

Fifty-Sixth Annual
Report and Accounts of the
Forestry Commission
for the year ended
31st March 1976
together with the
Comptroller and
Auditor General's Report on the Accounts

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

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FORESTRY COMMISSION

231, Corstorphine Road
Edinburgh, EH12 7AT

19 August 1976

To:

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

The Rt Hon BRUCE MILLAN 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 56th Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners which covers the year ended 31st March 1976.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd) JOHN MACKIE
Chairman

The Forestry Commissioners and Senior Staff at 31st March 1976

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 CBE, JP

Mr G. D. Holmes

Mr J. M. Hunter MC

Mr C. G. A. Latham FCA

Mr G. G. Stewart MC, TD

Sir Ralph Verney BT., KBE, JP, DL

Senior Staff

Secretary: Mr P. J. Clarke

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

Director (Forest Management) Mr D. A. Mithen

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 A. Morrison
South:	Mr E. J. M. Davies
West:	Mr D. Y. M. Robertson

Wales

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

Note: Details of changes since 31 March 1976 are given on page 14.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Names of Forestry Commissioners and Senior Staff	4
General Review	8
Forestry Policy	8
Devolution	8
The Commission's Finances	9
State of the Wood Market	9
Dutch Elm Disease	9
National Parks	10
Windthrow	10
Acquisitions	11
Restatement of Recreation Policy	11
Motorway Planting	11
The Work of the Conservation Corps	11
Job Creation Programme	11
Research on Amenity Trees	12
Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974	13
Regional Advisory Committees	13
Retirement of Dame Sylvia Crowe – Landscape Consultant	13
Lord Taylor of Gryfe	13
Commissioners	14
Senior Staff	14
Staff	14
Forestry Authority	15
Legislation	15
Private Forestry	15
Research and Development	16
Education and Training	17
Finance... ..	17
Forestry Enterprise	18
Planting	18
Land Acquisitions	18
Tree Seed	18
Conservation and Recreation	21
Forest Cabins	21
Forest Protection	22
Estate Management	22
Harvesting and Marketing	23
Engineering	25
Forest Workers' Pay	25
Safety	25
Finance... ..	26

Appendices

	<i>Page</i>
I Committees	28
National Committees	28
Regional Advisory Committees	28
Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee	29
Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee	30
Advisory Committee on Forest Research	30
II Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee: Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1976	31
Annual Progress Report of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee for the year ended 31st March 1976	32
III Forestry Training Council: Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1976	33
IV Forestry Safety Council: Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1976	37
V Forestry Commission Recreation Policy	39
VI New Publications ...	42
VII Financial Tables	43
1. Forestry Fund Receipts and Payments ...	44
2. Expenditure on Forestry Authority Services ...	46
VIII Statistical Tables	49
<i>Forestry Authority</i>	
1 Dedication Scheme for Private Estates	50
2 Approved Woodlands Scheme for Private Estates... ..	50
3 Area Planted by Private Owners	51
4 Volume of Timber Licensed for Felling and Thinning on Private Estates	52
5 Area Licensed for Clear Felling on Private Estates	52
<i>Forestry Enterprise</i>	
6 Land Use	53
7 Net Area of Forest Land Acquired	53
8 Planting during the Year	53
9 Progress of Planting in Last Ten Years	54
10 Areas of Plantations and Volumes of Timber Thinned and Felled	54
11 Sales of Timber	55
12 Properties Managed	55
13 Recreational Facilities	56
14 Land Use, Planting and Timber Production by Forests – England	57
15 Land Use, Planting and Timber Production by Forests – Scotland	62
16 Land Use, Planting and Timber Production by Forests – Wales	66

Appendices—continued

	<i>Page</i>
IX Maps ...	69
England	70
Scotland	74
Wales ...	76
Addresses of the Main Offices of the Forestry Commission ...	77
Balance Sheet of the Forestry Commission Forestry Enterprise as at 31st March 1976, and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1976, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon ...	79

Acknowledgments

The cover photograph is by Mr D. M. B. Green, a Forestry Commission staff photographer.

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

General Review

Forestry Policy

Capital Transfer Tax

1 Capital transfer tax and the terms of special reliefs from the tax for woodlands continued to be of concern to woodland owners. The Finance Act which became law on 13 March 1975 contained specific provisions for woodlands. A person liable for capital transfer tax on a woodland transferred to him at death may opt to have the application of the liability deferred until the trees are disposed of, provided that the deceased had owned the land for five years and it is managed in accordance with a plan of operations under one of the dedication schemes. Further representations on the question of reliefs for woodlands were made to the Government by the Forestry Committee of Great Britain in February 1976.

Wealth Tax

2 Written statements were submitted by the Forestry Commission and other forestry interests to the House of Commons Select Committee on Wealth Tax. The Committee later examined witnesses from the Forestry Commission, the Forestry Committee of Great Britain and the Royal Scottish Forestry Society on their evidence. Although the Select Committee was unable to produce an agreed Report (HC696-1), the First Draft Report of the Chairman (as amended by the Committee but not adopted) contained this passage:

“108 Forestry also presents a special problem. The return is low, and private forestry would probably not be viable without the tax reliefs which it has enjoyed. In recent years, owing to wartime felling, the industry has shown a net deficit because the forests as a whole are immature. **We believe that the existing tax liabilities are as much as the industry can reasonably be expected to bear.** There is a very strong case, on balance of payments grounds, for increasing home production of timber: but owing to the long period before investment in forestry yields a return, special incentives have always been found necessary. **Accordingly, we recommend that assets invested in forestry should be exempted from wealth tax**”.

3 On 18 December 1975 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government would not introduce a Bill on a Wealth Tax in the present session of Parliament.

Devolution

4 In November 1975 the Government published the White Paper “Our Changing Democracy” (Cmnd 6348) setting out their proposals for devolution to Scotland and Wales. Following consultations with its statutory bodies, The Forestry Commission submitted comments on the White Paper in January 1976.

The Commission's Finances

5 The continuing impact of inflation and pay awards, together with a substantial increase in the area of land acquired, were the main factors behind the increase in payments to £51·0 million. This was an increase of £9·6 million, or some 23%, over the 1974–75 figure. The temporary recession in the demand for timber held down prices generally. Total receipts increased by some £0·2 million from £23·7 million in 1974–75 to £23·9 million. After adjustment for changes in the working balance, the call on public funds increased by £9·8 million from £17·1 million to £26·9 million. The statement of Forestry Fund receipts and payments, together with notes and explanations, appears at Table 1 of Appendix VII.

State of the Wood Market

6 The low level of demand for almost all classes of wood was a main feature of the year, affecting both imports of wood and wood products (valued at £1,401 million during the calendar year 1975) and trade in British timber. During the year, however, there was a gradual return to more stable trading conditions as high stocks previously accumulated were reduced to levels in closer balance with consumption. In the latter half of the year, the combined effect of this de-stocking and of indications that a slow recovery in the market was beginning to take shape led to cautious renewal of buying interest accompanied by slight upturns in prices. In the field of British timber, this improvement has so far been more apparent in the sawmilling and particle board sectors than in the pulpwood and pitwood sectors.

Dutch Elm Disease

New Legislation

7 In order to strengthen controls aimed at preventing the spread of Dutch elm disease in Great Britain, earlier legislation restricting the movement of diseased elms was revoked and replaced with new provisions. Details of these provisions are given in paragraph 42. After the new Order came into force it became clear that the strict requirements for bark to be removed from elm before its movement caused difficulties for local authorities and timber merchants and thus hindered the removal and destruction of sources of infection. A limited relaxation to the Order was under consideration at the end of the year.

Elm Marketing Group

8 In January 1976 the Commission, with the full support of representatives of the home and importing timber trades, set up an Elm Marketing Group whose main objectives are to seek out and promote new markets for elm timber and to help in the co-ordination of marketing processes. The Group includes representatives of the Commission, the Home Timber Merchants' Association of England and Wales, the Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland and – representing the importing trade – the Timber Trade Federation.

Progress of the Epidemic

9 The Forestry Commission's survey of southern and central England conducted in late August 1975 showed that 4·9 million elms in the open countryside and in urban areas were dead or dying. Taken with an estimated 0·7 million dead or dying elms in woodlands and 0·9 million already felled, this meant that some

six and a half million trees, about 30% of the elm population in the surveyed area, had been fatally affected since the epidemic began.

10 The aggressive strain of the fungus responsible for the current outbreak was found infecting trees throughout Wales and in a number of locations in northern England and Scotland. Sanitation measures continued to be taken in order to contain localised outbreaks in these areas and the present legislation is clearly important in this context. An extensive survey of sawmills and timber yards in Wales, northern England and Scotland was also undertaken by the Commission to assist local authorities to identify possible sources of future infection.

11 An important aspect of the current research programme involves a detailed study of any possible decline in the aggressive strain of the fungus as the epidemic progresses. So far, there is little evidence of any diminution in the severity of the disease.

National Parks

12 The Secretary of State for the Environment and the Secretary of State for Wales published their conclusions on the Report of the National Parks Policies Review Committee (the Sandford Committee) on 12 January 1976 in the form of a Joint Circular. They indicated that they were satisfied that the consultative arrangements associated with the new dedication scheme for private forestry, which were announced in July 1974 after the Sandford Committee's Report, and the Forestry Commission's practice and intention to consult local planning authorities (including national park authorities) on felling or planting proposals in accordance with arrangements made with the individual authorities concerned, should meet the Committee's objectives in both the public and private forestry sectors. They concluded that the introduction of planning control, as recommended by the Committee, was therefore unnecessary. The Commission welcomes this decision which is in line with its own views on this question. Arrangements have subsequently been introduced whereby the Countryside Commission will be consulted about any difference of view over individual owners' planting and felling applications in national parks which Regional Advisory Committees have been invited to assist in reconciling (54th Annual Report, paragraph 1).

13 The Commission was pleased to note the acceptance by the Secretaries of State of the other recommendations on forestry in the Sandford Report, concerning consultation with forestry interests in the preparation of national park plans, forestry maps, preservation of broadleaved woodlands and surveys to identify woodlands with amenity, wildlife and recreational value.

Windthrow

14 A severe westerly gale crossed mid-Wales, the Midlands, and East Anglia during the night of 2 January 1976. The volume of windthrown timber in the Commission's forests was about 800,000 cubic metres, equivalent to about nine months' normal production in Wales and 18 months' in the Midlands and East Anglia. It was estimated by the Timber Growers' Organisation that some 100,000 cubic metres, including both hard and softwoods, were blown down on private estates, the greater part of which was in East Anglia. The Commission has transferred resources from normal harvesting operations and good progress is being made in clearing windthrown timber. The aim is to complete clearance within about 18 months to minimise risk of fungal and insect damage and to avoid serious deterioration of timber (see plate 4).

15 Windthrow is one of the hazards of forestry. In recent times there have been six major gales in Great Britain – in 1953, 1957, 1962, 1968, 1974 and 1976. Details of the three most serious from a forestry point of view are shown in Diagram 1 on page 12.

Acquisitions

16 For the first time in four years, the area of plantable land acquired approximately equalled the area planted. The rate of acquisitions at the end of the year was beginning to fall off, however, and prospects were uncertain.

Restatement of Recreation Policy

17 A statement of the Forestry Commission's recreation policy appeared in the Annual Report for 1970–71. Policy and practice concerning recreation have evolved since then, with added emphasis now being given to the provision of facilities for day visitors and the importance, for recreational enjoyment, of good visual amenity. A restatement of the policy is given at Appendix V.

Motorway Planting

18 Over the last decade, the Commission has undertaken a steady programme of planting on motorways and trunk roads in England and Wales as agent for the Department of the Environment and has established specially trained and equipped teams for the purpose. During this period the Commission has planted approximately 1,200 kilometres (745 miles) of motorways and trunk roads. Nearly five million plants have been used, of which two million have been supplied from the Commission's own nurseries. New techniques of landscape enrichment have been developed as part of this programme and they represent a major contribution to the conservation of the countryside (see plate 1).

19 The agreement with the Department of the Environment has recently been revised and includes provision for the annual updating of a five-year rolling planting programme, subsequent maintenance, and the eventual harvesting of any utilisable timber. The future annual programme is for about 350 km (217 miles) of roadside planting accounting for approximately 850,000 plants, mostly native trees and shrubs.

The Work of the Conservation Corps

20 The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, more commonly known as the Conservation Corps, provides facilities for young people over 16 years of age who wish to do practical work in the countryside. Mutually beneficial projects, such as the maintenance of nature trails and forest walks, erection of wildlife observation hides, clearance of scrub, etc., were arranged during the year and resulted in six Conservancies benefiting from the work of the Corps. All tasks allotted are outside the Commission's planned programmes; organisation and leadership is good and the work performed to a high standard (see plate 2).

Job Creation Programme

21 The Job Creation Programme sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission has been supported by the Forestry Commission wherever possible. Liaison procedures have been arranged with local authorities and other organisations, one scheme in the Lake District, for example, having provided 900 man-days of work up to the end of March 1976. The Forestry Commission provides the basic project, advice and some supervision, while the local authority or other organisation provides labour, transport and equipment.

MAJOR GALE DAMAGE

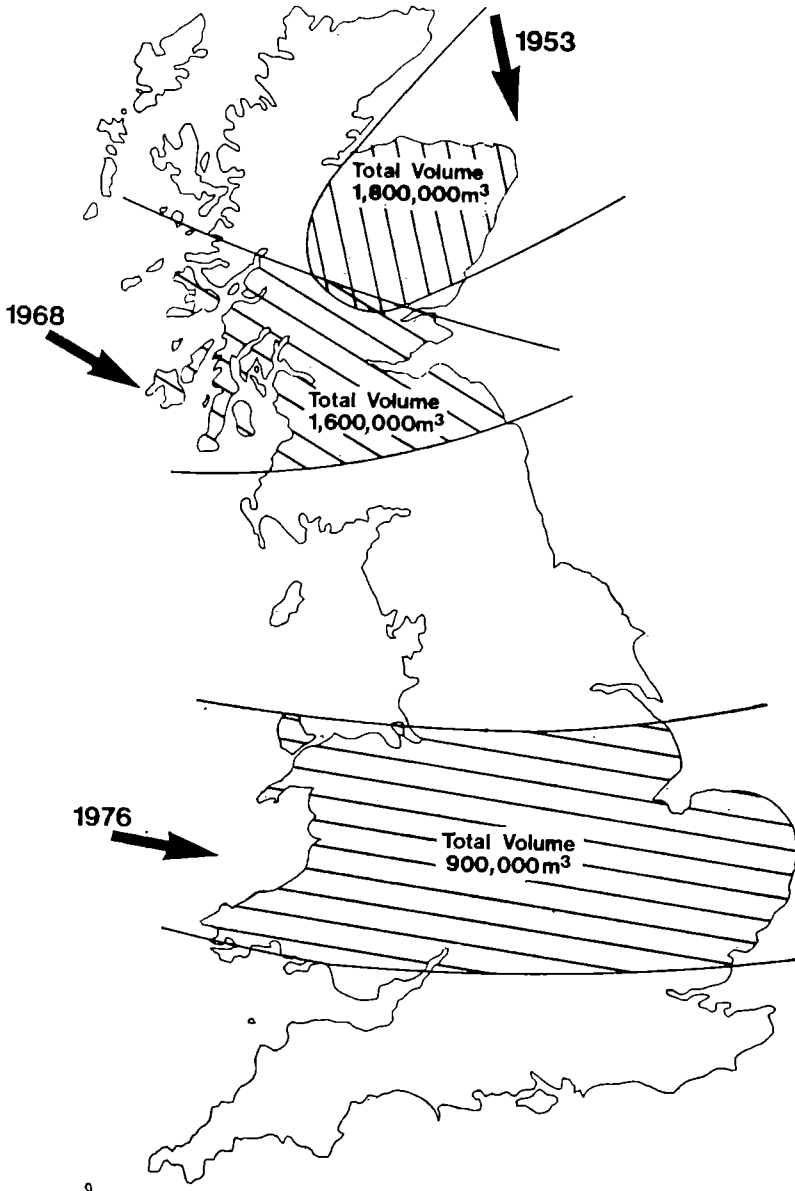


DIAGRAM 1. The location and volume of timber windthrown in 1953, 1968 and 1976 on private and Commission land during gales from the directions shown.

Research on Amenity Trees

22 Research is currently being undertaken into the production and establishment of amenity trees and into the occurrence and control of decay. The Commission has been involved in work of this type for many years as part of its research programme, but a new emphasis was given through a contract with the Department of the Environment for arboricultural research. Details of the contract are given in paragraph 49.

Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974

23 In consultation with representatives of both the non-industrial and industrial staff, the Commission is proceeding to meet its obligations under this Act to prepare and publicise a written statement of policy relating to the health and safety of employees.

Regional Advisory Committees

24 This was the first complete year of operation for the Regional Advisory Committees which had been reconstituted with new terms of reference and membership representing wider interests following the Ministerial statement of 5 July 1974. At the time of reconstitution all the existing Chairmen were asked to continue in office until their terms expired, at the end of 1975, in order to preserve a measure of continuity. Several of the Chairmen retired on 31 December 1975 and the Commissioners wish to express their gratitude for the service they gave to the Committees. Their successors as Chairmen came, in all cases, from the membership of the Committees.

25 All the Committees spent considerable time during the year in discussion of the forestry content of statutory plans being prepared by planning authorities. Their extended membership interests have been most valuable in the advice they have given to the Commissioners.

26 Details of membership of the Regional Advisory Committees are given at Appendix 1.

Retirement of Dame Sylvia Crowe – Landscape Consultant

27 Dame Sylvia Crowe retired on 30 September 1976 after 13 years as Consultant Landscape Architect to the Forestry Commission. She was the Commission's first Landscape Consultant and has played an outstanding part in developing its expertise in this field (see plate 6). Mr Clifford Tandy, OBE, the immediate Past President of the Institute of Landscape Architects, has been appointed as Dame Sylvia's successor.

28 During the year under review, one of the Commission's Forest Officers obtained the Diploma in Landscape Design at the University of Newcastle and returned to the Commission to take up the post of Landscape Architect. He will work closely with the Landscape Consultant.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe

29 The year under report was the last full year of Lord Taylor's service as Chairman of the Commission before his retirement on 30 June 1976. He was succeeded by Mr John Mackie who was Joint Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from 1964 to 1970.

30 Lord Taylor took office as Chairman in 1970, having previously been a Forestry Commissioner since 31 December 1960. His fellow Commissioners and the forestry industry at large recognise the outstanding quality of his contribution to the well-being and public standing of British forestry.

31 It was fitting that his last public engagement as Chairman was to commemorate the Forestry Commission's achievement of two million acres planted in Great Britain at the inauguration of the viewpoint and picnic site at New Fancy View, Forest of Dean, on 5 May 1976 (see plate 3).

Commissioners

32 Mr P. Nicholls, Commissioner for Administration and Finance since 1970, retired on 31 December 1975; he was appointed CB in the New Year's Honours List.

33 Mr J. M. Hunter, formerly Secretary of the Forestry Commission, succeeded Mr Nicholls as Commissioner for Administration and Finance.

Senior Staff

34 Mr P. J. Clarke returned to the Commission on promotion from the Department of Energy on 5 January 1976 and succeeded Mr Hunter as Secretary.

35 Mr C. W. Simmonds was appointed Personnel Officer on 19 May 1975 on promotion to Senior Principal following the transfer of Mr D. G. Boyd to the Health and Safety Executive of the Department of Employment.

36 The appointment of Mr D. A. Mithen as Head of the Commission's Forest Management Division on 1 April 1975 and, on the same date, of Mr D. Y. M. Robertson as Conservator West Scotland were recorded in last year's Report but took effect during the period covered by this Report.

37 Mr G. E. Godwin, Conservator East Scotland, retired on 31 December 1975 and was succeeded by Mr A. Morrison on promotion to Conservator.

38 A further staff change, subsequent to the year under report, was the retirement on 31 May 1976 of Mr J. L. Davidson, Head of the Commission's Harvesting and Marketing Division. He was appointed OBE in the Birthday Honours List 1976. He was succeeded by Mr G. J. Francis on promotion to Conservator.

Staff

39 On 31 March 1976 the Commission employed 2,304 non-industrial staff (compared with 2,305 the previous year) and 5,948 industrial staff (51 fewer than last year).

Forestry Authority

Legislation

Taxation of Woodlands

40 The Finance Act 1975 repealed the greater part of the former estate duty provisions for forestry and replaced them with capital transfer tax. Section 36 and Schedule 9 of the Act contained specific provisions for woodlands.

Forest of Dean Byelaws

41 The Forest of Dean Byelaws 1975 (SI 1975/918) re-enact with amendments earlier byelaws for the Forest of Dean. The byelaws, which apply to the statutory forest and certain neighbouring areas, are made to preserve the trees, to prevent injury or disfigurement of the land or its amenities and to regulate the reasonable use of the land by the public for the purpose of exercise and recreation.

Dutch Elm Disease

42 As mentioned in paragraph 7, new legislation was introduced during the year to strengthen controls aimed at preventing the spread of Dutch elm disease in Great Britain. Under the Dutch Elm Disease (Restriction on Movement of Elms) Order 1975 (SI 1975/1904) the movement of all elms into and within certain areas which are lightly affected with the disease is restricted unless the bark of the elm has been removed. Provision is made in the Order for powers of inspection, service of notices, furnishing of information, production of records and default powers.

Private Forestry

Planting Continues to Fall

43 1975–76 was notable for the continued decline in planting, particularly in the afforestation of bare land. Results of sample surveys carried out by the woodland owners' organisations for the 1974–75 planting season had indicated a fall of up to a half in some parts of the country compared with the 1973–74 season, and a later survey indicated that planting during 1975–76 in Scotland was running at the rate of about one-third of 1973–74. Statistics of planting maintained by the Forestry Commission (Table 3 in Appendix VIII) are compiled on the basis of financial years rather than planting seasons and relate to grants paid for planting done up to a year earlier, so that a direct correlation with the survey results is not possible. Nevertheless the area of land for which grants were paid in 1975–76 (12,241 hectares) fell from 1974–75 (21,347 hectares) by 43%.

44 A number of reasons have been suggested for this lower level of activity. These include not only a reluctance to enter the long-term commitments implicit in forestry at a time when investment confidence in many industries was low, but also the incidence of capital transfer tax, the possibility of the introduction

of a wealth tax, and the fact that grants under the Basis II Dedication Scheme have not been increased since 1967.

Basis III Dedication

45 There were 329 applications to enter this scheme during the year, in respect of a total of 15,685 hectares. Added to those received earlier, the totals since the scheme began in October 1974 are 735 applications covering 38,704 hectares. These figures may be taken as an indication of woodland owners' future plans but the realisation of such plans will depend on many individual decisions.

Research and Development

Co-operation within the European Economic Community

46 The Forestry Commission has taken the lead in promoting an EEC research project on Dutch elm disease. The project will involve research on beetle behaviour and on breeding resistant elm cultivars. Holland, France, Italy and Germany have agreed to co-operate. If the project is accepted it will be funded partly by the individual countries concerned and partly by the EEC.

47 The Chief Research Officer (North) has been appointed chairman of an EEC symposium on biochemical methods of identifying the genetical characteristics of trees.

The British Association

48 The Director of Research and Development was chairman of the forestry section of the 1975 British Association meeting at Guildford.

Arboriculture

49 Mention has already been made, in paragraph 22, of the arboricultural research contract signed with the Department of the Environment. The Commission's Research and Development Division is to establish an arboricultural advisory service based at Alice Holt and will undertake research into the production and establishment of amenity trees and into the occurrence and control of decay. The first member of the new team, a pathologist, was recruited at the end of the year.

50 Work has continued on the raising of broadleaved species from seed in polythene greenhouses and very promising results have been obtained. Height growth at the end of the season, compared with open nursery one-year seedlings, was four to five times greater for oak, beech and sycamore, and up to ten times for birch.

Forestry on Deep Peats

51 It has been known for many years that tree crops, especially Lodgepole pine, improve the rooting depth of deep peat by causing drying cracks. Recent observations have shown that in certain conditions these cracks can occur as early as nine years after planting. One of the implications of this is that pioneer crops of Lodgepole pine on peat might be succeeded, at the second rotation, by a more productive species, such as spruce, able to take full advantage of the improved soil conditions. Research is continuing.

Seed

52 In July 1975 the Seed Branch organised the first forest tree seed testing workshop on behalf of the International Seed Testing Association. Thirty people

from 18 countries attended and a wide measure of agreement was reached on proposals for standardising seed testing. These proposals will be presented to the International Seed Testing Association in the near future.

Education and Training

53 In-service training was provided during the year for 3,136 industrial and non-industrial staff in 552 courses. External training was undertaken by 193 members of staff. Courses were also held for the private forestry sector and other organisations.

54 Technical training standards were improved as a result of the opening of the new machinery training centres at Ae in south Scotland and Rheola in south Wales, and the backlog of specialised training for operators and supervisors of heavy extraction machinery is now being reduced. A fall in training demand for other harvesting skills has been offset by the increased demand for training in silvicultural skills arising from the new Craftsman grading scheme referred to in last year's Report, and from safety legislation.

55 New in-service training schemes were successfully developed in supervision and management practice, making use of the facilities at the new Headquarters' training suite which include closed circuit television.

56 The examination course for Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' students continued to be in great demand. Courses offered for County Planning Officers on land use consultation procedures were successful and more are planned for the future. It was disappointing, however, that plans for a similar course for landowners and agents had to be cancelled owing to lack of response.

57 A one-day symposium on the Basis III Dedication Scheme was organised jointly by the Forestry Commission and the Scottish Woodland Owners Association. The symposium, held at the Commission's Headquarters in October 1975, was attended by some 70 of the Association's members and was considered to have been instructive and helpful.

58 Co-operation continued with the various colleges and establishments concerned with forestry training and with the new Scottish Forestry Training Group formed by the Forestry Training Council. The Annual Report of the Forestry Training Council, which makes further mention of the Scottish Forestry Training Group, is at Appendix III.

Finance

59 The statement of expenditure on Forestry Authority services, together with notes and explanations, appears at Table 2 of Appendix VII.

Forestry Enterprise

Planting

60 Open weather contributed to a successful first half of the season but cold freezing winds delayed the 1976 spring planting, particularly in Scotland. The hot dry summer of 1975 led to greater than average losses which will require replacement during 1976. New planting and restocking totalled 20,511 hectares, maintaining the general level of recent years. Diagram 2, page 19, illustrates the age class distribution of the area at present under plantations.

61 Approximately 50 million trees were planted during the year. About 80% of these were used in new planting and restocking operations and the remainder for replacing losses in previous years' programmes.

Land Acquisitions

A Good Year for Scotland

62 The total area of plantable land acquired was 19,395 hectares, including 713 hectares under plantations – almost 2½ times the 1974–75 figure (see diagram 3 on page 20). The distribution was:

Total Plantable Area Acquired

	Hectares
England	Nil
Scotland	18,965
Wales	430

Despite the great improvement in acquisitions, the area acquired was only a little more than the area of new planting. The net area acquired is shown at Table 7 in Appendix VIII.

Cost

63 Land prices fell markedly during the early part of the year but levelled out towards the end of the period. The average cost of plantable land was £131 per hectare, compared with £270 per hectare in 1974–75, a decrease of 51%. This decrease was due partly to the fall in market prices and partly to the fact that, in contrast with recent years when the bulk of acquisitions has been in the south of Scotland, much of the land acquired in 1975–76 was in north and east Scotland where land prices are generally lower.

Tree Seed

64 Following a recent review of seed procurement policies and because of the reduction in conifer seed usage, the Commission decided to attempt to sell abroad approximately 3,000 kg of surplus conifer seed; almost half of the seed has now been sold.

AREA OF PLANTATIONS BY AGE CLASSES

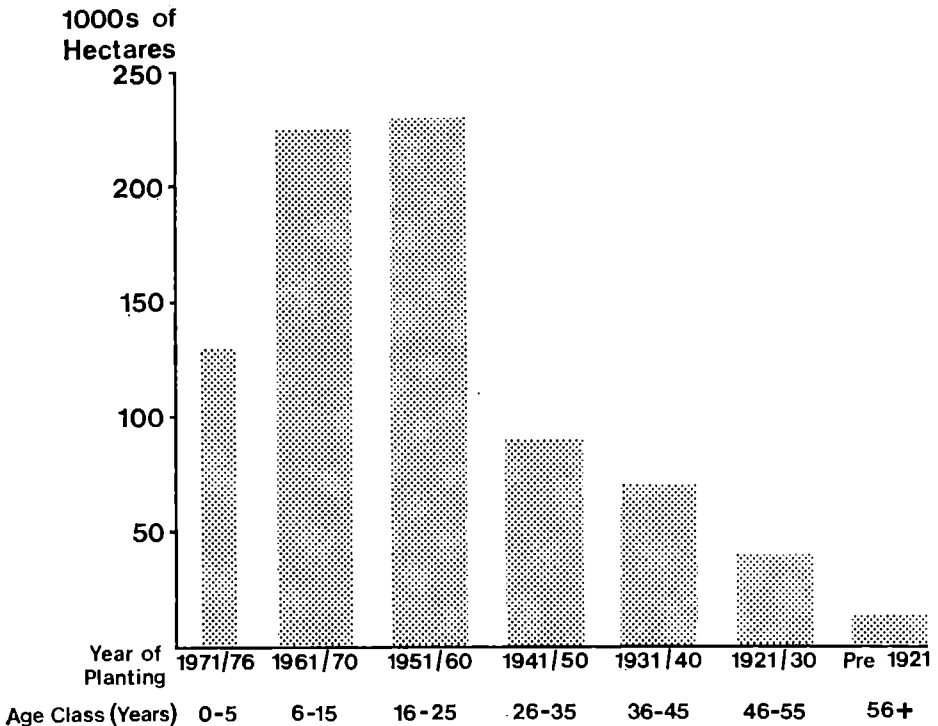


DIAGRAM 2. The distribution of plantations by age class and area shows the considerable post-war progress and the large areas now in or nearing the productive thinning stage.

65 A good crop of Corsican pine cones was collected and the Scots pine seed orchards have continued to yield well. Apart from small collections of Lodgepole pine, Hybrid larch and Douglas fir none of the other conifer species produced a collectable crop of seed. Small importations were made of European and 'Sudeten' larch, Long Beach Lodgepole pine, Western red cedar, Western hemlock, and Grand fir seed which continued to be in short supply.

66 There was a failure of seed of the major broadleaved species from home sources but a plentiful supply from abroad. It was decided to continue imports of seed of broadleaved species for those private nurserymen who wanted them provided firm commitments to purchase were obtained beforehand.

67 After almost total lack of success for 30 years the Commission was able to place an order for 400 kg of *Nothofagus procera* seed from Chile. This should satisfy total British requirements for five years (see plate 7).

Seed Usage

68 The total despatches from the Commission's seed store during the year were:

	<i>Conifer</i>	<i>Broadleaved</i>
Forestry Commission	804 kg	1,807 kg
Private Owners/Nurserymen	1,026 kg	11,579 kg

Broadleaved despatches to the private sector were double those in 1974-75. This was mainly due to purchasers making up the shortfall in the 1974-75 supply.

RATE OF ACQUISITION OF PLANTABLE LAND

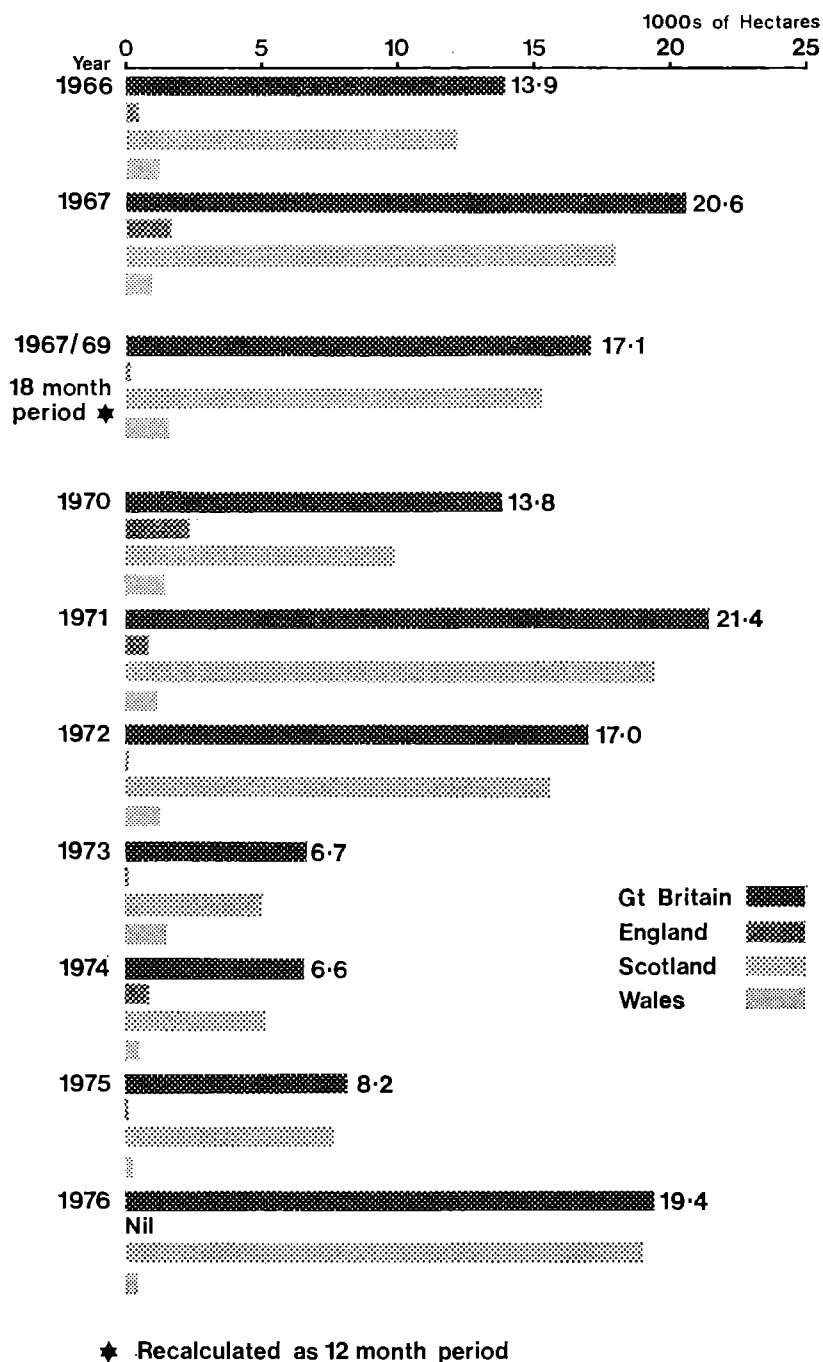


DIAGRAM 3. After a low level of acquisition of plantable land between 1973 and 1975, acquisitions, mainly in Scotland, have improved.

Conservation and Recreation

69 The increased provision of recreation facilities in recent years is shown in the table below and in Table 13 at Appendix VIII. In spite of the dry summer the use of camp sites decreased in comparison with previous years; this is thought to have been due to a late, wet spring.

	1965	1970	1976	
Fully equipped camp sites	8	9	12	} (5,940 pitches)
Minimum facility camp sites	–	–	10	
Forest cabins and holiday houses	–	–	54	(6 sites)
Visitor centres	2	12	23	
Picnic places	–	133	401	
Forest trails	–	124	470	
Observation towers and huts	2	14	29	
Forest drives	1	3	6	

There are a further 1,920 pitches in 11 informal camping areas in the New Forest.

70 The Commission, in conjunction with the Countryside Commission for Scotland, the Scottish Tourist Board and the Scottish Sports Council, has been sponsoring a two-year research programme known as the Scottish Tourism and Recreation Planning Studies. The object of this research is to assist regional authorities in Scotland to formulate strategies for sport, recreation and tourism.

71 Facilities for wayfaring, a leisurely family version of orienteering, have been planned with the help of the British Orienteering Federation, and 20 routes will be opened in the coming year.

72 In consultation with the Field Studies Council, and with much help from local teachers and environmental teaching advisers, nine forests have prepared “teacher packs” for schools in order to improve the value of their visits to the forests.

73 A Commendation from the British Tourist Authority was awarded to the new visitor centre at Maesgwm, Coed-y-Brenin (see plate 8).

Forest Cabins

74 Mention was made last year of the report by Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited, in association with the Shankland Cox Partnership, on the provision of permanent tourist accommodation. Unfortunately, owing to financial constraints, development on the scale envisaged is unlikely to be possible for some years, and in the light of this the development expenditure to date has been written off in the current accounts.

75 Work has been done, however, on the selection of sites, and consultations have been held with planning authorities and other public bodies. A modest scheme of about 30 cabins is to be built in Cornwall during the coming year.

76 In conjunction with an architect in private practice, a forest cabin building system has been designed which, in one or other of its varied forms, should fit into any particular forest landscape and provide the holidaymaker with comfortable accommodation. With the co-operation of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a prototype cabin was being erected at the Society’s showground at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Forest Protection

Fire

77 The summer of 1975 was hot and dry, but it followed a wet spring with an early growth of vegetation resulting in reduced fire hazard. The early spring of 1976 was damp, without the usual dry east winds, and there were fewer fires than normal. (However, during the exceptionally dry summer which followed, and which falls outside the year under report, there were many large and serious fires.) Nearly one-third of the fires were clearly attributable to carelessness by the general public, while a smaller but significant proportion spread from fires on neighbouring ground. The total damage was valued at £109,938.

Rabbits and Grey Squirrels

78 Rabbits were once more a very serious pest, although another mild winter is thought to have helped to minimise damage to tree crops. The Commission continued to devote considerable effort to reducing the rabbit population in its woodlands. Grey squirrel populations seemed static but continued vigilance was required.

Estate Management

Disposals

79 The leasehold interest in the Commission's former Headquarters office building at Basingstoke and the freehold of its offices at 25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, were sold to the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment.

80 Under the terms of the Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Act 1975 the Commission's interest in the land at Portavadie was appropriated by the Scottish Development Department for development as a construction site for oil production platforms.

81 Income from these major disposals and from the normal disposals of land and property was £2,152,000.

Commons Registration

82 During the year 14 cases involving the Forestry Commission were referred to the Commons Commissioners. In each case, including one which received the Commons Commissioners' consent without a hearing and one which was taken to the Chancery Division of the High Court and later to the Court of Appeal, judgment was given in favour of the Forestry Commission. Of the 112 cases outstanding at the end of the year, 38 were awaiting a hearing by the Commons Commissioners.

Expenditure and Income

83 During the year buildings were constructed, improved or acquired at a cost of £1,034,000. Of this, £635,000 was spent on housing and offices, £109,000 on properties let commercially, and £290,000 on commercial recreation projects. Additionally, £521,000 was spent on non-commercial capital recreation work including £200,000 on visitor centres. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of all buildings was £1,006,000. Rent income was £717,000 of which £183,000 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 in Appendix VIII.

Harvesting and Marketing

85 The low demand for all categories of roundwood reported last year continued to affect harvesting and marketing operations during the year under review. There was, however, some improvement in the second half of the year. Deliveries of wood to pulp and particle board mills rose, and there was a marked upturn of interest by sawmillers in the purchase of logs. A consequence of the generally poor market conditions was that, in the year as a whole, forest production was 50,000 cubic metres (about 3%) lower than in each of the last two years, and 300,000 cubic metres (about 16%) below the level required to meet the Commission's longer-term objective of expanding output.

86 Prices for timber at forest roadside remained, on average, relatively stable, slight falls in sawlog prices being balanced by increases for most small wood categories. Harvesting costs rose sharply, resulting in reduced values for standing trees harvested by the Commission and lower prices for trees sold standing.

87 The main features of the year's operations, with comparable figures for previous years, are summarised below:

	Unit	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6
Total Removals ...	Million cubic metres	1.59	1.61	1.61	1.56
By sale standing	"	0.63	0.57	0.63	0.55
By Forestry Commission harvesting ...	"	0.96	1.04	0.98	1.01
Gross Receipts	£ million	8.12	12.33	17.95	16.69
Expenditure (including oncosts but excluding overheads)	"	3.80	4.69	6.04	7.51
Net Receipts	"	4.32	7.64	11.91	9.18
Receipts per cubic metre	£	5.11	7.66	11.15	10.70
Expenditure per cubic metre	"	2.39	2.91	3.75	4.81
Net Receipts per cubic metre	"	2.72	4.75	7.40	5.89

Sawlog Sales

88 During the early part of the year little interest was shown by sawmillers in offering for logs, but the rate of removal of logs previously purchased rose steadily. The combination of some improvement in the market for sawn softwoods with the reduction of stocks and balances led to a revival of interest in buying during the autumn, and this was maintained to the end of the year (see plate 5). The Commission responded to this increased demand by stepping up the rate at which logs were offered for sale, and in the last quarter volumes sold reached a level slightly higher than during the peak year of 1973. Prices in the early part of the year fell by about 6% compared with those of the second half of last year. They then remained steady until the end of the year, when they began to rise sharply with the strengthening of demand and the influence of rising prices for imported sawn softwood.

Conifer Small Roundwood Sales

89 Normal supply rates to pulpmills were severely cut at the end of last year. Although there was some improvement during the year, it was rather slow and at the end was still well below normal. Prices for pulpwood advanced slightly in response to the higher prices for imported wood and associated wood products.

90 Supplies of wood to the particle board industry rose substantially. This reflected in part a continuing shortage of wood residues from the sawmilling industry and in part an expansion of particle board manufacture in spite of highly

competitive marketing conditions. Prices for roundwood, at first almost static, later began to rise.

91 Deliveries of pitprops, which had been well maintained while demand for many other categories of roundwood diminished, fell away slightly in the second half of the year, reflecting a temporary adjustment of pithead stocks.

Sales of Standing Trees

92 The depressed state of demand for roundwood, especially pulpwood, was reflected in the slower removal of standing trees. Buying stepped up towards the end of the year, in anticipation of improved trading conditions, and sales during the year totalled 568,000 cubic metres compared with 451,000 cubic metres last year.

93 Average prices fell by 25%, almost the whole of this being attributable to increased harvesting costs. The Price Index for small standing conifers fell from 342.3 at the beginning of the year to 260.2 at the end of the year (September 1967 equals 100).

Windthrow

94 As mentioned in paragraph 14, the severe gales in early January are estimated to have brought down 800,000 cubic metres of conifer timber in the Commission's forests in mid-Wales, the Midlands and East Anglia. Plans were made to clear all the thrown timber within 18 months, and the necessary redeployment was effected with a speed which reflected great credit on the timber trade for their helpful cooperation, and on the Commission's staff and workforce for their efforts. The situation was helped by the marked improvement in demand for logs towards the end of the year and the experience gained during the last major windthrow in Scotland in 1968.

An Important New Wood-Using Project

95 During the year, the Commission completed negotiations on a contract for the long-term supply of substantial quantities of logs to Hopton Timber Ltd in East Anglia. This company is installing additional production lines which will make it one of the largest and most up-to-date sawmills in Britain. The mill is already in partial operation and its expansion will have an important bearing on the marketing of timber from the Commission's East Anglian forests, which are now reaching a stage of development enabling them to be managed for a sustained yield of mature timber.

Harvesting Labour and Methods

96 For most of the year, especially in the early part when the timber market was depressed, the main problem was to keep the harvesting workforce intact against the expected upturn in demand. Within the Commission's own harvesting organisation it was possible to redeploy some labour to other types of forest work, and also by placing greater emphasis on the more labour-intensive types of harvesting work. In some areas, however, it was necessary to allow the labour force to run down through natural wastage. The position steadily improved during the second half of the year, and the priority at the end of the year was to recruit and train harvesting workers to enable a quick response to be made to the improving market situation expected to take place progressively during the remainder of 1976 and in early 1977. Costs of harvesting rose by 28% during the year; besides wage and other increases, a contributory factor was the use of more labour-intensive working methods as mentioned above.

97 Research and development on improved equipment and methods of harvesting was maintained as a high priority because of its importance in achieving the higher levels of productivity essential to the attainment of the Commission's rising output target. This will be especially important during the next two or three years following a period during which market conditions have unavoidably prevented normal growth.

Engineering

98 Full advantage was taken of the generally excellent weather to complete work slightly in excess of the programme. In spite of considerable increases in wages and other costs during the year, unit costs of road work were kept down to little more than the original estimates. This required careful planning and organisation in view of the generally smaller and more dispersed work sites resulting from wider spacing of roads. The Commission's policy of seeking economies through the use of the largest suitable road vehicles has meant that roads have to be built to higher standards than before. On the other hand, fewer roads are now required because of the wider spacing made possible by more efficient timber extraction methods.

99 The total length of forest roads is now 15,240 km (9,470 miles), 75 km (47 miles) having been completed to initial stage and 231 km (144 miles) to final standard during the year. 44 road and foot bridges were also constructed.

100 The growing length and usage of forest roads adds, year by year, to the maintenance programme. An additional task is the repairing of damage to roads attributable to car rallying.

101 Late delivery of major components delayed production of the hydrostatic tractor, but the first of the production models was delivered by the manufacturer towards the end of the year, and others should now follow to a regular schedule.

102 Radio development continued as planned. The standard of maintenance was further improved and extensions to the radio coverage completed. Experimental work continued on wind-driven alternators to power remote radio stations, while three of the latter are now powered entirely by solar energy.

Forest Workers' Pay

103 Under the second stage of the January 1975 pay agreement, the Forest Worker's basic adult weekly rate was increased from £29·00 to £31·00 and the Forest Craftsman's rate from £31·90 to £34·10 with effect from 28 July 1975. A settlement, effective from 26 January 1976, added a further £6·00 per week – the maximum amount permissible under the Government's "Attack on Inflation" policy – to all Forest Worker grades aged 20 and over. This award took the form of a flat-rate supplement which brought the Unskilled Forest Worker's and the Forest Craftsman's rates up to £37·00 and £40·10 respectively. The supplement is not, however, taken into consideration for piecework and overtime purposes.

104 The average weekly earnings of all Forest Worker grades increased by 25·7% to £43·63 during the calendar year 1975.

Safety

105 The accident rate remained virtually the same as last year, at 8·5 accidents per 100 employees. It is hoped that the campaign for greater safety awareness, stemming from the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, will reduce this rate.

106 The scheme for providing Forest Workers with protective working clothing at low cost, which was introduced with such success in 1973, is being developed and extended to embrace all industrial grades, including engineering and building trades' employees.

107 The Annual Report of the Forestry Safety Council is published as Appendix IV on page 37.

Finance

108 The Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1973 announced the reconstruction of the Forestry Commission's accounts at 1 April 1972. The aim was to enable an assessment to be made at 5-yearly intervals of the performance of the Forestry Enterprise in relation to the target rate of return of 3% in real terms. In the course of each quinquennium, progress would be monitored by comparing actual expenditure and income with standards, based on 1971-72 accounting results, established at the time of the reconstruction. The accounts for 1972-73 onward have shown standard expenditure and income alongside actual expenditure and income measured in current £s. Four years of the current quinquennium (1972-77) have now been completed and a preliminary indication of the performance of the Enterprise might thus be of some value. Although a comprehensive assessment cannot be made until a re-survey of plantations at April 1977 is completed, it is possible to compare performance in relation to the standards set for revenue and expenditure in 1972. In order to make a valid comparison it is necessary to adjust money sums for changes in the value of the £ since March 1972. The implicit GDP price deflator is one of the most general indices used to measure such changes and has been adopted in calculating the results tabulated. Taking 31 March 1972 as 100 the values were 1972-73 = 109.6, 1973-74 = 119.8, 1974-75 = 142.9 and 1975-76 = 180.4.

109 Net harvesting revenue results measured in real terms considerably exceed standard mainly due to the increased prices obtained as a result of world market conditions since 1972 as shown in the following table in £(1972)000:

Standard	Actual deflated	Variance	
		absolute	%
19,226.9	27,014.6	7,787.7	+40.5

110 The Forestry Commission is responsible for the efficient achievement of programmes in the fields of planting, tending, roading and harvesting trees and the following table compares actual expenditure against standard in £(1972)000:

	Standard	Actual deflated	Variance	
			absolute	%
Forest management and roads (net)	21,975.1	19,991.7	-1,983.4	- 9.0
Harvesting and marketing	12,920.7	12,033.6	- 887.1	- 6.9
Labour oncost	11,477.1	14,661.5	+3,184.4	+27.7
Higher overheads	33,484.0	34,100.9	+ 616.9	+ 1.8
TOTAL	79,856.9	80,787.7	+ 930.8	+ 1.2

111 When allowance is made for inflation, the overall position over the first four years of the quinquennium is satisfactory despite major increases in some elements of overhead expenditure which could not have been foreseen, in particular improvements in staff pensions and gratuities provisions and increased employers' National Insurance contributions.

112 The accounts of the Forestry Enterprise, including notes and explanations, together with the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report on the Accounts appear after page 79.

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

P. J. CLARKE, *Secretary*
FORESTRY COMMISSION,
231, Corstorphine Road,
Edinburgh, EH12 7AT

Appendix I

Committees

National Committees

The membership of these Committees at 31 March 1976 was as follows:

England

Sir Ralph Verney, Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr J. L. Benson, Maj. D. J. C. Davenport, Mr C. G. A. Latham, Mr M. G. Reade, Mr G. G. Stewart. *Secretary to the Committee*: Miss B. A. Landimore. The Committee met in October 1975 and February 1976.

Scotland

Capt. D. S. Bowser (*Chairman*), Lt.-Col. A. E. Cameron, Mr A. M. Donnet, Mr D. A. Mithen, Mr William Wolfe, Capt. J. M. A. Yerburgh. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr J. G. Armstrong. The Committee met in May and November 1975 and January 1976.

Wales

Mr M. L. Bourdillon (*Chairman*), Mr D. Davies, 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 April, July and October 1975 and January 1976.

Regional Advisory Committees

The membership of the Committees at 31 March 1976 was as follows:

ENGLAND

North-West Conservancy

Mr J. L. Benson (*Chairman*), Mr M. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Mr E. M. Hart, Mr F. G. Humphreys, The Earl of Lonsdale, Mr H. Pepper, Mr A. H. Unsworth, Mr C. J. Venables, Mr R. Ward. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr L. A. Chaplin. The Committee met in April, July and September 1975 and March 1976.

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 and October 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 June and October 1975 and February 1976.

South-East Conservancy

Mr P. H. L. Hills (*Chairman*), Mr L. C. Chapman, Mr T. J. Daniel, Viscount Falmouth, Dr W. P. K. Findlay, 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 October 1975 and January 1976.

South-West Conservancy

Major D. J. C. Davenport (*Chairman*), Mr W. H. Denniss, Mr H. M. Hale, Mr R. M. Moody, Mr M. Roper, Mr R. F. Worgan, 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 October and December 1975 and March 1976.

SCOTLAND

North Conservancy

Lt.-Col. A. E. Cameron (*Chairman*), Mr J. Evans, Major P. Hunter Gordon, 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 June and December 1975.

East Conservancy

Jean Balfour (*Chairman*), The Viscount of Arbuthnott, 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 June and November 1975 and March 1976.

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 April, July and September 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 May and October 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 May and November 1975.

South Conservancy

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

Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee

The membership of the Committee at 31 March 1976 was as follows:

Sir Goronwy Hopkin Daniel (*Chairman*)

Lord Dulverton	}	Timber Growers' Organisation Ltd.		
The Earl of Lonsdale				
Mr R. M. Harley				
Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne				
Capt. W. F. E. Forbes	}	Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd.		
The Hon. James Bruce				
Mr A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson				
Mr W. J. Alsford	}	Home Timber Merchants' Association of England and Wales		
Mr F. A. Megginson				
Mr R. F. Worgan				
Mr T. Y. Gibson	}	Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland		
Mr Gordon G. Lyon				
Mr A. J. Brownlie				
Mr E. A. Burn				
Mr J. B. Dawson	}	National Coal Board Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers Association Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd.		
Mr J. H. R. King				
Mr J. J. Morris				
Mr H. Richardson				
Mr P. Evans				
Mr Ross Pierson				
Mr M. M. Ord Johnstone				
			}	Independent

Secretary: Mr J. A. Dunford

The Annual Report of the Committee is at Appendix II, page 31.

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 31 March 1976 was as follows:

Mr H. Richardson	Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd. (<i>Chairman of the Sub-Committee</i>)
Mr A. E. Aitkins	} Timber Growers' Organisation Ltd.
Major P. C. Ormrod	
Mr D. B. Crawford	Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd.
Mr R. J. Tilley	} Home Timber Merchants' Association of England and Wales
Mr A. Whatton	
Mr T. Smith	} Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland
Mr J. E. McDonald	
Mr J. Henderson	Institute of Foresters of Great Britain
Mr R. V. Thornton	British Wood Chipboard Manufacturers Association
Mr A. W. Camburn	Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
Col. D. A. Campbell	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Mr T. D. Stitt	National Coal Board

Secretary: Mr J. R. Aaron

The Sub-Committee met in April and October 1975 and January and March 1976.

The Annual Progress Report of the Sub-Committee is in Appendix II, page 32

Advisory Committee on Forest Research

At 31 March 1976, the membership of the Committee was as follows:

Professor P. F. Wareing (<i>Chairman</i>)	Professor J. D. Matthews
Mr J. P. M. Brenan	Professor L. Roche
Professor J. L. Harley	Professor A. J. Rutter
Professor J. P. Hudson	Professor T. S. West
Dr J. F. Levy	

Secretary: Mr N. E. Stutter

The Committee met in November 1975.

Appendix II

Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee: Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1976

The normal quarterly meetings took place on 17 April, 31 July and 16 October 1975 and 22 January 1976.

During the year the Committee reviewed the effects of taxation policies on private forestry. Figures provided by the Forestry Committee of Great Britain showed that planting in Scotland decreased by 46% following the introduction of Capital Transfer Tax. The progress of the Select Committee's consideration of the Wealth Tax Green Paper was noted, and the recommendation that forestry assets should be exempt from Wealth Tax was welcomed as some recognition of the forestry case.

Recent fiscal policy was felt by some members to have relevance to their consideration of the EEC draft Forestry Directive. The Forestry Committee of Great Britain expressed its view that the document could have useful application for UK private forestry, and represented that a full measure of support should be given by the Forestry Authority in its submission to the Minister of Agriculture. The Committee was kept advised of progress on other EEC developments, including the Plant Health Directive and the preliminary study of Public Access to Forests.

The Committee gave support to the Chairman in his request for studies on long-term costs and availability of energy and the effects on the case for forestry expansion. The papers and discussions identified energy studies already undertaken or in hand, and examined other longer-term factors felt to have relevance. The studies will continue.

Throughout the year the Committee examined and advised on the problems of Dutch elm disease. With the publication of the elm survey statistics in the autumn, the Committee endorsed the proposals of the Forestry Commission to strengthen the controls on the movement of elm, to offer assistance to local authorities with sanitation felling, to conduct a winter survey of timber yards and to renew efforts to increase elm timber outlets. The Committee gave whole-hearted support to the formation in January 1976 of an Elm Marketing Group, and expected to receive continuing reports of its progress.

Consideration was given to the possible effects of the White Paper proposals for Devolution on the organisation of the Forestry Commission and on the forest industry. A strong view was expressed that the unified structure of forestry must be retained, that there should continue to be a single Forestry Authority and that there should be a national marketing policy. A motion was adopted that the national interest would best be served by treating the forest industry, in common with agriculture, within the provisions of paragraph 143 of the White Paper.

The problems of stress-grading of British grown softwood arising from the 1974 Amendment to Building Regulations strength standards were followed closely, and the initiative taken by the Forestry Commission to resolve many of these difficulties was warmly supported. Similarly the Committee welcomed proposals to collate Association interests in a programme of sawmill research.

The Committee noted an interim report on the woodland damage caused by the January gales. The gales had been severe in their effect on the central belt of England and Wales, but the damage was felt to be containable.

Regular reports were made to the Committee by the Supply and Demand Committee and by the Technical Sub-Committee. Many important studies have been undertaken by these Committees, which the parent Committee found invaluable in their discussions and deliberations. The Technical Sub-Committee Annual Report is appended hereto.

Annual Progress Report of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee for the Year ended 31st March 1976

Meetings

1 The Sub-Committee met four times. A meeting in Bury St Edmunds on 29 April marked its Silver Jubilee. Meetings were also held in Edinburgh on 3 October and 8 January, and at Princes Risborough on 24 March.

Working Party on the Future of Harvesting

2 The Working Party presented its report at the October meeting and after discussion at the two subsequent meetings its recommendations were forwarded to the parent Committee.

Working Party on Sawmilling Research

3 Following a recommendation by this Working Party, which reported in the previous year, a request was made to the Timber Research and Development Association that a bulletin be produced on the drying of British timbers. Accordingly a first draft of the publication was submitted to the Committee in January.

Working Party on Harvesting Machinery

4 In accordance with a recommendation of the Working Party which completed its deliberations in 1972, a Study Team led by Mr J. Henderson visited Norway in April to explore possibilities for joint research on harvesting machinery. The Study Team reported in favour of closer co-operation between Britain and Norway, and proposed that each country should nominate a senior research leader and a liaison officer. The nominees should then meet annually in Britain and Norway in alternate years.

Residues

5 Papers on residues included the use of wood-waste for steam raising, cattle fodder and deep litter. A leaflet was drafted on certain uses for residues, but before recommending its publication, it was decided to ascertain whether a similar leaflet issued by the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service on litter for dairy cows could be extended to include manufactured wood chips.

6 The growth of the new industry supplying processed bark for horticulture was noted with satisfaction. It was agreed that the final report should be published under the title "Conifer Bark: Its Properties and Uses".

Utilisation

7 A bulletin published by the Timber Research and Development Association "The Use of Timber in Mining", which had resulted from the activities of the former Mining Timber Advisory Panel was considered. It was noted that the research and development effort, which had been supported by much of the home timber industry and by the Timber Trade Federation, had resulted in a smaller reduction in the rate of mining timber consumption than had been anticipated a decade earlier.

8 Discussions on the consequences of the 1975 Amendment to the Building Regulations continued; particular emphasis was given to possible methods of bringing mechanical stress grading within the reach of smaller sawmillers whose outputs were not high enough to justify the purchase of individual grading machines.

Forest Management Matters

9 The Commission's Work Study Branch presented a situation report describing developments in mechanical and chemical weeding, machines for drain maintenance, plough design, and trials with a planting machine using both paper pots and bare-rooted stock.

Harvesting Operations

10 Trials with whole tree processors, frame-steered tractors, winch skidders and fully mechanised felling were monitored.

Dissemination of Information

11 A further five Technical Notes were published in "Forestry and Home Grown Timber" covering tree-processors, skidders and a planting machine. A special Technical Note which incorporated an address by the Director General on the occasion of the Sub-Committee's Silver Jubilee together with an historical account of its activities appeared in the June/July issue.

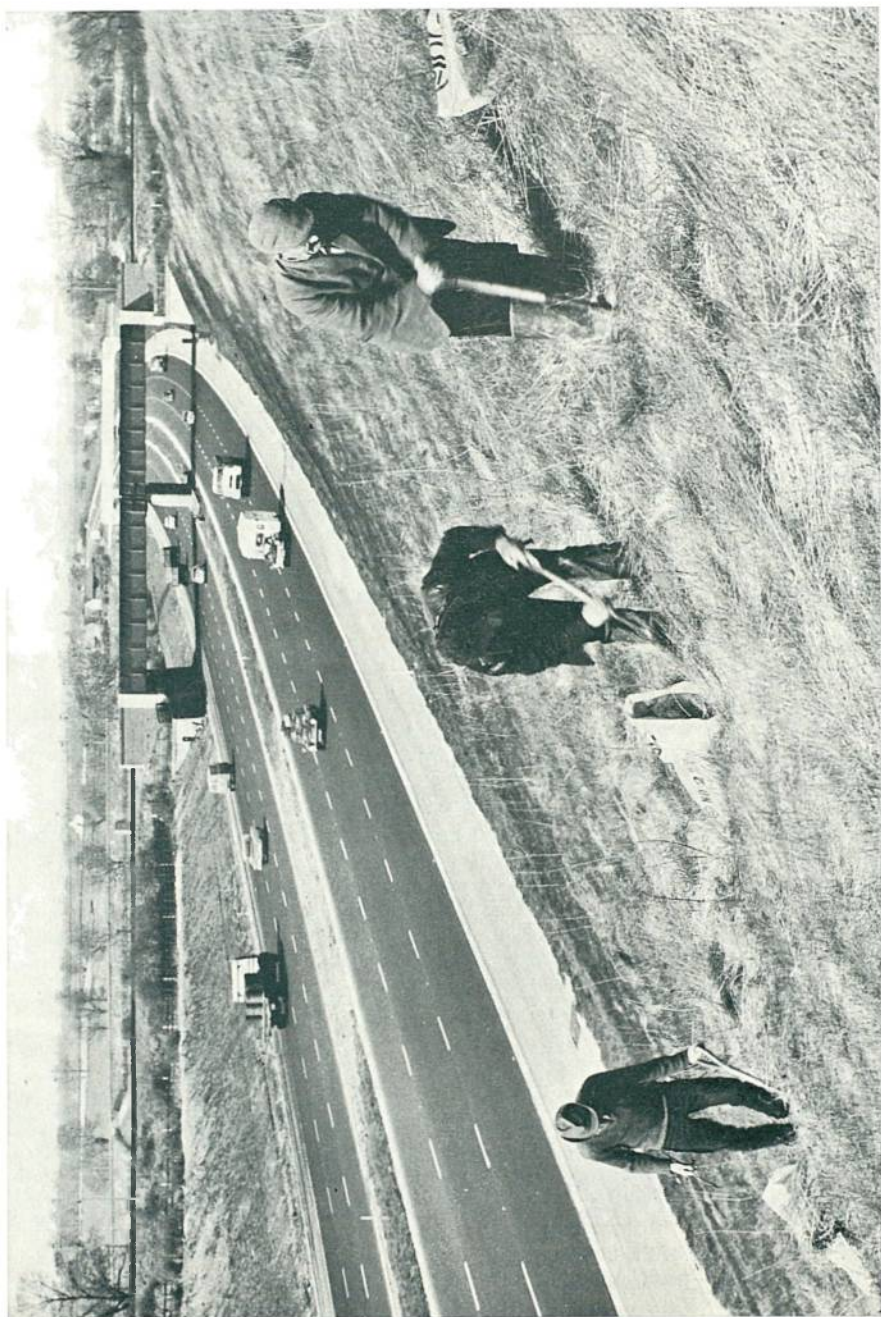


Plate 1 Tree planting on motorway verges provides landscape interest and wildlife habitats linked with adjoining land.



Plate 2 Young people of the Conservation Corps give enthusiastic and skilful help with many countryside projects – here, in Clydesdale Forest, seen putting finishing touches to steps on a forest walk.

Appendix III

Forestry Training Council

Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1976

This was the fourth full year of the Council's work. Meetings were held in the Headquarters of the Forestry Commission in Edinburgh on 6 June 1975 and 11 March 1976 and at Inverness Technical College on 9 October 1975. There were three changes in membership. Mr P. J. Donnelly replaced Mr R. M. Harley as a representative of the Timber Growers' Organisation, Mr A. Mills of the Transport and General Workers' Union took the place of Mr T. J. Healey and Mr R. G. Braine now represents the Civil Service Union in place of Mr A. M. Calder.

Statistics were assembled on the quantity of training activity during 1974/75 and 1975/76. The number of courses leading to nationally recognised craft qualifications was 12 and total attendance rose from 129 to 161. The number of courses leading to nationally recognised supervisory and managerial qualifications increased to 4 with the start of the City and Guilds Stage 3 course at Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry. Total attendance on these courses rose from 81 to 94 (Table A).

Table A
*Attendance on Courses for Recognised Craft, Supervisory and
Managerial Qualifications in 1974/75 and 1975/76*

Courses	Grade and Duration	1974/75		1975/76	
		Number of Courses/Students	Number of Courses/Students	Number of Courses/Students	Number of Courses/Students
City and Guilds 012 Stage 1	Craft (young workers) Day and block release	2	67	7	100
General Forestry Craft and Education	Craft (young workers) 2-year residential ...	1	8	1	7
*RFS Woodman's Certificate	Craft (adult workers) Block release	1	18	1	20
City and Guilds 012 Stage 2	Craft (adult workers) Block release	2	20	2	26
Forest Nursery Course	Craft Day and block release ...	1	16	1	8
Totals for Craft Courses	... ..	7	129	12	161
Ordinary National Diploma	Supervisory 3-year sandwich	1	53	1	68
*RFS Foresters Certificate	Supervisory Block release	1	15	1	9
City and Guilds 012 Stage 3a	Supervisory Block release	—	—	1	12
National Diploma in Forestry	Managerial Residential	1	13	1	5
Totals for Supervisory and Managerial Courses	... ..	3	81	4	94

The Scottish Woodland Owners Association and the Timber Growers' Organisation (in association with the Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland) continued to arrange short courses for the private sector, and the Forestry Commission again provided

* Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland

short courses for their work force. The total number of trainee course days for forest workers rose from 8,821 in 1974/75 to 9,508 in 1975/76 (Table B). Attendance of workers in the private sector rose for the fourth consecutive year.

The total number of trainee course days for supervisory and managerial staff rose from 3,594 in 1974/75 to 4,318 in 1975/76 (Table B). The courses and instructors for the private sector were provided by the Agricultural Training Board, Angus Fire Service, Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry, Economic Forestry Group Ltd, English Woodlands Ltd, the Forest Industry Centre at Inverness, Forestry Commission, Fountain Forestry Ltd, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Merrist Wood Agricultural College, Scottish Woodland Owners (Commercial) Ltd and Tilhill Forestry Group. In addition the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board provided short courses for men in the employment of companies within the scope of that Board.

Table B
Attendance on Short Courses for Forest Workers, Supervisors and Managers during 1974/75 and 1975/76

Level	Source of Participants	1974/75 Trainee Course Days	1975/76 Trainee Course Days
Craft	Private Forestry... ..	1,554	1,681
	Forestry Commission	7,267	7,827
	Totals	8,821	9,508
Supervisory and Managerial	Private Forestry... ..	759	1,434
	Forestry Commission	2,835	2,884
	Totals	3,594	4,318

As in earlier years the content of short courses for forest workers 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 and control of weeds by chemical and mechanical means. On the production and harvesting side marking and measuring thinnings, use and maintenance of chainsaws, extraction by winch, skidder and forwarder, and use and maintenance of tractors all received attention. Courses for supervisors and managers in the private sector during 1975/76 dealt with fire prevention, forestry costings, appreciation of work study, harvesting, the principles of business management, assessment of site potential and contract law. Another subject of many short courses for forest workers, supervisors and managers was health and safety at work.

One very important event during 1975/76 was the award by the Training Services Agency of grant-aid for 5 years to support key training activities in the private sector of the forestry industry. The Scottish Forestry Training Group was formed on 1 September 1975 and Mr Nelson Steward (who had previously been training co-ordinator for the Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd) was appointed Group Training Development Manager in Scotland. The Forestry Training Council also appointed a Management Committee to guide the work of the Scottish Forestry Training Group and arrangements began for selecting and training the instructors who will provide training on-the-job throughout Scotland.

The Training Services Agency will cover two-thirds of the cost of the key training activities, the remaining one-third being provided by woodland owners through SWOA and TGO. Successful formation of the Scottish Forestry Training Group was due in large part to the original initiative of SWOA in appointing their training co-ordinator.

The Forestry Training Council intends that one or more group training schemes will be established in England and Wales as soon as possible.

A second important event was the commencement of a grant award scheme to help those who wish to complete City and Guilds courses but are unable to obtain financial support from local education authorities or employers. During the year the Grant Award Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr C. J. Taylor made 9 awards.

The Council continued to work closely with the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Training Services Agency and the Forestry Safety Council. Mr A. Pyman represented the Council on the National Co-ordinating Committee for Careers Information in Agriculture and Associated Industries. 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. The Council also acknowledge with thanks the help given by the Industrial Training Boards and the Assessors.

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 1976

Chairman

Professor J. D. Matthews

Employer Members

Mr A. F. F. Williamson	}	Scottish Woodland Owners Association Ltd
Mr R. G. Sangster		
Lord Norton	}	Timber Growers' Organisation Ltd
Mr P. J. D. Donnelly		
Mr M. P. Shapcott	}	Forestry Commission
Mr J. F. Goodwin		
Mr A. G. Phillips		Association of Professional Foresters

Employee Members

Mr H. Crawford	}	Transport and General Workers' Union
Mr A. Mills		
Mr I. Edwards		
Mr J. H. Hose	}	National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers
Mr F. H. Peachey		
Mr R. Pierson		
Mr R. G. Braine		Civil Service Union

Education and Training Members

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

Forestry Society, etc., Members

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

Assessors

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

Secretary

Mr J. McRitchie Forestry Commission

Grant Award Committee

Dr C. J. Taylor (*Chairman*)
Mr F. H. Peachey
Mr W. Steele
Mr R. G. Sangster
Mr J. McRitchie

Appendix IV

Forestry Safety Council

Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1976

The Council held 3 meetings during the period, the second full year of the Council's work. The second meeting, in September 1975, was held at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester to coincide with the harvesting seminar organised by the Timber Growers' Organisation in association with the Royal Forestry Society. The third meeting, held in Edinburgh on 17 February 1976, was followed by a visit to the engineering works of James Jones & Sons Limited to examine some of the problems relating to the fitting of "Quiet" cabs to certain tractors used for forestry operations.

Contact has been established with the Health and Safety Executive with a view to achieving a good working relationship between the Council and the Executive.

On the assumption that the Agricultural Safety Inspectorate will continue to have responsibility for forestry as well as agriculture, the Council attaches considerable importance to the inclusion in the Inspectorate of a suitable proportion of inspectors with a specialist forestry background. The Council's representations in this regard appear to have been heeded to the extent that forestry will in future rank equally with agriculture in the qualifications for recruitment of inspectors.

In order to assist forestry employers to comply with their obligations under Section 2(3) of the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, the Council published and distributed free of charge a set of guidelines for the preparation of written statements of safety policy. Thanks are due to Mr D. G. Whieldon of Fountain Forestry Ltd for his help in drafting the guidelines.

Of considerable concern to many users of timber harvesting machinery have been the problems associated with the fitting of "Quiet" cabs to forestry tractors in compliance with the Agriculture (Tractor Cabs) Regulations, 1974. The Council has been active in bringing these difficulties to the attention of the relevant authorities and has also helped to dispel some misconceptions about the requirements of the Regulations. Present indications are that some of the problems may not be so serious as was at first thought and that, where it can be shown that there are serious technical difficulties about fitting a Q cab to achieve the necessary noise level reductions, applications for exemption in respect of specific machines and equipment will be considered.

Two codes of practice were published by the Council during the year, one on the clearing saw and the other on noise and hearing conservation. They appear to have been well received by the industry who have taken them up in substantial numbers. The work of the Codes of Practice Sub-Committee continues and it is hoped to publish shortly a code on ultra low volume spraying of herbicides. Drafting of the first 5 parts of the chainsaw code is virtually complete. Other codes on which work is proceeding include one on forestry tractors in general and others dealing with various extraction techniques. The Sub-Committee is also co-operating with the Arboricultural Association in the drafting of a code on tree surgery. Preliminary indications are that the kind of codes being produced will not be regarded by the Health and Safety Commission as suitable for adoption as "approved" codes because they are not sufficiently precise for use in a Court of Law. The Council's codes are of course specifically designed with a view to their use by operators as on-the-job guides to safe working practice and the fact that they may not be recognised as "approved" codes under the Act will not detract from their usefulness for this purpose. The Council's present policy of producing codes that are easily read and understood will therefore be continued.

The consultative document setting out the Health and Safety Commission's proposals for safety representatives and safety committees was considered by the Council and a number of constructive comments on the document have been communicated to the Commission.

The proposed appointment by the Health and Safety Commission of safety advisory committees on an industry basis may give rise to a need to review the future role and composition of the Forestry Safety Council. Whatever its precise place in the organisation, however, the

Council will not lose sight of its prime purpose, which is to promote safety in the forestry industry by all means at its disposal.

Members of the Forestry Safety Council at 31 March 1976

Col. D. A. Campbell	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 D. A. Bardy	Forestry Commission Safety Officer
Mr D. C. Fisher	Secretary

Appendix V

Recreation Policy

General

There is a strong public demand for recreational facilities in the countryside. The Forestry Commission is in a unique position to help to meet this demand, since it is responsible for 3 million acres of land widely distributed throughout Great Britain, and has locally based and well trained staff with long experience in land management.

- 1 The Commission will develop its forests for recreation, and will provide, as its main objective, facilities for informal recreation and the enjoyment of quiet pursuits. This development will be in conformity with the Commission's statutory powers and obligations, within the financial resources available and subject to the primary objective of timber production.
- 2 It will ensure that its recreational development is in harmony with the forest environment and that it does not conflict with the conservation of the forest.
- 3 It will also ensure that the recreational development of its forests is compatible with Local Authority Plans.
- 4 It will take account of the legitimate interests of its lessors, tenants, neighbours and others who have priority rights.
- 5 It will make byelaws for the protection of both the visitor and the forest.

Day Visitors

The main demand for countryside recreation is from those who want to spend a day in the country. They come mainly from towns and usually by car and their principal requirement is for somewhere to park, to picnic and to walk for fairly short distances.

- 6 The Commission will welcome the public on foot to all its forests, provided this access does not conflict with the management and protection of the forest, and provided there are no legal agreements which would be infringed by unrestricted public access.
- 7 It will give the main emphasis to the provision of facilities for day visitors and will concentrate on providing car parks, picnic places, viewpoints and forest walks, particularly where they are readily accessible to visitors from towns and holiday centres.
- 8 It will provide information and interpretation about the forests and surrounding countryside in order to help visitors better to appreciate them.
- 9 It will allow access on foot to all its forests to be free of charge. However, for centres established to provide information and interpretation (visitor centres), car parks and other facilities, a charge may be made where its collection is feasible.

Forest Roads

The Commission has constructed almost 10,000 miles of forest roads for the efficient harvesting of timber and the management and protection of the forest. These roads also provide access to many beautiful and remote areas. Although the Commission believes this access should be for those on foot, a very small number of forest roads will be used additionally as "forest drives".

- 10 The Commission will prohibit the regular use of forest roads by motor vehicles for recreational purposes, except where necessary for access to particular facilities, for example car parks, picnic places and camping sites, within the forest.
- 11 It will operate a limited number of "forest drives" as toll roads. These will consist of specially designated forest roads through scenic parts of the forest.

Overnight Accommodation

There is an increasing demand for camping and caravan sites and other facilities for overnight accommodation in the countryside. The Commission has run camping and caravan sites for very many years and is a major operator in this field of accommodation.

12 The Commission will operate camping and caravan sites where appropriate, in order to promote forest recreation. There must be a clear demand for the sites and they must be financially viable. The sites will be for tents and touring caravans only, although up to 10% of pitches may be used for seasonal letting but only for mobile touring vans. Normally the Commission will manage the camp sites itself, but the leasing of land or joint schemes with organisations such as the Caravan Club or with Local Authorities are not precluded.

There is also a demand for self-catering holidays in the countryside. Caravans, especially static vans, present many problems and a more environmentally acceptable alternative is a holiday house or a specially built cabin.

13 The Commission will manage self-catering accommodation where appropriate, provided the operation is financially viable. The accommodation may be either its own staff houses which are not needed at the time, or specially built forest cabins. In the case of the latter, the Commission may either build and operate the cabins itself or work jointly with concessionaires.

Forest Parks

The first Forest Park was established in Argyll in 1935. Further Forest Parks in Wales (Snowdonia) and in England (Forest of Dean) were established before 1940 and 4 more in Scotland in the 1940s and early 1950s; the total area covered by these parks is about 450,000 acres.

14 The Commission will maintain the special status of the Forest Parks. These are large areas of forest, often in mountainous country with extensive unplanted areas, where special provision has been made for public access and recreation.

Special Activities

As the Commission's forests occupy a wide variety of sites in almost every part of the country, they provide opportunities for many types of countryside leisure pursuits.

15 The Commission will offer facilities for field sports in accordance with accepted codes of practice. Where any conflict of interest arises, priority will be given to recreational activities by the general public.

16 It will extend opportunities for fishing and shooting, including deer stalking, and where feasible will make them available on a daily basis. Lettings to angling associations will contain provision for the issue of day permits.

17 It will offer facilities for other sports, eg orienteering, which are compatible with the forest environment. Wherever possible it will arrange agreements with the national representative body for the sport concerned. Charges will be made where appropriate.

18 It will issue permits to allow other leisure activities in the forest, where these are compatible with the forest environment, eg horseriding, pony trekking, cycling, field archery and sailing. Charges will be made where it is considered reasonable to do so.

The use of the forest for car rallying conflicts in some ways with the quiet enjoyment of the forest, but without the use of forest roads Britain could not stage international events.

19 The Commission will allow a limited number of car and motor cycle rallies by agreement with the Royal Automobile Club and under strict control. Special charges will be made and agreed with the Royal Automobile Club.

Education

The Commission's forests have great value for nature conservation and they have an important part to play in countryside education.

20 The Commission will encourage the wide use of its forests for educational purposes and the study of natural history. For the general public such use will be free of charge, provided no special facilities are required, but in certain circumstances the written authority of Conservators may be needed. Charges will be made for any special facilities where there is a commercial objective in the study, eg professional photography. For school visits, prior booking will generally be required in order that each visit may be properly rewarding. Charges may be made where special facilities are provided.



Plate 3 The year of the 2-millionth acre planted by the Commission was commemorated when Lord Taylor unveiled an inscribed stone at New Fancy View, a recreation area landscaped at an old colliery in the Forest of Dean.

Plate 4 The harvesting of timber from wind-damaged woodlands was a high-priority job at Thetford Forest in 1976. Speedy action is needed to protect old and new trees from attack by insects and fungi.





Plate 5 Sawn timber of British spruce being prepared at a Highland sawmill for dispatch to customers.



Plate 6 Dame Sylvia Crowe, assisted here by the Head Forester, Mr Leslie Thompson, studying a landscape feature in Quantock Forest.

Sales and Information Points

At visitor centres, camp sites and some forest offices there is an increasing demand by the public for information in the form of guides and maps, and for souvenirs of their visit.

21 The Commission will maintain sales outlets at convenient and popular sites for the sale and distribution of guides and other Commission publications, and high quality souvenir material.

Visual Amenity

If forests are to offer acceptable recreation, it can be only on the basis that what they have to offer is attractive, and it follows that developments for recreation must be based on good aesthetic principles. This is true of forest landscaping as it is of the need for a high standard of design of recreation facilities themselves, including man-made features like buildings and car parks.

22 The Commission will ensure that the management of its forests and the provision of recreational facilities meet the demands of good landscaping and design.

Financial Accounting

For accounting purposes recreation is divided into Commercial Recreation and what is termed Forest Recreation. The former consists of the operation of camping and caravan sites, the letting of forest cabins, and fishings and shootings. Forest Recreation deals mainly with the provision for day visitors, for example car parks, picnic places, forest walks and visitor centres.

23 The Commission will aim at obtaining a commercially acceptable rate of return on the capital employed for Commercial Recreation facilities. For Forest Recreation no particular rate of interest will be required as costs under this activity are considered to be a part of forest management expenditure. However, revenue will be obtained wherever it is reasonable to collect it.

Appendix VI

New Publications

Sixteen new priced publications were issued through Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Reports

Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners, 1974-75 (£1.65)
Report on Forest Research for year ended 31 March 1975 (£1.85)

Bulletins

No. 53. Production and Use of Tubed Seedlings, by A. J. Low (£1.00)
No. 54. Seed Orchards, edited by R. Faulkner (£2.30)

Booklets

No. 39. Forest Mensuration Handbook, by G. J. Hamilton (£4.00)
No. 40. Chemical Control of Weeds in the Forest, by R. M. Brown (90p)

Leaflets

No. 61. Tubed Seedlings, by A. J. Low and J. S. Oakley (30p)
No. 62. Ultra Low Volume Herbicide Spraying, by E. V. Rogers (35p)
No. 63. Fertilisers in the Forest: A Guide to Materials, by W. O. Binns (35p)

Forest Records

No. 101. Red Squirrel, by A. M. Tittensor (42p)
No. 102. Three Forest Climbers: Ivy, Old Man's Beard and Honeysuckle, by A. F. Mitchell (23p)
No. 103. Badgers in Woodlands, by Ernest Neal (previously Leaflet No. 34) (30p)
No. 104. Towards Integrated Control of Tree Aphids, by C. I. Carter (50p)
No. 105. Experiments with Insecticides for the Control of Dutch Elm Disease, by T. M. Scott and C. Walker (70p)
No. 107. Mushrooms and Toadstools of Coniferous Forests, by Roy Watling (£1.00)

Guide

Explore the New Forest, edited by D. Small (£1.85)

A further six in the series of wallcharts, *Forest Trees in Britain* were produced; these are available from Forestry Commission Headquarters or the Research Station at Alice Holt Lodge. In addition, 7 publications were revised and 8 reprinted to meet continuing demand. Two Codes of Practice were published for the Forestry Safety Council.

Appendix VII

Financial Tables

- 1. Forestry Fund Receipts and Payments**
- 2. Expenditure on Forestry Authority Services**

Table 1**STATEMENT OF FORESTRY FUND RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS***In the year ended 31st March 1976*

<i>Previous Year</i>		<i>Receipts</i>	
<i>£</i>			<i>£</i>
17,050,000	Grant-in-Aid ... ..	...	26,900,000
18,193,794	Sales of Timber ... ..	...	17,647,028
2,086,760	Disposal of surplus assets ... ..	...	2,152,352
3,442,893	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	4,171,431
<hr/>			<hr/>
40,773,447			50,870,811
598,264	Decrease in working balance ... ..	...	173,914
<hr/>			<hr/>
£41,371,711			£51,044,725
			<hr/>
		<i>Payments</i>	
21,713,534	Salaries, wages and related expenses ... ..	...	27,429,079
2,097,900	Pensions and gratuities to retired staff ... ..	...	2,906,182
8,873,463	Materials, contract services and general expenses ... ..	...	11,172,427
	Acquisition of land, buildings and plantations, and construction of roads ... ..	...	4,197,320
3,400,902	Machinery and equipment ... ..	...	3,301,185
2,367,951	Grants to private woodland owners (£1,517,056) universities, institutions etc ... ..	...	1,573,683
1,906,123	Remittances of VAT to Customs and Excise ... ..	...	464,849
1,011,838			
<hr/>			<hr/>
£41,371,711			£51,044,725
			<hr/>

NOTES ON TABLE 1*General*

1 Expenditure incurred by the Forestry Commissioners in the exercise of their powers in the 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.

2 Receipts and payments are shown inclusive of VAT where applicable.

Receipts

3 The Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Fund voted by Parliament for 1975/76 was £26,900,000.

4 Receipts from sales of timber fell by £547,000 due mainly to lower demand. Prices obtained for timber harvested by the Commission remained relatively stable throughout the year although those for standing sales fell due to increased harvesting costs.

5 Miscellaneous receipts rose by £729,000 due to increased charges for camp sites and holiday homes (£220,000); higher deductions for superannuation benefits (£220,000) and increased estate income (£145,000) mainly due to higher sums received from easements, wayleaves, permissions and mineral exploitation.

Payments

6 Payments for salaries, wages and related expenses rose by 26% mainly due to increased rates of pay.

7 Payment of pensions and gratuities to retired staff rose by £808,000 due to the award of higher superannuation benefits and an increase in the number of pensioners.

8 The cost of materials, contract services and general expenses rose by 26% due principally to the continuing impact of inflation on costs.

9 The increase of £796,000 in the cost of Acquisitions and the Construction of Buildings and Roads covers an additional £456,000 for Acquisition of Land and Buildings and Plantations; £310,000 on the Construction of Buildings and £30,000 on the Construction of Roads. The area of plantable land acquired was well over double that of the preceding year (19,400 hectares

against 8,200 hectares); the average cost per hectare of plantable land fell from £270 in 1974/75 to £131 in the current year. The increase in building construction expenditure is due to cost rises, the provision of additional administrative buildings, recreation facilities and improvements to tenanted properties.

10 The continual decline in the level of private planting is the principal reason for the reduction of £332,000 in the grants paid to private woodland owners, universities, etc.

11 Remittances of net VAT to Customs and Excise fell by £547,000. Lower sales resulted in a lower level of output tax whilst recoverable input tax rose due to higher costs and the introduction of the higher rate of tax on some supplies.

Table 2

EXPENDITURE ON FORESTRY AUTHORITY SERVICES

in the year ended 31st March 1976

Previous Year £		£
	<i>Services to Private Woodland Owners</i>	
	Grants under Dedication Schemes:	
25,725	Basis I	16,337
683,941	Basis II: Planting Grants	407,675
719,305	Management Grants	731,031
—	Basis III: Basic Grant	201,894
—	Hardwood Supplement	55,648
64,901	Approved Woodlands Planting Grants	50,338
334,566	Interim Planting Grants	15,931
28,400	Small Woods and Scrub Clearance Planting Grants	19,819
24,436	Miscellaneous	24,621
652,191	Overhead Expenses (including Estate expenses)	890,553*
<hr/>		<hr/>
2,533,465		2,413,847
67,466	Less Net Miscellaneous income	47,410
<hr/>		<hr/>
£2,465,999		£2,366,437
	<i>Special Services</i>	
172,448	Licensing of Felling	233,002*
136,284	Information and Shows	194,818*
11,620	Plant Health (including £42,430* Overhead Expenses)	42,490
249,471	Miscellaneous Overhead expenses	387,412*
<hr/>		<hr/>
£569,823		£857,722
	<i>Research and Development</i>	
674,968	Silviculture including Nursery Work	831,227
132,853	Genetics	182,189
39,506	Physiology	55,559
20,217	Seed Research	21,823
87,051	Site Studies	104,983
223,204	Protection	300,059
98,739	Statistics	132,194
159,488	Communications	226,207
71,555	Westonbirt and Bedgebury Arboreta	114,639
—	Experimental Workshops	30,348
47,390	Grants to Institutions	71,097
219,723	Overhead Expenses (Headquarters)	323,379*
<hr/>		<hr/>
£1,774,694		£2,393,704
<hr/>		<hr/>
4,810,516	Net total expenditure in year	5,617,863
1,323	Notional sickness and injury benefit	1,427
<hr/>		<hr/>
£4,811,839		£5,619,290
	<i>Change in Assets</i>	
		£
(6,059)	Decrease – Current	50,012
4,508	Increase – Fixed	28,493
<hr/>		<hr/>
(10,567)	Net decrease	21,519
<hr/>		<hr/>
£4,822,406	Amount of Grant-in-Aid appropriated for the Forestry Authority (Note 3 in Forestry Enterprise Accounts, page 88)	£5,597,771

* Statement 5 of Forestry Enterprise Accounts, page 86, £2,071,594

NOTES ON TABLE 2

1 The Forestry Authority share of the Grant-in-Aid amounted to £5.598 million compared with £4.822 million last year.

Services to Private Woodland Owners

2 Grants amounting to £258,000 were paid under the new Dedication Basis III Scheme. Total net expenditure, however, fell by £100,000 with a reduction of £358,000 in grants, due principally to a lower level of planting, offset by an increase in overheads of £238,000.

Special Services

3 Rises in staff costs mainly account for the overall increase of £288,000 in Special Services. Additional inspection duties in relation to the control of Dutch elm disease have also contributed to the relatively significant increase in Plant Health expenditure.

Research

4 Rises in staff costs are also mainly responsible for the increase of £619,000 in Research net expenditure. A programme of research in arboriculture on behalf of the Department of the Environment was started in the year. Costs incurred were offset by recoveries and therefore do not reflect in the net expenditure on this account.

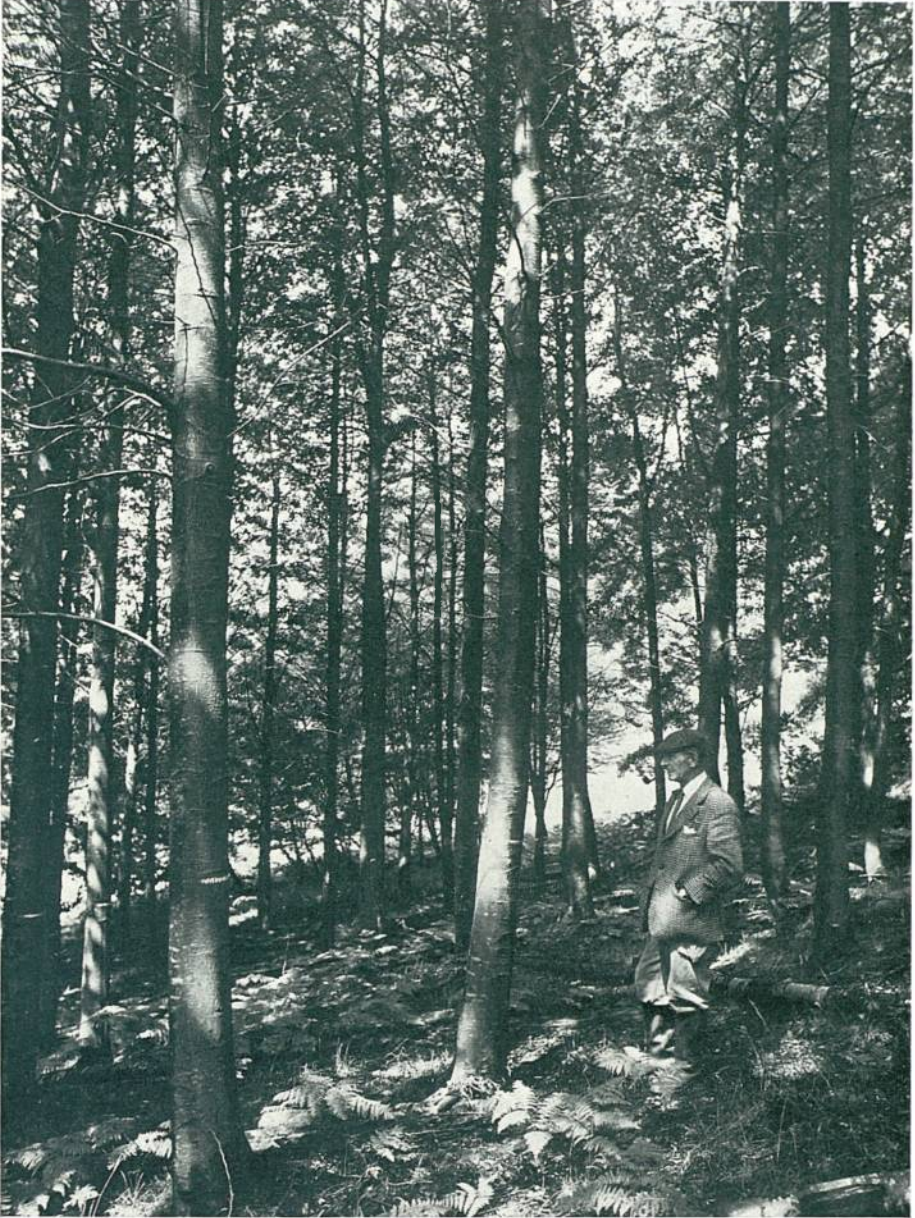


Plate 7 A very promising addition to our woodlands is the productive and attractive *Nothofagus proceva*, a broadleaved tree from western South America. These trees in Kilmun Arboretum were planted in 1956.

Plate 8 Relief models help to interpret the forest in the Maesgwm Visitor Centre at Coedy-Brenin.



Appendix VIII

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

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEMES FOR PRIVATE ESTATES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 1

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
<i>Basis I and II</i> Dedications in existence at the start of the year	3,911	478,955	2,369	212,590	1,054	236,763	488	29,602
<i>Basis I and II</i> Dedications completed during the year ...	62	5,648	33	-2	24	4,472	5	1,178
Total	3,973	484,603	2,402	212,588	1,078	241,235	493	30,780
<i>Basis I and II</i> Dedications in preparation at the end of the year	47	2,171	4	235	38	1,101	5	835
<i>Basis III</i> Dedications in preparation at the end of the year	735	38,704	395	6,647	278	29,255	62	2,802

Note: A Dedication exists at the stage when the Deed of Covenant/Agreement has been completed.

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 2

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
Plans of Operations in existence at the start of the year	753	68,631	602	49,953	121	16,425	30	2,253
Terminations during the year	186	18,205	159	15,291	22	2,675	5	239
Plans remaining ...	567	50,426	443	34,662	99	13,750	25	2,014

Note: The Approved Woodlands Scheme was closed to new applications in June 1972 but existing participants were allowed to continue in the Scheme until their current plan of operations expired.

AREA PLANTED BY PRIVATE WOODLAND OWNERS FOR WHICH GRANTS
WERE PAID IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1976

Hectares

Table 3

Country	Total			In Dedicated Woodlands Basis I and II			In Dedicated Woodlands Basis III			In Approved Woodlands			With Small Woods 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	Total	New Planting	Re- stocking	Total	
GREAT BRITAIN	12,241	9,604	2,637	6,904	4,906	1,998	4,312	4,046	266	661	329	332	5	—	5	359	323	36	—	
Total	11,385	9,227	2,158	6,485	4,755	1,730	3,959	3,840	119	583	313	270	5	—	5	353	319	34	—	
Conifer	856	377	479	419	151	268	353	206	147	78	16	62	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	
Broadleaved	2,480	1,026	1,454	1,815	834	981	348	140	208	281	38	243	5	—	5	31	14	17	—	
Total	1,836	793	1,043	1,454	702	752	141	59	82	210	22	188	5	—	5	26	10	16	—	
Conifer	644	233	411	361	132	229	207	81	126	71	16	55	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	
Broadleaved	9,241	8,170	1,071	4,698	3,780	918	3,874	3,820	54	372	288	84	—	—	—	297	282	15	—	
Total	9,045	8,027	1,018	4,653	3,762	891	3,730	3,695	35	365	288	77	—	—	—	297	282	15	—	
Conifer	196	143	53	45	18	27	144	125	19	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broadleaved	520	408	112	391	292	99	90	86	4	8	3	5	—	—	—	31	27	4	—	
Total	504	407	97	378	291	87	88	86	2	8	3	5	—	—	—	30	27	3	—	
Conifer	16	1	15	13	1	12	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Broadleaved

In addition it is estimated that 406 hectares were planted without the aid of grants (England 247, Scotland 131, Wales 28).

VOLUME OF TIMBER LICENSED FOR FELLING AND THINNING
ON PRIVATE ESTATES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 4

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total volume (thousand cubic metres) ...	340.3	238.8	90.2	11.3
Conifer	167.5	91.4	70.7	5.4
Broadleaved	172.8	147.4	19.5	5.9
Number of licences issued	1,529	1,166	282	81

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 1976

Table 5

Hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	1,837	1,303	462	72
Conditional licences*	1,265	958	265	42
Unconditional licences	572	345	197	30

*Conditional licences require the restocking of the land concerned.

Forestry Enterprise

LAND USE
AT 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 6

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	1,231.0	303.5	767.1	160.4
Forest Land: Total	915.0	256.6	520.1	138.3
Under plantations	826.1	246.2	447.0	132.9
To be planted	88.9	10.4	73.1	5.4
Other Land: Total	316.0	46.9	247.0	22.1
Nurseries	0.3	0.1	0.2	—
Agricultural and grazing	139.8	14.5	114.5	10.8
Forest Workers Holdings	5.0	0.9	3.1	1.0
Unplatable and miscellaneous	170.9	31.4	129.2	10.3

NET AREA OF FOREST LAND ACQUIRED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 7

Thousands of hectares

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	17.5	-0.6	17.9	0.2
Standing Woods	0.4	-0.6	1.0	—
Land for new planting	17.1	—	16.9	0.2

This table represents the area of forest land acquired after deducting disposals.

PLANTING IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 8

Hectares

	Total	New planting	Restocking
Great Britain	20,511	17,194	3,317
Conifer	20,297	17,093	3,204
Broadleaved	214	101	113
England	2,530	1,412	1,118
Conifer	2,370	1,347	1,023
Broadleaved	160	65	95
Scotland	16,374	14,651	1,723
Conifer	16,335	14,619	1,716
Broadleaved	39	32	7
Wales	1,607	1,131	476
Conifer	1,592	1,127	465
Broadleaved	15	4	11

PROGRESS OF PLANTING FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1966 TO 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 9

Hectares

Period*	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
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
1976	20,511	2,530	16,374	1,607

*1967, year ended 30th September.
1970-1976, year ended 31st March.

AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED
AND FELLED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

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 ...	3,232	647	18,467	912	1,559
England, Total ...	1,801	316	8,033	373	689
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North-West	196	51	1,120	70	121
North-East	555	84	1,295	55	139
East	570	93	2,885	135	228
New Forest and South-East	146	21	1,269	48	69
South-West and Dean	334	67	1,464	65	132
Scotland, Total ...	921	213	6,724	354	567
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North	304	88	1,021	52	140
East	206	41	1,898	90	131
South	311	49	2,034	108	157
West	100	35	1,771	104	139
Wales, Total	510	118	3,710	185	303
<i>Conservancy:</i>					
North	222	46	2,026	97	143
South	288	72	1,684	88	160

SALES OF TIMBER IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 11

Thousand cubic metres

Description	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Trees sold standing	553·0	177·0	233·0	143·0
Converted*	898·5	427·0	333·2	138·3
Round timber and saw logs	341·4	154·9	129·7	56·8
Telegraph and other selected poles	4·3	2·9	0·4	1·0
Mining timber	52·3	36·0	0·1	16·2
Posts and stakes	24·9	15·3	2·3	7·3
Pulpwood and boardmill material	427·0	179·8	192·8	54·4
Firewood	13·2	10·9	1·4	0·9
Miscellaneous	26·3	24·1	0·9	1·3
Poles sold in length (other than selected)... ..	9·1	3·1	5·6	0·4

*In addition 5·7 thousand cubic metres were converted and used internally for forest and estate purposes. (England 2·5, Scotland 1·7, Wales 1·5.)

PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE COMMISSION
AT 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 12

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Forest Properties	5,532	2,283	2,142	1,107
Foresters Houses	722	265	310	147
Forest Workers Houses	1,862	786	905	171
Forest Workers Holdings	365	107	180	78
Miscellaneous*	2,583	1,125	747	711
Other properties†	5,889	1,836	2,714	1,339
Farms and other agricultural subjects	2,093	536	1,035	522
Residential and other lettings	3,796	1,300	1,679	817

*Miscellaneous covers hostels, bothies, offices, repair workshops and other buildings not normally let.

†In addition there are 2341 sporting lettings.

PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
AT 31ST MARCH 1976

Table 13

Number

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Camp sites*	22	12	9	1
Picnic sites	401	203	88	110
Forest walks (way marked)	331	124	132	75
Forest (nature) trails	139	83	37	19
Visitor centres	23	10	11	2
Arboreta	24	10	6	8
Forest drives	6	5	—	1
Forest cabins (and holiday houses)	54	—	52	2

*In addition to these camp sites, the Commission provides the following:

- i. 11 informal camping areas in the New Forest;
- ii. 5 sites leased to the Caravan Club and 2 sites to the Camping Club of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- iii. 42 sites set aside for youth camping;
- iv. facilities for caravan rallies.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—ENGLAND

Table 14

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH-WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL... ..	53,876	43,703	3,309	6,864	308	121	121
Arden, Hereford and Worcester, West Midlands, Warwick and Leics.	1,079	940	127	12	3	—	—
Bagot, Staffs	1,026	949	69	8	4	2	1
Blengdale, Cumbria	1,255	1,038	43	174	2	—	1
Bowland, Lancs	1,836	1,727	30	79	—	2	2
Cannock, Staffs... ..	2,696	2,621	12	63	—	19	9
Dalton, Cumbria and Lancs	1,682	1,354	12	316	30	—	—
Delamere, Cheshire	969	937	—	32	—	12	5
Dunnerdale, Cumbria	951	805	—	146	—	—	1
Ennerdale, Cumbria	3,762	1,574	194	1,994	—	—	2
Greystoke, Cumbria	1,270	1,159	—	111	20	—	4
Grizedale, Cumbria	3,467	3,007	—	460	9	1	6
Inglewood, Cumbria	995	948	21	26	1	—	1
Kershope, Cumbria	5,570	5,097	137	336	—	58	22
Kinver, West Midlands and Staffs	299	280	—	19	—	—	2
Launde, Derby, Notts and Leics.	893	803	85	5	—	—	—
Long, Salop	639	597	40	2	—	—	1
Matlock, Derby and Cheshire	3,139	1,629	191	1,319	27	—	—
Mortimer, Salop, Hereford and Worcester	4,162	4,011	31	120	—	11	27
Sherwood, Notts	6,503	6,118	132	253	22	9	25
Spadeadam, Cumbria and Northumberland	6,707	4,031	1,553	1,123	181	—	—
Stiperstones, Salop	1,299	924	333	42	1	—	1
Swynnerton, Salop and Staffs... ..	1,019	974	31	14	1	—	—
Thornthwaite, Cumbria	2,658	2,180	268	210	7	7	11

Note: Mortimer includes Walcot.

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	100,556	78,684	4,681	17,191	1098	423	139
Ampleforth, North Yorks ...	2,250	2,000	108	142	5	—	3
Chillingham, Northumberland	1,941	1,402	361	178	119	—	—
Chopwell, Durham, Tyne and Wear	875	796	6	73	2	1	2
Cleveland, North Yorks ...	1,697	1,446	111	140	14	2	1
Cropton, North Yorks... ..	4,564	3,849	100	615	38	8	7
Dalby, North Yorks	4,559	3,334	201	1,024	109	26	20
Don, South Yorks	2,587	1,331	336	920	12	—	1
Falstone, Northumberland	10,463	9,107	—	1,356	—	58	13
Hamsterley, Durham	3,730	2,708	61	961	—	26	4
Harwood, Northumberland	3,955	3,553	153	249	47	32	9
Jervaulx, North Yorks... ..	1,524	1,364	98	62	9	—	2
Kidland, Northumberland	3,463	2,122	628	713	59	—	—
Kielder North, Northumberland	9,191	4,385	502	4,304	56	72	15
Knaresborough, North Yorks	1,274	1,194	38	42	—	1	—
Langdale, North Yorks	4,990	4,038	94	858	47	4	1
Mounces, Northumberland	9,253	7,285	—	1,968	—	16	5
Osmotherley, North Yorks ...	1,561	1,449	31	81	—	8	1
Redesdale, Northumberland	5,698	5,009	—	689	—	70	13
Rievaulx, North Yorks	2,214	1,730	157	327	16	2	—
Rothbury, Northumberland	2,253	1,839	221	193	110	—	5
Selby, North Yorks	780	711	56	13	—	3	—
Slaley, Northumberland	1,189	1,072	69	48	3	1	3
Wark, Northumberland	16,264	13,223	1,221	1,820	441	90	24
Wykeham, North Yorks	2,206	1,835	26	345	—	2	8
Wynyard, Cleveland	593	555	37	1	5	1	—
York, North Yorks and Humberside	1,482	1,347	66	69	6	—	2

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	46,311	42,988	892	2,431	26	222	228
Aldewood, Suffolk	3,624	3,468	12	144	—	4	27
Ampthill, Beds	821	645	46	130	6	6	—
Bardney, Lincs	3,042	2,924	6	112	—	—	3
Bernwood, Bucks and Oxon	888	702	20	166	4	—	—
Bramfield, Herts	639	599	17	23	—	8	—
Chiltern, Bucks, Oxon, Beds, and Herts	2,506	2,304	144	58	1	4	—
Hazelborough, Northants and Bucks	1,158	1,085	5	68	—	—	6
Kesteven, Lincs... ..	2,111	1,986	14	111	—	—	1
Lavenham, Suffolk	816	695	2	119	—	—	—
Lynn, Norfolk	999	929	16	54	—	—	2
North Lindsey, Lincs	2,097	1,949	—	148	—	—	14
Rockingham, Northants and Cambs.	2,887	2,597	110	180	13	25	1
Thetford, Norfolk and Suffolk Walden, Essex, Cambs. and Herts.	20,277	18,974	399	904	2	169	166
Wensum, Norfolk	705	646	6	53	—	—	—
Wymersley, Beds, Northants and Bucks.	2,203	2,036	95	72	—	—	7
	1,538	1,449	—	89	—	6	1

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NEW FOREST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL... ..	57,013	39,865	118	17,030	10	159	69
Alice Holt, Hampshire, West Sussex and Surrey	3,198	2,954	2	242	1	31	3
Arundel, West Sussex	3,436	3,253	3	180	—	—	4
Bedgebury, Kent and East Sussex... ..	3,963	3,639	1	323	—	1	8
Bramshill, Hampshire and Berks... ..	2,453	2,338	36	79	—	34	6
Challock, Kent	2,579	2,550	—	29	—	12	5
Micheldever, Berks and Hampshire	2,462	2,318	6	138	—	2	3
New Forest, Hampshire	27,032	11,868	—	15,164	—	28	30
Queen Elizabeth Forest, West Sussex and Hampshire	4,168	4,032	17	119	—	19	2
Ringwood, Dorset	2,898	2,619	32	247	—	20	6
St. Leonards, East Sussex and West Sussex	1,749	1,516	—	233	—	2	—
Shipbourne, Kent and Surrey... ..	1,123	1,021	21	81	9	10	—
Wight, Isle of Wight	1,952	1,757	—	195	—	—	2

Table 14—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND AND DEAN CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	45,735	40,941	1,404	3,390	45	193	132
Brendon, Somerset and Devon	1,545	1,444	1	100	2	3	2
Cotswold, Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester	556	496	54	6	—	—	1
Cranborne Chase, Dorset and Wilts.	2,951	2,728	199	24	—	—	—
Dartmoor, Devon	2,406	2,118	27	261	3	17	11
Dean Forest, Gloucester, Here- ford and Worcester and Gwent	10,814	9,547	276	991	9	37	36
Eggesford, Devon	1,157	1,105	32	20	—	10	6
Exeter, Devon	2,381	2,262	26	93	1	29	9
Hereford, Hereford and Wor- cester	1,801	1,492	273	36	—	2	4
Kernow, Cornwall	3,491	3,231	139	121	—	4	10
Mendip, Avon, Somerset and Wilts.	1,412	1,358	13	41	1	4	3
Neroche, Somerset and Devon	2,254	1,848	43	363	19	13	—
Powerstock, Dorset	1,596	1,437	27	132	—	—	1
Quantock, Somerset	1,122	965	5	152	—	9	9
Savernake, Wiltshire, Hamp- shire and Berks	3,517	3,152	121	244	—	4	12
Torrige, Devon	3,682	3,373	97	212	8	46	19
Wareham, Dorset	3,413	2,934	14	465	—	15	5
Westonbirt, Gloucester	100	—	—	100	—	—	—
Wyre, Salop, Hereford and Worcester	1,537	1,451	57	29	2	—	4

Note: Halwill and Hartland amalgamated to form Torrige.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—SCOTLAND

Table 15

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
NORTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL...	274,503	123,051	24,557	126,895	3,500	493	140
Achnashellach, Highland ...	4,684	2,671	445	1,568	28	5	2
Affric, Highland ...	27,884	6,568	504	20,812	116	19	—
Ardross, Highland ...	7,767	6,885	11	871	57	165	8
Black Isle, Highland ...	5,909	5,531	7	371	4	22	13
Culloden, Highland ...	7,014	5,785	75	1,154	—	34	8
Dornoch, Highland ...	1,215	1,109	1	105	—	6	—
Farigaig, Highland ...	4,400	3,241	122	1,037	19	26	3
Glenarry, Highland ...	17,080	5,824	988	10,268	168	14	10
Glenrigh, Highland ...	2,359	1,286	309	764	6	9	7
Glenurquhart, Highland ...	10,653	4,915	137	5,601	78	8	14
Helmsdale, Highland ...	1,376	796	326	254	48	—	—
Hoy Experiments, Orkney Is- lands ...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Inchnacardoch, Highland ...	9,192	5,928	98	3,166	75	4	18
Inshriach, Highland ...	4,325	3,231	400	694	47	—	2
Leanachan, Highland ...	17,315	7,841	1,367	8,107	234	—	9
Mull, Strathclyde ...	15,506	7,285	3,115	5,106	291	15	6
Naver, Highland ...	12,535	5,488	2,350	4,697	333	—	—
The Queen's Forest, Highland	2,644	1,535	—	1,109	—	—	1
Ratagan, Highland ...	5,020	2,525	220	2,275	55	15	14
Rumster, Highland ...	4,328	2,206	1,630	492	153	2	—
Shin, Highland ...	33,558	12,818	5,500	15,240	765	25	2
Skye, Highland and Western Isles ...	21,146	6,227	3,842	11,077	391	12	5
South Strome, Highland ...	2,998	1,888	135	975	54	15	3
Strathmashie, Highland ...	18,650	4,312	326	14,012	148	14	3
Sunart, Highland ...	20,333	9,052	2,205	9,076	296	68	8
Torrachilty, Highland ...	16,599	8,091	444	8,064	134	15	4

Table 15—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
EAST SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	113,358	89,559	6,246	17,553	525	614	131
Alltcailleach, Grampian	1,804	1,664	44	96	23	—	2
Banchory, Grampian	5,500	5,259	—	241	—	20	8
Bennachie, Grampian	7,065	4,954	957	1,154	30	9	7
Blairadam, Fife... ..	4,926	4,257	377	292	—	118	12
Braes of Angus, Tayside	4,951	3,521	320	1,110	28	25	—
Craigellachie, Grampian	4,712	4,249	178	285	25	10	3
Drummond Hill, Tayside	3,614	2,472	342	800	26	50	8
Dunkeld, Tayside	4,146	3,930	13	203	—	29	16
Forest of Deer, Grampian	2,713	2,570	—	143	—	26	7
Glenlivet, Grampian	4,622	4,298	—	324	12	—	1
Huntly, Grampian	10,169	8,693	77	1,399	10	67	19
Kirkhill, Grampian	1,199	1,166	1	32	—	4	—
Laigh of Moray, Grampian and Highland	7,067	6,565	32	470	—	37	15
Mearns, Grampian	6,988	5,684	268	1,036	35	39	8
Montreathmont, Tayside	1,854	1,824	—	30	—	28	7
Rannoch, Tayside	14,182	6,411	2,447	5,324	232	2	—
Speymouth, Grampian	10,125	9,410	163	552	21	52	7
Strathardle, Tayside	3,411	2,891	238	282	35	25	2
Tentsmuir, Fife... ..	1,595	1,492	—	103	—	25	6
Tornashean, Grampian	4,517	2,990	519	1,008	48	29	1
Tummel, Tayside	8,198	5,259	270	2,669	—	19	2

Table 15—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under planta- tions	To be planted	Agri- cultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Pro- duction (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
SOUTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY: TOTAL... ..	175,667	122,318	18,709	34,640	6,172	299	157
Ae, Dumfries and Galloway ...	5,891	5,709	16	166	—	54	21
Arcleoch, Dumfries and Galloway	3,597	3,068	490	39	73	—	—
Bareagle, Dumfries and Galloway	4,574	4,020	368	186	227	15	—
Bennan, Dumfries and Galloway	6,830	6,264	60	506	58	8	10
Carrick, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde	17,134	7,774	1,593	7,767	168	6	6
Castle O'er, Dumfries and Galloway and Borders	5,518	5,320	19	179	173	38	15
Clatteringshaws, Dumfries and Galloway	6,555	4,107	622	1,826	245	—	2
Clydesdale, Strathclyde and Lothian	3,419	2,829	135	455	136	13	—
Craik, Borders	6,110	4,583	1,041	486	152	—	3
Dalmacallan, Dumfries and Galloway	4,077	2,396	988	693	178	—	6
Dundeugh, Dumfries and Galloway	3,511	2,942	101	468	42	—	5
Elibank, Borders	5,118	3,708	905	505	74	—	5
Fleet, Dumfries and Galloway	6,809	6,222	180	407	407	—	4
Garraries, Dumfries and Galloway	6,058	3,128	710	2,220	216	—	—
Glenbreck, Borders	3,312	2,011	1,103	198	193	—	—
Glentress, Borders and Lothian	4,469	3,582	569	318	140	54	7
Glentrool, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ...	22,842	12,180	959	9,703	355	3	4
Greskine, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ...	9,249	4,330	2,253	2,666	374	12	4
Kirroughtree, Dumfries and Galloway	6,344	4,249	—	2,095	—	20	12
Kyle, Strathclyde	5,975	3,767	1,883	325	670	—	—
Lammermuir, Borders	1,484	1,467	—	17	—	10	1
Moffat Water, Dumfries and Galloway and Borders	3,296	2,457	341	498	449	—	1
Newcastleton, Dumfries and Galloway and Borders	3,806	3,634	161	11	173	38	19
Penninghame, Dumfries and Galloway	6,801	5,382	1,138	281	708	—	4
Solway, Dumfries and Galloway	6,895	5,781	437	677	173	28	22
Stenton, Borders and Lothian	1,408	1,251	71	86	86	—	—
Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde ...	5,330	2,836	1,709	785	301	—	—
Wauchope, Borders	9,237	7,321	857	1,059	401	—	6
Bush Nursery, Lothian	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Whittingehame Seed Orchard, Lothian	12	—	—	12	—	—	—

Note: Duns and Edgarhope amalgamated to form Lammermuir.

Table 15—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Production (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re- stocking	
WEST SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY: TOTAL... ..	203,581	112,113	23,539	67,929	4,454	317	139
Achaglachgach, Strathclyde ...	5,761	3,566	1,339	856	144	2	4
Achray, Central	5,347	3,686	212	1,449	2	—	6
Ardgartan, Strathclyde ...	13,116	5,035	64	8,017	60	40	17
Arran, Strathclyde	9,971	4,686	2,233	3,052	257	—	—
Barcaldine, Strathclyde ...	7,986	4,442	183	3,361	39	2	7
Benmore, Strathclyde	11,098	5,356	677	5,065	68	48	7
Buchanan, Strathclyde and Central	6,485	3,268	568	2,649	143	1	—
Carradale, Strathclyde	6,029	2,606	831	2,592	—	—	2
Carron Valley, Strathclyde and Central	3,976	3,374	235	367	—	75	6
Devilla, Fife and Central ...	1,609	1,413	7	189	—	—	1
Eredine, Strathclyde	6,854	3,763	1,296	1,795	192	—	1
Fearnoch, Strathclyde	2,040	1,630	143	267	91	—	—
Garelochhead, Strathclyde ...	2,592	1,531	289	772	103	—	—
Glenaray, Strathclyde	6,665	3,283	1,654	1,728	271	—	—
Glenbranter, Strathclyde ...	6,960	4,259	161	2,540	144	49	15
Glencoe, Strathclyde and Highland	8,668	4,363	269	4,036	48	7	4
Glendaruel, Strathclyde	5,177	2,057	1,473	1,647	87	—	—
Glenorchy, Strathclyde and Central	15,739	6,256	1,426	8,057	385	5	—
Inverliever, Strathclyde	13,285	7,925	562	4,798	247	36	12
Kilmichael, Strathclyde	11,418	8,477	150	2,791	52	—	3
Knapdale, Strathclyde	7,237	4,188	1,176	1,873	272	24	15
Loch Ard, Central	10,387	7,162	832	2,393	129	25	17
Mannan, Strathclyde, Central and Lothian	1,227	1,105	25	97	16	—	—
Raera, Strathclyde	3,761	1,998	1,147	616	370	—	—
South Kintyre, Strathclyde ...	11,669	6,622	3,313	1,734	879	—	1
Strathyre, Central and Tayside	8,949	4,675	1,463	2,811	20	3	21
Tighnabruaich, Strathclyde ...	4,392	2,584	316	1,492	176	—	—
Whitelee, Strathclyde	5,182	2,803	1,495	884	259	—	—
Chapelhall Depot, Strathclyde	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—WALES

Table 16

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	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... ..	78,866	64,535	2,060	12,271	264	141	143
Aeron, Dyfed	2,396	2,294	14	88	2	—	3
Beddgelert, Gwynedd	3,926	3,182	45	699	18	8	4
Ceiriog, Clwyd	1,808	1,750	—	58	2	—	3
Ceri, Powys	1,882	1,852	—	30	—	11	8
Clocaenog, Clwyd	7,096	5,732	9	1,355	11	6	20
Clwyd, Clwyd	2,067	1,918	28	121	20	3	4
Coed Sarnau, Powys	3,185	3,010	43	132	—	—	8
Coed-y-Brenin, Gwynedd	9,109	6,292	502	2,315	2	4	16
Cynwyd, Gwynedd and Clwyd	785	721	—	64	—	8	4
Dyfi, Gwynedd and Powys	4,198	3,808	—	390	—	28	14
Dyfi Corris, Gwynedd and Powys	4,977	4,280	56	641	—	19	9
Dyfnant, Powys	3,297	2,519	45	733	70	7	8
Gwydyr, Gwynedd and Clwyd	8,085	5,926	42	2,117	—	19	11
Hafren, Powys	4,168	3,664	17	487	—	—	5
Mathrafal, Powys and Clwyd	1,578	1,497	—	81	—	—	1
Newborough, Gwynedd	1,792	1,494	1	297	—	6	1
Penllyn, Gwynedd	4,301	3,339	566	396	21	—	3
Radnor, Powys	2,526	2,303	115	108	1	11	9
Rheidol, Dyfed	4,703	3,427	274	1,002	—	6	2
Ystwyth, Dyfed and Powys	6,987	5,527	303	1,157	117	5	10

Table 16—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1976 (hectares)				During Year 1975/76		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (hectares)		Production (000 cu. m.)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
SOUTH WALES CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL... ..	81,508	68,376	3,301	9,831	867	335	160
Brechfa, Dyfed	6,834	6,190	239	405	22	50	29
Brycheiniog, Powys	1,617	1,506	—	111	—	7	15
Caeo, Dyfed	2,148	1,891	7	250	7	—	6
Cilgwyn, Dyfed... ..	1,013	971	—	42	—	—	1
Coed Abertawe, West Glam.	868	808	4	56	—	6	1
Coed Deufor, Dyfed	1,986	1,897	52	37	2	—	—
Coed Morgannwg:							
Crynant, West Glam.	2,636	2,229	163	244	77	11	2
Cymer, West Glam. and Mid. Glam.	5,514	4,666	197	651	—	14	1
Margam, West Glam. and Mid Glam.	4,866	4,317	2	547	—	39	7
Rheola, West Glam. and Mid Glam.	5,259	4,498	5	756	—	28	12
Coed Taf Fawr, Powys and Mid Glam.	1,648	1,356	2	290	—	—	1
Coed-y-Rhaiadr, Powys	2,536	1,614	475	447	87	10	2
Crychan, Powys and Dyfed	3,782	3,533	32	217	13	64	21
Ebbw, Gwent	5,195	4,347	37	811	25	12	6
Glasfynydd, Powys and Dyfed	1,449	1,414	9	26	—	7	13
Irfon, Powys and Dyfed	2,721	2,289	17	415	30	—	3
Mynydd Du, Powys and Gwent	1,480	1,300	27	153	—	9	4
Pembrey, Dyfed	2,000	1,268	4	728	—	16	1
Preseli, Dyfed	1,356	1,097	47	212	—	—	—
Rhondda, Mid Glam.	4,608	2,750	1,000	858	146	10	—
Slebech, Dyfed	841	779	14	48	—	—	1
St. Gwynno, Mid Glam.	3,859	3,035	276	548	158	6	6
Taf Fechan, Powys and Mid Glam.	922	688	134	100	44	—	1
Tair Onen, Mid and South Glam.	1,396	1,181	—	215	—	16	5
Talybont, Powys	1,601	1,505	—	96	—	1	7
Tintern, Gwent	3,900	3,545	6	349	—	29	13
Tywi, Powys and Dyfed	8,393	6,694	552	1,147	256	—	—
Wentwood, Gwent	1,080	1,008	—	72	—	—	2

APPENDIX IX

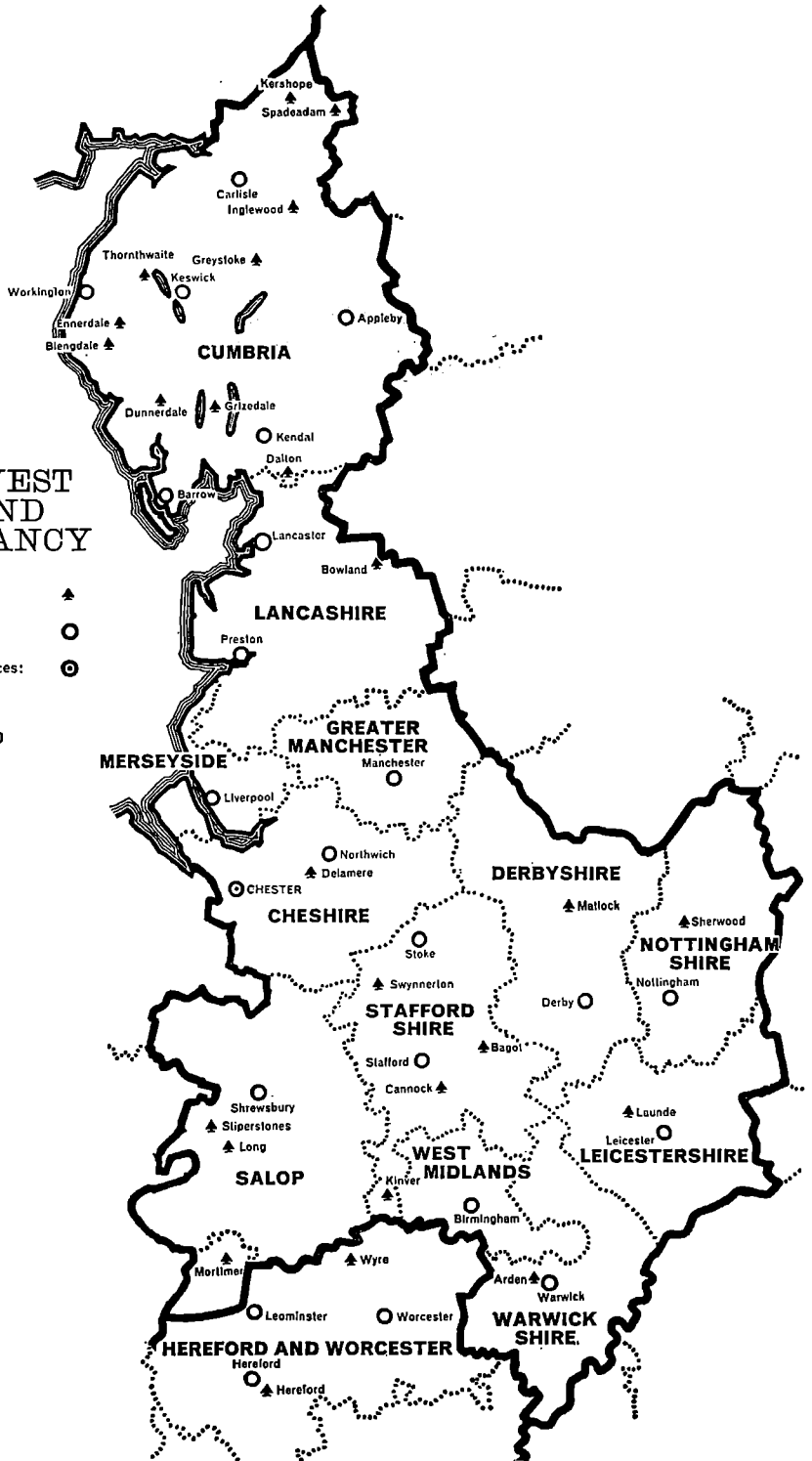
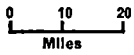
MAPS

Maps showing the situation of the Commission Forests and the boundaries of the Conservancies as at 31st March 1976 follow.

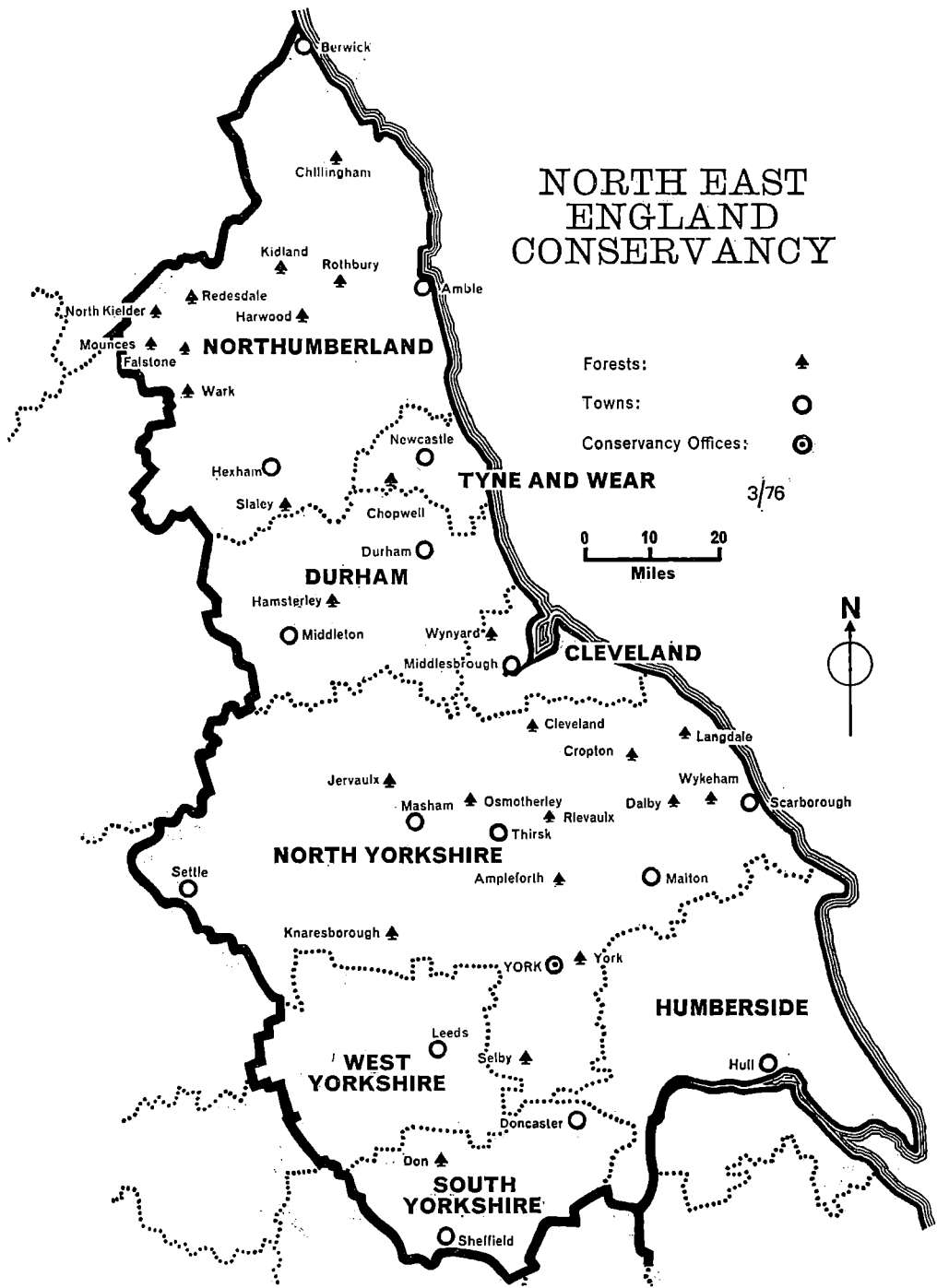
NORTH WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY

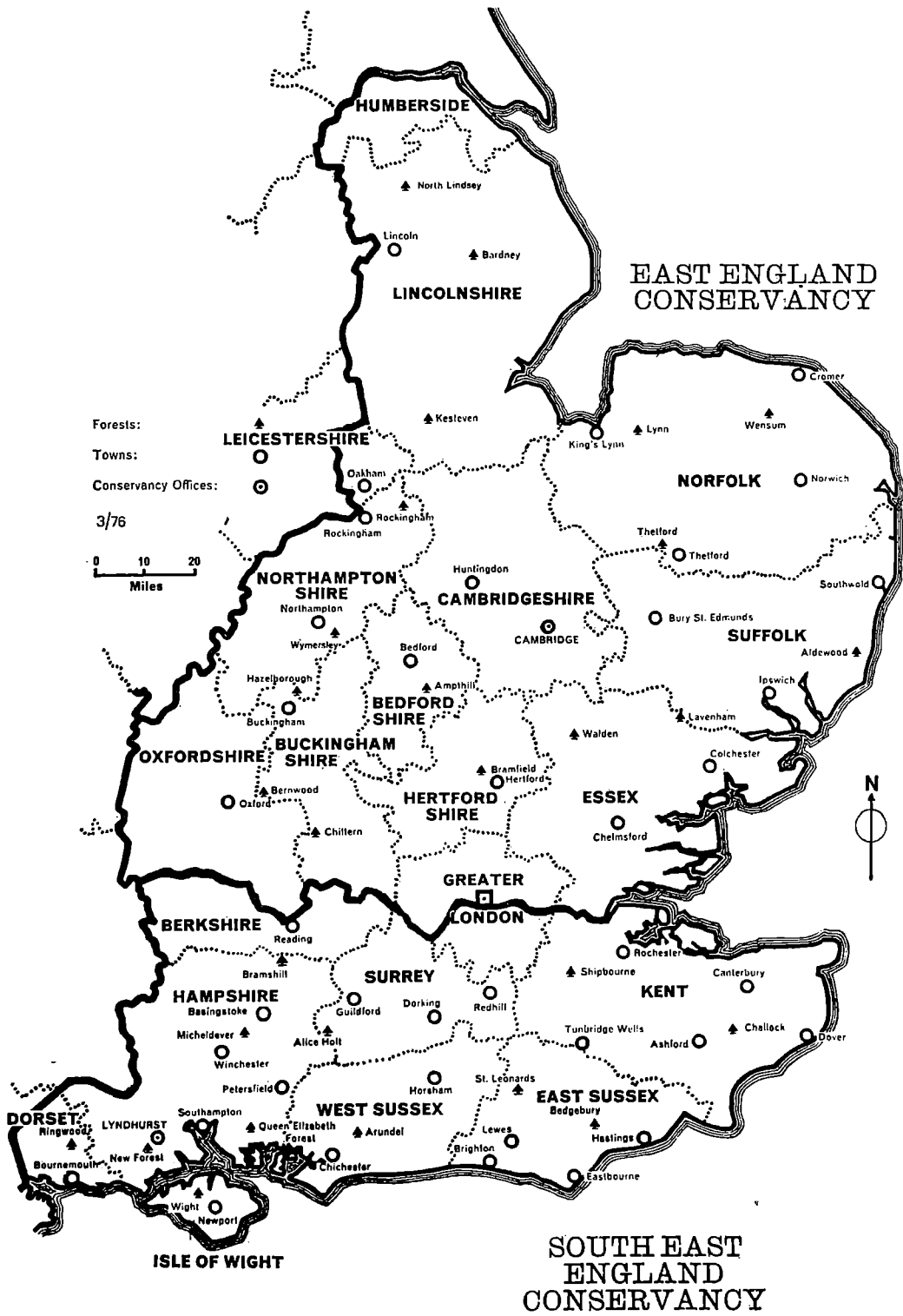
- Forests: ▲
- Towns: ○
- Conservancy Offices: ⊙

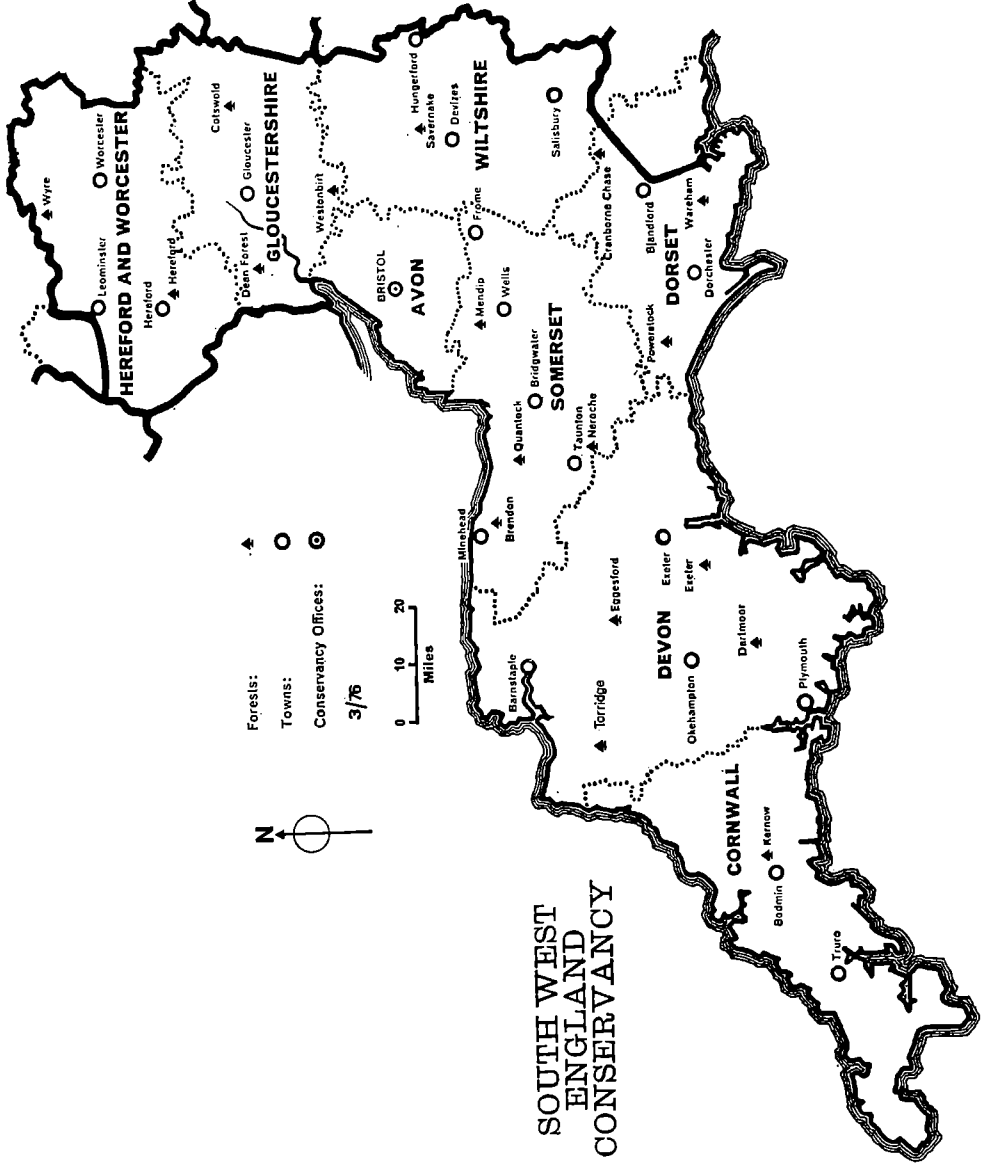
3/76



NORTH EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY



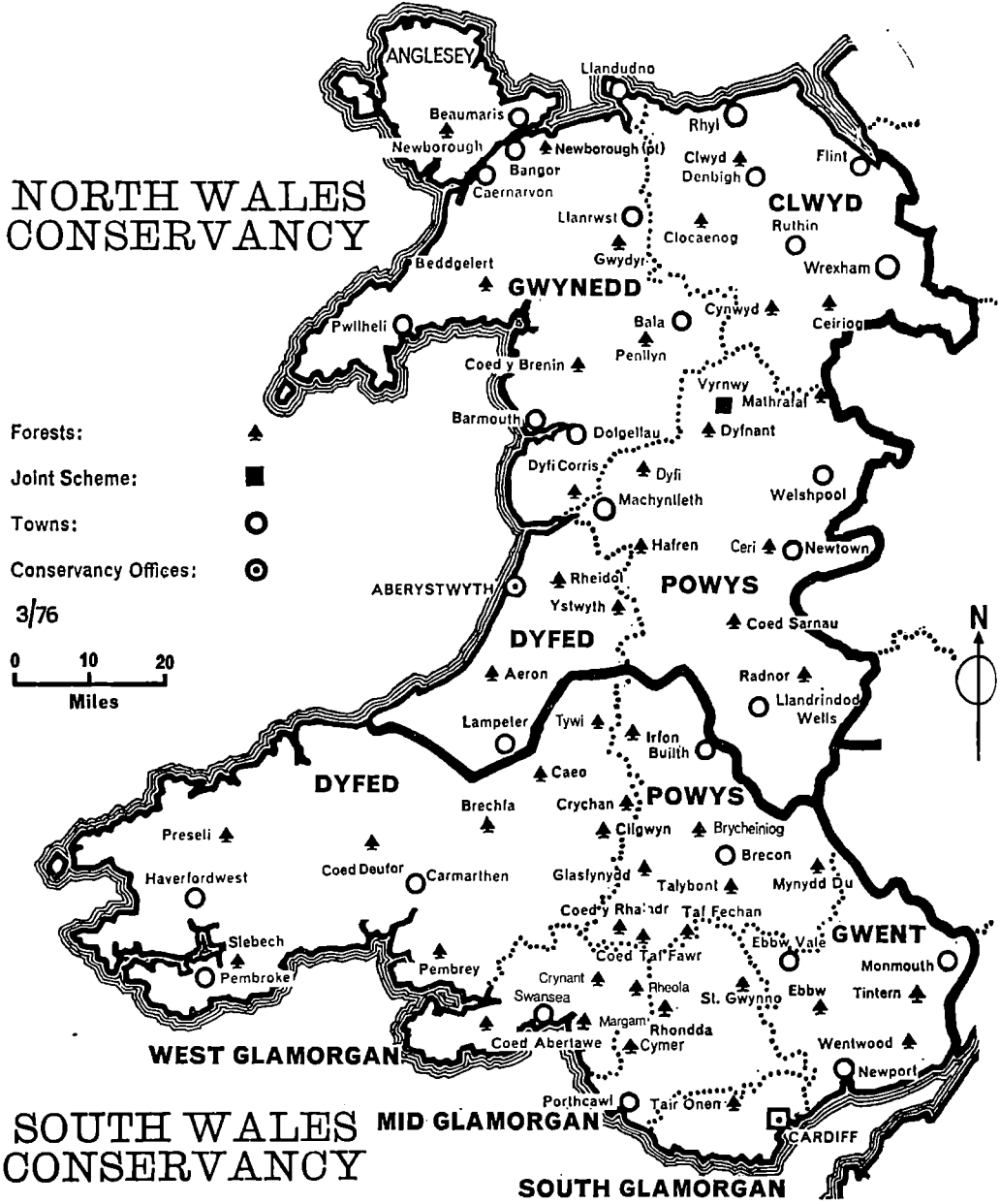
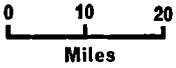




NORTH WALES CONSERVANCY

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

3/76



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: 55, 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)

ACCOUNTS 1975-1976

BALANCE SHEET of the Forestry Commission Forestry Enterprise as at 31st March 1976, and ACCOUNTS for the year ended 31st March 1976 together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

CONTENTS

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Page</i>
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1976		80
Plantations Account	1	81
Harvesting Trading Account	2	82
Miscellaneous Trading Accounts	3	83
Sale of Land and Buildings Account	4	85
Statement of Overhead Expenses, Labour Oncost, Estate Expenses and Interest	5	86
Notes on the Accounts		88

FORESTRY COMMISSION
ACCOUNTS OF THE FORESTRY ENTERPRISE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 1976
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1976

<i>As at</i> 31 March 1975	Source of Funds	£	£
156,020,044	CAPITAL		
9,153,545	Balance at 1 April 1975	165,173,589	
165,173,589	Addition during the year (Note 3) ...	18,039,800	
	Balance at 31 March 1976		183,213,389
	BALANCES on accounts being accumulated to end of quinquennium (1977)		
	<i>Surpluses</i>		
8,774,190	Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 2)	11,480,096	
4,076,806	Sale of Land and Buildings Account (Statement 4)	5,268,828	
12,850,996		16,748,924	
	<i>Deficit</i>		
1,062,974	Miscellaneous Trading Accounts (Statement 3)	1,546,592	
11,788,022	Net Surplus		15,202,332
21,442,331	NOTIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND (Note 5)		25,954,536
£198,403,942			£224,370,257
	Employment of Funds		
24,212,542	FIXED ASSETS (Note 6)		27,590,211
	NET CURRENT ASSETS		
4,257,498	Stocks and work in progress (Note 7) ...	3,755,782	
4,676,224	Debtors and sundry debit balances ...	5,766,271	
728,584	Cash at banks and in hand (Note 8) ...	455,520	
9,662,306		9,977,573	
3,717,262	Less Sundry Creditors and accrued expenses	3,575,606	
5,945,044			6,401,967
	PLANTATIONS (valued at standard (1972) cost)		
161,412,220	(Statement 1)		173,948,786
	VARIANCE of cost of plantations over standard (Statement 1)		16,429,293
6,834,136			
£198,403,942			£224,370,257

The Notes on pages 88 to 94 form part of these Accounts

J. A. Dickson
Accounting Officer
8 October 1976

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 a 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
25 November 1976

D. O. Henley
Comptroller and Auditor General

FORESTRY COMMISSION

PLANTATIONS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1976

<i>Previous Year</i>		£	£
	At 1 April 1975: 808,936 hectares valued at standard (1972) cost		161,412,220
	EXPENDITURE		
72,510	Plantations acquired	14,050	
2,321,196	Formation	2,837,124	
1,325,962	Protection	1,827,767	
1,858,224	Crop improvement	2,042,719	
781,794	Recreation and amenity	1,207,636	
1,524,125	Roads construction	1,727,814	
759,315	Roads maintenance	837,608	
1,260,019	Land acquired and planted (Note 6)	1,138,286	
10,472,225	Overhead expenses	13,461,239	
5,220,035	Interest	5,901,495	
<hr/> 25,595,405			<hr/> 30,995,738
<hr/> 175,654,695			<hr/> 192,407,958
	INCOME		
336,847	Sundry Income	399,953	
281,985	Recreation and amenity	221,013	
482,085	Disposals of plantations	136,505	
<hr/> 1,100,917		<hr/> 757,471	
1,849,212	Recreation and amenity subsidy	2,761,738	
4,049,798	Planting and restocking subsidy	3,400,206	
	Transfer to Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 2) for thinnings and fellings (Note 10)	1,944,600	
<hr/> 2,051,100		<hr/>	<hr/> 8,864,015
<hr/> 9,051,027			<hr/>
166,603,668	Net Total		183,543,943
	At 31 March 1976: 826,133 hectares valued at standard (1972) cost		173,948,786
<hr/> 161,412,220			<hr/>
5,191,448	Variance from standard (Note 9)	9,595,157	
1,642,688	Variance from previous year	6,834,136	
<hr/> £6,834,136	Variance to date	<hr/> £16,429,293	

FORESTRY COMMISSION

HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1976

<i>Previous Year</i>		£	£
			£
	INCOME		
17,186,034	Sale of produce	17,036,916	
129,218	Value of produce used in Commission's forests	151,895	
<u>17,315,252</u>			<u>17,188,811</u>
	VARIATION IN STOCK AND WORK IN PROGRESS		
(631,096)	Decrease		495,121
<u>17,946,348</u>			<u>16,693,690</u>
	EXPENDITURE		
3,861,155	Marking, measuring, harvesting, extrac- tion and conversion	4,707,442	
905,368	Carriage and other expenses	1,183,927	
<u>4,766,523</u>			<u>5,891,369</u>
<u>13,179,825</u>	NET HARVESTING REVENUE ...		<u>10,802,321</u>
4,715,714	<i>Deduct</i> Overhead expenses } (Statement 5) Interest } Value (at standard (1972) stumpage) of thinnings and fellings trans- ferred from Statement 1 (Note 10)	6,042,490	
95,726		109,325	
<u>2,051,100</u>		<u>1,944,600</u>	
<u>6,862,540</u>			<u>8,096,415</u>
6,317,285	Balance (surplus)		2,705,906
2,456,905	Balance from previous year (surplus)		8,774,190
<u>£8,774,190</u>	Balance to date (surplus) ...		<u>£11,480,096</u>

FORESTRY COMMISSION
MISCELLANEOUS TRADING ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1976

Previous Year £		£	£	£
	ESTATE MANAGEMENT			
	(Farms, grazings, houses, buildings, etc.)			
341,999	Direct expenditure	384,977		
416,182	Overhead expenses (Statement 5)	559,733		
35,185	Decrease in stock	18,488		
793,366			963,198	
400,533	Rents and other income receivable		474,045	
392,833	Balance in year before Interest (Note 11(a))	Deficit	489,153	
	(Standard Surplus £431,963)			
105,057	Interest (Statement 5)		129,589	
497,890	Balance in year after Interest ... ..	...Deficit	618,742	
537,958	Balance from previous year ... ..	...Deficit	1,035,848	
—	Adjustment for previous years (Note 2) ...	...Deficit	37,468	
		Deficit	1,073,316	
1,035,848	Balance to date ... ..	...Deficit		1,692,058
	COMMERCIAL RECREATION			
	(Camp sites, forest cabins etc. shootings and fishings)			
215,625	Direct expenditure	258,359		
—	Initial non-capital expenditure (Note 11(b))* ...	149,867		
225,667	Overhead expenses (Statement 5)†	275,794		
(38,037)	Less expenses on future projects deferred to later years	—		
403,255			684,020	
360,502	Income		618,634	
42,753	Balance in year before Interest (Note 11(b))	...Deficit	65,386	
	(Standard Surplus £71,627)			
19,943	Interest (Statement 5)		21,488	
62,696	Balance in year after interest ... ..	...Deficit	86,874	
28,030	Balance from previous year ... ..	...Deficit	90,726	
—	Adjustment for previous years (Note 2) ...	Surplus	235,639	
		Surplus	144,913	
(90,726)	Balance to date	Surplus		58,039
	AGENCY SERVICES AND LOAN OF LABOUR			
442,416	Direct expenditure	645,695		
185,198	Overhead expenses (Statement 5)	308,358		
627,614			954,053	
658,133	Income		965,202	
30,519	Balance in year before Interest (Note 11(c))	Surplus	11,149	
	(Standard is NIL balance)			
2,596	Interest (Statement 5)		6,997	
27,923	Balance in year after Interest	Surplus	4,152	
31,842	Balance from previous year ... ..	...Deficit	3,919	
(3,919)	Balance to date	Surplus		233

*Includes £54,047 overhead expenditure for current year (See Statement 5).

†Includes £20,522 deferred overhead expenditure from previous years which is not included in Statement 5.

(continued overleaf)

Statement 3—Continued

<i>Previous Year</i> £		£	£	£
	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME			
	Joint Management Scheme of the Lake Vyrnwy Estate in North Wales belonging to the Severn Trent Water Authority (Note 11(d))		19,675	
48,399	(Note: there is no standard for this item)			
19,120	Balance from previous year		67,519	
67,519	Balance to date Surplus			87,194
£1,062,974	Balance to date on Miscellaneous Trading Accounts Deficit			£1,546,592

FORESTRY COMMISSION
SALE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1976

<i>Previous Year</i>		£	£	£
<u>981,205</u>	Land—Selling price ...		1,006,758	
91,651	<i>Deduct</i> —Book value	119,364		
252,388	Overhead expenses } (Statement 5)	241,536		
<u>2,354</u>	Interest }	<u>2,720</u>		
<u>346,393</u>			<u>363,620</u>	
<u>634,812</u>				643,138
<u>588,299</u>	Buildings—Selling price		690,430	
74,811	<i>Deduct</i> —Book value	108,710		
264,590	Overhead expenses } (Statement 5)	206,653		
<u>2,360</u>	Interest }	<u>2,870</u>		
<u>341,761</u>			<u>318,233</u>	
<u>246,538</u>				372,197
<u>21,923</u>	Premiums from disposal of leases ...			176,687
<u>903,273</u>	Balance in year			<u>1,192,022</u>
	(Note: Standard is NIL Balance)			
<u>3,173,533</u>	Balance from previous year			<u>4,076,806</u>
<u>£4,076,806</u>	Balance to date			<u>£5,268,828</u>

STATEMENT OF OVERHEAD EXPENSES, LABOUR ONCOST, ESTATE EXPENSES AND INTEREST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1976

Previous year	Total	Plantations	Harvesting	Estate Management	Commercial Recreation	Agency	Disposals of Land and Buildings	Forestry Authority	Distribution Accounts
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
OVERHEAD EXPENSES									
LOCAL SUPERVISION									
Salaries and national insurance	4,072,295								
Travelling and subsistence	727,833								
Office expenses	714,917								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	740,907								
	6,255,952								
<i>Less Miscellaneous income</i>	8,723								
	6,247,229	3,588,594	1,991,701	56,275	47,860	73,852	2,911	116,945	369,091
DISTRICT AND AREA SUPERVISION									
Salaries and national insurance	1,044,757								
Travelling and subsistence	118,952								
Office expenses	74,406								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	155,759								
	1,393,874	752,034	209,060	57,830	20,201	7,614	13,111	274,218	59,806
CONSERVANCY OFFICE ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and national insurance	2,004,593								
Travelling and subsistence	147,022								
Staff Transfer expenses	228,817								
Office expenses	167,550								
Depreciation	21,416								
Losses, compensation and bad debts	204,664								
Miscellaneous expenses	78,844								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	309,909								
	3,162,815								
<i>Less Miscellaneous income</i>	144,057								
	3,018,758	1,182,023	479,752	214,172	46,562	2,890	149,113	330,978	613,268
HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and national insurance	2,117,456								
Travelling and subsistence	225,975								
Staff Transfer expenses	205,232								
Office expenses	510,869								
Accommodation	275,865								
Depreciation	79,337								
Losses, compensation and bad debts	57,632								
Legal expenses	446,912								
Miscellaneous	456,394								
Provision for pensions and gratuities	334,836								
	4,710,508								
<i>Less Miscellaneous income</i>	249,457								
	4,461,051	1,383,396	759,082	140,189	83,675	—	250,139	1,274,708	569,862
Totals of Overhead Expenses	15,120,912	6,906,047	3,439,595	468,466	198,298	84,356	415,274	1,996,849	1,612,027

LABOUR ONCOST										
1,828,945	National insurance, holidays and sick pay	2,447,053								
737,115	Wet time	766,048								
1,443,598	Transport of workers, travelling and subsistence	1,961,884								
114,879	Training	151,880								
317,129	Miscellaneous	13,574								
1,190,808	Provision for pensions and gratuities	1,815,223								
5,632,474	Less Miscellaneous income	7,158,962								
16,248		32,959								
5,616,226			7,126,003	4,119,335	1,622,451	23,873	62,530	151,106	—	1,146,708
ESTATE EXPENSES (Net)										
289,138	Forest Workers' Houses	330,076								
61,384	Forest Workers' Holdings	84,232								
4,035	Houses and Botheries	7,497								
77,522	Foresters' Houses	87,520								
256,809	Administration and other buildings	339,357								
26,762	Repair Depots	34,015								
68,737	Lease Rents	71,310								
784,387			954,007	498,830	172,478	28,021	9,795	8,196	18,222	39,313
			—	1,937,027	807,966	39,373	38,696	64,700	14,693	35,432
17,969,225	DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS	£	23,200,922	*13,461,239	6,042,490	559,733	‡309,319	308,358	448,189	2,071,594
11,302,500	TOTALS	£	11,254,700	6,410,400	2,810,200	349,200	91,200	157,000	319,500	1,117,200
5,457,589	Standard	£	6,174,484	‡5,901,495	109,325	129,589	21,488	6,997	5,590	—
	Interest	£								

*Includes £1,744,675 attributed to forest recreation and amenity.

†Includes £30,440 attributed to forest recreation and amenity.

‡Includes £54,047 attributed to forest cabin development.

See also Note 12.

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. ADJUSTMENTS TO PREVIOUS YEARS

The accounts for Estate Management, Commercial Recreation (both on Statement 3) and the Note of Additions During the Year (Note 3) show the adjustments relating to the period 1 April 1972 to 31 March 1975 brought about by:

(a) the reclassification of shootings and fishings as Commercial Recreation activities rather than Forest Recreation and Amenity,

(b) the transfer from the Commercial Recreation account to Estate Management of certain properties, temporarily available for letting as holiday houses, which normally are required for forest workers.

The current year's figures reflect the revised treatment.

3. ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR

Previous Year

<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
17,050,000	Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Fund for 1975/76		26,900,000
4,822,406	Less Appropriated for the Forestry Authority		5,597,771
12,227,594	Grant-in-Aid of the Forestry Enterprise ...		21,302,229
3,505,633	Deduct: Planting subsidy (Notes (i) and (ii) below)	2,954,696	
544,165	Restocking subsidy (Notes (i) and (ii) below)	445,510	
1,849,212	Forest recreation and amenity subsidy (Notes (i) and (iii) below) ...	2,761,738	
—	Adjustment to previous years' forest recreation and amenity subsidies (Note 2)	198,171	
33,896	Notional sick and injury benefit ...	53,346	
(3,020)	Decrease in liabilities for properties acquired without payment ...	64,410	
5,929,886			6,477,871
6,297,708	Balance of Grant-in-Aid to be added to capital		14,824,358
2,855,837	Add notional interest on capital (Note (iv) below)		3,215,442
£9,153,545	Addition to capital		£18,039,800

Notes on the Accounts (continued)

(i) DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES

	Planting		Subsidy	Restocking		Forest Recreation and Amenity
	Area Planted (hectares)	Subsidy per hectare		Area Planted (hectares)	Subsidy per hectare	
Great Britain	17,194	£ 172	2,954,696	3,317	£ 134	£ 2,761,738
ENGLAND						
Total	1,412	169	239,257	1,118	254	1,339,087
Conservancy:						
North West	308	317	97,636	121	346	175,940
North East	1,023	95	97,185	423	89	210,084
East	26	366	9,516	222	229	217,126
New Forest and South East	10	414	4,140	159	414	459,508
South West and Dean	45	684	30,780	193	457	276,429
SCOTLAND						
Total	14,651	163	2,384,650	1,723	65	809,814
Conservancy:						
North	3,500	212	742,000	493	45	235,767
East	525	180	94,500	614	171	213,865
South	6,172	113	697,436	299	10	213,038
West	4,454	191	830,714	317	84	147,124
WALES						
Total	1,131	292	330,789	476	102	612,837
Conservancy:						
North	264	363	95,832	141	210	321,539
South	867	271	234,957	335	57	291,308

Analysis of Great Britain Forest Recreation and Amenity Subsidy:

Expenditure	£ 1,207,636
Overheads and Interest	...
(Statement 5)	...
	£ 1,775,115
Less Income	2,982,751
	221,013
	£2,761,738

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 (at 1972 values) 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 motor sports and other special activities. Expenditure on these facilities less related income is met by a subsidy which amounted to £2,761,738 in 1975/76 (compared to £1,849,212 in 1974/75). The increase of £912,526 is due mainly to the provision and operation of additional facilities and rises in staff costs.
- (iv) Notional Interest and Forestry Subsidy

	£
Interest at 13·8% on opening balance of £198,403,942 and on one-half of addition of £14,824,358 during the year	28,402,625
Deduct Forestry Subsidy	22,228,141
	£6,174,484
Interest at 3% effectively charged in accounts (Statement 5) and credited to:	
	£
Capital	3,215,442
Superannuation Fund	2,959,042
	£6,174,484

4. THE CAPITAL AT 31 MARCH 1976 INCLUDES

- (a) A contingent liability to the Crown Estate Commissioners of £1,427,749 (previous year figure £1,491,794) in respect of the value of properties, etc. including New and Dean Forests acquired under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders 1924-61.
- (b) Gifts to the value of £152,351 (compared with £151,400 reported in the 1974/75 account; the difference arises from a prior year adjustment).

5. NOTIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND

	£
Balance 1 April 1975	21,442,331
Interest at 13·8% on opening balance	2,959,042
Provision made during year (including £186,172 charged to Forestry Authority)	3,542,806
Contributions received during the year	926,696
	28,870,875
Less payments made during the year	2,916,339
Balance 31 March 1976	£25,954,536

Notes:

- (i) The notional superannuation fund will be revalued by the Government Actuary at the end of the quinquennium (1977).
- (ii) Included in the payments are annuities totalling £44,597 paid to the National Debt Office in respect of commuted compensation allowances totalling £303,655 which were paid to forester grades who retired prematurely in 1971 and 1972.
- (iii) In July 1975 a case of fraud in connection with the payment of pensions and the encashment of payable orders amounting to £16,632 was discovered. The misappropriation of funds took place in the financial years 1971/72 to 1975/76. The person responsible was successfully prosecuted. It is too early to determine whether any money will be recovered. The entire loss has been written off and taken into account in these accounts.

Notes on the Accounts (continued)

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 1975 ...	9,231,218	14,127,570	9,421,289	603,001	33,383,078
Additions	2,746,439	1,033,635	2,747,299	87,006	6,614,379
Disposals and Transfers ...	1,245,800	172,468	854,129	19,647	2,292,044
Balance at 31 March 1976 ...	10,731,857	14,988,737	11,314,459	670,360	37,705,413
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 1975	—	3,955,029	4,960,356	255,151	9,170,536
Provision for year	—	282,357	1,447,127	46,157	1,775,641
Disposals and Transfers ...	—	63,760	757,680	9,535	830,975
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 1976	—	4,173,626	5,649,803	291,773	10,115,202
Balance at 31 March 1976 ...	£10,731,857	10,815,111	5,664,656	378,587	27,590,211
<i>Balance at 31 March 1975 ...</i>	<i>£9,231,218</i>	<i>10,172,541</i>	<i>4,460,933</i>	<i>347,850</i>	<i>24,212,542</i>

Notes:

- (i) Land under plantations and roads are included in the Plantations Account.
- (ii) Land in the above table comprises 88,816 hectares of plantable land, 140,124 hectares of agricultural grazing and nursery land and 175,901 hectares of other land. The balance at 31 March 1976 represents the area held at 1972 Standard Values plus excess of cost over Standard Values of land acquired since 1 April 1972.
- (iii) Transfers include land afforested during the year, which together with disposals have been credited at 1972 Standard Values.
- (iv) Buildings, vehicles, machines, furniture and equipment are stated at cost except that buildings used for forest recreation and amenity are stated at a nominal sum of £100 per asset.
- (v) Depreciation is provided by charges to operating costs of the amounts required to write off the original cost of the assets by equal annual instalments over their estimated effective lives.
- (vi) Net value of Buildings at 31 March 1976 is classified as:

Estate Expenses	£8,293,848
Estate Management	£1,554,203
Recreation	£967,060

7. STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

As at 31 March 1975

	£	£
2,877,236 Timber ...		2,382,115
308,819 Nursery ...		233,600
1,071,443 Other ...		1,140,067
£4,257,498		£3,755,782

Stock and work in progress are valued as follows:

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.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

8. CASH AT BANKS AND IN HAND

As at 31 March 1975

£		£
390,641	Balance of Forestry Fund with Paymaster General	85,169
176,881	Balance in banks	178,186
161,062	Cash in transit and in hand	362,503
<u>£728,584</u>		<u>£455,520</u>

9. VARIANCE ON PLANTATIONS ACCOUNT

The increase in the value of the plantations during the year (at 1972 standard costs and prices) is £12,536,566 while actual net expenditure and transfer values amounted to £22,131,723 a variance of £9,595,157 which arose as follows:—

Operational Expenditure

	<i>Standard at 1972 costs and prices</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>
	£	£	£
Formation	1,450,786	2,837,124	1,386,338
Protection	940,400	1,827,767	887,367
Crop Improvement	1,212,500	2,042,719	830,219
Road Construction	1,160,800	1,727,814	567,014
Road Maintenance	512,800	837,608	324,808
Sub-total	5,277,286	9,273,032	3,995,746
Income	181,500	399,953	218,453
Net expenditure	5,095,786	8,873,079	3,777,293
Overheads	5,898,700	11,716,564	5,817,864
Total	£10,994,486	£20,589,643	£9,595,157

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, easements and mineral exploitation. 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. The cumulative variance from the 1972 standards which set the 3% target is now £16·429 million and this will continue to increase until the end of the quinquennium when the plantations will be revalued.

10. HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT

There was a surplus of £2·706 million in the year on the Harvesting Trading Account after charging £1·945 million for the value of thinnings and fellings consumed at 1972 standard values. A nil balance would have indicated for the trees harvested no deviation from the 3% target. The improvement in the year over this standard arises from:

- (a) An increase in net harvesting revenue of £6·047 million reflecting the substantial rise in prices since the standard was set, offset by
- (b) an increase in overhead expenses of £3·232 million due mainly to wage and salary increases and an interest charge of £0·109 million.

The annual balance on this account is accumulated in the Balance Sheet (the cumulative surplus to date is £11·480 million) until the end of the quinquennium when the net worth of the enterprise will be re-assessed.

11. MISCELLANEOUS TRADING ACCOUNTS

- (a) The Estate Management Account includes two categories of assets which cannot be separated for the purposes of accounting.
 - (i) Subjects which are tenanted temporarily pending resumption for planting.
 - (ii) Land unsuitable for planting and buildings incidentally acquired on purchasing land which not being essential to the Forestry Enterprise is held as surplus assets pending disposal. Disposals which occurred in 1975/76 are detailed in Statement 4.

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

Certain of the assets in both categories are managed by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland on an agency basis.

The standard surplus required to produce an overall return of 10% is £431,963 compared with an actual deficit of £489,153.

- (b) The Commercial Recreation Account covers the provision of tourist accommodation in the form of camping and caravan sites, forest cabins, etc. for overnight visitors together with the letting of shooting and fishing rights belonging to the Commission. Apart from adjustments relating to the reclassification of properties which are referred to in Note 2 the account also records under the title of Initial non-capital expenditure the sum of £149,867 (of which £64,961 relates to the current year) on the development of low cost holiday accommodation which, because of the economic situation, is now regarded as abortive.

The recorded balance in the year before interest is a deficit of £65,386 but when allowance is made for the inclusion in initial non-capital expenditure of £84,906 in respect of prior years there would be a surplus of £19,520 compared to a standard surplus of £71,627 required to produce an overall return of 10%.

After all adjustments for prior years there is an accumulated surplus on the account since the beginning of the quinquennium of £58,039.

- (c) The account for Agency Services and Loan of Labour should be in balance with income equalling expenditure. There is a surplus for the year of £11,149 which has turned the cumulative deficit from previous years into a surplus.
- (d) 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 £66,000.

12. OVERHEAD EXPENSES, LABOUR ONCOST, ESTATE EXPENSES AND INTEREST

The actual cost of overhead, oncost and estate expenses in the current year amounts to £23.201 million compared to a standard set of £11.255 million – a variance of £11.946 million. This represents an increase of about 106% in four years. The excess is mainly due to increased staff costs, the number of staff in post having decreased since 1 April 1972.

The Housing Rents and Subsidies Act 1975 and Housing Rents and Subsidies (Scotland) Act 1975 resulted in the implementation of fair rents for forest worker houses and holdings. A small number of forest workers did not pay the first phase of the fair rent increase. The amount of uncollected rent is estimated at £1,350. Pending Ministers' consideration of representations, by the unions concerned, on the policy of fair rent implementation no action has been taken to pursue recovery of these arrears.

13. AUDIT FEE

The sum of £13,500 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 1975. The audit fee paid in the previous year was £10,600.

14. EMOLUMENTS OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

	£
Chairman	6,208
Commissioners	55,718
	<hr/>
Total Emoluments of	... £61,926 (£53,994 in the previous year)
	<hr/>

The emoluments paid were within the following annual scales:

	Year ending 31 March 1976	<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
£10,001–£12,500	3	3
£12,501–£15,000	1	—

Notes on the Accounts (*continued*)

15. EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

Emoluments in excess of £10,000 were paid to employees of the Forestry Commissioners with the following annual scale:

	Year ending 31 March 1976	Previous Year
£10,001–£12,500	15	—

16. FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Future capital expenditure on Fixed Assets in 1976/77 authorised by the Commissioners amounts to £6,500,000 (£5,810,000 for 1975/76).

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist at 31 March 1976 for damages caused by the Commission to other persons' property and for compensation for personal injury to Commission employees amounting in all to an estimated sum of £13,666 (£41,150 at 31 March 1975).

18. GENERAL NOTE

The report of the Inflation Accounting Committee (Sandilands) was presented to Parliament in September 1975. The Government has accepted the proposals and a steering group has been appointed to consider the problems of implementation, meantime no attempt has been made in these accounts to reflect the effect of the changing value of the pound.

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