

Forty-ninth Annual
Report and Accounts of the
Forestry Commission
for the period ended 31st March 1969

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

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

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FORESTRY COMMISSION,
25, SAVILE ROW,
LONDON, W1X 2AY

18th November 1969

To:

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

GENTLEMEN,

In pursuance of Section 45 of the Forestry Act 1967, I have the honour to transmit the 49th Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners which covers the period of eighteen months ended 31st March 1969.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) LESLIE A. W. JENKINS
Chairman.

THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

at 31st March 1969

Mr. Leslie A. W. Jenkins, *Chairman*.

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

Mr. M. Compton.

Mr. E. Gwynfryn Davies, J.P.

Dr. F. C. Hummel.

Major Sir William Strang Steel, Bt.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe.

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

Mr. H. J. Watkins.

Mr. A. Watt, C.B.E.

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

Director (Management Services): Mr. J. Q. Williamson, M.B.E.

Senior Officer for Scotland: Mr. G. Forrest.

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

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

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

CONSERVATORS

England

North West: Mr. J. S. R. Chard.

North East: Mr. G. E. Godwin.

East: Mr. G. W. Backhouse.

South East: Mr. C. A. J. Barrington, O.B.E.

South West: Mr. G. D. Rouse.

New Forest: Mr. D. A. Mithen (*Deputy Surveyor*).

Scotland

North: Mr. H. A. Maxwell.

East: Mr. G. I. Mackenzie.

South: Mr. J. E. James.

West: Mr. G. G. Stewart, M.C.*

Wales

North: Mr. J. H. James.

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

* Mr. G. G. Stewart was appointed a Forestry Commissioner on 11th November, 1969, and was succeeded as Conservator of Forests for West Scotland by Mr. E. J. M. Davies.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Plate 3 was taken by J. Rowe, of Orford, Suffolk; Plates 6 and 7 by W. D. Bevan, of Abergavenny, Monmouth; Plate 10 by W. L. Low, one of the Commission's engineering staff in West Scotland, and Plates 11 and 12 by Tom Weir, of Gartocharn, Dunbartonshire. All the other plates are drawn from the Commission's official collection.

THE COMMISSIONERS' FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL REVIEW

THE PERIOD OF REPORT

1. The Commission's Annual Reports have been presented in the past for the Forest Year (ending 30th September). Future reports will be for the year ending 31st March, which is the Financial Year for which the Commission's Estimates and Appropriation Accounts are presented to Parliament. To enable the transition to be made, the present report covers the period of 18 months to 31st March, 1969.

2. The elimination of the Forest Year for statistical and Trading Account purposes will avoid the need to maintain separate sets of accounts and records simultaneously for two different periods. The change will make a running comparison with previous results a little more difficult for a time, but the temporary inconvenience of this hiatus will be greatly outweighed by the administrative streamlining which should result from the adoption of a single year for all accounting and statistical purposes.

COMMISSIONERS AND SENIOR STAFF

3. Lord Carlisle's term of office as a Forestry Commissioner expired on 30th September, 1968. He was succeeded by Mr. R. B. Verney, who, until his appointment as a Commissioner, served as Chairman of the Commission's Regional Advisory Committee for East England and on the Council of the Timber Growers' Organisation. Mr. Verney also has wide experience of conservation and amenity through his membership of the Nature Conservancy and the Buckinghamshire County Council.

4. Mr. Maurice Compton, Commissioner for Administration and Finance since 1965, retired on 30th June, 1969, and was succeeded by Mr. P. F. R. Beards, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Defence.

5. Mr. G. D. Holmes was promoted to the post of Director (Research) in succession to Mr. J. R. Thom, who left the Commission to take up an appointment in Guyana.

OBITUARY

6. The Commissioners noted with regret the passing of the Earl of Radnor, who was Chairman of the Commission from 1952 to 1963. Lord Radnor's term of office was notable for the progress which the Commission made under his guidance towards full stature in the economy of the British forestry industry and for the development of a mutual understanding between the Commission and the private sector which it was always his aim to encourage.

7. Others prominent in the industry who died during the period were Sir William Ling Taylor, who was Director General of the Commission from 1947 to 1949; Professor H. M. Steven, a former Professor for Forestry at Aberdeen

University and Chairman of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee from 1963 to 1965; Lord Bannerman, who was a Commissioner from 1942 to 1957; and Mr. D. R. Grenfell, a Commissioner from 1929 to 1942. The Commissioners wish to pay warm tribute to the distinguished service which each in his own way rendered to the cause of forestry.

ORGANISATION

8. It was decided during the period under report to amalgamate the administrations of the New Forest and the South East England Conservancy. This amalgamation, which was not fully completed at the end of the period, will result in a saving in administrative overheads, without in any way detracting from the high priority which the Commissioners attach to their traditional responsibilities in the New Forest. The headquarters of the joint administration will be at Lyndhurst, in the heart of the New Forest, and the Conservator for the area will hold the office of Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest as his primary charge. A similar amalgamation has been made between the South West England Conservancy and the Forest of Dean. The title of Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean is now held by the Conservator for South West England, who is conveniently placed from his headquarters in Bristol to keep closely in touch with the special interests of the Dean.

THE COMMISSION'S JUBILEE

9. The Forestry Commission was set up under the Forestry Act, 1919, in November of that year. The Commission is therefore now 50 years old and the anniversary has been marked by a number of public events throughout the country. The central occasion in this programme was the Forestry Exhibition—the largest ever in Britain—which the Commission held at the Bush Estate near Edinburgh from 5th to 7th June, 1969. The Exhibition presented a complete cross-section of the forestry industry and its many ancillary interests in the fields of amenity, sport, recreation and nature conservation. The Exhibition was attended by 36,000 members of the public and, in addition to the major exhibits by the Commission itself, exhibits were provided by Government Departments, the representative organisations in private forestry and the home timber trade, the timber-using industries and many other commercial interests and manufacturers. Throughout the summer, open weeks, with practical demonstrations of forestry work, were held in each Conservancy; and a number of smaller scale indoor exhibitions were arranged at various centres. In July a special exhibition of forestry in Wales, which was held at Margam as part of the Croeso '69 celebrations of the investiture of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, was also well supported by both the public and exhibitors.

10. An illustrated history of the Commission's first fifty years was issued this year as an official publication under the title of "Timber! Your Growing Investment".*

PLANTING

11. In the 18 months under report the total area of new planting was 57,300 acres (as compared with 46,600 acres in the previous 12 months). Of this, 40,200 acres were in Scotland; 9,600 in England; and 7,500 in Wales. In addition, a

* Forestry Commission Booklet No. 23: H.M.S.O. 6s. 6d.

further 11,200 acres were restocked to replace plantations lost owing to windblow, fire and other causes, or felled in the normal course of management.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

12. The total net area acquired for new planting was over 63,000 acres of which about 56,700 were in Scotland, 5,900 in Wales and 700 acres in England. The current rate of acquisitions in Scotland as a whole was not unsatisfactory, but the land acquired was as well distributed as could be desired in relation to future planting. Prospects in the immediate future are not too encouraging—particularly in the North Scotland Conservancy, where the main emphasis of the planting programme is expected to lie. The Commission is however engaged jointly with the Department of Agriculture for Scotland in a series of surveys of extensive areas of the Highlands and adjacent fringe areas, which will identify plantable land and form a basis of discussion with estate owners about the possibility of releasing land for planting. In Wales the immediate prospect of increasing the rate of acquisition is no more favourable although here—as in Scotland—the search for suitable land is being pursued with all possible vigour. In England, acquisitions have as a matter of policy been confined to the two northern counties where conditions are most comparable with those in Scotland.

PRIVATE FORESTRY

13. During the period under report just over 41,000 acres of planting by private woodland owners were inspected and approved for grant aid by the Commission. In addition it is estimated that about 1,200 acres were planted without the aid of grants. Despite the impossibility of making a useful direct comparison with the previous twelve months, it is obvious from these figures that the private sector continues to have a high degree of confidence in the future; and the Commission again welcomes its contribution to the growth of the productive forestry area in Great Britain.

14. Following a mandatory review of the level of planting and management grants, the grants payable to private woodland owners were increased with effect from 1st October, 1967, as follows:—

Dedication Scheme

Planting Grant

From £22 12s. 0d. per acre to £23 3s. 6d. per acre.

Management Grant

First 100 acres from 20s. 3d. per acre to 21s. 3d. per acre.

Second 100 acres from 13s. 9d. per acre to 14s. 3d. per acre.

Remaining acreage no change at 8s. 9d. per acre.

Approved Woodlands and Small Woods

Planting Grant

From £22 12s. 0d. per acre to £23. 3s. 6d. per acre payable, as at present, in two instalments.

First instalment £17 7s. 6d. per acre.

Second instalment £5 16s. 0d. per acre.

15. In order to spread a wider knowledge of new technical developments, it was agreed between the Commission, the private woodland owners, the timber

trade and the forestry societies that technical discussions and demonstrations throughout Great Britain should be organised regionally from time to time as required. These discussions and demonstrations in the main relate to management practices such as thinning policies and methods, harvesting and extraction techniques, density of roading, ground preparation, weeding and cleaning, the use of herbicides and methods of economic management.

16. After several years of patient negotiation the Voluntary Agreement on Afforestation in Dartmoor National Park was signed on January 31st, 1969, by Lord Roborough on behalf of the Dartmoor National Park Committee and by the Conservator of Forests for South West England. The agreement divides the whole area of the National Park into three categories:—

- (a) areas where there is a strong presumption that afforestation would be acceptable (5,300 acres).
- (b) intermediate areas which in the long term may be subject to reviews and in the short term may admit afforestation proposals of acceptable scale and character in the particular locality (114,000 acres).
- (c) areas where there is a strong presumption against afforestation (114,400 acres).

LEGISLATION

17. The Countryside Act 1968 gave the Commission the same powers to provide facilities for recreation in England and Wales as those conferred on the Commission in Scotland by the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967. The Act also gave the Commission specific powers to plant and manage trees in Great Britain in the interests of amenity; and made local planning authorities in England, Scotland and Wales liable to pay compensation for loss incurred when a replanting direction under a Tree Preservation Order frustrates the commercial use of a woodland area.

18. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order) Regulations 1969 made towards the end of the period under review, provided for unopposed Tree Preservation Orders in England and Wales to be confirmed without reference to the Minister. Similar regulations for Scotland are under consideration.

19. The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968 extended the exemption of forestry co-operative associations from certain provisions of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956.

20. The Commissioners made Bylaws for Bedgebury Pinetum, which came into force on 17th March, 1969.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING

21. The volume of timber produced from Commission forests was 54·7 million hoppus feet (about 1·8 million tons).

22. Home-grown timber was more firmly in demand during the period under review than in the previous years, partly owing to the effect of devaluation which later in the period began to give it an edge on imported timber of equivalent quality.

23. Prices were generally well maintained, although the Commission's trading results were less satisfactory owing to the temporary reorientation of marketing policy entailed by the disposal of a large volume of windblown timber,

combined with inevitably uneconomic working in the windblown areas (at a considerable sacrifice of more productive operations elsewhere).

24. The demand for small roundwood increased, mainly owing to the opening of a new mechanical pulpmill in Bristol and the reopening of the chipboard plant at Thetford. The home forestry industry also benefited from the increased demand for logs by profile chipper sawmills, of which there are now four in Britain. The installation of sawmills of this type is a welcome step towards the better utilisation of wood for they convert much of the wood, which would be wasted in conventional sawmills, directly into flakes or chips suitable for the wood chipboard or the pulp industry. Moreover these mills can process sawlogs of a smaller diameter than those normally accepted by conventional sawmills.

25. The services of an international consultant were employed during the period to advise the Commission on market development strategy for home-grown timber with a view to making the best use of home supplies in the national interest; and to advise on the general priority in development programmes to be accorded to different types of wood-using industry, bearing in mind economy of scale, transport costs, possibilities of vertical integration, world trends in prices and possible technological developments in the future. The consultant's report was circulated to representative organisations in the home industry.

26. The Commission also took a leading part in a consultant study of the marketing structure of the home industry which was financed by the Commission and member organisations of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee.

WINDBLOW

27. As reported briefly last year a westerly gale, of exceptional severity, swept across the central belt of Scotland on the night of 14th-15th January, 1968. About 42 million hoppus feet of timber were windblown on about 17,000 acres; half the volume blown was in Commission forests and half in private woodlands.

28. The Windblow Action Group, which was formed immediately after the storm, consisted of two representatives each from the Forestry Commission, Scottish Woodland Owners' Association, and the Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland. Later the Group was reconstituted and became a Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee, with the Forestry Commission representatives acting as assessors. The Group submitted a number of Reports and has made recommendations for action they considered necessary to ensure the clearance of the windblown timber.

29. As a result the Commission introduced transport allowances to encourage movement of timber from the area of the windblow to sawmills and other wood-using industries outside it, and they believe that these allowances have done a great deal to ensure the utilisation of the windblown timber. In addition the Commission offered to hire extraction equipment to private operators but the response to this scheme was negligible. The main difficulty with which operators have had to contend has been a shortage of transport and labour in the areas affected; as a result of this, the clearance of the windblown timber was not completed in some areas by 30th September, 1969 (which was the original target date). There is however a reasonable prospect that it will be substantially, although not fully, completed by the spring of 1970. Since the risk of insect and fungal damage during the winter of 1969-70 should be minimal, the delay

should not result in any very serious deterioration of the timber still on the ground.

30. By the end of March 1969, 59% of the blown timber in Commission woods had been prepared for clearance and 46% despatched from the forest. It is estimated that on private estates a little less had been prepared for clearance, but rather more had been despatched.

31. The Action Group has been a notable example of co-operation in the forest industry and the Commissioners would like to acknowledge the constructive work which the Group has done and the value of the suggestions which it has made.

FINANCE

32. In March 1968 the Committee of Public Accounts examined the Commission's Accounts for 1966. In their Report* the Committee expressed their concern about the current losses and poor prospects indicated by the trading accounts. The Treasury Minute† on the Committee's Report commented as follows:—

“The Treasury and the Forestry Commission note the Committee's views. They appreciate the Committee's concern about the current losses and poor prospects indicated by the present trading accounts. The Commission emphasises, however, as stated to the Committee, that commercial considerations were not the sole criterion in determining their past plantings. At different times, strategic, development and sociological considerations have been taken into account: the weight of these has varied. The Treasury and the Commission note the Committee's view that the value of the new form of accounts as a measure of the Commission's efficiency and commercial success is at present limited.

“In the light of the low commercial return to be expected from the Commission's activities, consideration is being given to the question whether the social benefits which, as the Committee has observed, have yet to be quantified, justify the heavy expenditure involved. These questions are now under examination.”

33. The Commissioners recognise that afforestation—the planting of bare land from scratch—is a very long-term investment in which capital must be tied up and bear interest for over half a century before it can produce a full return. Even the plantations which are now classified as productive are in the main, because they are so immature, yielding only a relatively small interim output in the form of thinnings.

34. The Commission estimates that the plantations which were productive in 1966 were then worth £54 million. This compares with the cost of creating these plantations, which was shown as £77 million in the accounts. Over 60% (£49 million) of this cost was due to the accumulation of compound interest on the funds needed to create and maintain the plantations over the long cycle of development.

35. It may be noted that the rate of interest charged on expenditure on the forestry enterprise was increased from 6·8 per cent in 1967 to 7·6 per cent (on average) during the period under report. The current rate applies, on a com-

* *First, Second and Third Reports from the Committee of Public Accounts, Session 1967–68: H.M.S.O., £3 16s. 0d.*

† *Treasury Minute on the Reports from the Committee of Public Accounts, Session 1967–68: H.M.S.O., 2s. 0d.*

pounded basis, not only to the appropriations from the Grant-in-Aid for the current period but also to the cumulative interest accrued since 1919: at 1st October, 1967, this amounted to over £131 million, and at 31st March, 1969, to £161 million.

36. Following the recommendations of the Seventh Report from the Estimates Committee published in the second half of 1964, a major reorganisation of the Commission was undertaken in 1965, the object of which was to take account of its evolution from an organisation mainly concerned with planting trees to one with a commercial role. The Commission has since made significant progress in management and financial control and is driving towards increased productivity by continuing to develop and use new techniques. It has also taken advice from a well-known independent consultant on methods of improving management accounting. Over the next few years—and emphasis must be laid here on the long-term character of forestry—the Commissioners do not expect spectacular improvements in their trading figures, but they are confident that increases in productivity through the use of new techniques, management and working methods will improve the financial results.

37. Table 1 at page 35 of this Report gives details of transactions on the Forestry Fund for the 18 months ended 31st March, 1969, with the corresponding figures for the Forest Years 1920–67.

38. In view of the change in the accounting year it is difficult to make any useful direct comparison with the previous year's figures. In general terms, however, the Forestry Fund was operating at only a slightly higher annual level than in 1967, with the call on funds from the Parliamentary Vote running at £15.6 million in the latter part of the period compared with £15.3 million in 1967. This minor increase was due more to rising costs than to increased programmes; but the full effect of the increased costs was largely offset by operational economies arising from the cumulative effect of improved working methods and management techniques. As a result of these technical advances in the field it is proving possible to achieve the Commission's programmes with a considerably smaller labour force and fewer supervisors at forest level. The scale of these reductions is referred to elsewhere in this Report. The major factors which have enabled them to be made are increased mechanisation; chemical weeding (which not only makes an immediate saving in terms of manpower, but has a more lasting effect than manual weeding); wider spacing at the time of planting (which yields later economies in maintenance); and a reduction in roading (which has been made possible by the greater use of improved extraction equipment).

39. The Accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General are included in this Report, and a commentary on the financial results for the period is given in paragraphs 40 to 57 of the section on Work Carried out in the Period. The Comptroller and Auditor General's report is with the Balance Sheet at page 75.

AMENITY AND RECREATION

40. The Commissioners continue to lay the strongest possible emphasis on the conservation of amenity and the provision of recreational facilities, in the belief that, so far from amenity and recreation being incompatible with commercial forestry, they are now permanent and integral elements in its practice.

41. The Forest Parks are attracting the public in ever-growing numbers, and increasing use is also being made of the picnic places and forest walks which

have been created on Commission land. In general, the Commission intends in future to concentrate their available resources on recreational developments in areas where the greatest use will be made of them and where they will benefit the largest numbers of people. In harmony with this policy, it is probable that the number of Forest Parks will be increased; and these in future may cover relatively small areas, on the analogy of the "Country Parks" which are being created by local authorities under the Countryside Acts.

42. The Commission now has eight organised camp sites with resident wardens during the season, 23 youth camping sites, 105 picnic places, 94 forest walks and 107 prepared car parks. The number of campers using the Commission's sites during the period was about 470,000, an increase of 20% over the previous year; although the period of this report is 18 months the comparison is valid, since the extra six months were outside the normal camping season. In addition nearly 300,000 people camped under permit in the New Forest.

43. The Commission is undertaking jointly with the Verderers, the Nature Conservancy, the local Authorities and other local interests, a survey of the recreational needs in, and the implications of the increasing recreational pressures on, the New Forest. An officer was assigned full-time to this study and any recommendations for future action by the Commission will be carefully studied.

44. The use of Commission forests for orienteering—a comparatively new sport in this country—increased, and approved motor car rallies routed through the forests attracted large international entries and considerable numbers of spectators.

45. The occasional meetings which are held between the Chairmen of the Countryside Commission, the Nature Conservancy and the Forestry Commission have now been extended to include the Chairman of the Scottish Countryside Commission so that a full exchange of views on topics of major comment and interest throughout Great Britain is now obtained at the top level. There is also the closest local co-operation with all these bodies to ensure that their interests are co-ordinated in the field.

WILD LIFE AND CONSERVATION

46. In June 1968 a new Wild Life Centre was opened by the Commission at Grizedale Forest, Lancashire. In 1956 the Commission established at Grizedale their first Deer Museum to display material assembled for the instruction of stalkers and other members of their staff in the principles and techniques of selective deer control. This quickly gained the interest of visitors to the forest, and as its educational value became recognised the methods of presentation were changed and improved to meet the needs of the public as well as the specialist. The theme of the display is that conservation implies control, and that selective control requires a detailed understanding of biology and habits, which vary considerably from one species to another. The new Wild Life Centre, which forms an extension to this Museum, is a logical development. Its aim is to introduce the visitor to the whole wild life community of the forest, of which deer are only a part. It is offered as an aid to identification and a stimulus to observation in the woods and plantations themselves. The various species are grouped according to their habitat, and shown against characteristic backgrounds photographed in the forest. A taped commentary includes many of their calls and a

booklet explains the nature of the community and their relationships to each other and to the forest in which they live.

47. In the context of conservation, the Commission takes the utmost care to ensure that, when using weedkillers, insecticides and fungicides in forest management, any possible harmful effects to flora and fauna are minimised. Weedkillers, at the dilution and frequency at which they are used, are not toxic to animal and bird life. Their use is confined to areas where the growth of competing vegetation seriously impedes the establishment of a new tree crop. Wherever possible, treatment is avoided during the nesting season, and is carried out only a few times at the beginning of a normal forest rotation of 50 to 60 years. In due course afforestation brings about ecological changes. Spraying speeds this process by removing vegetation which would normally disappear much more slowly through suppression by the tree crop. Tree crops, however, once established, provide new environments which are quickly occupied by new bird and animal life. The use of fungicides is limited almost entirely to the treatment of tree stumps after felling; similarly, insecticides are normally confined to the treatment of young plants prior to planting in the forest. The Commission keeps in close touch with the Nature Conservancy about all its operations in this field.

STAFF

48. The effect of technical advances in working methods and forest management has been mentioned under the heading of finance. These have enabled the Commission to reduce its labour force considerably in recent years, and this trend has continued in the period under report. At 30th September, 1967, the Commission employed 9,765 industrial workers of all grades and by 31st March, 1969, the labour force had fallen to 8,321, a reduction of 1,444. Virtually, all this reduction was obtained by not replacing workers who retired and resigned in the ordinary course. Only about 1% of the labour force had to be discharged on grounds of redundancy; and in all these cases the workers concerned were first offered a transfer to fill any vacancy which arose in other areas.

49. A review of the Forester complement in the light of these developments has also revealed a good deal of over-staffing in this grade (which is mainly responsible for local supervision). Accordingly the Commissioners have taken steps to lower the age at which Foresters have normally been retired. In Government employment as a whole the normal retiring age is 60, but it has been the practice in the Commission to allow Foresters to stay on as a general rule until the age of 65. The retiring age is now being reduced from 65 to 60 by annual stages and the first phase of this policy has resulted in a fall in the number of staff in the grade from 1,359 at 30th September, 1967, to 1,320 at 31st March, 1969.

50. The Commissioners are conscious that these reductions have aroused criticism from the Trade Unions representing the industrial staff and from the Civil Service Union, which represents the Foresters; but they believe they would be lacking in responsibility if they avoided facing the economic facts.

51. The Commission is also reviewing the size of the staff employed in other classes with a view to reducing its overheads. It is too early to anticipate the results of these reviews, but no opportunity of making reasonable economies in the employment of supervisory and office staff and specialists will be overlooked.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

52. Since its inception in 1919 the Forestry Commission has been responsible for the training of young men wishing to qualify as Foresters for employment in both the Commission and private forestry. This training has taken place at the Commission's three Forester Training Schools, namely Parkend in the Forest of Dean, Faskally near Pitlochry in Scotland and Gwydyr near Betws-y-Coed in Snowdonia.

53. The Commission now believes that, both in keeping with the modern trend in technical education and in the best interests of the public and the private sectors, the time has come to transfer its responsibilities for Forester training to the public education system so that further education in forestry shall be on the same basis as, for example, in agriculture.

54. Discussions to this end have been proceeding with the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. Meanwhile, the Commission has continued with the courses for which students have already been selected, but has not accepted any further applications for admission.

55. The Commission has played a full part, as an agent of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board, in organising training courses for forest workers in the private sector.

METRICATION

56. In consultation with the representative growers and trade organisations the Commission has pressed on with preparations for the adoption of the metric system in the industry. The objective accepted by the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee is to introduce metrication for most purposes by February 1971. In 1969 the Commission published a booklet *giving guidance on the subject; this was well received by the private sector and the home timber trade as a clear and practical outline of the application of the new system.

NINTH COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY CONFERENCE

57. Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse (immediately prior to his retirement from the post of Director General), Mr. J. A. Dickson (his successor) and four representatives of the Commission attended the Ninth Commonwealth Forestry Conference which took place by invitation of the Government of India in New Delhi in January 1968. The theme of the Conference was "The Changing Objectives of Forest Management." The Commission contributed a number of papers to various sections of the Conference, of which the full proceedings, reports and resolutions were published late in 1969.

* Forestry Commission Booklet No. 27, *Metric Guide for Forestry*. H.M.S.O. 3s. 0d.

WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE PERIOD

1st OCTOBER 1967—31st MARCH 1969

PRIVATE FORESTRY

58. Private owners planted 41,252 acres under the Commission's various grant schemes. It is estimated that in addition about 1,230 acres were planted without the aid of grants. The total area planted on private estates was thus about 42,480 acres.

59. The area dedicated rose by 79,752 acres to 955,290 acres, and the number of Dedication Schemes by 301 to 3,266. Preparations for dedicating a further 71,949 acres, representing 185 schemes, were well advanced. The total area under the Approved Woodlands Scheme fell by 3,799 acres to 168,831 acres and the number of schemes decreased by 7 to 746; plans of operations for a further 4,965 acres (14 schemes) were in hand. The reduction in the number of Approved Woodland Schemes was due to the transfer of estates to the Dedication Schemes.

PRICE OF SOFTWOOD TIMBER

60. The average price per hoppus foot received by the Commission for its standing softwood timber rose by 3% as shown in the following table:—

	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>
1967 (12 months) ...	1s. 4·9d.	1s. 8·3d.	1s. 1·9d.	1s. 8·4d.
1968/9 (18 months) ...	1s. 5·5d.	1s. 7·2d.	1s. 2·3d.	1s. 8·2d.
% change ...	+3·6%	—5·4%	+2·9%	—1%

FORESTRY COMMISSION OPERATIONS

Finance

61. The accounts for the Commission's activities as a forestry enterprise are printed, with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, at the end of this Report. Those in respect of the Commission's functions as the national forest authority appear in Appendix II (Tables 2 and 3, pp. 36 and 37).

62. The accounts now submitted cover the period of 18 months ended 31st March, 1969, so as to bring the trading account into line with the period of the Appropriation (Cash) Account and the Estimates submitted to Parliament. Direct comparison with the previous year is therefore not possible but a number of points can be made by way of explanation of the results shown by the accounts.

The Forestry Enterprise

Balance Sheet (page 74)

63. Liabilities increased during the period by £43 million (including £30 million for interest) after writing back the debit balance of £5 million on the Profit and Loss Account. The additional funds employed are accounted for by an increase of £5 million in fixed assets (see note 6 to the Accounts) of which £4

million was for construction of roads and bridges and £1 million for the acquisition of land. The book cost of Growing Stock increased by £38 million owing to the creation of an additional 53,000 acres of plantations (net) and the addition of a further 18 months' expenditure on the existing estate of 1,638,000 acres. There was a slight addition in Current Assets due to an increase in the stock of felled timber (see note 8). The Balance Sheet shows that the main asset is the Growing Stock of which £208 million is represented by plantations in course of formation and £97 million by plantations in production. Plantations in production can be valued by reference to the market price of timber and the expectation value at £69 million was on this basis £9 million higher than last year (as compared with an increase of £12.6 million in the book value, which includes accumulated interest). The basis of valuation is explained in note 10. Plantations in course of formation are not yet productive and are not therefore valued by reference to the market price of timber.

Plantations in Course of Formation (Statement 1, p. 76)

64. Allowing for the difference in period, expenditure in this account shows little change from 1967, the main exceptions being planting, which cost about £2 per acre less than in the previous year; miscellaneous maintenance expenditure, which showed a considerable increase, mainly owing to larger areas of plantations being treated with fertilisers; the rent of land, which showed a big increase (owing to the effect of the increase in interest charges) in the notional rent charged for freehold land; and interest on capital, which is compounded and continues to rise quickly owing to the steep increase in interest rates.

65. As plantations move into the thinning stage a transfer is made from this account to the Plantations in Production Account. The amount of transfer at £6.4 million compares with less than £3 million in the previous year, due mainly to an adjustment for areas which will be less intensively managed (with little or no thinning) and hence are no longer regarded as being in course of formation. The balance on the account at the end of the year was £208 million for 1,267,600 acres, averaging £164 per acre compared with the average of £148 at 1st October, 1967. Of this average increase of £16 per acre, £11 was due to interest charges.

Plantations in Production (Statement 2, p. 78)

66. The main features of this account are the cost of interest and the amount transferred to the Harvesting Trading Account in respect of plantations thinned and felled. The amount transferred in respect of plantations thinned and felled is made up of £1,582,399 for thinnings and £3,708,439 for fellings. The area felled included 8,841 acres devastated by windblow in Scotland in January 1968 with a book cost of £1,850,470, which is included in the amount transferred: included in this amount is £827,196 in respect of 3,976 acres of windblown timber not yet removed from where it fell.

67. The balance on this account at 31st March, 1969, is £97 million for 423,200 acres which averages £230 per acre compared with £208 at 1st October, 1967. Of this average increase of £22 per acre, £17 is due to interest charges.

Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 3, p. 79)

68. When allowance is made for the extended period of 18 months, the volume of trading was not markedly different from 1967 (54 million hoppus feet

were handled compared with 34 million in 1967). The trading surplus, before inclusion of the cost of plantations thinned and felled, was reduced from 18% of income in 1967 to 14% in the current period. This cannot be taken as a true reflection of normal trading because of the effects (direct and indirect) of the severe windblow in Scotland. The harvesting costs were much higher than in handling standing timber, and the roadside prices were somewhat lower because normal markets within the region were incapable of absorbing the volume. Indirectly, other areas were affected, particularly where skilled labour was transferred from more productive areas to the windblow operations.

69. The book cost of the plantations thinned and felled is significantly higher than 1967 because the area felled has increased threefold. When an area is devastated by windblow this is regarded as the equivalent of a clear felling for accounting purposes. As for clear felling, the whole cost of windblown plantations must therefore be charged and, taken in conjunction with the lower return from windblown timber, this has depressed the trading result.

70. As noted in paragraph 66, the cost of plantations thinned and felled transferred from the Plantations in Production Account included £827,196 in respect of 3,976 acres of windblown timber not yet lifted from where it fell. This timber has been treated in the accounts as being of nil value at 31st March, 1969. Any surplus or deficit arising from the processing of this windblown timber will be included in the account for 1969/70.

Estate Management Account (Statement 4, p. 80)

71. The deficit on this account increased relative to last year by about the equivalent of £83,000 per annum. The charge for "other recreational facilities" has increased considerably compared with 1967. Most of the expenditure on forest walks, picnic places and viewpoints cannot be recovered from users; there has also been a large increase in work on amenity and conservation which is not revenue producing.

72. The effect is not yet fully shown in the accounts of an intensive effort to sell assets which are surplus to the forestry enterprise and are not needed for recreation and amenity purposes.

Profit and Loss Account (Statement 5, p. 81)

73. The balances from the Harvesting Trading Account and the Estate Management Account are collected in this account. The Account is credited with three minor items, namely (i) the income from the Commission's share of the surplus for the year from the joint management scheme at the Lake Vyrnwy Estate, belonging to the City of Liverpool, (ii) the income from investments, and (iii) surplus on the disposal of buildings.

Overhead Expenses (Statement 6, p. 82)

74. This Table gives details of administrative, clerical and supervisory overheads—mainly salaries—incurred during the year and their allocation to activities. The cost increased at a rate equivalent to £400,000 (6.9 per cent) per annum largely as a result of salary awards, affecting both the cost of salaries themselves and the provision for pensions and gratuities. The large increase in miscellaneous expenditure under Headquarters Administration (equivalent to an annual

amount of approximately £77,000) is due largely to (a) the necessary inclusion (in the 18 months' account) of payments to the Ministry of Agriculture for legal services for two years and (b) a re-allocation by Research Division of their common service overheads to Planning and Economics and Work Study. These items account respectively for £40,000 and £26,000 of the increase of £77,000. The last column of the statement shows that £896,000 (about 9 per cent of the total) was chargeable to the Forest Authority.

Estate Expenses (Statement 7, p. 84)

75. The net cost increased owing to increases in the nominal rent of land; in the interest on capital, due to the steeply rising rate of interest; and in depreciation, mainly owing to a retrospective adjustment in one Conservancy.

76. In accordance with their conditions of service, Foresters do not pay rent for Commission houses. The receipts of £84,000 comprise £40,000 for rates recoverable from Foresters and £44,000 for notional rent charged to the Forest Authority mainly in respect of houses occupied by Research staff.

Labour On-Cost (Statement 8, p. 85)

77. This statement gives details of the indirect expenditure incurred in respect of industrial employees. It shows a relatively small increase compared with the previous year. The amounts allocated to operations are included with direct expenditure in the appropriate accounts; for example, the amount of £1,157,649 shown against Preparation of Ground (Statement 1) includes £271,682 for labour on-cost.

The Forest Authority

78. The balance sheet (Table 2, p. 36) shows that £3,989,704 was appropriated from the Grant-in-Aid for the purposes of the Forest Authority during the period. Details of the expenditure are given in Table 3, p. 37.

79. Grants to private woodland owners for planting, management, etc. are not spread evenly throughout the year and it is therefore not possible to make a comparison between the expenditure in the current period and that of the previous year.

80. Expenditure on Special Services shows a sharp increase owing to the provision for the payment of transport allowances to assist the movement of timber from the windblown area to markets outside it. The movement has not proceeded as quickly as was expected with the result that the amount paid in transport allowances is much lower at £155,535 than was forecast. The current Census of Woodlands was virtually concluded during this period with a consequent reduction in expenditure.

81. Expenditure on Research increased during the period, mainly owing to salary awards.

Staff

82. At 31st March, 1969, the Commission's non-industrial staff totalled 2,713 as compared with 2,758 at 30th September, 1967; of these approximately one-half were in the Forester grades. The figures for industrial employees were

8,321 and 9,765 respectively. As before, the reduction in the labour force was mainly due to improved working methods and greater mechanisation and was achieved very largely by normal wastage resulting from resignations and retirements: 102 workers (about 1 % of the industrial staff) were however declared redundant.

83. In February 1969, an increase of 17s. 6d. in the basic weekly wage of adult industrial workers was agreed, bringing the basic weekly wage to £12 15s. 0d. with effect from 4th September, 1967. A claim by the Trade Union side of the Industrial and Trade Council for an increase in the basic weekly wage and a reduction in the working hours from 41 to 40 was under consideration at 31st March, 1969.

84. The total remuneration to staff in wages and salaries (including employers' national insurance and non-recoverable Selective Employment Tax) was £18,455,776.

Acquisition of Land

85. The gross area acquired (including land to which entry was taken by vendors' permission, in advance of legal completion) was 98,726 acres, of which 67,533 acres were plantable. Disposals of land and adjustments on re-survey totalled 9,315 acres of which 4,283 were plantable, the remainder being unplantable or grazing and other agricultural land. The net addition to the Commission's estate was thus 89,411 acres of which 63,250 acres were forest land (Table 6, p. 39). At the end of the year the Commission's whole estate totalled 2,896,598 acres of which 2,019,500 acres were forest land (Table 4) p. 39). The average price paid for plantable land during the period was £11 13s. 10d. per acre (£1 14s. 9d. more per acre than in 1967).

Planting

86. The total area planted (including re-stocking) in the period was 68,537 acres, as compared with 52,393 acres in the previous twelve months: of this 16,496 acres were in England, 43,185 acres were in Scotland and 8,856 acres were in Wales. (Table 7, p. 40.)

Tree Seed

87. No difficulties were experienced in obtaining seed of the species required. During the period 7,000 lb. of seed was imported—Japanese larch (977 lb.), Sitka spruce (1,086 lb.), Grand fir (1,477 lb.), Noble fir (1,500 lb.), and oak (1,282 lb.). Home collections totalled 2,100 lb. and were mostly broadleaved species.

Tree Species Planted

88. During the period, 89 million plants were used of which 88 million were conifer species (including pines, 26 million; spruces, 50 million; larches, 5 million) and 1 million broadleaved (oak, 74 thousand; beech, 620 thousand).

Production and Disposal of Forest Produce

89. Thinnings and clear fellings in Commission forests produced 54·7 million hoppus feet in the 18 months' period, equivalent to 36·5 million hoppus

feet a year, an increase of 2.9 million hoppus feet compared with the previous year. (Table 11, p. 42.) The timber trade felled 23.9 million hoppus feet of the total 18 months' production (equivalent to 15.9 million hoppus feet a year) compared with 16.3 million hoppus feet the previous year.

90. During the period, contracts were in force for sales of standing timber and thinnings totalling 33.2 million hoppus feet.

Management Services

91. The area analysis of the national census of private woodlands was completed. It is expected that the report will be published early in 1970.

92. Working plan surveys were carried out on 283,000 acres. Towards the end of the year the normal surveys were temporarily suspended and work was started on a two-year programme of up-dating earlier surveys and converting all survey data into metric units. Soil and site surveys were completed on 77,000 acres and a field guide to forest soils was prepared. Yield tables were constructed for unthinned crops of most species.

93. Operational research studies included investigations into the optimum replacement ages for certain categories of machines, the economic implications of felling crops prematurely and the preparation of a computer programme designed to forecast the resource requirements and net cash flow resulting from different programmes of forest operations.

94. The preliminary study of the feasibility of using a computer to produce management information reports and to handle other routine data-processing work was completed in January, 1968. The results were considered sufficiently encouraging to justify proceeding with a study of the principal application areas (accounting and industrial payroll) in more detail to enable a final evaluation to be made.

95. In co-operation with manufacturers, considerable progress has been made in the design of skidding tractors, hydraulic winches and other harvesting equipment. Studies on chain-saw vibration have continued.

Research

96. Intensive methods of plant production showed promise as a means of reducing the propagating period and of avoiding check to the growth of the trees after planting. Research has accordingly been increased on the quick raising of plants under controlled conditions in plastic containers, for semi-mechanised planting.

97. The formation of a tree bank for Sitka spruce is going ahead.

98. Manorial trials are in progress on a variety of sites, including difficult upland peats. If the experiments show that with the aid of suitable fertilisers higher yielding species can be grown, this could be of great practical importance.

99. Trials involving the mechanical removal of stumps on areas severely affected with *Fomes annosus* (butt rot) have been carried out.

100. The joint programme of work by the Commission and the Forest Products Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology was reviewed and future work will include assessing the technical properties of various species of home-grown timber and their potentialities for storage, sawmilling, preservation, pulping and drying.

101. A separate *Report on Forest Research* is published annually (see paragraph 112). The *Report* for 1968 was published in October, 1968, by H.M.S.O., price £1 (£1 1s. 2d. post free), and the 1969 *Report* in January, 1970, price £1 2s. 6d. (£1 3s. 8d. post free).

Engineering

102. During the period 397 miles of road were completed to the final standard and 86 miles to the initial standard, giving a total mileage of 9,301. In addition 79 bridges were built or reconstructed. (Table 13, p. 43.)

103. An overall assessment of future road requirements has been carried out; this has entailed preparing new road standards, and classifying forest roads in terms of capacity to carry different sizes and types of transport (taking into account the trend towards larger capacity vehicles wherever their use is economic).

Education and Training

104. At the start of the period 82 students were in residence at the three Forester Training Schools, 50 of whom completed the course and were awarded certificates. In September 1968, 35 new students entered the Schools and with those starting their second year of training the total number in residence at the end of the period was 64.

105. Two special six-months' courses for Foresters from former British territories in Africa were organised and were attended by 15 and 14 students respectively. Altogether six courses have now been held in this series.

106. The training of forest workers continued; approximately 4,000 workers attended 800 training courses mostly of one week's duration. As in the past, the training concentrated on the operation of chain saws and harvesting techniques—double-drum winches and frame-steering tractors. Courses on forest management operations included the use of chemicals for weed control and high tensile spring steel fencing.

107. During the period a training system was introduced for Foresters to ensure up-to-date knowledge of new techniques and technical skills.

108. The Commission nominated 62 men to attend the four six-week residential courses for young forest workers held at the Cumberland and Westmorland College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg, near Penrith, administered by the Cumberland and Westmorland Joint Agricultural Committee. Two more six-week courses were held at the College at Newton Rigg for entrants to the Forester Training Schools.

109. Nine Foresters also attended a three weeks' revision course at the College at Newton Rigg preparatory to sitting the examination for the National Diploma in Forestry.

Fires

110. The number of fires reported was 603 and the area burnt 1,100 acres: the estimated value of damage was £106,400. As the period included two seasons of high fire risk it is not possible to compare the figures with those of previous years.

111. The Commission's own arrangements for fire prevention and detection and for fire fighting are the largest single factor in keeping the damage within

bounds; and great credit is due to all staff for their unremitting vigilance. The co-operation of fire services, press publicity and public awareness have also played their part in limiting damage.

Publications

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

Reports:

Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners, 1967 (H.C. 311, Session 1967-68) (10s.)

Report on Forest Research for the year ended March, 1967 (17s. 6d.)

Report on Forest Research for the year ended March, 1968 (20s.)

Forest Records:

No. 64 Pine Martens. H. G. Hurrell (2s. 6d.)

No. 65 Butterflies in Woodlands. T. C. Robinson (3s.)

No. 66 Blackgame. C. E. Palmar (3s.)

No. 67 Effect of Fertilizer and Density Pre-treatment on Spruce Seedling Survival and Growth. T. I. W. Bell (4s.)

No. 68 Pulpwood Supply and the Paper Industry. J. A. Dickson and P. J. Dixon (5s.)

Booklets:

No. 20 Know your Broadleaves. H. L. Edlin and Mrs. C. Darter (15s.)

No. 21 Public Recreation in National Forests. W. E. S. Mutch (9s.)

No. 22 Forestry in the Weald. C. A. J. Barrington (3s. 6d.)

No. 23 Timber! Your Growing Investment. H. L. Edlin (6s. 6d.)

No. 24 Forestry in the British Scene. R. F. Wood and I. A. Anderson (10s.)

Guide:

Westonbirt in Colour. A. F. Mitchell (2s.)

113. Twenty-eight new items were issued in the Research and Development Paper series. These are unpriced publications which deal with specialised aspects of forestry and are intended primarily for departmental use, but details and copies may be obtained on application to the Publications Officer, Forestry Commission, 25 Savile Row, London W1X 2AY.

114. In addition, twenty-six publications were revised and re-issued.

115. Guides to seventy-two Forest Trails in Commission forests have been issued to date. These are designed and produced locally; copies are obtainable through the relevant Conservancy office, addresses on page 71.

LESLIE A. W. JENKINS, *Chairman.*

J. A. DICKSON,
Deputy Chairman and Director General.

P. F. R. BEARDS.

E. GWYN DAVIES.

F. C. HUMMEL.

G. G. STEWART.

F. W. STRANG STEEL.

TAYLOR OF GRYFE.

R. B. VERNEY.

H. J. WATKINS.

FORESTRY COMMISSION,
25 Savile Row,
London W1X 2AY.

COMMITTEES

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The membership of these Committees at 31st March 1969 was as follows:

ENGLAND

Mr. R. B. Verney (*Chairman*), Mr. C. M. Floyd, Lord Porchester, Mr. H. J. Watkins, Mr. P. F. Shephard, Mr. A. Watt. *Secretary to the Committee*: Miss M. J. Eden. The Committee met in October 1967, February, April and July 1968 and February 1969.

SCOTLAND

Major Sir William Strang Steel, Bt. (*Chairman*), Mr. A. Gordon Chalmers, Mr. G. Forrest, Dr. G. Reith, Mr. W. J. Riddoch, Lord Taylor of Gryfe. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. M. Nicolson. The Committee met in November 1967, January, June and November 1968.

WALES

Alderman E. Gwynfryn Davies (*Chairman*), Mr. M. L. Bourdillon, Dr. Margaret Brough, Mr. R. E. Griffith, Mr. H. J. Watkins, Mr. J. W. L. Zehetmayr. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. E. G. Owen. The Committee met in October 1967, January, April, July and October 1968 and January 1969.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The membership of the Committees at 31st March, 1969, was as follows:

ENGLAND

North-West Conservancy

The Earl of Bradford (*Chairman*), Mr. J. L. Benson, The Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. I. H. Morten, Mr. H. W. D. Pollock, Mr. R. I. Price, Mr. H. C. M. Tapper, Mr. C. J. Venables. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. L. A. Chaplin. The Committee met in March and October 1968.

North-East Conservancy

Mr. J. T. Trevelyan (*Chairman*), Mr. N. C. Forbes Adam, Professor J. S. Allen, Mr. J. Brocklebank, Mr. S. Earnshaw, Mr. R. H. B. Hamersley, Mr. J. Kirsopp-Reed, Mr. A. Wright. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. Steele. The Committee met in May 1968.

East Conservancy

Mr. M. G. Reade (*Chairman*), Mr. A. Bayne, Mr. S. E. Gurney, Mr. J. C. P. Langton, Mr. F. J. Massey, Mr. F. C. Osmaston, Mr. C. G. Soames. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. A. J. Searle. The Committee met in July 1968.

South-East Conservancy

Col. Sir Ralph S. Clarke (*Chairman*), Mr. A. E. Aitkins, Mr. R. M. Batcheller, Mr. T. J. Daniel, Mr. J. Goring, Mr. E. J. B. Hardcastle, Mr. P. H. L. Hills, Lt.-Col. Sir William Mount, Bt., Mr. H. W. Mackworth-Praed. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. H. W. Gulliver. The Committee met in October 1967, October 1968 and February 1969.

South-West Conservancy

Sir Dennis F. B. Stucley, Bt. (*Chairman*), Brig. A. F. L. Clive, Mr. J. E. Garfitt, Mr. H. P. R. Hoare, Mr. N. D. G. James, Mr. W. D. Park, Major J. L. Pilling, Mr. W. G. Sheppard, Mr. J. C. Wolridge. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. E. Taylor. The Committee met in October 1967 and May and September 1968.

SCOTLAND

North Conservancy

Mr. A. B. L. Munro-Ferguson (*Chairman*), Mr. J. F. Barron, Col. A. E. Cameron, Mr. R. D. G. Clarke, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. A. N. S. Kinnear, Mr. I. D. Macdonald, Mr. H. D. Skinner, Mr. R. W. K. Stirling. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. T. S. B. Macbeath. The Committee met in November 1967 and May and November 1968.

East Conservancy

Col. J. W. Nicol (*Chairman*), Mrs. J. C. Balfour, Mr. J. R. Cordiner, Prof. K. Walton, Mr. J. Hinselwood, Sir Ian Forbes Leith, Bt., Major R. N. Jardine Paterson, Mr. R. S. Pelly, Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bt. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. L. Reid. The Committee met in December 1967 and May and November 1968.

South Conservancy

Mr. S. E. A. Landale (*Chairman*), Mr. H. A. L. Chapman, Mr. H. Crawford, Sir Arthur B. Duncan, Major P. D. H. Fox, Mr. T. Y. Gibson, Mr. R. D. Ker, Mr. J. A. S. Watson, Capt. J. M. A. Yerburch. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. A. A. Cowan. The Committee met in November 1967 and May and November 1968.

West Conservancy

Sir Ronald A. Orr-Ewing, Bt. (*Chairman*), Capt. D. S. Bowser, Capt. P. Lorne Mackie-Campbell, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. P. McAinsh, Major Neil MacKinnon, Mr. A. E. Parkinson, Mr. P. Tennant, Mr. W. Wolfe. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. B. Wharam. The Committee met in November 1967 and May and December 1968.

WALES

North Conservancy

Professor E. C. Mobbs (*Chairman*), Mr. B. J. Crichton, Mr. Gwilym Davies, Capt. G. L. Bennett-Evans, Mr. R. C. Williams-Ellis, Mr. P. Harwood, Mr. C. L. J. Humphreys, Mr. Langshaw Rowland, Rev. Chancellor J. H. Williams. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. J. W. Elliott. The Committee met in November 1967 and March and November 1968.

South Conservancy

Col. Sir Cennydd G. Traherne (*Chairman*), Mr. D. G. Badham, Mr. Bryn Davies, Mr. B. R. Feaver, Mr. K. J. Hilton, Mr. H. L. Knight, Mr. A. J. Birt Llewellyn, Mr. A. J. Llewellyn, Brigadier R. P. Waller. *Secretary to the Committee*: Mr. W. R. Doherty. The Committee met in March and October 1968.

HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The membership of the committee at 31st March 1969 was as follows:

Mr. F. A. Bishop	<i>Chairman</i>
Cdr. G. G. Marten	} Timber Growers Organisation, Ltd.
Lt.-Col. Sir William Mount, Bt. ...	...
Sir Dennis Stucley, Bt. ...	...
Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne ...	...
The Hon. James Bruce	} Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd.
The Duke of Buccleuch ...	...
Major R. N. Jardine Paterson ...	...
Mr. G. J. Agate	} Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr. A. J. Edge ...	...
Mr. J. R. Maer ...	...
Mr. J. R. Cordiner	} Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr. T. Y. Gibson ...	...
Mr. T. Bruce Jones ...	...
Mr. J. B. Dawson	Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom
Mr. J. A. Colvin	Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
Mr. H. Richardson	...	Timber Research and Development Association, Ltd.
Mr. Philip Mair	} Independent members
Mr. Victor Feather ...	...

Joint Secretaries: Mrs. M. Alison

Mr. R. C. Stern

The Chairman of the Commission, the Director General and the three full-time Commissioners were present during meetings of the Committee. The Director of the Forest Products Research Laboratory and a senior official of the Board of Trade also attended.

The Committee met in October 1967, in January, May, July and October 1968, and in January 1969. For its Annual Report, to 30th September 1968, and the supplement to 31st March 1969, see Appendix I (pp. 30 to 34).

Technical Sub-Committee of the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee

The membership of the Committee at 31st March 1969 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 Woodlands Owners Association, Ltd.
Mr. W. G. Clarke	...	Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales

Mr. T. Smith ...	Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr. W. D. Butler	Home Grown Timber Marketing Corporation, Ltd.
Mr. J. Henderson ...	Society of Foresters of Great Britain
Mr. A. G. Waterman	British Wood Preserving Association
Mr. W. G. Trust	Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
Mr. A. W. Camburn...	Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers
	<i>Secretary: Mr. R. C. Stern</i>

The Sub-Committee met in October 1967 and in March and October 1968.

MECHANICAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The membership of the Committee at 31st March 1969 was as follows:

Mr. J. Q. Williamson	Director (Management Services Division) (<i>Chairman of the Committee</i>)
Mr. E. H. Macmillen ...	} Forestry Commission
Mr. E. G. Richards ...	
Mr. A. J. Cole	
Mr. L. C. Troup	
Mr. R. F. Worgan	Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr. David Brown	Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr. D. F. Howson	National Institute of Agricultural Engineering
Mr. E. R. Huggard ...	Society of Foresters of Great Britain
The Hon. James Bruce	Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd.
Mr. D. H. West ...	Timber Growers Organisation, Ltd.
Col. D. A. Campbell	Chartered Land Agents' Society
	<i>Secretary: Mr. L. A. Carvosso</i>

The Committee met in November 1967 and in July and November 1968.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FOREST RESEARCH

At 31st March 1969, the membership of the Committee was as follows:

Sir Frederick Bawden (*Chairman*)

Dr. W. P. K. Findlay

Mr. J. F. Levy

Professor J. D. Matthews

Dr. R. L. Mitchell

Dr. N. W. Simmonds

Professor W. J. Thomas

Professor P. F. Wareing

Secretary: Mr. G. H. Bowers

The Committee met in November 1967 and November 1968.

APPENDIX I

HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1968

Membership of the Committee at the beginning of the year under report was as follows:

Mr. F. A. Bishop	..	(Chairman)
Cdr. G. G. Marten	..	} Timber Growers Organisation, Ltd.
Lt.-Col. Sir William Mount, Bt.	..	
Sir Dennis Stucley	..	
Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne	..	
The Hon. James Bruce	..	} Scottish Woodland Owners Association, Ltd.
The Duke of Buccleuch	..	
Major R. N. Jardine Paterson	..	
Mr. G. J. Agate	..	} Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales
Mr. J. E. Tilley	..	
Mr. J. R. Maeer	..	
Mr. T. Y. Gibson	..	} Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland
Mr. T. Bruce Jones	..	
Mr. James Cordiner	..	
Mr. J. B. Dawson		Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom
Mr. H. Richardson		Timber Research and Development Association
Mr. Philip Mair	..	} Independent
Mr. Victor Feather	..	
Dr. T. H. Frankel		Association of United Kingdom Wood Pulp Producers

Mr. Alan J. Edge was appointed with effect from 12th February 1968 in place of Mr. J. E. Tilley (resigned). Mr. J. A. Colvin was appointed with effect from 1st August 1968 in place of Dr. T. H. Frankel (resigned).

The Committee met four times during the year: on 12th October 1967, and on 18th January, 30th May and 18th July 1968.

In the course of considering the relationship between the Committee and the Forestry Commission, the Committee was gratified to receive an assurance that the Forestry Commissioners and officials who attend their meetings would in future participate more fully in the discussions, on the clear understanding that they were attending in a personal capacity and could not commit either the Forestry Commission or the forestry Ministers. This fuller participation by Commission representatives is expected to be most helpful to the Committee's future deliberations.

The Committee received progress reports from the project team (referred to in our previous annual report) set up by the Forestry Commission to establish what should be the nature and scope of the proposed study for the integrated utilisation of hardwoods in a specific area. The project team were not able to complete their task during the year under report.

The Committee considers that its most important work in the past twelve months has been the consideration of the paper which it requested the Commission to prepare, and which was designed to help in examining the main problems facing the separate sectors of private forestry, the home timber trade and the Forestry Commission, the nature, size and inter-relationships of those problems and possible solutions. In January 1968 a Steering Committee was appointed by the H.G.T.A.C. to consider that

paper and the views of the various sectors of the industry on it, and to further identify the main problems and their inter-relationships and to make recommendations as to how these problems should be tackled. The Steering Committee, consisting of one representative from the Timber Growers Organisation, the Scottish Woodland Owners Association, the Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales and the Home Timber Merchants Association of Scotland, with two technical advisers from the Forestry Commission, has been chaired by the H.G.T.A.C.'s Chairman. As a result of considering the report of its Steering Committee, the Committee identified the problem of marketing as being crucial to the future of the industry; and recommended the Commissioners to join with the organisations representing the private growers and the home timber trade in seeking the advice of consultants on what would be the most effective arrangements (and how they should be developed) for marketing home-grown roundwood and, separately, for marketing home-grown sawn timber. This advice would be sought with the objective of making the best economic use of home-grown wood, the best contribution to import saving and of promoting confidence throughout forestry and its dependent industries.

The Committee feels strongly that this project should be pursued vigorously and notes with appreciation that its recommendation has been accepted in principle by the Commissioners. It has been emphasised to the organisations representing the private growers and the home timber trade that they must provide necessary statistical information, for their respective sectors, particularly to indicate by quantity, kind, location and time the wood which they will be prepared to commit themselves to market in, say, the next five years, and that no consultant study of the sort envisaged would be worth doing without satisfactory information of this sort. Because of the great importance which the Committee attach to their advice on the foregoing matters, it is hoped that the private woodland owners and the trade organisations will be given a full and helpful response by their members in providing the necessary statistics, and that those who do not belong to representative associations will join and do likewise, or at least that they will co-operate fully with the appropriate Association in this work.

The Steering Committee is also turning its attention to the possible need for timber industrial trends studies and to the longer term problems relating to the planting and growing of trees.

The Committee continued throughout the year to be most concerned at the fact that timber growing and harvesting is not eligible for Investment Grants for the purchase of equipment and machinery. This is a subject on which we have commented forcefully in our two previous annual reports and we are disappointed to have to record that, despite strong representations to the forestry Ministers, the situation at the end of the forest year remained unchanged. It is the Committee's view—supported by experience in this country and abroad—that mechanisation can materially increase productivity in the forestry industry; and that without mechanisation there is a real danger that the industry will be unable to deal effectively with the increasing potential production of wood in this country which, if efficiently harvested and processed, could make a bigger and more valuable contribution to import saving than it will be able to make without this form of help.

At the beginning of the year under report the Committee referred to its Technical Sub-Committee the question of transport costs as they affect the forestry and timber industries. Later, the Committee devoted considerable attention to the likely effects of the provisions in the Transport Bill, and advised the Forestry Commission that liaison machinery should be set up between the private woodland owners, the home timber trade and the Forestry Commission, so that the Commission could receive and co-ordinate representations from the private interests in connection with the Bill and any regulations which might be made under it, and put those representations to the Ministry of Transport at the appropriate time. This advice has been accepted by the Commission.

Throughout the year the Committee continued its interest in the wellbeing of the home chipboard industry as an important outlet for the increasing quantities of small roundwood becoming available from the post-war plantings. In particular the Committee had in mind the threat to home-produced chipboard represented by increasing imports of low-priced wood chipboard.

At their meeting on 30th May 1968 the Committee agreed to accept as a sub-committee the Windblow Action Group, consisting of representatives of the home timber trade, the woodland owners and the Forestry Commission in Scotland, which had been set up following the damage to plantations caused by the great gale of January 1968. The Group thus now has a formal avenue for making its reports and submissions. Since its adoption by the Committee the Group has continued to function in the same way as formerly and as a result of its recommendations transport allowances have been made available for windblown sawlogs and small roundwood to enable this wood to be moved to sawmills and factories outside the normal economic transport range so that it can be used before it deteriorates. In a progress report to the end of June 1968 the Group expressed concern that relatively slow progress had been made in clearing and removing the windblown material in the first 5½ months following the gale, but recognised that during the first two or three months it had not been possible to do much to increase resources of labour and machinery in the windblown area; the situation was expected to improve with the build-up of manpower and equipment.

The Committee was glad to receive a report from the Forestry Commission that favourable responses had been received to the Commission's approach to Government Departments and organisations representing wood-using industries, urging them to use home-grown timber wherever possible, especially in the context of the windblow.

On the general question of the use of home-grown timber the Committee recognised that unfair discrimination against its use often arose unintentionally through a lack of knowledge on the part of some architects and engineers who used technically unsound specifications and buying practices. The matter was still under review at the end of the year, but it was felt that there was a great need to provide better information about the technical properties and sound use of wood for members of those professions most concerned with the preparation of specifications.

The Committee approved the Forestry Commission's draft Guide to the Introduction of the Metric System in Forestry, and the conversion factors proposed: it also approved the proposed timing for the different stages of the change-over, which should ensure its implementation in all respects by February 1971, to coincide with the change to decimal currency, and thus to avoid an awkward interim period of working with new decimal currency and traditional British measurement units.

The Committee received and considered reports from the Co-ordinating Committee on the work of Marketing Liaison Committees, and statistical information supplied by the Forestry Commission on felling, production and sales of timber, and price and market trends.

The Committee received a report on the conference convened in June 1968 by the British Paper and Board Manufacturers' Association. We also considered the implications for the forestry industry of the series of Woodland Conferences being convened in different parts of the country by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the education of those interested in the conservation of parts of the country where woodlands form a particular feature.

A summary of the annual report of the Committee's Technical Sub-Committee is appended.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1968

The subjects discussed and work done on the advice of the Sub-Committee included the following:

Forest Products Research Laboratory, Ministry of Technology

In the joint programme of research between the Forest Products Research Laboratory and the Forestry Commission, work on the properties of Scots pine and Corsican pine was completed. The results have shown that while Corsican pine gives a higher yield of sawn timber per hoppus foot of log, the wood of the two species differs little in density or in compressive strength.

In laminating trials using the Laboratory's continuous laminating machine, it was found that severely distorted timber can be used for the production of beams which remain stable in changing conditions of atmospheric humidity.

The suitability of various species of home-grown softwood for the manufacture of woodwool/cement building slabs was also investigated. The results indicated that the pines, spruces, grand fir and western hemlock can all be used without inhibiting seriously the setting of Portland cement. Douglas fir heartwood, on the other hand, retards the setting considerably.

Change to Metric Measurement

The Sub-Committee considered the Forestry Commission's draft time-table. The proposal that the forestry industry should make the change in February 1971 (when decimal currency is to be introduced) was approved, and it was noted that in selecting this date the industry will be following closely behind the construction industry, and the paper and board industries, whose proposals have been published.

Grading of Sawlogs

The Sub-Committee considered three papers on the grading of coniferous sawlogs, which included a review of all the demonstrations and discussions which had taken place since the formulation of a system of grading rules, by representatives of the home timber industry and the Forest Products Research Laboratory (the rules were published in 1965).

While it was agreed that there was little enthusiasm for these grading rules, it was accepted that the demonstrations had served a useful purpose in stimulating discussion. The Sub-Committee therefore recommended that the Commission should continue to hold log grading demonstrations, but placing greater emphasis on the description of standing timber for sale.

Improvements in Sawmilling

A paper was considered which outlined Swedish methods of encouraging commercial application of the results of research and development in sawmilling. The Swedish Sawmilling Employers' Association arranges for a member firm to put a new technique, sawing method or machine to thorough techno-economic test at the firm's sawmill. The results are then circulated to members with an evaluation of resulting increases in productivity and profitability. It has proved to be a most effective way of introducing rapid improvements on a wide front.

The Sub-Committee advised that this paper be considered carefully by the home timber trade associations, and that members in the associations should discuss its implications including the possible ways of financing such a system in Britain.

SUPPLEMENT, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH 1969, TO THE COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1968

In order to conform with the Forestry Commission's changed reporting year, the Committee submits this supplementary report for the six months ending 31st March, 1969. Future Annual Reports by the Committee will cover periods from 1st April to 31st March.

Since the Committee's Report for the Forest Year 1968 was submitted, there have been no changes in membership.

The Committee met twice during the period under report: on 17th October, 1968 and 23rd January, 1969.

The report of the project team set up by the Forestry Commission to establish what should be the nature and scope of a proposed study for the integrated utilisation of hardwoods in a specific area was received and considered. The Committee accepted the team's recommendation that a hardwood feasibility study of the kind originally contemplated was not justified, but agreed that the team's detailed report, with comments by all constituent Associations, should be made available to the consultants referred to in the following paragraph.

It is recorded in our Report for the Forest Year 1968 that the Forestry Commission had accepted in principle our recommendation that they should join with the organisa-

tions representing private growers and the home timber trade in seeking the advice of consultants on arrangements for marketing home-grown roundwood and sawn timber respectively. We were glad to learn, towards the end of the period now under report, that, following a further meeting of the Steering Committee and contact with the organisations representing private growers and the home timber trade, all necessary preliminary arrangements had been completed and the Commission had therefore been able formally to engage the consultants to carry out the survey.

Reports received from the Windblow Action Group indicated that by 31st December, 1968, approximately one year after the windblow, some 44 per cent of the blown timber had been felled, but only 38 per cent of it had been dispatched from forests; the Group had reluctantly concluded that it would not now be possible to achieve its original aim of clearing all the blown material by 30th September, 1969. The Group had therefore recommended that the rate of transport allowance for windblown logs moving to saw-mills in the north should be increased, since they believed this would result not only in the movement northwards of more windblown timber but also in northern timber merchants moving labour and equipment into the windblow area, thus increasing the harvesting resources in that area. This recommendation was transmitted to the Forestry Commission and accepted by them; the increased transport allowance became payable with effect from 1st March, 1969.

Representations by and on behalf of the Committee continued to be made to the Forestry Commission about the unfavourable position of the home forestry industry in relation to Investment Grants (see our Report for Forest Year 1968). A decision is still awaited.

The Committee received and considered routine statistical information supplied by the Forestry Commission, as well as a paper giving forecasts of the home-grown soft-woods supply and demand position in 1975. We also received reports from the Co-ordinating Committee on the work of Marketing Liaison Committees, and an oral report on the visit paid to Denmark in 1968 by members of the Home Timber Merchants Association of England and Wales.

A summary of the Annual Report of the Committee's Technical Sub-Committee for the year to 31st March, 1969 is appended.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HOME GROWN TIMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1969

The subjects discussed and work done on the advice of the Sub-Committee included the following:

Pruning

A paper outlining the most recent developments on pruning of conifers was considered. It was agreed that although there are a number of uncertain factors, pruning must be a management decision based on the best available evidence. The Commission would be asked to produce further information after which the paper would be revised and published.

Introduction of Metric Measures

The Sub-Committee took note of the progress in metrication and considered the need for training. It was agreed that it was important that workers should at an early stage be aware of the implications of metrication, but for sawmill operators it might be better to have a crash course shortly before the introduction of metric measures.

Improvements in Sawmilling

Further consideration was given to the question of techno-economic improvements in sawmilling, together with the question of utilisation of sawmill residues. It was agreed that the whole subject needed further investigation and the advice of the Forest Products Research Laboratory would be sought.

Grading of Coniferous Sawlogs

The Technical Sub-Committee considered whether the continuation of grading demonstrations for coniferous sawlogs was desirable. It was agreed that demonstrations should continue and that the Commission should be asked to arrange a special demonstration for its Jubilee Exhibition at the Bush Estate near Edinburgh.

APPENDIX II

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1

FORESTRY FUND: SUMMARY

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER TO 1967

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1967						£
		Balance from Preceding Year	Receipts			Payments
			Total	From Parlia- mentary Votes	From Sales of Produce, Rents, etc.	
GRAND TOTAL 1920-31/3/1969 ...		—	311,547,716	234,087,800	77,459,916	311,187,437
1920-1929 ...	...	—	4,421,484	3,570,000	851,484	4,502,018
1930-1939 ...	...	—	8,114,652	6,292,800	1,821,852	7,926,093
1940-1949 ...	...	—	26,370,778	18,945,000	7,425,778	26,238,789
1950-1959 ...	...	—	104,315,023	79,023,000	25,292,023	104,144,134
1960 ...	...	410,903	13,832,639	10,702,000	3,130,639	13,930,162
1961 ...	...	313,380	15,511,200	12,169,000	3,342,200	15,621,481
1962 ...	...	203,099	15,115,169	11,670,000	3,445,169	15,301,732
1963 ...	...	16,536	15,820,533	12,245,000	3,575,533	15,763,547
1964 ...	...	73,522	17,413,995	13,510,000	3,903,995	17,539,122
1965 ...	...	<i>Dr.</i> 51,605	18,180,620	13,565,000	4,615,620	17,956,295
1966 ...	...	172,720	19,351,005	14,394,000	4,957,005	19,305,559
1967 ...	...	218,166	21,334,121	15,305,000	6,029,121	21,166,898
1968 (period 1/10/67 to 31/3/69) ...	...	385,389	31,766,497	22,697,000	9,069,497	31,791,607
1969 (at 1st April) ...	...	360,279				

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

Table 2
FOREST AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous year £</i>		£	£
	SOURCE OF FUNDS		
	CAPITAL		
	Grant in aid:		
29,984,932	To 1 October 1967	32,504,935	
2,520,003	Additions during period of account ..	3,989,704	
<u>32,504,935</u>		<u>36,494,639</u>	
20,665	Less Notional selective employment tax refund	56,582	
<u>32,484,270</u>			36,438,057
	PROVISION		
1,182	Fire insurance (Table 3, Note 1) ..		1,332
<u>£32,485,452</u>			<u>£36,439,389</u>
	EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
56,064	FIXED ASSETS (Table 3, Note 2)		53,622
	NET CURRENT ASSETS		
	Current Assets:		
253,734	Loans to Private Woodland Owners ..	239,960	
271	Debtors and sundry debit balances ..	37,452	
1,256	Cash at bank and in hand	3,520	
<u>255,261</u>		<u>280,932</u>	
8,269	Less Sundry creditors	12,519	
<u>246,992</u>			268,413
	ACCUMULATED BALANCES OF EXPENDITURE (Table 3, Note 3)		
18,733,423	Services to Private Woodland Owners ..	21,073,199	
6,506,170	Special Services (including felling licensing)	6,855,564	
6,942,803	Research Branch	8,188,591	
<u>32,182,396</u>			<u>36,117,354</u>
<u>£32,485,452</u>			<u>£36,439,389</u>

J. A. DICKSON,
Accounting Officer

Table 3
FOREST AUTHORITY
NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. PROVISION FOR FIRE INSURANCE

<i>Previous year</i>		
£		£
1,070	Balance at 1st October 1967	1,182
112	Provision during period of account	150
<u>1,182</u>		<u>1,332</u>
—	<i>Less</i> Losses during period of account	—
<u>£1,182</u>	Balance at 31 March 1969	<u>£1,332</u>

2. FIXED ASSETS

	<i>Powered Vehicles & Machines</i>	<i>Sundry Plant, Equipment & Furniture</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Year Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
Cost at 1 October 1967	39,494	111,073	150,567	141,718
Additions	10,305	24,286	34,591	} 8,849
Disposals	5,617	7,361	12,978	
Cost at 31 March 1969	44,182	127,998	172,180	150,567
Accumulated depreciation at 1 October 1967	24,631	69,872	94,503	76,978
Provision for period of account	8,231	21,993	30,224	17,411
Disposals	5,887	69,282	6,169	Dr. 114
Accumulated depreciation to 31 March 1969	26,975	91,583	118,558	94,503
Net book value at 31 March 1969 ..	£17,207	£36,415	£53,622	
Net book value at 30 September 1967 ..	£14,863	£41,201		£56,064

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

Table 3—continued

3. EXPENDITURE ON FOREST AUTHORITY SERVICES

Analysis of Net additions during period of account

<i>Previous</i>	<i>Services to Private Woodland Owners</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants under Dedication Schemes:</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>£</i>		
21,764	Basis I	44,211
666,281	Basis II: Planting Grants	857,568
520,972	Management Grants	802,852
87,529	Approved Woodlands Planting Grants	102,706
94,389	Small Woods Planting Grants	110,824
21,987	Scrub Clearance Grants	12,213
5,385	Miscellaneous	12,838
257,278	Administration (including advisory services)	396,564
<u>£1,675,585</u>		<u>£2,339,776</u>
	<i>Special Services</i>	
82,544	Licensing of Felling	134,538
26,248	Information and Shows	39,041
32,301	Census of Woodlands	20,280
—	Windblow—Transport Allowance	155,535
<u>£141,093</u>		<u>£349,394</u>
	<i>Research</i>	
433,262	Silviculture, including Nursery Work	758,958
61,552	Genetics	98,503
91,018	Pathology and Entomology	154,468
41,464	Statistics	70,677
21,084	Publications and Library	61,052
15,617	Photography	26,206
31,678	Westonbirt and Bedgebury Arboreta	49,180
21,336	Grants to Institutions	26,744
<u>£717,011</u>		<u>£1,245,788</u>

LAND USE

Table 4

At 31st March 1969

Thousands of Acres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	2,896·6	755·7	1,756·2	384·7
Forest Land: Total	2,019·5	626·4	1,058·6	334·5
Under plantations	1,700·8	572·2	826·5	302·1
To be planted	318·7	54·2	232·1	32·4
Other Land: Total	877·1	129·3	697·6	50·2
Nurseries	1·3	0·5	0·6	0·2
Agricultural and grazing	476·6	53·9	391·7	31·0
Forest Workers Holdings	15·9	3·6	8·0	4·3
Unplantable and miscellaneous...	383·3	71·3	297·3	14·7

LAND MANAGED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS*

Table 5

At 31st March 1969

Thousands of Acres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	410·4	25·8	373·5	11·1
Forest land	54·2	—	53·9	0·3
Agricultural and other land	356·2	25·8	319·6	10·8

* Included in Table 4 above.

FOREST LAND ACQUIRED DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969†

Table 6

Thousands of Acres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total area	63·3	0·5	56·9	5·9
Standing woods	-0·1	-0·3	0·2	—
Land for new planting	63·4	0·8	56·7	5·9

† Net area acquired.

PLANTING DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 7

Acres

	Total	New planting	Restocking
Great Britain	68,537	57,322	11,215
Conifer	67,461	56,608	10,853
Broadleaved	1,076	714	362
England	16,496	9,621	6,875
Conifer	15,541	8,980	6,561
Broadleaved	955	641	314
Scotland	43,185	40,252	2,933
Conifer	43,142	40,218	2,924
Broadleaved	43	34	9
Wales	8,856	7,449	1,407
Conifer	8,778	7,410	1,368
Broadleaved	78	39	39

PROGRESS OF PLANTING FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1958 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 8

Acres

Period*	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
1959	55,136	17,781	25,651	11,704
1960	61,686	18,742	29,777	13,167
1961	63,693	17,930	33,282	12,481
1962	61,948	15,499	34,768	11,681
1963	55,596	12,528	33,107	9,961
1964	54,264	13,205	30,828	10,231
1965	53,684	13,516	30,545	9,623
1966	53,938	13,134	32,748	8,056
1967	52,393	11,165	34,485	6,743
1/10/'67 to 31/3/69 ...	68,537	16,496	43,185	8,856

* 1959-1967, year ending 30th September.

FIRES IN FORESTS DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 9

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Number of fires	...	603	196	104	303
Area burned (acres)	...	1,100	374	236	490
Value of damage (£)	... ..	106,404	39,938	24,189	42,277

CAUSES OF FIRES DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 10

Number

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	... ..	603	196	104	303
Railways	... ..	9	2	—	7
Adjoining land	... ..	55	19	26	10
Public	... ..	192	97	18	77
Commission employees	... ..	13	3	—	10
Incendiarism	... ..	16	8	3	5
Miscellaneous	... ..	34	10	16	8
Unknown	... ..	284	57	41	186

**AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED
AND FELLED DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969**

Table 11

		Felled		Thinned		Total Volume Felled and Thinned (Million hoppus feet)
		Area (acres)	Volume (Million hoppus feet)	Area (acres)	Volume (Million hoppus feet)	
Great Britain	...	18,125	27·954	62,761	26·780	54·734
England, Total	...	6,495	11·3	30,676	12·704	24·004
<i>Conservancy:</i>						
North-West	...	982	1·285	5,758	2·463	3·748
North-East	...	1,208	2·329	4,421	1·776	4·105
East	...	1,223	2·239	12,134	5·165	7·404
South-East	...	565	0·621	2,540	0·898	1·519
South-West and Dean	...	1,958	3·542	4,317	1·858	5·400
New Forest	...	559	1·284	1,506	0·544	1·828
Scotland, Total	...	10,164	14·427	18,211	8·669	23·096
<i>Conservancy:</i>						
North	...	694	1·61	3,730	2·425	4·035
East	...	1,925	2·153	6,940	2·932	5·085
South	...	823	1·448	5,568	2·308	3·756
West	...	6,722	9·216	1,973	1·004	10·220
Wales, Total	...	1,466	2·227	13,874	5·407	7·634
<i>Conservancy:</i>						
North	...	895	1·238	7,094	2·866	4·104
South	...	571	0·989	6,780	2·541	3·530

SALES OF TIMBER DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 12

Million hoppus feet

Description					Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Trees sold standing	...	...	...	...	23·902	7·574	12·190	4·138
Converted*	...	...	...	...	24·330	13·967	7·648	2·715
Round timber and saw logs	...	...	...	...	6·274	3·628	2·043	0·603
Telegraph and other selected poles	...	...	...	...	0·112	0·057	0·030	0·025
Mining timber	...	...	...	...	3·066	2·065	0·018	0·983
Posts and stakes	...	...	...	...	0·817	0·677	0·027	0·113
Pulpwood and boardmill material	...	...	...	...	12·390	6·089	5·397	0·904
Sawn timber (roundwood equivalent)	...	...	...	...	0·040	0·026	0·014	—
Firewood	...	...	...	...	0·649	0·505	0·080	0·064
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	0·982	0·920	0·039	0·023
Poles sold in length (other than selected)	...	...	...	...	1·181	0·468	0·396	0·317

* In addition 0·4 million hoppus feet were converted and used internally for forest and estate purposes. (England 0·1, Scotland 0·2, Wales 0·1.)

CONSTRUCTION OF FOREST ROADS DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH
1969 AND TOTAL MILEAGE

Table 13

Miles

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Completed to final standard ...	...	397	110	180	107
Completed to initial standard	...	86	52	24	10
Total mileage in use ...	... ..	9,301	3,732	3,458	2,111

PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE COMMISSION

Table 14

At 31st March 1969

Number

		Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Forest Properties	...	5,977	2,069	2,441	1,467
Foresters Houses	... ..	1,100	469	430	201
Forest Workers Houses	... ..	2,451	945	1,216	290
Forest Workers Holdings	... ..	621	227	257	137
Miscellaneous	... ..	1,805	428	538	839
Other properties	... ..	7,419	2,596	3,410	1,413
Farms and other agricultural subjects	... ..	2,149	730	781	638
Residential and miscellaneous	... ..	2,878	970	1,456	452
Sporting lettings	... ..	2,392	896	1,173	323

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES
DURING THE PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 15

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total	3,266	955,290	2,123	488,724	760	407,188	383	59,378
At end of previous year	2,965	875,538	1,947	458,267	676	362,745	342	54,526
During period 1/10/67 to 31/3/69	301	79,752	176	30,457	84	44,443	41	4,852
<i>Approved or in preparation at end of period</i>	185	71,949	86	13,986	70	50,935	29	7,028

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME FOR PRIVATE ESTATES
DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969

Table 16

	Great Britain		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)
<i>Schemes completed:</i>								
Total	746	168,831	615	126,342	105	37,171	26	5,318
At end of previous year	753	172,630	623	129,308	103	37,953	27	5,369
During period 1/10/67 to 31/3/69	- 7	- 3,799	- 8	- 2,966	2	- 782	- 1	- 51
<i>Approved or in preparation at end of period</i>	14	4,965	9	3,358	4	1,559	1	48

**AREA PLANTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS FOR WHICH GRANTS WERE PAID IN THE PERIOD
1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969**

Table 17

Acres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	42,488	15,537	23,492	3,459
In Dedicated Woodlands	33,835	10,130	20,726	2,979
In Approved Woodlands	3,587	2,045	1,475	67
With Small Woods Planting Grants ...	3,830	2,515	977	338
Without Grants (estimated)	1,236	847	314	75

**VOLUME OF TIMBER LICENSED FOR FELLING AND THINNING
ON PRIVATE ESTATES DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969**

Table 18

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total volume (million hoppus feet)	18·417	13·401	4·031	0·985
Conifer	7·452	3·483	3·555	0·414
Broadleaved	10·965	9·918	0·476	0·571
Number of licences issued	3,076	2,559	309	208

**AREA LICENSED FOR CLEAR FELLING ON PRIVATE ESTATES
DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 1967 TO 31ST MARCH 1969**

Table 19

Acres

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
Total	11,130	9,167	1,464	499
Conditional licences*	6,562	5,399	864	299
Unconditional licences	4,568	3,768	600	200

* Conditional licences require the restocking of the land concerned.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—ENGLAND

Note:

In Tables 20–22 former Crown Woods are indicated by asterisks*.

Table 20

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
NORTH-WEST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	135,963	98,663	13,825	23,475	1,983	571	3,748
Arden, Warwicks and Worcs...	1,981	1,398	583	—	88	75	—
Bagot, Staffs	1,395	1,322	73	—	27	—	3
Blengdale, Cumberland ...	1,289	1,209	11	69	—	1	43
Bowland, Lancs and Yorks ...	5,354	4,311	679	364	10	—	3
Cannock, Staffs	6,671	6,475	68	128	20	33	363
Charnwood, Leicester ...	258	258	—	—	—	5	—
Cotgrave, Notts and Leicester	529	484	38	7	2	4	—
Dalton, Westmorland and Lancs	1,865	1,331	378	156	51	—	12
Delamere, Cheshire*	2,383	2,323	—	60	—	61	248
Dunnerdale, Cumberland and Lancashire	2,356	1,980	75	301	15	—	22
Ennerdale, Cumberland ...	9,524	3,573	415	5,536	62	—	86
Foremark Woods, Derby ...	571	487	36	48	39	1	—
Goyt, Derbyshire and Cheshire	2,321	685	886	750	103	—	—
Greystoke, Cumberland ...	2,951	2,636	53	262	—	17	95
Grizedale, Lancs	7,590	6,547	261	782	5	—	95
Haughmond, Salop	1,507	953	524	30	37	—	18
Hope, Derby	2,988	746	60	2,182	—	—	—
Inglewood, Cumberland ...	1,778	1,627	86	65	26	—	45
Kershope, Cumberland ...	13,780	10,874	1,215	1,691	278	42	747
Kinver, Staffs	740	713	—	27	—	1	1
Launde, Leicester and Rutland	894	519	375	—	11	—	—
Lindale, Lancs and Westmorland	3,285	1,956	1,139	190	109	—	—
Long, Salop	1,712	1,547	102	63	69	—	6
Longtown, Cumberland ...	667	508	159	—	18	—	—
Matlock, Derby	2,454	1,754	658	42	123	1	3
Miterdale, Cumberland ...	1,822	1,319	140	363	29	—	4
Mortimer, Hereford and Salop	8,641	8,338	42	261	—	194	820
Oakamoor, Staffs	1,232	1,009	223	—	—	—	—
Packington, Warwick and Leicester	687	594	93	—	15	1	1
Sherwood, Derby, Yorks and Notts	15,951	14,159	1,177	615	311	32	585
Spadeadam, Cumberland and Northumberland	18,402	6,720	3,410	8,272	389	—	—
Stiperstones, Salop(1) ...	1,716	1,070	585	61	77	—	—
Swynnerton, Staffs	2,518	2,400	83	35	1	4	11
Thornthwaite, Cumberland ...	6,567	5,277	183	1,107	68	66	355
Walcot, Salop	1,584	1,561	15	8	—	33	192

Note: (1) Stiperstones, formerly called Habberley.



PLATE 1.
1919: Derelict
heathland near
Rendlesham,
Suffolk, part of
Aldewood Forest,
prior to planting.



PLATE 2.
1934: Fifteen years
later, the same land
carries a vigorous
plantation of
Corsican Pine, at
the early pole stage



PLATE 3.
1969: Fifty years
after planting, this
crop approaches
timber size, after
the intermediate
harvests of
thinnings.



PLATE 4. 1959: Contour ploughing on a steep hillside at Elibank and Traquair Forest, in the Scottish Borders. An essential step in creating conditions favourable to tree growth.



PLATE 5. 1969: The same slope ten years later. The regular pattern is now concealed by a thriving larch plantation.



PLATE 6.
1952: The site of
the Cymer Afan
School Forest Plot,
in Coed Mor-
gannwg, near Port
Talbot, South
Wales, before
planting began.



PLATE 7.
1959: The School
Plot seven years
later, seen against
the background of
flourishing
plantations.



PLATE 8.
1969: Seventeen
years after its
establishment, the
Plot merges into
the valley's new
woodland scene.

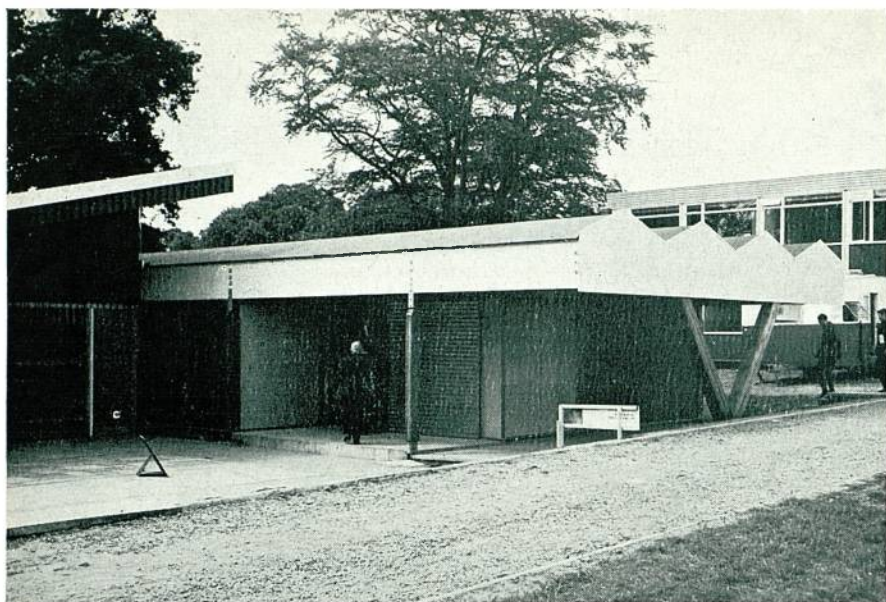


PLATE 9. The Exhibition Unit of the Farm Building Centre, Stoneleigh, near Warwick, opened by the Minister of Agriculture on 5th April, 1968. The main structure is largely laminated Douglas Fir, grown in the Forest of Dean.



PLATE 10. Strathyre Forest Centre, near the Stirling to Crianlarich road in the Perthshire Highlands. The log cabin marks the start of a new Forest Trail.



PLATE 11. Severe gale damage to spruce plantations beside Loch Eck in Glenbranter Forest, Argyll, caused by the gale on the night of 14th-15th January, 1968.



PLATE 12. Despite the devastated appearance of the woods, a useful harvest of timber can still be secured by prompt action.



PLATE 13. In 1957 horse haulage was still the cheapest way of bringing poles to the roadsides: a view in Clocaenog Forest, North Wales.

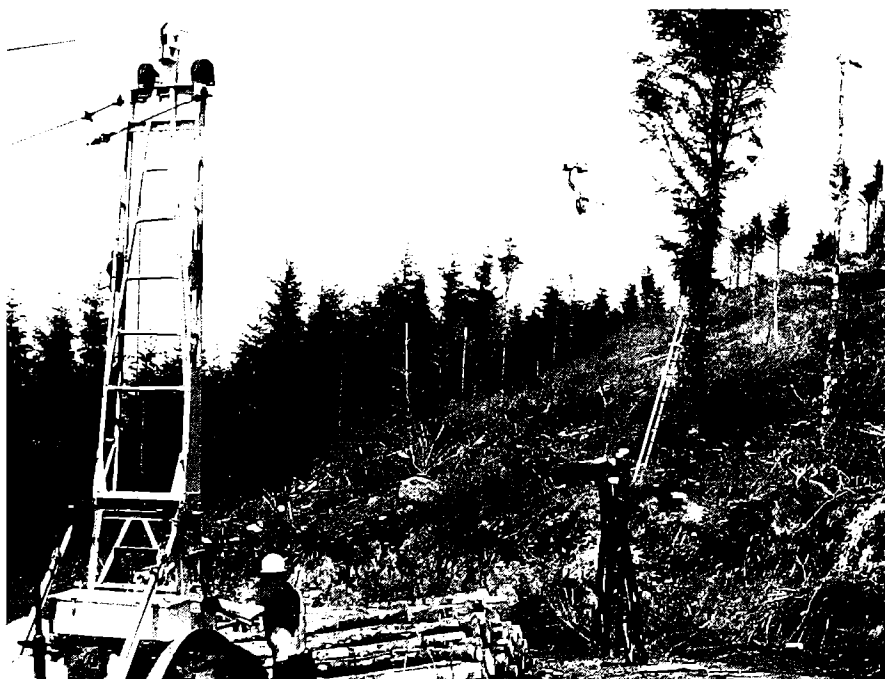


PLATE 14. By 1969, the double-drum winch, powered by a tractor engine, had become the main extraction method. This is a "sky-line" rig that can be extended for a quarter of a mile from the road. A view in a West Scotland forest.

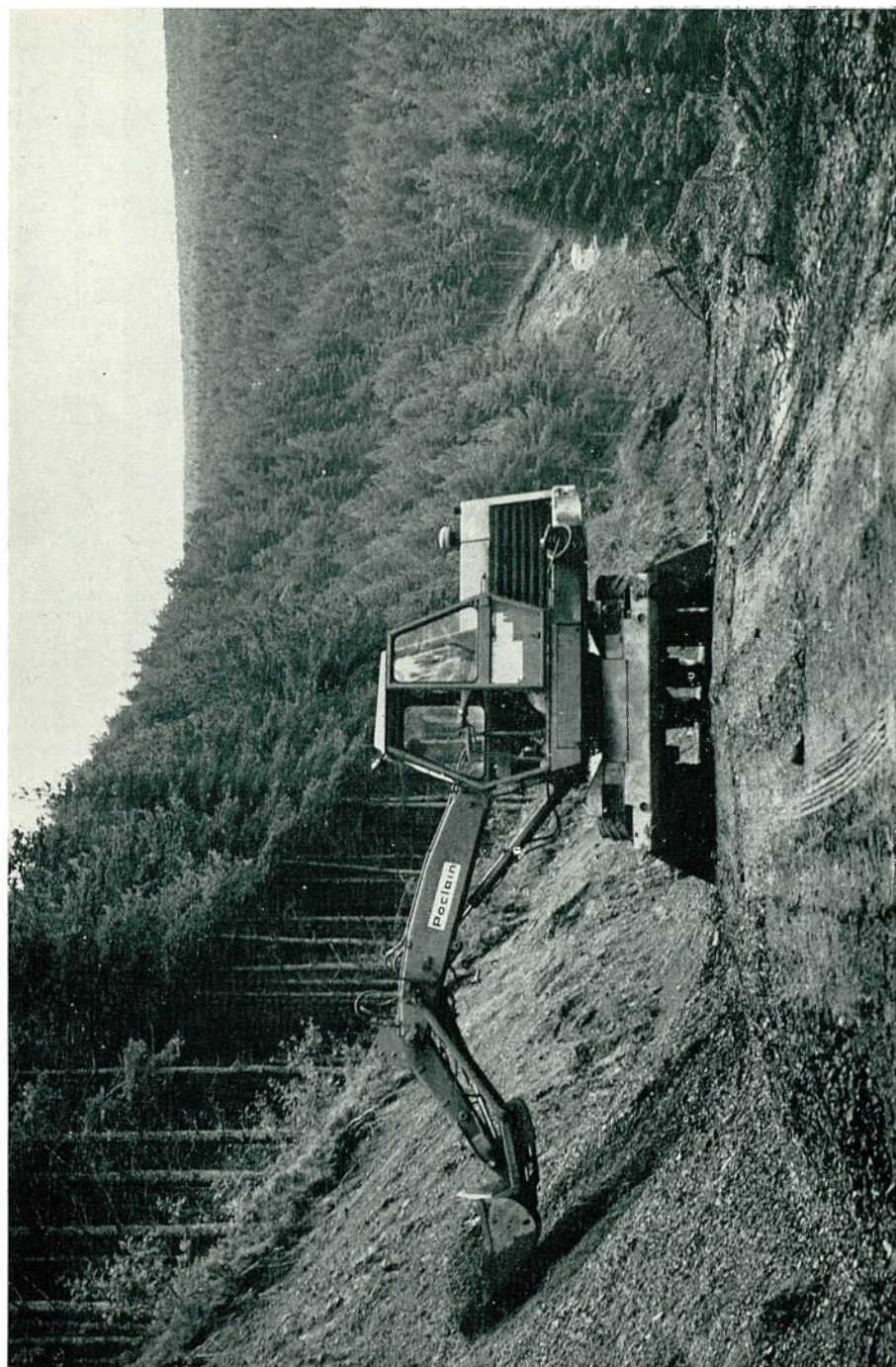


PLATE 15. Road construction. A giant powered shovel excavates a road bed formation out of a steep hillside at Rheola, in Coed Morgannwg, South Wales.

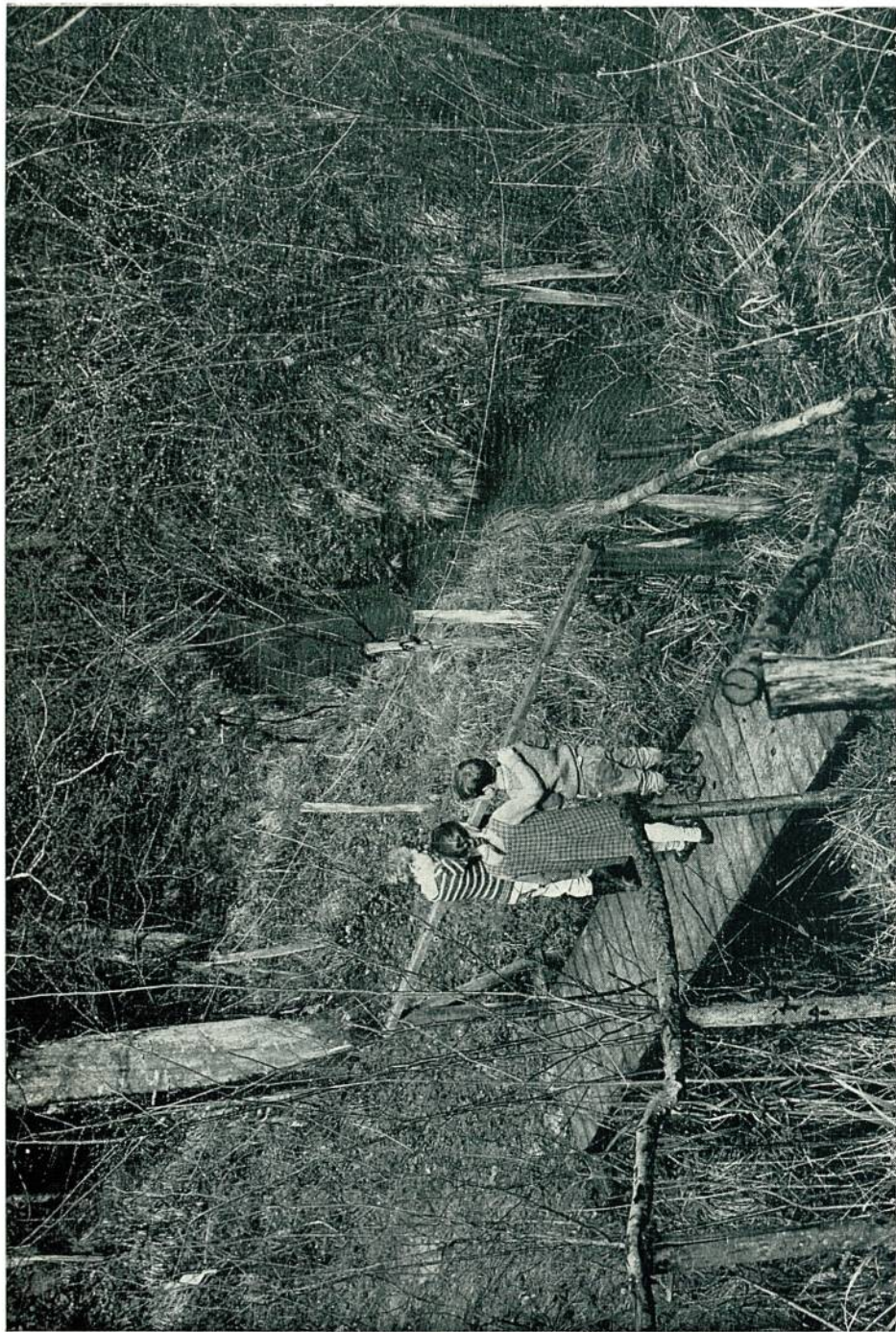


PLATE 16. Children explore a Forest Trail through the Southwater Woods of St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham in Sussex. Natural woodland, conserved along a streamside, encourages a variety of wild plants and animals.

Table 20—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69			
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)	
					New planting	Re-stocking		
NORTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:								
TOTAL	245,617	177,799	16,572	51,246	3,427	878	4,105	
Allerston, Yorks	42,347	29,408	3,026	9,913	564	75	944	
Chillingham, Northumberland	2,437	1,745	640	52	156	14	4	
Chopwell, Durham and Northumberland*	2,233	1,895	217	121	60	14	74	
Hambleton, Yorks	19,470	15,335	2,752	1,383	467	78	121	
Hamsterley, Durham(1) ...	9,326	7,041	86	2,199	112	16	314	
Harwood, Northumberland ...	9,030	8,209	332	489	96	77	261	
Jervaulx, Yorks(2)	3,594	3,144	438	12	105	18	21	
Kidland, Northumberland ...	6,405	4,377	647	1,381	182	6	2	
Kielder, Northumberland ...	72,336	48,095	4,784	19,457	114	184	1,268	
Knaresborough, Yorks	1,847	1,627	141	79	42	—	1	
Redesdale, Northumberland ...	14,083	12,111	121	1,851	—	26	215	
Rothbury, Northumberland ...	4,610	4,187	78	345	48	—	65	
Selby, Yorks	1,685	1,396	161	128	65	17	69	
Slaley, Northumberland and Durham(3)	3,067	2,665	256	146	50	—	65	
South Yorkshire, Yorks	7,217	3,260	341	3,616	18	53	73	
The Stang, Yorks	1,598	1,126	332	140	—	54	118	
Wark, Northumberland	38,929	27,776	1,520	9,633	1,142	186	432	
Wynyard, Durham	1,675	1,212	292	171	20	23	20	
York, Yorks	3,728	3,190	408	130	186	37	38	
EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:								
TOTAL	116,257	103,204	7,246	5,807	873	1,658	7,404	
Aldewood, Suffolk	8,967	8,394	212	361	38	130	1,025	
Amphill, Beds	1,917	1,295	541	81	46	6	8	
Bardney, Lincs(4)	5,766	5,057	579	130	8	146	22	
Beechwood, Beds and Herts ...	874	733	140	1	26	10	9	
Bernwood, Oxon and Bucks ...	2,201	1,585	608	8	71	20	2	
Bramfield, Herts	1,586	1,190	374	22	67	12	18	
Chilterns, Bucks, Oxon and Herts	5,512	4,657	802	53	84	35	91	
Hazelborough, Bucks and Northants*	2,967	2,670	274	23	1	59	90	
Huntingdon, Hunts	906	377	528	1	—	2	—	
Kesteven, Lincs and Rutland	5,248	4,518	498	232	119	88	22	
Laughton, Lincs	2,472	2,407	16	49	3	—	176	
Lavenham, Suffolk(5)	2,039	1,648	375	16	77	3	—	
Lynn, Norfolk	2,474	2,286	62	126	16	85	85	
Rockingham, Northants and Hunts	6,394	5,588	570	236	32	150	70	

Notes: (1) Hamsterley includes Weardale.
(2) Jervaulx includes Fountains.
(3) Slaley includes Allendale and Widehaugh Nursery.
(4) Bardney includes Burwell.
(5) Lavenham includes Honeywood.

Table 20—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
Salcey, Bucks and Northants*	1,467	1,376	82	9	—	72	70
Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk	51,450	47,030	438	3,982	65	486	5,359
Walden, Essex and Herts	1,762	1,393	345	24	48	10	—
Wensum, Norfolk	5,440	4,920	363	157	113	189	239
Wigsley, Lincs and Notts	1,799	1,496	235	68	49	28	6
Willingham, Lincs	2,696	2,554	19	123	10	15	91
Yardley Chase, Beds, Northants and Bucks	2,320	2,030	185	105	—	112	21
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	63,459	54,972	5,314	3,173	1,421	855	1,519
Abinger, Surrey	2,568	2,045	339	184	76	—	1
Alice Holt, Hants and Surrey*	2,544	2,199	24	321	—	58	222
Alton, Hants	1,348	1,295	11	42	—	—	—
Andover, Hants	1,776	1,598	22	156	56	52	5
Arundel, Sussex	2,633	2,466	77	90	16	21	71
Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex*	3,411	3,068	19	324	5	130	157
Bere, Hants*	2,233	1,884	283	66	16	92	111
Bramshill, Berks and Hants ...	4,298	3,706	154	438	—	—	294
Brightling, Sussex	2,114	1,761	325	28	69	33	8
Bucklebury, Berks and Hants	1,732	1,449	276	7	90	72	2
Challock, Kent	4,981	4,904	31	46	51	104	177
Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex	2,867	2,601	247	19	—	72	67
Friston, Sussex	2,867	2,447	24	396	—	40	17
Havant, Hants and Sussex ...	955	735	200	20	30	—	—
Hursley, Hants	4,385	3,576	790	19	171	11	37
Maresfield, Kent and Sussex...	2,819	1,630	784	405	137	2	25
Micheldever, Hants	3,375	3,231	66	78	86	3	41
Mildmay, Kent and Surrey ...	1,542	1,219	294	29	114	—	6
Orlestone, Kent	1,403	1,355	33	15	4	96	46
Queen Elizabeth Forest, Hants and Sussex	3,051	2,695	203	153	160	29	85
Rogate, Sussex	891	797	18	76	26	5	5
St. Leonards, Sussex	1,997	1,493	442	62	184	8	37
Shipbourne, Kent	1,267	797	431	39	30	4	7
Slindon, Sussex	4,991	4,658	197	136	77	—	66
Vinehall, Sussex	1,409	1,363	24	22	23	23	32
Woking Office Grounds	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND AND DEAN CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	114,985	98,252	9,165	7,568	1,555	2,131	5,400
Blandford, Dorset	2,610	2,436	163	11	46	13	47
Bodmin, Cornwall	6,228	5,402	504	322	161	1	200

Table 20—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
Bovey, Devon	1,275	925	296	54	112	3	27
Bradon, Wilts	2,281	1,890	298	93	31	—	28
Brendon, Somerset	3,033	2,785	158	90	28	103	295
Bristol, Somerset	708	651	35	22	9	14	53
Charmouth, Dorset and Devon	1,207	1,089	75	43	—	11	—
Cotswold, Gloucester and Worcester	1,608	1,388	195	25	36	—	—
Cranborne Chase, Dorset and Wilts	1,744	1,651	61	32	28	—	11
Dartmoor, Devon	3,796	3,184	—	612	—	15	305
Dean Forest, Gloucester, Hereford and Monmouth ⁽¹⁾ ...	27,266	22,533	1,245	3,488	222	1,232	2,510
Dymock, Gloucester and Hereford	1,281	1,269	8	4	—	48	55
Eggesford, Devon	1,207	1,152	37	18	—	58	170
Exeter, Devon	4,727	4,408	280	39	47	42	199
Halwill, Devon and Cornwall	6,588	5,608	405	575	22	164	553
Hartland, Devon and Cornwall	2,699	2,383	255	61	23	23	103
Hereford, Hereford and Gloucester	3,312	2,396	911	5	63	65	56
Honiton, Devon and Somerset	2,528	2,006	493	29	117	—	1
Land's End, Cornwall	995	748	239	8	23	8	—
Mendip, Somerset and Wilts...	2,807	2,661	57	89	40	74	100
Molton Woods, Devon and Somerset	2,258	1,742	500	16	82	29	59
Neroche, Somerset	3,051	1,952	460	639	93	—	10
Plym, Devon	2,153	2,028	122	3	15	1	1
Poorstock, Dorset and Somerset	2,513	1,936	576	1	90	20	—
Quantock, Somerset	2,773	2,304	115	354	—	64	215
Salisbury, Hants and Wilts ...	2,947	2,491	455	1	72	11	—
Savernake, Wilts and Berks ...	6,875	6,333	123	419	37	92	190
Wareham, Dorset	8,715	7,726	733	256	134	14	57
Westonbirt, Gloucester	433	328	—	105	—	—	6
Wilsey Down, Cornwall	1,548	1,425	65	58	32	—	33
Wyre, Worcs and Salop	3,819	3,422	301	96	52	26	116
NEW FOREST:							
TOTAL	79,426	39,316	2,124	37,986	361	782	1,828
Brighstone, Isle of Wight	1,855	1,614	129	112	—	—	17
Combley, Isle of Wight	1,282	1,096	171	15	26	12	3
New Forest, Hants*	67,016	28,669	1,541	36,806	263	566	1,616
Parkhurst, Isle of Wight*	1,806	1,477	82	247	6	3	45
Ringwood, Dorset and Hants	7,467	6,460	201	806	66	201	147

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Dean Forest includes Tidenham Chase.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—SCOTLAND

Table 21

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
NORTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	643,532	225,713	78,167	339,652	12,393	464	4,035
Achnashellach, Ross(1) ...	7,368	4,060	287	3,021	264	18	120
Affric, Inverness and Ross ...	58,064	8,245	5,766	44,053	167	—	—
Aigas, Inverness	1,715	1,489	2	224	8	—	2
Ardross, Ross	9,270	7,912	307	1,051	205	—	160
Balblair, Sutherland and Ross	15,769	7,007	1,409	7,353	380	—	5
Black Isle, Ross	14,766	13,735	36	995	9	106	408
Boblainy, Inverness	5,641	4,313	507	821	—	—	—
Borgie, Sutherland(2)	13,173	3,355	3,094	6,724	678	—	1
Ceannacroc, Inverness	11,436	3,927	359	7,150	253	—	—
Clunes, Inverness	10,123	2,919	2,698	4,506	101	—	100
Corrour, Inverness	41,800	1,769	8,117	31,914	329	—	—
Culloden, Inverness and Nairn(3)	5,907	5,583	79	245	—	11	82
Dornoch, Sutherland	3,019	2,708	22	289	12	18	48
Eilanreach, Inverness	922	805	—	117	—	—	97
Farigaig, Inverness	11,215	5,960	2,273	2,982	985	—	107
Fiunary, Argyll	17,502	7,503	1,841	8,158	413	—	51
Glen Garry, Inverness	42,016	9,826	5,144	27,046	750	73	164
Glen Hurich, Argyll	15,418	4,207	1,038	10,173	200	—	92
Glen Loy, Inverness	2,608	2,021	85	502	60	—	135
Glen Righ, Inverness	5,835	2,898	94	2,843	56	—	145
Glen Shiel, Ross	3,642	761	317	2,564	—	—	—
Glen Urquhart, Inverness	19,464	6,787	54	12,623	—	—	239
Guisachan, Inverness	9,539	3,979	1,390	4,170	400	3	82
Helmsdale, Sutherland	2,312	838	980	494	176	—	—
Inchnacardoch, Inverness ...	9,545	4,689	1,115	3,741	215	—	171
Inshriach, Inverness	11,469	7,299	219	3,951	105	24	104
Inverinate, Ross	1,234	992	—	242	—	37	143
Lael, Ross	3,578	2,595	—	983	—	16	134
Leanachan, Inverness and Argyll	29,697	10,015	1,630	18,052	946	—	37
Lewis, Isle of Lewis, Ross(4)...	1,567	28	1,271	268	14	—	—
Morangie, Ross	8,688	7,034	577	1,077	149	—	1
Mull, Argyll	38,018	10,652	10,762	16,604	1,074	—	444
Naver, Sutherland	13,052	3,917	3,759	5,376	381	—	—
Oykell, Ross and Sutherland...	4,631	3,966	113	552	193	51	7
Portclair, Inverness(5)...	7,683	3,982	300	3,401	—	—	294
The Queen's Forest, Inverness	12,474	3,617	327	8,530	—	—	4
Ratagan, Inverness and Ross...	5,831	2,705	—	3,126	51	30	285
Rumster, Caithness	6,397	2,847	2,127	1,423	539	—	—
Shin, Sutherland	41,316	9,508	4,467	27,341	668	—	33
Skye, Inverness(6)	45,537	7,907	4,932	32,698	1,031	—	43
Slattadale, Ross	2,206	1,706	100	400	35	—	21

Notes: (1) Achnashellach includes North Ströme.

(2) Borgie includes Strathy.

(3) Culloden includes Ferness.

(4) Lewis is a new acquisition and includes Lewis Experiments.

(5) Portclair includes Creag nan Eun.

(6) Skye includes Raasay.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
South Strome, Ross	5,919	3,019	854	2,046	203	14	156
Strath Conon, Ross	3,786	2,453	447	886	17	—	—
Strath Dearn, Inverness(1) ...	12,617	6,938	1,660	4,019	137	13	74
Strath Mashie, Inverness ...	4,814	3,878	139	797	—	50	46
Sunart, Argyll and Inverness...	10,834	3,755	1,583	5,496	150	—	—
Torrachilty, Ross	34,083	9,572	5,886	18,625	1,039	—	—
Hoy Experiments, Orkney ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	—
EAST SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	294,010	202,538	18,747	72,725	6,340	969	5,085
Allean, Perth	5,108	4,027	79	1,002	170	—	6
Altcaillach, Aberdeen	3,804	3,673	14	117	—	—	117
Aultmore, Banff	7,420	5,557	1,752	111	1,293	5	—
Bennachie, Aberdeen(2) ...	7,613	5,292	68	2,253	46	82	69
The Bin, Aberdeen and Banff...	8,731	7,888	128	715	90	64	359
Blairadam, Fife and Kinross...	3,686	3,271	252	163	55	21	519
Clashindarroch, Aberdeen ...	16,899	13,054	108	3,737	50	156	97
Craigvinean, Perth	4,087	3,766	86	235	—	12	133
Culbin, Moray and Nairn ...	7,738	7,257	146	335	4	51	274
Drummond Hill, Perth	6,784	5,393	120	1,271	148	123	351
Drumtochty, Kincardine ...	9,189	6,811	—	2,378	55	41	142
Durris, Aberdeen and Kincardine	6,656	6,134	89	433	—	30	112
Edensmuir, Fife	2,077	1,828	94	155	—	—	437
Elchies, Moray	4,982	4,632	24	326	3	41	75
Faskally, Perth	3,304	2,618	256	430	110	2	33
Fetteresso, Kincardine	8,116	6,663	30	1,423	39	—	40
Forest of Deer, Aberdeen(3) ...	6,734	6,336	54	344	77	73	236
Glenalmond, Perth(4)	3,746	3,538	36	172	—	25	92
Glenclova, Angus(5)	12,039	3,148	448	8,443	172	9	5
Glendevon, Perth and Kinross	3,165	1,480	1,247	438	289	—	38
Glenarrochty, Perth	11,949	4,516	2,007	5,426	454	—	1
Glenisla, Angus and Perth ...	11,296	5,395	865	5,036	188	2	1
Glenlivet, Banff	11,204	9,785	424	995	376	—	115
Hallyburton, Angus and Perth	2,122	2,066	—	56	5	2	14

Notes: (1) Strath Dearn includes Strath Nairn.

(2) Bennachie includes Kemnay.

(3) Forest of Deer includes Delgaty.

(4) Glenalmond formerly Keillour and Strathord.

(5) Glenclova formerly Glen Doll and Glenprosen.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
Kinfauns, Perth	1,119	1,115	—	4	—	7	64
Kirkhill, Aberdeen	2,968	2,886	2	80	—	40	98
Midmar, Aberdeen and Kincardine ⁽¹⁾	7,111	6,743	50	318	13	30	114
Monaughty, Moray ⁽²⁾	8,033	6,871	98	1,064	6	11	388
Montreathmont, Angus and Kincardine ⁽³⁾	4,587	4,430	78	79	7	26	257
Newton and Roseisle, Moray	2,248	2,014	17	217	—	—	122
Pitfichie, Aberdeen ⁽⁴⁾	7,574	6,724	13	837	24	46	21
Pitmedden, Fife and Perth	2,006	1,948	—	58	—	17	110
Rannoch, Perth	46,730	9,707	8,091	28,932	788	—	7
Rosarie, Banff and Moray	6,268	5,448	476	344	13	18	84
Speymouth, Moray and Banff	13,369	12,435	315	619	125	23	192
Strathardle, Perth ⁽⁵⁾	6,462	5,533	602	327	650	—	67
Teindland, Moray	3,185	3,010	54	121	52	9	72
Tentsmuir, Fife	3,941	3,634	43	264	70	3	220
Tornashean, Aberdeen ⁽⁶⁾	9,960	5,912	581	3,467	968	—	3
SOUTH SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	360,608	207,008	61,934	91,666	9,620	241	3,756
Forest of Ae, Dumfries	14,517	13,073	916	528	152	22	617
Arcleoch, Ayr	6,977	3,357	2,988	632	270	—	—
Bareagle, Wigtown	5,304	4,061	938	305	870	5	6
Bennan, Kirkcudbright	13,699	10,516	80	3,103	188	—	279
Brownmoor, Dumfries	1,092	893	186	13	—	6	—
Cardrona, Peebles	1,771	1,737	—	34	—	9	91
Castle O'er, Dumfries and Selkirk	13,568	9,516	3,079	973	416	17	210
Change, Ayr ⁽⁷⁾	11,479	6,930	63	4,486	39	—	56
Clatteringshaws, Kirkcudbright	11,050	6,876	409	3,765	215	—	96
Clydesdale, Lanark	3,470	1,570	1,654	246	163	—	11
Craik, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Dumfries	10,666	5,783	4,287	596	416	—	24
Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright	6,365	5,934	60	371	59	14	397
Dalmacallan, Dumfries	4,985	3,327	1,288	370	—	—	—
Dundeugh, Kirkcudbright	7,456	6,044	349	1,063	—	5	108
Duns, Berwick	1,797	1,515	266	16	80	—	—
Eddleston Water, Peebles and Midlothian	3,292	1,289	1,678	325	26	—	9
Edgarhope, Berwick and Midlothian	2,181	1,669	1	511	93	—	335
Elibank and Traquair, Selkirk and Peebles	8,059	5,160	1,810	1,089	168	—	2
Fleet, Kirkcudbright	9,480	5,398	804	3,278	352	—	96
Garcrogo, Kirkcudbright	3,163	1,639	1,411	113	—	—	31
The Garraries, Kirkcudbright	10,321	4,998	1,417	3,906	454	—	—
Glenbreck, Peebles	9,487	1,513	2,219	5,755	288	—	1

Notes: (1) Midmar includes Blackhall and part of Cushnie.

(2) Monaughty includes Newtyle.

(3) Montreathmont includes Inglismaldie.

(4) Pitfichie includes Whitehaugh.

(5) Strathardle formerly Blackcraig and Kindrogan.

(6) Tornashean includes part of Cushnie.

(7) Change includes Kilgrammie.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
Glentress, Peebles(1)	3,722	3,374	59	289	9	74	237
Glen Trool, Kirkcudbright and Ayr	51,375	24,568	1,818	24,989	959	—	10
Greskine, Dumfries and Lanark(2)	18,282	6,785	7,034	4,463	529	39	156
Kilsture, Wigtown	3,488	2,665	659	164	309	—	—
Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright... ..	23,848	9,380	6,880	7,588	441	7	220
Kyle, Ayr	2,286	1,690	395	201	149	—	—
Laurieston, Kirkcudbright(3)... ..	7,756	7,397	185	174	199	—	65
Mabie, Kirkcudbright and Dumfries	6,362	5,084	792	486	397	—	169
Moffat Water, Dumfries and Selkirk	5,319	2,014	1,952	1,353	165	—	33
Newcastleton, Roxburgh and Dumfries	8,682	8,078	367	237	211	27	466
Penninghame, Wigtown	10,945	5,581	3,789	1,575	451	—	—
Selm Muir, Midlothian and West Lothian	3,364	1,610	1,606	148	162	—	19
Starr, Ayr	15,301	3,301	3,629	8,371	302	—	—
Stenton, East Lothian, Midlothian and Berwick	2,284	1,842	348	94	51	9	11
Tairlaw, Ayr	10,461	4,979	527	4,955	202	—	2
Upper Nithsdale, Ayr and Dumfries	4,767	2,399	1,874	494	387	—	—
Wauchope, Roxburgh	19,806	11,216	4,116	4,474	422	7	16
Yair Hill, Selkirk and Roxburgh	2,336	2,247	1	88	26	—	3
Bush Nursery, Midlothian	15	—	—	15	—	—	—
Whittingehame Seed Orchard, East Lothian	30	—	—	30	—	—	—
WEST SCOTLAND CONSERVANCY: TOTAL	458,066	191,328	73,217	193,521	11,899	1,259	10,220
Achaglachgach, Argyll	5,969	4,528	750	691	253	15	24
Achray, Perth	12,871	7,668	1,636	3,567	280	59	304
Ardfin, Jura, Argyll	2,052	1,211	451	390	10	—	—
Ardgartan, Argyll and Dunbarton	17,855	5,944	1,496	10,415	340	84	551
Barcaldine, Argyll	7,032	5,114	276	1,642	250	62	542
Benmore, Argyll	9,299	3,205	65	6,029	51	94	478
Carradale, Argyll	10,933	5,185	72	5,676	200	—	45
Carron Valley, Stirling	8,207	6,481	856	870	274	—	81

Notes: (1) Glentress includes Dreva.

(2) Greskine includes Watermeetings.

(3) Laurieston includes Glengap.

Table 21—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
Corlarach, Argyll	4,669	3,013	879	777	292	—	—
Creran, Argyll	8,947	3,042	1,794	4,111	354	—	—
Cumbernauld, Dunbarton, West Lothian, Stirling and Lanark	2,738	1,706	597	435	192	—	—
Devilla, Fife, Clackmannan and Stirling	3,959	3,570	68	321	28	—	281
Eredine, Argyll	12,940	3,916	5,946	3,078	608	4	259
Fearnoch, Argyll	3,458	2,313	1,014	131	352	35	467
Garadhban, Stirling and Dunbarton ⁽¹⁾	9,933	3,339	1,462	5,132	408	147	546
Garelochhead, Dunbarton ...	3,935	2,438	709	788	324	—	—
Glenbranter, Argyll ⁽²⁾ ...	14,954	7,457	411	7,086	156	165	1,371
Glencoe, Argyll	8,760	2,938	2,789	3,033	—	28	151
Glendaruel, Argyll	8,402	3,839	590	3,973	129	—	—
Glendochart, Perth	18,210	2,603	2,945	12,662	466	—	—
Glenduror, Argyll	9,671	2,219	2,857	4,595	6	28	77
Glenfinart, Argyll	8,710	3,246	15	5,449	—	97	418
Glenorchy, Argyll	31,986	4,229	13,625	12,132	462	—	—
Glenrickard, Arran, Buteshire	14,288	6,860	2,004	5,424	914	—	—
Inverinan, Argyll	18,755	8,834	1,075	8,846	435	20	275
Inverliever, Argyll*	14,555	4,777	439	9,339	238	66	1,460
Kilennan, Islay, Argyll ...	1,415	890	374	151	75	—	—
Kilmartin, Argyll	8,476	5,309	646	2,521	100	48	—
Kilmichael, Argyll	5,162	3,005	—	2,157	—	25	—
Kilmory, Argyll	9,899	8,233	67	1,599	153	41	255
Knapdale, Argyll	14,510	7,749	—	6,761	156	107	1,070
Leapmoor, Renfrew	1,465	1,016	386	63	152	19	7
Loch Ard, Perth and Stirling...	24,591	16,005	535	8,051	219	42	990
Loch Etive, Argyll	7,690	2,623	1,888	3,179	546	—	9
Loch Goil, Argyll	14,777	3,765	1,354	9,658	429	10	88
Minard, Argyll ⁽³⁾	14,523	3,864	5,291	5,368	487	43	14
Raera, Argyll	6,985	534	5,286	1,165	182	—	—
Rowardennan, Stirling ...	9,381	3,104	313	5,964	50	20	5
Saddell, Argyll	5,695	2,066	449	3,180	466	—	—
St. Fillans, Perth	4,167	2,797	236	1,134	114	—	5
South Kintyre, Argyll ...	17,261	4,867	4,470	7,924	830	—	—
Strathlachlan, Argyll ...	7,598	2,741	—	4,857	—	—	—
Strathyre, Perth ⁽⁴⁾	11,460	6,147	60	5,253	63	—	434
Tighnabruaich, Argyll ...	9,584	3,303	2,146	4,135	475	—	—
Torrie, Perth and Stirling ⁽⁵⁾ ...	3,271	2,360	467	444	180	—	13
Whitelee, Ayr and Lanark ...	7,068	1,275	4,428	1,365	200	—	—

- Notes: (1) Garadhban includes Lennox.
 (2) Glenbranter includes Loch Eck.
 (3) Minard includes Asknish.
 (4) Strathyre includes Balquhiddier.
 (5) Torrie includes Garshelloch.

LAND USE, PLANTING AND TIMBER PRODUCTION BY FORESTS—WALES

Table 22

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
NORTH WALES CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	192,884	151,991	7,729	33,164	2,573	543	4,104
Aberhirnant, Merioneth ...	4,834	3,634	268	932	—	—	2
Aeron, Cardigan ⁽¹⁾	5,915	5,526	184	205	84	—	43
Beddgelert, Caernarvon and Merioneth	3,603	2,606	320	677	104	30	85
Cedewain, Montgomery ⁽²⁾ ...	1,855	1,800	—	55	—	12	22
Ceiriog, Denbigh and Salop ⁽³⁾	2,773	2,614	77	82	34	21	20
Clocaenog, Denbigh and Merioneth	17,805	15,147	490	2,168	28	158	877
Clwyd, Denbigh and Flint ...	2,419	2,126	69	224	31	—	3
Coed Sarnau, Radnor ⁽⁴⁾	7,676	6,997	74	605	171	—	83
Coed y Brenin, Merioneth ...	22,432	14,728	995	6,709	549	101	551
Cynwyd, Merioneth	1,941	1,734	36	171	20	33	152
Deudraeth, Merioneth	3,436	2,424	18	994	124	28	35
Dovey, Merioneth and Montgomery	23,071	18,689	1,192	3,190	334	20	563
Dyfnant, Montgomery and Denbigh ⁽⁵⁾	8,005	5,814	29	2,162	10	—	46
Elwy, Denbigh and Flint	2,710	2,547	51	112	18	8	24
Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh	10,092	7,380	835	1,877	152	8	333
Hafren, Montgomery	10,683	8,925	99	1,659	—	—	139
Kerry, Montgomery, Salop and Radnor	2,811	2,773	—	38	—	13	141
Llangollen, Denbigh	1,186	1,165	10	11	—	—	1
Lledr, Caernarvon	4,988	3,488	140	1,360	88	7	87
Lleyn, Caernarvon	2,987	2,200	438	349	114	—	1
Machno, Caernarvon	5,032	3,177	28	1,827	—	3	84
Maelor, Denbigh and Flint ...	563	465	35	63	—	1	—
Mathrafal, Montgomery and Salop ⁽⁶⁾	3,770	3,475	85	210	—	27	60
Menai, Caernarvon and Anglesey ⁽⁷⁾	1,925	1,547	124	254	—	—	2
Myherin, Cardigan	6,150	3,746	279	2,125	31	—	67
Newborough, Anglesey ⁽⁸⁾ ...	2,845	2,222	—	623	37	—	11
Penllyn, Merioneth	3,557	2,899	539	119	265	5	25
Radnor, Radnor and Hereford	5,975	5,665	38	272	18	—	307
Rheidol, Cardigan	4,962	3,338	1,098	526	42	2	50
Taliesin, Cardigan and Montgomery	6,695	4,318	90	2,287	302	—	44
Tarenig, Cardigan and Montgomery	5,210	4,277	17	916	11	—	70
Ystwyth, Cardigan	4,971	4,545	71	355	6	66	176
Chirk Depot, Denbigh	7	—	—	7	—	—	—

Notes: (1) Aeron includes Llambed.

(2) Cedewain formerly Bechan and Carno.

(3) Ceiriog includes Goror.

(4) Coed Sarnau includes Edw.

(5) Dyfnant includes Tanat.

(6) Mathrafal includes Breidden.

(7) Menai formerly Arfon and the Pentraeth Woods on Anglesey.

(8) Newborough formerly Môn, excluding the Pentraeth Woods on Anglesey.

Table 22—continued

	Land use at 31st March 1969 (acres)				Period 1/10/67—31/3/69		
	Total	Under plantations	To be planted	Agricultural and other land	Planting (acres)		Production (000 hoppus feet)
					New planting	Re-stocking	
SOUTH WALES CONSERVANCY:							
TOTAL	191,790	150,046	24,683	17,061	4,874	864	3,530
Brechfa, Carmarthen	12,976	11,218	287	1,471	124	38	365
Brecon, Brecon	2,115	1,961	44	110	20	10	185
Caeo, Carmarthen	5,846	4,479	904	463	11	30	140
Chepstow, Monmouth	2,628	2,465	67	96	75	—	111
Cilgwyn, Brecon and Carmarthen	2,477	2,377	58	42	—	—	29
Coed Abertawe, Glamorgan ...	1,831	1,480	277	74	14	3	10
Coed Gwili, Cardigan and Carmarthen	5,041	4,427	216	398	58	8	326
Coed Morgannwg, Glamorgan	42,706	34,888	3,733	4,085	628	68	495
Coed Taf Fawr, Brecon	4,058	3,391	73	594	—	5	40
Coed y Rhaiadr, Brecon	4,960	3,772	542	646	161	35	6
Crychan, Brecon and Carmarthen	9,429	8,726	212	491	22	79	352
Draethen, Glamorgan and Monmouth	2,213	1,671	432	110	158	—	37
Ebbw, Monmouth ⁽¹⁾	10,186	8,227	1,076	883	366	220	121
Glasfynydd, Brecon and Carmarthen	3,589	3,461	54	74	—	—	239
Hay, Brecon, Hereford and Radnor	1,925	1,701	62	162	30	12	101
Irfon, Brecon	6,467	4,873	1,040	554	309	1	10
Llanddowror, Carmarthen and Pembroke	2,099	1,898	183	18	84	34	10
Monmouth, Monmouth	1,807	1,373	388	46	55	—	17
Mynydd Ddu, Brecon and Monmouth	3,650	3,126	111	413	84	11	89
Pembrey, Carmarthen	4,657	2,844	119	1,694	78	4	35
Preseli, Pembroke and Carmarthen	3,256	2,416	573	267	200	63	1
Rhondda, Glamorgan	9,704	3,192	5,678	834	705	63	—
St. Gwynno, Glamorgan	5,455	4,672	37	746	91	—	132
St. Tydfil, Glamorgan	3,029	1,958	650	421	155	112	—
Slebech, Pembroke	2,082	1,864	94	124	—	—	12
Taf Fechan, Brecon	1,624	1,442	140	42	61	—	10
Tair Onen, Glamorgan ⁽²⁾ ...	3,956	3,277	351	328	45	—	99
Talybont, Brecon	3,947	3,594	226	127	15	—	84
Teifi, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke	1,272	1,089	166	17	1	—	2
Tintern, Monmouth	5,200	4,962	46	192	11	59	359
Towy, Cardigan, Brecon and Carmarthen	18,937	10,729	6,694	1,514	1,264	—	9
Wentwood, Monmouth	2,668	2,493	150	25	49	9	104

Notes: (1) Ebbw includes Goytre.

(2) Tair Onen includes Coed Caerdydd and Llantrisant.

Table 23
ENGLAND

Main statistics for the period 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1969

FORESTRY COMMISSION

LAND USE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

	<i>Thousands of Acres</i>
Total area	755·7
Forest land: Total ..	626·4
Under plantations ..	572·2
To be planted ..	54·2
Other land: Total ..	129·3
Nurseries	0·5
Agriculture and grazing ..	53·9
Forest Workers' Holdings ..	3·6
Unplantable and miscellaneous	71·3

FOREST LAND ACQUIRED DURING THE PERIOD

	<i>Thousands of Acres</i>
Total area	0·5
Standing woods	—0·3
Land for new planting ..	0·8

PLANTING IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Acres</i>
Total area	16,496
New Planting	9,621
Restocking	6,875

AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED
AND FELLED IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Volume (million hoppus feet)</i>
Total	37,171	24·004
Felled	6,495	11·3
Thinned	30,676	12·704

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

	<i>Miles</i>
Completed to final standard	110
Completed to initial standard	52
Total mileage in use ..	3,732

EMPLOYMENT

Number of forest workers employed at 31st March 1969, 3,238
(including 116 part-time workers).

continues overleaf

Table 23—*continued*

ENGLAND

Main statistics for the period 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1969

PRIVATE FORESTRY

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEME

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
Total schemes completed to date	2,123	488,724
Schemes completed during period (net)	176	30,457
Schemes approved or in preparation at end of the period	86	13,986

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
Total schemes completed to date	615	126,342
Schemes completed during period (net)	—8	—2,966
Schemes approved or in preparation at end of the period	9	3,358

ESTIMATED AREA PLANTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Acres</i>
Total area	15,537
In Dedicated Woodlands	10,130
In Approved Woodlands	2,045
With Small Woods Planting Grants	2,515
Without Grants (estimated)	847

Table 24
SCOTLAND
Main statistics for the period 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1969

FORESTRY COMMISSION

LAND USE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

	<i>Thousands of Acres</i>
Total area	1,756·2
Forest land: Total	1,058·6
Under Plantations	826·5
To be planted	232·1
Other land: Total	697·6
Nurseries	0·6
Agricultural and grazing	391·7
Forest Workers' Holdings	8·0
Unplantable and miscellaneous	297·3

FOREST LAND ACQUIRED DURING THE PERIOD

	<i>Thousands of Acres</i>
Total area	56·9
Standing woods	0·2
Land for new planting	56·7

PLANTING IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Acres</i>
Total area	43,185
New Planting	40,252
Restocking	2,933

AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED
AND FELLED IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Volume (million hoppus feet)</i>
Total	28,375	23·096
Felled	10,164	14·427
Thinned	18,211	8·669

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

	<i>Miles</i>
Completed to final standard	180
Completed to initial standard	24
Total mileage in use	3,458

EMPLOYMENT

Number of forest workers employed at 31st March, 1969, 3,305
(including 48 part-time workers).

continues overleaf

Table 24—*continued*

SCOTLAND

Main statistics for the period 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1969

PRIVATE FORESTRY

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEME

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
Total schemes completed to date	760	407,188
Schemes completed during period (net) ..	84	44,443
Schemes approved or in preparation at end of the period	70	50,935

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
Total schemes completed to date ..	105	37,171
Schemes completed during period (net) ..	2	—782
Schemes approved or in preparation at end of the period	4	1,559

ESTIMATED AREA PLANTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Acres</i>
Total area	23,492
In Dedicated Woodlands ..	20,726
In Approved Woodlands	1,475
With Small Woods Planting Grants	977
Without Grants (estimated) ..	314

Table 25

WALES

Main statistics for the period 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1969

FORESTRY COMMISSION

LAND USE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

	<i>Thousands of Acres</i>
Total area	384·7
Forest land: Total	334·5
Under Plantations	302·1
To be planted	32·4
Other lands: Total	50·2
Nurseries	0·2
Agricultural and grazing	31·0
Forest Workers' Holdings	4·3
Unplantable and miscellaneous	14·7

FOREST LAND ACQUIRED DURING THE PERIOD

	<i>Thousands of Acres</i>
Total area	5·9
Standing woods	—
Land for new planting	5·9

PLANTING IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Acres</i>
Total area	8,856
New Planting	7,449
Restocking	1,407

AREAS OF PLANTATIONS AND VOLUMES OF TIMBER THINNED
AND FELLED IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Volume (million hoppus feet)</i>
Total	15,340	7·634
Felled	1,466	2·227
Thinned	13,874	5·407

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

	<i>Miles</i>
Completed to final standard	107
Completed to initial standard	10
Total mileage in use	2,111

EMPLOYMENT

Number of forest workers employed at 31st March, 1969, 1,778
(including 39 part-time workers).

continues overleaf

Table 25—*continued*

WALES

Main statistics for the period 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1969

PRIVATE FORESTRY

PROGRESS OF THE DEDICATION SCHEME

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
Total schemes completed to date ..	383	59,378
Schemes completed during period (net) ..	41	4,852
Schemes approved or in preparation at end of the period	29	7,028

PROGRESS OF THE APPROVED WOODLANDS SCHEME

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
Total schemes completed to date ..	26	5,318
Schemes completed during period (net) ..	—1	—51
Schemes approved or in preparation at end of the period	1	48

ESTIMATED AREA PLANTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS IN THE PERIOD

	<i>Acres</i>
Total Area	3,459
In Dedicated Woodlands	2,979
In Approved Woodlands	67
With Small Woods Planting Grants ..	338
Without Grants (estimated)	75

APPENDIX III

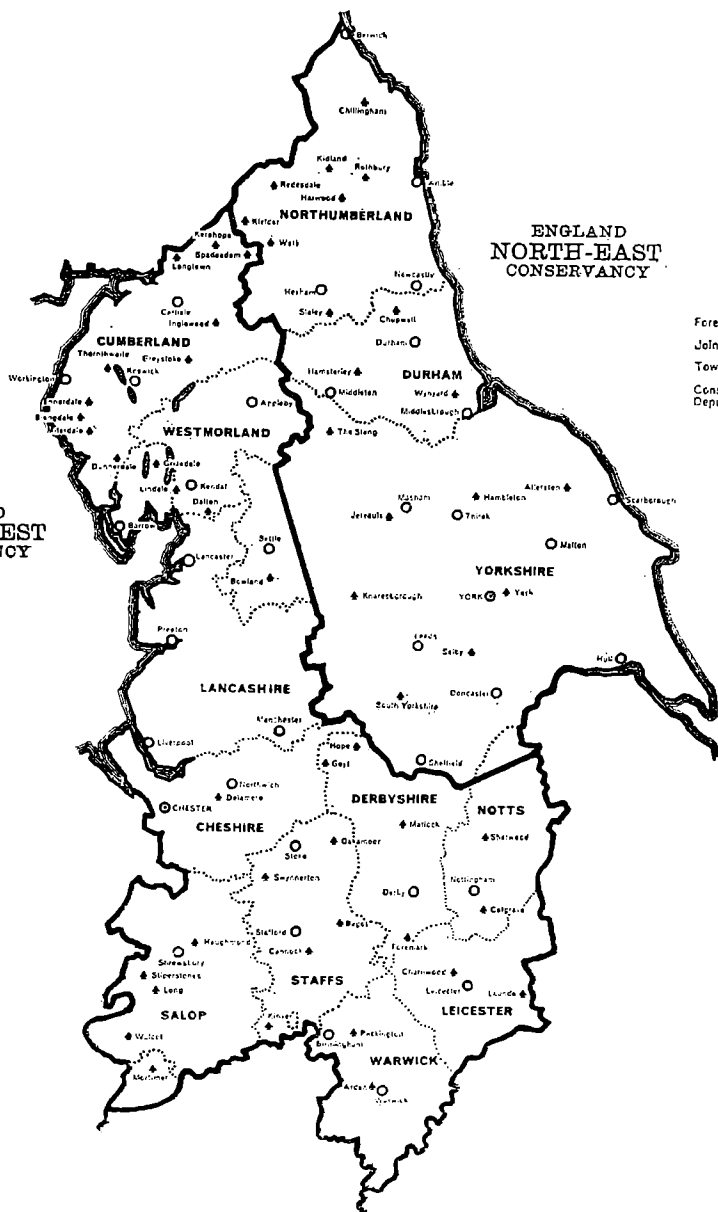
MAPS

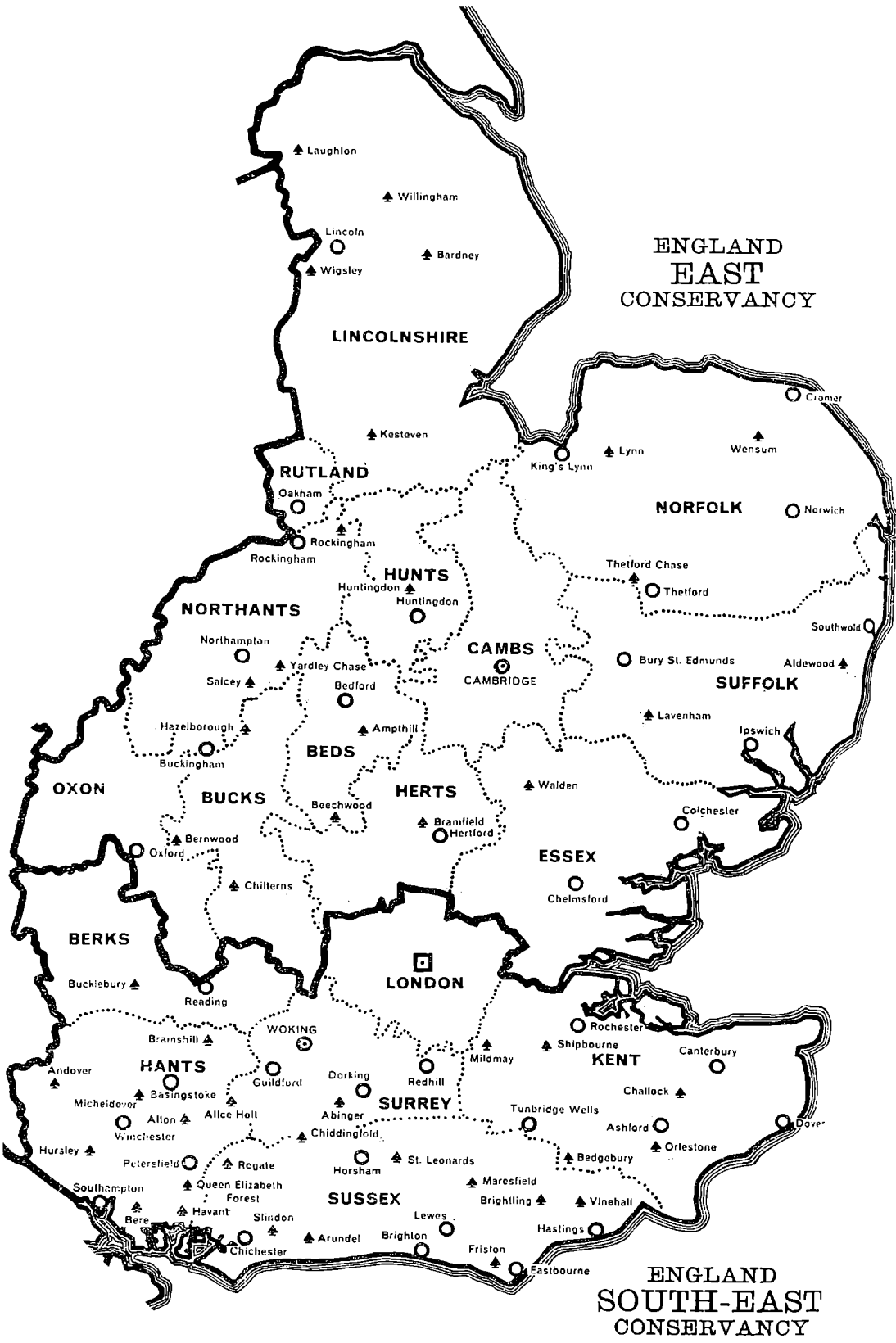
Maps showing the situation of the Commission Forests and the boundaries of the Conservancies as at 31st March 1969 follow on page 65. The scale is approximately thirty miles per inch, and explanations of the symbols used appear on pages 65, 69 and 70.

ENGLAND NORTH-EAST CONSERVANCY

- Forests: ◆
- Joint Schemes: ■
- Towns: ○
- Conservancy or Deputy Surveyors' Offices: ⊙

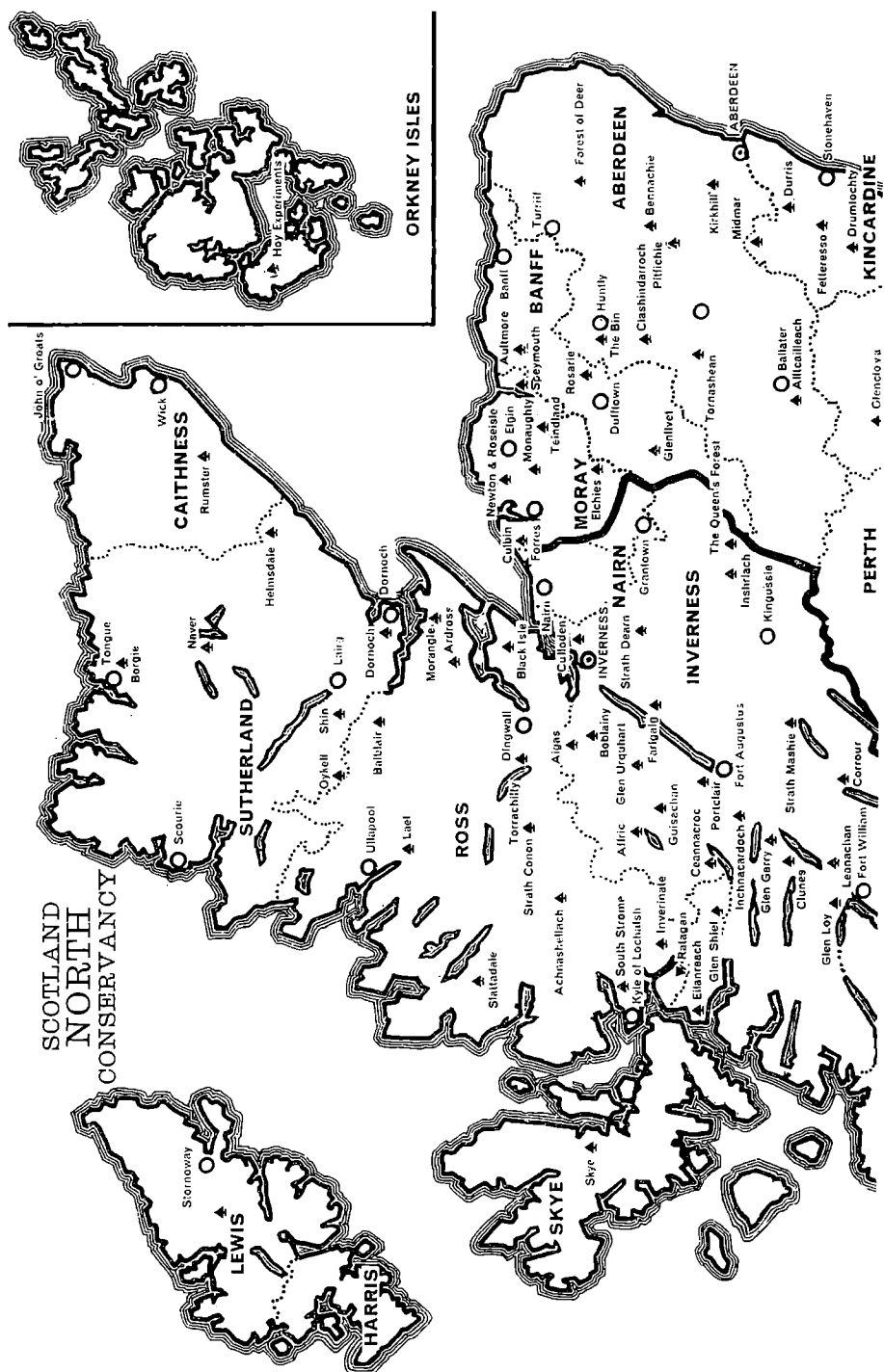
ENGLAND NORTH-WEST CONSERVANCY





ENGLAND
EAST
CONSERVANCY

ENGLAND
SOUTH-EAST
CONSERVANCY



WALES NORTH CONSERVANCY

- Forests: ▲
- Joint Scheme: ■
- Towns: ○
- Conservancy or Deputy Surveyors' Offices: ⊙



ADDRESSES OF THE MAIN OFFICES OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSION

Headquarters of the Forestry Commission:

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

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

Senior Officer for Scotland:

25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. (031-225 4782)

Senior Officer for Wales:

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

Director of Research:

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

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

Conservancy Offices

England:

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

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

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

South-East: Danesfield, Grange Road, Woking. (048-62 61071)

South-West: Flowers Hill, Brislington, Bristol, 4. (027-2 78311)

New Forest: The Queen's House, Lyndhurst, Hants., SO4 7NH.

(042-128 2801)

Scotland:

North: 60, Church Street, Inverness. (046-3 32811)

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

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

West: 20, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.2. (041-332 7261)

Wales:

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

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

Education and Training

Education and Training Officer:

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

ACCOUNTS 1967-69

BALANCE SHEET of the Forestry Commission State Forestry Enterprise as at 31st March 1969 and **ACCOUNTS** for the 18 months' period ended 31st March 1969, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

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EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
50,081,806	FIXED ASSETS (Note 6)	...
15,500	UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS (Note 7)	...
	NET CURRENT ASSETS	
	Current Assets:	
2,053,081	Stocks and work in progress (Note 8)	2,217,147
1,244,826	Debtors and sundry debit balances	1,474,651
467,822	Cash at banks and in hand	352,176
		<hr/>
3,765,729		4,043,974
1,015,101		1,171,564
	Less Sundry creditors	<hr/>
2,750,628		2,872,410
	GROWING STOCK	
182,404,512	Plantations in course of formation (Statement 1 and Note 9)	208,009,113
84,381,988	Plantations in production (Statement 2 and Note 9)	97,052,448
		<hr/>
266,786,500		305,061,561
	(Expectation value of plantations in production: £69,000,000—Note 10. Previous year: £60,000,000).	<hr/>
£319,634,434		£363,093,177

The notes on pages 86 to 90 form part of these Accounts.

J. A. Dickson,
Accounting Officer

8 September 1969

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

Exchequer and Audit Department
6 January 1970

B. D. Fraser,
Comptroller and Auditor General

FORESTRY COMMISSION

ACCOUNT OF PLANTATIONS IN COURSE OF FORMATION
FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous Year £</i>		£	£
	OPENING BALANCE at 1 October 1967		
	1,231,400 acres at cost analysed to:		
102,923,403	Cost excluding interest	110,606,482	
62,668,786	Interest	71,798,030	
165,592,189			182,404,512
	ADDITIONS DURING EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969		
8,892	Plantations acquired	9,722	
	Formation expenditure:		
	Preparation of ground, in- cluding ploughing	1,157,649	
709,738	Planting, including cost of plants	1,325,573	
1,117,829	New drains and fences	1,104,218	
674,661	Beating up, including cost of plants	265,505	
281,737	Weeding	1,131,014	
1,035,115	Overhead expenses (State- ment 6)	1,596,005	
1,022,690	Estate expenses (State- ment 7)	459,757	
317,025			
5,158,795		7,039,721	
	Maintenance expenditure:		
	Maintenance of drains and fences	1,417,663	
849,898	Brashing and cleaning	1,019,444	
781,118	Enrichment, including cost of plants	19,418	
35,343	Protection against fire	441,143	
308,929	Protection against wild life	617,395	
393,031	Protection against fungi and diseases	53,990	
34,682	Miscellaneous	174,949	
62,011	Overhead expenses (State- ment 6)	1,686,296	
1,044,395	Estate expenses (State- ment 7)	443,157	
289,803			
3,799,210		5,873,455	
256,532	Rent of land	546,342	
10,555,197	Interest on capital	18,826,875	
			32,296,115
185,370,815			214,700,627

Account of Plantations in course of Formation—*continued*

<i>Previous Year</i>		£	£	£
	DEDUCTIONS DURING EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969			
	Plantations transferred to Plantations in Produc- tion Account (Statement			
2,796,950	2)	6,438,342		
25,359	Plantations destroyed by fire	103,421		
5,016	Plantations damaged by other causes	4,172		
95,555	Plantations sold	73,607		
43,423	Sundry receipts	71,972		
<hr/> 2,966,303		<hr/>		<hr/> 6,691,514
	CLOSING BALANCE at 31 March 1969			
	1,267,600 acres at cost analysed to:			
110,606,482	Cost excluding interest	120,615,640		
71,798,030	Interest	87,393,473		
<hr/> £182,404,512		<hr/>		<hr/> £208,009,113

FORESTRY COMMISSION

ACCOUNT OF PLANTATIONS IN PRODUCTION
FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous Year</i> £		£	£
	OPENING BALANCE at 1 October 1967		
	406,400 acres at cost analysed to:		
27,914,661	Cost excluding interest	29,674,460	
49,438,933	Interest	54,707,528	
<hr/> 77,353,594	(<i>Expectation value: £60,000,000</i>)	<hr/>	84,381,988
	ADDITIONS DURING EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969		
145,620	Plantations acquired	6,135	
	Plantations transferred from Planta- tions in Course of Formation Account (Statement 1)	6,438,342	
2,796,950	Maintenance of roads and bridges ..	821,225	
498,609	Pruning	19,535	
20,872	Rent of land	142,068	
66,117	Overhead expenses (Statement 6) ..	1,078,362	
697,830	Estate expenses (Statement 7) ..	151,482	
93,119	Interest on capital	9,327,350	
5,127,584		<hr/>	17,984,499
<hr/> 86,800,295			102,366,487
	DEDUCTIONS DURING EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969		
7,663	Plantations destroyed by fire	2,980	
359	Plantations destroyed by other causes ..	1,142	
48,043	Plantations sold	19,079	
	Plantations thinned and felled, trans- ferred to Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 3 and Note 9)	5,290,838	
2,362,242		<hr/>	
<hr/> 2,418,307			5,314,039
	CLOSING BALANCE at 31 March 1969		
	423,200 acres at cost analysed to:		
29,674,460	Cost excluding interest	32,624,213	
54,707,528	Interest	64,428,235	
<hr/> £84,381,988	(<i>Expectation value: £69,000,000</i>)	<hr/>	£97,052,448

FORESTRY COMMISSION

HARVESTING TRADING ACCOUNT

FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous Year £</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
	INCOME		
4,260,816	Sale of produce	6,655,111	
104,385	Value of produce used in the Commis- sion's forests	120,324	
4,365,201			6,775,435
	Less EXPENDITURE		
1,378,284	Marking, measuring, felling and extraction	2,460,821	
438,661	Processing	672,271	
543,380	Carriage and other expenses	801,016	
1,062,928	Overhead expenses (Statement 6) ..	1,715,219	
220,736	Estate Expenses (Statement 7)	385,760	
3,643,989		6,035,087	
45,215	Less Increase in stocks	229,925	
3,598,774			5,805,162
766,427	Surplus before inclusion of the cost of plantations thinned and felled		970,273
	Deduct Cost of plantations thinned and felled transferred from Plantations in Production Account (Statement 2):		
	<i>Cost excluding Interest</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1,290,502	Thinnings 573,561	1,008,838	1,582,399
1,071,740	Clear Fellings 1,277,158	2,431,281	3,708,439
2,362,242	1,850,719	3,440,119	5,290,838
£ 1,595,815	DEFICIT on Trading carried to Profit and Loss Account (Statement 5)		£4,320,565

FORESTRY COMMISSION

ESTATE MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous Year</i>			Total	Estate retained by Ministers	Farms in Hand	Other Agricultural Subjects	Other Buildings and Subjects	Fishing and Shooting	Public Camp Sites	Other Recreational Facilities
£			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	EXPENDITURE									
64,837	Repairs and maintenance	...	94,414	—	124	29,370	42,003	—	15,961	6,956
96,350	Rent, rates and taxes	...	179,912	69,695	24	98,859	3,759	34	6,867	674
48,545	Depreciation	...	86,308	10,735	226	15,034	51,925	—	6,435	1,953
80,646	Miscellaneous	...	140,869	—	3,558	8,822	5,209	9,838	15,467	97,975
—	Variation in stocks	...	1,449	—	Cr. 860	2,309	—	—	—	—
299,203	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)	...	490,889	23,140	2,373	94,001	175,573	43,567	26,161	126,074
41,740	Estate expenses (Statement 7)	...	75,922	3,456	272	15,444	29,944	7,827	3,350	15,629
105,614	Interest on capital	...	169,791	16,857	—	29,890	107,371	—	10,818	4,855
736,935	Total expenditure	...	1,239,554	123,883	5,717	293,729	415,784	61,266	85,059	254,116
	LESS INCOME									
304,814	Rents receivable	...	531,857	29,665	—	120,963	279,059	102,170	—	—
104,422	Sundry receipts	...	105,543	—	3,334	3,252	353	—	56,193	42,411
9,054	Variation in stocks	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
418,290	Total income	...	637,400	29,665	3,334	124,215	279,412	102,170	56,193	42,411
£318,645	DEFICIT	...	£602,154	94,218	2,383	169,514	136,372	40,904	28,866	211,705
		...						<i>Surplus</i>		

FORESTRY COMMISSION
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous Year</i>			£
£			£
1,595,815	Deficit on Harvesting Trading Account (Statement 3) ..		4,320,565
318,645	Deficit on Estate Management Account (Statement 4) ..		602,154
<hr/>			<hr/>
1,914,460		£	4,922,719
10,931	Less Income from Joint Management Scheme	13,729	
—	Income from Unquoted Investments ..	1,125	
—	Surplus on Disposal of Buildings ..	9,308	
		<hr/>	24,162
<hr/>			<hr/>
1,903,529			4,898,557
—	Add Adjustments relating to previous years (Note 16)		29,445
<hr/>			<hr/>
1,903,529			4,928,002
1,622,945	Add Debit Balance from previous year		3,526,474
<hr/>			<hr/>
£3,526,474	Debit Balance carried forward to next year ..		£8,454,476
			<hr/>

Against "Joint Management Scheme" is shown the income during the eighteen months to 31 March 1969, being a half share of the net surplus from the afforestation scheme at the Lake Vyrnwy estate in North Wales, belonging to the City of Liverpool.

FORESTRY

STATEMENT OF OVERHEAD EXPENSES FOR

<i>Previous Year</i>			Total	Plantations in Course of Formation	
				Forma- tion	Main- tenance
£		£	£	£	£
LOCAL SUPERVISION					
1,749,713	Salaries and national insurance ...	2,788,995			
272,903	Travelling and subsistence ...	451,879			
248,789	Office expenses ...	400,407			
327,915	Provision for pensions and gratuities ...	503,713			
2,599,320		4,144,994			
10,531	Less Miscellaneous income ...	16,869	4,128,125	1,149,752	1,360,820
2,588,789					
DISTRICT SUPERVISION					
277,700	Salaries and national insurance ...	452,940			
30,387	Travelling and subsistence ...	49,801			
63,524	Office expenses ...	104,938			
53,309	Provision for pensions and gratuities ...	89,339			
424,920			697,018	118,709	117,710
CONSERVANCY ADMINISTRATION					
892,214	Salaries and national insurance ...	1,449,418			
56,489	Travelling and subsistence ...	99,074			
70,397	Office expenses ...	117,833			
8,164	Depreciation ...	15,665			
41,262	Losses, compensation and bad debts ...	47,102			
91,853	Miscellaneous expenses ...	128,152			
145,496	Provision for pensions and gratuities ...	234,090			
51,393	Provision for fire insurance ...	79,150			
1,357,268		2,170,484			
20,260	Less Miscellaneous income ...	48,955	2,121,529	169,756	108,553
1,337,008					
HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION					
729,629	Salaries and national insurance ...	1,225,282			
81,279	Travelling and subsistence ...	122,064			
238,705	Office expenses ...	323,256			
109,750	Training establishments ...	172,214			
14,823	Depreciation ...	21,805			
1,013	Losses, compensation and bad debts ...	1,018			
187,452	Miscellaneous ...	396,794			
127,079	Provisions for pensions and gratuities ...	208,852			
1,489,730		2,471,285			
51,718	Less Miscellaneous income ...	96,038	2,375,247	157,788	99,213
1,438,012					
£5,788,729		£	9,321,919	1,596,005	1,686,296

COMMISSION

THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

Plantations in Production	Harvesting	Estate Expenses	Estate Management	Distribution Accounts	Land	Roads	Other Fixed Assets	Forest Authority
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
213,803	836,225	73,966	59,573	203,221	—	183,226	9,682	37,857
56,405	105,961	2,592	39,745	13,646	10,181	24,037	—	208,032
388,111	288,803	244,800	252,292	304,678	150,172	—	31,937	182,427
420,043	484,230	72,740	139,279	169,470	364,538	—	—	467,946
1,078,362	1,715,219	394,098	490,889	691,015	524,891	207,263	41,619	896,262

FORESTRY COMMISSION

ESTATE EXPENSES ACCOUNT FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

Previous Year	Total										Forest workers' Houses	Forest workers' Holdings	Hostels and Bothies	Foresters' Houses	Admini- strative and Other Buildings	Repair Depots
£	£										£	£	£	£	£	£
345,699	EXPENDITURE										180,759	96,892	3,807	108,239	92,801	7,109
93,114	Repairs and maintenance										2,651	12,533	1,877	58,233	75,010	7,457
194,618	Rent, rates and taxes										129,064	38,051	1,080	68,768	99,059	7,567
45,353	Depreciation										6,460	1,116	45,860	28,910	2,475	54
248,646	Miscellaneous										138,632	69,295	4,963	97,943	71,373	11,892
519,713	Overhead expenses (Statement 6)										371,703	74,529	1,909	235,426	106,369	15,333
	Interest on capital															
	Total expenditure										829,269	292,416	59,496	597,519	447,087	49,412
£1,447,143																
	Less INCOME										111,338	51,661	—	—	—	—
107,705	Rents receivable										155	112	17,867	84,206	40,363	—
92,886	Sundry receipts															
	Total income										111,493	51,773	17,867	84,206	40,363	—
200,591	NET COST										717,776	240,643	41,629	513,313	406,724	49,412
1,246,552																
	ALLOCATION OF NET COST															
	Plantations in Course of Formation:															
317,025	Formation											459,757				
289,803	Maintenance											443,157				
93,119	Plantations in Production											151,482				
220,736	Harvesting											385,760				
41,740	Estate Management											75,922				
136,500	Distribution Accounts											218,531				
9,706	Land											33,022				
110,013	Roads											153,052				
195	Other Fixed Assets											3,368				
27,715	Forest Authority											45,446				
£1,246,552												£1,969,497				

FORESTRY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF LABOUR ONCOST

FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 1969

<i>Previous Year</i>		£
920,403	National insurance, holidays and sick leave	1,349,791
450,902	Wet time	725,882
461,908	Transport of workers and travelling and subsistence ..	799,081
60,385	Depreciation	96,253
	Miscellaneous (including supplies at forests, protective clothing, maintenance of sundry plant and equipment, etc.)	707,696
368,002	Provision for pensions and gratuities	627,546
425,521		
<hr/> 2,687,121		<hr/> 4,306,249
48,400	Less Miscellaneous income ..	115,372
<hr/> £2,638,721		<hr/> £4,190,877

DISTRIBUTION

	Plantations in Course of Formation:	
777,559	Formation	1,112,095
667,630	Maintenance	1,069,839
83,315	Plantations in Production	149,986
460,869	Harvesting	850,418
30,842	Estate Expenses	46,477
15,986	Estate Management	32,407
240,712	Distribution Accounts	381,839
354,655	Roads	536,940
7,153	Other Fixed Assets	10,876
<hr/> £2,638,721		<hr/> £4,190,877

FORESTRY COMMISSION
STATE FORESTRY ENTERPRISE
NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. INTEREST

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

- (a) Forestry Fund advances and value of property (other than New and Dean Forests) acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders, prior to April 1933, at rates operative from 11 April 1933;
- (b) On advances and value of property acquired during the period April 1933 to September 1947, at the rate operative on the day of advance or acquisition;
- (c) On advances from 30 September 1947 to 30 September 1956, at the rate operative on the last day of the year in which advanced;
- (d) On advances from 30 September 1956 to 31 March 1969, at the average rate for the period of account in which advanced;
- (e) On interest accrued, at the average rate for the eighteen months ended 31 March 1969.

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

*Previous
Year
£*

		£
	The provision made for the eighteen months ended 31 March 1969 was £29,903,008, this sum being shown in the accounts as follows:	
16,672,848	(i) As separate entries entitled "Interest on capital" in:	
	Account of Plantations in Course of Formation (Statement 1)	18,826,875
10,555,197	Account of Plantations in Production (Statement 2)	9,327,350
5,127,584	Estate Management Account (Statement 4)	169,791
105,614	Estate Expenses Account (Statement 7) and	805,269
519,713	(ii) The balance as an element of the rent, rates and taxes heading in the Estate Management Account (Statement 4), Estate Expenses Account (Statement 7) and certain	
364,740	Distribution Accounts	773,723

2. ASSETS ACQUIRED WITHOUT PAYMENT

£		£
	Value of properties, etc., including New and Dean Forests acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders 1924-61 (after addition of £750,617 in respect of adjustments relating to previous years (Note 16))	1,578,181
939,620	Value at 21 September 1939 of properties acquired under Forestry (Transfer of Woods from Secretary of State for Air) Order 1939	8,633
8,633	Value of properties acquired by transfer from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under Section 4 of Forestry Act 1945	29,402
29,402	Value of timber acquired by transfer from H.M. Board of Admiralty under Section 4 of Forestry Act 1945	8,393
8,393	Value of timber acquired by transfer from the Board of Trade	40,225
40,225	Gifts	147,358
147,358		
<u>£1,173,631</u>		<u>£1,812,192</u>

3. SURPLUS ON DISPOSAL OF LAND

<i>Previous Year</i>		<i>£</i>
<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>
—	Balance at 1 October 1967	306,534
306,534	add surplus arising from disposal of land during eighteen months to 31 March 1969	78,577
<u>£306,534</u>	Balance at 31 March 1969	<u>£385,111</u>
£270,434 was received during the eighteen months to 31 March 1969 from the sale of land, and the cost of the land with the apportioned capitalised expenses was £191,857.		

4. PROVISION FOR PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

<i>Previous Year</i>		<i>£</i>
<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>
10,733,435	Balance at 1 October 1967	11,426,763
796,507	Provision made during period of account	1,207,109
58,118	Contributions received during period of account	108,108
348,837	Interest charged during period of account	557,053
<u>11,936,897</u>		<u>13,299,033</u>
510,134	Less Payments made during period of account	959,495
<u>£11,426,763</u>	Balance at 31 March 1969	<u>£12,339,538</u>

5. PROVISION FOR FIRE INSURANCE

<i>Previous Year</i>		<i>£</i>
<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>
291,916	Balance at 1 October 1967	301,067
51,393	Provision during period of account	79,150
<u>343,309</u>		<u>380,217</u>
42,242	Less Losses during period of account	101,332
<u>£301,067</u>		<u>£278,885</u>

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

6. See page 88.

7. UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS

	<i>31 March 1969</i>	<i>30 September 1967</i>
Unquoted Investments comprise:		
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Debentures in Cowal Ari-Sawmilling Co. Ltd. at cost (Commissioners' valuation at 31 March 1969, £15,000)	15,000	15,000
Shares in Park End Saw Mills Ltd. at cost (Com- missioners' valuation at 31 March 1969, £ NIL)	500	500

6. FIXED ASSETS

	Land	Roads and Bridges	Buildings	Powered Vehicles and Machines	Sundry Plant Equipment and Furniture	Total	Previous Year Total
Cost at 1 October 1967	£ 7,915,911	£ 29,451,219	£ 13,026,519	£ 4,556,638	£ 837,014	£ 55,787,301	£ 51,094,010
Additions	1,173,721	3,847,182	609,938	1,225,721	127,586	6,984,148	4,693,251
Disposals	89,996	17,270	175,449	811,720	49,540	1,143,975	
Cost at 31 March 1969	8,999,636	33,281,131	13,461,008	4,970,639	915,060	61,627,474	55,787,301
Accumulated depreciation at 1 October 1967	—	—	2,736,547	2,398,190	570,758	5,705,495	5,149,573
Provision for period of account	—	—	430,778	1,014,167	123,888	1,568,833	923,381
Disposals	—	—	61,310	694,657	34,593	790,560	367,459
Accumulated depreciation to 31 March 1969	—	—	3,106,015	2,717,700	660,053	6,483,768	5,705,495
Net book value at 31 March 1969	£8,999,636	£33,281,131	£10,354,993	£2,252,939	£255,007	£55,143,706	
Net book value at 30 September 1967	£7,915,911	£29,451,219	£10,289,972	£2,158,448	£266,256		£50,081,806

Depreciation of buildings, powered vehicles and machines, and sundry plant, equipment and furniture 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.

8. STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Previous
Year

£		£
599,643	Felled Timber ..	829,568
963,002	Nursery	744,664
490,436	Other	642,915
<u>£2,053,081</u>		<u>£2,217,147</u>

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value.

Work in progress is valued at cost including an appropriate amount for overheads.

9. TRANSFER OF COSTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

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

10. EXPECTATION VALUE OF PLANTATIONS IN PRODUCTION

The expectation value has been arrived at by calculating:

(a) Future expenditure on maintenance and road construction using 1966 costs and estimated programmes.

(b) Revenue from sales of forest produce by application of 1966 standing sale prices to forecasts of future production;

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

The expectation value at 31 March 1969 of the plantations in production emerges as follows:

	£m
(i) Present worth of future revenue from plantations in production established at 31 March 1969, calculated at 1966 market prices	102
(ii) Present worth of future expenditure on these woodlands at 1966 costs	33
(iii) Expectation value (i) less (ii)	<u>69</u>

11. AUDIT FEES

The sum of £3,500 was paid to Exchequer and Audit Department in the period of account as an audit fee for the examination of the Trading account for Forest Year 1967 and the Appropriation account for the Financial Year ended 31 March 1968. The equivalent sum paid in respect of the previous year was £3,350.

12. EMOLUMENTS OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

	£
Chairman received ..	7,500
Commissioners received	<u>39,810</u>

Total emoluments of .. £47,310 in the period of eighteen months covered by the accounts, against £31,055 in the previous year.

The emoluments paid were within the following annual scales:

	Period ending	<i>Previous Year</i>
	31 March 1969	
£1—£2,500	5 (Part time)	5 (Part time)
£2,501—£5,000	1 (Part time)	1 (Part time)
£5,001—£7,500	4	4

13. EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

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

14. FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Future Capital expenditure on Fixed Assets in 1969/70 authorised by the Commissioners amounts to £4,310,000.

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist at 31 March 1969 for damage caused by the Commission to other persons' property, for compensation to be paid under variation of contracts and for an *ex gratia* payment towards transfer expenses amounting in all to an estimated sum of £5,000.

16. ADJUSTMENTS RELATING TO PREVIOUS YEARS

Adjustments have been made to the Grant-in-Aid, Assets acquired without payment and Profit and Loss entries in the accounts to correct the accounting treatment in previous years of assets acquired from the Crown Estate Commissioners and compensation received from the Ministry of Agriculture.

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