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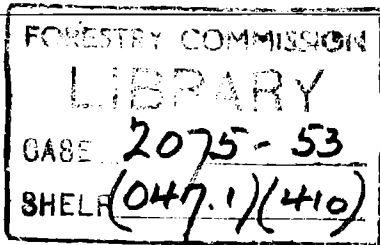
FORESTRY COMMISSION

Twenty-fifth
~~Nineteenth~~
Annual Report of the
Forestry Commissioners
for the Year ending
September 30th

~~1938~~

1944

~~Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed
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NOTE.- Owing to war-time difficulties
this Report was not published.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Forestry Commissioners

for the year ending 30th September 1944

Personnel of the Commission.

There was no change during the year, the list of Commissioners who served being as follows:- Sir Roy Robinson (Chairman); Mr. J.M. Bannerman; Col. Sir George Courthope, Bt., M.P.; Mr. M.P. Price, M.P.; Mr. D.J.K. Quibell, M.P.; The Earl of Radnor; Col. L. Ropner, M.P.; Major Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt. and Mr. W.L. Taylor.

Sir John Sutherland, C.B.E., who resigned in the previous year continued to attend the meetings of the Commissioners and to afford them the benefit of his long experience.

FOREST POLICY

Current Policy. The war-time policy of concentrating on the maintenance of existing plantations was continued. The shortage of normal male workers was acutely felt and although women were employed as extensively as possible the total number of workers never exceeded 5,100 compared with approximately 5,400 in 1938 when there was far less maintenance work calling for attention.

In such circumstances attention had to be restricted to essential work, such as the beating up and weeding of very young plantations, to the thinning of the older plantations urgently requiring treatment and to measures for fire protection. It was also necessary to reduce the planting programme which at 9,205 acres was the lowest since 1921.

Produce from thinnings made a useful contribution to pitprop supplies and, as regards the smaller sizes, to agricultural requirements. Large-scale sales of standing timber to the Home Grown Timber Production Department were continued.

Attention was given to improvements in methods of fire-protection but shortage of labour and fire-fighting apparatus made progress difficult.

In the nurseries operations were again directed towards building up the largest possible stocks of seedlings in preparation for large-scale planting after the war.

In the absence of sufficient staff for land acquisition no special efforts could be made and the area of plantable land secured was 10,345 acres compared with 12,419 acres in the previous year.

Work was continued on all important research projects. It was not found possible to re-open the Forest of Dean Apprentices' School.

A Joint Industrial & Trade Council was set up in September 1944 to deal with questions affecting the pay and working conditions of forest workers.

Future Forest Policy. The Commissioners' Supplementary Report^{*} on Post-War Forest Policy, Private Woodlands, was published in January, 1944 after discussion with representatives of the Societies and Associations interested in private forestry. Agreement was reached on the proposed Dedication Scheme and the Report also embodied agreed proposals for State assistance alternative, at the owner's option,

^{*} Post-War Forest Policy - Private Woodlands - Supplementary Report by H.M. Forestry Commissioners, Cmd. 6500.

to those proposed in the Commissioners' original Report on Post-War Forest Policy. The original proposal was that State assistance for dedicated woodlands should take the form of 25% of the net expenditure until such time as the woodlands were self-supporting. The agreed alternative was as follows:-

- (1) A Planting Grant of £7.10s. per acre for every acre planted or replanted, whether hardwoods or softwoods,
- (2) Loans (in addition to (1)) up to an amount to be fixed with reference to individual circumstances, the rate of interest to be that at which the Forest Authority is financed plus a small operating charge.
- (3) A Maintenance Grant for 15 years of 2s.6d. per acre per annum on every acre planted and properly maintained.
- (4) A Maintenance Grant for 15 years of 2s.6d. per acre per annum from the date of dedication on all productive woodlands other than new plantations (which are already covered by (3) above).
- (5) Grants to be revised after 5 years on the basis of ascertained costs.

For woods not suitable for dedication, but specifically available for timber supply purposes, a planting grant of £7.10.0. per acre was proposed but no maintenance grant.

Up to the end of the year under review the above proposals had not received Government sanction and no decisions as to the scale of Post-War Forest Policy had been communicated to the Commissioners.

General. The Headquarters of the Commission remained at Bristol throughout the year. By courtesy of the Civil Service Commissioners the Chairman and his personal staff were accommodated in London at 6, Burlington Gardens until the end of March when a move was made to the Commission's pre-war Headquarters at 25, Savile Row, London, W.1., where only a very small section of the old offices was available owing to bomb damage. Mr. W.L. Taylor, who had remained at Bristol in charge of routine business, returned to be with the Chairman.

The total area of plantable land acquired during the year amounted to 10,345 acres compared with 12,419 acres in 1943. The total area planted in 1944 was 9,205 acres as against 13,412 acres in 1943, a reduction which was again largely due to lack of labour, allocation of marginal land to food crops, and increase of weevils on felled coniferous areas. The area thinned amounted to 8,353 acres compared with 8,557 acres in 1943, and the area felled to 3,001 acres as against 5,348 acres in the previous year.

Finance

The balance in the Forestry Fund at the commencement of the forest year was £504,818. Receipts from Parliamentary Votes (£600,000) and Forestry Operations (£921,454) amounted to £1,521,454. Payments amounted to £1,446,980, so that the balance in the Fund at 30th September, 1944 was £579,286. The progress of payments and receipts is indicated in the table below.

Forestry Fund: Payments and Receipts

Year ending 30th September	Payments			Receipts			Net Payments		
	Proposed	Actual	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	Proposed	Actual	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	Proposed	Actual	Excess (+) Deficit (-)
First decade: 1920-29 (10½ financial years)	£ -	£ 4,502,018	£ -	£ -	£ 851,484	£ -	£ 3,892,000	£ 3,650,534	£ - 241,466
Second decade: 1930-39	8,423,000	7,926,093	- 496,907	1,751,000	1,821,852	+ 90,852	6,692,000	6,104,241	- 587,759
Third decade: 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	1,012,000 955,200 1,145,000 1,346,000 1,591,000	822,217 988,290 1,180,544 1,192,366 1,446,980	- 189,783 + 33,090 - 22,456 - 153,634 - 144,020	349,000 461,700 556,000 651,000 738,500	363,198 569,771 618,990 679,245 921,454	+ 14,198 + 108,071 + 62,990 + 28,245 + 182,954	663,000 493,500 587,000 696,000 852,500	459,019 418,519 501,554 513,121 525,526	- 203,981 - 74,981 - 85,446 - 181,879 - 326,974
Total ..							-	12,172,514	-

The position at the end of 1944 was affected by a special receipt amounting to £103,731 in respect of compensation for coal rights under the Coal Act, 1938.

Commissioners' Estates

The following statement presents a general view of the properties under the charge of the Commissioners at 30th September, 1944, and a summary of the main silvicultural operations which have been undertaken:

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Total Great Britain</u>
<u>Number of Forests</u>			
At beginning of year	140	120	260
At end of year	142	122	264
<u>Utilisation of Ground (Acres)</u>			
Forest Land:			
Acquired Plantations	46,000	10,000	56,000
Planted by Forestry Commission	275,000	163,000	438,000 [*]
To be Planted	<u>143,000</u>	<u>153,000</u>	<u>296,000</u>
	464,000	326,000	790,000
Nurseries:	1,000	500	1,500
Agricultural	28,000	23,000	51,000
Forest Workers' Holdings (including outrun)	11,000	3,500	14,500
Unplantable and Miscellaneous	<u>131,000</u>	<u>282,000</u>	<u>413,000</u>
	<u>635,000</u>	<u>635,000</u>	<u>1,270,000</u>

^{*}

The total area planted, including replacements, was 462,396 acres (see page 7).

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Total Great Britain</u>
<u>Silvicultural Operations</u> <u>during Year (Acres):</u>			
Planted or Sown	5,348	3,857	9,205
Naturally Regenerated	317	3	320
Underplanted	205	22	227
Thinned	5,935	2,418	8,553
Felled	2,340	661	3,001
<u>Holdings and Estate</u> <u>Management:</u>			
Number of Forest Workers' Holdings Established:			
At beginning of year	1,111	392	1,503
During year	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
At end of year	<u>1,113</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>1,506</u>
Other Tenancies:			
Agricultural Holdings:			
Under £20 per annum	824	445	1,269
Over £20 per annum	433	260	693
Foresters' Houses	122	76	198
Cottages	392	316	708
Residential & Sporting	351	251	602
Easements, Permissions, Minerals, etc.	2,190	354	2,544
Site Rents and Fees	<u>-</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>
	<u>4,312</u>	<u>1,937</u>	<u>6,249</u>

It will be observed that during the year the number of forest units has increased by 4, from 260 to 264; of the 4 new units 2 were in England and Wales and 2 in Scotland.

Including transferred Crown woodlands the total area of land which had been acquired increased by 17,000 acres from 1,253,000 to 1,270,000 acres and the plantable area by nearly 11,000 from 779,000 to 790,000 acres.

Compared with the previous year the changes in silvicultural operations are planting and sowing 9,205 against 13,412 acres, area thinned 8,553 against 8,557 acres, and area felled 3,001 against 5,347 acres.

Land Acquisition

Acquisitions during the year amounted to 16,910 acres net, of which 10,345 were classified as plantable.

Acquisition of Plantable Land

Year ending 30th September	By Lease or Feu	By Purchase	Total		
			Actual	Acland Proposals	Excess (+) Deficit (-)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
First Decade:					
1920-29	156,759	153,471	310,230	402,000	- 91,770
Second Decade:					
1930-39	60,057	284,700	344,757	343,000	+ 1,757
Third Decade:					
1940	24,396	7,238	31,634	34,300	- 2,666
1941	2,526	9,924	12,450	34,300	- 21,850
1942	1,190	6,959	8,149	34,300	- 26,151
1943	5,082	7,337	12,419	34,300	- 21,881
1944	- 18,055*	28,400	10,345	34,300	- 23,955
	231,955	498,029	729,984	916,500	- 186,516

✱

This negative figure is due to the fact that properties containing 19,754 plantable acres, acquired under the Crown Lands Act, 1936, and previously shown as leased, have been transferred to the purchase column, the consideration money having been paid in full.

Planting Programme.

State Forests.

The area planted during the year was 9,205 acres.

Area Planted

Year ending 30th September	Proposed to be Planted	Actually Planted			Excess (+) Deficit (-) on Decade or Annual Programme
		New Planting	Re- place- ments	Total	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
First Decade: 1920-29					
Conifers	150,000	126,444	4,316	130,760	- 19,240
Hardwoods	Unspecified	6,365	1,146	7,511	
				138,271	
Second Decade: 1930-39	*	218,064	12,543	230,607	
Third Decade: 1940		26,411	877	27,288	
1941		25,644	1,223	26,867	
1942		16,045	701	16,746	
1943		11,671	1,741	13,412	
1944		7,270	1,935	9,205	
		437,914	24,482	462,396	

* The area proposed to be planted was 25,000 acres per annum for 1930 and 1931, and a minimum of 20,000 acres per annum for 1932 to 1936. From 1937 onwards the proposals embraced the Special Areas programme. The general object in view was to increase the rate of planting as quickly as possible to 30,000 acres per annum.

The total area planted by the Commission to 30th September, 1944, was 462,396 acres, of which 426,986 acres consisted of conifers and 35,410 acres of hardwoods. New planting accounted for 437,914 acres and replacements, which included 11,204 acres replanted after damage by fire, for 24,482 acres. Details are given below:-

	<u>Conifers</u>	<u>Hardwoods</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Planting, ...	407,180	30,734	437,914
Replacements, ...	<u>19,806</u>	<u>4,676</u>	<u>24,482</u>
	<u>426,986</u>	<u>35,410</u>	<u>462,396</u>

Assistance to Local Authorities and Private Owners.

The Commissioners have continued to assist planting by local authorities and private owners by means of grants and a proceeds-sharing scheme. The total area planted amounts to 146,570 acres, of which 4,038 acres were planted during the year. Particulars of the grants are given on page 27.

	<u>Acres</u>
First Decade:	
1920-29 ...	72,856
Second Decade:	
1930-39 ...	53,006
Third Decade:	
1940 ...	4,318
1941 ...	4,427
1942 ...	3,681
1943 ...	4,244
1944 ...	4,038
	<u>146,570</u>

Utilisation of Home Grown Timber.

The Commissioners' woods have contributed to the war effort a great variety of produce ranging from carefully selected material such as first-class poles and veneer logs of large dimensions to small underwood twigs; but the main demand has been for three classes of timber, namely, coniferous saw timber, round mining timber and hardwood saw timber. The process of depletion can be clearly traced in these by comparison of recorded fellings with data collected in surveys commenced by the Commission in 1938 and completed by the Ministry of Supply.

The quantities and values of timber sold to the Home Timber Production Department of the Ministry of Supply during the year were as follows:- Saw timber 2,750,000 cu.ft. (Hardwoods 1,661,000 cu.ft., Softwoods 1,089,000 cu.ft.) valued at £152,000; Pitwood, etc. 1,510,000 cu.ft. valued at £59,000. These sales consisted largely of standing timber but included also a quantity of prepared, or partly-prepared, timber resulting from thinnings undertaken by the Commission. The total amount of timber sold to the Home Timber Production Department from September 1939 to September 1944 amounted to over 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ million cu.ft., valued at £1,909,000.

It is of interest to record the suitability of home-grown conifers for use as ladder poles, especially Norway spruce and Western Red Cedar. Buyers are satisfied that if they could be assured of a sustained supply of such poles they would have no need for the imported article. Another sale of special interest during the year was that of some large rideside Douglas fir in the New Forest which yielded more than a quarter-of-a-million cubic feet of timber, individual trees containing over 400 cu.ft. at about 80 years of age. This sale filled a war demand which could not have been met from any other source.

Amenity.

It has not been possible to arrange any meetings of the Joint Informal Committee of the Commissioners and the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales. The time is probably not far distant when these meetings, which the Commissioners feel serve a useful purpose, can again be resumed.

During the year particular attention was paid to Eskdale in pursuance of the Deed of Covenant which the Commissioners entered into, this Deed having for its object the retention of a part of Eskdale in its present natural state and the freedom of the public for all time to enjoy reasonable access. The special Committee appointed by the Commissioners under the Chairmanship of Professor G.M. Trevelyan, O.M., has now completed its deliberations and will present a Report on the treatment of the Hardknott Estate as a National Forest Park.

New Forest.

The New Forest Advisory Planning Committee is composed of representatives of the local Planning Authorities, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the New Forest Verderers, and the Forestry Commission; the Regional Planning Officer of the Ministry of Works and Planning acts in an advisory capacity.

The objects of the Committee are to consider the general planning of the area and to advise interim development authorities and joint committees, with a view to securing the preservation of the amenities of the New Forest and its surroundings. One of the first acts of the Advisory Committee was to set up a Technical Committee to deal with points which might arise from time to time, and this Committee has been asked to revise the recommendations in the Planning Officers' Report 1938-39 and to prepare a Report having special reference to the change in circumstances and the best methods of post-war planning within the Forest area.

The Commissioners welcome any new measures for the protection and maintenance of the rural character of the New Forest and in the light of recent events the importance of this cannot be over-estimated.

Private Forestry.

The discussions which were in progress at the close of the previous forest year with regard to post-war proposals for private woodlands were continued with representatives of the various Associations and Societies interested in Forestry. The Conference was called as the result of the Commissioners' proposals that owners of private woodland possessing areas suitable for permanent retention as productive forest were to be invited to dedicate their land for use as forests in perpetuity with the option of transference to the State. Good progress was made with the result that in January the Commissioners were able to submit to Government a Report¹ supplementary to their Report on Post-war Forest Policy (Cmd.6447) which embodied an agreed

Post-War Forest Policy: Private Woodlands. Supplementary Report by the Forestry Commissioners (Cmd.6500) His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2d.

scheme of State assistance for dedicated woodlands and it was recommended that it be adopted. At this Conference not only was agreement reached on the main issues of private woodlands policy but certain misunderstandings were cleared up with regard to some of the proposals in the Commissioners' main Report on Post-War Forest Policy. The Commissioners had no desire to confine the discussions within narrow limits and a number of matters were raised affecting the execution of Forest Policy rather than Policy itself; as a result the Commissioners are strengthened in their belief that many woodland owners intend to replant and place their woods under systematic management if it is reasonably possible under post-war conditions for them to do so.

National Forest Parks.

The Commissioners are able to report good progress in continuation of the policy of creating National Forest Parks on suitable areas which have been acquired for afforestation purposes.

Glentworth. The area comprising upwards of 40,000 acres is situated in the South-West of Scotland and extends to the summit of Merrick. A Committee appointed by the Commissioners early in the year under the Chairmanship of Sir John Sutherland set to work to prepare a scheme and have presented a Report which it is expected will be published shortly. This property includes a large proportion of unplanted ground and could be made available for almost unrestricted access by ramblers, climbers, geologists, botanists, and in fact all who find their recreation in hills and glens such as abound here. There are several lochs, famous in history and story. The area remains one of the wildest and least developed districts of Southern Scotland.

Hardknott. This potential Forest Park little more than 7,000 acres in extent will be a small one in comparison with previous National Forest Parks established by the Commissioners, nevertheless it forms an essential part of the great mountain playground of the Lake District. From the point of view of the visiting public its main value is for mountaineers and fell walkers and it possesses a uniform moorland character lying between the head-waters of the Esk and those of the Duddon.

The special Committee appointed to advise the Commissioners as to the steps to be taken to utilise the area as a Forest Park has completed its work after taking evidence from interested organisations and the Committee's recommendations are to be published as a Report.

The Commission's National Forest Parks possess the merit of low cost and provide an effective contribution towards outdoor recreational facilities for the public. They are the first examples in Great Britain of anything in the nature of National Parks.

Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

The Commission's Research Officer for England and Wales continued to be stationed at the Institute.

Owing to the war the number of students attending forestry courses has been at its lowest since the Oxford School of Forestry was opened in 1905. Arrangements for practical work in the field included visits to Forest of Dean and New Forest.

The data from war-felling areas collected by University teams have now been classified and analysed. This project was financed by the Commissioners and aimed primarily at the correlation of growth and timber defects with site factors and the investigation included also details as to ecology, soil science, and pathology. The report should yield much useful information on many aspects of crop growth under different conditions.

The Weather.

In England and Wales the autumn and early winter were very open but later hard frost accompanied in many places by snow was experienced. These conditions persisted until the middle of March. In the nurseries the cold dry spring, following a late sowing season led to late germination, and a severe May frost caused damage notably to seedling beech as well as in the plantations. The summer was sunless and wet. In Scotland the weather during the year was favourable, with an open winter. Conditions for nursery work were very good and favoured control of weed growth. There was an absence of any prolonged drought in the Eastern Division in the months of March to May and there was no troublesome late frost.

Operations - Forest Year 1943 - 1944

The Forestry Fund

The position of the Forestry Fund at 30th September 1944, and at the same date in previous years is shown in Table I.

Table I. - Forestry Fund Account

Year ending 30th September	Balance from preceding Year	Receipts			Payments (Table II, Heads A. to L).	Balance in Forestry Fund 30th September.
		Parliamentary Votes	From Forestry Operations, etc. (Table II Head Z).	Total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
First decade: 1920-29	£ -	£ 4,000,000	£ 851,484	£ 4,851,484	£ 4,502,018	£ -
Second decade: 1930-39	-	6,126,800	1,821,852	7,948,652	7,926,093	-
Third decade:						
1940	372,025	450,000	363,198	813,198	822,217	363,006
1941	363,006	400,000	569,771	969,771	988,290	344,487
1942	344,487	625,000	618,990	1,243,990	1,120,544	467,933
1943	467,933	550,000	679,245	1,229,245	1,192,366	504,812
1944	504,812	600,000	921,454	1,521,454	1,446,980	579,286
Grand Total	-	12,751,800	5,825,994	18,577,794	17,998,508	-

Balances remaining in the Fund at 30th September include provision for the succeeding six months of the financial year.

An analysis of payments and receipts by heads of account is given in Table II. Compared with the previous year, total payments rose from £1,192,366 to £1,446,980, an increase of £254,614, mainly under the head of forestry operations. Receipts were greater by £242,209, and net payments were therefore £12,405 more than in 1943. It may be noted that heads of accounts differ in some respects from those under which estimates are presented to Parliament.

Table II is limited to sums actually expended or received, recorded by the heads of account under which they occurred. In subsequent tables, which are based on commercial practice, outstanding receipts and payments are brought to account, salaries and overhead charges (Heads A to D) are allocated to appropriate objects of expenditure, and adjustments are made between various heads of account in respect of such items as produce used for forest purposes and transfers of land and buildings between the forests and forest workers' holdings.

Expenditure and income adjusted on the basis stated above are shown in Table IIa.

TABLE II. - Payments and Receipts by Heads of Account.

Year ending 30th September	Payments											Receipts 2	Net Payments	
	A. Salaries Wages and Allowances.	B. Head- quarters Charges	C. Assistant Commission- ers' Charges	D. Divisional Officers' Charges	E. Forestry Operations	F. Advances for Afforest- ation Purposes	G. Education	H. Research and Experiment	J. Agency and Advisory Services	K. Special Services	L Forest Workers Holdings.			Total
First decade: 1920-29	(1) £ 494,157	(2) £ 22,676	(3) £ 30,586	(4) £ 74,434	(5) £ 3,118,837	(6) £ 207,824	(7) £ 76,004	(8) £ 36,927	(9) £ 91,776	(10) £ 23,342	(11) £ 325,465	(12) £ 4,502,018	(13) £ 851,484	(14) £ 5,650,534
Second decade: 1930-39	714,345	55,005	49,485	107,251	6,232,917	128,526	73,538	84,916	57	13,681	468,306	7,926,093	1,821,852	6,104,241
Third decade: 1940	62,630	6,397	6,698	13,565	681,491	9,660	3,657	9,433	52	762	27,872	822,217	363,198	459,019
1941	76,984	5,897	5,996	14,978	844,949	10,250	4,351	7,819	-	174	16,792	988,290	569,771	418,519
1942	87,306	4,739	5,362	16,284	954,173	19,668	10,830	9,380	-	179	12,623	1,120,544	618,990	501,554
1943	95,112	4,798	5,607	14,880	1,040,806	10,109	8,574	9,658	-	170	2,652	1,192,366	679,245	513,121
1944	109,140	4,637	6,671	16,450	1,271,669	9,254	6,831	10,740	-	(Cr) 24	11,632	1,446,980	921,454	525,526
Grand Total	1,639,672	102,247	110,405	257,622	14,144,842	395,361	185,785	169,875	91,885	38,284	965,332	17,998,508	5,825,994	12,172,514

Table IIa. - Expenditure and Income.

Year ending 30th September.	A to D Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges	Expenditure (including Allocation of Column 1).								Income				Net Expenditure
		E. Forestry Operations	F. Advances for Afforestation Purposes.	G. Education	H. Research and Experiment	J. Agency and Advisory Services	K. Special Services	L. Forest Workers' Holdings	Total	Z1. Forestry Operations	Z5. Forest Workers' Holdings	Mis- cellaneous.	Total	
First decade: 1920-29	(1) £ 582,178	(2) £ 3,512,577	(3) £ 241,694	(4) £ 101,313	(5) £ 79,650	(6) £ 99,255	(7) £ 61,299	(8) £ 369,865	(9) £ 4,465,649	(10) £ 882,108	(11) £ 27,515	(12) £ 6,935	(13) £ 916,559	(14) £ 3,569,080
Second decade: 1930-39	925,404	7,056,580	154,855	97,998	140,245	11,912	42,694	565,871	8,070,155	1,770,014	168,856	4,675	1,945,545	6,186,112
Third decade: 1940	90,805	781,192	12,407	5,349	14,819	906	1,635	37,587	653,895	551,362	20,324	782	572,468	281,427
1941	82,117	922,624	12,675	5,879	12,480	777	926	24,479	979,838	565,129	20,905	647	576,681	403,157
1942	110,149	1,061,765	24,058	12,545	14,598	1,046	1,225	23,424	1,138,659	698,040	21,545	1,624	721,209	417,450
1943	115,801	1,159,670	12,820	10,718	16,879	1,089	1,229	13,615	1,196,020	866,948	21,025	1,124	889,095	308,925
1944	150,146	1,401,825	12,804	9,204	19,076	1,223	1,326	13,789	1,459,247	624,814	21,320	898	647,052	812,215
Grand Total	3,056,698	15,876,251	471,311	245,006	297,747	16,186	110,334	1,068,648	18,185,465	5,928,415	501,488	16,684	6,266,567	11,916,976
percentage		87.3	2.6	1.4	1.6	.6	.6	5.9	100	94.9	4.8	.3	100	

Note: - The above and subsequent tables do not include the value of properties acquired by transfer to the Commission under various Orders in Council.

SUBHEADS A to D - GENERAL ORGANISATION

EXPENDITURE. £130,146.

Compared with 1943, expenditure rose by £14,345, due to increases in salaries and war bonus, normal increments and a small increase in numbers employed. At 30th September 1944, there were 18 Divisional Officers (including 2 Deputy Surveyors), of whom 12 had territorial charges, one District Area Officer and 54 District Officers.

SUBHEAD E - FORESTRY OPERATIONS

EXPENDITURE £1,401,825 : INCOME £624,814.

Details of expenditure and income are given in Table E. Gross expenditure was £262,155 more than in 1943. Acquisition of land, etc. rose by £213,151, due to redemption of tithes and repayment to the Commissioners of Crown Lands of the capital cost of properties purchased by them on behalf of the Forestry Commissioners in previous years. Overhead charges and superior supervision, which are dealt with in the preceding section, rose by £21,040. Local supervision rose by £17,730, due to increases in rates of pay for foresters and foremen, and normal increments and increased war bonus for foresters.

Income from Forestry Operations fell by £242,134 and is dealt with under Subhead Z.

Overhead Charges, £50,690; Superior Supervision, £59,666 and Local Supervision, £128,904. Overhead charges are in respect of salaries, allowances and other expenses in the offices of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Superior supervision represents similar expenditure in respect of the Deputy Surveyors, Divisional Officers and District Officers; and local supervision comprises the salaries, housing allowances and miscellaneous expenses of Foresters and Foremen. During the year the number of foresters and foremen employed in forestry operations was increased by six. At 30th September the total numbers employed were: Foresters 265 (Head foresters 8; Grade I, 68; Grade II, 189) Foremen 140.

Table E. - Forestry Operations.

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table IIa, Column 2).								Income (Table IIa, Column 10).						
	Overhead Charges	Superior Supervision	Local Supervision	Acquisition of Land, etc.	Cultural Operations	Preparation and sale of Produce	Roads and Buildings	Stores and Miscellaneous	Total	Sales of Land and Buildings	Rents and Royalties	Forest Produce	Other	Total	Net Expenditure
First decade: 1930-39	(1) £ 192,997	(2) £ 201,122	(3) £ 174,130	(4) £ 787,509	(5) £ 1,510,801	(6) £ 118,635	(7) £ 115,488	(8) £ 411,677	(9) £ 5,512,577	(10) £ 73,784	(11) £ 274,091	(12) £ 406,594	(13) £ 122,639	(14) £ 882,108	(15) £ 2,639,469
Second decade: 1930-39	532,060	352,049	495,661	1,534,471	3,071,019	362,395	246,855	664,072	7,056,580	76,484	791,032	689,094	203,404	1,770,014	5,286,566
Third decade:															
1940	38,365	32,565	62,773	70,867	431,753	21,482	25,487	98,012	781,192	1,634	92,728	432,065	24,935	551,362	229,830
1941	29,553	34,078	75,753	65,990	535,327	33,765	23,262	126,854	922,624	2,481	95,193	428,374	29,081	555,129	367,495
1942	37,404	48,398	94,715	55,845	550,381	96,472	26,481	152,067	1,061,765	1,677	103,045	546,778	52,540	698,040	363,723
1943	40,213	49,103	111,174	72,694	567,480	115,180	26,905	156,931	1,139,670	3,411	84,574	722,046	50,917	866,948	272,722
1944	50,690	59,666	128,904	285,835	573,133	114,974	34,803	155,821	1,401,825	106,169	95,001	375,778	49,866	624,814	777,011
Grand Total	721,222	776,981	1,141,110	2,873,191	7,237,893	863,121	499,279	1,763,434	15,876,231	276,640	1,535,664	3,604,729	533,382	5,948,415	9,927,816
Percentage	4.6	4.9	7.2	18.1	45.6	5.4	3.1	11.1	100	4.6	25.8	60.6	9.0	100	

Acquisition of Land, Buildings and Standing Timber. Expenditure amounted to £285,835, comprising £135,296 for purchases of land, standing timber and buildings (including £86,685 repayment to Commissioners of Crown Lands, referred to above), £34,924 for land and buildings held on long lease or feu, and £15,615 for redemption of tithes in England and Wales. (This expenditure is not directly applicable to the areas acquired during the year, particulars of which follow).

The total area of land acquired during the forest year 1943-44 amounted to 16,913 acres of which 11,179 were classified as plantable. On the other hand a disposal of 3 acres was made and adjustments of land from plantable to unplantable amounted to 831 acres.

The net total area in Great Britain in respect of which the legal formalities of acquisition by the Department had been completed by 30th September 1944 was 1,147,113 acres, the corresponding figures in the two previous Annual Reports being 1,130,203 acres and 1,113,287 acres. In addition to these completed acquisitions, entry had been secured to other property. Details are given in the table below which also shows the area of "plantable" land and "other" land, i.e. land which is either too poor to plant or is required for other purposes.

Land acquired by Lease, Feu or Purchase
From 29th November, 1919 to 30th September, 1944.

	By Lease or Feu			By Purchase			Total Acquired
	Plantable (inc. Planted)	Other Land	Total	Plantable (inc. Planted)	Other Land	Total	
England & Wales:							
Finally completed	135,194	28,254	163,448	278,061	83,698	361,759	525,207
Entry secured	2,632	107	2,739	222	-	222	2,961
Total	137,826	28,361	166,187	278,283	83,698	361,981	528,168
Scotland:							
Finally completed	93,700	104,533	198,233	219,746	203,927	423,673	621,906
Entry secured	429	64	493	-	-	-	493
Total	94,129	104,597	198,726	219,746	203,927	423,673	622,399
Great Britain	231,955	132,958	364,913	498,029	287,625	785,654	1,150,567

Of the net total area acquired by lease, feu and purchase in Great Britain to 30th September, 1944, 729,984 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable and of this area 416,109 acres (57 per cent.) were in England and Wales and 313,875 acres (43 per cent.) in Scotland.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas, Crown Woodlands extending to about 120,000 acres (of which some 60,000 acres are plantable) have been transferred to the Forestry Commissioners.

The total area of land in the Commissioners' control is thus approximately 1,270,000 acres. In round figures the utilisation as at 30th September, 1944, was shown in the table on page 4.

Forestry Commission Units.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Chopwell, Durham. * | 27. Mortimer, Hereford, Radnor and Salop. |
| 2. Delamere, Cheshire. * | 28. Walcot, Salop. |
| 3. Hafod Fawr, Merioneth. * | 29. Kerry, Montgomery and Salop. |
| 4. Dean Forest, Gloucester, Hereford and Monmouth. * | 30. Rheola, Glamorgan. |
| 5. Tintern, Monmouth. * | 31. Margam, Glamorgan. |
| 6. Dymock, Gloucester and Hereford. * | 32. Llantrisant, Glamorgan. |
| 7. Salcey, Bucks and Northampton. * | 33. Llanover, Monmouth. |
| 8. Hazelborough, Bucks and Northampton. * | 34. Chepstow, Monmouth. |
| 9. Alice Holt, Hants. * | 35. Bodmin, Cornwall. |
| 10. Woolmer, Hants. * | 36. Halwill, Devon. |
| 11. Bere, Hants. * | 37. Haldon, Devon. |
| 12. New Forest, Hants. * | 38. Eggesford, Devon. |
| 13. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight. * | 39. Brendon, Somerset. |
| 14. Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex. * | 40. Quantocks, Somerset. |
| 15. Rothbury, Northumberland. | 41. Wareham, Dorset. |
| 16. Thornthwaite, Cumberland. | 42. Bramshill, Berks and Hants. |
| 17. Allerston, Yorks. | 43. Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex. |
| 18. Selby, Yorks. | 44. Ennerdale, Cumberland. |
| 19. Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh. | 45. Clipstone, Derby and Nottingham. |
| 20. Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth. | 46. Beddgelert, Caernarvon. |
| 21. Cannock Chase, Stafford. | 47. Cynwyd, Merioneth. |
| 22. Rockingham, Northampton. | 48. Dovey, Merioneth and Montgomery. |
| 23. Swaffham, Norfolk. | 49. Radnor, Radnor. |
| 24. Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk. | 50. Lyminge, Kent. |
| 25. Rendlesham, Suffolk. | 51. Kielder, Northumberland. |
| 26. Ampthill, Bedford. | 52. Haugh, Hereford. |
| | 53. Wyre, Worcester. |

* Former Crown woods.

FORESTRY COMMISSION UNITS

ENGLAND AND WALES (CONTD.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 54. Brecon, Brecknock. | 98. Challock, Kent. |
| 55. Brechfa, Carmarthen. | 99. Vinehall, Sussex. |
| 56. Ringwood, Dorset and Hants. | 100. Goodwood, Sussex. |
| 57. Bourne, Lincoln and Rutland. | 101. Lydford, Devon. |
| 58. Hamsterley, Durham. | 102. Hardknott, Cumberland. |
| 59. Hope, Derby. | 103. Langdale, Yorks. |
| 60. Laughton, Lincoln. | 104. The King's Forest, Suffolk. |
| 61. Friston, Sussex. | 105. Itton, Monmouth. |
| 62. Micheldever, Hants. | 106. Grizedale, Lancashire. |
| 63. Ferndown, Dorset. | 107. Hafren, Montgomery. |
| 64. Wilsey Down, Cornwall. | 108. Collingbourne, Wilts. |
| 65. Glasfynydd, Brecknock. | 109. Gravetye, Sussex. |
| 66. Rosedale, Yorks. | 110. Tidenham Chase, Gloucester. * |
| 67. Ampleforth, Yorks. | 111. Warke, Northumberland. |
| 68. Cwmeinion, Cardigan. | 112. Greystoke, Cumberland. |
| 69. Tarenig, Cardigan and
Montgomery. | 113. Wigsley, Lincoln and
Nottingham. |
| 70. Mathrafal, Montgomery. | 114. Hay, Hereford. |
| 71. Pembrey, Carmarthen. | 115. St. Gwynno, Glamorgan. |
| 72. Westbury, Hants. | 116. Mendip, Somerset. |
| 73. Buriton, Hants and Sussex. | 117. Hartland, Devon. |
| 74. Bawtry, Nottingham. | 118. Marden, Sussex. |
| 75. Sherwood, Nottingham. | 119. Willingham, Lincoln. |
| 76. Swanton, Norfolk. | 120. Gardiner, Wilts. |
| 77. Dunwich, Suffolk. | 121. Usk, Brecknock. |
| 78. Brynmawr, Cardigan. | 122. Giedd, Brecknock. |
| 79. Bruton, Somerset and Wilts. | 123. Coed-y-Rhaiada, Brecknock. |
| 80. Myherin, Cardigan. | 124. Michaelston, Glamorgan. |
| 81. Harwood, Northumberland. | 125. Cwmogwr, Glamorgan. |
| 82. Kershope, Cumberland. | 126. Scardale, Yorks. |
| 83. Combley, Isle of Wight. | 127. Coed Sarnau, Rads. |
| 84. Brighstone, Isle of Wight. | 128. Wendover, Bucks. |
| 85. Slaley, Northumberland. | 129. Savernake, Wilts. |
| 86. Clocaenog, Denbigh and
Merioneth. | 130. Osborne, Isle of Wight. |
| 87. Dyfnant, Montgomery. | 131. Monmouth, Mon. |
| 88. Crychan, Brecknock and
Carmarthen. | 132. Arundel, Sussex. |
| 89. Gato, Carmarthen. | 133. Newborough, Anglesey. |
| 90. Dartmoor, Devon. | 134. Orlestone, Kent. |
| 91. Yardley Chase, Bedford and
Northampton. | 135. Hevingham, Norfolk. |
| 92. Arkengarthdale, Yorks. | 136. Wentwood, Mon. |
| 93. Mynydd Ddu, Brecknock and
Monmouth. | 137. Andover, Hants. |
| 94. Herodsfoot, Cornwall. | 138. Alton, Hants. |
| 95. West Woods, Wilts. | 139. Cotgrave, Notts. |
| 96. Bardney, Lincoln. | 140. Shouldham, Norfolk. |
| 97. Redesdale, Northumberland. | 141. Cilgwyn, Carmarthen. |
| | 142. Stanway, Gloucester. |

* Previously known as Sedbury.

FORESTRY COMMISSION UNITS (CONTD.)

SCOTLAND.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Inverliever, Argyll. * | 62. Clashindarroch, Aberdeen. |
| 2. Borgie, Sutherland. | 63. Roseisle, Moray. |
| 3. Slattadale, Ross. | 64. Inglismaldie, Kincardine. |
| 4. Achnashellach, Ross. | 65. Blackcraig, Perth. |
| 5. Ratagan, Inverness and Ross. | 66. Achaglachgach, Argyll. |
| 6. Inchnacardoch, Inverness. | 67. Strathyre, Perth. |
| 7. South Laggan, Inverness. | 68. Knapdale, Argyll. |
| 8. Port Clair, Inverness. | 69. Fiunary, Argyll. |
| 9. Culbin, Moray and Nairn. | 70. Carden, Fife. |
| 10. Monaughty, Moray. | 71. Glenloy, Inverness. |
| 11. Kirkhill, Aberdeen. | 72. Auchenroddan, Dumfries. |
| 12. Montreathmont, Angus. | 73. Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright. |
| 13. Glen Righ, Inverness. | 74. Newtyle, Moray. |
| 14. Glenduror, Argyll. | 75. Durris, Kincardine. |
| 15. Glenbranter, Argyll. | 76. Longart, Ross. |
| 16. Tentsmuir, Fife. | 77. Garadhbhan, Stirling. |
| 17. Edensmuir, Fife. | 78. Inverinan, Argyll. |
| 18. Glentress, Peebles. | 79. Glenbrittle, Isle of Skye. |
| 19. Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright. | 80. Alltcailleach, Aberdeen. |
| 20. Newcastleton, Roxburgh. | 81. Fleet, Kirkcudbright. |
| 21. Teindland, Moray. | 82. Kinfauns, Perth. |
| 22. Glenurquhart, Inverness. | 83. Kilsture, Wigtown. |
| 23. Glenhurich, Argyll. | 84. Whitehaugh, Aberdeen. |
| 24. Drummond Hill, Perth. | 85. Guisachan, Inverness. |
| 25. The Queen's Forest, Inverness. | 86. Changue, Ayr. |
| 26. Culloden, Inverness. | 87. Asknish, Argyll. |
| 27. Nevis, Inverness. | 88. Dundough, Kirkcudbright. |
| 28. Craig-nan-Eun, Inverness. | 89. Carron Valley, Stirling. |
| 29. Ardgartan, Argyll. | 90. Tinnisburn, Roxburgh and Dumfries. |
| 30. Barcaldine, Argyll. | 91. Glen Devon, Perth. |
| 31. Benmore, Argyll. | 92. Ardross, Ross. |
| 32. The Bin, Aberdeen. | 93. Lossie, Moray. |
| 33. Craig Phadrig, Inverness. | 94. Millbuie, Ross. |
| 34. Ordiequish, Moray. | 95. Inshriach, Inverness. |
| 35. Salen, Argyll. | 96. Craigvinean, Perth. |
| 36. North Strome, Ross. | 97. Tilliefoure, Aberdeen. |
| 37. South Strome, Ross. | 98. Corriedoo, Kirkcudbright. |
| 38. Glenshiel, Ross. | 99. Keillour, Perth. |
| 39. Glenfinart, Argyll. | 100. Cairn Edward, Kirkcudbright. |
| 40. Findon, Ross. | 101. Minard, Argyll. |
| 41. Kessock, Ross. | 102. Garcrogo, Kirkcudbright. |
| 42. Drumtochty, Kincardine. | 103. Carradale, Argyll. |
| 43. Midmar, Aberdeen. | 104. Twiglees, Dumfries. |
| 44. Kemnay, Aberdeen. | 105. Laurieston, Kirkcudbright. |
| 45. Glengarry, Inverness. | 106. Saddell, Argyll. |
| 46. Blairadam, Fife and Kinross. | 107. Assich, Nairn. |
| 47. Deer, Aberdeen. | 108. Castle O'er, Dumfries. |
| 48. Forest of Ae, Dumfries. | 109. Wauchope, Roxburgh. |
| 49. Eilanreach, Inverness. | 110. Kilmichael, Argyll. |
| 50. Greskine, Dumfries. | 111. Glentrool, Kirkcudbright. |
| 51. Edgarhope, Berwick. | 112. Morangie, Ross. |
| 52. Fearnoch, Argyll. | 113. Blackhall, Kincardine. |
| 53. Dornoch, Sutherland. | 114. Rosarie, Banff. |
| 54. Inverinate, Ross. | 115. Kilcoy, Ross. |
| 55. Lennox Castle, Stirling. | 116. Clauchrie, Dumfries. |
| 56. Loch Ard, Perth. | 117. Shielswood, Selkirk. |
| 57. Scootmore, Moray. | 118. Leanachan, Inverness x |
| 58. Clunes, Inverness. | 119. Pitfichie, Aberdeen. |
| 59. Devilla, Fife. | 120. Strathord, Perth. |
| 60. Balblair, Sutherland. | 121. Mabie, Kirkcudbright. |
| 61. Lael, Ross. | 122. Fetteresso, Kincardine. |

* Former Crown woods.

x Formerly part of Nevis.

Cultural Operations. - Expenditure amounted to £573,132, details of which are given in Table E5. Plantations accounted for £399,063 and nurseries £174,069.

Table E.5 - Cultural Operations (Table E, Column 5.)

Year ending 30th September	Plantations.				Nurseries	Grand Total.
	Preparatory work and Planting (1)	Establishment and Maintenance. (2)	Forest Protection. (3)	Total (4)		
First decade: 1920-29	£ 638,503	£ 295,201	£ 95,824	£ 1,029,528	£ 481,273	£ 1,510,801
Second decade: 1930-39	1,053,327	916,427	377,133	2,346,887	724,132	3,071,019
Third decade:						
1940	139,854	128,221	63,079	331,154	100,599	431,753
1941	149,570	159,020	89,341	397,931	135,396	533,327
1942	115,723	198,762	103,490	417,975	132,406	550,381
1943	84,558	206,287	98,583	389,428	178,052	567,480
1944	70,090	224,132	104,841	399,063	174,069	573,132
Grand Total	2,251,625	2,128,050	932,291	5,311,966	1,925,927	7,237,893
Percentage	42.4	40.0	17.6	100		

Cost of Planting.- The outlay on labour and material on the areas planted between 1919 and 1944 was £11. 1. 6. per acre.

This figure covers the cost of preparation of ground, drainage, fencing, plants, planting, replacement of failures and weeding, but does not include expenditure on forest protection, supervision and overhead charges.

Plantations.- The total area planted or sown during the year was 9,205 acres, of which 8,354 acres were placed under conifers and 851 acres under broadleaved species. Included in the above are 1,113 acres re-afforested in the former Crown Woods and 800 acres replanted after damage by fire. Details by forests are given in the Appendix.

The total addition to the woodland area of Great Britain as a result of the Commission's operations was 5,477 acres. In forming plantations and beating-up previous years' plantations 29 million trees were used, of which 49 per cent. were Norway and Sitka spruces; 26 per cent. Scots and Corsican pines; 7 per cent. European and Japanese larches; 2 per cent. Douglas fir, and 12 per cent. broad-leaved species. An area of 227 acres of existing woods was underplanted

The quantities of work done by Divisions during the year are shown in the table below.

Silvicultural Operations

Division	Planted and Sown	Naturally Re- generated	Under- planted	Thinned	Felled
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England & Wales:					
N.E. (E)	1,843	-	17	375	69
N. (W)	291	-	4	1,493	74
S.W. (E)	112	-	-	276	30
S.E. (E)	710	-	20	348	688
E. (E)	320	17	33	1,061	409
New	568	300	116	836	759
Dean	359	-	4	1,199	248
N.W. (E)	165	-	-	161	63
S. (W)	980	-	11	186	-
Total	5,348	317	205	5,935	2,340
Scotland:					
North	472	-	-	1,181	167
South	902	-	20	363	136
East	1,230	3	2	534	168
West	1,253	-	-	340	190
Total	3,857	3	22	2,418	661
Total - Gt. Britain	9,205	320	227	8,353	3,001

30th

Nurseries.— The total area under nurseries at 30th September 1944 was 1,559 acres stocked with 256 million seedlings and 73 million transplants. Comparative figures for the three years 1942-44 are given in the following table:—

Nurseries.

Year ending 30th September	Country	Stock of Plants at 30th September (Thousands)									Area (Acres)
		Seed Sown (lb.)			Transplants			Seedlings			
		Coniferous	Broad-leaved	Total	Coniferous	Broad-leaved	Total	Coniferous	Broad-leaved	Total	
1944	England & Wales	5,886	39,653	45,539	29,537	7,681	37,218	146,401	3,579	149,980	1,023
	Scotland	4,371	74	4,445	35,457	538	35,995	105,852	183	106,035	536
	Total	10,257	39,727	49,984	64,994	8,219	73,213	252,253	3,762	256,015	1,559
1943	England & Wales	5,112	90,802	95,914	40,304	6,242	46,546	141,849	11,672	153,521	1,043
	Scotland	5,064	2,104	7,168	26,239	792	27,031	99,536	460	99,996	512
	Total	10,176	92,906	103,082	66,543	7,034	73,577	241,385	12,132	253,517	1,555
1942	England & Wales	4,832	25,264	30,096	43,029	6,603	49,632	124,940	7,385	132,325	835
	Scotland	4,107	616	4,723	26,010	751	26,761	92,532	661	93,193	433
	Total	8,939	25,880	34,819	69,039	7,354	76,393	217,472	8,046	225,518	1,268

Details showing by Divisions the utilisation of Nursery Area are as follows:-

Utilisation of Nursery Area.

<u>Division.</u>	<u>Seed-beds.</u>	<u>Lines</u>	<u>Fallow & Green Crops</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England & Wales:					
N.E.(E)	21.5	41.8	82.9	18.7	164.9
N.(W)	19.8	29.7	52.3	17.9	119.7
S.W.(E)	9.5	7.6	7.1	6.4	30.6
S.E.(E)	18.9	44.0	33.8	19.0	115.7
E.(E)	26.2	19.7	104.5	24.5	174.9
New	22.6	28.4	115.1	16.7	182.8
Dean	9.1	11.1	15.7	5.6	41.5
N.W.(E)	6.4	9.7	37.5	4.4	58.0
S.(W)	26.3	24.6	61.1	21.3	133.3
Total ..	160.3	216.6	510.0	134.5	1,021.4
Scotland:					
North	18.9	27.6	48.4	16.0	110.9
South	19.7	32.0	44.8	15.2	111.7
East	35.1	31.8	34.3	19.8	121.0
West	35.9	38.5	99.6	18.4	192.4
Total..	109.6	129.9	227.1	69.4	536.0
Total - Gt.Br.	269.9	346.5	737.1	203.9	1,557.4

Seed Supply.

Imports. Satisfactory supplies of Sitka spruce were obtained from Canada and the U.S.A. Immediately Corsica was liberated the Commissioners despatched a forest officer to the Island where he successfully negotiated a purchase of over 1,500 lbs. of Corsican pine seed through the French National Liberation Committee.

Small quantities of seed of Pinus Contorta and Western Hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) were secured from the U.S.A.

The total imports were as follows:-

Imports of Seed.

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value (£)</u>	<u>Country of Origin.</u>
Sitka spruce:			
Queen Charlotte strain	2,980	3,413	Canada & U.S.A.
Washington strain	54	58	U.S.A.
Pinus Contorta			
Washington strain	37	42	"
Oregon strain	13	17	"
Western hemlock	35	47	"
Corsican pine	1,533	1,800 (estimated)	Corsica

Home Collection. In England and Wales the crop of conifer cones was very poor, only 650 bushels being collected. They yielded 295 lbs. of seed including 213 lbs of Scots pine. In Scotland the collection amounted to 2,958 bushels of various species, the yield in all being 1,235 lbs of seed. This comprised: Scots pine 689 lbs; European larch 436 lbs; Norway spruce 83 lbs; and miscellaneous 27 lbs.

The collection of hardwood seed included 46,000 lbs of oak; beech was again very scarce only 300 lbs of seed being obtained.

Seed sold. Seed sold to the Trade and private individuals included 871 lbs. of conifer and 6,770 lbs. of hardwood seed.

Forest Fires. There was a considerable increase in the number of fires, and also damage, compared with 1943, but losses in the latter year were light (following very heavy losses in 1942) and 1944 may be regarded as a normal year. The total number of outbreaks reported during the year was 811, of which 80 per cent were extinguished before causing damage to Commission property; these figures include fires on adjoining land where they threatened Commission property. The area of Commission plantations burnt was 1922 acres equivalent in terms of growth, to 13,000 acre-years (excluding 60 acres of natural regeneration and coppice), and the damage was assessed at £36,500, including cost of extinguishing; 16 large fires accounted for 77 per cent of the total damage.

Comparative figures for the five years 1940 to 1944 are given below:

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Number of fires	628	712	1,381	514	811
Area burnt (acres)	1,750	3,025	6,507	949	1,922
Damage valued at	£38,000	£49,500	£158,000	£19,500	£36,500

Claims aggregating £12,500 were lodged by the Commissioners in respect of the damage done during the year.

The table below gives the causes of fires in 1944. Most of the fires originated in sparks from railway engines, but the greatest damage was caused by fires which spread from adjoining land.

Forest Fires - 1944.

	<u>Number of Fires.</u>	<u>Planted Area burnt, acres.</u>
<u>Normal causes.</u>		
Railways	356	287
Adjoining land	111	687
General public	56	46
Commission's employees	8	124
Road engines	1	-
Miscellaneous	26	19
Unknown	98	229
Totals	<u>656</u>	<u>1,392</u>
<u>War causes.</u>		
Troops and R.A.F.	147	375
Enemy action	8	155
Totals	<u>155</u>	<u>530</u>
Totals, all causes	<u>811</u>	<u>1,922</u>

Fires due to war causes accounted for 33 per cent of the total damage, of which £7,900 was caused by the Forces and £4,000 by enemy action.

Subhead F. - Advances for Afforestation Purposes.

Expenditure £12,804.

Grants to private individuals and local authorities for planting amounted to £7,913, and overhead and supervisory charges to £4,891.

The grants were as follows:-

(1) Conifers.- Up to £2 per acre planted or sown and thereafter maintained as a forest crop.

(2) Hardwoods.- For every acre planted or sown with approved species and thereafter maintained as an area for the production of hardwoods:- up to £4 per acre for oak or ash; £3 per acre for beech, sycamore or chestnut, and £2 per acre for other approved species.

The number of schemes in respect of which grants were paid during the year and the areas dealt with are stated below:-

	England and Wales.	Scotland	Total.
Number of Schemes	193	98	291
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Planting conifers	1,946	1,610	3,556
Planting hardwoods	445	37	482

Subhead G. - Education. Expenditure £9,204.

Details of expenditure are given in Table G.

TABLE G - Education.

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table Iie, Column 4)							Income	Net Expen- diture.
	Superior Super- vision Overhead Charges.	Salaries and Expenses of In- structors	Purchase and Rent of Land and Build- ings.	Allowances to Apprentices.	Stores, Fuel, Light, etc.	Grants to Insti- tu- tions.	Total		
First decade: 1920-29	£ 13,125	£ 15,401	£ 6,195	£ 21,709	£ 14,192	£ 50,691	£ 101,313	£ 2,427	£ 98,886
Second decade: 1930-39	12,184	10,848	5,329	17,682	9,209	42,646	97,998	445	97,555
Third decade: 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	864 777 1,046 1,089 1,223	408 665 1,513 1,443 1,109	29 145 417 205 98	1,164 591 2,754 3,225 3,076	459 651 2,748 1,706 648	2,425 3,050 4,267 3,050 3,050	5,349 5,879 12,545 10,718 9,204	8 42 88 86 1	5,341 5,837 12,457 10,632 9,203
Grand Total	50,308	51,187	19,418	50,201	29,713	89,179	243,006	3,095	239,911
Percentage	12.5	12.9	5.1	20.6	12.2	36.7	100		

Apprentices' Schools: Expenditure £4,931.- The Parkend (Glos.) School remained closed throughout the year. The thirteen junior students who were, upon the closure of the school in 1943, transferred to Benmore School or assigned for further training under selected foresters have all now qualified for the full certificate. The experiment of assigning partly-trained students to selected foresters has proved an undoubted success and opens up possibilities of speeding up post-war training should there prove to be a shortage of school instructors or accommodation.

Benmore (Argyll) School continued to function smoothly. During the year one student was called up for Military Service and one was dismissed as unsuitable at the end of his first year. A new class was recruited at the close of the year consisting of fourteen students - 7 from England and Wales, 5 from Scotland, and 2 from Northern Ireland. In order to reduce the risk of faulty selection and after the usual entrance examination had been held a Selection Board dealt with a short list of applicants. This method of selection was an innovation and its efficacy may be gauged from the fact that out of 21 applications from England and Wales for admission to the School only 7 were successful.

Grants to Universities, Colleges, etc.: Expenditure £1,300.- Grants were made during the year to the following:- Cambridge University; University College of North Wales, Bangor; King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Aberdeen University.

Imperial Forestry Institute. Expenditure £1,750.- The annual grant was continued.

Subhead H - Research and Experiment.

Expenditure: Gross, £19,076: Net £18,874.

Details of expenditure are given in Table H.

Table H - Research and Experiment.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table IIa, Column 5).					Income	Net Expend- iture.
	Superior Super- vision and Overhead Charges.	Salaries and Expenses.	Labour, Stores, etc.	Grants to Institu- tions.	Total		
First decade: 1920-29	£ 13,699	£ 38,458	£ 20,230	£ 7,263	£ 79,650	£ 1,058	£ 78,592
Second decade: 1930-39	14,584	55,042	47,030	23,589	140,245	2,540	137,705
Third decade:							
1940	864	5,501	4,768	3,686	14,819	532	14,287
1941	777	5,452	4,122	2,129	12,480	435	12,045
1942	1,046	6,587	5,296	1,669	14,598	422	14,176
1943	1,089	8,440	6,024	1,326	16,879	174	16,705
1944	1,222	9,646	6,604	1,604	19,076	202	18,874
Grand Total	33, 281	129,126	94,074	41,366	297,747	5,363	292,384
Percentage	11.2	43.4	31.6	13.8	100		

Production. Ten new Sample plots were established, seven in England and Wales and three in Scotland. Thirty-eight plots were re-measured of which all but five are in England and Wales.

Nursery & Plantation Work. The main feature of the nursery experimental work has been the development of the new technique of raising seedlings on compost-treated heath and old woodland soils. The importance of early sowing and also of watering emerged clearly from the results obtained. Work on the preparation of composts and on vegetation propagation continued. On the plantation side experiments have dealt chiefly with the planting of difficult types of ground after deep cultivation with a specially constructed heavy plough. Trials of species both pure and in mixture were carried out, one of the principal objects being to

assess the value of pine as a nurse for more productive species such as Spruce, Douglas fir, and Tsuga.

The collection of silvicultural data from the war fellings was continued.

Entomology & Pathology. The survey of important war-felling areas was maintained. In many districts the stumps left from the earlier conifer fellings have dried out and no longer harbour pests such as *Hyllobius* and *Hylastes*. The replanting of such areas can now safely be undertaken.

Some attention has been given to insect pests of European Larch, evidence of a new pest, provisionally identified as *Grapholitha zebeana* has been found.

Work on the factors causing die-back of European larch has continued, the problem is evidently complex, especially as regards the part played by insect pests.

Botanical & Soil Research. Dr. Rayner has pursued her studies on the mycorrhiza of forest trees with special reference to difficult site conditions and also to nursery seed-bed practice. A first series of experimental sowings was carried out in the new research nursery on Wareham Heath.

Research on Forest Soils has dealt in the main with endeavours to improve the technique of soil surveys by employing a strip sampling method and to correlate the soil information with the development of the trees. A special grant for this work was made to the Imperial Forestry Institute.

The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research has collaborated in a series of experiments on the manuring of nursery seed-beds. Studies have also been carried out in sample plot soils in Scotland.

Advisory Committee on Forest Research. The Committee met in July at Newcastleton in the South of Scotland; Kielder and Kershope Forests were visited, also Moorburnhead Plantation on the Buccleuch Estate.

Utilization. The grading and mechanical testing of home-grown props cut from thinnings were completed by the Forest Products Research Laboratory; a final report is in preparation.

The Laboratory has undertaken the examination of pruned material obtained from pruning experimental plots established 10 - 15 years ago by the Research Branch. The principal species are Sitka spruce and Norway Spruce, and Douglas fir. Provisional results emphasize the importance of close pruning. In general, live-pruned wounds heal over quicker than wounds formed by removing dead branches. It is satisfactory to record that no case of fungal decay has been found as a result of the live pruning of young conifers.

Subhead J. - Agency and Advisory Services.

Expenditure: £1,323, Income £695.

The expenditure is an apportionment of overhead and supervisory charges in respect of the time of various officers of the Commission who have been engaged in answering enquiries and advising woodland owners as to the treatment of their woods.

Subhead K. - Special Services, Expenditure, £1,225.

Details of expenditure are given in Table K.

Table K. - Special Services.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table IIa, Column 7).						Income.	Net Expenditure
	Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges.	Consultative Committees' Expenses.	Publications.	Special Enquiries.	Relief of Unemployment.	Total		
First decade: 1920-29	£ 26,585	£ 523	£ 1,995	£ 12,368	£ 19,828	£ 61,299	£ 347	£ 60,952
Second decade: 1930-39	28,698	145	1,279	12,572	-	42,694	33	42,661
Third decade:								
1940	864	9	2	760	-	1,635	1	1,634
1941	777	-	-	149	-	926	-	926
1942	1,046	-	-	179	-	1,225	-	1,225
1943	1,089	-	-	140	-	1,229	-	1,229
1944	1,222	-	-	104	-	1,326	-	1,326
Grand Total	60,281	677	3,276	26,272	19,828	110,334	381	109,953
Percentage	54.6	.6	3.0	23.8	18.0	100		

Subhead L. - Forest Workers' Holdings.

Expenditure, £13,789; Income, £21,320.

Expenditure and income show little change compared with the previous year. Details are given in Table L.

The average pre-war cost of establishing a holding was £508, of which land accounted for £69, and cost of buildings, drainage, water supply, etc. £439. The total number of holdings for forest workers at the close of the year amounted to 1,506.

Table L. - Forest Workers' Holdings.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table Iia, Column 8).										Income (Table Iia, Column 11).	
	Superior Super-vision and Overhead Charges.	Purchase and Rent of Land and Buildings.	Buildings.			Fencing, Drainage, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rents.	Other.	Total	Net Expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	New	Adaptations.	Repairs	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
First decade: 1920-29	£ 35,894	£ 103,940	£ 192,184	£ 32,302	£ 3,882	£ 17,561	£ 47,120	£ 389,883	£ 26,261	£ 1,254	£ 27,515	£ 362,368
Second decade: 1930-39	94,399	108,894	234,824	43,830	46,341	27,967	9,616	565,871	167,966	890	168,856	397,015
Third decade:												
1940	8,637	3,690	16,417	317	5,667	1,464	1,395	37,587	20,303	21	20,324	17,263
1941	7,766	2,661	448	5,128	6,246	1,108	1,123	24,479	20,806	99	20,905	3,574
1942	10,464	2,066	1,480	467	7,089	441	1,437	23,424	21,506	39	21,545	1,879
1943	10,894	6,327(Cr)	36	260	6,179	1,135	1,438	13,615	21,022	1	21,023	7,408(Cr)
1944	2,125	1,837	27	100	7,669	498	1,533	13,789	21,291	29	21,320	7,531(Cr)
Grand Total	170,179	246,761	445,416	82,404	83,053	50,174	20,661	1,068,648	299,155	2,333	301,488	767,160
Percentage	15.9	20.3	41.7	7.7	7.8	4.7	1.9	100	99.2	.8	100	

SUBHEAD 2 - INCOME £647,032.

Total income at £647,032 was £242,063 less than in 1943. Sales of land and buildings increased by £96,758, due to the receipt of £103,731 in respect of compensation for the Commission's coal rights transferred to the Coal Commission under the Coal Act 1938. Sales of forest produce decreased by £346,268 owing to the exhaustion of supplies of pitwood and mature timber. Rents and Royalties increased by £8,427. Details are given in Table 2.

"Other" income includes sales of livestock £22,262, and miscellaneous estate, farm and forest receipts £26,190.

Table 2. - Income.

Year ending 30th September	Forestry Operations.							
	Sales of Land and Buildings.	Rents and Royalties.	Forest Produce.	Other.	Total.	Forest Workers' Holdings (Rents, etc.).	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
First decade: 1920-29	£ 78,784	£ 274,091	£ 406,594	£ 122,639	£ 882,108	£ 27,515	£ 6,936	£ 916,559
Second decade: 1930-39	76,484	791,032	699,094	205,404	1,770,014	168,856	4,673	1,943,545
Third decade:								
1940	1,634	92,728	432,065	24,935	551,362	20,324	782	572,468
1941	2,481	95,195	428,374	29,081	555,129	20,905	647	576,681
1942	1,677	103,045	540,778	52,540	698,040	21,545	1,624	721,209
1943	9,411	84,574	732,046	50,917	866,948	21,023	1,124	889,095
1944	106,169	93,001	375,778	49,866	624,814	21,320	898	647,032
Grand Total	276,640	1,533,664	3,604,729	533,382	5,948,415	301,488	16,684	6,266,587
Percentage	4.4	24.5	57.5	8.5	94.9	4.8	.3	100

Employment in the Commission's Forests.

The number of forest workers employed in the Commission's forests is stated in the table below:-

<u>Summer</u> (Minimum)			<u>Winter</u> (Maximum).		
1920	...	210	1920-21	...	935
1921	...	495	1921-22	...	1,780
1922	...	525	1922-23	...	1,775
1923	...	880	1923-24	...	2,220
1924	...	1,620	1924-25	...	2,650
1925	...	1,980	1925-26	...	2,960
1926	...	2,335	1926-27	...	3,185
1927	...	2,735	1927-28	...	3,495
1928	...	2,740	1928-29	...	3,565
1929	...	2,640	1929-30	...	3,835
1930	...	3,130	1930-31	...	3,850
1931	...	2,830	1931-32	...	3,505
1932	...	2,720	1932-33	...	3,985
1933	...	2,845	1933-34	...	3,735
1934	3,015	1934-35	...	4,020
1935	...	3,280	1935-36	...	4,155
1936	...	3,720	1936-37	...	4,565
1937	...	4,065	1937-38	...	5,110
1938	...	4,555	1938-39	...	5,395
1939	...	4,320	1939-40	...	5,155
1940	...	4,740	1940-41	...	5,625
1941	...	4,900	1941-42	...	5,630
1942	...	5,420	1942-43	...	5,550
1943	...	5,205	1943-44	...	5,220
1944	...	5,060	1944-45	...	5,070

Camp House,
Promenade,
Bristol, S.

APPENDIX.
Plantations. Year ended 30th September 1944. England and Wales.

	Area Planted (acres)						Species planted including beating-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican pine	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total	
	Conif-ers	Broad-leaved	Conif-ers	Broad-leaved	Conif-ers	Broad-leaved										
Alice Holt, Hants.x	-	-	32	24	32	24	65	-	42	12	78	-	-	-	195	
Allerton, Yorks.	94	-	3	-	97	-	394	21	4	290	-	-	15	2	726	
Ampleforth, Yorks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	9	-	7	-	-	-	3	111	
Ampthill, Bedford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	
Arkenburghdale, Yorks.	27	-	-	-	27	-	8	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	103	
Arundel, Sussex.	-	-	-	121	-	121	22	3	45	-	27	-	375	1	444	
Bardney, Lincoln.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	64	
Bawtry, Notts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Beddgelert, Carnarvon.	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	26	
Bedgebury, Kent.x	-	-	9	38	9	38	158	9	1	7	50	-	1	2	228	
Bere, Hants. x	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	2	5	-	137	-	-	-	158	
Bodmin, Cornwall.	-	-	26	-	26	2	-	31	-	17	-	-	5	4	57	
Bourne, Lincoln & Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	44	
Bramhill, Berks & Hants.	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	22	-	-	-	12	152	
Breehfe, Carmarthen.	269	-	-	-	269	-	69	123	-	374	-	-	-	-	566	
Brecon, Brecknock.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	2	2	26	
Brendon, Somerset.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Brightstone, Isle of Wight	2	3	-	-	2	3	100	-	-	60	-	47	24	9	240	
Bruton, Somerset & Wilts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	3	-	2	-	23	
Brynmawr, Cardigan.	11	-	-	-	11	-	17	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	39	
Burton, Hants & Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	69	
Caio, Carmarthen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	21	
Cannock Chase, Stafford.	-	-	-	19	-	19	57	-	-	12	-	1	8	2	79	
Challock, Kent.	-	-	-	3	-	3	28	4	-	-	-	-	51	1	85	
Chapstow, Monmouth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	
Chiddingfold, Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chiddington, Surrey & Sussex.	-	-	15	-	15	-	35	1	8	37	14	-	-	2	97	
Chopwell, Durham x	-	-	19	-	19	-	29	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	42	
Clipstone, Derby & Notts.	-	-	14	3	14	3	73	-	-	-	4	-	16	4	97	
TOTAL	407	3	118	210	525	213	1565	212	106	1045	343	48	535	44	3698	

x Former Crown Woods

Forest	Area Planted (acres)					Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)								
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	Goats and Corsican pine	Eur. and Jap larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved										
Clocaenog, Denbigh & Merioneth	1	-	7	12	8	52	11	-	82	-	-	13	3	161
Oed Barnau, Radnor.	43	-	-	-	43	25	14	-	60	-	-	-	-	99
Oed-y-Brenin, Merioneth	-	-	10	5	10	24	15	1	61	-	-	5	1	107
Oed-y-Rhaiadr, Brecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	15
Gollingbourne, Wilts.	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	40	1	45
Cumley, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	20
Crychan, Brecknock & Carmarthen	198	-	-	-	198	65	50	-	319	-	-	-	22	456
Cwmeinfon, Cardigan	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	-	6	-	-	-	1	10
Cmugwr, Glamorgan	27	1	-	-	27	14	-	1	46	-	-	1	-	82
Cynydd, Merioneth	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	7
Barthmor, Devon	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	15	19
Dean Forest, Glos. Monmouth & Hereford	-	-	130	60	130	42	229	-	271	376	7	110	45	1080
Delemere, Cheshire *	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Devey, Merioneth & Montgomery	19	-	-	-	19	38	3	-	130	-	-	-	2	174
Danwich, Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	7
Dyfnant, Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dymock, Glos. & Hereford *	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	20	2	-	-	3	11
Eggesford, Devon	-	-	28	-	28	-	14	-	52	-	-	1	-	48
Emmerdale, Cumberland	17	-	-	-	17	31	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Ferndown, Dorset	1	-	-	-	1	12	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	37
Friston, Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	15	27	-	7	-	19	28	-	19
Gardiner, Wilts.	12	7	-	-	12	12	-	3	17	-	-	3	4	105
Gled, Brecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	21
Glasfynydd, Brecknock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Goodwood, Sussex	-	-	2	28	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	110
Gravetye, Sussex	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	-	4	-	-	2	1	11
Greystoke, Cumberland	7	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	75
Grizedale, Lancs.	14	-	-	-	14	-	11	-	91	-	-	1	-	111
Gwydyr, Carnarvon & Denbigh	34	-	-	-	34	64	-	4	200	-	-	1	5	307
Hafod Fawr, Merioneth *	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	13
Total	576	8	179	111	555	405	436	32	1475	378	27	356	150	3239

* Former Crown Woods

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)								
	Afforested		Re-Afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pine	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Haftern, Montgomery	31	-	-	-	31	-	55	21	-	104	-	-	-	1	181
Halden, Devon	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	38
Halwill, Devon	1	-	-	-	1	-	26	2	-	37	-	-	-	25	90
Hawsterley, Durham	88	-	-	-	88	-	134	34	-	190	-	-	-	8	366
Hardnott, Cumberland	13	-	-	-	13	-	3	13	1	79	-	-	3	4	103
Hartland, Devon	1	-	-	-	1	-	16	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	44
Harwood, Northumberland	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51
Haugh, Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
Hay, Hereford	50	-	-	-	50	-	4	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	96
Hazelborough, Bucks & Northants	-	-	-	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	132	3	3	1	138
Heredon, Cornwall	-	-	8	2	8	2	-	10	-	1	-	-	3	-	14
Itton, Cornwall	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	2	15
Kerry, Montgomery & Salop.	-	-	20	-	20	-	15	3	-	55	-	-	-	-	73
Kershope, Cumberland	99	-	-	-	99	-	-	1	-	293	-	-	-	-	294
Kielder, Northumberland	787	-	67	-	854	-	279	56	21	1889	-	-	-	26	2271
Kings Forest (The) Suffolk	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Langdale, Yorks.	168	-	-	-	168	-	252	3	-	265	-	-	-	-	520
Loughton, Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	27	-	-	-	-	3	4	25
Llanewer, Monmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	13	-	-	-	8	63
Llantrisant, Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	14	-	-	2	1	26
Lydford, Devon	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	181
Lyvinge, Kent	-	-	-	48	-	48	11	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
Marden, Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	88
Margam, Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	13	-	17	-	-	125	-	174
Micheldever, Hants	-	-	-	15	-	15	45	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	104
Monmouth, Monmouth	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	1	14
Portmer, Hereford, Radnor & Salop.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	14
Myherin, Cardigan	47	-	-	-	47	-	63	8	1	81	-	-	2	1	156
Kynydd Ddu, Brecknock & Monmouth	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	16	21	30	-	-	-	25	92
Mendip, Somerset	16	-	-	-	16	-	99	-	2	35	-	-	3	-	139
Michaelston, Glamorgan	32	-	-	-	32	-	63	51	-	54	-	-	-	2	170
Total	1394	-	95	149	1489	149	1185	270	57	3353	231	3	357	109	5565

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)						Species Planted, including Beeching-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines.	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved										
New Forest, Hants *	-	-	500	142	500	142	398	82	209	195	-	-	-	81	965	
Orleston, Kent	-	-	38	6	38	6	32	4	28	24	-	-	9	6	105	
Osborne, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	
Parkhurst, Isle of Wight *	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	-	11	6	-	-	9	29	
Pembrey, Carmarthen	45	-	1	-	44	-	139	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	141	
Quantocks, Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	
Radnor, Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	-	18	-	-	-	-	37	
Redesdale, Northumberland	6	-	-	3	6	5	9	21	-	104	5	-	7	-	134	
Redlesham, Suffolk	-	2	-	-	-	-	29	-	1	3	-	-	3	51	96	
Rhodesia, Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	38	-	305	-	-	8	1	388	
Ringwood, Dorset & Hants	1	-	-	-	1	-	460	7	7	37	-	-	9	19	538	
Rockingham, Northants	4	-	-	27	4	27	30	-	-	38	186	-	90	2	346	
Rosedale, Yorks	45	-	15	-	58	-	52	2	-	102	-	-	-	-	156	
Rothbury, Northumberland	-	-	26	-	26	-	3	18	6	81	-	-	-	1	59	
St. Gwyno, Glamorgan	48	-	-	-	48	-	41	4	-	160	-	-	-	-	205	
Salcey, Bucks & Northants *	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	14	80	-	2	-	96	
Savernake, Wilts	-	-	20	-	20	-	14	37	14	4	44	-	9	-	116	
Scardale, Yorks	12	11	-	-	12	11	51	4	-	32	8	-	49	1	86	
Selby, Yorks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	81	
Sherwood, Notts.	-	-	19	1	19	1	66	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	92	
Slaley, Northumberland	14	-	6	-	20	-	25	4	-	39	-	-	-	1	69	
Swaffham, Norfolk	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	-	9	1	-	-	6	9	24	
Swanton, Norfolk	9	5	-	-	9	5	12	-	2	11	-	-	-	3	24	
Tarentis, Cardigan & Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Theford Chase, Norfolk & Suffolk	18	-	85	-	103	-	597	-	29	-	59	-	105	54	844	
Thorntwaite, Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	31	
Tidenham Chase, Glos.	-	-	-	13	-	13	7	1	-	-	-	5	6	-	19	
Tintern, Monmouth *	-	-	50	34	50	34	10	56	18	96	35	3	42	6	266	
Woolham, Norfolk	39	3	2	-	41	3	58	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	65	
Total	239	21	762	275	1001	296	2121	289	328	1251	425	8	360	260	5040	

* Former Crown Woods

Forest	Area planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)								
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican pines	Eur. and Jap-larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Ux, Brecknock	54	-	-	-	54	-	2	10	-	125	-	-	-	7	144
Vinehall, Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	1	6	-	8	-	56
Walcot, Salop.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	1	1	10
Wareham, Dorset	5	-	-	-	5	-	276	2	1	4	-	-	-	2	285
Warke, Northumberland	211	-	-	-	211	-	12	25	1	575	-	-	-	-	615
Wendover, Bucks.	-	-	-	23	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
Westwood, Monmouth	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	70	-	24
West Woods, Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	111
Wigsley, Lincoln & Notts.	-	-	11	9	11	9	20	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	20
Willingham, Lincoln.	-	-	27	6	27	6	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	85
Wilsay Down, Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	30
Wyre, Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	7
Yardley Chase, Bedford	-	-	-	13	-	13	12	-	-	13	126	2	1	4	161
Total	270	-	56	51	326	51	476	67	7	747	143	2	131	18	1591
Grand Total	2686	32	1210	796	3896	828	5552	1274	530	7671	1516	88	1719	561	19135

Year ended 30th September, 1944 - Scotland.

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pine	Eur. and Jap. larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved										
Achnaglachgach, ARGYLL	66	1	-	-	66	1	19	-	-	78	-	-	18	27	142	
Achnashellach, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	16	
Ae, Dumfries	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	2	6	-	-	-	-	20	
Alltallach, Aberdeen	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	10	
Ardgaitan, ARGYLL	14	-	-	-	14	-	19	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	71	
Ardross, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	19	
Ashnish, ARGYLL	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	26	-	-	-	-	36	
Assich, Nairn	16	-	-	-	16	-	29	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	45	
Auchenroddan, Dumfries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Balblair, Sutherland	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Barcaldine, ARGYLL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	
Bennet (Island), ARGYLL	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	2	-	120	-	-	-	3	125	
Bla, Aberdeen	49	-	4	-	53	-	35	-	-	78	-	-	-	1	114	
Blackraig, Perthshire	6	-	35	-	39	-	-	8	-	57	-	-	-	6	71	
Blackhall, Kincaidine	14	-	29	-	43	-	5	16	-	45	-	-	1	8	75	
Blairadam, Kinross & Fife	18	-	-	-	18	-	1	14	-	25	-	-	-	-	41	
Borgie, Sutherland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	60	-	-	-	9	71	
Cairn Edward (Clatteringshaw)	81	-	-	-	81	-	2	1	-	172	-	-	-	-	175	
Kirkcudbright.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cairn Edward, (Benman) Kirkcudbright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carden, Fife	-	-	25	-	25	-	50	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	54	
Carradale, ARGYLL	98	-	-	-	98	-	59	11	-	130	-	-	-	10	190	
Carron Valley, Stirling	98	4	-	-	98	4	9	-	-	211	-	-	-	6	226	
Castle O'er, Dumfries	210	5	-	-	210	5	6	38	-	567	-	-	12	51	454	
Changue, AYR	15	-	-	-	15	-	5	7	-	27	-	-	-	-	39	
Clashindarroch, Aberdeen	150	-	-	-	150	-	110	1	-	236	-	-	-	-	347	
Clunes, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	
Cortledoo, Kirkcudbright	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	58	-	-	-	-	62	
Craigbarnoun, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Craigbarnrig, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Craigbarnrig, Perth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Craigbarnoun, Perth	55	-	105	-	156	-	26	-	-	221	-	-	-	40	-	
Culbin, Moray & Nairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	
Culloden, Inverness	-	-	28	-	28	-	2	-	42	5	-	-	-	-	50	

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)								
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican pine	Eur. and Jap. larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	31	-	18	-	-	1	1	51
Deer, Aberdeen	-	-	26	-	26	-	2	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	54
Devilla, Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bernoch, Sutherland	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
Drummond Hill, Perth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	11
Drumtochty, Kincardine	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	11	-	1	-	-	24
Dundough, Kirkcudbright	40	-	-	-	40	-	2	2	-	81	-	-	-	1	86
Durris, Kincardine	-	-	122	-	122	-	51	7	42	146	-	-	-	-	246
Edensmuir, Fife	14	-	-	-	14	-	33	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	47
Edensmuir, (Pitmeddon) Fife	79	-	-	-	79	-	65	1	-	92	-	-	1	1	160
Edgarthope, (Lauder) Berwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	20
Edgarthope (Others) do.	-	-	27	-	27	-	6	-	-	106	-	9	1	2	122
Ellanreoch, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pearnoch, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	1	14
Pinen, Ross	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	18
Pinuary, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	91	-	-	-	6	109
Fleet, Kirkcudbright	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	-	21	-	9	19	8	86
Garadhban, Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	1	14	-	-	-	-	31
Garrogo, Kirkcudbright	50	-	-	-	50	-	3	2	-	63	-	-	-	-	68
Glenbranter, Argyll	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	1	-	61	-	-	-	2	64
Glenbrittle, Inverness	57	-	-	-	57	-	-	6	-	94	-	-	-	19	119
Glendevon, Perth	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	1	-	57
Glenduror, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	10
Glentworth, do.	26	-	-	-	26	-	5	-	-	67	-	-	1	-	73
Glenagarry, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	47
Glenburgh, Argyll	7	-	-	-	7	-	4	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	21
Glenley, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	1	37
Glenrigh, Inverness	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	5	-	56	-	-	-	6	70
Glenishiel, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Glenfress, Peebles	5	-	21	-	26	-	9	2	1	32	-	-	-	21	65
Glenurquhart, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gresline, Dumfries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	8
Gulnacchan, Inverness	23	-	-	-	23	-	36	10	-	18	-	-	-	-	64
Inchnacardoch, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inglismaldie, Kincardine	-	-	-	-	-	-43	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	15

Forest	Area Planted (acres)					Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pine	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Inverleith, Inverness	-	-	45	-	45	-	87	6	19	25	-	-	-	10	127
Inverinan, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	90	-	-	-	9	116
Inverinate, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverleiver, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverleiver (Bredine) Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	17
Kellilour, Perth	-	-	38	-	38	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	71
Kessock, Ross	-	-	16	-	16	-	25	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	37
Kemnay, Aberdeen	-	-	35	-	35	-	4	2	3	56	-	-	1	10	76
Kilcoy, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilsture, Wigton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	5	-	-	67
Kilfume, Perth	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	14
Kirkhill, Aberdeen	-	-	25	-	25	-	5	-	6	27	-	-	5	15	53
Kirkcoughree, Kirkcubright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Knapdale, Argyll	172	-	-	-	172	-	-	35	1	242	-	-	1	8	265
Lael, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	11	-	-	-	-	36
Lauriston, Kirkcubright	6	-	-	-	6	-	17	14	-	8	-	-	-	2	44
Leinner, Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	8
Leanechan, Inverness	15,	-	-	-	15	-	3	3	-	76	-	-	-	1	85
Loch Ard, Perth	84	-	-	-	84	-	19	19	7	227	-	-	1	42	275
Loch Ard, (Achray) Perth	145	1	-	-	145	1	4	37	-	216	-	-	5	10	305
Longart, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	26
Lossie, Moray	40	-	-	-	40	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
Midmar, Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Killbule, Ross	-	-	264	-	264	-	442	178	11	2	-	-	-	6	659
Minard, Argyll	129	-	-	-	129	-	5	47	1	196	-	-	-	-	249
Montreatmont, Angus	-	-	40	-	40	-	57	8	-	57	-	-	5	4	129
Merangie, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neravis, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastleton, Roxburgh	111	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	5	10
Newtyle, Moray	-	-	42	-	42	-	91	26	3	2	-	-	-	-	225
North Strone, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Ordiquah, Moray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Port-Clair, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ratagan, Ross & Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-44-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forest	Area Planted (acres)					Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)							
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	Scots and Corsican pine	Eur. and Jap larches	Douglas fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Rosarie, Benfi	-	-	54	-	54	98	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Rosetale, Moray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salen, Argyll	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	151	-	-	-	4
Scotmore, Moray	17	-	-	-	17	35	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
Slattedale, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	6
South Laggan, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Strone, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strathgry, Argyll	199	1	-	-	199	1	10	-	534	-	2	-	-
Strathgry (Tulloch) Argyll	72	-	-	-	72	6	-	-	112	-	-	-	-
Tentsmuir, Fife	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tlendland, Moray	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilliefour, Aberdeen	60	-	-	-	60	2	3	-	66	-	-	-	-
Tinnishburn, Dumfries & Galloway	120	-	-	-	120	-	6	-	208	-	-	-	8
Twiggles, Dumfries	135	-	-	-	135	-	18	-	259	-	-	-	-
Wauchope, Perthshire	50	-	-	-	50	1	12	-	64	-	-	-	14
Whitethaugh, Aberdeen	62	-	-	-	62	57	1	-	89	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2747	12	999	-	3746	1902	820	141	6121	3	26	86	373
													9472

Plantations - Year Ended 30th September, 1944 - Summary.

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)								
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
England and Wales	2686	32	1210	796	3896	828	5552	1274	530	7871	1518	88	1719	581	19135
Scotland	2747	12	999	-	3746	12	1902	820	141	6121	3	26	86	373	9472
TOTAL	5433	44	2209	796	7642	840	7454	2094	671	13992	1521	114	1805	954	28605

