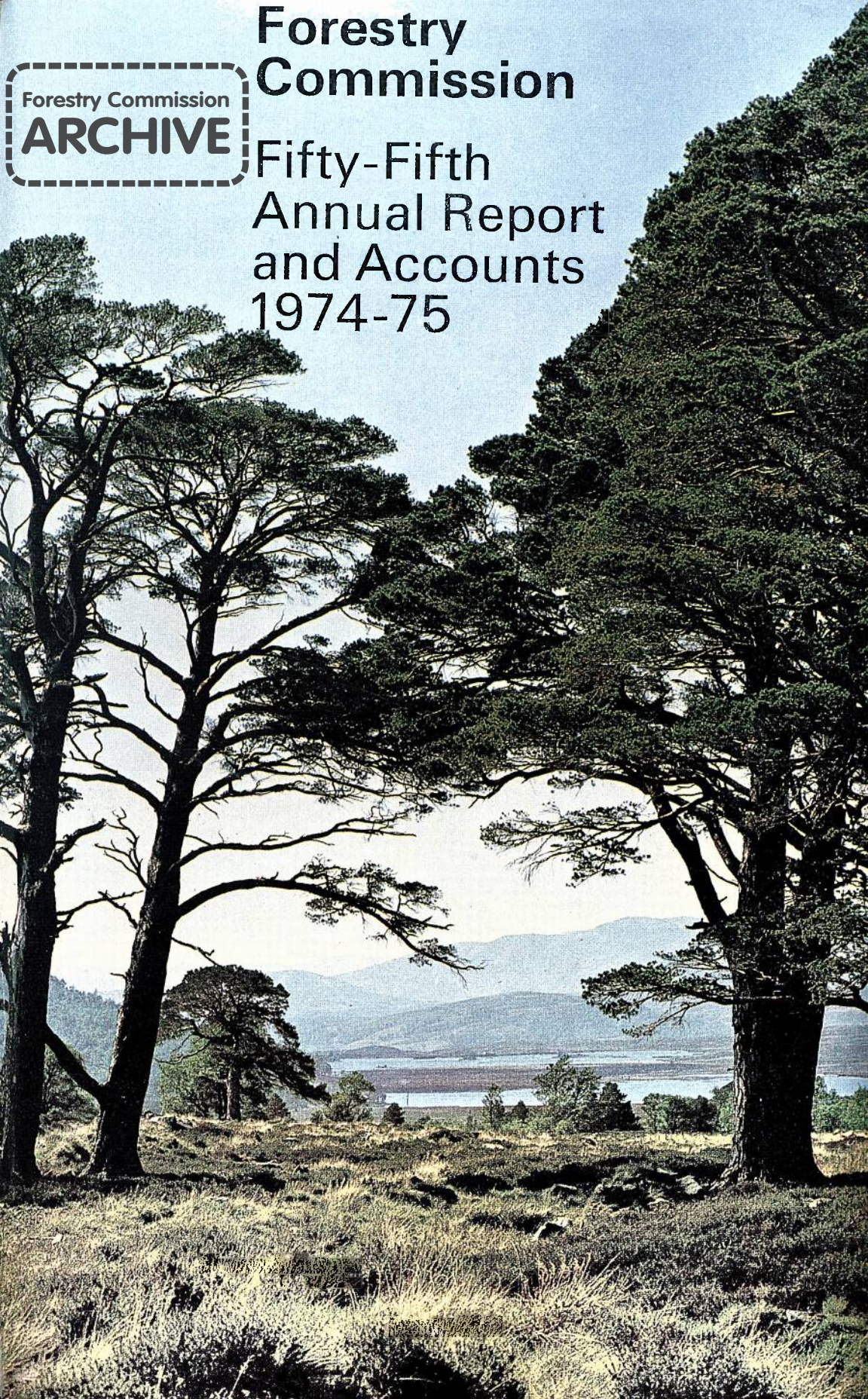


# Forestry Commission

## Fifty-Fifth Annual Report and Accounts 1974-75

Forestry Commission  
**ARCHIVE**



*Cover picture:*

Old Caledonian pines in Rannoch Forest, beside Loch Rannoch, Tayside. In this region of growing tourist attraction the Commission has recently opened car parks, picnic places, an information centre and a camp site.

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for the year ended  
31st March 1975  
together with the  
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Auditor General's Report on the Accounts

*Presented to Parliament in pursuance of Section 45 of the  
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FORESTRY COMMISSION

231, Corstorphine Road  
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*29 July 1975*

*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 55th Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners which covers the year ended 31st March 1975.

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

The Forestry Commissioners and Senior Staff  
at 31st March 1975

**Forestry Commissioners**

Lord Taylor of Gryfe, DL, *Chairman*

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

Mr M. L. Bourdillon, JP, DL

Captain D. S. Bowser JP

Mr A. M. Donnet JP

Mr G. D. Holmes

Mr C. G. A. Latham FCA

Mr P. Nicholls

Mr G. G. Stewart, MC, TD

Sir Ralph Verney, BT., KBE, 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 C. F. Turquand, FCA

Deputy Establishment Officer: Mr M. P. Shapcott

**Conservators**

*England*

North West:	Mr J. H. James
North East:	Mr J. A. Spencer
East:	Mr B. W. Holtam
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

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*Note:* Details of changes since 31 March 1975 are given on page 12.



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*Acknowledgments*

The cover photograph is by Mr D. M. B. Green, a Forestry Commission staff photographer.  
The picture of the drilling rig was taken by Mr A. C. Lauritis, and the view of Grizedale Forest by Mr W. Grant.  
All other illustrations are drawn from the Forestry Commission's official collection.

# General Review

## Forestry Policy

1 Following the statement on behalf of the Forestry Ministers by the Rt. Hon. Frederick Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on 5 July 1974, the text of which was included in last year's Report, the new (Basis III) Dedication Scheme was brought into operation and details of its progress are given in paragraph 43. August 1974 saw the publication of two Government papers on capital taxation: a White Paper on Capital Transfer Tax (Cmnd 5705) to be introduced in 1975 and a Green Paper on a proposed Wealth Tax (Cmnd 5704) to be considered by a Select Committee of the House of Commons with a view to its introduction in 1976. It was thus on Capital Transfer Tax that attention was concentrated during the period under review.

### *Capital Transfer Tax*

2 The White Paper stated:

"The Government do not consider it appropriate to continue in its present form the special 45% reduction for Estate Duty now accorded to agricultural land and certain business assets nor to continue the specially favourable treatment accorded to woodlands. They have, however, taken account of this in fixing the rates of Capital Transfer Tax, particularly in the lower ranges, at levels substantially below the existing Estate Duty rates. Furthermore, they are considering the possibility of continuing some relief for full-time working farmers and businessmen in respect of agricultural land and business assets."

3 The Finance Bill as introduced in the House of Commons on 14 November 1974 followed the lines envisaged in the White Paper. Representations about the application of Capital Transfer Tax to private woodlands, suggesting appropriate arrangements recognising the special long term nature of forestry, were made by many representatives of the forestry industry. The Forestry Commission has itself given advice to Ministers about the possible effects of the tax on forestry.

4 The Government recognised that the special circumstances of forestry called for a certain measure of relief, and some relief has been incorporated in Schedule 9 of the Finance Act 1975, which became law on 13 March 1975.

5 With the passage into law of this Finance Act most of the former Estate Duty provisions for forestry were repealed, for deaths occurring after 13 March 1975.

### *The New Dedication Scheme (Basis III)*

6 After careful preparation and consultation with the many interests concerned the new Basis III Dedication Scheme was introduced on 1 October 1974 following closely the arrangements announced in last year's Annual Report. The Interim Planting Grant Scheme ended after useful service as a bridge to Basis III from the discontinued Basis I and II, Approved Woodlands and Small Woods Planting

Grants Schemes. Woodland owners have the alternative of remaining under the previous Schemes, retaining their existing rights and obligations (until the end of the current plan in the case of Approved Woodlands), or transferring to Basis III.

### **Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference**

7 From 5–27 September 1974 the United Kingdom was host to the Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference which was attended by over 200 participants from 22 countries. These conferences take place every five or six years and the last time that the United Kingdom acted as host was in 1947.

8 The Tenth Conference was a great success, bringing together once again foresters from all parts of the Commonwealth for an exchange of views on wide-ranging topics. It brought both pleasure and honour to the Forestry Commissioners when the Director General, Mr J. A. Dickson, was elected Chairman of the Conference.

9 Mr Barry Jones, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Welsh Office inaugurated the Conference on 5 September at Oxford where the first four plenary sessions took place. After 20 September participants travelled to Scotland for the Conference tours and the final plenary session which was held in Aberdeen on 27 September.

10 The theme paper of the Conference, “The Forest and Global Environment” was delivered by Sir Frank Fraser Darling and a further 71 papers were presented to the Conference and its five Technical Committees. After its deliberations each Technical Committee produced a report on its own subject, namely:

- Forest Policy
- Forest Management
- Services to Management
- Harvesting and Market Planning
- Utilisation of Forest Products

11 The Proceedings, Committee Reports and Recommendations have been published and can be purchased from the Forestry Commission.

### **The Commission’s Finances**

#### *Public Accounts Committee*

12 The Director General, as Accounting Officer of the Commission, was examined by the Public Accounts Committee on 8 July 1974, following the report by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of the Forestry Enterprise for the year ended 31 March 1973.

13 The minutes of evidence and the Committee’s report on the examination were published on 10 December 1974 in the third report from the Committee of Public Accounts Session 1974; subsequently, during the same month, a Treasury Minute on the report was published.

14 The main areas of enquiry concerned the new form of accounts, the target rate of return, control of land acquisitions and the planting programme, and aspects of marketing policy.

#### *Grant In Aid*

15 During the year pay awards and threshold payments, allied to a continuing rise in the price of materials and contract services, increased the Commission’s expenditure. Timber marketing revenue, although substantially increased, did

not rise as much as expected as a result of a reduction in demand and a slight fall-back in price from the peak achieved at the end of 1973/74. The combined effect of these two factors has created a situation in which the recent trend of decreasing call on Exchequer funds has been reversed. For the year under review some £17.0 million has been drawn from Exchequer sources compared with £13.5 million in 1973/74.

### **State of the Wood Market**

16 A major feature of the year was the sharp fall in demand, contrasting with the marked increase reported last year. Initially, the fall affected only timber for saw-milling, reflecting reduced activity in the construction industry. The demand for pulpwood and small roundwood held up well, falling only in the last quarter of the year as uncertainties about future sales led mills to reduce their stock levels and intake. The Commission's response was to reduce production to match the estimated new levels of demand so that, for the year as a whole, the volume of wood removed was 10% less than had been planned.

### **Forestry Commission Headquarters: The Move to Edinburgh**

17 During the early months of the period under report planning continued, in close consultation with the Staff Side of the Forestry Commission Whitley Council, for the unifying of the Commission's Headquarters in Edinburgh. The initial occupation of the new building took place in December 1974 followed during the first three months of 1975 by the bulk transfer of work and staff from London and Basingstoke. The move was satisfactorily completed in March 1975 and the new Headquarters Office was formally opened by the Right Honourable William Ross, MBE, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland on 16 May 1975.

18 Staff in London and Basingstoke who were unable to move to Edinburgh were found suitable alternative employment in all but three cases where formal redundancy action proved to be unavoidable.

19 The move to Edinburgh has brought some 295 new jobs to the city. 190 of these were filled by existing staff who moved from London, Basingstoke and other locations, many of whom had recently joined the Commission from other Government Departments. The remaining 105 were recruited locally.

### **Forest Cabin Developments**

#### *A Scheme With Great Possibilities*

20 The report by the consultants, Coopers and Lybrand Associates Ltd in association with the Shankland Cox Partnership, on the provision of permanent tourist accommodation has been welcomed by the Commissioners. The report, which has been published by the Forestry Commission, indicates that nearly half the Commission's forests have the right setting and recreational potential to make them attractive places for holiday accommodation. Within these forests the report suggests there are suitable sites for some 7,300 self-catering forest cabins in clusters or small villages and for 11 forest lodges which would offer full hotel service. In arriving at these figures the consultants took into account not only the physical attributes of the forest locations but also the likely demand for accommodation and the financial viability of such schemes. They foresaw a continued national growth in the demand for recreational facilities and in the demand for tourist accommodation, especially in the rented sector. The Commissioners already know from the response to their present effort in providing forest recreation that the public is finding increasing enjoyment in the countryside.

### *Rural Employment Benefits*

21 The tourist would not be the only one to benefit from these schemes for most of them would be established in the remoter areas of the country thus bringing additional employment with its attendant benefits to small rural communities. Furthermore, this form of development will provide accommodation of a type needed to attract both British and foreign holidaymakers thus helping the nation's balance of payments in tourism.

### *Development Programme*

22 The Commissioners would be pleased to see a tourist development of this scale which is in line with their objective of providing better facilities for the public whilst yet preserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in which they are located.

23 Development on the scale envisaged will depend on the availability of finance and will inevitably take a number of years to achieve. Before anything else can be done the sites themselves have to be selected and surveyed and close consultations held with planning authorities and other interested parties.

24 As a first step a Forest Cabin Branch has been established within the Estate Management Division at Headquarters which has started the tasks of site selection and consultation.

### **Dutch Elm Disease**

#### *New Legislation*

25 Two new Orders were made in the year. The Dutch Elm Disease (Restriction on Movement of Diseased Elms) Order 1974 (SI 1974/767), came into operation on 1 June 1974 and restricts the movement of diseased elms from the badly affected areas to other parts of the country, and within the lightly affected areas unless certain sanitation measures have been carried out. The Dutch Elm Disease (Local Authorities) Order 1974 (SI 1974/830), in force from 15 June 1974, gave powers to certain local authorities in the lightly affected areas to take steps to help prevent the spread of the disease. It is difficult to assess the effect of these Orders on the disease itself but local authorities were clearly anxious to be able to use the powers.

#### *Progress of the Epidemic*

26 The Forestry Commission's survey of southern Britain conducted in late August 1974 showed that 3.2 million urban and rural elms were dying or dead. If trees in woodland and those felled because of the disease are taken into account, it is estimated that some 4.5 million trees, about 20 per cent of the population of southern Britain, have been killed since the start of the current epidemic in the late 1960s. There is, however, a relatively slow rate of disease progress among the Smooth-leaved elms of East Anglia and the Wych elms of north and west Britain. Some local authorities in parts of the country away from the worst affected areas are conducting a vigorous sanitation campaign against the disease, with quite encouraging results. Research on fungicide injection for disease control in elms of high amenity value has continued and the summer of 1974 saw the introduction of a commercial fungicide based on Carbendazim hydrochloride.

#### *Research Efforts Recognised*

27 In recognition of the co-operation on research into Dutch elm disease the Iowa Academy of Sciences awarded the Commission its Centennial Medallion.

### **Oil and Gas Production Platform Construction Sites**

28 During the year two planning applications were made for construction sites on Forestry Commission land – at Ardentinny on the shores of Loch Long, which was subsequently rejected by the Planning Authority, and Portavadie on Loch Fyne, which received approval for development in March 1975.

29 The Portavadie site on a picturesque bay in Loch Fyne and near to the plantations of Tighnabruaich Forest, is being appropriated by the Scottish Economic Planning Department and site preparation began in March 1975.

### **Export of Furred Game to West Germany**

30 As from 1 January 1975 the Federal German Republic introduced their new Meat Regulations which apply to both wild and domestic furred (but not feathered) game and require more stringent conditions of inspection and processing than formerly. There have been effects on price and, in more remote areas, on the amount of venison that can be made available for this important market. In its capacity as manager of large areas of deer and sporting land, the Commission, along with the other organisations concerned, is watching the situation carefully.

### **Commissioners**

31 The appointment of Captain D. S. Bowser as part-time Forestry Commissioner from 1 June 1974 was recorded in last year's Report. There have been no other changes in Commissioners during the period under report.

32 Mr A. M. Donnet, a part-time Forestry Commissioner since 1973, was appointed a CBE in the 1975 Birthday Honours List.

### **Senior Staff**

33 The appointments of Mr B. W. Holtam as Conservator East England on 23 September 1974 and Mr D. T. Seal as Chief Research Officer at the Commission's Northern Research Station at Roslin, Midlothian, on 1 August 1974 were recorded in last year's Report but took effect during the period covered by this Report.

34 Mr W. M. Cormack, the Controller of Finance, retired in March 1975; he was succeeded by Mr C. F. Turquand who transferred to the Commission on promotion from the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

35 Mr L. H. Williams, Conservator (Estate) in Estate Management Division at Headquarters, retired in December 1974 and was succeeded by Mr P. A. Innes on promotion.

36 The opportunity is taken to report a staff change which has taken place subsequent to the year under report. With the move of the Commission's Headquarters to Edinburgh the post of Senior Officer (Scotland) has been integrated into the Headquarters organisation. On 1 April 1975 Mr D. A. Mithen transferred from West Scotland Conservancy to become Head of the Forest Management Division at Headquarters, retaining a special interest in Scottish forestry matters. On the same date Mr D. Y. M. Robertson moved from Forest Management Division at Headquarters to become Conservator, West Scotland.

### **Staff**

37 The total number of non-industrial staff fell from 2,347 at the beginning of the year to 2,305 at the end. This continued reduction, at a slightly greater rate than in



the past two years, resulted mainly from savings in the Administrative and Forester Grades. On 31 March 1975 the industrial labour force, including part-timers, totalled 5,999 compared with 5,951 last year, an increase of 48.

### **Obituaries**

38 The Commissioners noted with regret the death of Sir John Stirling of Fairburn on 21 March 1975. Sir John was a Forestry Commissioner from 1948-62 and Chairman of the Scottish National Committee of the Forestry Commission from 1950-59.

# Forestry Authority

## Legislation

### *New Forest Byelaws*

39 Byelaws made by the Verderers of the New Forest prohibiting depasturing in the Forest of bovine animals unless they are part of a herd participating in the Brucellosis Incentives Scheme were confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the New Forest (Confirmation of Byelaws) Order 1974 (SI 1974/1462).

### *Felling Regulations*

40 The Forestry (Exception from Restriction of Felling) Regulations 1974 (SI 1974/1817) revoked and re-enacted exceptions made in 1959 (The Forestry (Exceptions from Restriction of Felling) (Amendment) Regulations 1959 (SI 1959/96)) and also added a new exception to accommodate fellings in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Commissioners under the new dedication scheme for areas of less than 10 hectares.

## Private Forestry

41 Interest has centred on the new Dedication Scheme and on the effects of the Government's fiscal arrangements as they concerned forestry and these topics have been mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 6.

### *Private Forestry's Achievement*

42 With entry to the previous grant-aid schemes closed, the achievement indicated by the figures in Tables 2 and 3, on page 49 is of importance. The earlier Dedication Schemes begun in 1947, and the Approved Woodlands Scheme started in 1954, currently result in 547,586 hectares being formally committed to forestry. In addition the Small Woods Planting Grant Scheme encouraged the planting of approximately 32,200 hectares. The planting by private owners under all these schemes, is, therefore, a very considerable contribution to the nation's timber resources and a solid foundation on which to graft the new scheme.

### *Progress under New Grant Scheme*

43 By the end of the year under report the Commission had received a total of 406 dedication applications (including 10 applications to transfer) relating to 23,019 hectares of land. These numbers, which compare well with previous years, are likely to include a backlog of applications withheld until the Scheme was launched in order, for example, to secure the supplementary grant for hardwoods. Indeed it is interesting that in southern England the greater proportion of applications included plans for hardwood planting: this augurs well for the Commission's declared policy of maintaining the broadleaved character of woodlands where it is an essential feature of the landscape. It is, however, too soon to judge

the success of the Scheme as a whole on the evidence of the 6 months (from 1 October, 1974) under report.

#### *Consultation with Local Planning Authorities*

44 In administering the Scheme the Commission will, before approving applications, consult with other authorities concerned on the issues which arise from dedicating land to such long term use as forestry. In this process the Commission will be advised by its Regional Advisory Committees whose reconstitution with broadened representation of agriculture, planning and environmental interests coincided with the Scheme's introduction. It is pleasing to record that consultations with local government planning authorities have developed well, and contribute to an understanding of forestry's place in the rural environment.

#### **Research and Development**

45 The Director of Research and Development attended two meetings in Brussels of the Directors of Forest Research Stations of the Common Market countries. On one of these he was accompanied by the Chief Research Officer (North). The object of the meetings was to develop collaboration in research wherever practicable and to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort.

#### *Future Seed Supplies*

46 After a careful review of the biological and economic aspects of tree breeding and seed orchard production, the Forestry Commission decided in 1974 to embark on a seed orchard programme which would ensure that all the Commission's seed requirements of the four principal species used would be met before the end of the century from seed orchards of progeny-tested clones.

#### *Countering Windblow*

47 Further work on soil drainage and tree rooting characteristics has led to a better understanding of tree stability and to improved establishment techniques. In addition a comparison is being made of the relative wind speeds at varying positions on small scale topographic models in wind tunnel tests and at the corresponding positions in the field. The object of this work is to be able to calibrate the wind tunnel data so that small scale models may be used for forest planning and windblow predictions.

#### *Beech Bark Disease*

48 In recent years Beech bark disease, caused by the fungus *Nectria coccinea*, introduced by the Felted Beech Coccus insect, *Cryptococcus fagi*, has caused severe damage in many of the 30–40-year-old beech stands on the chalk downlands of southern England. Some of the factors that influence the disease outbreaks are being examined. A visiting scientist from the USA will shortly join the Pathology Branch to take part in this work.

#### *Visit of Commonwealth Forestry Delegates*

49 In September delegates from the Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference attended a special open day at the Forest Research Station, Alice Holt Lodge. An avenue of oak was planted by delegates to commemorate the event.

#### **Education and Training**

##### *Better Training Facilities*

50 Staff training facilities were increased during the year when the training suite in the new Headquarters building at Edinburgh came into use. Plans were drawn up for the construction of centres at Rheola in South Wales and Ae in South Scotland for training in the use of machinery.

### *Training Help to Other Bodies*

51 Staff of the Commission's Education and Training Branch acted as examiners for the City and Guilds of London Institute and advised on the preparation of a syllabus for a new City and Guilds course for forestry technicians (stage III), The Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg, and the Forest Industry Centre at Inverness also received various forms of support; eleven students from the Cumbria College came to the Commission to gain practical experience during the middle year of their 3 year sandwich course for the Ordinary National Diploma (Forestry).

### *Courses Run*

52 Over 1,500 non-industrial staff attended 134 internal courses covering management subjects and functional training. The continuing growth in technology and the increasing demands of legislation and safety requirements increased the need for specialist technical training, and 163 members of the engineering staff attended external courses in technical subjects and a further 63 staff attended external management courses.

53 Some 250 courses were attended by industrial workers with the aim of developing skills in the use and maintenance of chainsaws, extraction by winch, skidder and forwarder, the use of grapple loaders, chemical and mechanical weed control, high-tensile fencing, new planting techniques, marking and tariffing.

54 For the private forestry sector, 10 technical courses attended by 57 industrial employees were conducted by the Commission. A course in work study was held for 13 private forestry managers and 3 in forestry to cater for 60 students preparing for the examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. All these courses were given on a repayment basis.

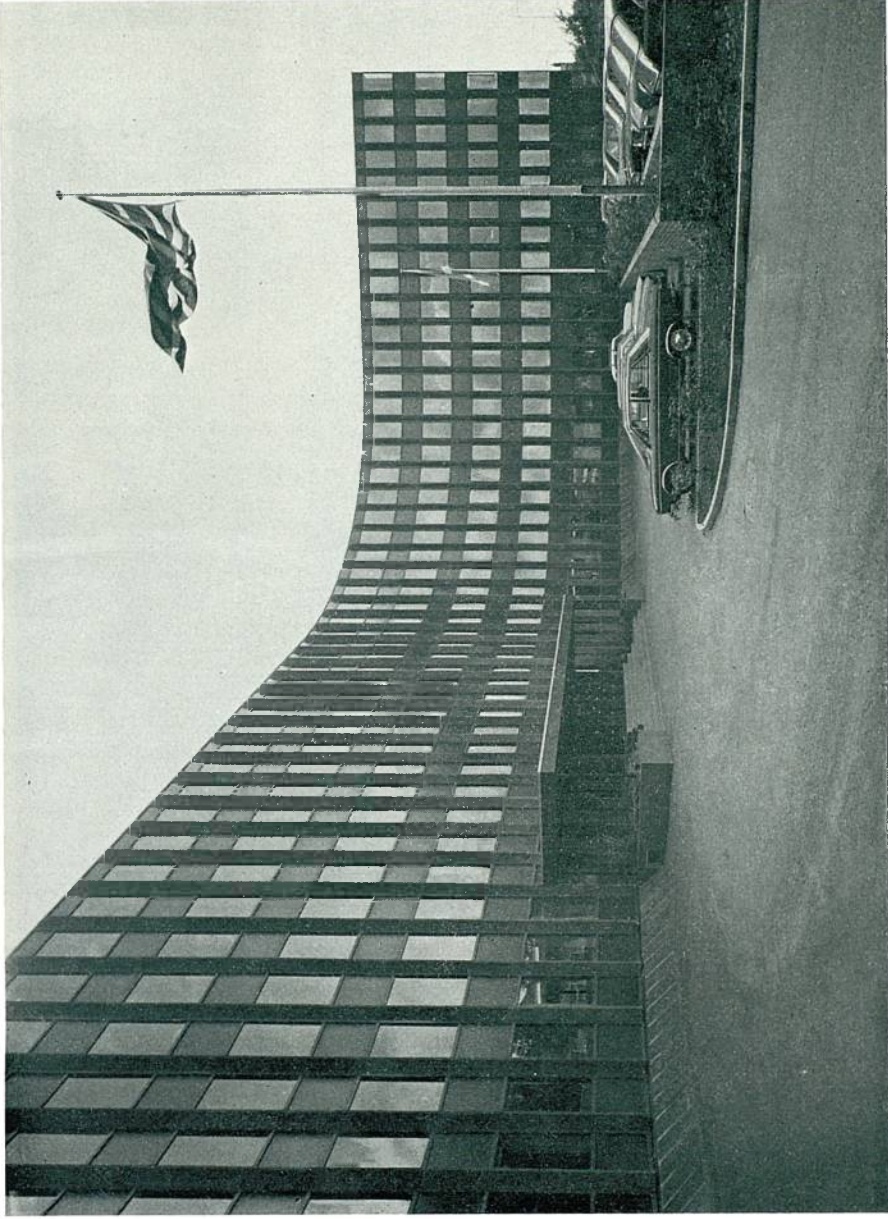
### **Finance**

55 The account of the Commission's Forestry Authority activities is in Table 1 on page 48. The call on funds amounted to £4.822 million compared with £4.405 million last year.

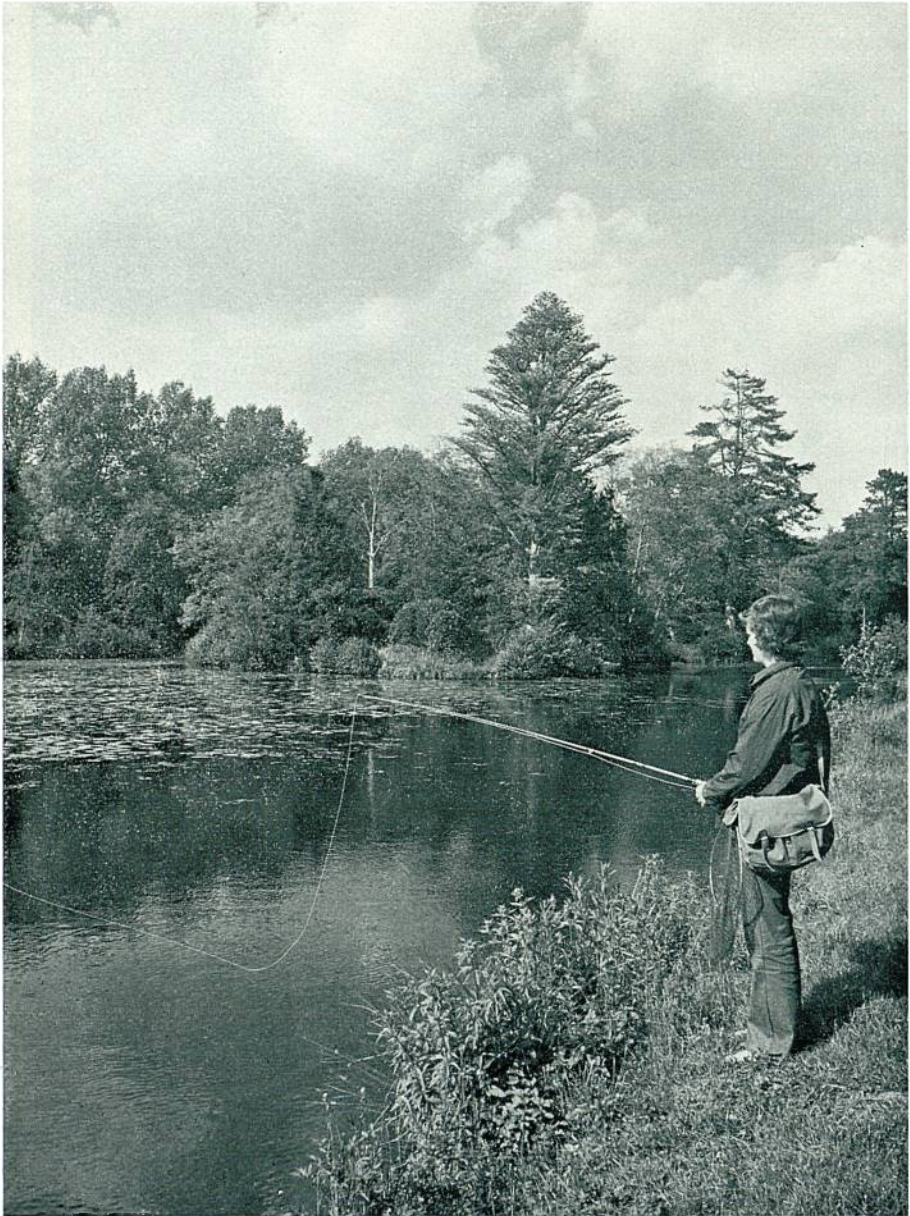
56 Expenditure on Services to Private Woodland Owners fell by £39,000 mainly as a result of a further drop of £315,000 in the amount of Basis II planting grants in the year, offset by increased payments of £177,000 made under the Interim Planting Grant Scheme, with an increase of £118,000 in the allocation of overhead expenses.

57 The expenditure of £11,620 on Plant Health relates principally to statutory duties newly imposed on the Commission in respect of the control of forest reproductive materials.

58 Expenditure on Research has increased by £261,000 mainly due to rises in staff costs.



**Plate 1** The new Forestry Commission Headquarters Building at 231 Corstorphine Rd, Edinburgh which was opened by the Rt Hon William Ross, M.B.E., M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland on 16 May, 1975.



**Plate 2** Fishing at Lynford Water in Thetford Forest, East Anglia; a recreational development exercised by a local angling club on licence from the Forestry Commission.

# Forestry Enterprise

## Planting

### *A Good Year*

59 Open weather contributed to a successful season in which planting continued at about the level of the previous year and slightly exceeded the forecast.

The total area planted was:

	<i>New Planting</i>	<i>Restocking</i>
	Hectares	Hectares
England	1,239	1,384
Scotland	17,010	1,461
Wales	1,412	649
<b>Total Great Britain</b>	<b>19,661</b>	<b>3,494</b>

DIAGRAM 1, page 18, illustrates the development of the total area under plantations from 1935–1975.

DIAGRAM 2, page 19, illustrates the age class distribution of the area at present under plantations.

60 Approximately 50 million trees were planted during the year. Nearly 90% of these were used in new planting and restocking operations and the remainder for replacing losses in previous years' programmes. Over half a million broadleaved trees were planted in the year.

## Land Acquisitions

### *The Shortfall Continued*

61 The total area of plantable land acquired was 8,224 hectares, including 196 hectares under plantations – a net increase of 25% over 1973/74. The distribution was:

	<i>Total Plantable Area Acquired</i>
	Hectares
England	60
Scotland	7,828
Wales	336

62 The substantial increase in the amount of land acquired in Scotland more than offset the decreases in England and Wales. Even so the annual rate of acquisitions continued to fall far short of the 18,000 or so hectares of bare plantable

## TREND OF TOTAL AREA UNDER PLANTATIONS

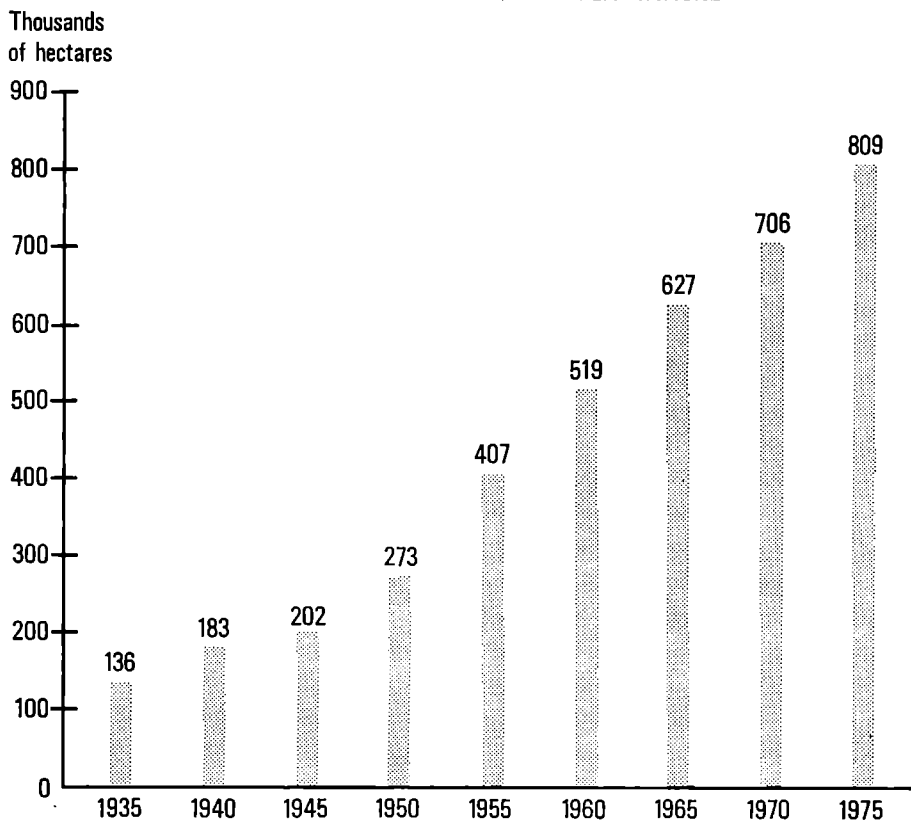


DIAGRAM 1. The progress of planting from 1935 to 1975, expressed as the total area under plantations at the stated dates. The established trend of post-war planting, from 1945 on, is still being maintained.

land required to sustain planting within the level approved by Ministers for the current three-year programme. (See Diagram 3 on page 20).

63 50% of the land acquired was in South Scotland Conservancy, much of the remainder being in the North and West Scotland Conservancies. The average cost of the plantable land was £270 per hectare, an increase of £143 per hectare or 113% over the 1973/74 figures. Land prices reached their highest level ever in the earlier part of the year but fell steadily during its second half.

64 With the unsettled state of the economy the prospects for the coming year are uncertain. It is hoped, however, that the improvement in the rate of acquisitions will be maintained.

### Tree Seed

#### *A Good Crop For Conifers*

65 The seed crop for the main species was the best for five years, producing just over 1,200 kg from registered sources. Scots pine seed orchards gave a fine crop of over 200 kg. The seed orchard plantations of Lodgepole pine started to produce larger amounts of the very desirable Alaska and Skeena River provenances. Sitka spruce produced a reasonable crop of 300 kg. Amongst larches the best crop was



## AREA UNDER PLANTATIONS BY AGE CLASSES

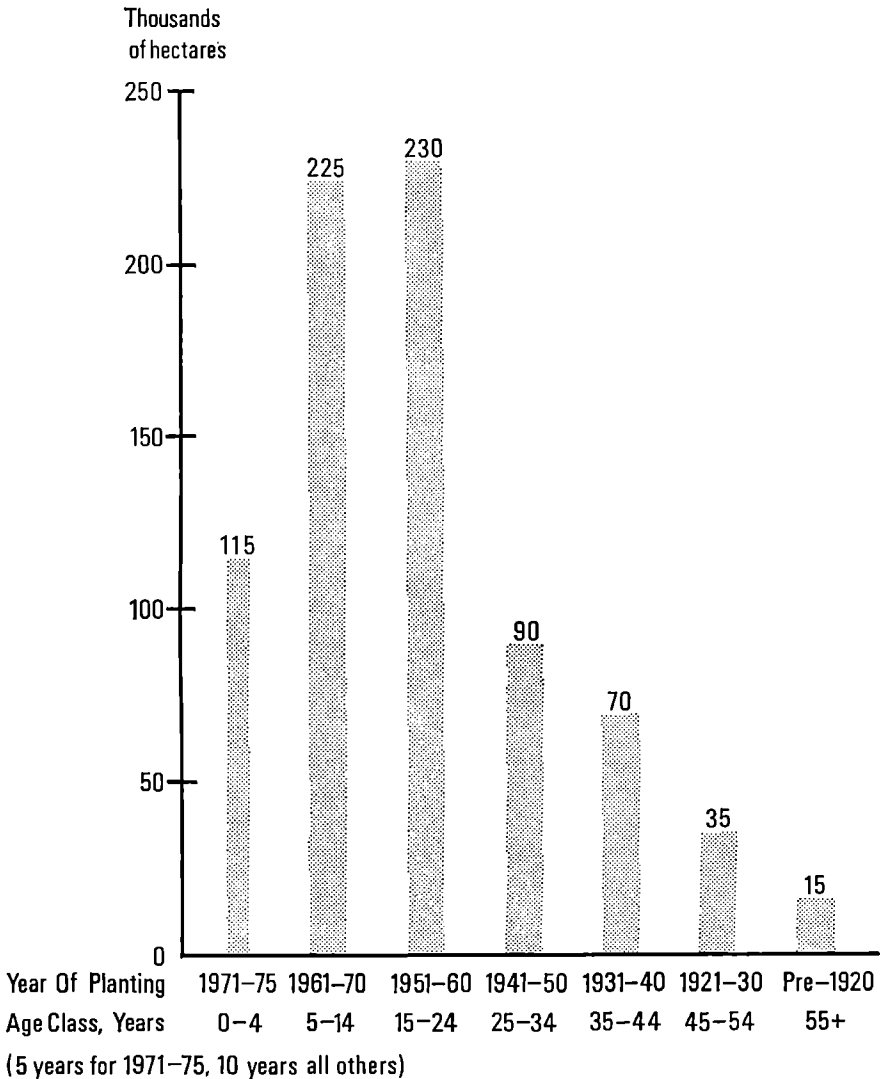
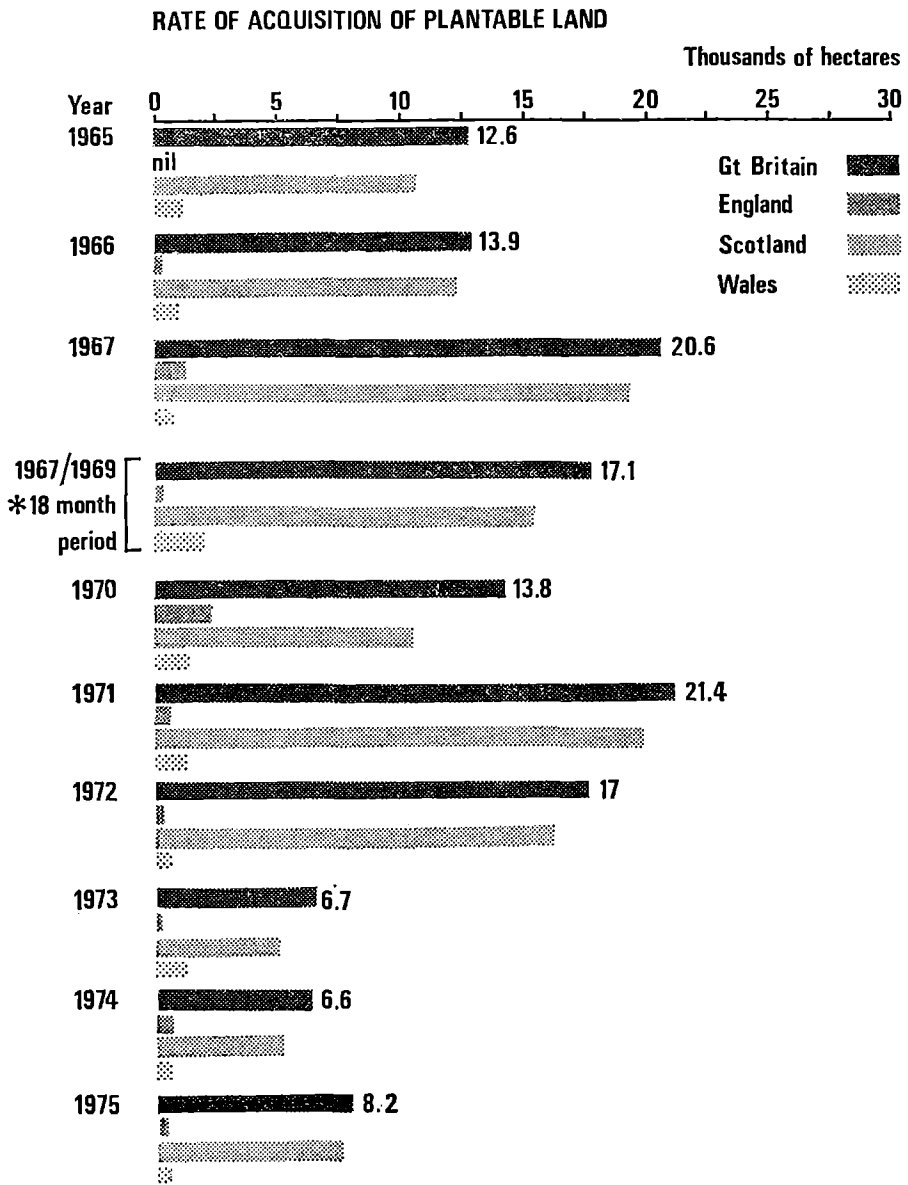


DIAGRAM 2. An analysis of the area under plantations, as they stand in 1975, according to their age classes. These classes are defined by age and year of planting, usually in ten-year periods. The youngest age-class, 1971-75, that is 0-4 years, covers five years only. If the present planting rate continues, this youngest group will reach a similar size to the next two classes in the sequence, ie, around 230 thousand hectares by 1980. The diagram shows clearly how the area of plantations coming forward for productive thinning and felling will increase as the trees in the three youngest age classes, on the left, reach merchantable size.

of Hybrid larch with 80 kg and the largest crop of all, 535 kg, was produced by Noble fir.

66 Imports continued to be necessary for species which do not produce enough seed from home sources. Altogether 1,292 kg were imported, the bulk of which was of Japanese larch (500 kg) followed by European larch, Douglas fir and Grand fir - about 200 kg each.



\*Recalculated as 12 month period.

DIAGRAM 3. Acquisition of plantable land from 1965 to 1975. There has been a marked decline since 1971, but a slight upward trend may be noted for 1975.

### *Broadleaved Species in Short Supply*

67 A total of 1,184 kg was collected from home sources; there were acute shortages of beech, oak and chestnut for which almost 6,000 kg were imported. The crop for Pedunculate oak failed all over the Continent and the demands for this species could not be fulfilled. The same happened with *Nothofagus procera* due to crop failure in Chile and at home.

### *Seed Usage*

68 The total dispatches from the Central Seed Store were as follows:

	<i>Conifer</i>	<i>Broadleaved</i>
Forestry Commission	683 kg	601 kg
Private Owners/Nurserymen	881 kg	4,921 kg

The decreasing trend in seed usage continued and for conifer species reached the lowest level ever recorded.

### **Conservation and Recreation**

69 The demand for recreation in the countryside continued and the table below and Table 13 at Appendix VI show the number of facilities the Commission had provided by the end of the year to meet this. Although a great many people only come to the forest for a few hours' relaxation, the figures of camper nights and nights spent in permanent holiday accommodation, shown in Diagram 4 on page 22, are a measure of the popularity of the Commission's provision for those who prefer a longer stay.

	1965	1970	1975	
Fully Equipped Camp Sites	8	9	11	} (4,050 pitches)
Minimum Facility Camp Sites	—	—	6	
Information Centres	2	12	22	
Forest Cabins and Holiday Houses	—	—	6	(46 units)
Picnic Places	—	133	347	
Forest Trails	—	124	421	
Observation Towers and Huts	2	14	25	
Forest Drives	1	3	6	

In addition to the camp sites included in the minimum facilities entry there are 16 informal camp sites in the New Forest that have a total capacity of 3,590 pitches.

70 Recreation was one facet of the liaison with the re-organised local authorities in England and Wales which the Forestry Commission initiated in view of its important role in countryside matters generally. There will be similar liaison with the new Scottish authorities.

71 The Kielder-Byrness Forest Drive won a Certificate of Commendation under the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors/*Times* Conservation Award Scheme 1975.

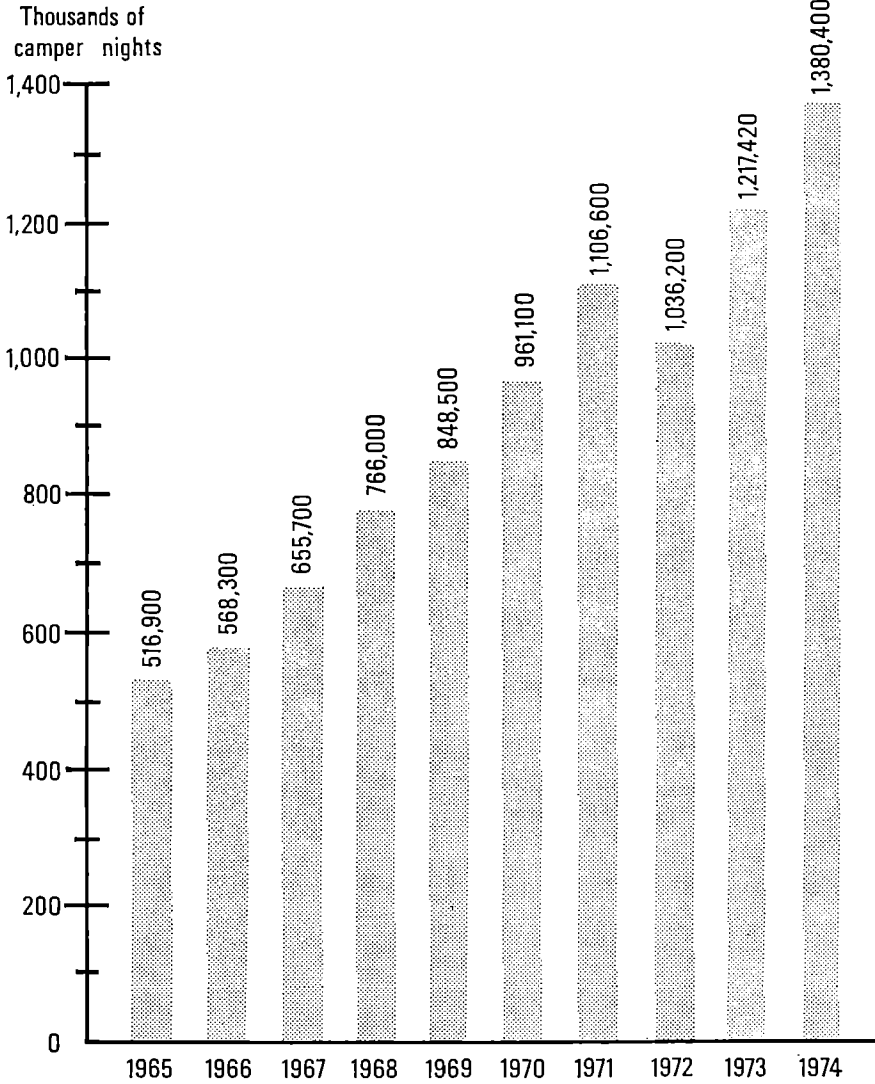
72 Medals, designed by Commission staff, were struck for award to stalking clients shooting deer heads of the international gold, silver and bronze standards. At a meeting of the British Deer Society the Chairman of the Forestry Commission presented ten of the silver medals as mementoes to the previous recipients of the Balfour-Browne Deer Trophy.

### **Forest Protection**

#### *Fire*

73 The early summer of 1974 was exceptionally dry, and forest staff were on continuous call for long periods. Although there were a fairly large number of fires, the area burned was comparatively small. The new season (Winter 1974 and Spring 1975) was generally wetter than normal and so was one of the least dangerous seasons for many years. Nearly one-third of fires were attributed to carelessness by the general public while a smaller, but significant number, spread from fires on neighbouring ground. The total damage was valued at £248,617.

## RECREATION FACILITIES — CAMPER NIGHTS



Note: In 1973 there were 6133 Cabin/Cottage nights and 8272 in 1974.

DIAGRAM 4. The increasing use of the Forestry Commission's camping sites, is illustrated here. Each "camper night" represents an overnight stay by one person.

### *Rabbits and Grey Squirrels*

74 Rabbits on forest land are on the increase in many areas, probably because of a series of mild winters and the build-up of resistance to myxomatosis disease. The depredations by grey squirrels were less severe than in the previous year.

### **Formation of Forest Design Branch**

75 A new Branch has been formed under Forest Management Division to assist in the planning and to co-ordinate the development of forest information centres and other interpretative facilities. The Branch is also responsible for encouraging

the development of environmental education programmes for schools, this being an extension of the schools' forestry projects organised by the Commission's Information Branch over the past 15 years.

## **Estate Management**

### *Disposals*

76 The disposal of land and buildings continued in respect of properties which were either surplus to the Commission's needs or were required by local authorities and other public bodies for statutory purposes. The prices obtained reflected the position of the property market generally.

77 As in previous years property sold consisted mainly of farms and agricultural land, and houses of varying ages and conditions. Agreement in principle was reached to sell the Commission's leasehold interest in the Commission's Headquarters office at Basingstoke and the Commission's holding at 25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh to the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment.

78 Income from all disposals was £2,122,000.

### *Cairnsmore of Fleet Nature Reserve*

79 An unusual event was the disposal in November 1974 of 1,315 hectares of land at Cairnsmore of Fleet in South Scotland Conservancy to the Nature Conservancy Council. The area lies within the Cairnsmore of Fleet Site of Special Scientific Interest.

80 The Nature Conservancy Council consider that this site is a key area in upland Britain. As well as a range of montane vegetation types, the ground carries a most interesting variety of fauna including grouse, red deer, feral goats, adders, mountain hares, peregrines, merlins, ravens and the southernmost breeding golden eagles.

### *Commons Registration*

81 During the year 5 cases involving the Forestry Commission were heard by the Commons Commissioners and in each case, including one which went to the High Court on appeal, judgment was given in favour of the Forestry Commission. By the end of the year 166 cases had been settled without reference to the Commons Commissioners and 122 cases were awaiting a hearing.

### *Expenditure and Income*

82 During the year buildings were constructed, improved or acquired at a cost of £584,000. Of this £435,000 was spent on housing and offices, £31,000 on properties let commercially, and £118,000 on commercial recreation projects. Additionally, £300,000 was spent on recreational facilities of a non-commercial kind.

83 Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of all buildings was £894,000. Rent income, duly restricted where appropriate under the Counter Inflation Act 1973, was £612,000 of which £149,000 arose from the letting of shooting and sporting rights.

84 Details of the number of properties managed by the Commission are given in Table 12 on page 54.

## Harvesting and Marketing

### *A Year of Falling Demand*

85 As a consequence of the sharp fall in demand for wood, already referred to in paragraph 16, felling plans had to be revised. The total volume felled and removed from the Commission's forests was lower by 10% than had been planned. In the short term the market has been congested and has needed a temporary easing of pressure: for the long term, however, harvesting resources must at least be maintained both to restore the current production programme and to deal with the steadily increasing volumes available in future years.

### *Increased Income from Sales*

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

	Unit	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5
Total Removals ...	... Million cubic metres	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.61
Broadleaved ...	..	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03
Conifer ...	..	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.58
By sale standing ...	..	0.69	0.63	0.57	0.63
By Forestry Commission harvesting ...	..	0.90	0.96	1.04	0.98
Gross Income ...	£'000	7,620	8,119	12,327	17,946
Direct Expenditure ...	..	2,929	3,068	3,702	4,767
Oncosts ...	..	540	727	985	1,270
Net income excluding overheads ...	..	4,151	4,324	7,640	11,909
Gross Income per cubic metre ...	£	4.79	5.11	7.66	11.15
Gross Expenditure per cubic metre ...	..	2.18	2.39	2.91	3.75
Net Income per cubic metre ...	..	2.61	2.72	4.75	7.40

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

### *Saw Log Sales*

87 The strong demand and high prices for sawlogs experienced throughout the year 1973/74 met with a sudden reverse at the beginning of the year under review in parallel with conditions in the imported softwood trade. Very high stocks built up by earlier forward buying at high prices caused severe difficulties when demand fell sharply, especially for building timber. Home sawmills had to reduce production and large volumes of logs already bought moved slowly from the forests. In these circumstances buyers have been scarce despite curtailment of felling to suit lower consumer demand.

88 Log prices, at forest road, fell during the first quarter of the year by 17% from the exceptional level reached at the close of the year 1973/74. Further slight falls continued but despite lack of demand prices were relatively stable. For the year 1974/75 as a whole the average price was 12% below that for the previous year.

### *Coniferous Small Roundwood Sales*

89 Demand for small conifer roundwood was generally strong during the first half of the year but fell away later, especially in the last quarter. Pulp mills were under some pressure to accept more wood because of low requirements for sawmilling and particle board, and increased their stock levels. Subsequent deterioration of the paper and board market and cutting back of production led to reappraisal of stock levels and severe limitation of wood intake. This reduced level



**Plate 3** Delegates to the Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference lunching in the open air at Culbin, Laigh of Moray Forest, Grampian region, September 1974. This thriving pinewood has been established by the Commission on steriles and dunes.



Plate 4 Integration of forestry and agriculture at Satterthwaite Village in Grizedale Forest, Cumbria. The better low lying land has been kept for farming. Woods of broadleaved trees occupy the lower slopes, with conifer plantations on the higher ground.





Plate 5 A three-dimensional plastic model of a forest region, derived from the contour map shown above it, which is used in wind-tunnel studies of the exposure of forests and plantable land to damaging wind.



**Plate 6** Young orienteers engaged in a competition at Beddgelert Forest in Gwynedd, North Wales. The girl on the left is marking a forest map, similar to that seen on the right, and taking a compass bearing before starting on her way-finding run against the clock.

of supply appears, at the end of the year, to have reached its lowest point, with prospects of some improvement in the next few months. The particle board industry, which has been seriously affected by both the fall in requirements for housing and the high stocks held by importers and home producers at the beginning of the year, showed some recovery towards the end. Its intake of roundwood was higher than expected because of the reduced availability of residues from sawmilling which are a major source of chipboard raw material.

90 Prices for conifer small roundwood categories (pulpwood, particle board material, round mining timber, etc) rose by a little over 14% during the first half of the year and by as much again in the second half. For the year as a whole prices averaged 41% over those of the preceding year. The differential between sawlog and smallwood prices, after growing very wide during the past two years, has narrowed to close upon the former relationship, with the upper end of the smallwood range touching lower grade log prices.

### *Standing Tree Sales*

91 Market conditions affected sales of standing trees. In early 1974 unfilled balances of contracts were sufficient to provide for the requirements of buyers for between 9 and 10 months ahead. Anxiety over deterioration of roundwood markets, steeply rising harvesting costs, and liquidity problems led buyers to adopt a cautious attitude to further commitments, and at the end of the year outstanding contract balances had fallen to between 5 and 6 months' working at current rates. To assist in the maintenance of reasonable market stability in the face of this reduced demand, the Commission made corresponding adjustments to its selling programme and volumes sold were 17% below those of the previous year.

92 Average prices for sales of standing trees were higher by 19% than for the previous year, but in contrast to 1973/74 when prices rose sharply, there was a levelling out and subsequent slight fall due to the rise of harvesting costs. The Price Index for small standing conifers moved from 327.2 at the beginning of the year to 356.7 in the middle and 342.3 at the close (September 1967 = 100).

### *British Forest-based Industries – Consultants' Report*

93 The investigation by the Finnish consultants Jaakko Pöyry into forest-based industries in Britain was completed and their report received. This is an important contribution to background studies against which possible future development of wood processing industries based on home grown wood can be considered. Depending on the policy objectives to be achieved, the report suggests a series of criteria to be used in the appraisal of alternative courses of action. The main features to emerge were:

- (a) the low level of self-sufficiency of Great Britain in primary forest products and consequent need for expansion of forest production and its full and efficient utilisation, including residues from harvesting and wood processing operations;
- (b) the need for progressive development of the sawmilling industry to ensure its future viability as the principal users of roundwood of suitable size, and, associated with this, the need for review of log marketing practices;
- (c) development of integrated pulp and paper industries which, together with the mining industry, should form the main market for roundwood not suitable for sawmilling; there should be careful selection of the types of process for development which are suited to British wood supply conditions,

and, for some years to come, there should be concentration on the expansion of existing mills rather than the establishment of new ones; and

- (d) development of the particle-board industry as an important complement to these other sectors, it being based primarily on utilisation of residues and roundwood unsuitable for other manufactures.

#### *Opening of Major New Sawmill in Scotland*

94 During the year the Kilmallie Sawmill, with a planned capacity of 100,000 cubic metres of softwood log intake per annum, was opened near Fort William by Messrs Riddoch of Rothiemay. The development of this mill is closely linked with a large increase in log production in the Commission's northern Scottish forests where early plantations are reaching maturity.

#### *New Harvesting Equipment and Working Methods*

95 In the field of harvesting, and in view of the concern for adequate resources to handle the greatly increased volumes of timber which will be available in future, attention was focused on equipment and working methods which offer the prospect of improved labour productivity and working conditions. A start was made by the introduction of high output processors which will be developed to fit them for British conditions.

### **Engineering**

#### *Road Construction*

96 In spite of some unfavourable weather the road construction programmes were substantially completed. Forty-eight km (30 miles) of forest roads were completed to initial stage, 261 km (162 miles) to final standard and 34 bridges were built. The total length of forest roads is now 15,091 km (9,378 miles).

97 As a consequence of the introduction of more efficient timber extraction equipment and wider spacing of roads, special attention was required on problems of handling greater concentrations of timber at roadside and the provision of improved access to roads for harvesting machines.

#### *Engineering Research*

98 Civil engineering research trials included the use of calcium chloride for controlling dust on forest roads, materials and techniques for surfacing car parks, construction methods for footpaths, and various types of underlay for road construction over bad ground.

99 Investigation continued into the identification and exploitation of construction materials and good progress was made in increasing revenue from this source.

#### *Development Work*

100 During the year the noise survey was completed. The development of the rotary mould-board and the vibrating sock ploughs continued satisfactorily, and work on the hydrostatic tractor, featured in the last Report, proceeded with the aim of further improving performance and reliability.

#### *Energy Conservation*

101 Much attention was given to the conservation of energy by a variety of means ranging from the recycling of lubricating oil to various methods of vehicle fuel saving. Other work aimed at saving money and fuel concerned the trial of

solar cells and wind-driven alternators to provide power for remote radio stations, obviating the need for diesel-engined generators.

### *Radio Usage*

102 The importance of radio continues to grow, particularly for radio control of winches and cable cranes. Arrangements were concluded for the commercial manufacture of radio controls developed for the hydrostatic tractor winches. Other work begun included the preliminary development of the repeater station required to provide radio control of cable cranes at ranges up to 600 m, and studies concerning the eventual adoption of digital control in place of the current analogue control method.

### **Industrial Staff Wages**

103 The basic weekly wage of Forest Workers is closely linked to, and by custom is normally slightly higher than, the minimum wage for agricultural workers as determined by the Agricultural Wages Boards. During 1974 the Forest Workers' basic weekly rate increased by steps from £22.20 to £26.60 through the operation of the "threshold" agreement. Under a pay settlement effective from 27 January 1975 the basic rate was further increased to £29.00. Full equal pay status was granted to all female industrial employees. At the same time a Craftsman grade (carrying a pay lead of 10% above the basic adult rate as compared to the former 4.5% lead of Skilled Forest Workers and similar to the Craftsman grade introduced by the agricultural industry in 1972) was introduced into the Commission's industrial pay structure. All Skilled Forest Workers employed on 27 January 1975 were automatically upgraded to Forest Craftsmen and paid accordingly. Upgrading from Unskilled Forest Worker to Forest Craftsman after that date will be conditional upon training, testing and certification in specified skills (depending on locality) to required standards.

104 A national sample of earnings taken during April 1974, to accord with the Department of Employment practice for industry in general, showed the average weekly earnings of adult male forest workers, who comprise 80% of all the Commission's industrial employees, as £34.88. The survey also showed the average weekly earnings of all adult male industrial grades as £34.98.

### **Safety**

105 During the calendar year 1974 one fatal accident occurred – on a harvesting operation. There were 496 injuries in the year involving absence from work for 3 days or more. Altogether 10,957 working days were lost through accident. The accident rate increased from 8.1 accidents per 100 employees last year to 8.4 in 1974. This was due to an increase in the numbers of engineering and harvesting accidents: the latter increased from 14.8 per 100 men in 1971, to 15.8 in 1972, 16.3 in 1973 and 17.5 in 1974.

106 The experimental scheme introduced in 1973 for providing forest workers with working clothing and safety boots at low cost was working successfully. The scheme is therefore being continued with the important difference that safety boots will in future be provided free of charge.

107 The Annual Report of the Forestry Safety Council set up on 1 April 1974 is published as Appendix IV on page 44.

### **Finance**

108 Expenditure incurred by the Forestry Commissioners in the exercise of their powers and performance of their duties is financed from the Forestry Fund which

was constituted under Section 8 of the Forestry Act 1919. All sums received by the Commissioners are paid into this Fund.

109 The Grant in Aid of the Forestry Fund, voted by Parliament for 1974/75, was £17·450 million. In order to reduce the working balance at 31.3.75 the amount actually drawn into the Fund was £17·050 million compared to £13·500 million in the previous year. Payments and receipts (inclusive of VAT as applicable) were as follows:

<i>1973/74</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>1974/75</i>
<i>£ million</i>		<i>£ million</i>
<i>16·640</i>	Salaries, wages and related expenses ... ..	21·714
<i>1·621</i>	Pensions and gratuities to retired staff ... ..	2·098
<i>6·468</i>	Materials, contract services and general expenses ...	8·873
<i>1·883</i>	Acquisition of land, buildings and plantations and construction of roads ... ..	3·401
<i>1·593</i>	Machinery and equipment ... ..	2·368
<i>2·024</i>	Grants to private woodland owners (£1·820) universities, institutions, etc ... ..	1·906
—	Remittances of VAT to Customs and Excise ... ..	1·012
<hr/> <i>30·229</i>		<hr/> 41·372
<i>0·162</i>	Increase in working balance ...	—
<hr/> <i>30·391</i>		<hr/> 41·372
	<i>Receipts</i>	
<i>13·500</i>	Grant in Aid ... ..	17·050
<i>10·590</i>	Sales of Timber ... ..	18·194
<i>3·470</i>	Disposal of surplus assets ... ..	2·087
<i>2·831</i>	Miscellaneous ... ..	3·443
<hr/> <i>30·391</i>		<hr/> 40·774
—	Decrease in working balance	0·598
<hr/> <i>30·391</i>		<hr/> 41·372

Payments for salaries, wages and related expenses increased by 30% mainly due to increased rates of pay. The increased expenditure on acquisition of land, buildings, etc, is mainly due to the increased area, some 8,200 hectares (1973/74 6,600 hectares) at an average cost of some £290 per hectare (1973/74 £137 per hectare). A change in the method used by the Government for accounting for Value Added Tax necessitated the inclusion of a separate entry for remittances made to Customs and Excise.

Receipts from sales of timber were substantially increased by £7·604 million in the year reflecting the sharp increase in prices experienced during the previous year. However, log prices started to fall as a result of the general recession in the demand for sawn timber, as against this prices for small roundwood continued to improve throughout the year.

Receipts from the disposal of surplus assets have fallen by £1·383 million mainly due to the depressed state of the property market.

110 The Grant in Aid was applied as follows:

Forestry Enterprise, £12.228 million (£9.095 million in 1973/74)

Forestry Authority, £4.822 million (£4.405 million in 1973/74)

111 Forestry Enterprise accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General appear after page 77, and explanations are given below. The Forestry Authority Accounts are in Table 1 on page 48; explanations of these are given in paragraphs 55 to 58 on page 16.

*Balance Sheet of the Forestry Enterprise (Page 78)*

112 Funds employed increased during the year by £19.633 million as follows:

	<i>£ million</i>
Increase in capital – cash	6.298
Increase in capital – interest	2.856
Surplus from trading	5.833
Disposal of assets	0.903
Increase in notional Superannuation Fund	3.743
	<hr/>
	19.633
	<hr/>

and this increase was employed as follows:

	<i>£ million</i>
Increase in fixed assets	2.229
Increase in stocks	0.878
Increase in debtors	0.857
Increase in value (at 1972 standards) of plantations	11.353
Variance between actual cost and standard value of plantations	5.192
	<hr/>
	20.509

	<i>£ million</i>
<i>Deduct</i> – Increase in creditors	0.564
Decrease in cash balance	0.312
	<hr/>
	0.876
	<hr/>
	19.633
	<hr/>

113 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 by comparison of the cumulative surplus on the Harvesting Trading Account with the cumulative variance of the cost of plantations over standard. The Balance Sheet figures reveal that it would have been possible to increase the credit to the plantations account for the timber consumed in harvesting so as to eliminate the cumulative variance of £6.834 million and still leave a surplus on the Harvesting Trading Account of £1.940 million.

*Plantations Account (Statement 1 page 79)*

114 The increase in the value of plantations during the year at 1972 standard costs and prices is £11.353 million. Actual net expenditure amounted to £16.545 million – an analysis and reasons for this variance of £5.192 million, due mainly to the increasing rate of inflation during the year, are provided in Note 3 to the

Annual Accounts on page 88. The cumulative variance from the 1972 standards which set the 3% target is now £6·834 million and this variance will continue to increase until the end of the quinquennium when the plantations will be revalued.

115 The planting subsidy for 19,661 hectares is £3·506 million (averaging £178 per hectare) 80% of which applies to Scotland. The restocking subsidy for 3,494 hectares is £0·544 million (averaging £156 a hectare) 68% of which applies to England.

116 The expenditure of £0·782 million on forest recreation and amenity – for specialist facilities such as shooting, fishing, motor sports, pony trekking, orienteering, etc, and general facilities such as information centres, picnic places, car parks and forest walks, etc – is charged to the Plantations account. Together with £1·349 million incurred on overhead expenses and interest (see Statement 5 of the Accounts on page 84) this expenditure less related income of £0·282 million is met by a subsidy of £1·849 million and therefore not financed from interest-bearing capital.

*Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 2 page 80)*

117 There was a surplus of £6·317 million (against £2·743 million in 1973/74) in this account after charging £2·051 million for the value of thinnings and fellings consumed in harvesting at 1972 standard prices.

The sharp increase in this surplus is due to the realisation during most of the year of prices being obtained at the end of 1973/74. These prices were more than adequate to contain the cost rises experienced in the year.

118 The increase in stocks is due to a greater volume of finished stock in hand at the year end and an improvement in the value of work in progress.

119 Further details of the Harvesting results are given in paragraphs 85 to 92 on pages 24 and 25.

120 The annual balance on this account will be accumulated on 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 81)*

121 Standards for the Estate Management and the Commercial Recreation Account are an annual surplus equivalent to 10% on the capital employed. They are shown in Statement 3 of the Accounts (on page 81) against the balance for the year before interest is added. The interest charged in these accounts is at the rate of 3%. The standard for Agency Services and Loan of Labour is zero.

122 The Estate Management Account relates to different categories of property. Properties which are temporarily tenanted pending resumption for planting (some of which are managed by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland on an agency basis); land (which for various reasons is unsuitable for planting) and buildings incidentally acquired in purchasing plantable land, which, not being essential for the Forestry Enterprise, are treated as surplus assets. It is not feasible, however, to separate these two categories for accounting purposes. The programme for disposal of surplus assets has been affected by the depressed property market. Details of the year's results are given in paragraphs 76 to 84 on page 23.

123 The account for Commercial Recreation relates to the provision of tourist



accommodation in the form of camping and caravan sites, forest cabins, etc., for overnight visitors in or near forest areas. The account includes direct and overhead expenditure incurred in developing new sites, but provides also for deferment of much of this expenditure to a period when the site becomes operational. The account shows a deficit for the year of £42,753.

Charges were increased at the start of the year to the maximum limit permitted by the Price and Pay Code and although income realised exceeded the budget by some £50,000, this did not prove sufficient to contain the rises in wages, salaries and other costs experienced during the season.

124 The account for Agency Services and Loan of Labour should be in balance with income equalling expenditure. There was a small surplus for the year of £27,923 which has substantially reduced the cumulative deficit from previous years.

125 Miscellaneous income comprises a receipt from Severn Trent Water Authority representing an equal share in the surplus on the joint management afforestation scheme at Lake Vyrnwy in North Wales. Receipts from this source now exceed payments by some £46,000.

*Sale of Land and Buildings (Statement 4 page 82)*

126 The sale of surplus land and buildings realised £634,812 and £246,538 respectively over book values, the total income being £1,569,504.

Income realised from sale of buildings fell by £920,000 from the previous year, a consequence of the recession in the property market.

*Statement of Overhead Expenses, Labour Oncost, Estate Expenses and Interest (Statement 5 page 84).*

127 The standard (at 1972 costs) of £16.760 million (£11.302 + £5.458 interest) has been exceeded by an actual allocation of £23.427 million (£17.969 + £5.458 for interest) – a variance of £6.667 million. Excluding interest this represents an increase of about 60% in three years. The excess is mainly due to the increased cost of personnel; the number of staff in post having decreased since 1 April 1972.

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,  
231, Corstorphine Road,  
Edinburgh, EH12 7AT

# Appendix I

## Committees

### National Committees

The membership of these Committees at 31st March, 1975 was as follows:

#### *England*

Sir Ralph Verney, Bt. (*Chairman*), The Earl of Bradford, 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 1974 and February 1975.

#### *Scotland*

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

#### *Wales*

Mr M. L. Bourdillon (*Chairman*), Mr R. E. Griffith, Mr J. N. Kennedy, 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 November 1974.

### Regional Advisory Committees

The Committees were completely reconstituted with effect from 1 October 1974 in accordance with the Ministerial statement on forestry policy of 5 July 1974. Membership of the Committees at 31 March 1975 was as follows:

#### ENGLAND

##### *North-West Conservancy*

The Earl of Bradford (*Chairman*), Mr J. L. Benson, Mr M. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Mr E. M. Hart, Mr F. G. Humphreys, The Earl of Lonsdale, Mr A. H. Unsworth, Mr C. J. Venables, Mr R. Ward. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr L. A. Chaplin. The Committee met in May 1974.

##### *North-East Conservancy*

Mr R. H. B. Hamersley (*Chairman*), Mr P. O. R. Bridgeman, Mr J. Brocklebank, Mr J. M. Coatsworth, Mr A. J. Green, Mr M. L. Richardson, Mr G. F. Stevenson, Mr J. C. R. Trevelyan, Major P. B. Walker. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr J. B. Wharam. The Committee met in June 1974 and January 1975.

##### *East Conservancy*

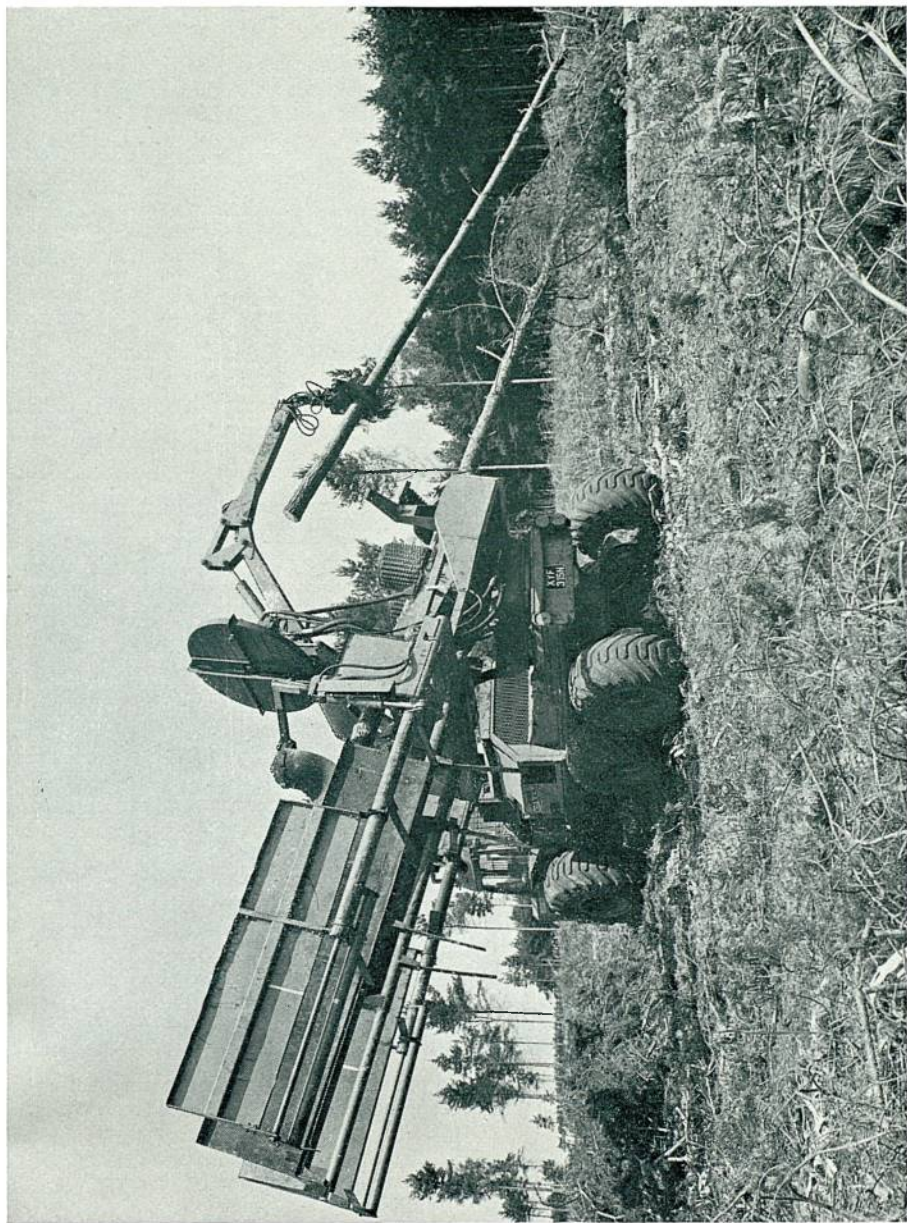
Mr M. G. Reade (*Chairman*), Mr G. K. Agnew, Mr J. R. Boddy, Mr R. W. R. Browning, Mr W. H. Darling, Major A. G. N. Hadden-Paton, Mr W. E. Lane, Mr F. J. Massey, Mr J. K. Royston. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr A. J. Searle. The Committee met in July 1974 and January 1975.

##### *South-East Conservancy*

Lt-Col. Sir William Mount Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr T. J. Daniel, Viscount Falmouth, Dr W. P. K. Findlay, Mr P. H. L. Hills, Mr D. T. Hodson, Mr H. Mackworth-Praed, Mr D. J. Mansbridge, Mr J. H. Stenning. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr L. W. Bowman. The Committee met in March 1975.

##### *South-West Conservancy*

Major Sir Dennis Stucley Bt. (*Chairman*), Major D. J. C. Davenport, Mr W. H. Denniss, Mr H. M. Hale, Mr R. M. Moody, Mr M. Roper, Mr J. H. B. Workman, Dr T. W. Wright, Mr G. C. Wyndham. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr J. E. Taylor. The Committee met in June 1974 and March 1975.



**Plate 7** A Swedish-made OSA processor working in Theford Forest, East Anglia. This one-man operated machine de-limbs felled trees and crosscuts them to desired lengths and diameter limits.



**Plate 8** A Holman Universal Drilling Rig drilling a planned blasting pattern to provide fragmented rock of a size suitable for crushing to road stone at Brechfa Forest, Dyfed, South Wales.

## SCOTLAND

### North Conservancy

Mr A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson (*Chairman*), Lt-Col. A. E. Cameron, Mr J. Evans, Mr A. N. S. Kinnear, Mr G. G. Lyon, Major A. McCall, Mr H. D. Skinner, Mr R. W. K. Stirling, Mr A. F. F. Williamson. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr T. S. B. Macbeath. The Committee met in July 1974.

### East Conservancy

Col J. W. Nicol (*Chairman*), Jean Balfour, Mr G. W. Christie, Mr J. R. Cordiner, Mr N. Gordon-Smith, Mr J. Hinselwood, Mr D. F. Ogilvie, Major R. N. Jardine Paterson, Professor K. Walton. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr E. G. Roberts. The Committee met in April 1974 and February 1975.

### South Conservancy

Capt. J. M. A. Yerburch (*Chairman*), Mr J. Hunter Blair, Mr D. Bridges, Mr E. Clarke, Mr H. Crawford, Mr T. Y. Gibson, Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson, Capt. J. G. Milne-Home, Major R. L. Park. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr A. A. Cowan. The Committee met in June 1974 and February 1975.

### West Conservancy

Mr William Wolfe (*Chairman*), Mr D. Brierton, The Marquess of Bute, Mr T. Doyle, Mr A. Fleming, Capt. W. F. E. Forbes, Capt. P. L. Mackie-Campbell, Mrs E. Sillars, Mr P. Tennant. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr F. S. Henderson. The Committee met in June 1974 and March 1975.

## WALES

### North Conservancy

Mr B. J. Crichton (*Chairman*), Mr F. C. Best, Mr H. Davies, Mr I. Edwards, Mr N. H. Gore, Mr J. M. Harrop, Mr V. Lloyd, Major P. C. Ormrod, Mr Langshaw Rowland. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr G. H. Bowers. The Committee met in February 1975.

### South Conservancy

Mr D. G. Badham (*Chairman*), Mr E. Bartlett, Mr B. Davies, Mr B. R. Feaver, Mr H. L. Knight, Mr A. J. Llewellyn, Mrs D. Walmsley, Mr J. Walters, Mr R. H. Wheelock. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr R. R. Davies. The Committee met in March 1975.

## Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee

The membership of the Committee at 31 March 1975 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  
Mr A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson

} Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd.

Mr T. S. Brotherston  
Mr F. A. Megginson  
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  
Mr J. B. Dawson  
Mr F. C. Lynam  
Mr J. J. Morris  
Mr H. Richardson

National Coal Board  
Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom  
British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers Association  
Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers  
Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd.

Mr P. Evans	}	Independent
Mr Ross Pierson		
Mr M. M. Ord Johnstone		

*Secretary:* Mr J. A. Dunford

The Annual Report of the Committee is at Appendix II, page 35.

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

### **Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee**

The membership of the Committee at 31st March, 1975, was as follows:

Mr H. Richardson	Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd. ( <i>Chairman of the Sub-Committee</i> )
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Mr A. E. Aitkins	}	Timber Growers Organisation Ltd.
Major P. C. Ormrod		

Mr D. B. Crawford	Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd.
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Mr R. J. Tilley	}	Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr A. Whatton		

Mr T. Smith	}	Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr J. E. McDonald		

Mr J. Henderson	Institute of Foresters of Great Britain
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Mr R. V. Thornton	British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers Association
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Mr A. W. Camburn	Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
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Col. D. A. Campbell	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
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Mr T. D. Stitt	National Coal Board
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*Secretary:* Mr J. R. Aaron

The Sub-Committee met in June and November, 1974 and February, 1975.

The Annual Progress Report of the Sub-Committee is in Appendix II, page 36.

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

At 31st March, 1975, the membership of the Committee was as follows:

Professor P. F. Wareing ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Dr R. L. Mitchell
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Professor J. L. Harley	Professor A. J. Rutter
------------------------	------------------------

Professor J. P. Hudson	Dr N. W. Simmonds
------------------------	-------------------

Dr J. F. Levy	Professor W. J. Thomas
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Professor J. D. Matthews	
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*Secretary:* Mr N. E. Stutter

The Committee met in November, 1974.

# **Appendix II**

## **Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee: Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1975**

The normal quarterly meetings took place on 18 April, 18 July, 17 October 1974 and 23 January 1975.

In the early part of the year the Election imposed a standstill on forest policy consultation with Forestry Ministers, but the Committee continued with its discussions and representations. The Government forest policy announcement was available for discussion at the July meeting, although full details of the new grants and dedication schemes had to follow later. The new arrangements involved substantial changes in the composition and responsibilities of Regional Advisory Committees, which would be consulted on strategic and local structural plans relating to forestry and where disagreement arose under dedication and related schemes. The Committee expressed reasonable satisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations.

Several members had raised the question of the changing nature of the Committee's task and revised HGTAC Terms of Reference were discussed and agreed at the April and July meetings.

The subject of the proposed Capital Transfer Tax occasioned serious concern, and the matter was discussed at considerable length. The Committee was kept abreast of the representations being made by the Forestry Committee of Great Britain, by the Scottish Woodland Owners' Association and by other Associations. The Trade Associations expressed complete unanimity of view, and all members of the Committee joined in intensive but constructive criticism of the tax and the grave effects it would have on the future of the forest industry. The Forestry Commission took due note of these representations and undertook to keep the Forestry Ministers advised accordingly. A formal resolution was adopted by the Committee and passed to the Forestry Ministers through the Chairman of the Forestry Commission.

Subsequently, some amendments to the tax were introduced by the Government before the Finance Bill was passed but the Committee still fears that these will not suffice to maintain the necessary level of investment and employment in forestry.

The Committee discussed the position of nursery plant surpluses, a subject which was itself affected by the repercussions of Capital Transfer Tax on forestry industry confidence.

Discussions also ensued on motorway fencing specifications and the need to avoid unreasonable discrimination against home-grown timber.

The Jaakko Pöyry Report was a study made for the Commission of alternative programmes for the development of forest industries in Great Britain. The report and conclusion arising therefrom were discussed by the Committee and it was agreed that members would be advised of the general action which the Forestry Commission felt would need to be taken.

Dutch elm disease continued to be discussed by the Committee throughout the year. The new legislation for which the Committee had been pressing, involving prohibition of the movement of diseased elm logs, was duly enacted. Statistics of the 1974 Survey were made available in the Autumn and confirmed that the position remained serious. There was evidence of greater resistance in the Wych and Smooth-leaved elms. The Committee endorsed the need for continuing research activity.

The Committee discussed the timber marketing situation at its January 1975 meeting. There was a frank and open interchange of views, but the hope was expressed that conditions would gradually improve during the course of 1975. The effects of some recession on wood consumers of all categories was noted, and the Committee would keep the matter under review.

The report of the Supply and Demand Committee was discussed at some length, with reservations being expressed concerning the validity of the short-term estimates in a difficult trading situation. It was agreed that, in addition to the continuing review automatically implied, the Supply and Demand Committee would specifically review its short-term statistics.

The Committee continued to receive regular reports on the activities and deliberations of the Technical Sub-Committee and expressed its appreciation of the valuable work being undertaken by this body and its various working parties. The Technical Sub-Committee Annual Report for the year to 31 March 1975 is appended.

## **Annual Progress Report of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee for the Year ended 31st March 1975**

### *Meetings*

1 The Technical Sub-Committee met in London on three occasions (13 June, 21 November 1974 and 26 February 1975). As the Commonwealth Forestry Conference precluded a mid-autumn meeting, there were no field excursions.

### *Membership*

2 Mr R. V. Thornton replaced Mr M. J. Lyons as the representative of the British Wood Chip-board Manufacturers' Association. Members of the British Wood Preserving Association attended the 57th meeting when papers relevant to their industry were under discussion.

### *Working Party on the Future of Harvesting*

3 This Working Party set up during the previous year met three times, and began drafting its report.

### *Working Party on Sawmilling Research*

4 The Working Party presented its report to the meeting on 21 November, when three general and twenty-two specific recommendations were made. These were accepted by the Sub-Committee after some changes had been made in emphasis and on the priorities allotted.

### *Residues*

5 A progress report on the development work on horticultural uses for bark was received. It was noted that this market for bark had become well established and that little further research would be required.

### *Utilisation*

6 Papers on the use of wood as fuel, the effect of pruning of Douglas fir on the properties and value of the sawn wood, current Post Office requirements for telegraph poles, and the new arrangements for research on timber drying (now the responsibility of the Timber Research and Development Association (TRADA)) were considered.

7 Much discussion was devoted to the impact of the 1975 Amendment to the Building Regulations on the use of Sitka spruce for structures. Consequently the British Standards Institution were requested to consider issuing an amendment to Code of Practice 112 which would facilitate the use of suitable machine graded wood in the same sections, for load-bearing purposes, as imported redwood and whitewood, and would satisfy the span tables of the revised regulations.

### *Entry into the European Economic Community*

8 The Department of Industry representative reported on the progress of EEC Directives of relevance to the home timber and forestry industries.

### *Forest Management Matters*

9 A paper on provenance in hardwoods was discussed. A progress report on work study reviewed innovations in plough design, and developments in the ultra low volume application of herbicides.

### *Harvesting Operations*

10 Situation reports by the Commission's Work Study Section which described progress on tree processors, frame-mounted chainsaws, a grab saw, tree shears and winches were noted.

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

11 The projects proposed for inclusion in the Joint Programme of Research at the Princes Risborough Laboratory during the year commencing 1 April 1975 were considered making particular reference to the recommendations of the Sawmilling Research Working Party.



### *Dissemination of Information*

12 A further five Technical Notes were published in the journal “Forestry and Home Grown Timber”.

13 A history of the Technical Sub-Committee incorporating a classified list of the 400 papers issued since its establishment in 1950 was compiled.

# Appendix III

## Forestry Training Council

### Annual Report for the Year ended 31st March 1975

#### *Summary of the Year's Work*

The period under review is the third full year of the Council's work.

Statistics were assembled on the quantity of training activity during 1973/74 and 1974/75. The number of courses leading to nationally recognised craft qualifications was 7 and total attendance fell from 160 to 129. The number of courses leading to nationally recognised supervisory and managerial qualifications remained 3; total attendance rose slightly from 76 to 81. (See Table A.)

The Scottish Woodland Owners Association and Timber Growers Organisation continued to arrange short courses for the private sector and the Forestry Commission again provided short courses for their work force. The total number of short courses for forest workers fell from 417 to 348 and total attendance also fell from 1,901 in 1973/74 to 1,505 in 1974/75 reflecting a greater incidence of on-the-job training in a number of operations. However, attendance of workers from the private sector rose slightly from 534 to 545 and the number and range of courses increased from 73 in 1973/74 to 96 in 1974/75. The total number of courses for supervisory and managerial staff rose from 79 to 114 and attendance also rose from 863 to 1,256. (See Table B.)

Detailed and very helpful discussions were held between representatives of the Forestry Training Council and the staff of the Training Services Agency concerning key training activities and the formation of three groups of Designated Training Estates. A detailed scheme has been worked out and application made for a grant-in-aid of certain key training activities.

The Council worked closely with the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Training Services Agency and the Forestry Safety Council. The Council again records with pleasure the willing co-operation of many people and organisations and particularly that of the Colleges providing courses in forestry, the Forestry Commission and the private sector of forestry. Council also acknowledge with thanks the help given by the Industrial Training Boards, the Assessors and the Secretariats of the Association of County Councils and Convention of Scottish Local Authorities.

The forestry industry is responding positively to the need for training and further education. Two particularly important features are the expansion of planned training within the private sector and the increased recruitment of young trainees, particularly in Scotland.

#### *Meetings and Membership*

The Council met three times during the year. The meeting on 11 June 1974 (which was the ninth since the formation of Council) was held at the Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg, Penrith. Members of Council met staff and students and inspected the facilities for training in the operation of harvesting equipment. The tenth meeting on 7 November 1974 took place at the headquarters of the Forestry Commission located at that time in London and the eleventh was held at Merrist Wood Agricultural College, Worplesdon, near Guildford on 6 March 1975. Merrist Wood is the national centre for training and further education in arboriculture and members of Council met staff and students, inspected the teaching facilities and saw demonstrations of tree surgery.

There were several changes in membership. The completion, in November 1974, of three years since the formation of the Council made necessary the re-appointment of some members and the appointment of new ones. The Agricultural Training Board withdrew from the Council and the Arboricultural Association was invited to nominate a representative, who is Mr W. E. Matthews. Captain D. S. Bowser became a Forestry Commissioner and Mr A. F. F. Williamson was appointed to represent the Scottish Woodland Owners Association in his place. Mr R. Harris of the Training Services Agency replaced Mr H. Hannaby as an Assessor and later in the year Mr P. R. Wells became the Assessor for the Training Services Agency. Mr R. H. Nelson was

appointed to succeed the late Mr D. G. Marwick as Assessor for the Scottish Education Department and Mr D. K. Fraser took the place of Mr J. B. Hendry as the representative of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society.

### *Training Activity*

The Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education 1973 was published in 1974 and the Forestry Training Council accepted in full the recommendations concerning forestry. The Advisory Committee emphasised the need for an easily recognisable ladder of progression with clearly defined educational stages and the Forestry Training Council already has adopted the three-year course structure comprising a two-year period of general craft education at Stage I level covering establishment and production work and a final year of specialised craft work at Stage II level. Courses should be provided in three blocks of six weeks as at present.

Concerning the later stages in the ladder of progression the Working Party formed in 1974 under Dr C. J. Taylor prepared an outline syllabus for a course leading to the Certificate of Supervisory Studies controlled by the National Examination Board for Supervisory Studies (NEBSS). This syllabus has been followed by the Forestry Commission in designing a course taken by Ordinary National Diploma sandwich-year students during the year under review. It is hoped that the existence of the NEBSS course and qualification will ease the difficulty experienced in the forestry industry in recruiting forestry foremen. Dr Taylor's Working Party also completed work on the syllabus leading to a Stage III examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute and this was approved by the Institute. The Stage III qualification is intended as an alternative qualification for supervisory posts.

The Report of the Joint Advisory Committee also contained proposals for rationalising the structure of examinations and the Forestry Training Council supported the proposals for one validating body for the co-ordination of examinations in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

Attendance on courses leading to craft, supervisory and managerial qualifications is summarised in Table A.

**Table A**  
*Attendance on Courses for Recognised Craft, Supervisory and Managerial Qualifications in 1973/74 and 1974/75*

Courses	Grade and Duration	1973/74		1974/75	
		Courses/Students	Number of	Courses/Students	Number of
City and Guilds 012 Stage 1	Craft (young workers) Day and block release	3	98	2	67
General Forestry Craft and Education	Craft (young workers) 2-year residential	1	11	1	8
RFS* Woodman's Certificate	Craft (adult workers) Block release	1	20	1	18
City and Guilds 012 Stage 2	Craft (adult workers) Block release	2	21	2	20
Forestry Nursery Course	Craft Day and block release	1	10	1	16
<b>Totals for Craft Courses</b>	...	<b>8</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>129</b>
Ordinary National Diploma	Supervisory 3-year sandwich	1	48	1	53
RFS* Foresters Certificate	Supervisory Block release	1	10	1	15
National Diploma in Forestry	Managerial Residential	1	18	1	13
<b>Totals for Supervisory and Managerial Courses</b>	...	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>81</b>

The students came from the Forestry Commission and the private sector of forestry. There were only two courses for City and Guilds Stage 1 during the period under review, a third being held a few weeks later. The number of adult workers attending Stage 2 of the City and Guilds course was similar in both years. In accordance with earlier agreements the Royal Scottish Forestry Society has ceased to hold examinations for their Junior Forester's Certificate and the

\* Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland will phase out their Woodman's Certificate in 1976. The number of candidates for the Royal Forestry Society's examinations for the Certificate in Arboriculture and the National Diploma in Arboriculture again rose during 1973 and 1974.

The Central Forestry Examination Board reports that 6 candidates were awarded the National Diploma in Forestry, the number in 1973/74 also being 6.

The total number of short courses for forest workers, supervisors and managers and attendance on these is summarised in Table B.

**Table B**  
*Attendance on Short Courses for Forest Workers, Supervisors and Managers during 1973/74 and 1974/75*

Level	Source of Participants	1973/74		1974/75	
		Courses	Students	Courses	Students
Craft	Private forestry ... ..	73	534	96	545
	Forestry Commission ... ..	344	1,367	252	960
	Totals ... ..	417	1,901	348	1,505
Supervisory and Managerial	Private forestry ... ..	10	108	13	249
	Forestry Commission ... ..	69	755	101	1,007
	Totals ... ..	79	863	114	1,256

Short courses for supervisors and managers attracted more participants during the year in both the private and State sectors of the industry. The courses and instruction for the private sector were provided by the Agricultural Training Board, Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry, Economic Forestry Group Ltd, English Woodlands Ltd, the Forest Industry Centre at Inverness, Forestry Commission, Fountain Forestry Ltd, Merrist Wood Agricultural College, Scottish Woodland Owners Association (Commercial) Ltd and Tilhill Forestry Group Ltd. In addition the forestry companies provided short courses for their own employees.

As in earlier years the content of 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 tending side dealt with fencing, new planting techniques and chemical and mechanical control of weeds. On the production and harvesting side, marking and measuring thinnings, use and maintenance of chainsaws, extraction by winch, skidder and forwarder and use of grapple loaders all received attention. Courses for supervisors and managers in the private sector dealt with forestry costings, the principles of business management, appreciation of work study and contract law. An encouraging trend in 1974 was the increase in the amount of training being given on-the-job in both the private and State sectors. This training went beyond merely introducing people to this work and included planned programmes of training completed with short courses off-the-job.

Within the Forestry Commission the large programme of training first-line supervisors and junior managers continued and in addition to the wide range of courses in forest management there were also courses in conservation and protection, work study, public speaking, financial control and first aid. Re-training was arranged for officers returning from specialist to field duties. The Forestry Commission also opened a training suite in their new headquarters building at Edinburgh and prepared plans for the construction at Rheola in South Wales and Ae in South Scotland of training centres for the operators and supervisors of harvesting and loading machinery.

Turning to the content of further education courses for forest workers the Forestry Training Council welcomed the statements in the Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education 1973, that "education should be related to the industry and appropriate to the needs of the individual student, that the early stages should provide a broad-based foundation on which specialised knowledge can later be built" and that educational courses should "include a strong craft practice element". These principles are being followed at Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry and the Forest Industry Centre, Inverness.

#### *Present and Future Need for Training and Further Education*

During 1974 the Forestry Training Council continued to develop in association with the Training Services Agency, proposals for key training activities provided by three groups of Designated

Training Estates which will train beyond their own needs and for the industry at large. The three groups of Designated Training Estates will include forestry companies and other employers of forestry personnel such as contractors. One group will be formed in Scotland, another in Northern England and North Wales and a third in Southern England and South Wales. Each will have a Training Development Manager.

The key training activities are:

- (a) analysis of the training needs of owners, managers, supervisors and workers;
- (b) technical and administrative support for training and further education of new entrants;
- (c) technical and administrative support for upgrading the skills of existing forest workers, supervisors and managers;
- (d) training and re-training instructors for the new entrants under (b) and for the training programmes under (c);
- (e) training for employers, managers and supervisors in the principles of business management as applied to forestry;
- (f) training for the work force in systems of silviculture and forestry management which safeguard and enhance the environment, obtain effective integration with agriculture and provide opportunities for public recreation.

The Forestry Training Council has applied to the Training Services Agency for grants toward the costs generated by the Group Training Development Managers, the administrative support for them and the cost of training and retraining instructors. There will also be expenses associated with monitoring the progress of trainees and proficiency tests of the skills acquired by trainees.

The Council continued to give close attention to manpower intelligence and kept contact with the study of the structure of the work force in the private sector of forestry being made by the Forestry Departments of Oxford and Aberdeen Universities.

### *Co-operation Between Agencies and Authorities*

During the third 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 and the Training Services Agency gave valuable advice.

The Council is represented on the Forestry Safety Council thus ensuring that the recommendations for safe work practice can quickly be incorporated into training schedules and education syllabuses. The Council was invited to name a representative on the National Co-ordinating Committee for Careers Information in Agriculture and Associated Industries and he is Mr A. G. Pyman. In this connexion the Forestry Training Council prepared proposals for co-operation between the two Royal Forestry Societies, the Institute of Foresters of Great Britain, the Association of Professional Foresters, Timber Growers Organisation and Scottish Woodland Owners Association in compiling a register of persons who will work with the local Careers Advisory Service and with schools in providing information about employment and further education in forestry.

It is again a pleasure for the Forestry Training Council to acknowledge 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*

Student-trainees and their employers face high costs of travel and subsistence when attending part-time vocational day and block release courses at the Colleges of Further Education. The work force is widely scattered throughout Britain and courses are available only at the two national centres. Moreover the arrangements applied by Local Educational Authorities for assistance to student-trainees create difficulties because many student-trainees in forestry have reached the age of 18 before their training is completed and become ineligible for assistance. Following representation by the Forestry Training Council the Association of County Councils recognised these difficulties and recommended to their members and associates in England and Wales that student-trainees in forestry should be treated as special cases. Similar representations to the Convention of Local Authorities in Scotland are being considered by their Education Committee and the Scottish Education Department.

The text of a new edition of Booklet 81 *Forestry* in the Choice of Careers series was agreed with the Careers and Occupational Information Centre in London and will be published in 1975. The Forestry Training Council also prepared a detailed statement on "Careers in Forestry" and this was published in *Scottish Forestry* and *Quarterly Journal of Forestry*. More than fifteen other articles and short notes covering most aspects of training and further education in forestry were

published during the year, mainly in the two journals named above, in *Forestry and Home Grown Timber* and the *SWOA Newsletter*.

The advice of the Training Services Agency was sought on the application of the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) to the forestry industry. There has been only occasional use in forestry of this important scheme and the Council will continue to seek ways in which it might be applied.

In conclusion the members of Council believe that the transition to a voluntary system of pay-as-you-train in the forestry industry is now well advanced. The private sector is now investing very considerable sums in training and the Forestry Training Council considers that the formation of three groups of Designated Training Estates with financial aid from the Training Services Agency will lead to further expansion. Through carefully planned skills training and the City and Guilds sequence of associated courses, the forestry industry can attract keen young people and provide them with a full and progressive career.

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 1975

### *Chairman*

Professor J. D. Matthews

### *Employer Members*

A. F. F. Williamson	}	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. Healey		
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, Scotland
A. P. B. Hamilton		
W. Steele	}	Forestry education, England and Wales
A. G. Pyman		
J. Saddler		Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board

### *Forestry Society, etc, Members*

Dr C. J. Taylor	Institute of Foresters of Great Britain
D. K. Fraser	Royal Scottish Forestry Society
R. Rowland	Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland
W. E. Matthews	Arboricultural Association

### *Assessors*

R. H. Nelson	}	Scottish Education Department
A. W. M. Heggie		
Dr T. W. Martin	}	Department of Education and Science
G. Dickson		
P. R. Wells		Training Services Agency

### *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

# Appendix IV

## Forestry Safety Council

### Annual Report for the Year ended 31st March 1975

The Council was set up on 1 April 1974 and this report covers the first year of the Council's work.

The Council is comprised of members nominated by the main bodies representing timber growers and timber merchants in Great Britain and of representatives of workers in the forestry industry, the Forestry Commission and the Forestry Training Council. Liaison with the agricultural departments is maintained through the attendance at meetings of two Assessors, one from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and one from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. A representative of the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture also attends as an observer.

#### *Terms of Reference*

The purpose of the Forestry Safety Council is, in relation to all aspects of safety in the forestry industry generally, to:

- i. promote safety in forestry by every means including the encouragement of co-operation and consultation at all levels within the industry;
- ii. make representations to the Safety Authority on the special problems of forestry and be consulted by them on proposed legislation, regulations and other relevant matters;
- iii. sponsor the production and maintenance of codes of safe working practice;
- iv. co-ordinate publicity and the collection of statistics on health and safety matters and to encourage research into health and safety;
- v. liaise with the Forestry Training Council and other appropriate bodies on education and training in safety;
- vi. review and report progress annually to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland, through the Forestry Commissioners, who will submit the report to the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee for comment.

#### *The Year's Work*

The Council met three times during the year under review and, at its first meeting on 16 May 1974, decided that one of its first priorities should be the preparation of codes of practice as envisaged in the (then) Health and Safety at Work, etc. Bill. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider what codes were required, in order of priority, and to prepare, as a pilot exercise, a draft code on one operation. The subject chosen for this pilot code was the clearing saw and a draft prepared by the Sub-Committee was distributed extensively throughout the industry towards the end of 1974 for the purpose of evaluation in the field.

Revisions were subsequently made in the light of valuable feed-back received from users of the machine and a final draft was prepared for consideration by the Council at its meeting on 6 May 1975. Subject to approval by the Council, the draft code will then be submitted to the Safety Authority for formal approval under the terms of the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974.

With the benefit of experience gained in the preparation of the Clearing Saw Code, draft codes are now in course of preparation on other operational subjects including chainsaws; forestry tractors; ground skidding; and brushcutters. In addition, a draft Code on Hearing Conservation has been prepared ready for consideration by the Council at its next meeting.

#### *Accident Statistics*

While detailed statistics are available relating to accidents in the Forestry Commission, little is known about the incidence of accidents to forestry workers in the private sector. In order to complete the picture, therefore, the Council sought the co-operation of representative estates and contractors to provide information about accidents in the private sector.



### *Symbol Competition*

The Council felt that it would be useful to have an appropriate symbol by which its publications could be readily identified. A competition was therefore conducted with a prize of £50 for the best design. A panel chaired by Mr J. M. Abbott of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents was due to meet in April 1975 to judge the entries.

### **Members of the Forestry Safety Council at 31 March 1975**

Col. D. A. Campbell, OBE, FRICS	Chairman
Mr P. J. D. Donnelly	Timber Growers Organisation
Mr K. J. Ramsay	Scottish Woodland Owners' Association
Mr D. J. Cooper	Home Timber Merchants Association, England and Wales
Mr J. E. McDonald	Home Timber Merchants Association, Scotland
Mr J. H. Hose	National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers
Mr A. Mills	Transport and General Workers Union
Mr R. Neale	General and Municipal Workers Union
Prof. J. D. Matthews	Forestry Training Council
Mr M. P. Shapcott	Forestry Commission
Mr G. D. Keighley	Forestry Commission Safety Officer
Mr D. C. Fisher	Secretary

# Appendix V

## New Publications

Twenty-six new priced publications were issued through Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

### *Reports*

- Fifty-Third Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners 1972/73 (90p)
- Fifty-Fourth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners 1973/74 (£1·05)
- Report on Forest Research for year ended March 1973 (£1·75)
- Report on Forest Research for year ended March 1974 (£1·10)

### *Bulletins*

- No. 48. Weeding in the Forest, by W. O. Wittering (£2·10)
- No. 49. The Potential of Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Grand Fir and Noble Fir in Britain, by J. R. Aldhous and A. J. Low (£1·50)
- No. 50. Fifty Years of Forestry Research, by R. F. Wood (£1·75)
- No. 51. Forest Products in the United Kingdom Economy, by B. G. Jackson (£1·35)
- No. 52. Influence of Spacing on Crop Characteristics and Yield, by G. J. Hamilton and J. M. Christie (80p)

### *Forest Records*

- No. 87. Hydraulic Grapple Cranes for Forest Use, by F. W. Platt (30p)
- No. 90. Voles and Field Mice, by F. W. Rogers Brambell (10p)
- No. 91. Birds and Woodlands, by Bruce Campbell (40p)
- No. 92. Woodpeckers in Woodlands, by C. E. Palmar (24p)
- No. 93. Cross Country Vehicles in Forestry, by D. H. Wallace (40p)
- No. 94. Biology of Dutch Elm Disease, by J. N. Gibbs (23p)
- No. 95. Wood Resources and Demands: A Statistical Review, by A. J. Grayson. (25p)
- No. 96. Beech Bark Disease, by E. J. Parker (25p)
- No. 97. Forest Site Yield Guide to Upland Britain, by R. J. N. Busby (40p)
- No. 98. The Crested Tit, by Bruce Campbell (25p)
- No. 99. The Roe Deer, by J. S. R. Chard (40p)
- No. 100. Dutch Elm Disease Survey 1972-73, by J. N. Gibbs and R. S. Howell (30p)

### *Booklets*

- No. 41. Fertilisers in the Establishment of Conifers in Wales and Southern England, by J. E. Everard (£1·25)
- No. 42. Field Recognition of British Elms, by J. Jobling and A. F. Mitchell (85p)

### *Leaflets*

- No. 58. The Large Pine Weevil and Black Pine Beetles, by T. M. Scott and C. J. King (23p)
- No. 59. Hydrostatic Skidder, by W. O. Wittering (27p)
- No. 60. Selection of Conifer Seed for British Forestry, by J. N. Kennedy (8p)

Two new issues available from Forestry Commission Headquarters are:

- British Forestry* (£1·00) concise and fully illustrated
- Forestry Commission Potential for Permanent Tourist Accommodation* (£2·00)

### *Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference*

Eight papers, including the Progress Report 1966-72 and the inaugural address, were produced for the Tenth Commonwealth Forestry Conference in September, 1974.

The "Proceedings, Committee Reports and Recommendations" of the Conference have since been published and are available from Forestry Commission Headquarters at £2·50.

# 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

# Forestry Authority

**Table 1**

## EXPENDITURE ON FORESTRY AUTHORITY SERVICES

*in the year ended 31st March 1975*

<i>Previous year</i> £		£
	<i>Services to Private Woodland Owners</i>	
	Grants under Dedication Schemes:	
14,462	Basis I ... ..	25,725
998,444	Basis II: Planting Grants ... ..	683,941
702,147	Management Grants ... ..	719,305
76,362	Approved Woodlands Planting Grants ... ..	64,901
157,147	Interim Planting Grants ... ..	334,566
40,626	Small Woods Planting Grants ... ..	28,232
314	Scrub Clearance Grants ... ..	168
16,352	Miscellaneous ... ..	24,436
534,210	Overhead Expenses (including Estate expenses) ...	652,191*
2,540,064		2,533,465
35,083	<i>Less</i> Net miscellaneous income ...	67,466
£2,504,981		£2,465,999
	<i>Special Services</i>	
134,170	Licensing of Felling ... ..	172,448*
94,236	Information and Shows ... ..	136,284*
—	Plant Health (including £7,144* Overhead expenses) ...	11,620
205,518	Miscellaneous Overhead expenses ... ..	249,471*
£433,924		£569,823
	<i>Research and Development</i>	
604,617	Silviculture including Nursery Work ...	674,968
130,810	Genetics ... ..	132,853
33,495	Physiology ... ..	39,506
16,703	Seed Research ... ..	20,217
61,757	Site Studies ... ..	87,051
195,065	Protection ... ..	223,204
81,928	Statistics ... ..	98,739
143,887	Communications ... ..	159,488
48,877	Westonbirt and Bedgebury Arboreta ...	71,555
36,622	Grants to Institutions ... ..	47,390
160,309	Overhead Expenses ... ..	219,723*
£1,514,070		£1,774,694
4,452,975	Net total expenditure in year ...	4,810,516
420	Notional Sickness and injury benefit ...	1,323
£4,453,395		£4,811,839
	<i>Plus</i> Net Addition in Assets	£
(42,873)	Current ... ..	6,059
(5,104)	Fixed ... ..	4,508
		10,567
£4,405,418	Amount of Grant in Aid appropriated for the Forestry Authority	£4,822,406

(Note 2 in Forestry Enterprise Accounts, page 86)

\* Statement 5 of Forestry Enterprise Accounts, page 84. £1,437,261

*J. A. Dickson*  
Accounting Officer  
29th September 1975

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEMES FOR PRIVATE ESTATES  
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1975

**Table 2**

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
<i>Basis I and II Schemes completed:</i>								
Total ... ..	3,911	478,955	2,369	212,590	1,054	236,763	488	29,602
<i>Basis III Schemes completed:</i>								
Total ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Basis I and II at end of previous year</i> ...	3,858	471,455	2,361	211,220	1,023	231,779	474	28,456
<i>Basis I and II during year</i>	53	7,500	8	1,370	31	4,984	14	1,146
<i>Basis I and II Approved or in preparation at end of year</i> ...	86	8,500	22	1,086	54	5,301	10	2,113
<i>Basis III Approved or in preparation at end of year</i> ...	406	23,019	205	2,652	163	18,282	38	2,085

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES  
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1975

**Table 3**

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total ... ..	753	68,631	602	49,953	121	16,425	30	2,253
At end of previous year	776	69,801	618	50,422	128	17,188	30	2,191
During year ... ..	-23	-1,170	-16	-469	-7	-763	—	62
<i>Approved or in preparation at end of year</i> ...	1	16	—	—	1	16	—	—

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, 1975

Table 4

Hectares

Country	Total			In Dedicated Woodlands Basis I and II			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 ...	21,347	18,304	3,043	12,073	10,023	2,050	1,034	629	405	151	82	69	8,089	7,570	519
Conifer ...	20,411	17,818	2,593	11,677	9,865	1,812	801	506	295	128	72	56	7,805	7,375	430
Broadleaved	936	486	450	396	158	238	233	123	110	23	10	13	284	195	89
ENGLAND															
Total ...	3,666	2,033	1,633	2,159	1,170	989	546	210	336	90	39	51	871	614	257
Conifer ...	2,856	1,628	1,228	1,814	1,037	777	319	93	226	69	29	40	654	469	185
Broadleaved	810	405	405	345	133	212	227	117	110	21	10	11	217	145	72
SCOTLAND															
Total ...	16,324	15,037	1,287	9,260	8,275	985	484	419	65	44	43	1	6,536	6,300	236
Conifer ...	16,214	14,965	1,249	9,216	8,253	963	478	413	65	44	43	—	6,476	6,256	220
Broadleaved	110	72	38	44	22	22	6	6	—	—	—	—	60	44	16
WALES															
Total ...	1,357	1,234	123	654	578	76	4	—	4	17	—	17	682	656	26
Conifer ...	1,341	1,225	116	647	575	72	4	—	4	15	—	15	675	650	25
Broadleaved	16	9	7	7	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	6	1

In addition it is estimated that 400 hectares were planted without the aid of grants (England, 300 Scotland 80, and Wales 20).

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

Note: No grants were paid in Dedicated Woodlands Basis III.

VOLUME OF TIMBER LICENSED FOR FELLING AND THINNING  
ON PRIVATE ESTATES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1975

**Table 5**

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total volume (thousand cubic metres) ...	444	295	116	33
Conifer ... ..	220	106	98	16
Broadleaved ... ..	224	189	18	17
Number of licences issued ... ..	1,879	1,439	300	140

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 1975

**Table 6**

Hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total ... ..	3,343	1,634	1,506	203
Conditional licences*	1,747	1,055	586	106
Unconditional licences ... ..	1,596	579	920	97

\*Conditional licences require the restocking of the land concerned.  
1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

# Forestry Enterprise

LAND USE  
AT 31ST MARCH 1975

Table 7

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area ... ..	1,211.9	305.0	746.7	160.2
Forest Land: Total ... ..	898.9	257.6	502.0	139.3
Under plantations ... ..	808.9	244.9	431.7	132.3
To be planted ... ..	90.0	12.7	70.3	7.0
Other Land: Total ... ..	313.0	47.4	244.7	20.9
Nurseries ... ..	0.3	0.1	0.2	—
Agricultural and grazing ... ..	141.0	15.9	113.5	11.6
Forest Workers Holdings ... ..	5.0	1.0	3.0	1.0
Unplantable and miscellaneous ... ..	166.7	30.4	128.0	8.3

PLANTING IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1975

Table 8

Hectares

	Total	New planting	Restocking
Great Britain ... ..	23,155	19,661	3,494
Conifer ... ..	22,963	19,542	3,421
Broadleaved ... ..	192	119	73
England ... ..	2,623	1,239	1,384
Conifer ... ..	2,497	1,177	1,320
Broadleaved ... ..	126	62	64
Scotland ... ..	18,471	17,010	1,461
Conifer ... ..	18,422	16,966	1,456
Broadleaved ... ..	49	44	5
Wales ... ..	2,061	1,412	649
Conifer ... ..	2,044	1,399	645
Broadleaved ... ..	17	13	4

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



PROGRESS OF PLANTING FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1965 TO 31ST MARCH 1975

Table 9

Hectares

Period*	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
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
1975 ... ..	23,155	2,623	18,471	2,061

\*1966-1967, year ended 30th September.

1970-1975, year ended 31st March.

AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED  
AND FELLED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1975

Table 10

	Felled		Thinned		Total Volume Felled and Thinned (Thousand cubic metres)
	Area (hectares)	Volume (Thousand cubic metres)	Area (hectares)	Volume (Thousand cubic metres)	
Great Britain ...	2,763	631	20,164	983	1,614
England, Total ...	1,064	252	8,951	390	642
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North-West ...	169	38	1,445	67	105
North-East ...	315	88	1,213	44	132
East ...	228	47	3,918	152	199
New Forest and South-East ...	168	24	1,481	56	80
South-West and Dean ...	184	55	894	71	126
Scotland, Total ...	1,227	276	7,304	407	683
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North ...	403	92	1,219	80	172
East ...	349	68	2,108	106	174
South ...	293	59	2,032	101	160
West ...	182	57	1,945	120	177
Wales, Total ...	472	103	3,909	186	289
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North ...	225	46	1,928	91	137
South ...	247	57	1,981	95	152

1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

SALES OF TIMBER IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1975

Table 11

Thousand cubic metres

Description	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Trees sold standing ... ..	630.2	188.0	306.9	135.3
Converted* ... ..	859.0	394.4	336.1	128.5
Round timber and saw logs ... ..	290.1	125.1	109.3	55.7
Telegraph and other selected poles ... ..	4.3	3.8	0.3	0.2
Mining timber ... ..	46.6	29.4	—	17.2
Posts and stakes ... ..	34.5	26.2	1.8	6.5
Pulpwood and boardmill material ... ..	428.6	173.6	208.7	46.3
Firewood ... ..	10.3	8.8	1.0	0.5
Miscellaneous ... ..	27.9	22.8	3.5	1.6
Poles sold in length (other than selected) ... ..	16.7	4.7	11.5	0.5

\*In addition 6.9 thousand cubic metres were converted and used internally for forest and estate purposes. (England 1.9, Scotland 3.6, Wales 1.4).

PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE COMMISSION  
AT 31ST MARCH 1975

Table 12

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Forest Properties ... ..	5,632	2,267	2,251	1,114
Foresters Houses ... ..	755	284	321	150
Forest Workers Houses ... ..	1,841	746	922	173
Forest Workers Holdings ... ..	391	110	200	81
Miscellaneous* ... ..	2,645	1,127	808	710
Other properties ... ..	8,353	2,780	3,976	1,597
Farms and other agricultural subjects ... ..	2,051	507	1,018	526
Residential and other lettings ... ..	3,823	1,379	1,627	817
Sporting lettings ... ..	2,479	894	1,331	254

\*Note: Miscellaneous covers Hostels, Bothies, Offices, Repair Workshops and other buildings not normally let.

PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
AT 31ST MARCH 1975

**Table 13**

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Camp sites* ... ..	17	7	9	1
Picnic sites ... ..	347	166	78	103
Forest walks (way marked) ... ..	288	101	118	69
Forest (nature) trails ... ..	133	79	31	23
Information centres ... ..	22	9	11	2
Arboreta ... ..	25	10	6	9
Forest drives ... ..	6	5	—	1
Forest cabins (and holiday houses) ... ..	46	—	44	2

\*In addition to the 17 public camp sites, there are special arrangements in the New Forest for camping in 16 specified enclosures. There are also 39 sites set aside for youth camping and 3 sites for Caravan Club rallies.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—ENGLAND

Note: In Tables 14–16 former Crown Woods are indicated by asterisks

Table 14

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
<b>NORTH-WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:</b>							
TOTAL ... ..	53,882	43,376	4,261	6,245	505	212	106
Arden, Hereford and Worcester, West Midlands, Warwick and Leics. (1) ... ..	1,079	937	130	12	4	—	—
Bagot, Staffs ... ..	1,026	945	73	8	5	—	—
Blengdale, Cumbria ... ..	1,255	1,036	45	174	—	—	2
Bowland, Lancs and North Yorks... ..	1,836	1,737	23	76	—	—	2
Cannock, Staffs ... ..	2,696	2,621	12	63	—	50	10
Dalton, Cumbria (2) ... ..	1,682	1,245	206	231	46	2	—
Delamere, Cheshire* ... ..	969	937	—	32	—	11	5
Dunnerdale, Cumbria ... ..	951	800	12	139	—	—	1
Ennerdale, Cumbria ... ..	3,762	1,573	195	1,994	29	1	3
Greystoke, Cumbria ... ..	1,270	1,139	20	111	13	4	4
Grizedale, Cumbria ... ..	3,467	3,054	52	361	—	—	6
Inglewood, Cumbria ... ..	995	947	22	26	7	—	—
Kershope, Cumbria ... ..	5,565	5,097	137	331	41	75	15
Kinver, West Midlands and Staffs ... ..	299	280	—	19	—	—	1
Launde, Derby, Notts and Leics. ... ..	893	803	85	5	1	—	—
Long, Salop ... ..	1,246	1,012	210	24	—	—	3
Matlock, Derby and Cheshire (3) ... ..	3,140	1,599	633	908	22	—	—
Mortimer:							
Bucknell, Salop ... ..	1,095	1,031	4	60	—	—	5
Ludlow, Salop, Hereford and Worcester ... ..	1,266	1,225	10	31	—	—	6
Shobden, Hereford and Worcester ... ..	1,160	1,123	9	28	—	10	6
Sherwood, Notts ... ..	6,511	6,096	190	225	6	48	20
Spadeadam, Cumbria and Northumberland ... ..	6,707	3,850	1,734	1,123	331	—	—
Stiperstones, Salop ... ..	694	509	165	20	—	—	1
Swynnerton, Salop and Staffs... ..	1,019	974	31	14	—	—	2
Thornthwaite, Cumbria ... ..	2,658	2,174	256	228	—	7	9
Walcot, Salop ... ..	641	632	7	2	—	4	5

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

Notes: (1) Arden includes Packington  
(2) Dalton includes Lindale  
(3) Matlock includes Goyt

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL ... ..	101,793	77,977	5,704	18,112	635	498	132
Ampleforth, North Yorks ...	2,250	1,980	154	116	4	1	2
Chillingham, Northumberland ...	1,942	1,279	484	179	148	—	—
Chopwell, Durham, Tyne and Wear* ... ..	874	804	6	64	—	9	2
Cleveland, North Yorks ...	1,697	1,430	127	140	10	1	1
Cropton, North Yorks ...	4,555	3,800	197	558	—	10	4
Dalby, North Yorks ... ..	4,513	3,224	346	943	78	23	16
Don, South Yorks ... ..	2,616	1,269	164	1,183	—	—	1
Falstone, Northumberland ...	10,734	9,198	—	1,536	58	93	8
Hamsterley, Durham ... ..	3,774	2,709	39	1,026	—	—	4
Harwood, Northumberland ...	3,977	3,506	210	261	39	36	7
Jervaulx, North Yorks ... ..	1,527	1,365	120	42	11	4	2
Kidland, Northumberland ...	3,458	2,073	731	654	48	3	—
Kielder North, Northumberland	9,257	4,394	518	4,345	82	67	22
Knaresborough, North Yorks	1,307	1,226	45	36	6	1	—
Langdale, North Yorks ... ..	4,892	3,932	253	707	9	—	4
Mounces, Northumberland ...	9,923	7,638	—	2,285	—	16	5
Osmotherley, North Yorks ...	1,561	1,447	39	75	—	—	2
Redesdale, Northumberland ...	5,698	5,009	—	689	—	75	16
Rievaulx, North Yorks ... ..	2,216	1,675	190	351	14	—	1
Rothbury, Northumberland ...	2,251	1,701	350	200	22	—	3
Selby, North Yorks ... ..	780	711	57	12	—	5	1
Slaley, Northumberland ... ..	1,189	1,075	66	48	—	—	2
Wark, Northumberland ... ..	16,351	12,775	1,463	2,113	94	145	23
Wykeham, North Yorks ... ..	2,375	1,900	67	408	—	2	5
Wynyard, Cleveland ... ..	594	502	30	62	—	3	—
York, North Yorks and Humberside ... ..	1,482	1,355	48	79	12	4	1

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

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	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 ... ..	46,292	42,877	922	2,493	47	219	199
Aldewood, Suffolk ... ..	3,624	3,468	12	144	—	9	22
Amphill, Beds ... ..	821	641	43	137	21	2	—
Bardney, Lincs ... ..	3,042	2,922	6	114	—	—	4
Bernwood, Bucks and Oxon ...	888	703	17	168	5	—	—
Bramfield, Herts ... ..	642	524	6	112	4	5	—
Chiltern, Bucks, Oxon, Beds, and Herts ... ..	2,483	2,252	157	74	5	9	1
Hazelborough, Northants* and Bucks ... ..	1,158	1,085	5	68	—	—	2
Kesteven, Lincs ... ..	2,111	1,971	37	103	—	—	2
Lavenham, Suffolk ... ..	816	695	2	119	—	—	—
Lynn, Norfolk ... ..	999	929	16	54	—	—	1
North Lindsey, Lincs ... ..	2,097	1,996	—	101	—	2	10
Rockingham, Northants and Cambs. ... ..	2,887	2,586	121	180	10	10	5
Thetford, Norfolk and Suffolk	20,278	18,974	399	905	2	157	148
Walden, Essex, Cambs. and Herts. ... ..	705	646	6	53	—	—	—
Wensum, Norfolk ... ..	2,203	2,036	95	72	—	24	4
*Wymersley, Beds, Northants and Bucks. ... ..	1,538	1,449	—	89	—	1	—

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

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Production (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
NEW FOREST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY: TOTAL ... ..	57,192	39,804	179	17,209	8	172	80
Alice Holt, Hampshire, West Sussex and Surrey* ... ..	3,198	2,947	12	239	2	14	5
Arundel, West Sussex ... ..	3,436	3,253	3	180	—	—	5
Bedgebury, Kent and East Sussex* ... ..	3,967	3,580	—	387	—	18	10
Bramshill, Hampshire and Berks. ... ..	2,484	2,338	36	110	—	34	9
Challock, Kent ... ..	2,580	2,540	—	40	—	9	8
Micheldever, Berks and Hampshire ... ..	2,463	2,319	6	138	—	3	3
New Forest, Hampshire* ... ..	27,033	11,868	—	15,165	—	38	26
Queen Elizabeth Forest, West Sussex and Hampshire ... ..	4,168	4,032	17	119	1	1	2
Ringwood, Dorset ... ..	2,899	2,619	33	247	—	54	9
St. Leonards, East Sussex and West Sussex ... ..	1,893	1,602	—	291	5	1	1
Shipbourne, Kent and Surrey... ..	1,119	949	72	98	—	—	—
*Wight, Isle of Wight ... ..	1,952	1,757	—	195	—	—	2

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

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
<b>SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND AND DEAN CONSERVANCY:</b>							
TOTAL ... ..	45,870	40,929	1,607	3,334	44	283	126
Brendon, Somerset and Devon	1,545	1,442	17	86	—	18	4
Cotswold, Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester ... ..	556	496	54	6	3	—	—
Cranborne Chase, Dorset and Wilts. ... ..	2,951	2,728	199	24	5	—	2
Dartmoor, Devon ... ..	2,406	2,115	30	261	—	15	10
Dean Forest, Gloucester, Here- ford and Worcester and Gwent* ... ..	10,860	9,538	284	1,038	6	74	29
Eggesford, Devon ... ..	1,157	1,105	32	20	2	10	5
Exeter, Devon ... ..	2,402	2,284	25	93	—	27	11
Halwill, Devon ... ..	2,671	2,405	74	192	—	41	13
Hartland, Devon ... ..	1,011	960	40	11	—	16	4
Hereford, Hereford and Wor- cester ... ..	1,810	1,501	273	36	—	3	4
Kernow, Cornwall ... ..	3,538	3,231	139	168	4	21	8
Mendip, Avon, Somerset and Wilts. ... ..	1,422	1,358	13	51	—	6	4
Neroche, Somerset and Devon	2,254	1,829	201	224	15	1	1
Powerstock, Dorset ... ..	1,596	1,437	27	132	—	—	2
Quantock, Somerset ... ..	1,122	965	5	152	—	16	7
Savernake, Wiltshire, Hamp- shire and Berks ... ..	3,518	3,152	121	245	—	13	10
Wareham, Dorset ... ..	3,413	2,934	14	465	9	—	7
Westonbirt, Gloucester ... ..	100	—	—	100	—	—	—
Wyre, Salop., Hereford and Worcester ... ..	1,538	1,449	59	30	—	22	5

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



## LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—SCOTLAND†

Table 15

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
<b>NORTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:</b>							
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	266,159	119,527	21,381	125,251	4,178	312	172
Achnashellach, Highland ... ..	3,944	2,569	7	1,368	60	10	3
Affric, Highland ... ..	27,894	6,452	620	20,822	200	47	—
Ardross, Highland ... ..	7,767	6,828	68	871	56	60	11
Black Isle, Highland ... ..	5,909	5,527	11	371	3	27	15
Culloden, Highland ... ..	7,015	5,786	75	1,154	56	17	10
Dornoch, Highland ... ..	1,215	1,109	1	105	—	6	1
Farigaig, Highland ... ..	4,224	3,272	39	913	40	19	4
Glengarry, Highland ... ..	16,989	5,656	1,096	10,237	181	—	13
Glenrigh, Highland ... ..	2,359	1,280	315	764	—	12	8
Glenurquhart, Highland ... ..	10,663	4,837	215	5,611	80	—	14
Helmsdale, Highland ... ..	994	748	76	170	—	—	—
Hoy Experiments, Orkney Is- lands ... ..	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Inchnacardoch, Highland ... ..	9,109	5,853	134	3,122	69	—	15
Inshriach, Highland ... ..	4,325	3,184	447	694	9	26	5
Leanachan, Highland ... ..	17,243	7,607	1,529	8,107	182	41	10
Mull, Strathclyde ... ..	14,005	6,994	2,219	4,792	455	9	8
Naver, Highland ... ..	10,613	5,155	1,123	4,335	298	—	—
The Queen's Forest, Highland... ..	2,644	1,535	—	1,109	5	—	1
Ratagan, Highland ... ..	5,020	2,470	155	2,395	72	—	18
Rumster, Highland ... ..	3,218	2,054	759	405	139	—	—
Shin, Highland ... ..	32,247	12,053	5,324	14,870	714	10	5
Skye, Highland and Western Isles ... ..	20,171	5,836	3,426	10,909	448	12	7
South Strome, Highland ... ..	2,998	1,834	189	975	78	8	5
Strathmashie, Highland ... ..	18,650	4,164	474	14,012	240	1	3
Sunart, Highland ... ..	20,331	8,754	2,501	9,076	609	—	9
Torrachilty, Highland ... ..	16,599	7,957	578	8,064	184	7	7

†The Regions shown after each Forest name did not come into being until May 16th, 1975, just after the close of the year under report.

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

Table 15—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	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 ... ..	110,021	88,872	3,795	17,354	753	468	174
Alltcailleach, Grampian ... ..	1,804	1,641	67	96	2	5	3
Banchory, Grampian ... ..	5,500	5,259	—	241	—	34	9
Bennachie, Grampian ... ..	6,089	4,924	3	1,162	10	24	8
Blairadam, Fife ... ..	4,921	4,263	364	294	96	54	14
Braes of Angus, Tayside ... ..	4,843	3,590	368	885	49	1	—
Craigellachie, Grampian ... ..	4,589	4,224	80	285	21	11	5
Drummond Hill, Tayside ... ..	3,186	2,365	49	772	50	11	11
Dunkeld, Tayside ... ..	4,146	3,930	13	203	—	43	20
Forest of Deer, Grampian ... ..	2,719	2,568	1	150	—	15	8
Glenlivet, Grampian ... ..	4,622	4,286	—	336	34	24	4
Huntly, Grampian ... ..	10,171	8,685	87	1,399	61	23	19
Kirkhill, Grampian ... ..	1,200	1,167	1	32	—	4	4
Laigh of Moray, Grampian and Highland ... ..	7,125	6,565	32	528	—	41	22
Mearns, Grampian ... ..	6,988	5,649	303	1,036	47	29	7
Montreathmont, Tayside ... ..	1,854	1,824	—	30	—	57	13
Rannoch, Tayside ... ..	12,521	5,988	1,240	5,293	252	4	—
Speymouth, Grampian ... ..	10,022	9,388	77	557	17	31	9
Strathardle, Tayside ... ..	3,411	2,856	273	282	55	17	4
Tentsmuir, Fife ... ..	1,595	1,492	—	103	—	15	13
Tornashean, Grampian ... ..	4,517	2,949	567	1,001	36	9	1
Tummel, Tayside ... ..	8,198	5,259	270	2,669	23	16	—

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

Table 15—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Production (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
<b>SOUTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:</b>							
TOTAL ... ..	172,460	115,819	21,628	35,013	6,484	310	160
Ae, Dumfries and Galloway ...	5,891	5,709	16	166	42	28	19
Arcleloch, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	3,597	2,995	563	39	255	27	—
Bareagle, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	4,417	3,793	443	181	71	52	1
Bennan, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	6,830	6,201	123	506	—	3	7
Carrick, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ... ..	16,598	7,606	777	8,215	183	—	6
Castle O'er, Dumfries and Galloway and Borders ...	6,064	5,647	174	243	308	4	19
Clatteringshaws, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	6,403	3,862	848	1,693	66	—	1
Clydesdale, Strathclyde and Lothian ... ..	3,419	2,693	230	496	198	24	—
Craik, Borders ... ..	4,468	3,996	229	243	238	—	2
Dalmacallan, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	4,077	2,218	1,164	695	151	—	4
Dundeugh, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	3,511	2,908	145	458	146	—	4
Duns, Borders ... ..	726	717	—	9	—	6	—
Edgarhope, Borders ... ..	758	750	—	8	—	15	3
Elibank, Borders ... ..	4,900	3,632	749	519	163	7	4
Fleet, Dumfries and Galloway...	7,897	5,815	1,694	388	266	—	4
Garraries, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	6,058	2,912	1,423	1,723	432	—	—
Glenbreck, Borders ... ..	3,312	1,818	706	788	255	—	—
Glentress, Borders and Lothian	4,469	3,442	658	369	222	29	10
Glentrool, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ...	22,500	11,825	979	9,696	262	1	5
Greskine, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ...	8,872	3,953	1,810	3,109	352	—	5
Kirroughtree, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	6,528	4,249	—	2,279	—	—	12
Kyle, Strathclyde ... ..	5,547	2,799	2,406	342	895	—	—
Moffat Water, Dumfries and Galloway and Borders ...	3,301	2,008	1,254	39	164	—	1
Newcastleton, Dumfries and Galloway and Borders ...	3,808	3,461	336	11	55	71	17
Penninghame, Dumfries and Galloway ... ..	6,801	4,674	1,497	630	617	—	4
Solway, Dumfries and Galloway	6,812	5,653	529	630	119	43	24
Stenton, Borders and Lothian...	1,408	1,165	149	94	142	—	—
Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ...	4,458	2,398	1,693	367	373	—	—
Wauchope, Borders ... ..	9,012	6,920	1,033	1,059	509	—	8
Bush Nursery, Lothian ... ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Whittinghame Seed Orchard, Lothian ... ..	12	—	—	12	—	—	—

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

Table 15—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	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 ... ..	198,035	107,525	23,467	67,043	5,595	371	177
Achaglachgach, Strathclyde ...	5,019	3,422	1,158	439	243	—	5
Achray, Central ... ..	5,355	3,684	144	1,527	—	—	10
Ardgartan, Strathclyde ... ..	13,136	4,975	201	7,960	73	41	16
Arran, Strathclyde ... ..	8,676	4,429	1,239	3,008	272	—	—
Barcaldine, Strathclyde ... ..	7,986	4,403	222	3,361	147	8	8
Benmore, Strathclyde ... ..	10,355	5,130	586	4,639	140	44	15
Buchanan, Strathclyde and Central ... ..	6,485	3,125	711	2,649	133	3	—
Carradale, Strathclyde ... ..	5,747	2,606	622	2,519	117	—	3
Carron Valley, Strathclyde and Central ... ..	3,970	3,368	235	367	—	35	8
Devilla, Fife and Central ... ..	1,609	1,414	10	185	—	5	1
Eredine, Strathclyde ... ..	6,854	3,571	1,488	1,795	356	8	2
Fearnoch, Strathclyde ... ..	2,040	1,539	264	237	100	1	2
Garelochhead, Strathclyde ... ..	2,592	1,428	328	836	83	—	—
Glenaray, Strathclyde ... ..	5,670	2,965	1,193	1,512	329	—	—
Glenbranter, Strathclyde ... ..	7,780	4,273	353	3,154	139	83	26
Glencoe, Strathclyde and Highland ... ..	8,671	4,315	313	4,043	142	38	5
Glendaruel, Strathclyde ... ..	4,787	1,970	1,222	1,595	8	—	1
Glenorchy, Strathclyde and Central ... ..	15,699	5,871	2,109	7,719	675	—	—
Inverliever, Strathclyde* ... ..	13,285	7,575	805	4,905	519	40	12
Kilmichael, Strathclyde ... ..	11,418	8,425	202	2,791	70	—	4
Knapdale, Strathclyde ... ..	7,238	3,916	1,448	1,874	246	—	24
Loch Ard, Central ... ..	10,272	7,033	861	2,378	278	55	16
Mannan, Strathclyde, Central and Lothian ... ..	1,227	1,110	12	105	48	—	—
Raera, Strathclyde ... ..	3,462	1,628	1,249	585	328	—	—
South Kintyre, Strathclyde ... ..	11,176	5,743	3,786	1,647	591	—	—
Strathyre, Central and Tayside ... ..	8,116	4,655	730	2,731	—	10	19
Tighnabruaich, Strathclyde ... ..	4,392	2,408	378	1,606	244	—	—
Whitelee, Strathclyde ... ..	5,017	2,544	1,598	875	314	—	—
Chapelhall Depot, Strathclyde ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

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

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—WALES

Table 16

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	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 ... ..	78,608	64,761	1,987	11,860	319	252	137
Aeron, Dyfed ... ..	2,396	2,292	16	88	—	—	2
Beddgelert, Gwynedd*	3,926	3,164	60	702	5	10	3
Ceiriog, Clwyd ... ..	1,808	1,748	—	60	—	3	2
Ceri, Powys ... ..	1,882	1,852	—	30	—	14	6
Clocaenog, Clwyd ... ..	7,123	6,211	5	907	4	13	18
Clwyd, Clwyd ... ..	2,098	1,898	28	172	20	2	—
Coed Sarnau, Powys ... ..	3,185	3,010	39	136	36	—	6
Coed-y-Brenin, Gwynedd ... ..	9,086	6,290	481	2,315	—	57	18
Cynwyd, Gwynedd and Clwyd	785	721	—	64	21	4	3
Dyfi, Gwynedd and Powys ... ..	4,210	3,808	16	386	1	31	13
Dyfi Corris, Gwynedd and Powys ... ..	4,979	4,280	18	681	18	20	13
Dyfnant, Powys ... ..	3,297	2,449	114	734	20	12	5
Gwydyr, Gwynedd and Clwyd	8,085	5,926	—	2,159	—	39	17
Hafren, Powys ... ..	4,168	3,664	16	488	—	2	6
Mathrafal, Powys and Clwyd ... ..	1,578	1,497	—	81	6	2	1
Newborough, Gwynedd ... ..	1,792	1,494	1	297	—	5	2
Penllyn, Gwynedd ... ..	4,135	3,318	384	433	66	—	1
Radnor, Powys ... ..	2,382	2,302	4	76	—	31	11
Rheidol, Dyfed ... ..	4,700	3,427	344	929	—	5	2
Ystwyth, Dyfed and Powys ... ..	6,993	5,410	461	1,122	122	2	8

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

Table 16—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1975 (hectares)				During Year 1974/75		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH WALES CONSERVANCY: TOTAL ... ..	81,611	67,469	5,031	9,111	1,093	397	152
Brechfa, Dyfed ... ..	6,834	6,168	261	405	79	36	22
Brycheiniog, Powys ... ..	1,618	1,506	—	112	—	21	9
Caeo, Dyfed ... ..	2,148	1,884	60	204	7	—	6
Cilgwyn, Dyfed ... ..	1,013	971	—	42	—	1	2
Coed Abertawe, West Glam. ...	868	808	4	56	—	12	1
Coed Deufor, Dyfed ... ..	1,987	1,895	54	38	10	2	1
Coed Taf Fawr, Powys and Mid Glam ... ..	1,648	1,356	2	290	1	—	—
Coed Morgannwg: Crynant, West Glam ... ..	2,558	2,152	165	241	43	32	2
Cymer, West Glam. and Mid Glam. ... ..	5,534	4,666	197	671	72	70	2
Margam, West Glam. and Mid Glam. ... ..	4,866	4,317	2	547	—	18	7
Rheola, West Glam. and Mid Glam. ... ..	5,259	4,498	5	756	—	46	17
Coed-y-Rhaiadr, Powys ... ..	2,536	1,527	562	447	92	11	—
Crychan, Powys and Dyfed ...	3,790	3,522	91	177	16	—	21
Ebbw, Gwent ... ..	5,214	4,341	88	785	24	21	3
Glasfynydd, Powys and Dyfed...	1,449	1,414	9	26	—	13	11
Irfon, Powys and Dyfed ... ..	2,721	2,259	169	293	42	—	4
Mynydd Du, Powys and Gwent	1,480	1,300	23	157	—	—	5
Pembrey, Dyfed ... ..	2,001	1,268	4	729	4	2	2
Preseli, Dyfed ... ..	1,356	1,097	47	212	—	11	—
Rhondda, Mid Glam. ... ..	4,608	2,604	1,494	510	247	18	—
Slebech, Dyfed ... ..	841	779	14	48	—	—	—
St. Gwynno, Mid Glam. ... ..	3,862	2,877	609	376	71	31	6
Taf Fechan, Powys and Mid Glam. ... ..	922	644	178	100	27	—	1
Tair Onen, Mid and South Glam. ... ..	1,396	1,181	—	215	—	12	4
Talybont, Powys ... ..	1,601	1,505	—	96	1	—	7
Tintern, Gwent* ... ..	3,900	3,546	51	303	4	33	17
Tywi, Powys and Dyfed ... ..	8,521	6,438	942	1,141	353	—	—
Wentwood, Gwent ... ..	1,080	946	—	134	—	7	2

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

# **APPENDIX VII**

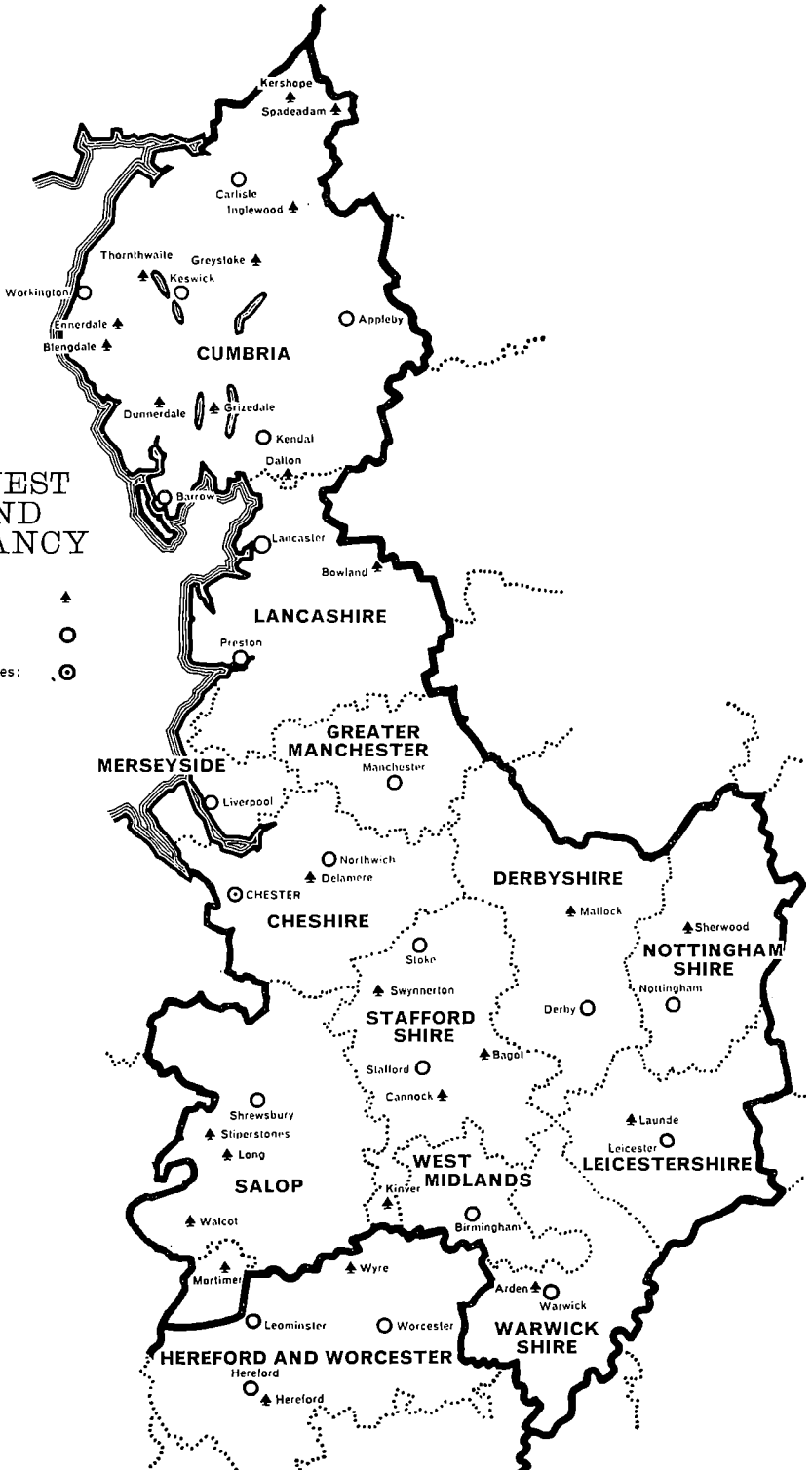
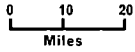
## **MAPS**

**Maps showing the situation of the Commission Forests and the boundaries of the Conservancies as at 31st March 1975 follow.**

**The Scottish Regions shown on these maps did not come into being until May 16th 1975, just after the close of the year under report.**

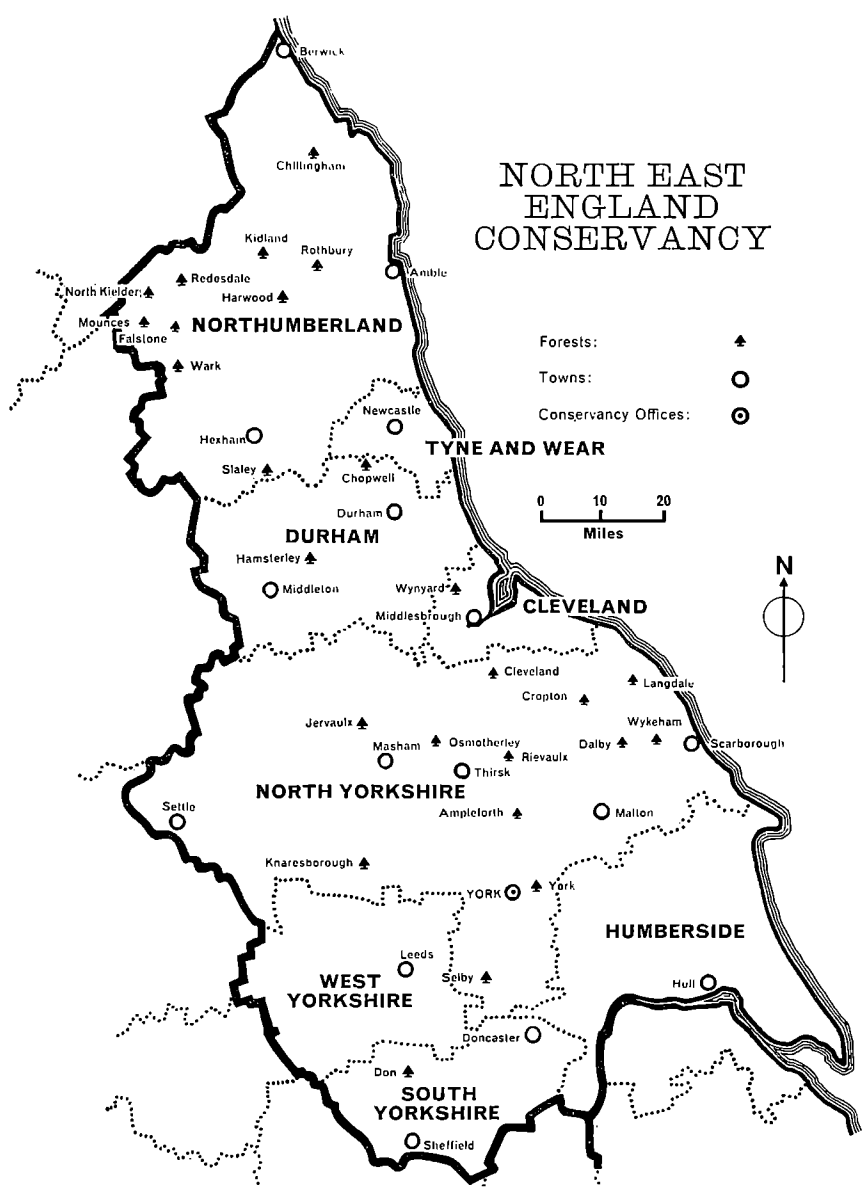
# NORTH WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY

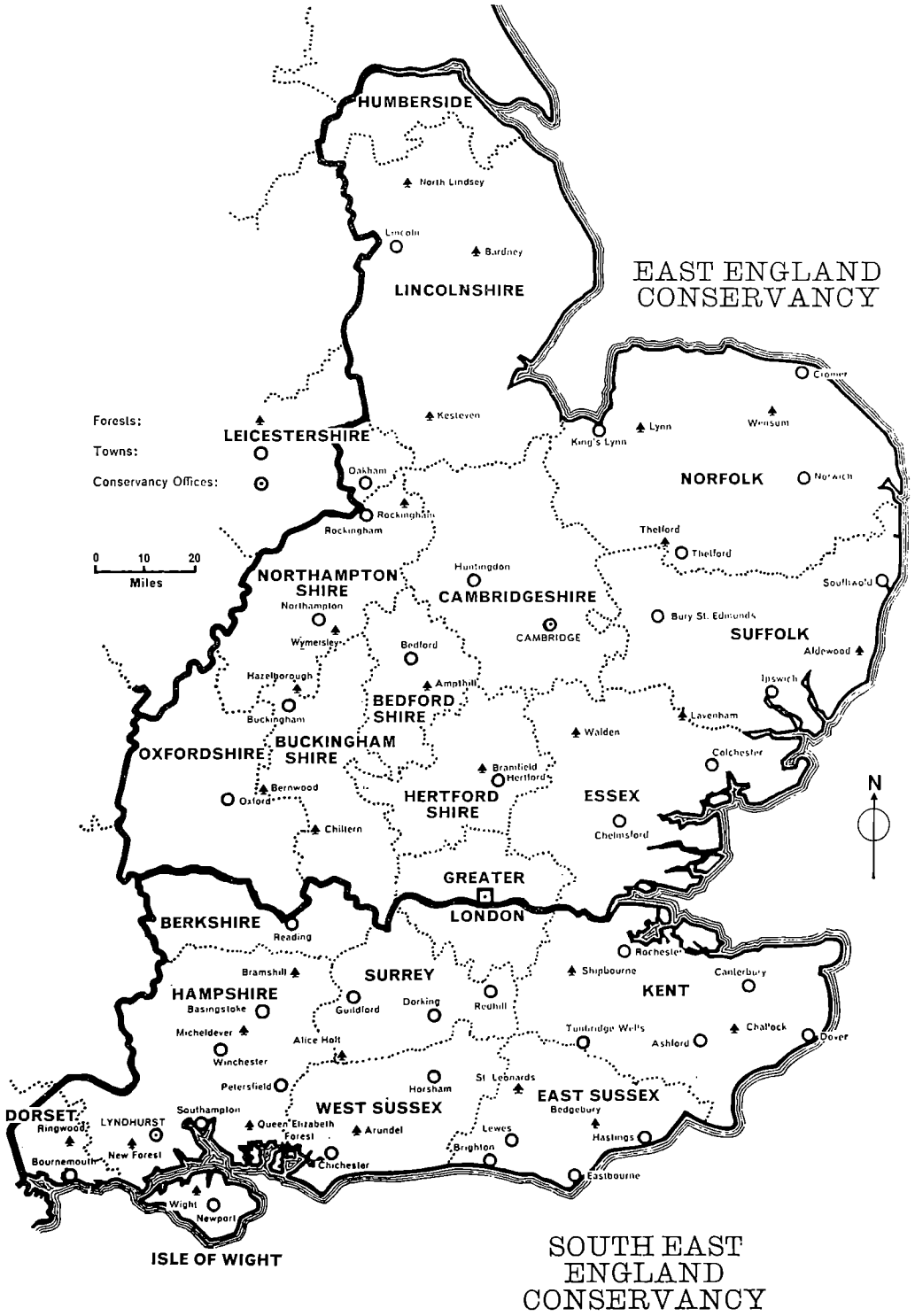
- Forests: ▲
- Towns: ○
- Conservancy Offices: ⊙

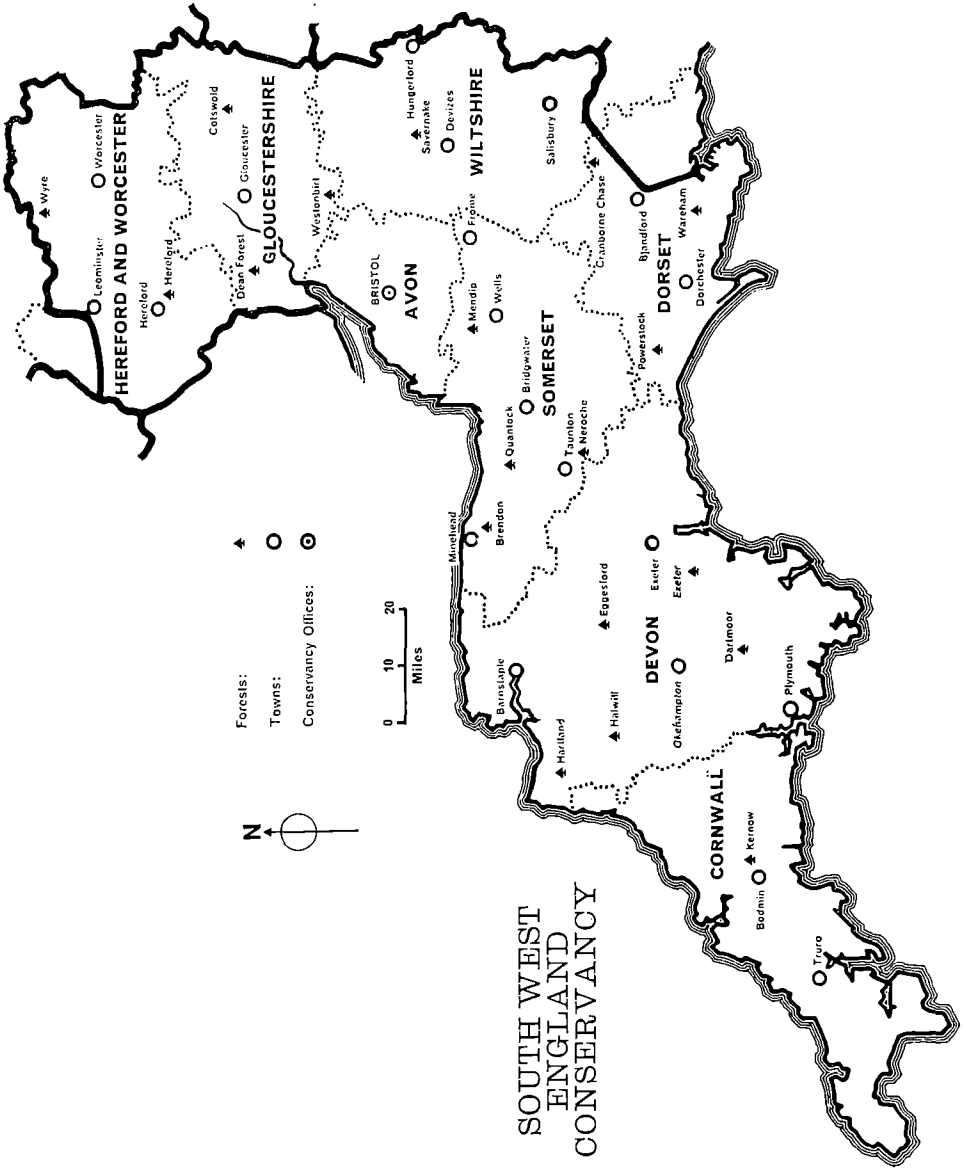




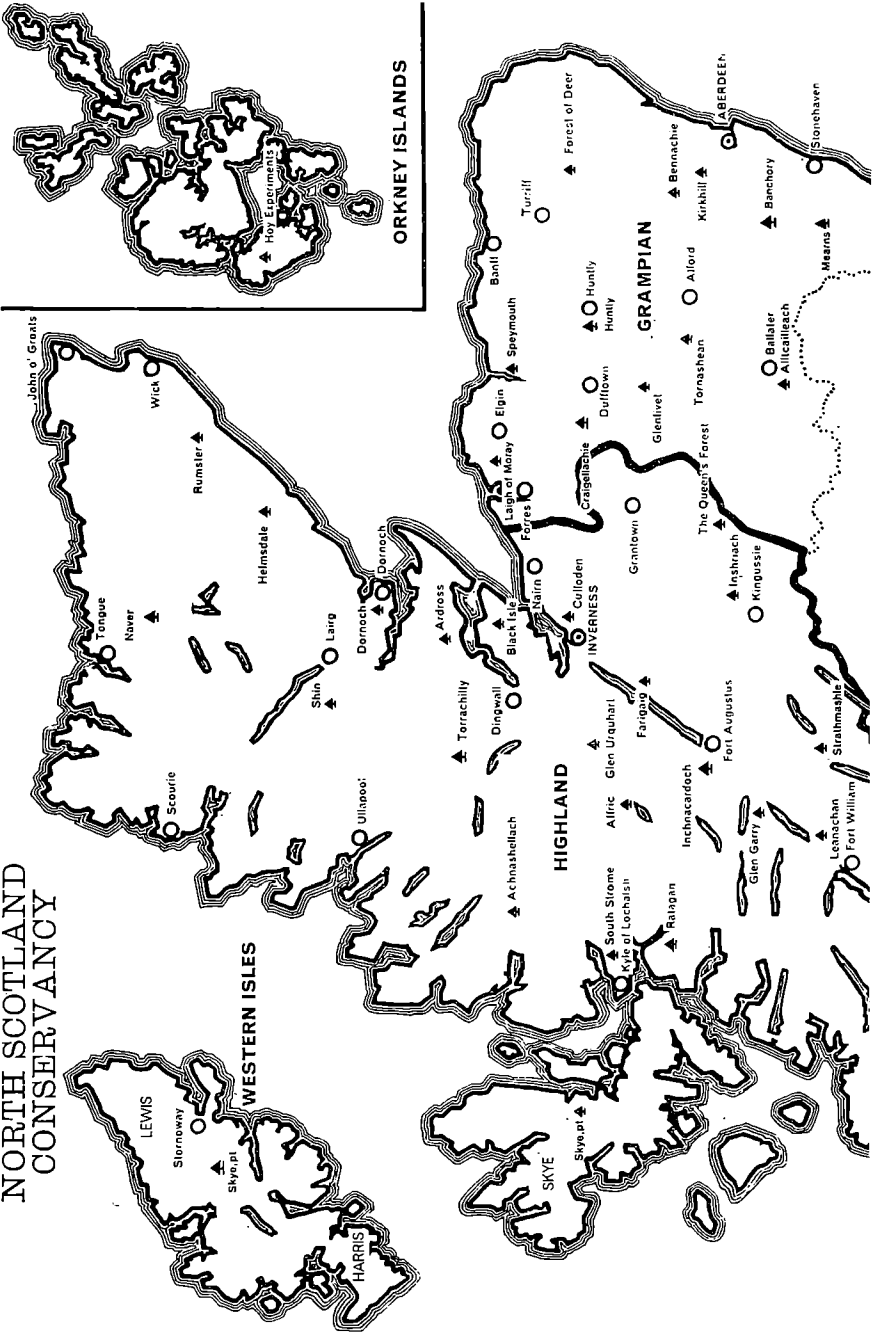
# NORTH EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY

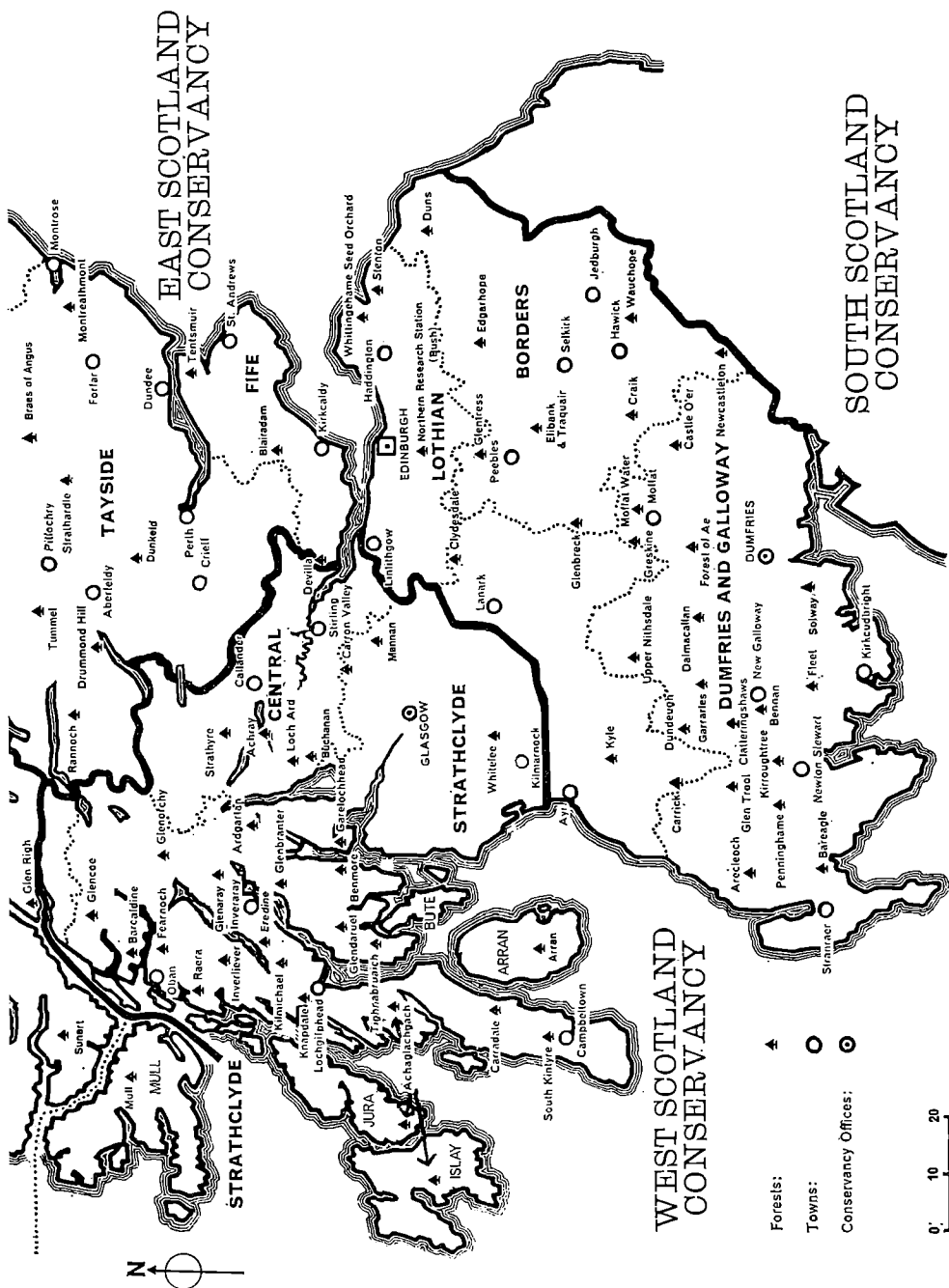






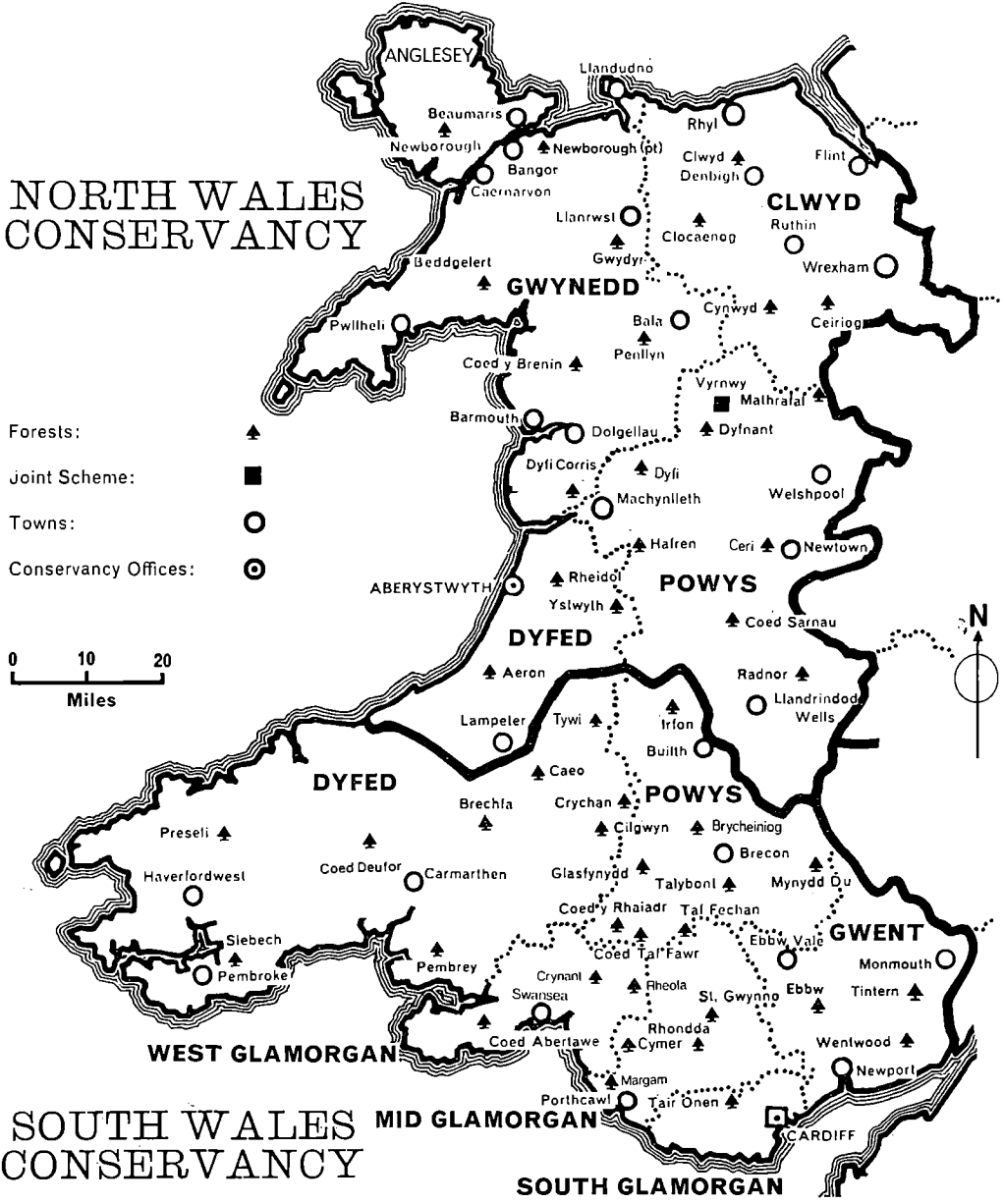
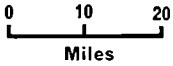
# NORTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY





# 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:

231, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7AT. (031-334 0303)

London Office:

25, Savile Row, London, W1X 2AY. (01-734 4251)

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, GU10 4LH. (042-04 2255)

Northern Research Station, Roslin, Midlothian, Scotland, EH25 9SY.  
(031-445 2176)

**Conservancy Offices**

England:

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

North-East: 1A, Grosvenor Terrace, York, YO3 7BD. (0904 20221)

East: Brooklands Avenue, Block D, Cambridge, CB2 2DY. (0223 58911)

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.  
(0272 778311)

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, DG1 1NP. (0387 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:

231, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7AT. (031-334 0303)





# ACCOUNTS 1974-1975

**BALANCE SHEET** of the Forestry Commission Forestry Enterprise as at 31st March 1975, and **ACCOUNTS** for the year ended 31st March 1975 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 1975**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1975**

<i>As at</i> 31 March 1974	£	Source of Funds	£	£
		<b>CAPITAL</b>		
148,876,506		Balance at 1 April 1974 ... ..	156,020,044	
7,143,538		Addition during the year (Note 2) ...	9,153,545	
156,020,044		Balance at 31 March 1975 ... ..		165,173,589
		<b>BALANCES on accounts being accumulated to end of quinquennium (1977)</b>		
		<i>Surpluses</i>		
		Harvesting      Trading      Account		
2,456,905		(Statement 2)... ..	8,774,190	
3,173,533		Sale of Land and Buildings Account (Statement 4) ... ..	4,076,806	
5,630,438			12,850,996	
		<i>Deficit</i>		
		Miscellaneous Trading Accounts (Statement 3) ... ..	1,062,974	
578,710				
5,051,728		Net Surplus ... ..		11,788,022
17,698,992		<b>NOTIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND (Note 5)</b>		21,442,331
£178,770,764				£198,403,942
		<b>Employment of Funds</b>		
21,983,366		<b>FIXED ASSETS (Note 6)</b>		24,212,542
		<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
3,379,307		Stocks and work in progress (Note 7) ...	4,257,498	
3,818,923		Debtors and sundry debit balances ...	4,676,224	
1,040,350		Cash at banks and in hand (Note 8) ...	728,584	
8,238,580			9,662,306	
3,153,160		<i>Less</i> Sundry creditors and accrued expenses	3,717,262	
5,085,420				5,945,044
150,059,290		<b>PLANTATIONS (valued at standard (1972) cost) (Statement 1) ... ..</b>		161,412,220
1,642,688		<b>VARIANCE of cost of plantations over Standard (Statement 1) ... ..</b>		6,834,136
£178,770,764				£198,403,942

The notes on pages 86 to 91 form part of these Accounts.

*J. A. Dickson*  
Accounting Officer  
29 September 1975

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  
3rd December 1975

*D. B. Pitblado*  
Comptroller and Auditor General

## FORESTRY COMMISSION

## PLANTATIONS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1975

<i>Previous year</i>		£	£
138,692,782	At 1 April 1974: 788,701 hectares valued at standard (1972) cost ... ..		150,059,290
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
10,200	Plantations acquired ... ..	72,510	
1,621,651	Formation ... ..	2,321,196	
959,711	Protection ... ..	1,325,962	
1,450,846	Crop improvement ... ..	1,858,224	
580,437	Recreation and amenity ... ..	781,794	
1,355,008	Roads construction ... ..	1,524,125	
604,224	Roads maintenance ... ..	759,315	
1,109,080	Land acquired and planted (See Note 6) ...	1,260,019	
8,180,830	Overhead expenses } (See Statement 5)	10,472,225	
4,746,959	Interest	5,220,035	
<u>20,618,946</u>			<u>25,595,405</u>
<u>159,311,728</u>			<u>175,654,695</u>
<b>INCOME</b>			
318,167	Sundry income ... ..	336,847	
241,770	Recreation and amenity ... ..	281,985	
185,568	Disposals of plantations ... ..	482,085	
<u>745,505</u>		<u>1,100,917</u>	
1,391,901	Recreation and amenity subsidy } (See	1,849,212	
3,843,030	Planting and restocking subsidy } Note 2)	4,049,798	
2,178,000	Transfer to Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 2) for thinnings and fellings (Note 9) ... ..	2,051,100	
<u>8,158,436</u>			<u>9,051,027</u>
<u>151,153,292</u>	Net Total ... ..		<u>166,603,668</u>
150,059,290	At 31 March 1975: 808,936 hectares valued at standard (1972) cost ... ..		161,412,220
1,094,002	Variance from standard (Note 3) ... ..		5,191,448
548,686	Variance from previous year ... ..		1,642,688
<u>£1,642,688</u>	Variance to date ... ..		<u>£6,834,136</u>

**FORESTRY COMMISSION**  
**HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1975**

<i>Previous Year</i> £		£	£
	<b>INCOME</b>		
10,957,222	Sale of produce ... ..	17,186,034	
80,685	Value of produce used in Commission's forests ... ..	129,218	
<u>11,037,907</u>			<u>17,315,252</u>
	<b>STOCK VARIATION</b>		
1,288,850	Increase ... ..		631,096
<u>12,326,757</u>			<u>17,946,348</u>
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
2,961,975	Marking, measuring, harvesting, extraction and conversion ... ..	3,861,155	
740,064	Carriage and other expenses ... ..	905,368	
<u>3,702,039</u>			<u>4,766,523</u>
8,624,718	<b>NET HARVESTING REVENUE</b>		13,179,825
3,613,674	<i>Deduct</i> Overhead expenses } (See Statement 5) Interest } Value (at standard (1972) stumpage) of thinnings and fellings trans- ferred from Statement 1 (see Note 9)	4,715,714	
90,515		95,726	
<u>2,178,000</u>		<u>2,051,100</u>	
<u>5,882,189</u>			<u>6,862,540</u>
2,742,529	Balance (surplus) ... ..		6,317,285
(285,624)	Balance from previous year (surplus)		2,456,905
<u>£2,456,905</u>	<b>Balance to date (surplus)</b>		<u>£8,774,190</u>

**FORESTRY COMMISSION**  
**MISCELLANEOUS TRADING ACCOUNTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1975**

<i>Previous Year</i> £		£	£
	<b>ESTATE MANAGEMENT</b>		
	(Farms, grazings, houses, buildings, etc.)		
211,722	Direct expenditure ... ..	341,999	
315,014	Overhead expenses (Statement 5) ...	416,182	
8,035	Decrease in stock ... ..	35,185	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
534,771		793,366	
359,522	Rents and other income receivable ... ..	400,533	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
175,249	Balance in year before Interest (Note 10(a)) ... ..	392,833	Deficit
	(Standard surplus £350,190)		
114,908	Interest (Statement 5) ... ..	105,057	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
290,157	Balance in year after Interest ... ..	497,890	Deficit
247,801	Balance from previous year ... ..	537,958	Deficit
<hr/>		<hr/>	
537,958	Balance to date ... ..		1,035,848
	<b>COMMERCIAL RECREATION</b>		
	(Camp sites, holiday homes)		
152,264	Direct expenditure ... ..	215,625	
13,524	<i>Initial non capital expenditure</i> ... ..	—	
167,881	Overhead expenses (Statement 5) ... ..	225,667	
	<i>Less overhead expenses on future projects deferred to later</i>		
(32,840)	years ... ..	38,037	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
300,829		403,255	
278,441	Income from lettings ... ..	360,502	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
22,388	Balance in year before Interest (Note 10(b)) ... ..	42,753	Deficit
	(Standard surplus £66,477)		
15,891	Interest (Statement 5) ... ..	19,943	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
38,279	Balance in year after Interest ... ..	62,696	Deficit
(10,249)	Balance from previous year ... ..	28,030	Deficit
<hr/>		<hr/>	
28,030	Balance to date ... ..		90,726
	<b>AGENCY SERVICES AND LOAN OF LABOUR</b>		
306,786	Direct expenditure ... ..	442,416	
146,610	Overhead expenses (Statement 5) ... ..	185,198	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
453,396		627,614	
463,192	Income ... ..	658,133	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9,796	Balance in year before Interest ... ..	30,519	Surplus
	(Note: Standard is NIL balance)		
4,069	Interest (Statement 5) ... ..	2,596	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
5,727	Balance in year after Interest ... ..	27,923	Surplus
37,569	Balance from previous year ... ..	31,842	Deficit
<hr/>		<hr/>	
31,842	Balance to date ... ..		3,919
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INCOME</b>		
	Joint Management Scheme of the Lake Vyrnwy Estate in North		
	Wales belonging to the Severn Trent Water Authority ... ..	48,399	
14,111	<i>Income from debentures</i> ... ..	—	
187	(Note: there are no standards for these items)		
4,822	Balance from previous year ... ..	19,120	Surplus
<hr/>		<hr/>	
19,120	Balance to date ... ..		67,519
<hr/>		<hr/>	
£578,710	Balance to date on Miscellaneous Trading Accounts ... ..		£1,062,974

**FORESTRY COMMISSION**  
**SALE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1975**

<i>Previous Year</i>		£	£	£	£
<u>1,050,879</u>	Land —Selling price			981,205	
104,482	Deduct—Book value ... ..	91,651			
192,643		Overhead expenses } (Statement 5)	252,388		
2,508		Interest	2,354		
<u>299,633</u>				346,393	
<u>751,246</u>					<u>634,812</u>
<u>1,508,676</u>	Buildings—Selling price			588,299	
395,193	Deduct—Book value ... ..	74,811			
286,052		Overhead expenses } (Statement 5) ...	264,590		
2,685		Interest	2,360		
<u>683,930</u>				341,761	
<u>824,746</u>					246,538
<u>620,951</u>	Premiums from disposal of leases ...				21,923
<u>2,196,943</u>	Balance in year ... ..				903,273
	(Note: Standard is NIL Balance)				
<u>976,590</u>	Balance from previous year ... ..				3,173,533
<u>£3,173,533</u>	Balance to date				<u>£4,076,806</u>





**FORESTRY COMMISSION**  
**STATEMENT OF OVERHEAD EXPENSES, LABOUR ONCOST, ESTATE EXPENSES AND INTEREST**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1975**

Previous year	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Total	Plantations	Harvesting	Estate Management	Commercial Recreation	Agency	Disposals of Land and Buildings	Forestry Authority	Distribution Accounts			
<b>OVERHEAD EXPENSES</b>												
<b>LOCAL SUPERVISION</b>												
Salaries and National Insurance	3,283,472											
Travelling and subsistence	501,978											
Office expenses	482,076											
Provision for pensions and gratuities	591,610											
	4,859,136											
Less Miscellaneous income	3,985											
	3,806,390											
<b>DISTRICT AND AREA SUPERVISION</b>												
Salaries and National Insurance	774,778											
Travelling and subsistence	97,878											
Office expenses	50,306											
Provision for pensions and gratuities	125,933											
	844,183											
<b>CONSERVANCY OFFICE ADMINISTRATION</b>												
Salaries and National Insurance	1,573,961											
Travelling and subsistence	130,240											
Office expenses	117,575											
Depreciation	18,653											
Losses, compensation and bad debts	54,617											
Miscellaneous expenses	262,518											
Provision for pensions and gratuities	259,570											
	2,417,134											
Less Miscellaneous income	144,081											
	1,945,168											
<b>HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION</b>												
Salaries and National Insurance	1,633,634											
Travelling and subsistence	167,012											
Office expenses	414,706											
Depreciation	49,042											
Losses, compensation and bad debts	1,023											
Legal Expenses	286,249											
Miscellaneous	621,886											
Provision for pensions and gratuities	257,004											
	3,430,556											
Less Miscellaneous income	37,043											
	2,550,355											
<b>Totals of Overhead Expenses</b>	9,146,096	5,286,739	2,720,409	358,091	144,850	59,788	492,648	1,390,438	1,115,649			
	11,568,612	1,076,216	620,327	112,353	71,365	—	352,008	866,758	294,486			
	2,273,053	868,145	363,373	158,409	29,891	2,480	121,310	249,869	479,576			
	4,853,151	2,762,209	1,587,436	42,531	33,416	53,427	1,389	82,326	290,417			
	1,048,895	580,169	149,273	44,798	10,178	3,881	17,941	191,485	51,170			

<b>LABOUR ONCOST</b>										
National insurance, holidays and sick pay ...	1,267,888	1,828,945								
Wet time ...	514,572	737,115								
Transport of workers, travelling and subsistence ...	1,206,896	1,443,598								
Miscellaneous ...	197,085	432,008								
Provision for pensions and gratuities ...	1,058,267	1,190,808								
	4,244,708	5,632,474								
	12,125	16,248								
<b>Less Miscellaneous income ...</b>	<b>4,232,583</b>	<b>5,616,226</b>	<b>3,329,238</b>	<b>1,269,886</b>	<b>15,043</b>	<b>50,653</b>	<b>110,977</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>840,429</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>ESTATE EXPENSES (Net)</b>										
Forest Workers' Houses ...	172,634	289,138								
Forest Workers' Holdings ...	37,984	61,384								
Hostels and Bothies ...	4,541	4,035								
Foresters' Houses ...	147,458	77,522								
Administration and buildings ...	195,631	256,809								
Repair Depots ...	23,300	26,762								
Lease Rents ...	70,920	68,737								
	652,468	784,387	422,909	144,782	21,220	7,268	6,453	14,128	142,370	25,257
			1,433,339	580,637	21,828	22,896	7,980	10,202	2,098,448	21,566
			*10,472,225	4,715,714	416,182	225,667	185,198	516,978	—	1,437,261
			6,494,800	2,741,500	360,800	79,800	158,600	334,000	—	1,133,000
			†5,220,035	95,726	105,057	19,943	2,596	4,714	—	9,518
<b>DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS ...</b>										
TOTALS	£14,031,147	£								
Standard	£11,244,900	£								
Interest	£4,987,554	£								

\*Includes £1,326,896 attributed to forest recreation and amenity.

†Includes £22,507 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**

<i>Previous Year</i>		£	£
13,500,000	Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Fund for 1974/75		17,050,000
4,405,418	Less Appropriated for the Forestry Authority		4,822,406
<u>9,094,582</u>	Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Enterprise		<u>12,227,594</u>
3,305,264	Deduct: Planting subsidy (notes (i) & (ii) below)	3,505,633	
537,766	Restocking subsidy (notes (i) & (ii) below)	544,165	
1,391,901	Forest recreation and amenity subsidy (notes (i) & (iii) below)	1,849,212	
5,550	Notional sick and injury benefit	33,896	
—	Add: Increase in liabilities for properties acquired without payment	3,020	
<u>5,240,481</u>			<u>5,929,886</u>
3,854,101	Balance of Grant-in-Aid to be added to capital		6,297,708
3,289,437	Add notional interest on capital (note (iv) below)		2,855,837
<u>£7,143,538</u>	Addition to capital		<u>£9,153,545</u>

Notes on the Accounts (continued)

(i) DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES

	Planting		Subsidy £	Area Planted (hectares)	Restocking		Subsidy £	Forest Recreation and Amenity £
	Area Planted (hectares)	Subsidy per hectare £			Area Planted (hectares)	Subsidy per hectare £		
Great Britain ... ..	19,661	178	3,505,633	3,494	156	544,165	1,849,212	
ENGLAND, Total								
Conservancy:								
North West ... ..	1,239	219	271,020	1,384	266	368,364	834,546	
North East ... ..	505	317	160,085	212	346	73,352	121,439	
East ... ..	635	95	60,325	498	89	44,322	110,625	
New Forest and South-East ... ..	47	366	17,202	219	229	50,151	142,833	
South-West and Dean ... ..	8	414	3,312	172	414	71,208	311,927	
South-West and Dean ... ..	44	684	30,096	283	457	129,331	147,732	
SCOTLAND, Total								
Conservancy:								
North ... ..	17,010	166	2,822,613	1,461	69	100,252	538,630	
East ... ..	4,178	212	885,736	312	45	14,040	133,796	
South ... ..	753	180	133,540	468	171	80,028	161,032	
West ... ..	6,484	113	732,692	310	10	3,100	94,681	
West ... ..	5,595	191	1,068,645	371	84	31,164	149,121	
WALES, Total ... ..								
Conservancy:								
North ... ..	1,412	292	412,000	649	116	75,549	476,036	
South ... ..	319	363	115,797	252	210	52,920	241,790	
South ... ..	1,093	271	296,203	397	57	22,629	234,246	

Analysis of Great Britain Subsidy:

Expenditure ... ..	£ 781,794
Overheads and Interest ... ..	1,349,403
(Statement 5)	
Less Income	2,131,197
	<u>281,985</u>
	<u>£1,849,212</u>

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 14.7% on opening balance of £178,770,764 and on one-half of addition of £6,297,708 during the year	26,742,184
<i>Deduct</i> Forestry Subsidy ... ..	21,284,595
	£5,457,589
Interest at 3% effectively charged in accounts (Statement 5) and credited to:	
	£
Capital ... ..	2,855,837
Superannuation Fund ... ..	2,601,752
	£5,457,589

3. VARIANCE ON PLANTATIONS ACCOUNT

The increase in the value of the plantations during the year (at 1972 standard costs and prices) is £11,352,930 while actual net expenditure and transfer values amounted to £16,544,378 a variance of £5,191,448 which arose as follows:—

*Operational Expenditure*

	£	£	£
Additional costs			
Formation ...	644,240		
Protection ...	390,962		
Crop Improvement	564,424		
Road Construction	332,225		
Road Maintenance	250,015		
		2,181,866	
Income Improvement		155,347	
Net increase in direct expenditure			2,026,519
<i>Overheads: Additional costs</i> ...			3,164,929
Net Variance			£5,191,448

Increases in wages and other costs mainly account for the additional operational expenditure. Programme alterations also contribute to this variance and the standards set in some instances did not fully take account of the work content which experience shows is necessary. The income improvement was mainly due to an increase in revenue from wayleaves and easements and higher prices for venison sales. The main causes for the increase in overheads are (a) increases in salaries and (b) increases in labour oncost as a result of higher wages and larger provision for pensions and gratuities following an improvement in the conditions for industrial employees.

4. THE CAPITAL AT 31 MARCH 1975 INCLUDES

- (a) A contingent liability to the Crown Estate Commissioners of £1,491,794 (no change from the previous year) in respect of the value of properties, etc. including New and Dean Forests acquired under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders 1924–61.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

- (b) Gifts to the value of £151,400 (prior year figure £148,380). During the year a gift of a log cabin valued at £3,020 was received from Canaban International Ltd of Vancouver.

5. NOTIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND

	£
Balance 1 April 1974 ... ..	17,698,992
Interest at 14.7% on opening balance ... ..	2,601,752
Provision made during year (including £156,105 charged to Forestry Authority) ... ..	2,581,030
Contributions received during the year ... ..	660,020
	<hr/>
	23,541,794
<i>Less</i> payments made during the year	2,099,463
	<hr/>
Balance 31 March 1975	£21,442,331

Notes:

- (i) The notional superannuation fund will be revalued at the end of the quinquennium (1977).
- (ii) In July 1975 a case of fraud in connection with the payment of pensions and the encashment of payable orders amounting to an estimated £16,494 was discovered. The misappropriation of funds took place in the years 1971/72 to 1975/76 with 50% of it in the current year. No accounting action for this has been taken in this account as the full extent of the amount involved is still to be established and the impact on the account as a whole would be relatively slight. A prosecution is pending and the cash loss will be written off and taken into account in the 1975/76 accounts.

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 1974 ... ..	8,245,607	13,681,995	8,058,665	389,355	30,375,622
Additions ... ..	2,287,912	584,275	1,891,102	217,704	4,980,993
Disposals and Transfers ... ..	1,302,301	138,700	528,478	4,058	1,973,537
	<hr/>				
Balance at 31 March 1975...	9,231,218	14,127,570	9,421,289	603,001	33,383,078
	<hr/>				
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 1974 ... ..	—	3,741,245	4,423,146	227,865	8,392,256
Provision for year ... ..	—	270,957	1,134,159	30,173	1,435,289
Disposals and Transfers ... ..	—	57,173	596,949	2,887	657,009
	<hr/>				
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 1975 ... ..	—	3,955,029	4,960,356	255,151	9,170,536
	<hr/>				
Balance at 31 March 1975	£9,231,218	10,172,541	4,460,933	347,850	24,212,542
	<hr/>				
<i>Balance at 31 March 1974</i>	<i>£8,245,607</i>	<i>9,940,750</i>	<i>3,635,519</i>	<i>161,490</i>	<i>21,983,366</i>

Notes:

- (i) Land under plantations and roads are included in the Plantations Account.
- (ii) Land in the above table comprises 89,962 hectares of plantable land, 146,339 hectares of agricultural grazing and nursery land and 166,686 hectares of other land. The balance at 31 March 1975 represents the area held at 1972 Standard Values plus excess of cost over Standard Values of land acquired since 1 April 1972.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

- (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 1975 is classified as:
 

Estate Expenses	£7,907,763
Estate Management	£1,568,833
Recreation	£695,945

7. STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

*As at 31 March 1974*

<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>
2,246,140	Felled Timber ... ..	2,877,236
329,907	Nursery ... ..	308,819
803,260	Other ... ..	1,071,443
<u>£3,379,307</u>		<u>£4,257,498</u>

Stock and work in progress are valued as follows:

- Felled Timber – at net realisable value
- Nursery – at cost
- Other
  - a. Forest Stocks and Bulk Stores – at cost
  - b. Farm Stocks – at the lower of cost or market value

8. CASH AT BANKS AND IN HAND

*As at 31 March 1974*

<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>
632,440	Balance of Forestry Fund with Paymaster General ...	390,641
90,649	Balance in banks ... ..	176,881
317,261	Cash in transit and in hand ... ..	161,062
<u>£1,040,350</u>		<u>£728,584</u>

9. HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT

The volume of thinnings and fellings (1.614 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 1974/75 shows a surplus over standard of £6,317,285. This improvement over standard arises from

- (a) an increase in the net harvesting revenue of £8,387,225 reflecting the substantial rise in prices since the standard was set, partly offset by
- (b) an increase over standard in overhead expenses of £1,974,214 (due mainly to wage and salary increases) and an interest charge of £95,726.

10. 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. Certain of these properties are managed for the Commission by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland on an agency basis. The standard surplus



Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

required to produce an overall return of 10% is £350,190 compared with an actual deficit of £392,833. Disposal of surplus assets continues and details are shown in Statement 4. Disposal of buildings has been affected by the depressed state of the property market.

- (b) Commercial Recreation shows a deficit in 1974/75 of £42,753 compared with a standard surplus of £66,477 required to produce an overall return of 10%. Charges were increased at the start of the year within the limits permitted by the Price and Pay Code. Subsequent steep rises in wages and other costs could not however be contained by increases in income arising in part from a greater use of facilities. The overhead expenses of staff engaged in the development of recreational facilities which are not currently revenue-producing are deferred to later years.

11. AUDIT FEE

The sum of £10,600 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 1974. The audit fee paid in the previous year was £8,000.

12. EMOLUMENTS OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

		£
Chairman ...	...	6,340
Commissioners	...	47,654
		-----
Total Emoluments of	...	£53,994 (£46,968 in the previous year)

The emoluments paid were within the following annual scale:

	Year ending 31 March 1975	<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	1	3
£10,001-£12,500	3	1

13. EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

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

14. FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Future capital expenditure on Fixed Assets in 1975/76 authorised by the Commissioners amounts to £5,810,000 (against £4,034,000 for 1974/75).

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist at 31 March 1975 for damages caused by the Commission to other persons' property and for compensation for personal injury to a Commission employee amounting in all to an estimated sum of £41,150 (£17,000 at 31 March 1974).

16. 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.



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