) 78% of which applies to Scotland. The restocking subsidy for 3,320 hectares is £0.538 million (averaging £162 per hectare) 62% of which applies to England. The high cost of subsidies in North West England, South East England and the New Forest, and South West England and the Forest of Dean is due in the main to the planting of small areas which are expensive in the later stages of establishment because of the high cost of weeding and cleaning, and also to planting in areas where special attention is paid to amenity (including the planting of broadleaved trees where appropriate).

154 The cost of £0.580 million for forest recreation and amenity – comprising specialist facilities such as shooting, fishing, motor sports, pony trekking, orienteering etc, and general facilities such as information centres, picnic places, car parks, forest walks etc – is charged to the Plantations Account; this together with expenditure of £1.053 million included in overhead expenses is met by crediting to the account a subsidy of £1.392 million to supplement the income of £0.242 million so that this activity is not financed from interest-bearing capital.

155 The increase in the value of plantations during the year (at 1972 standard costs and prices) is £11.367 million while actual net expenditure amounted to £12.461 million – a variance of £1.094 million which arose as follows:—

Operational expenditure	£ million	£ million	£ million
Additional costs – Road construction	0.108		
Roads maintenance	0.101		
Protection	0.021		
	<hr/>		
		0.230	
Savings – Formation	0.065		
Crop improvement	0.008		
	<hr/>		
		0.073	
		<hr/>	
Net –		0.157	
Income improvements		0.136	
		<hr/>	
Net increase on direct expenditure			0.021
Overheads – Additional cost			1.073
			<hr/>
Net variance			1.094
			<hr/>

The savings in formation and crop improvement arose principally from an overall shortfall in the programme of aerial fertilisation by contract. Additional expenditure on protection arose mainly from increased costs of fencing material. Additional expenditure on road construction and road maintenance was due to programme alterations at higher costs. The income improvement was mainly due to an increase in revenue for wayleaves and easements and higher

prices for venison sales. Increases in overheads were due to three main causes – increases in salaries, increases in labour oncost because of higher wages and a higher provision for pensions and gratuities following an improvement in conditions for industrial employees.

156 The plantations (including planted land and roads) appear in the Balance Sheet at £150·059 million valued at standard (1972) cost. The cumulative variance for the two years ended 31 March 1974 of £1·643 million has been shown separately. These variances will be accumulated over the quinquennium. At the end of the quinquennium the plantations will be revalued. In view of the fact that the surplus from harvesting exceeds the variance on the Plantations Account the amount of the revaluation is likely to exceed the book value. No attempt so far has been made to account for the change in value of the £; an appropriate adjustment is necessary to establish whether the plantations are earning 3% in real terms.

Statement of Overhead Expenses, Labour Oncost, Estate Expenses and Interest (Statement 5 page 96)

157 The standard (at 1972 costs) of £16·233 million (£11·245 + £4·988 interest) has been exceeded by an actual allocation of £19·019 million (£14·031 + £4·988 for interest), a variance of £2·786 million. Excluding interest, this represents an increase of almost 25% in two years.

158 The excess is mainly due to the increase in cost of personnel despite efforts to reduce numbers as far as possible. There has however been an overall increase on all the items making up overhead expenses.

159 The activities principally affected by the increase in overhead expenses are plantations which have had to bear an extra charge of £1·605 million; Harvesting Trading Account £0·944 million; and disposal of land and buildings £0·162 million.

TAYLOR OF GRYFE, *Chairman*
J. A. DICKSON,
Deputy Chairman and Director General
M. L. BOURDILLON
D. S. BOWSER
A. M. DONNET
G. D. HOLMES
C. G. A. LATHAM
P. NICHOLLS
G. G. STEWART
R. B. VERNEY

J. M. HUNTER, *Secretary*
FORESTRY COMMISSION,
25 Savile Row,
London W1X 2AY

Appendix I

Committees

National Committees

The membership of these Committees at 31st March, 1974 was as follows:

England

Mr R. B. Verney (*Chairman*), The Earl of Bradford, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr C. G. A. Latham, 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 November 1973.

Scotland

Lord Balfour of Burleigh (*Chairman*), Capt D. S. Bowser, Mr A. M. Donnet, Mr D. A. Mithen, Mr A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson, Col J. W. Nicol. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr J. G. Armstrong. The Committee met in January 1974.

Wales

Mr M. L. Bourdillon (*Chairman*), Mr J. N. Kennedy, Mr R. E. Griffith, Hon. T. O. Lewis, Mr T. H. Owen, Mr J. W. L. Zehetmayr. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr E. G. Owen. The Committee met in July and September 1973 and January 1974.

Regional Advisory Committees

The membership of the Committees at 31st March, 1974 was as follows:

ENGLAND

North-West Conservancy

The Earl of Bradford (*Chairman*), Mr J. L. Benson, Mr M. Godfrey, Mr F. G. Humphreys, The Earl of Lonsdale, Mr I. H. Morten, 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 May and November, 1973.

North-East Conservancy

Mr R. H. B. Hamersley (*Chairman*), Professor J. S. Allen, Mr P. O. R. Bridgeman, Mr J. Brocklebank, Mr A. J. Green, Mr A. H. Murray, Dr J. A. Richardson, Mr D. N. Skinner, Mr G. F. Stevenson. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr J. B. Wharam. The Committee met in April and October, 1973.

East Conservancy

Mr M. G. Reade (*Chairman*), Mr J. R. Boddy, Dr H. C. Dawkins, Sir Stephen Lycett-Green, Bt, Mr J. C. P. Langton, Mr F. J. Massey, Major A. G. N. Hadden-Paton, Mr M. T. Rogers, Mr D. B. Wallace. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr A. J. Searle. The Committee met in May and September 1973.

South-East Conservancy

Lt-Col Sir William Mount, Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr T. J. Daniel, Sir Dudley Forwood, Bt, Mr J. P. Goring, Mr E. J. B. Hardcastle, Mr P. H. L. Hills, Mr D. T. Hodson, Mr H. W. Mackworth-Praed, Mr J. H. Stenning. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr L. W. Bowman. The Committee met in March and October, 1973.

South-West Conservancy

Major Sir Dennis F. B. Stucley, Bt. (*Chairman*), Major D. J. C. Davenport, Mr W. H. Dennis, Mr M. T. S. Dower, Dr Cyril Hart, Mr N. D. G. James, Mr R. H. Marsh, Mr M. Roper, Mr W. G. Sheppard. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. E. Taylor. The Committee met in May 1973.

SCOTLAND

North Conservancy

Mr A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson (*Chairman*), Mr J. F. Barron, Col A. E. Cameron, Mr P. Cameron, 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 May and November, 1973.

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 E. G. Roberts. The Committee met in May and November, 1973.

South Conservancy

Capt J. M. A. Yerburgh (*Chairman*), Mr J. Hunter Blair, Mr H. A. L. Chapman, Mr H. Crawford, Mr W. Elliot, Mr T. Y. Gibson, Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson, Capt J. G. Milne Home, Mr R. C. Maxwell. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr A. A. Cowan. The Committee met in April and September 1973.

West Conservancy

Capt D. S. Bowser (*Chairman*), Mr D. Brierton, Capt P. Lorne Mackie-Campbell, Capt J. N. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Mr P. McAinsh, Mr W. Muir, Mr A. E. Parkinson, Mr P. Tennant, Mr W. Wolfe. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. F. S. Henderson. The Committee met in November 1973.

WALES

North Conservancy

Mr B. J. Crichton (*Chairman*), Mr I. Edwards, Mr R. C. Williams-Ellis, Mr N. H. Gore, Mr C. L. J. Humphreys, Major P. C. Ormrod, Mr Langshaw Rowland, Mr D. H. West, Rev Chancellor J. H. Williams. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr G. H. Bowers. The Committee met in May and October, 1973.

South Conservancy

Mr D. G. Badham (*Chairman*), Mr E. Bartlett, Mr Bryn Davies, Major W. D. D. Evans, Mr B. R. Feaver, Mr H. L. Knight, Mr A. J. Llewellyn, Mr M. A. McLaggan. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr J. Hogarth. The Committee met in April and October, 1973.

Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee

The membership of the Committee at 31 March 1974 was as follows:

Sir Goronwy Hopkin Daniel (*Chairman*)

Lord Dulverton
The Earl of Lonsdale
Commander G. G. Marten
Col J. F. Williams-Wynne

} Timber Growers Organisation Ltd.

Capt W. F. E. Forbes
The Hon James Bruce
Major R. N. Jardine Paterson

} Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd

Mr T. S. Brotherston
Mr H. Taylor
Mr R. F. Worgan

} Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales

Mr T. Y. Gibson
Mr Gordon G. Lyon
Mr A. J. Brownlie

} Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland

Mr E. A. Burn

National Coal Board

Mr J. B. Dawson

Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom

Mr F.C.Lynam	Association of British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers
Mr J.J.Morris	Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
Mr H.Richardson	Timber Research and Development Association
Mr R.Davis Mr Ross Pierson Mr. M. M. Ord Johnstone	} Independent

Secretary: Mr J. W. Elliott

The Annual Report of the Committee is at Appendix II, page 45.

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

The Committee met in April, July and October 1973 and in January 1974.

Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee

The membership of the Committee at 31st March, 1974 was as follows:

Mr H. Richardson	Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd. (<i>Chairman of the Sub-Committee</i>)
Mr A. E. Aitkins Major P. C. Ormrod	} Timber Growers Organisation Ltd.
Mr D. B. Crawford		Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd
Mr R. J. Tilley Mr A. Whatton	} Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr T. Smith Mr J. E. McDonald		} Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr J. Henderson	Institute of Foresters of Great Britain
Mr M. J. Lyons	British Wood Preserving Association
Mr A. W. Camburn	Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
Col D. A. Campbell	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Mr T. D. Stitt	National Coal Board

Secretary: Mr J. R. Aaron

The Sub-Committee met in June, September and December, 1973 and March, 1974.

The Annual Progress Report of the Sub-Committee is in Appendix II, page 46.

Advisory Committee on Forest Research

At 31st March, 1974, the membership of the Committee was as follows:

Professor P. F. Wareing (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dr R. L. Mitchell
Professor J. L. Harley	Professor A. J. Rutter
Professor J. P. Hudson	Dr N. W. Simmonds
Mr J. F. Levy	Professor W. J. Thomas
Professor J. D. Matthews	

Secretary: Mr N. E. Stutter

The Committee met in November, 1973

Appendix II

Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee:

Annual Report for the year ended

31st March 1974

The normal quarterly meetings took place on 12 April, 12 July and 18 October 1973 and on 17 January 1974.

Discussions between the Forestry Commission and the Forestry Committee of Great Britain on forest policy continued throughout the year culminating in the Ministerial statement of 24 October 1973. An appraisal of the Government's cost benefit study by Professor Wolfe of Edinburgh University was commissioned by the Forestry Committee of Great Britain with the support of the forest industry as a whole and was submitted to Ministers. While the Committee considered it right that under the new policy forestry would not be brought under the formal planning procedure and that the Forestry Commission should be the authority on amenity in forestry, they also felt that the weight had not been given to commercial planting which the Wolfe Report and the very sharp rise in timber prices during the year justified. The Committee also felt concern at the possibility of a gap between the termination of the Interim Planting Grant Scheme on 31 December 1973 and the start of the new Dedication Scheme though it was felt that most of the 1974 planting proposals would have been approved before the closing date and would therefore be eligible for the Interim Grant.

The Committee was interested in the recommendations of the Select Committee on Land Resource Use in Scotland. Scottish members were disappointed at the Government's almost negative reaction on the subject of forestry, though this was perhaps understandable with a forest policy review in train. The Scottish Woodland Owners Association produced a paper on the Report, a summarised version of which was considered by the Committee who thought that a planting target should be set to achieve a higher level of self-sufficiency in timber production and that this should be borne in mind by the Standing Committee on Land Use in which the Forestry Commission takes part.

The Committee was kept fully informed of the progress of Dutch elm disease and was particularly interested in the problem of harvesting and marketing the diseased trees. At the request of the Committee the Chairman of the Forestry Commission had made an approach to the Department of the Environment to try to get Local Authorities to assume responsibility for surveying diseased trees in their areas, persuading owners to fell, and for notifying timber merchants where to obtain supplies. The Committee welcomed the proposed new legislation designed to prevent the spread of the disease by prohibiting the movement of diseased elm logs. They also welcomed the Forestry Commission's initiative in undertaking an investigation into the harvesting and sale of dead elm trees in the West Country. This was being carried out at the end of the year.

A great deal of the Committee's time in the early part of the year was taken up with discussion on the wood supply situation in Scotland. Members were very concerned at the acute shortage of wood arising from the exceptionally keen demand for timber, and the possibility of this shortage continuing throughout the 70's. This led to a review of the role and constitution of the Committee for Market Development.

As a result of this review the Committee was reformed as a Sub-Committee of the HGTAC under the Chairmanship of Mr M. M. Ord Johnstone, chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee and past Chairman of the Timber Trades Federation, who is also a member of the HGTAC. The Sub-Committee comprises one representative of each of the grower and consumer interests and it is responsible for the compilation, interpretation and dissemination of statistics of supply and demand leading to both short and long-term assessments of the market. The Sub-Committee held its first meeting on 19 February 1974.

The changed situation with the demand for wood now exceeding the supply led to a review of the terms of reference of the HGTAC, and the National Coal Board proposed some revisions

at the January meeting. The Forestry Commission's view on the proposals is to be considered at the April meeting.

The Committee considered a Report from the Working Party on Safety in Forest Operations. The main recommendation of the Working Party – that a Forestry Safety Council should be set up – was agreed. Terms of reference and composition of the Safety Council were soon agreed with the Forestry Commission, who have invited the organisations concerned to nominate representatives for the new Council. Colonel D. A. Campbell has been appointed Chairman of the Council.

The Committee also considered the Report of the Working Party on Lorry Transport of Roundwood. The felt that this was a valuable assembly of information and the Working Party was congratulated on its work. The Report was subsequently distributed by the Forestry Commission to Marketing Liaison Committees or, where these were no longer active, for consideration by ad hoc groups of the interested organisations called together by the Conservators. The Report has been published by the Forestry Commission as a Research and Development Paper.

The Committee followed with interest the progress of Tree Planting Year; the scheme had had an educational value, particularly for school children.

The Committee was concerned at the removal of the restriction on the importation of unbarked coniferous timber from West Germany, Belgium, Denmark and Holland, though this was welcomed by the timber trade as a relief to the timber shortage in Scotland. The Committee were informed of the arrangements made by the Forestry Commission to monitor imports to ensure that the phytosanitary certification system was working properly.

At the request of the Committee, the Forestry Commission agreed to publish an advisory leaflet on Roads Planning. The Working Party on Forest Roads had recommended a publication on this subject. The Committee was concerned at the possibility of directives affecting forestry being issued by the EEC, but was assured that all draft directives relevant to forestry in Britain would be the subject of consultation with the Forestry Commission.

The Committee was pleased to note that under the Anti-Inflation policy unprocessed forest products were free from price control and that the definition of "unprocessed" for this purpose covered the major products, e.g. sawlogs, pulpwood, chipwood and mining timber.

The energy crisis arising from the coal miners' strike caused the Committee some initial concern but no serious problems arose before the end of the strike in March.

Mr F. A. Bishop resigned in October after giving 8 years valuable service as Chairman of the Committee and he was succeeded by Sir Goronwy Daniel, Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

In September the Committee learned, with great regret, of the death of the Duke of Buccleuch, who had been an assiduous member for almost 20 years.

The membership of the Technical Sub-Committee was increased when new appointments were made in October 1973. An additional representative from each of the Timber Merchants' Associations was appointed to ensure that both round timber and sawmilling interests were covered, and members from the British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers Association and the National Coal Board were appointed for the first time. The Sub-Committee reported at intervals throughout the year, and a summary of its Annual Report for the year to 31 March 1974 is appended.

Annual Progress Report of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee for the Year ended 31st March 1974

Meetings

1 The Technical Sub-Committee met on four occasions, in London on 14 June, 26 September and 13 December, and in Weston-under-Penyard (Herefordshire) on 14 March.

Membership

2 The members were re-appointed for a three year period from 1 January. The two home timber merchants' associations were invited to nominate a second member to ensure that both round timber and sawmilling interests are covered, and nominations were invited for the first time from the National Coal Board, and the British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers' Association. Membership by the British Wood Preserving Association and the Home Grown Timber Marketing Corporation was relinquished.

- 3 Representatives of the Forestry Commission, the Princes Risborough Laboratory of the Building Research Establishment, and the Department of Trade and Industry attended the meetings; and from 1 January the representative of the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas ceased to be a member but continued to attend the meetings as a technical expert.
4. Mr H. Richardson was re-appointed Chairman; and Mr J. R. Aaron succeeded Mr R. C. Stern as Secretary.

Working Party on Lorry Transport of Roundwood

5 The report of this Working Party was published by the Commission as Research and Development Paper No. 97.

Working Party on Forest Roads

6 The report was considered during the year, and the main recommendation that a handbook on forest roads be published was passed to the parent Committee.

Working Party on Safety in Forest Operations

7 This Working Party completed its deliberations and proposed to the HGTAC that a Forestry Safety Council be set up.

The Council was subsequently established on 1 April 1974.

Working Party on the Future of Harvesting

8 The Working Party was set up during the year under the chairmanship of Mr D. B. Crawford. The Terms of Reference have been confirmed as follows:—

- (i) Investigate the organisation of harvesting and marketing in sub-headings of
 - (a) the scale of future harvesting operations and marketing presentation, including the problems of small woods
 - (b) Labour problems
 - (c) Finance
- (ii) Study education and training and communications requirements.
- (iii) Formulate views on the desirable evolution of harvesting techniques.
- (iv) Make recommendations.

Working Party on Sawmilling Research

9 This working party led by Mr J. F. S. Carruthers, and serviced by the Building Research Establishment, was set up in February, with the following terms of reference:—

- (i) To consider the research needs of the home grown sawmilling industry for the next five year period.
- (ii) To establish the guide-lines for a continuing research programme to satisfy these needs, and to report to the Technical Sub-Committee by September 1974.

Residues

10 Residues were the main item of study in the field excursion to the Forest of Dean, and three papers covering the quantification and use of residues were considered.

Utilisation

11 Papers were considered on the operation of profile chippers, the nailing of larch and Douglas fir, the sawmilling of poplar, chip specification for chipboard manufacture, and the effect of fertilisers on wood properties.

Entry into the European Economic Community

12 The Department of Trade and Industry representative reported regularly on the progress of EEC directives which concern the forestry and home timber industries.

Forest Management Matters

13 Sub-Committee papers were considered which dealt with the cost of establishing tree crops, recent developments in the design of ploughs, stump removal, new types of tractor, planting machines, fertiliser distribution, chemical weeding and aids to mechanical draining.

Harvesting Operations

14 Periodic reports by the Commission's Work Study Section included progress on the development of hydrostatic tractors, skidders, forwarders and cable cranes.

Joint Programme of Research: Forestry Commission/Building Research Establishment, Department of the Environment

15 The proposed programme of research into the properties of home grown wood at the Princes Risborough Laboratory of the Building Research Establishment for the year ending 31 March 1975 was reviewed; and papers from growers' organisations and home timber merchants' associations suggesting possible areas for research were considered, particular emphasis being placed on the desirability of developing a low cost stress-grading machine.

Dissemination of Information

16 The work of the Technical Sub-Committee was favourably reviewed at a meeting of Scottish Woodland Owners' Association's professional group on 31 January and a whole afternoon session was devoted to the report of the Working Party on Lorry Transport of Roundwood.

17 A further seven Technical Notes were published in the journal *Forestry and Home Grown Timber*; and the Sub-Committee paper "Raw Material for Chipboard Manufacture" appeared in the Feb/March issue of the same journal.

Appendix III

Forestry Training Council

Annual Report for the Year ended 31st March 1974

The Year's Work

The period under review was the second full year of the Council's work.

The Council again assembled statistics on the quantity of training activity during 1972/73 and 1973/74. These show that the number of courses leading to craft qualifications was 8 and total attendance rose from 146 to 160. The number of courses leading to supervisory and managerial qualifications remained 3; total attendances were 85 and 76 respectively.

The Scottish Woodland Owners Association and Timber Growers Organisation arranged short courses for their members and the Forestry Commission continued to provide short courses for their work force. The total number of short courses for forest workers was virtually unchanged at 417 as also was total attendance (1939 in 1972/73 and 1901 in 1973/74). Attendance of workers from the private sector rose from 349 to 534. The total of courses for supervisory and managerial staff dropped slightly from 82 to 79 while attendance rose from 706 to 863.

The Council submitted proposals for key training activities to the Training Services Agency and in particular proposed that financial support should be given to groups of Designated Training Estates who will train beyond their own needs and for the industry at large. In this way the Council hopes the industry can go some way toward overcoming the basic problems posed by the small size of most of the units of employment and their very wide distribution throughout the country, often in remote areas.

The Council again received with pleasure close and willing co-operation among many people and organisations during the year and particularly that of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Colleges providing courses in forestry, the Forestry Commission and the private sector of forestry. Council intends to work closely with the Forestry Safety Council and records with thanks the help given by the Industrial Training Boards and the Assessors to Council.

After several meetings with owners, managers and supervisors throughout the country, members of Council believe that the forestry industry is responding positively to the need for training and further education.

Meetings and Membership

The Council met three times during the year. The meeting on 31 May 1973 (which was the sixth since the formation of the Council) was held at the Dartington Hall Forestry Training Centre near Totnes in South Devon. Members of Council met staff and students, discussed the course and inspected the facilities for craft training. The trainees receive their further education by day release at the South Devon Technical College and the members of Council were guided by the Principal during their inspection of the College workshops and science block. The seventh meeting on 4 October 1973 took place at the Inverness Technical College which houses the national centre for forestry training and further education in Scotland. The members of Council visited the new Forest Industry Centre at Culloden, then under construction. The eighth meeting was held in the headquarters of the Forestry Commission on 7 March 1974.

There were three changes in the membership. Council suffered a great loss because Mr D. G. Marwick, who had been the Scottish Education Department's assessor, died as the result of a motor accident. Mr N. W. Tulloch retired in October 1973 and his place was taken by Mr A. P. B. Hamilton, his successor as Senior Teacher at the Forest Industry Centre, Inverness. Mr A. M. Calder joined as representative of the Civil Service Union in October 1973. He represents the forester grades of the Forestry Commission.

Training Activity

In January 1972 the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board passed to the Forestry Training Council responsibility for servicing trainees under the Board's training scheme for new entrants and in January 1974 the work of servicing, checking and reporting on the trainees was completed by officers of the Forestry Commission. Two hundred and six men had entered the scheme and one hundred and twenty completed it.

During the year the Forestry Training Council formed a Working Group under Dr. C. J. Taylor to make proposals for a national qualification for Forestry Technicians (Supervisors). The City and Guilds of London Institute agreed to consider a syllabus leading to a Stage 3 examination and to be added to the existing Stages 1 and 2. The Working Group made good progress in their work and Council will consider the syllabus during 1974 and then submit it to the Institute.

As previously mentioned the Council also assembled statistics on the quantity of training activity during the two years ending 31 March 1973 and 1974.

Table A

Attendance on Courses for Recognised Craft, Supervisory and Managerial Qualifications in 1972/73 and 1973/74

Courses	Grade and Duration	1972/73		1973/74	
		Number of Courses	Students	Number of Courses	Students
City and Guilds 012 Stage 1	Craft (young workers) Day and block release	3	89	3	98
General Forestry Craft & Education	Craft (young workers) 2 year residential ...	1	12	1	11
RFS Woodman's Certificate	Craft (adult workers) Block release ...	1	18	1	20
City & Guilds 012 Stage 2	Craft (adult workers) Block release ...	1	18	2	21
Forest Nursery Course	Craft Day and block release	1	9	1	10
Total for Craft Courses		7	146	8	160
Ordinary National Diploma	Supervisory 3 year sandwich course	1	43	1	48
RFS Foresters Certificate	Supervisory Block release ...	1	27	1	10
National Diploma in Forestry	Managerial Residential course ...	1	15	1	18
Total for Supervisory and Managerial Courses		3	85	3	76

Attendance on courses leading to craft, supervisory and managerial qualifications is summarised in Table A. The students came from the Forestry Commission and the private sector of forestry. The total number of forest workers attending City and Guilds Stage 1 courses during 1973/74 rose by 10% on 1972/73 while the number of adult workers attending Stage 2 of the City and Guilds course was similar in both years.

The total number of students on the Ordinary National Diploma course at Newton Rigg rose to 48 and the first holders of the OND in forestry entered employment during the summer of 1973. The Forestry Training Council believes that the demand for men with this qualification will rise steadily during the coming years.

The two Royal Forestry Societies again conducted examinations for their junior and senior foresters certificates and they will continue to do this while the demand remains. The Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland report a fall in the number of entries for the Woodman's Certificate apparently because of increasing acceptance of City and Guilds of London Institute's Course 012 Forestry Stage 1 as leading to a nationally recognised qualification. The number of candidates sitting the Foresters Certificate examination also declined. By contrast the numbers of candidates for Royal Forestry Society's examination for the Certificate in Arboriculture and the National Diploma in Arboriculture rose strongly during 1972 and 1973.

The Central Forestry Examination Board report that 6 candidates were awarded the National Diploma in Forestry, the number in 1972/73 being 7.

Table B

Attendance on Short Courses for Forest Workers, Supervisors and Managers during 1972/73 and 1973/74

Level	Source of Participants	1972/73		1973/74	
		Courses	Students	Courses	Students
Craft	Private forestry ...	60	349	73	534
	Forestry Commission	358	1,590	344	1,367
	Totals	418	1,939	417	1,901
Supervisory and Managerial	Private forestry ...	12	100	10	108
	Forestry Commission	70	606	69	755
	Totals	82	706	79	863

The total number of short courses for forest workers, supervisors and managers and attendance on them is summarised in Table B. It will be seen that, in total, these kinds of training activity were maintained during the year ending in March 1974.

The Timber Growers Organisation and the Scottish Woodland Owners Association again arranged short courses for their members. In England and Wales TGO organised courses in the West Midland, South-east Midland and South Eastern regions, the instructors being provided by Fountain Forestry Ltd and the Forestry Commission. In Scotland the short courses included one provided at the request of SWOA, by staff of the Northern Research Station of the Forestry Commission on site improvement for forest managers. This was attended by 24 people.

The content of the short courses took account of the grade and knowledge of the participants and the regional variation in the industry but the most numerous on the establishment and growing side dealt with high-tensile spring steel fencing, ground preparation and planting, chemical control of weeds and use of brushcutting machines. On the production and harvesting side marking and measuring thinnings, the use and maintenance of chainsaws, the use of tractor and winch for extraction and tree-length skidding equipment all received attention throughout the country. All told the pattern of short courses was similar to 1972/73 but there was also in the private sector a small but important rise in the amount of training being given on-the-job which went beyond merely introducing people to their work and included planned programmes of training coupled with short courses off-the-job. This is a trend that the Forestry Training Council will continue to encourage.

The Forestry Commission opened two management training centres during the year, one at the Forest of Ae near Dumfries and the other in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire. Within the Commission the programme of training first line supervisors and junior managers continued and in addition to the wide range of courses in silviculture and forest management there were also several in conservation and protection of wild life, work study, public speaking and report writing. In the private sector a few men attended courses for instructors and the Forestry Training Council are looking for an expansion of training in instructional techniques.

Good progress was made by the Forestry Commission's Education and Training Branch in preparing further technical training manuals to support standard courses. The Goodwood Group of Foresters also made progress in devising a standard training programme to be associated with proposals for grading forest workers.

Concerning the quality of training activity, the Council noted (as last year) that the standard of attainment of the trainees in the Agricultural Training Board New Entrants Training Scheme was at a high level and also that the servicing by the Forestry Commission Officers was done with great thoroughness.

Present and Future Need for Training and Further Education

During 1973 the Forestry Training Council gave much attention to the preparation of proposals for key training activities and these have been submitted to the new Training Services Agency. The Council identified and assigned priorities to these key training activities:

- (a) technical support for the training and further education of new entrants to the forestry industry. This will require formation of groups of Designated Training Estates who will train beyond their own needs and for the industry at large. The groups of Designated Training Estates will include forestry companies and other employers of forestry personnel such as the contractors;

- (b) organisation by the groups of Designated Training Estates of training programmes for skilled forest workers, supervisors and managers, in association with the existing centres of training and education and at suitable places in their areas;
- (c) training and retraining instructors for the new entrants under (a) and for the training programme under (b);
- (d) continued development of effective methods of training.

In developing the voluntary scheme for the training and further education of new entrants and forest workers the Council attaches special importance to four aspects of it:

- (a) it is necessary to recruit new entrants aged 18 years or over, in addition to school leavers. There must be satisfactory arrangements including finance for employers and trainees in all the appropriate age groups;
- (b) recruitment and training will be more efficient and monitoring the progress of the new entrants will be more satisfactory if most are trained by groups of Designated Training Estates. These groups must receive financial support for training people;
- (c) the training in manual and machine skills may be provided on or off-the-job by qualified *Instructors*, some based on and paid by the groups of Designated Training Estates and others able to travel out from the centres of training and further education;
- (d) there will be a programme of related further education, mainly involving block release for City and Guilds Courses at the Colleges.

The new Training Services Agency is now represented on the Forestry Training Council and during the period under review the first steps were taken toward forming the first group of Designated Training Estates.

The Council continued to give close attention to manpower intelligence and was encouraged to learn that a study of the structure of the work force in the private sector of forestry will be made during 1975 by the Forestry Departments of Oxford and Aberdeen Universities. The forestry industry is well aware of the need to recruit and train young people but the approximate scale and nature of the recruitment must be known more accurately.

Co-operation Between Agencies and Authorities

During the second full year of work the Council were again encouraged by many acts of co-operation. In particular the officials of the City and Guilds of London Institute gave valuable advice to the Council's Working Group, led by Dr C. J. Taylor, who were preparing the syllabus for a Forestry Stage 3 Course.

The Forestry Training Council was invited to name a representative on the new Forestry Safety Council thus ensuring that recommendations of the latter can quickly be incorporated into training schedules and education syllabuses. A paper on manpower intelligence was submitted to the Joint Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education and Dr C. J. Taylor represented the Forestry Training Council on a Working Party formed by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Careers Information in Agriculture and Associated Industries.

It is again a pleasure for the Forestry Training Council to record the valuable advice provided by members of the Agricultural Training Board and the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board and to thank the Assessors for their skilful help and guidance.

Stimulating Interest and Effort in Training and Further Education

The Timber Growers Organisation, Scottish Woodland Owners Association and Association of Professional Foresters arranged meetings throughout the country to introduce Council's proposals for training to owners, managers and supervisors in the private sector of the forestry industry. Six meetings were attended by a total of 265 people and the views expressed were closely considered by Council when submitting proposals for key training activities to the Training Services Agency.

More than 15 notes covering most aspects of training and further education in forestry were published during the year, mainly in "Scottish Forestry", "Quarterly Journal of Forestry", "Timber Grower" and the SWOA Newsletter.

In conclusion the members of Council recognise that some basic problems remain to be solved especially those posed by the small size of most of the units of employment and their very wide distribution throughout the country, often in remote areas. But the formation of groups of Designated Training Estates should go some way to easing these difficulties.

Signed for the
Forestry Training Council

JOHN D. MATTHEWS
Chairman

J. McRITCHIE
Secretary to the Council

Members of the Forestry Training Council at 31 March 1974

Chairman

Professor J.D.Matthews

Employer Members

Captain D.S.Bowser	}	Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd
R.G.Sangster		
Lord Norton	}	Timber Growers Organisation, Ltd
R.M.Harley		
M.P.Shapcott	}	Forestry Commission
J.F.Goodwin		
A.G.Phillips		Association of Professional Foresters

Employee Members

H.Crawford	}	Transport and General Workers Union
T.J.Healy		
I.Edwards		
J.H.Hose	}	National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers
F.H.Peachey		
R.Pierson		
A. M. Calder		Civil Service Union

Education and Training Members

R.Macdonald	}	Forestry Education Centre, Inverness Technical College
A. P. B. Hamilton		
W. Steele	}	Cumberland and Westmorland (now Cumbria) College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg
A.G.Pyman		
J.Saddler or A.E.H.Swaisland	}	Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board
J. R. S. Bulford			Agricultural Training Board

Forestry Society Members

Dr C.J.Taylor	Institute of Foresters of Great Britain
J.B.Hendry	Royal Scottish Forestry Society
R.Rowland	Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Assessors

D.G.Marwick*	Scottish Education Department
Dr T.W.Martin	Department of Education and Science
H.Hannaby	Department of Employment

Secretary

J.McRitchie Forestry Commission

Working Group on Further Education and Training of Forest Supervisors

Chairman: Dr C.J.Taylor
 R. M.Harley
 J. F.Goodwin
 R.Pierson
 A. G.Pyman
 Dr T.W.Martin
 A. M. Calder

*died October 1973.

Appendix IV

Publicity

In the interests of informing the public about the Commission's silvicultural activities and their benefits to wildlife and the environment, publicity activities as shown below took place during the year:—

1. Lectures given to the public	1,923
2. Organised public visits to forests	9,034
3. School forest plots in active use	97
4. Gifts of trees to schools for forestry projects, (totalling 65,000 trees)	597
5. Visits by teacher training colleges to forests	205
6. Organised press tours	102
7. TV and sound radio broadcasts	117
8. Exhibitions attended	68
9. Other publicity endeavours including sponsored walks, visits by Ministers and Members of Parliament, tree planting ceremonies, organised orienteering competitions, etc.	93
10. Publication of free leaflets, of which the following were most in demand:—	
Britain's New Forests	
Coedwigaeth yng Nghymru ("Forestry in Wales" – Welsh language version)	
Concerning Forest Fires	
Fire! Protect your Plantations	
Forestry Commission Camping and Caravan Sites	
Forestry and the Town School	
Forestry in Great Britain	
Forestry in England	
Forestry in Scotland	
Forestry in Wales	
Heath and Forest Fires: Instructions for fire-fighting	
Horticultural Uses for Bark	
Recreation in Your Forests	
See Your Forests (Southern England)	
See Your Forests (Northern England)	
See Your Forests (Scotland)	
See Your Forests (Wales)	
Starting a School Forest	
The Forestry Commission and Conservation	
Trees and People	

Appendix V

New Publications

Seven new priced publications were issued through Her Majesty's Stationery Office:

Bulletin

No. 47. Work Study in Forestry, edited by W. O. Wittering (£1.00)

Forest Records

No. 86. Crossbills, by Bruce Campbell (14p)

No. 88. Cold Storage of Forest Plants, by R. M. Brown (22p)

No. 89. Titmice in Woodlands, by C. E. Palmar (17p)

Booklet

No. 37. Volume Tables for Smallwood and Round Pitwood, by G. J. Hamilton (12p)

Leaflets

No. 55. Hydratongs, by F. B. W. Platt and P. Wood (10p)

No. 56. Grey Squirrel Control, by Miss J. J. Rowe (12p)

The following new issues are available from Forestry Commission Headquarters:

The first four in a series of Wallcharts, *Forest Trees in Britain* priced at 40p or £1.50 the set, produced by the Conservation and Recreation Branch of Forest Management Division and published in conjunction with Educational Productions Ltd of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

A new free pamphlet *A Job in the Forest* was made available to enquirers.

Appendix VI

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

EXPENDITURE ON FORESTRY AUTHORITY SERVICES:

<i>Previous year</i>	<i>Analysis of Net Additions During Year</i>	<i>£</i>
£	<i>Services to Private Woodland Owners</i>	£
	Grants under Dedication Schemes:	
43,140	Basis I	14,462
1,251,364	Basis II: Planting Grants	998,444
645,797	Management Grants	702,147
78,284	Approved Woodlands Planting Grants	76,362
—	Interim Planting Grants	157,147
73,399	Small Woods Planting Grants	40,626
896	Scrub Clearance Grants	314
12,943	Miscellaneous	16,352
464,084	Overhead Expenses (including Estate expenses)	534,210*
<hr/>		<hr/>
2,569,907		2,540,064
47,041	Less Net miscellaneous income	35,083
<hr/>		<hr/>
£2,522,866		£2,504,981
<hr/>		<hr/>
	<i>Special Services</i>	
116,260	Licensing of Felling	134,170*
65,351	Information and Shows	94,236*
	<i>Dutch Elm Disease</i>	
150,000	Payments	—
39,114	Overheads	—
191,982	Miscellaneous overhead expenses	205,518*
<hr/>		<hr/>
£562,707		£433,924
<hr/>		<hr/>
	<i>Research and Development</i>	
653,957	Silviculture including Nursery Work	716,572
98,189	Genetics	130,810
169,236	Pathology and Entomology	195,065
74,347	Statistics	81,928
117,125	Publications and Library	122,271
20,944	Photography	21,616
42,740	Westonbirt and Bedgebury Arboreta	48,877
34,272	Grants to Institutions	36,622
158,413	Overhead Expenses	160,309*
<hr/>		<hr/>
£1,369,223		£1,514,070
<hr/>		<hr/>
4,454,796	Net total additions in year	4,452,975
9,090	Notional refund selective employment tax	—
—	Notional sickness and injury benefit	420
<hr/>		<hr/>
£4,463,886		£4,453,395
<hr/>		<hr/>
	<i>Less Reduction in Assets</i>	
124,701	Current	42,873
<hr/>		<hr/>
15,314	Fixed	5,104
<hr/>		<hr/>
109,387		47,977
<hr/>		<hr/>
4,354,499	Amount of Grant in Aid appropriated for the Forestry Authority	£4,405,418
<hr/>		<hr/>

(Note 1 in Forestry Enterprise Accounts)

*Statement 5 of Forestry Enterprise Accounts £1,128,443

J. A. Dickson
Accounting Officer
16th October 1974

LAND USE

Table 2

AT 31ST MARCH 1974

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	1,206.4	305.5	740.3	160.6
Forest Land: Total	895.3	257.7	498.6	139.0
Under plantations	788.7	243.5	414.5	130.7
To be planted	106.6	14.2	84.1	8.3
Other Land: Total	311.1	47.8	241.7	21.6
Nurseries	0.3	0.1	0.2	—
Agricultural and grazing	145.3	16.0	117.5	11.8
Forest Workers Holdings	5.1	1.0	3.0	1.1
Unplantable and miscellaneous	160.4	30.7	121.0	8.7

LAND MANAGED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS*

Table 3

AT 31ST MARCH 1974

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	80.6	2.0	74.8	3.8
Forest land	6.3	—	6.3	—
Agricultural and other land	74.3	2.0	68.5	3.8

*Included in Table 2 above.

FOREST LAND ACQUIRED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974†

Table 4

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	4.9	0.6	4.2	0.1
Standing woods	-0.3	—	-0.3	—
Land for new planting	5.2	0.6	4.5	0.1

† Net area acquired.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres

1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

PLANTING IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 5

Hectares

	Total	New planting	Restocking
Great Britain	21,723	18,402	3,321
Conifer	21,490	18,309	3,181
Broadleaved	233	93	140
England	2,900	1,552	1,348
Conifer	2,707	1,497	1,210
Broadleaved	193	55	138
Scotland	16,644	15,433	1,211
Conifer	16,614	15,403	1,211
Broadleaved	30	30	—
Wales	2,179	1,417	762
Conifer	2,169	1,409	760
Broadleaved	10	8	2

PROGRESS OF PLANTING FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1964 TO 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 6

Hectares

Period*	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
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
1973	23,158	3,154	17,764	2,240
1974	21,723	2,900	16,644	2,179

* 1965-1967, year ended 30th September.

1970-1974, year ended 31st March.

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

FIRES IN FORESTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 7

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Number of fires	631	102	109	420
Area burned (hectares) ...	455	54	191	210
Value of damage (£)	145,643	17,927	70,451	57,265

CAUSES OF FIRES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 8

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	631	102	109	420
Public	355	62	70	223
Unknown	213	30	14	169
Adjoining Land	45	4	16	25
Miscellaneous	14	4	7	3
Commission Employees	3	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 1974

Table 9

	Felled		Thinned		Total Volume Felled and Thinned (Thousand cubic metres)
	Area (hectares)	Volume (Thousand cubic metres)	Area (hectares)	Volume (Thousand cubic metres)	
Great Britain ...	3,001	678	19,590	928	1,606
England, Total ...	1,380	295	8,969	386	681
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North-West ...	223	34	1,784	81	115
North-East ...	474	104	1,130	41	145
East ...	255	58	3,749	144	202
New Forest and South-East ...	141	25	1,360	58	83
South-West and Dean ...	287	74	946	62	136
Scotland, Total ...	1,126	266	6,882	377	643
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North ...	336	81	1,289	86	167
East ...	341	71	2,059	100	171
South ...	174	37	2,010	95	132
West ...	275	77	1,524	96	173
Wales, Total ...	495	117	3,739	165	282
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North ...	267	61	1,569	78	139
South ...	228	56	2,170	87	143

SALES OF TIMBER IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 10

Thousand cubic metres

Description	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Trees sold standing ...	685.9	177.4	345.5	163.0
Converted* ...	888.1	419.3	336.8	132.0
Round timber and saw logs ...	335.6	157.1	119.3	59.2
Telegraph and other selected poles ...	3.3	2.4	0.2	0.7
Mining timber ...	46.6	30.8	—	15.8
Posts and stakes ...	27.7	19.1	1.8	6.8
Pulpwood and boardmill material ...	424.8	171.7	204.9	48.2
Firewood ...	10.7	9.2	1.1	0.4
Miscellaneous ...	29.6	24.6	5.0	—
Poles sold in length (other than selected) ...	9.8	4.4	4.5	0.9

* In addition 6.2 thousand cubic metres were converted and used internally for forest and estate purposes. (England 1.7, Scotland 3.5, Wales 1.0).

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

CONSTRUCTION OF FOREST ROADS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

AND TOTAL LENGTH

Table 11

Kilometres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Completed to final standard	240	72	116	52
Completed to initial standard	38	8	20	10
Total length in use	15,018	5,283	6,445	3,290

PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE COMMISSION

Table 12

AT 31ST MARCH 1974

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Forest Properties	5,808	2,385	2,292	1,131
Foresters Houses	780	302	323	155
Forest Workers Houses	1,880	761	935	184
Forest Workers Holdings	396	106	205	85
Miscellaneous	2,752	1,216	829	707
Other properties	8,259	2,852	3,798	1,609
Farms and other agricultural subjects	2,091	552	1,015	524
Residential and miscellaneous	3,652	1,377	1,447	828
Sporting lettings	2,516	923	1,336	257

PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Table 13

AT 31ST MARCH 1974

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Camp Sites*	16	8	7	1
Picnic sites	315	155	71	89
Forest walks (way marked)	255	102	107	46
Forest (nature) trails	126	78	33	15
Information centres	24	10	12	2
Arboreta	23	9	6	8
Forest drives	5	4	—	1
Forest cabins (and holiday houses)	41	—	41	—

* In addition to the 16 public camp sites, there are special arrangements in the New Forest for camping in 15 specified enclosures. There are also 59 sites set aside for Youth camping and 2 sites for Caravan Club rallies.

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

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 14

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total	3,897	472,000	2,400	211,765	1,023	231,779	474	28,456
At end of previous year	3,774	459,256	2,330	209,335	983	221,869	461	28,052
During year ...	123	12,744	70	2,430	40	9,910	13	404
<i>Approved or in preparation at end of year</i>								
	118	14,263	24	1,486	70	9,145	24	3,632

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1974

Table 15

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total	774	69,589	616	50,210	128	17,188	30	2,191
At end of previous year	784	69,449	625	50,171	127	16,990	32	2,288
During year ...	-10	140	-9	39	1	198	-2	-97
<i>Approved or in preparation at end of year</i>								
	6	470	4	446	1	16	1	8

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, 1974**

Table 16 Hectares

Country	Total			In Dedicated Woodlands			In Approved Woodlands			With Small Wood Planting Grants			With Interim Planting Grants		
	All Planting	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking	Total	New Planting	Re-stocking
GREAT BRITAIN															
Total ..	22,790	18,889	3,901	17,274	14,436	2,838	1,267	854	413	523	217	306	3,726	3,382	344
Conifer ..	21,590	18,322	3,268	16,705	14,207	2,498	1,055	781	274	381	165	216	3,449	3,169	280
Broadleaved ..	1,200	567	633	569	229	340	212	73	139	142	52	90	277	213	64
ENGLAND															
Total ..	4,317	2,170	2,147	2,914	1,422	1,492	598	257	341	335	138	197	470	353	117
Conifer ..	3,224	1,659	1,565	2,372	1,208	1,164	403	196	207	203	88	115	246	167	79
Broadleaved ..	1,093	511	582	542	214	328	195	61	134	132	50	82	224	186	38
SCOTLAND															
Total ..	16,971	15,392	1,579	13,366	12,157	1,209	593	521	72	147	67	80	2,865	2,647	218
Conifer ..	16,885	15,344	1,541	13,349	12,146	1,203	577	510	67	140	65	75	2,819	2,623	196
Broadleaved ..	86	48	38	17	11	6	16	11	5	7	2	5	46	24	22
WALES															
Total ..	1,502	1,327	175	994	857	137	76	76	—	41	12	29	391	382	9
Conifer ..	1,481	1,319	162	984	853	131	75	75	—	38	12	26	384	379	5
Broadleaved ..	21	8	13	10	4	6	1	1	—	3	—	3	7	3	4

In addition it is estimated that 868 hectares were planted without the aid of grants (England 731, Scotland 110 and Wales 27).

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 1974

Table 17

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total volume (thousand cubic metres) ...	444	245	171	28
Conifer	251	99	139	13
Broadleaved	193	146	32	15
Number of licences issued	1,756	1,189	436	131

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 1974

Table 18

Hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	2,517	1,381	1,027	109
Conditional licences*	1,558	966	551	41
Unconditional licences	959	415	476	68

* 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 19–21 former Crown Woods are indicated by asterisks*

Table 19

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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	53,832	42,616	4,832	6,384	418	160	115
Arden, Warwicks and Worcs ...	802	550	242	10	4	—	—
Bagot, Staffs	1,026	895	123	8	—	9	—
Blengdale, Cumberland ...	1,258	1,036	45	177	—	—	2
Bowland, Lancs and Yorks ...	1,835	1,737	26	72	—	2	2
Cannock, Staffs	2,696	2,615	22	59	—	29	18
Dalton, Westmorland and Lancs	737	589	—	148	—	—	2
Delamere, Cheshire*	970	937	—	33	—	16	6
Dunnerdale, Cumberland and Lancashire	953	800	14	139	—	—	2
Ennerdale, Cumberland ...	3,762	1,543	225	1,994	25	2	2
Goyt, Derbyshire and Cheshire	939	416	388	135	20	—	—
Greystoke, Cumberland ...	1,234	1,125	1	108	—	3	5
Grizedale, Lancs	3,072	2,720	18	334	—	—	7
Inglewood, Cumberland ...	995	949	20	26	9	—	—
Kershope, Cumberland ...	5,565	5,056	178	331	77	16	14
Kinver, Staffs	299	280	—	19	—	—	2
Launde, Derby, Leicester, Notts and Rutland	893	724	164	5	2	—	—
Lindale, Lancs and Westmor- land	1,328	943	281	104	38	—	—
Long, Salop	1,246	1,012	210	24	1	—	—
Matlock, Derby	2,201	1,161	106	934	22	—	—
Mortimer:							
Bucknell, Salop	1,095	1,031	4	60	—	11	3
Ludlow, Hereford and Salop	1,266	1,225	10	31	—	—	7
Shobden, Hereford	1,160	1,123	9	28	—	12	7
Packington, Warwick and Leicester	278	250	27	1	1	—	—
Sherwood, Derby, Notts and Yorks	6,511	6,092	194	225	25	21	22
Spadeadam, Cumberland and Northumberland	6,703	3,519	2,065	1,119	191	—	—
Stiperstones, Salop	694	509	165	20	—	—	—
Swynnerton, Staffs	1,019	973	32	14	1	—	—
Thorntwaite, Cumberland ...	2,654	2,174	256	224	2	21	9
Walcot, Salop	641	632	7	2	—	18	5

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

Table 19—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agri-cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Production (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
NORTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	101,947	77,319	6,436	18,192	1,014	596	145
Ampleforth, Yorks	2,256	1,979	128	149	—	—	3
Chillingham, Northumberland	1,941	1,102	715	124	120	—	—
Chopwell, Durham and North- umberland*	872	784	43	45	3	—	2
Cleveland, Yorks	1,714	1,468	181	65	10	5	2
Cropton, Yorks	4,580	3,800	217	563	18	9	6
Dalby, Yorks	4,534	3,146	528	860	4	30	16
Don, Yorks	2,616	1,269	9	1,338	—	—	2
Falstone, Northumberland (1)	10,756	9,139	58	1,559	70	84	14
Hamsterley, Durham	3,773	2,758	8	1,007	—	13	5
Harwood, Northumberland ...	3,977	3,466	77	434	36	37	10
Jervaulx, Yorks	1,526	1,356	104	66	46	19	2
Kidland, Northumberland ...	3,458	2,025	801	632	48	4	—
Kielder North, Northumberland	9,279	4,283	640	4,356	158	145	21
Knaresborough, Yorks	1,306	1,224	49	33	10	—	—
Langdale, Yorks	4,928	3,921	369	638	97	—	3
Mounces, Northumberland ...	9,941	7,640	—	2,301	60	10	2
Osmotherley, Yorks	1,536	1,447	19	70	—	—	1
Redesdale, Northumberland ...	5,698	5,009	2	687	6	61	21
Rievaulx, Yorks	2,211	1,669	357	185	3	—	1
Rothbury, Northumberland ...	2,251	1,679	218	354	—	8	—
Selby, Yorks	779	656	112	11	4	—	1
Slaley, Northumberland and Durham	1,189	1,070	70	49	—	1	2
Wark, Northumberland	16,351	12,681	1,557	2,113	320	160	25
Wykeham, Yorks	2,375	1,891	41	443	—	—	5
Wynyard, Durham	594	502	34	58	—	6	—
York, Yorks	1,506	1,355	99	52	1	4	1

Note: (1) Falstone includes Tarsset

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

Table 19—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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	46,499	42,839	969	2,691	40	171	202
Aldewood, Suffolk	3,624	3,467	12	145	1	—	28
Amphill, Beds and Herts	821	620	64	137	7	—	1
Bardney, Lincs and Notts	3,042	2,922	6	114	—	8	3
Bernwood, Oxon and Bucks	888	698	22	168	4	1	—
Bramfield, Herts	642	520	10	112	4	5	—
Chiltern, Bucks, Oxon, Beds and Herts	2,483	2,247	162	74	2	7	1
Hazelborough, Bucks and Northants*	1,158	1,085	5	68	—	7	3
Kesteven, Lincs and Rutland	2,111	1,971	37	103	4	4	2
Lavenham, Suffolk	816	695	2	119	—	—	—
Lynn, Norfolk	1,000	930	16	54	—	4	2
North Lindsey, Lincs	2,097	1,996	—	101	—	—	8
Rockingham, Northants and Hunts	2,887	2,576	131	180	—	—	1
Thetford, Norfolk and Suffolk	20,484	18,981	401	1,102	18	109	141
Walden, Essex, Cambs. and Herts	705	646	6	53	—	—	—
Wensum, Norfolk	2,203	2,036	95	72	—	16	12
Wymersley, Beds, Northants and Bucks*	1,538	1,449	—	89	—	10	—

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

Table 19—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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 CONSERVANCY: TOTAL	57,257	39,896	170	17,191	21	147	83
Alice Holt, Hants, Surrey and Sussex* (1)	3,241	2,946	40	255	—	24	7
Arundel, Sussex	3,436	3,253	—	183	—	—	5
Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex*	3,967	3,574	6	387	—	6	8
Bramshill, Berks and Hants ...	1,719	1,602	1	116	—	4	6
Challock, Kent	2,580	2,540	—	40	2	17	6
Micheldever, Hants and Berks (2)	3,325	3,123	21	181	6	—	4
New Forest, Hants*	27,033	11,868	—	15,165	—	33	34
Queen Elizabeth Forest, Hants and Sussex (3)	4,131	4,031	17	83	3	20	2
Ringwood, Hants and Dorset	2,831	2,659	—	172	—	32	5
St. Leonards, Sussex	1,893	1,602	—	291	10	3	2
Shipbourne, Kent and Surrey...	1,149	941	85	123	—	5	—
Wight, Isle of Wight	1,952	1,757	—	195	—	3	4

Notes: (1) Alice Holt includes Abinger.
(2) Micheldever includes Andover.
(3) Queen Elizabeth includes Hursley.

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

Table 19—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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	45,942	40,838	1,737	3,367	59	274	136
Brendon, Somerset and Devon	1,548	1,442	17	89	—	16	5
Cotswold, Gloucester and Wor- cester	607	544	57	6	—	4	—
Cranborne Chase, Dorset and Wilts	2,951	2,723	204	24	—	4	1
Dartmoor, Devon	2,406	2,116	30	260	—	6	14
Dean Forest, Gloucester, Here- ford and Monmouth* ...	10,869	9,528	289	1,052	8	57	44
Eggesford, Devon and Somerset	1,154	1,104	34	16	10	9	6
Exeter, Devon	2,410	2,185	166	59	4	47	8
Halwill, Devon and Cornwall...	2,671	2,405	66	200	11	25	13
Hartland, Devon and Cornwall	1,011	959	40	12	16	14	4
Hereford, Hereford and Gloucester	1,810	1,501	273	36	—	25	5
Kernow, Cornwall	3,540	3,230	140	170	—	14	9
Mendip, Somerset and Wilts ...	1,422	1,358	13	51	1	1	2
Neroche, Devon and Somerset	2,257	1,814	175	268	—	—	1
Powerstock, Dorset, Devon and Somerset	1,596	1,437	27	132	6	—	—
Quantock, Somerset	1,122	965	5	152	—	16	9
Savernake, Hants, Wilts and Berks	3,517	3,152	120	245	1	12	6
Wareham, Dorset	3,413	2,926	22	465	—	—	5
Westonbirt, Gloucester	100	—	—	100	—	—	—
Wyre, Worcs and Salop	1,538	1,449	59	30	2	24	4

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

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—SCOTLAND

Table 20

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agri-cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro-duction (000 cu. m.)
					New-planting	Re-stocking	
NORTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	265,822	115,008	28,857	121,957	4,136	162	167
Achnashellach, Ross	3,956	2,513	67	1,376	43	—	4
Affric, Inverness and Ross	27,894	6,252	820	20,822	224	—	3
Ardross, Ross and Cromarty... ..	7,770	6,772	124	874	105	18	12
Black Isle, Ross	5,909	5,524	14	371	4	9	14
Culloden, Inverness and Nairn	7,015	5,730	75	1,210	80	33	8
Dornoch, Sutherland	1,222	1,104	9	109	—	7	1
Farigaig, Inverness	4,224	3,232	243	749	100	28	6
Glengarry, Inverness	16,989	5,475	1,277	10,237	180	—	12
Glenrigh, Inverness	2,359	1,280	—	1,079	—	—	3
Glenurquhart, Inverness	10,663	4,757	295	5,611	80	—	9
Helmsdale, Sutherland	994	748	88	158	72	—	—
Hoy Experiments, Orkney	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Inchnacardoch, Inverness	9,109	5,784	203	3,122	90	—	15
Inshriach, Inverness	4,325	3,176	455	694	5	44	9
Leanachan, Inverness and Argyll	16,240	7,361	762	8,117	231	—	12
Mull, Argyll	14,019	6,543	2,747	4,729	346	—	8
Naver, Sutherland and Caithness	10,613	4,675	1,041	4,897	413	—	—
The Queen's Forest, Inverness	2,644	1,530	88	1,026	24	—	1
Ratagan, Inverness and Ross... ..	5,021	2,399	227	2,395	80	—	19
Rumster, Caithness	3,105	1,919	707	479	110	2	—
Shin, Sutherland and Ross	32,207	11,400	11,412	9,395	645	16	4
Skye, Inverness and Ross	20,785	5,407	3,855	11,523	374	—	6
South Strome, Ross	3,005	1,766	260	979	77	5	4
Strathmashie, Inverness	18,650	3,927	711	14,012	296	—	3
Sunart, Argyll and Inverness	20,331	8,144	2,973	9,214	281	—	9
Torrachilty, Ross	16,760	7,577	404	8,779	276	—	5

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

Table 20—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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 CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	109,352	88,037	4,269	17,046	1,015	487	171
Alltcaillach, Aberdeen ...	1,804	1,639	69	96	14	9	5
Banchory, Aberdeen and Kin- cardine	5,500	5,259	—	241	21	19	10
Bennachie, Aberdeen	6,089	4,914	3	1,172	2	6	7
Blairadam, Fife, Kinross and Perth	4,921	4,143	493	285	144	73	13
Braes of Angus, Angus and Perth	4,843	3,541	434	868	21	—	3
Craigellachie, Aberdeen, Banff and Moray	4,565	4,153	157	255	48	13	3
Drummond Hill, Perth	3,186	2,315	49	822	83	78	15
Dunkeld, Angus and Perth ...	4,148	3,969	14	165	—	36	16
Forest of Deer, Aberdeen and Banff	2,719	2,568	1	150	—	6	7
Glenlivet, Banff	4,625	4,252	78	295	18	—	2
Huntly, Aberdeen and Banff...	10,122	8,624	117	1,381	58	53	18
Kirkhill, Aberdeen	1,200	1,167	1	32	—	7	2
Laigh of Moray, Moray and Nairn	7,127	6,572	25	530	12	53	21
Mearns, Kincardine	6,992	5,603	350	1,039	87	28	8
Montreathmont, Angus and Kincardine	1,854	1,824	—	30	—	28	9
Rannoch, Perth and Argyll ...	12,522	5,736	1,577	5,209	434	2	—
Speymouth, Moray and Banff...	10,022	9,371	204	447	11	19	11
Strathardle, Perth	3,203	2,767	190	246	1	28	6
Tentsmuir, Fife	1,595	1,492	6	97	9	12	8
Tornashean, Aberdeen	4,117	2,892	102	1,123	39	9	3
Tummel, Perth	8,198	5,236	399	2,563	13	8	4

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

Table 20—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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 CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	168,748	109,289	24,667	34,792	5,397	181	132
Ae, Dumfries	5,937	5,667	58	212	—	11	18
Arcleoch, Ayr	3,314	2,740	500	74	320	—	—
Bareagle, Wigtown	4,471	3,737	520	214	127	—	3
Bennan, Kirkcudbright	6,830	6,193	131	506	288	—	8
Carrick, Ayr	16,598	7,423	1,489	7,686	248	3	2
Castle O'er, Dumfries and Selkirk	6,215	5,345	477	393	240	—	14
Clatteringshaws, Kirkcudbright	6,403	3,796	979	1,628	—	—	1
Clydesdale, Lanark, Midlothian and West Lothian	3,419	2,495	361	563	260	22	—
Craik, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Dumfries	4,468	3,758	467	243	221	—	2
Dalmacallan, Dumfries	3,290	2,066	633	591	209	—	4
Dundeugh, Kirkcudbright	3,491	2,762	271	458	60	—	6
Duns, Berwick	726	690	—	36	—	—	—
Edgarhope, Berwick and Mid- lothian	786	775	—	11	—	27	1
Elibank and Traquair, Selkirk, Peebles and Roxburgh	4,205	3,465	264	476	65	—	2
Fleet, Kirkcudbright	7,898	5,549	1,960	389	—	—	3
Garraries, Kirkcudbright	5,222	2,472	1,345	1,405	96	—	—
Glenbreck, Peebles	3,254	1,563	706	985	273	—	—
Glentress, Peebles and Mid- lothian	4,466	3,264	876	326	210	23	9
Glentroll, Kirkcudbright and Ayr	22,502	11,563	1,241	9,698	414	—	3
Greskine, Dumfries and Lanark	8,523	3,601	1,810	3,112	299	14	3
Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright	6,344	4,187	11	2,146	—	1	9
Kyle, Ayr	5,547	1,904	3,301	342	390	—	1
Moffat Water, Dumfries and Selkirk	3,301	1,844	1,254	203	143	—	—
Newcastleton, Roxburgh and Dumfries	3,813	3,407	391	15	—	46	15
Penninghame, Wigtown	6,202	4,057	1,529	616	593	—	2
Solway, Kirkcudbright and Dumfries	6,621	5,511	512	598	255	33	19
Stenton, East Lothian, Mid- lothian and Berwick... ..	1,403	1,019	323	61	67	1	—
Upper Nithsdale, Ayr and Dumfries	4,458	2,025	1,714	719	261	—	—
Wauchope, Roxburgh	9,023	6,411	1,544	1,068	358	—	7
Bush Nursery, Midlothian	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Whittinghame Seed Orchard, East Lothian	12	—	—	12	—	—	—

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

Table 20—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
WEST SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY: TOTAL	196,408	102,213	26,292	67,903	4,885	381	173
Achaglachgach, Argyll ...	5,102	3,224	1,401	477	142	—	7
Achray, Perth	5,319	3,686	105	1,528	54	—	8
Ardgartan, Argyll and Dun- barton	13,199	4,948	278	7,973	89	3	17
Arran, Buteshire	8,073	4,157	1,041	2,875	240	—	—
Barcaldine, Argyll	7,860	4,256	220	3,384	145	5	4
Benmore, Argyll and Renfrew... Buchanan, Stirling and Dun- barton	10,856	4,991	726	5,139	118	23	12
... ..	6,485	2,992	844	2,649	142	4	3
Carradale, Argyll	5,747	2,489	739	2,519	113	22	3
Carron Valley, Stirling and Perth	3,970	3,368	235	367	—	59	7
Devilla, Fife, Clackmannan and Stirling	1,612	1,435	10	167	3	6	4
Eredine, Argyll	6,857	3,215	1,845	1,797	414	10	5
Fearnoch, Argyll	2,040	1,439	364	237	142	6	3
Garelochhead, Dunbarton ... Glenaray, Argyll	2,395	1,405	407	583	90	36	—
... ..	5,670	2,636	1,522	1,512	518	—	—
Glenbranter, Argyll	7,955	4,220	566	3,169	40	19	26
Glencoe, Argyll	8,558	4,180	140	4,238	122	6	5
Glendaruel, Argyll	4,591	1,962	1,042	1,587	—	2	2
Glenorchy, Argyll	15,619	5,196	2,770	7,653	599	—	—
Inverliever, Argyll*	13,302	7,056	1,090	5,156	266	123	16
Kilmichael, Argyll	11,421	8,355	122	2,944	50	2	4
Knapdale, Argyll	7,239	3,670	1,684	1,885	164	17	19
Loch Ard, Perth and Stirling ... Mannan, Dunbarton, West Lothian, Stirling and Lanark Raera, Argyll	9,880	6,755	771	2,354	140	22	18
... ..	1,227	1,062	60	105	41	—	—
... ..	3,340	1,300	1,472	568	299	—	—
South Kintyre, Argyll	11,069	5,152	4,270	1,647	424	—	—
Strathyre, Perth and Argyll ... Tighnabruaich, Argyll	7,649	4,670	70	2,909	—	1	10
... ..	4,392	2,164	622	1,606	136	15	—
Whitelee, Ayr and Lanark ... Chapelhall Depot, Lanark ...	4,980	2,230	1,876	874	394	—	—
... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

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

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—WALES

Table 21

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	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	78,731	64,313	2,434	11,984	389	333	139
Aeron, Cardigan	2,396	2,292	21	83	—	—	2
Beddgelert, Caernarvon and Merioneth	3,935	3,159	64	712	39	—	3
Ceiriog, Denbigh, Flint and Salop	1,808	1,748	—	60	1	—	2
Ceri, Montgomery, Salop and Radnor	1,882	1,852	—	30	—	10	8
Clocaenog, Denbigh and Merioneth	7,123	6,207	3	913	19	28	18
Clwyd, Denbigh and Flint	2,098	1,878	46	174	—	10	1
Coed Sarnau, Radnor	3,261	2,974	78	209	35	49	4
Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth	9,087	6,291	484	2,312	—	59	19
Cynwyd, Merioneth	785	700	21	64	—	—	3
Dyfi, Merioneth and Mont- gomery	4,210	3,807	33	370	2	28	13
Dyfi Corris, Merioneth and Montgomery	5,019	4,263	32	724	45	29	15
Dyfnant, Montgomery and Denbigh	3,297	2,429	137	731	26	—	3
Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh	8,085	5,926	—	2,159	2	91	18
Hafren, Montgomery	4,310	3,521	16	773	—	1	5
Mathrafal, Montgomery and Salop	1,578	1,491	6	81	30	1	3
Newborough, Caernarvon and Anglesey	1,804	1,506	8	290	—	—	—
Penllyn, Merioneth	3,978	3,252	293	433	87	—	1
Radnor, Radnor and Hereford	2,382	2,302	5	75	—	26	11
Rheidol, Cardigan and Mont- gomery	4,700	3,427	588	685	6	1	2
Ystwyth, Cardigan and Mont- gomery	6,993	5,288	599	1,106	97	—	8

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

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1974 (hectares)				During Year 1973/74		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH WALES CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	81,910	66,333	5,909	9,668	1,028	429	143
Brechfa, Carmarthen and Cardi- gan	6,834	6,089	331	414	47	32	24
Brycheiniog, Brecon, Hereford and Radnor	1,618	1,506	1	111	—	15	9
Caeo, Carmarthen	2,148	1,877	30	241	—	—	4
Cilgwyn, Brecon and Carmarthen	1,013	971	—	42	—	1	3
Coed Abertawe, Glamorgan ...	877	802	4	71	6	10	1
Coed Deufor, Cardigan, Car- marthen and Pembroke ...	1,987	1,852	80	55	8	1	—
Coed Taf Fawr, Brecon ...	1,649	1,357	16	276	—	11	1
Coed Morgannwg:							
Crynant, Glamorgan ...	2,560	2,111	207	242	96	14	2
Cymer, Glamorgan ...	5,539	4,594	265	680	73	50	1
Margam, Glamorgan ...	4,866	4,317	2	547	2	20	4
Rheola, Glamorgan ...	5,259	4,498	5	756	—	30	19
Coed-y-Rhaiadr, Brecon ...	2,927	1,435	635	857	84	11	—
Crychan, Brecon and Car- marthen	3,803	3,506	15	282	2	4	19
Ebbw, Glamorgan and Mon- mouth... ..	5,214	4,317	110	787	1	92	3
Glasfynydd, Brecon and Car- marthen	1,449	1,414	10	25	—	—	8
Irfon, Brecon	2,721	2,217	71	433	49	—	1
Mynydd Du, Brecon and Mon- mouth... ..	1,476	1,300	—	176	—	9	4
Pembrey, Carmarthen	2,001	1,264	8	729	12	—	2
Preseli, Pembroke and Car- marthen	1,356	1,097	112	147	12	—	—
Rhondda, Glamorgan	4,608	2,357	1,741	510	225	63	—
Slebech, Pembroke	841	779	14	48	—	—	—
St. Gwynno, Glamorgan ...	3,842	2,798	668	376	72	30	7
Taf Fechan, Brecon	922	617	268	37	—	—	1
Tair Onen, Glamorgan ...	1,396	1,181	—	215	—	3	3
Talybont, Brecon	1,601	1,504	1	96	1	—	4
Tintern, Monmouth	3,900	3,542	12	346	—	33	18
Tywi, Cardigan, Brecon and Carmarthen	8,423	6,085	1,303	1,035	338	—	—
Wentwood, Monmouth	1,080	946	—	134	—	—	5

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

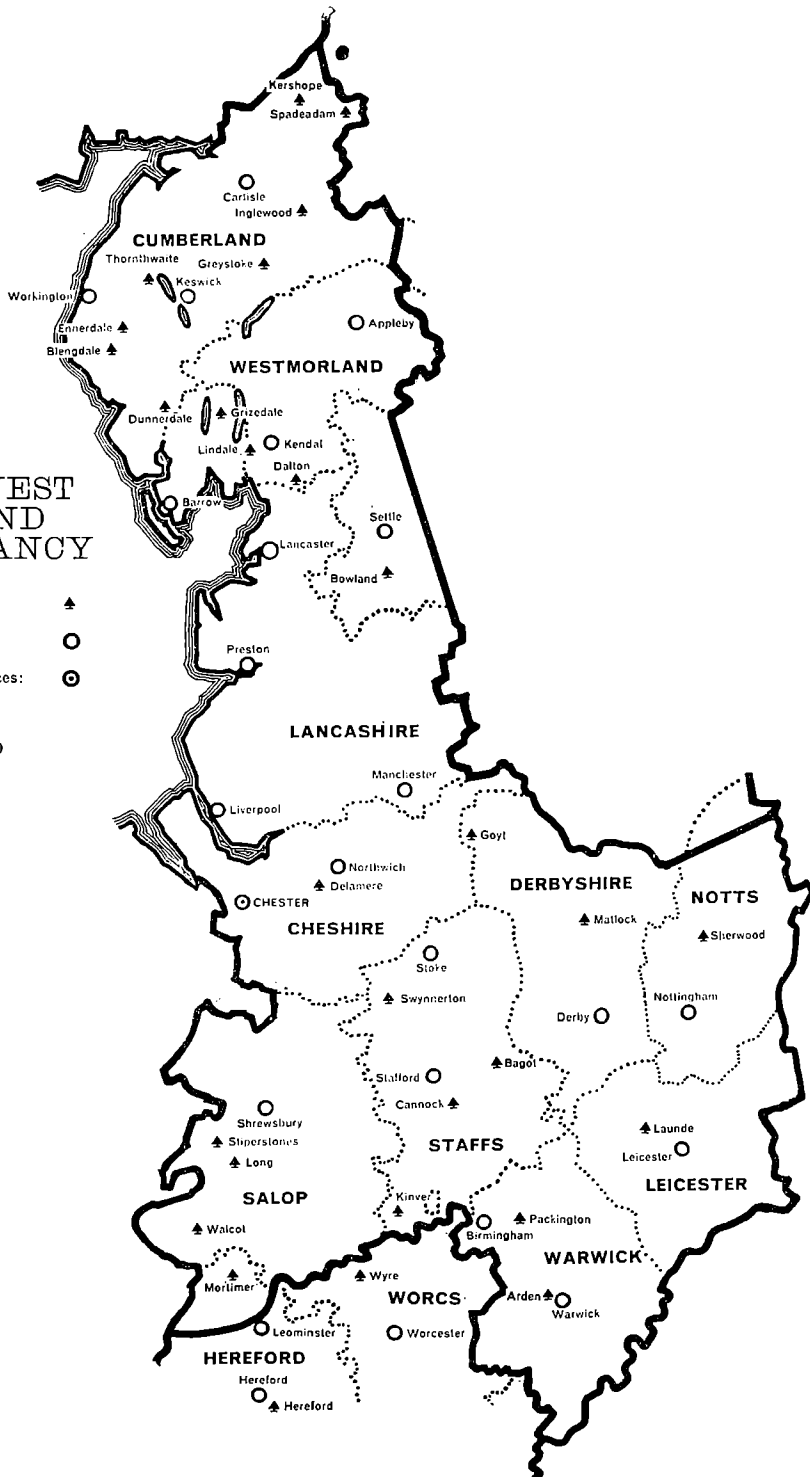
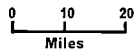
APPENDIX VII

MAPS

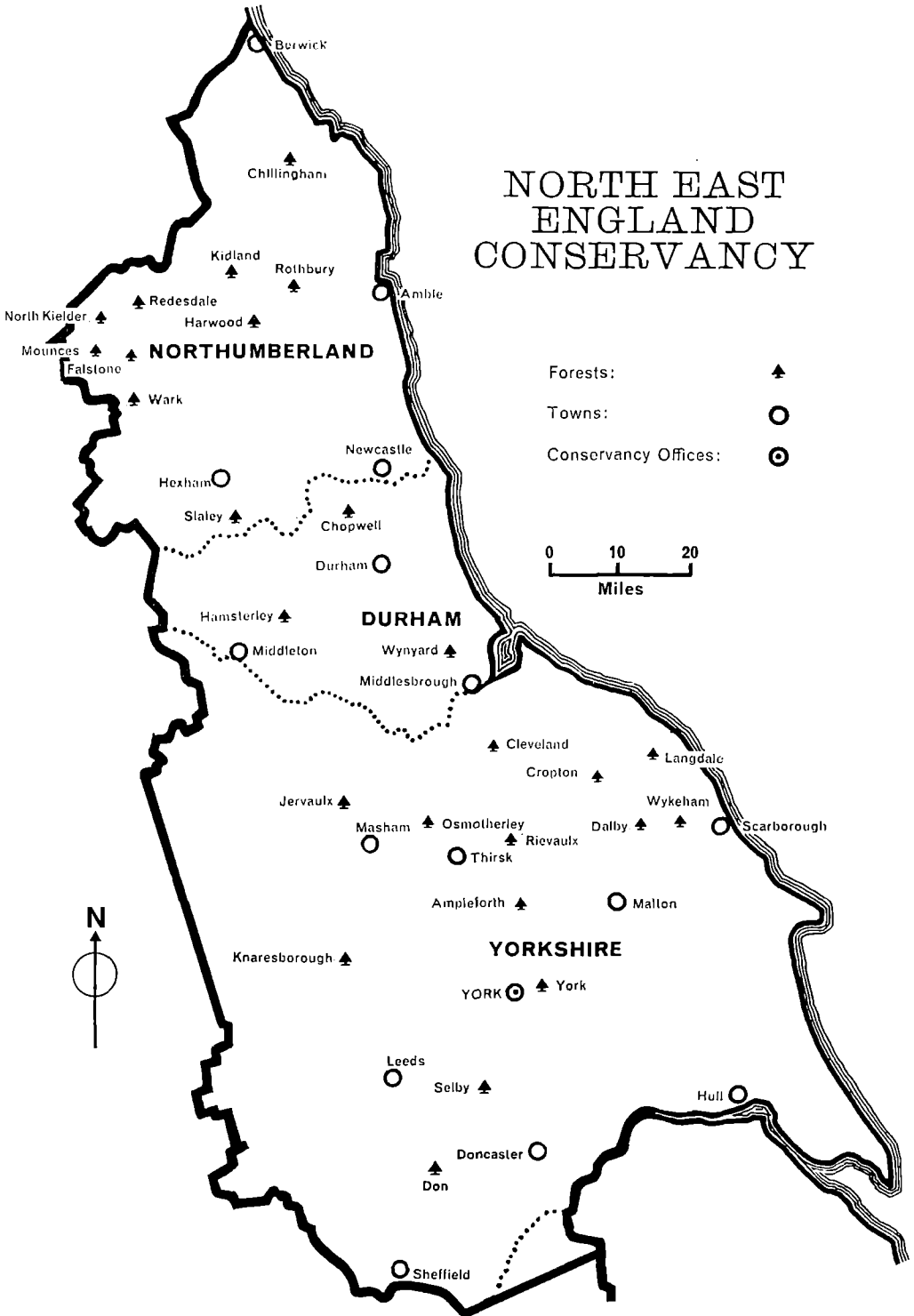
**Maps showing the situation of the Commission
Forests and the boundaries of the Conservancies
as at 31 March 1974 follow**

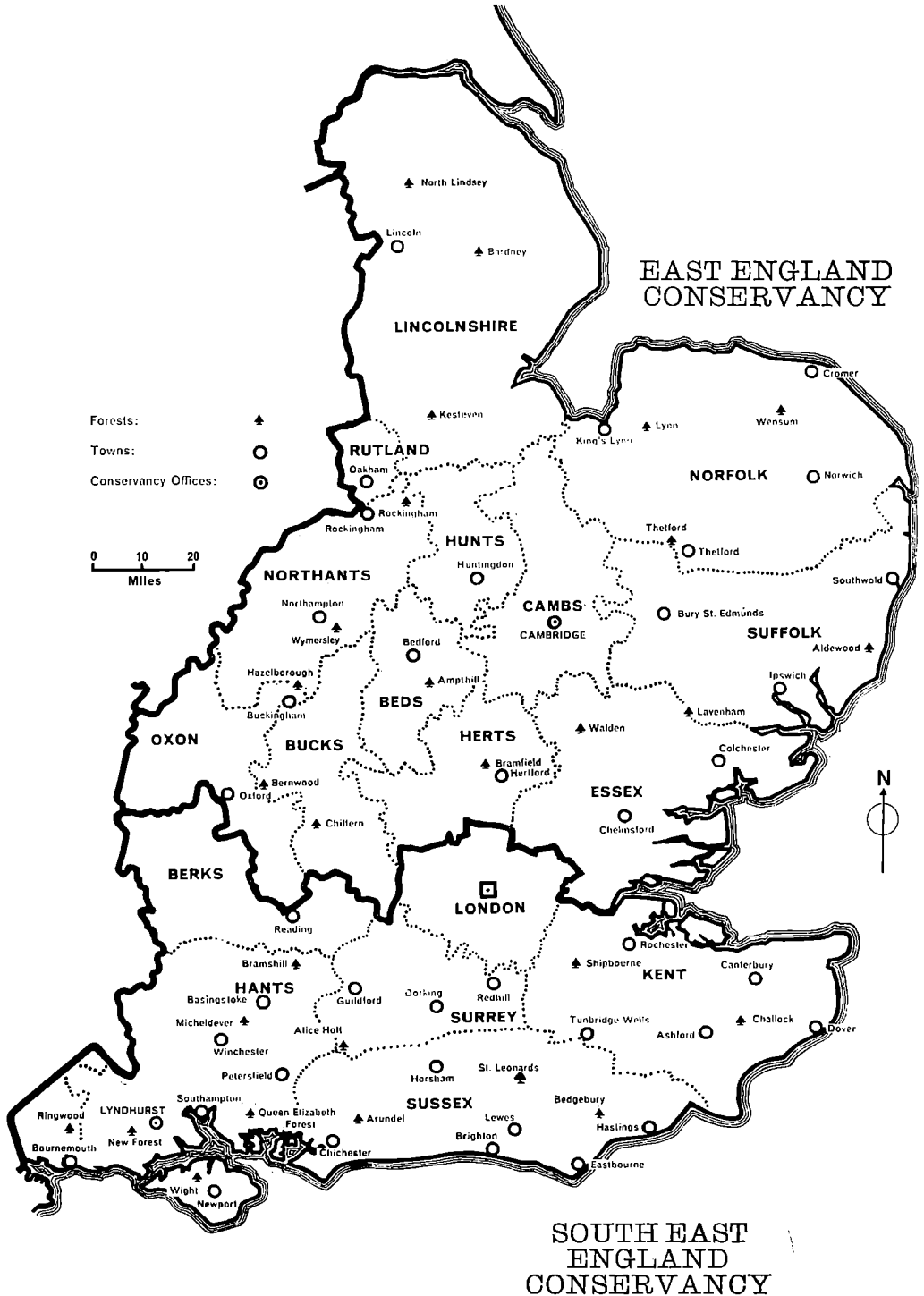
NORTH WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY

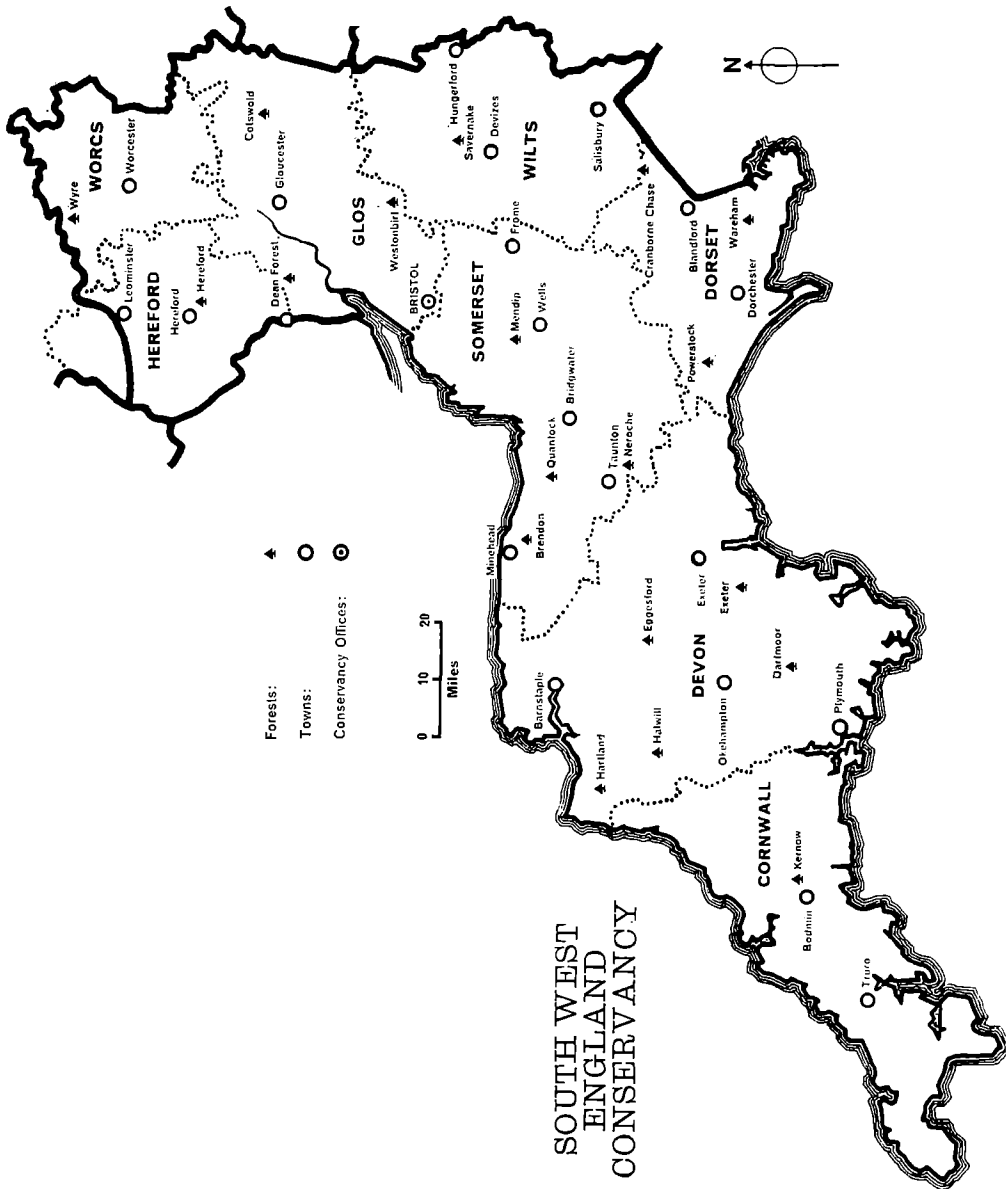
- Forests: ▲
- Towns: ○
- Conservancy Offices: ⊙



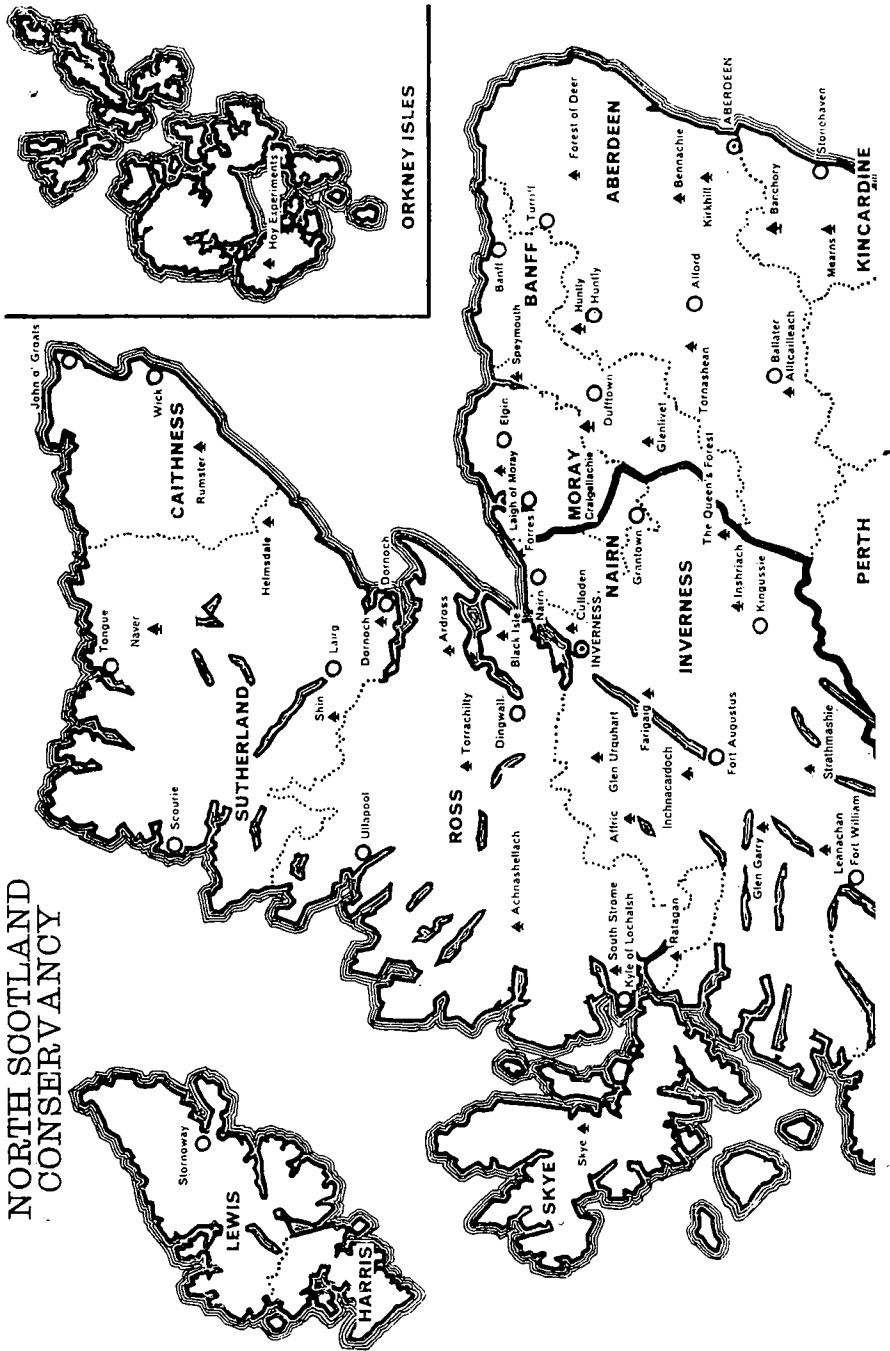
NORTH EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY





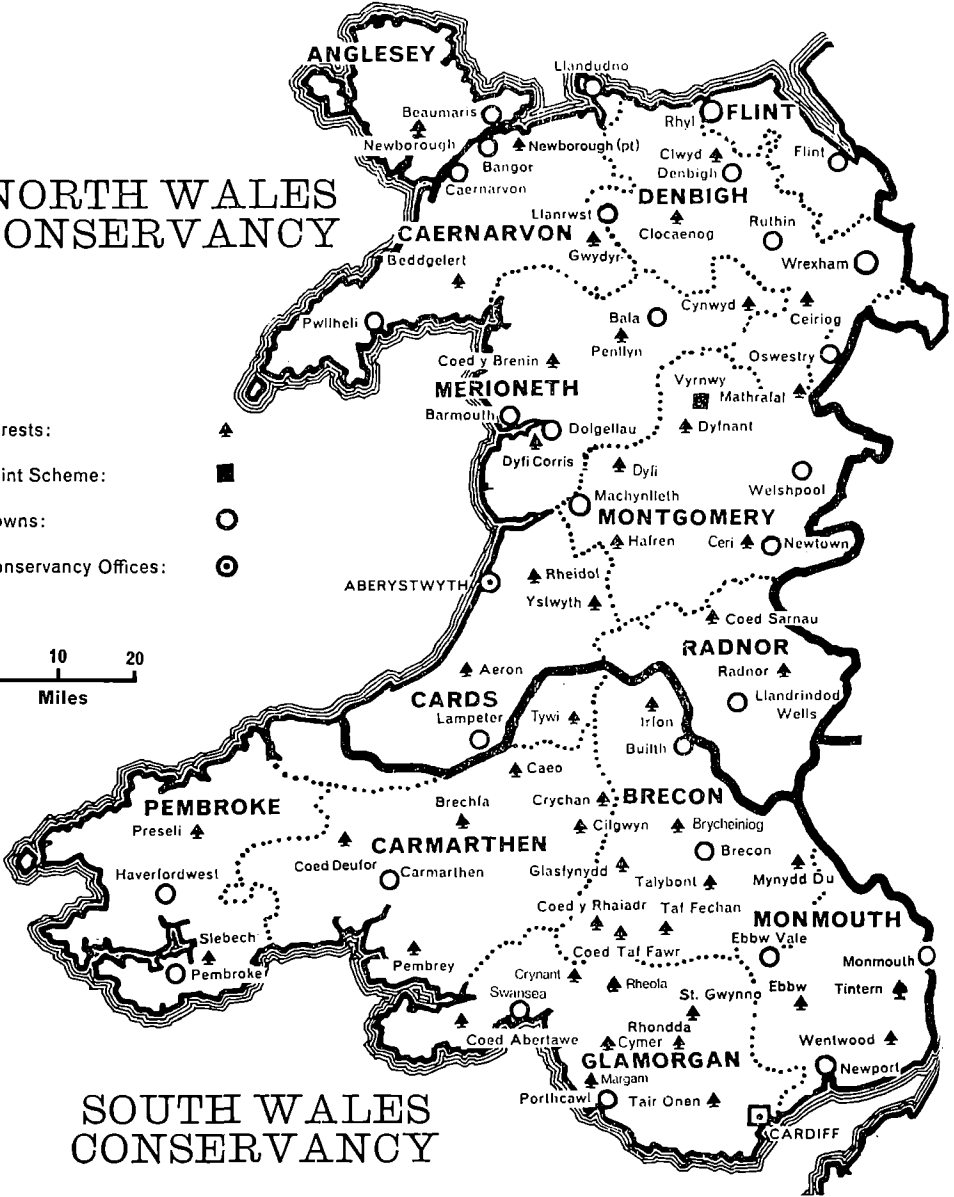
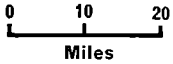


NORTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY



NORTH WALES CONSERVANCY

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



SOUTH WALES CONSERVANCY

ADDRESSES 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 and Development:

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: 1A Grosvenor Terrace, York, YO3 7DB. (090-4 20221)

East: Brooklands Avenue, Block D, Cambridge, CB2 2DY (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.
(027-27 78311)

Scotland:

North: 21, Church Street, Inverness, IV1 1EL (046-3 32811)

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

South: Greystone Park, Moffat Road, Dumfries, DG10 9ED (038-7 2425)

West: Portcullis House, 21 India Street, Glasgow, G2 4PL (041-248 3931)

Wales:

North: Victoria House, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth, Dyfed. SY23 2DA
(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 1973-1974

BALANCE SHEET of the Forestry Commission Forestry Enterprise as at 31st March 1974, and **ACCOUNTS** for the year ended 31st March 1974, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

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FORESTRY COMMISSION
ACCOUNTS OF THE FORESTRY ENTERPRISE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 1974
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1974

<i>As at</i> 31 March 1973 £	Source of Funds	£	£
	CAPITAL		
139,978,771	Balance at 1 April 1973	148,876,506	
8,897,735	Addition during the year (Note 2) ...	7,143,538	
<u>148,876,506</u>	Balance at 31 March 1974 (Note 4) ...		156,020,044
	BALANCES on accounts being accumulated to end of quinquennium (1977)		
	<i>Surpluses</i>		
(285,624)	Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 2)	2,456,905	
976,590	Sale of Land and Buildings Account (Statement 4)	3,173,533	
	<i>Deficit</i>	<u>5,630,438</u>	
270,299	Miscellaneous Trading Accounts (Statement 3)	578,710	
420,667	Net Surplus		5,051,728
15,027,587	NOTIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND (Note 5)		17,698,992
<u>£164,324,760</u>			<u>£178,770,764</u>
	Employment of Funds		
21,844,800	FIXED ASSETS (Note 6)		21,983,366
15,000	UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS (Note 7)		—
	NET CURRENT ASSETS		
1,961,106	Stocks and work in progress (Note 8) ...	3,379,307	
2,076,069	Debtors and sundry debit balances ...	3,818,923	
895,325	Cash at banks and in hand (Note 9) ...	1,040,350	
4,932,500		<u>8,238,580</u>	
1,709,008	<i>Less</i> Sundry creditors and accrued expenses	3,153,160	
3,223,492			5,085,420
138,692,782	PLANTATIONS (valued at standard (1972) cost) (Statement 1)		150,059,290
548,686	VARIANCE of cost of plantations over Standard (Statement 1)		1,642,688
<u>£164,324,760</u>			<u>£178,770,764</u>

The notes on pages 98 to 103 form part of these Accounts.

J. A. Dickson
Accounting Officer
16 October 1974

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Statements 1 to 5, 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 5 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. Pitblado
Comptroller and Auditor General

28th November 1974

FORESTRY COMMISSION

PLANTATIONS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1974

<i>Previous year</i>		£	£
	At 1 April 1973: 768,385 hectares valued at standard (1972)		
127,934,000	cost		138,692,782
	EXPENDITURE		
698	Plantations acquired	10,200	
1,786,419	Formation	1,621,651	
898,830	Protection	959,711	
1,340,069	Crop improvement	1,450,846	
369,854	Recreation and amenity	580,437	
1,410,665	Roads construction	1,355,008	
502,392	Roads maintenance	604,224	
1,183,436	Land acquired and planted (See Note 6)	1,109,080	
7,553,074	Overhead expenses } (See Statement 5) ...	8,180,830	
4,298,605	Interest } (See Statement 5) ...	4,746,959	
<u>19,344,042</u>			<u>20,618,946</u>
147,278,042			159,311,728
	INCOME		
256,743	Sundry income	318,167	
176,455	Recreation and amenity	241,770	
218,418	Disposals of plantations	185,568	
<u>651,616</u>		<u>745,505</u>	
920,115	Recreation and amenity subsidy } See	1,391,901	
4,255,643	Planting and restocking subsidy } Note 2	3,843,030	
2,209,200	Transfer to Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 2) for thinnings and fellings (Note 10)	2,178,000	
<u>8,036,574</u>			<u>8,158,436</u>
139,241,468	Net Total		151,153,292
138,692,782	At 31 March 1974: 788,701 hectares valued at standard (1972) cost		150,059,290
548,686	Variance from standard (Note 3)		1,094,002
—	Variance from previous year		548,686
<u>£548,686</u>	Variance to date		<u>£1,642,688</u>

FORESTRY COMMISSION
HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1974

<i>Previous year</i> £		£	£
	INCOME		
8,198,484	Sale of produce	10,957,222	
60,892	Value of produce used in Commission's forests	80,685	
<u>8,259,376</u>			<u>11,037,907</u>
	STOCK VARIATION		
(140,859)	Increase		1,288,850
<u>8,118,517</u>			<u>12,326,757</u>
	EXPENDITURE		
2,370,067	Marking, measuring, harvesting, extrac- tion and conversion	2,961,975	
697,665	Carriage and other expenses	740,064	
<u>3,067,732</u>			<u>3,702,039</u>
5,050,785	NET HARVESTING REVENUE		8,624,718
3,038,535	Deduct Overhead expenses } See State- Interest } ment 5	3,613,674	
88,674		90,515	
2,209,200	Value (at standard (1972) stumpage) of thinnings and fellings trans- ferred from Statement 1 (see Note 10)	2,178,000	
<u>5,336,409</u>			<u>5,882,189</u>
(285,624)	BALANCE (surplus)		2,742,529
—	Balance from previous year (deficit)		285,624
<u>(£285,624)</u>	Balance to date (surplus)		<u>£2,456,905</u>

FORESTRY COMMISSION
MISCELLANEOUS TRADING ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1974

<i>Previous Year</i> £		£	£
	ESTATE MANAGEMENT (Farms, grazings, houses, buildings, etc)		
260,991	Direct expenditure	211,722	
250,509	Overhead expenses } Statement 5 ...	315,014	
174,790	Interest ...	114,908	
48,239	Decrease in stock	8,035	
<hr/> 734,529		<hr/> 649,679	
486,728	Rents and other income receivable	359,522	
<hr/> 247,801	Balance in year (Note 11(a))	290,157	
	(Note: Standard surplus £268,119)	... Deficit	
—	Balance from previous year	247,801	
<hr/> 247,801	Balance to date ... ..	... Deficit	537,958
	COMMERCIAL RECREATION (Camp sites, holiday homes)		
106,708	Direct expenditure	152,264	
—	Initial non-capital expenditure	13,524	
118,111	Overhead expenses (Statement 5)	167,881	
	Less overhead expenses on future projects deferred to later years	(32,840)	
(34,129)	Interest (Statement 5)	15,891	
12,665		<hr/> 316,720	
<hr/> 203,355	Income from lettings	278,441	
213,604	Balance in year (Note 11(b))	38,279	
	(Note: Standard surplus £37,079)	... Deficit	
(10,249)	Balance from previous year	10,249	
—	Balance to date ... ..	... Deficit	28,030
(10,249)			
	AGENCY SERVICES AND LOAN OF LABOUR		
396,549	Direct expenditure	306,786	
172,595	Overhead expenses } Statement 5 ...	146,610	
6,493	Interest	4,069	
<hr/> 575,637		<hr/> 457,465	
538,068	Income	463,192	
<hr/> (37,569)	Balance in year	5,727	
	(Note: Standard is NIL balance)	Surplus	
—	Balance from previous year	37,569	
<hr/> 37,569	Balance to date ... ..	... Deficit	31,842
	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		
4,072	Joint Management Scheme of the Lake Vyrnwy Estate in North Wales belonging to the City of Liverpool... ..	14,111	
750	Income from debentures	187	
<hr/> 4,822	Balance in year	14,298	
	(Note: There is no standard for this group)	Surplus	
—	Balance from previous year	4,822	
<hr/> 4,822	Balance to date	Surplus	19,120
<hr/> £270,299	Balance to date on Miscellaneous Trading Accounts	Deficit	<hr/> £578,710

FORESTRY COMMISSION

SALE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1974

<i>Previous year</i>			£	£	£
£ 684,817	Land	—Selling price	...	1,050,879	
198,547	<i>Deduct</i> —	Book value	104,482		
191,690		Overhead expenses	192,643		
3,867		Interest	2,508		
		} Statement 5	<hr/>		
394,104				299,633	
290,713				<hr/>	751,246
1,367,958	Buildings	—Selling price	...	1,508,676	
322,763	<i>Deduct</i> —	Book value	395,193		
354,121		Overhead expenses	286,052		
5,197		Interest	2,685		
		} Statement 5	<hr/>		
682,081				683,930	
685,877				<hr/>	824,746
—	Premiums from disposal of leases				620,951
976,590	Balance in year	... ..			<hr/>2,196,943
	(Note: Standard is NIL Balance)				
—	Balance from previous year	...			976,590
£976,590	Balance to date	... ..	...		<hr/>£3,173,533

FORESTRY COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF OVERHEAD EXPENSES, LABOUR ONCOST, ESTATE EXPENSES AND INTEREST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1974

Previous year	Total	Plantations	Harvesting	Estate Management	Commercial Recreation	Agency	Disposals of Land and Buildings	Forestry Authority	Distribution Accounts
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
OVERHEAD EXPENSES									
LOCAL SUPERVISION									
Salaries and national insurance	2,510,879								
Travelling and subsistence	448,679								
Office expenses	365,636								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	487,895								
	3,813,089								
Less Miscellaneous income	6,699								
	3,806,390	2,225,317	1,199,548	31,099	34,978	34,450	1,169	68,484	211,345
DISTRICT AND AREA SUPERVISION									
Salaries and national insurance	619,766								
Travelling and subsistence	73,976								
Office expenses	41,798								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	108,643								
	844,183	494,689	115,678	28,425	13,232	1,690	1,359	145,674	31,436
CONSERVANCY OFFICE ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and national insurance	1,304,719								
Travelling and subsistence	106,385								
Office expenses	106,921								
Depreciation	17,500								
Losses, compensation and bad debts	25,073								
Miscellaneous expenses	226,361								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	212,555								
	1,999,514								
Less Miscellaneous income	54,346								
	1,945,168	673,711	311,350	136,701	35,434	8,575	126,381	219,188	433,828
HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and national insurance	1,342,024								
Travelling and subsistence	122,099								
Office expenses	301,990								
Depreciation	30,577								
Losses, compensation and bad debts	904								
Miscellaneous	557,963								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	229,080								
	2,584,637								
Less Miscellaneous income	34,282								
	2,550,355	752,927	445,376	76,982	27,043	—	317,188	655,697	275,142
Totals of Overhead Expenses	9,146,096	4,146,644	2,071,952	273,207	110,687	44,715	458,097	1,089,043	951,751

LABOUR ONCOST									
	National insurance, holidays and sick pay	1,267,888							
	Wettime	514,572							
	Transport of workers, travelling and subsistence ...	1,206,896							
	Miscellaneous	197,085							
	Provision for pensions and gratuities	1,058,267							
		4,244,708							
	Less Miscellaneous income ...	12,125							
		4,232,583	2,443,560	985,078	9,309	27,462	83,146	—	684,028
	ESTATE EXPENSES (Net)								
	Forest Workers Houses	172,634							
	Forest Workers Holdings	37,984							
	Houses and Cottages	4,541							
	Foresters Houses	147,458							
	Administration and other buildings	195,631							
	Repair Depots	23,900							
	Lease Rents	70,920							
		617,354	353,462	128,152	16,091	6,340	4,347	11,749	22,386
	Distribution accounts ...	—	1,237,164	428,492	16,407	23,392	14,402	8,849	17,014
	TOTALS ...	£ 14,031,147	£ *8,180,830	£ 3,613,674	£ 315,014	£ 167,881	£ 146,610	£ 478,695	£ 1,128,443
	Standard	£ 11,244,900	£ 6,576,300	£ 2,669,800	£ 358,900	£ 75,500	£ 161,600	£ 316,300	£ 1,086,500
	Interest	£ 4,987,554	£ 04,746,959	£ 90,515	£ 114,908	£ 15,891	£ 4,069	£ 5,193	£ 10,019

*Includes £1,030,910 attributed to forest recreation and amenity.

0Includes £22,324 attributed to forest recreation and amenity.

FORESTRY COMMISSION
FORESTRY ENTERPRISE
NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) The Commission's accounts were reconstructed at 1 April 1972 to bring out its subsequent performance in relation to a target rate of return in real terms on its notional capital. The net assets employed (mainly plantations) were revalued to a level at which the Commission could be expected to earn 3%, and subsidies were introduced into the account (i) to record the difference between 3% and the ruling rate of interest, (ii) to cover new planting and restocking undertaken for social reasons which could not earn the target rate of return and (iii) for the provision of recreational facilities for the public for which commercial objectives cannot be set. A quinquennial revaluation is to be undertaken of the entire estate and this valuation together with the accounts will provide the basis for an appraisal whether the target rate of return has been achieved over the quinquennium. The new valuation will also provide the basis for a review of the level of subsidies for the next five yearly period. To monitor progress during the quinquennium an annual comparison is made of the actual costs incurred and receipts realised from sales with the standards assumed in the revaluation; the differences being accumulated in the Balance Sheet and explained in the notes on the accounts.

(b) The accounting policies selected for other items are explained under appropriate headings in the notes below.

2. ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR

Previous year

£		£	£
15,400,000	Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Fund for 1973/74		13,500,000
4,354,499	Less Appropriated for the Forestry Authority ...		4,405,418
<hr/> 11,045,501	Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Enterprise		<hr/> 9,094,582
3,597,453	<i>Deduct:</i> Planting subsidy (notes (i) & (ii) below)	3,305,264	
658,190	Restocking subsidy (notes (i) & (ii) below)...	537,766	
920,115	Forest recreation and amenity subsidy (notes (i) & (iii) below)	1,391,901	
415,703	<i>Notional refund of selective employment tax</i>		
—	Notional sick and injury benefit	5,550	
3,550	<i>Reduction in liabilities for properties</i>		—
<hr/> 5,595,011			<hr/> 5,240,481
5,450,490	Balance of Grant-in-Aid to be added to capital		3,854,101
3,447,245	Add notional interest on capital (note (iv) below)		3,289,437
<hr/> £8,897,735	Addition to capital		<hr/> £7,143,538

Notes on the Accounts (continued)

(i) DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES

	Planting		Restocking			Forest Recreation and Amenity
	Area Planted (hectares)	Subsidy per hectare	Subsidy	Area Planted (hectares)	Subsidy per hectare		Subsidy
Great Britain	18,367	£ 180	£ 3,305,264	3,320	£ 162	£ 537,766
ENGLAND, Total	1,552	188	292,526	1,348	248	333,639
Conservancy:						
North West	418	317	132,506	160	346	55,360
North East	1,014	95	96,330	596	89	53,044
East	40	366	14,640	171	229	39,159
New Forest and South-East	21	414	8,694	147	414	281,622
South-West and Dean	59	684	40,356	274	457	125,218
SCOTLAND, Total	15,433	169	2,602,428	1,211	91	109,801
Conservancy:						
North	4,136	212	876,832	162	45	7,290
East	1,015	180	182,700	487	171	83,277
South	5,397	113	609,861	181	10	1,810
West	4,885	191	933,035	381	84	32,004
WALES, Total	1,382	297	410,310	761	124	94,326
Conservancy:						
North	389	363	141,207	333	210	69,930
South	993	271	269,103	428	57	24,396

Analysis of Great Britain Subsidy:

Expenditure	£ 580,437
Overheads and Interest (Statement 5)	1,053,234
Less Income	1,633,671
	241,770
	£1,391,901

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

- (ii) The subsidies for planting and restocking are calculated by multiplying the areas planted and restocked in the year by factors derived from planting and restocking models based on analysis of soil types for the reserve of plantable land at April 1972 in every Conservancy.
- (iii) Forest Recreation and Amenity covers information centres, car parks, forest walks, nature trails, conservation of wild life, etc. and small scale amenity planting from which no commercial rate of return can be expected, together with shooting, fishing, motor sports and other special activities in respect of which a capital value is not assigned. Expenditure on these facilities with an allocation of overhead expenses is met by this subsidy.
- (iv) Notional Interest and Forestry Subsidy

	£
Interest at 11.3% on opening balance of £164,324,760 and on one-half of addition of £3,854,101 during the year	18,786,454
<i>Deduct</i> Forestry Subsidy	13,798,900
	4,987,554
Interest at 3% effectively charged in accounts (Statement 5) and credited to:—	£
Capital	3,289,437
Superannuation Fund	1,698,117
	£4,987,554

3. VARIANCE ON PLANTATIONS ACCOUNT

The increase in the value of the plantations during the year (at 1972 standard costs and prices) is £11,366,508 while actual net expenditure and transfer values amounted to £12,460,510—a variance of £1,094,002 which arose as follows:—

	£	£	£
<i>Operational Expenditure</i>			
Additional costs – Road construction ...	108,408		
Road maintenance ...	100,624		
Protection	20,811		
		229,843	
Savings – Formation	64,540		
Crop Improvement...	8,054		
		72,594	
Net ... ..	...	157,249	
Income Improvement ...	...	136,667	
Net increase in direct expenditure ...	...	...	20,582
<i>Overheads: Additional cost</i> ... ..	...	...	1,073,420
Net Variance			£1,094,002

The savings in formation and crop improvement arose principally from an overall shortfall in the programme of aerial fertilisation by contract. Additional expenditure on protection arose mainly from increased costs of fencing material. Additional expenditure on road construction and road maintenance was due to programme alterations at higher costs. The income improvement was mainly due to an increase in revenue from wayleaves and easements, and higher prices for venison sales. Increase in overheads is due to three main causes – increases in salaries and increases in labour oncost because of higher wages and an increase in labour oncost because of a higher provision for pensions and gratuities following an improvement in the conditions for industrial employees.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

4. THE CAPITAL AT 31 MARCH 1974 INCLUDES	£
Value of properties, etc. including New and Dean Forests acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders 1924-61	1,491,794
Value at 21 September 1939 of properties acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods from Secretary of State for Air) Order 1939 ...	8,633
Value of properties acquired by transfer from Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food under S.4 Forestry Act 1945	29,402
Value of timber acquired by transfer from H.M. Board of Admiralty under S.4 Forestry Act 1945	8,393
Value of timber acquired by transfer from the Board of Trade ...	40,225
Gifts	148,380
	<u>£1,726,827*</u>

*No change from previous year.

5. NOTIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND	
Balance 1 April 1973	15,027,587
Interest at 11.3% on opening balance	1,698,117
Provision made during year (including £128,657 charged to Forestry Authority)	2,225,097
Contributions received during the year	417,049
	<u>19,367,850</u>
Less payments made during the year	1,668,858
	<u>£17,698,992</u>

Note: The notional superannuation fund will be revalued at the end of the quinquennium (1977).

6. FIXED ASSETS

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Vehicles Machines and Equipment</i>	<i>Office Furniture and Equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Value at 1 April 1973	8,545,794	13,644,563	7,073,341	352,824	29,616,522
Additions	898,888	608,109	1,518,125	37,338	3,062,460
Disposals and Transfers	1,199,075	570,677	532,801	807	2,303,360
	<u>8,245,607</u>	<u>13,681,995</u>	<u>8,058,665</u>	<u>389,355</u>	<u>30,375,622</u>
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 1973	—	3,652,010	3,920,043	199,669	7,771,722
Provision for year	—	263,779	1,024,927	28,564	1,317,270
Disposals and Transfers	—	174,544	521,824	368	696,736
	<u>—</u>	<u>3,741,245</u>	<u>4,423,146</u>	<u>227,865</u>	<u>8,392,256</u>
Balance at 31 March 1974	£8,245,607	9,940,750	3,635,519	161,490	21,983,366
<i>Balance at 31 March 1973</i>	<i>£8,545,794</i>	<i>9,992,553</i>	<i>3,153,298</i>	<i>153,155</i>	<i>21,844,800</i>

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

Notes

- (i) Land under plantations and roads are included in the Plantations Account.
- (ii) Land in the above table comprises 106,572 hectares of plantable land, 151,167 hectares of agricultural grazing and nursery land and 160,422 hectares of other land. The balance at 31 March 1974 represents the area held at 1972 Standard Values plus excess of cost over Standard Values of land acquired since 1 April 1972.
- (iii) Transfers include land afforested during the year, which together with disposals have been credited at 1972 Standard Values.
- (iv) Buildings, vehicles, machines, furniture and equipment are stated at cost except that buildings used for forest recreation and amenity are stated at a nominal sum of £100 per asset.
- (v) Depreciation 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.
- (vi) Net value of Buildings at 31 March 1974 is classified as:

Estate Overheads	–£8,120,044
Estate Management	–£1,244,229
Recreation	– £576,477

7. UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS

The Debentures of £15,000 in Cowal Ari-Sawmilling Co. Ltd. were repaid by the company in April 1973.

8. STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

As at 31 March 1973

£			£
957,290	Felled Timber	...	2,246,140
276,572	Nursery	... ..	329,907
727,244	Other	... ..	803,260
<hr/>			<hr/>
£1,961,106			£3,379,307

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of direct cost and estimated net realisable value.

9. CASH AT BANKS AND IN HAND

As at 31 March 1973

£			£
733,524	Balance of Forestry Fund with Paymaster General	...	632,440
121,596	Balance in banks	... ..	90,649
40,205	Cash in transit and in hand	... ..	317,261
<hr/>			<hr/>
£895,325			£1,040,350

10. HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT

The volume of thinnings and fellings (1,606 million cu m) has been valued at 1972 standard values which represent the stumpages needed to conform to a 3% target. A nil balance on the Harvesting Trading Account would indicate for the trees harvested no deviation from the 3% target. The actual balance for 1973/74 shows a surplus over standard of £2,742,529. This improvement over standard arises from an increase in net harvesting revenue of £3,776,918 reflecting the rise in prices which became apparent in the last quarter of 1972/73, partly offset by an interest charge of £90,515 and an increase over standard in overhead expenses of £943,874.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

11. MISCELLANEOUS TRADING ACCOUNTS

- (a) Estate Management subjects comprise those properties, etc. which necessarily have to be purchased with the acquisition of plantable land, but are not essential to the management of the forestry estate. Plantable land which is tenanted or temporarily let pending planting is also included in this account. After allowing for the interest charge of £114,908 (3%) in the accounts on the cost of fixed assets, the standard surplus required to produce an overall return of 10% is £268,119 compared with an actual deficit of £290,157. A large-scale programme for the disposal of these assets is reflected in the surplus on sale of land and buildings of £2,196,943 shown in Statement 4.
- (b) Commercial recreation shows a deficit in 1973/74 of £38,279 after charging interest of £15,891 (3%) on capital employed compared with a standard surplus of £37,079 required to produce an overall return of 10%. Government policy on price restraint prevented increases in charges for lettings during 1973 camping season. The overhead expenses of staff engaged in the development of recreational facilities which are not currently revenue-producing are deferred for write-back during the remainder of the quinquennium.

12. AUDIT FEE

The sum of £8,000 was paid to Exchequer and Audit Department during the year as an audit fee for the examination of the Trading Account for the financial year ended 31 March 1973. The audit fee paid in the previous year was £7,300.

13. EMOLUMENTS OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

	£	
Chairman	5,600	
Commissioners	41,368	
	<hr/>	
Total Emoluments of...	... £46,968	(£46,275 in the previous year)

The emoluments paid were within the following annual scale:

	Year ending 31 March 1974	<i>Previous Year</i>
£1—£2,500	5 (part-time)	5 (part-time)
£2,501—£5,000	—	—
£5,001—£7,500	1 (part-time)	1 (part-time)
£7,501—£10,000	3	3
£10,001—£12,500	1	1

14. EMPLOYEE'S REMUNERATION

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

15. FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Future capital expenditure on Fixed Assets in 1974/75 authorised by the Commissioners amounts to £4,034,000 (against £2,731,000 for 1973/74).

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist at 31 March 1974 for damages caused by the Commission to other persons property, the estimated sum amounting to £17,000 (£18,000 at 31 March 1973).

17. GENERAL NOTE

No attempt has so far been made to account for the changing value of the £ which is the subject of a Government enquiry. It is expected that by the end of the quinquennium it may be possible to follow a procedure which will then have been adopted for general use by the larger enterprises.

