

National Forest Inventory statistics for Hertfordshire and North London

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Hertfordshire and North London

Map 1 Map of England and the aligned areas

The map shows shortened names for some of the aligned areas. The short names and their full equivalents are to be found in **Appendix A**.



Key findings for Hertfordshire and North London

Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) has a land area of 331,800 hectares making it 12th out of the 14 aligned areas by land area. With 35,172 ha of woodland, HNL ranks 11th out of 14 in terms of woodland area (11% woodland cover). Some 2% of the woodland is under Forestry Commission ownership or management.

Scots pine is the most commonly occurring of the conifer species when assessed by stocked area (34%). Larch is the most commonly occurring of the conifer species when assessed by standing volume (33%) or number of trees (36%).

Oak is the most commonly occurring of the broadleaved species whether assessed by stocked area (20%), standing volume (34%) or by number of trees (33%).

Some 21% of standing coniferous volume is beyond the age of maximum mean annual increment (or above terminal height of 25m in higher windthrow risk areas). The harvesting assumptions applied in the forecast assume that a proportion of this volume will be felled over a period of time from the start of the forecast. Some 44% of conifer and mixed broadleaf/conifer sections (PS only) show evidence of thinning.

Overall 50% of standing broadleaved volume is beyond the age of maximum mean annual increment (or above terminal height of 25m in higher windthrow risk areas). Some 9% of broadleaved sections (PS only) show evidence of thinning.

Across HNL:

- Ash is estimated as 7% of total stocked area (8% of broadleaved stocked area), 6% of standing volume (7% of broadleaved standing volume) and 5% of the number of trees (6% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Oak is estimated as 18% of total stocked area (20% of broadleaved stocked area), 29% of standing volume (34% of broadleaved standing volume) and 28% of the number of trees (33% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Sweet chestnut is estimated as <1% of total stocked area (<1% of broadleaved stocked area), <1% of standing volume (<1% of broadleaved standing volume) and <1% of the number of trees (<1% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Larch is estimated as 3% of total stocked area (29% of conifer stocked area), 5% of standing volume (33% of conifer standing volume) and 6% of the number of trees (36% of the number of conifer trees).

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Introduction

National forest inventories are carried out by the Forestry Commission to provide accurate, up-to-date information about the size, distribution, composition and condition of the forests and woodlands in Great Britain (GB). This information is essential for developing and monitoring policies and guidance to support sustainable forest management.

The current National Forest Inventory (NFI), which began in 2010, is a multipurpose operation that has involved the production of a forest and woodland map for Britain and a continuing programme of field surveys (the first cycle of field surveys completed in late 2015) of the mapped forest and woodland areas.

Information and data collected by the National Forest Inventory is being used for a number of purposes, including estimates and 25-year forecasts of forest metrics such as:

- standing volume
- timber availability
- tree growth and increment
- carbon stocks
- biomass

Estimates of aspects of the biodiversity and social value of forests and woodlands will also be provided by the NFI.

This report brings together key woodland information for England previously published across the range of NFI thematic reports. Within the NFI programme, results are presented by the NUTS 1 boundaries^{*}. This report heads a series of reports where the woodland statistics are broken down by aligned area. The data sources and methodology covering the suite of reports is to found in the report for England and the aligned areas.

^{*} See <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/overview> for a description of the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) classification system.

How the estimates are prepared

The methodology, data sources and assumptions are described in the England report. It is important that the estimates presented in this report are interpreted in the light of the information provided in the England report.

The methodology introduces the sub-compartment database and the National Forest Inventory. It describes the metrics presented in this report and how they are derived. The methodology covers how the FC and private sector (PS) forecasts are prepared and includes commentary on the assumptions made in order to calculate the forecast estimates. Finally the methodology covers the tree health metrics.

Note on the estimates

The values in the tables have been independently rounded, so may not add to the totals shown. In some breakdowns of Private sector estimates, the estimates in the body of the table may not sum to the quoted total because each individual value, including the total, has been independently generated by the estimation procedure used for results from the NFI sample survey. Sampling standard errors attached to Private sector estimates are expressed in relative terms (%) to the right of the relevant estimate and as \pm error bars in the figures. Percentages in the pie charts may also not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Due to biological and sampling constraints, for example where there is a very small population of a species within a particular region, the estimates may have a high associated standard error. Since this indicates a high level of uncertainty around those estimates then caution should be used when drawing any conclusions from these values as the estimate may not be representative of the real population. Such estimates have been 'lowlighted' in the tables.

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Woodland area statistics

Woodland area by woodland type

Figure 1 Woodland area by woodland type

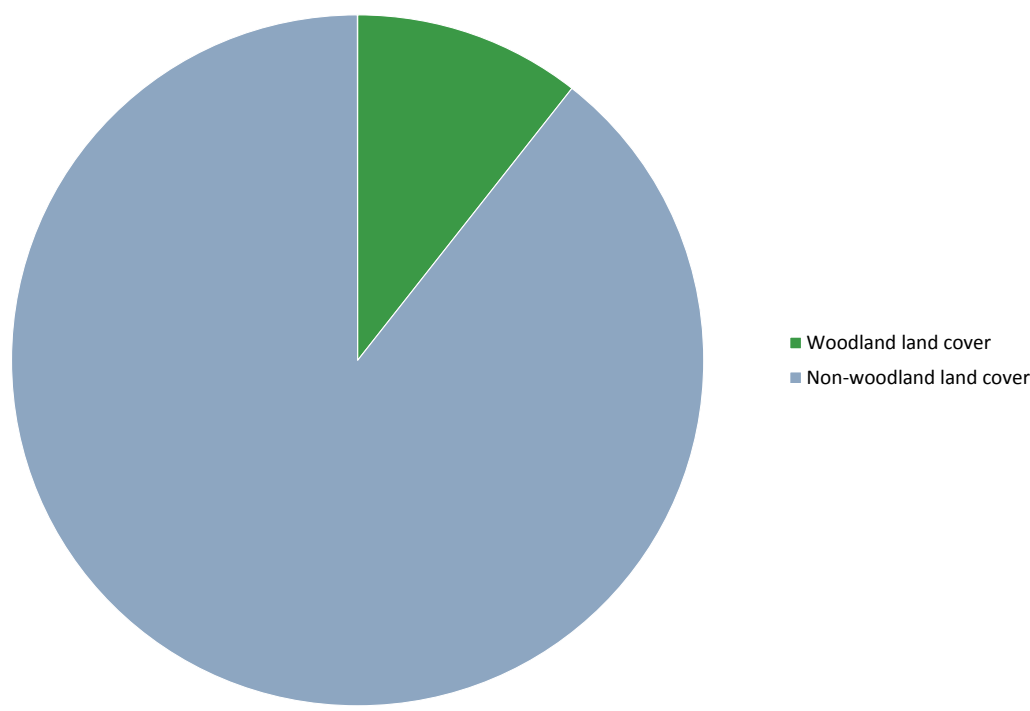


Table 1 Woodland area by woodland type

Woodland Type	Area (ha)	%
Hertfordshire and North London		
Woodland	34,546	98%
Assumed woodland	439	1%
Low density	187	1%
Total mapped woodland	35,172	100%
Non-woodland area	296,628	
Land area	331,800	
Woodland land cover		11%
Non-woodland land cover		89%

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by ownership

Figure 2 Woodland area by ownership

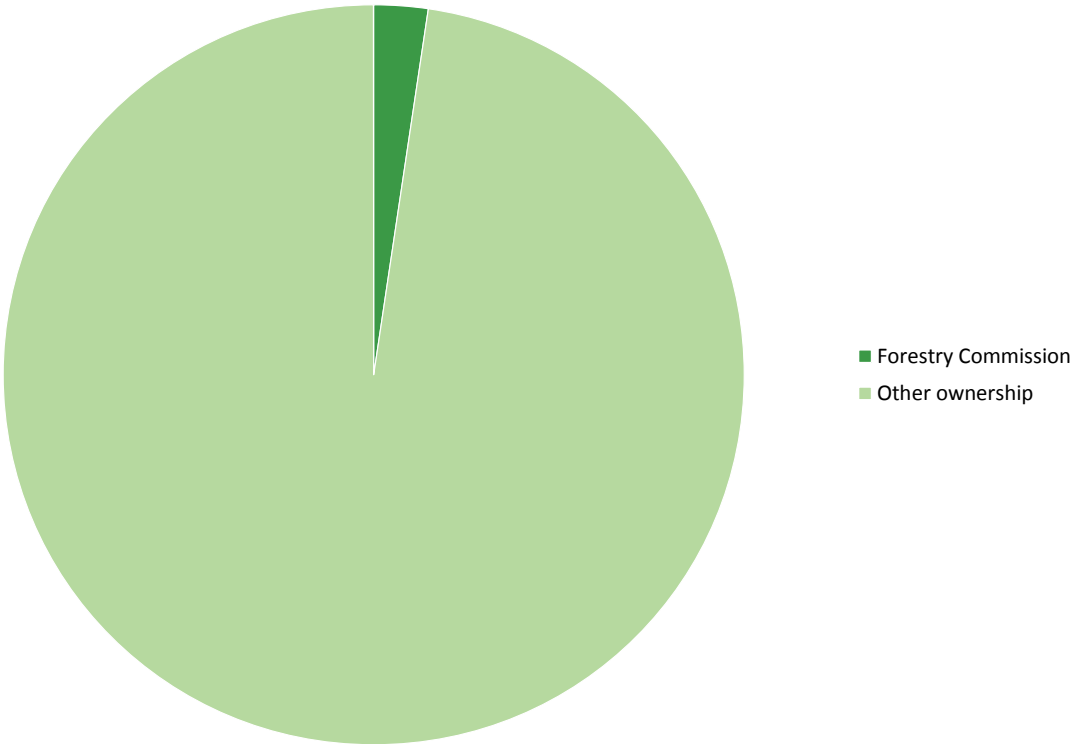


Table 2 Woodland area by ownership

Ownership	Area (ha)	% Woodland
Hertfordshire and North London		
Forestry Commission	826	2%
Other ownership	34,345	98%
Total area of woodland	35,172	100%

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by interpreted forest type

Figure 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type

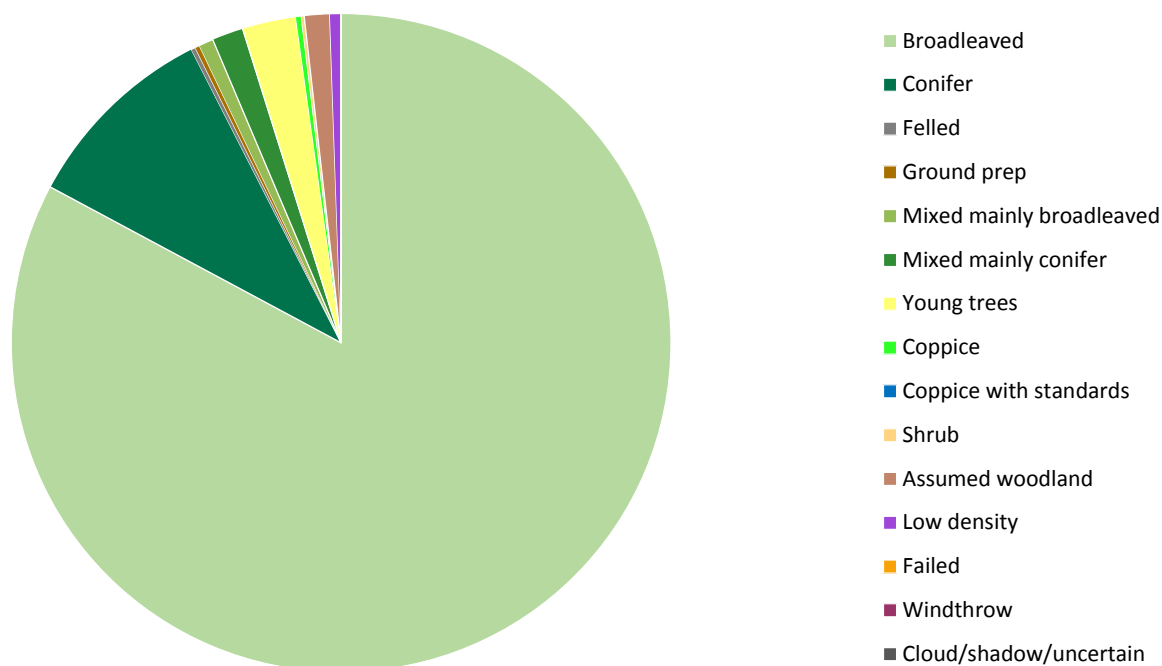


Table 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type

Forest type	Total area (ha)	% of total area
Hertfordshire and North London		
Broadleaved	29,137	83%
Conifer	3,394	10%
Felled	74	0%
Ground prep	79	0%
Mixed mainly broadleaved	251	1%
Mixed mainly conifer	537	2%
Young trees	927	3%
Coppice	93	0%
Coppice with standards	2	0%
Shrub	50	0%
Assumed woodland	435	1%
Low density	191	1%
Failed	0	0%
Windthrow	0	0%
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0%
TOTALS	35,172	100%

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size

Figure 4 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size

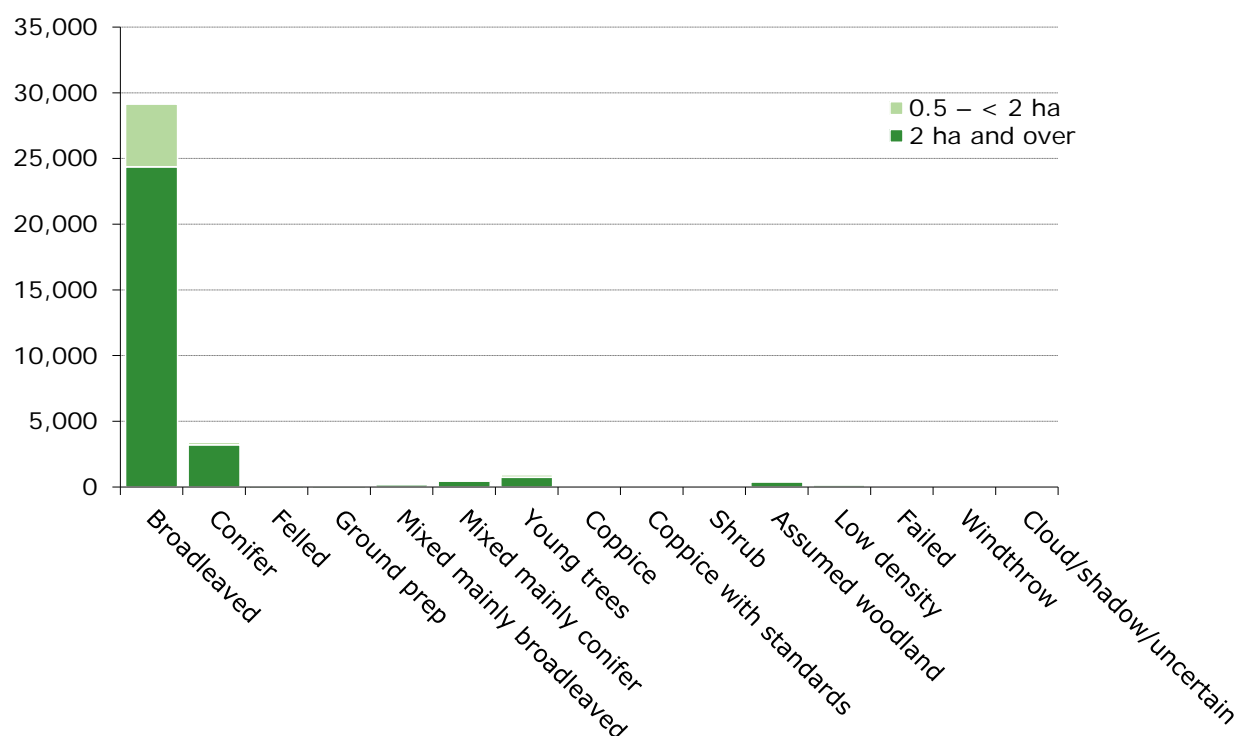


Table 4 Woodland area by interpreted woodland type and woodland size

Forest type	Woodland size		Total area (ha)
	2 ha and over	0.5 – < 2 ha	
Hertfordshire and North London			
Broadleaved	24,360	4,776	29,137
Conifer	3,211	183	3,394
Felled	71	3	74
Ground prep	74	5	79
Mixed mainly broadleaved	182	69	251
Mixed mainly conifer	448	90	537
Young trees	742	186	927
Coppice	92	1	93
Coppice with standards	2	0	2
Shrub	32	18	49
Assumed woodland	404	31	435
Low density	171	21	192
Failed	0	0	0
Windthrow	0	0	0
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0	0
TOTALS	29,788	5,383	35,172

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

Figure 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

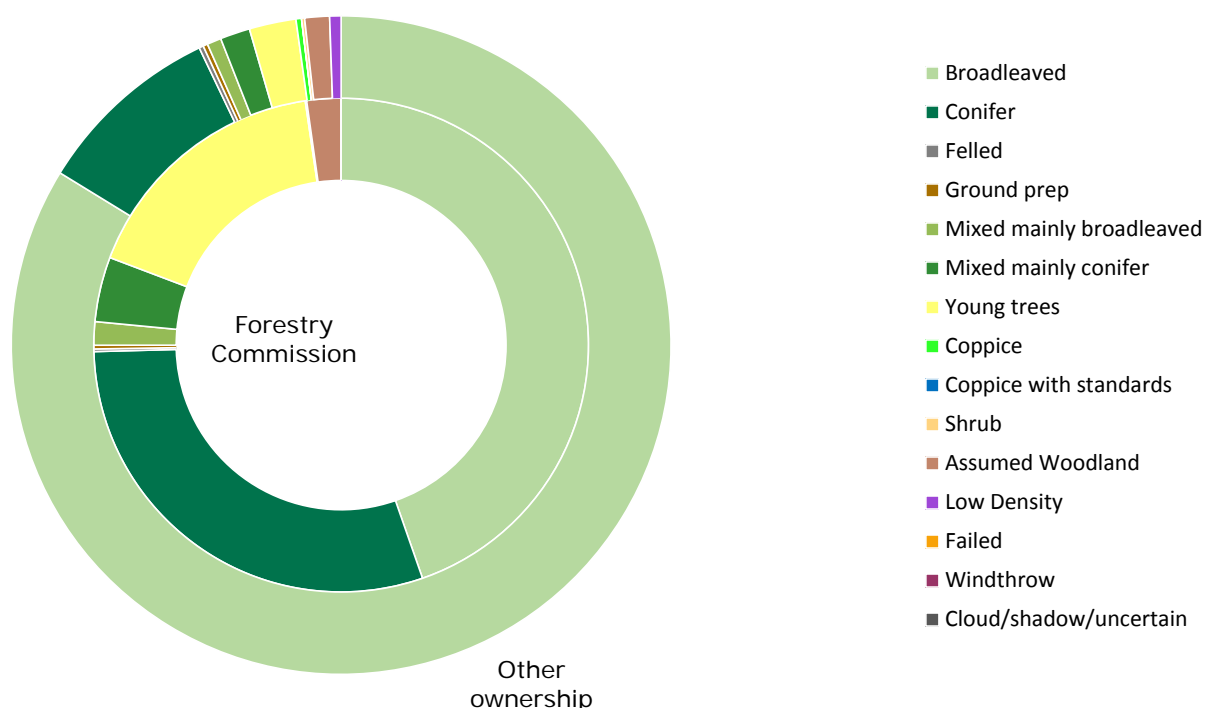


Table 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

Forest type	Forestry Commission		Other ownership	
	Area (ha)	% of total area	Area (ha)	% of total area
Hertfordshire and North London				
Broadleaved	369	45%	28,768	84%
Conifer	247	30%	3,147	9%
Felled	1	0%	73	0%
Ground prep	2	0%	77	0%
Mixed mainly broadleaved	13	2%	238	1%
Mixed mainly conifer	35	4%	502	1%
Young trees	140	17%	788	2%
Coppice	0	0%	93	0%
Coppice with standards	0	0%	2	0%
Shrub	< 1	0%	50	0%
Assumed Woodland	18	2%	416	1%
Low Density	< 1	0%	191	1%
Failed	0	0%	0	0%
Windthrow	0	0%	0	0%
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0%	0	0%
TOTALS	826	100%	34,345	100%

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership

Table 6 Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership

Forest type	2 ha and over		0.5 – < 2 ha		Total area (ha)
	Forestry Commission	Other	Forestry Commission	Other	
Hertfordshire and North London					
Broadleaved	368	23,990	1	4,778	29,137
Conifer	245	2,966	2	181	3,394
Felled	1	70	0	3	74
Ground prep	2	72	0	5	79
Mixed mainly broadleaved	11	170	2	68	251
Mixed mainly conifer	34	414	< 1	89	537
Young trees	134	607	5	180	927
Coppice	0	92	0	1	93
Coppice with standards	0	2	0	0	2
Shrub	0	32	< 1	18	50
Assumed woodland	18	385	0	31	435
Low Density	< 1	171	0	20	191
Failed	0	0	0	0	0
Windthrow	0	0	0	0	0
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	815	28,971	11	5,374	35,172

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by size class distribution

Figure 6 Woodland area by size class distribution

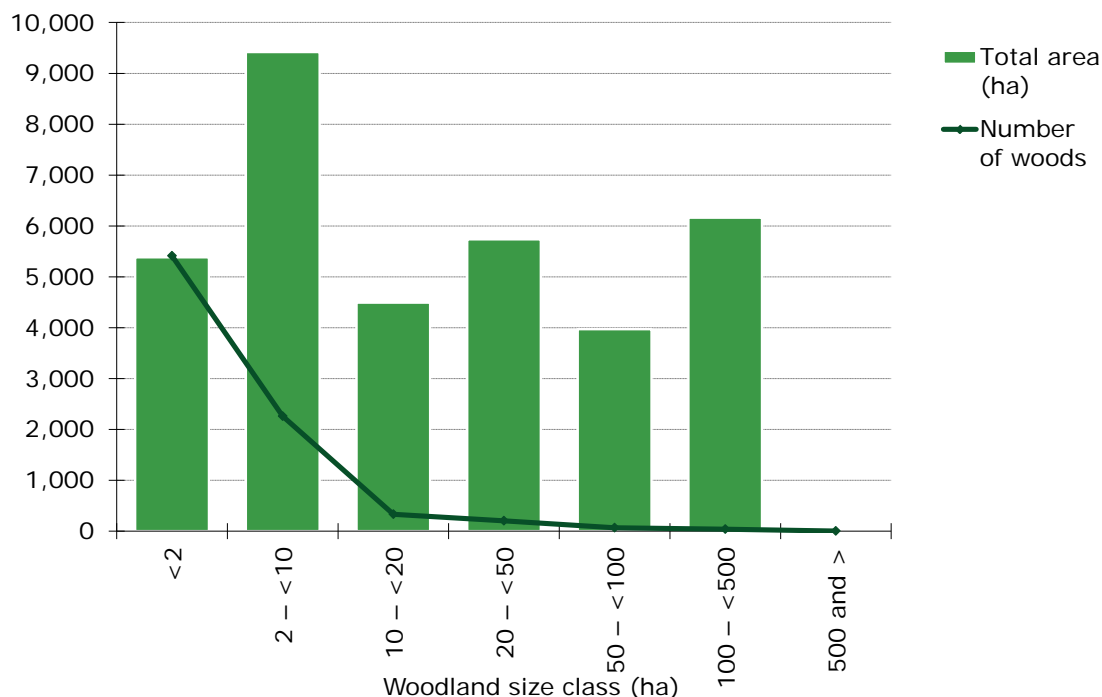


Table 7 Woodland area by size class distribution

Size class (ha)	Total area (ha)	Number of woods	% of total area	Mean wood area (ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
<2	5,386	5,412	15%	< 1
2 – <10	9,420	2,258	27%	4
10 – <20	4,494	331	13%	14
20 – <50	5,737	203	16%	28
50 – <100	3,970	65	11%	61
100 – <500	6,165	37	18%	167
500 and >	0	0	0%	0
All woods	35,172	8,306	100%	4

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Open areas in woodland by land use type

Figure 7 Open areas in woodland by land use type

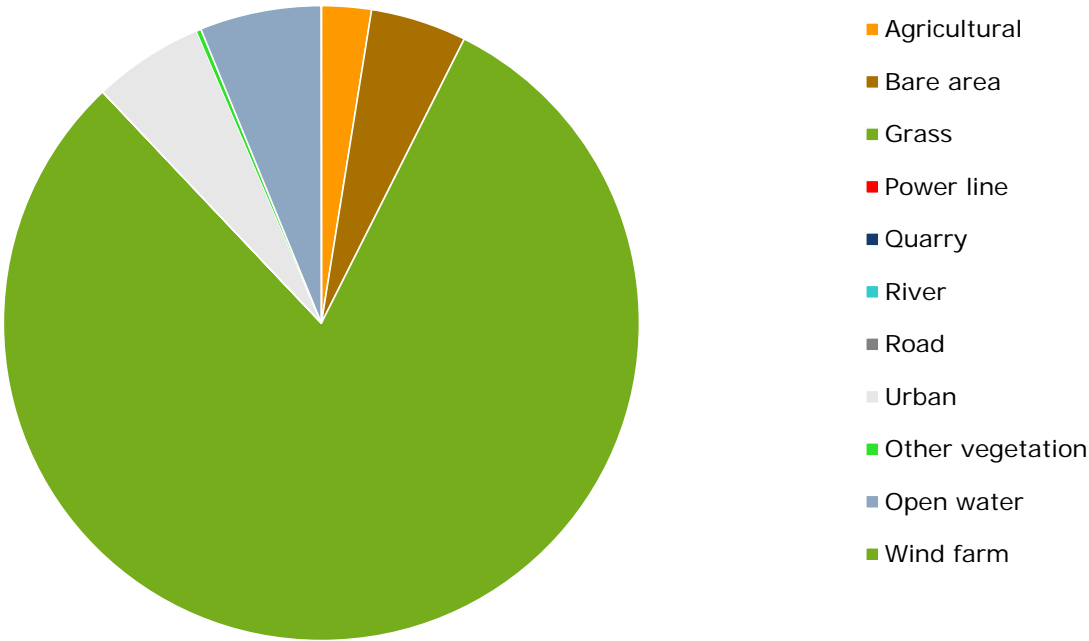


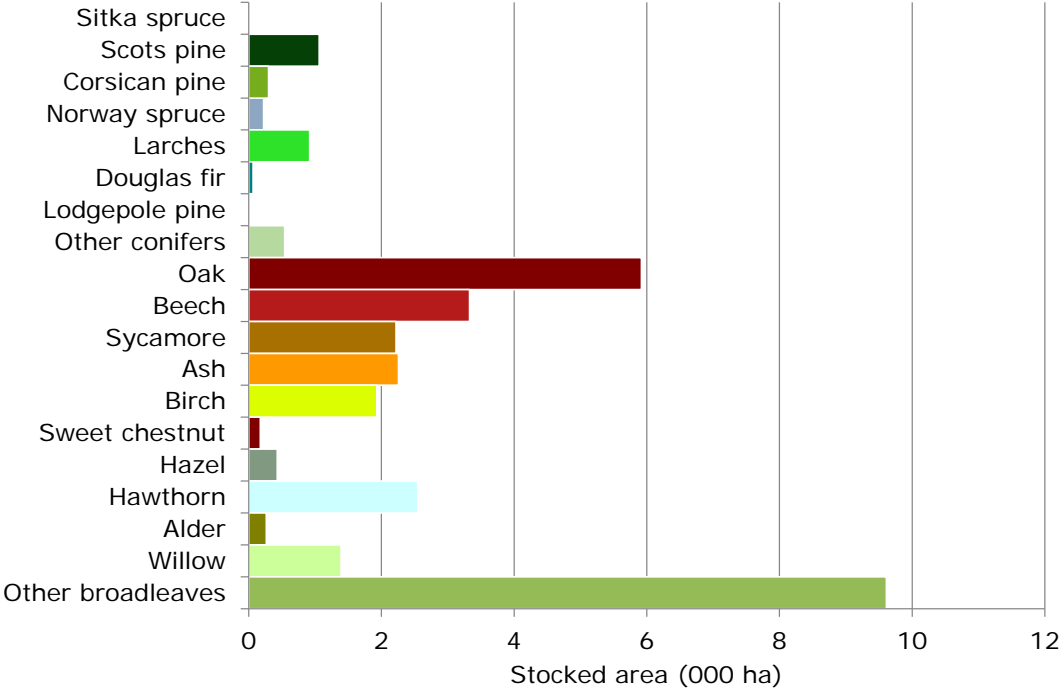
Table 8 Open areas in woodland by land use type

Interpreted open area	Total area (ha)	% of total area
Hertfordshire and North London		
Agricultural	10	3%
Bare area	20	5%
Grass	334	81%
Power line	0	0%
Quarry	0	0%
River	0	0%
Road	0	0%
Urban	23	6%
Other vegetation	< 1	0%
Open water	26	6%
Wind farm	0	0%
TOTALS	415	100%

Net area under canopy

Stocked area by species

Figure 8 Stocked area by principal tree species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Table 9 Stocked area by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	0.0	< 0.1	93	< 0.1
Scots pine	< 0.1	1.1	31	1.1
Corsican pine	< 0.1	0.2	85	0.3
Norway spruce	< 0.1	0.2	48	0.2
Larches	< 0.1	0.8	30	0.9
Douglas fir	< 0.1	< 0.1	56	< 0.1
Lodgepole pine	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other conifers	< 0.1	0.5	51	0.5
All conifers	0.2	2.9	17	3.1
Broadleaves				
Oak	< 0.1	5.9	14	5.9
Beech	0.2	3.2	24	3.3
Sycamore	< 0.1	2.2	26	2.2
Ash	< 0.1	2.2	20	2.3
Birch	< 0.1	1.9	28	1.9
Sweet chestnut	< 0.1	0.2	75	0.2
Hazel	0.0	0.4	25	0.4
Hawthorn	0.0	2.5	21	2.5
Alder	0.0	0.3	51	0.3
Willow	0.0	1.4	33	1.4
Other broadleaves	0.2	9.4	16	9.6
All broadleaves	0.5	29.6	3	30.1
All species				
All species	0.7	32.5	2	33.2

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Figure 9 Stocked area by principal conifer species

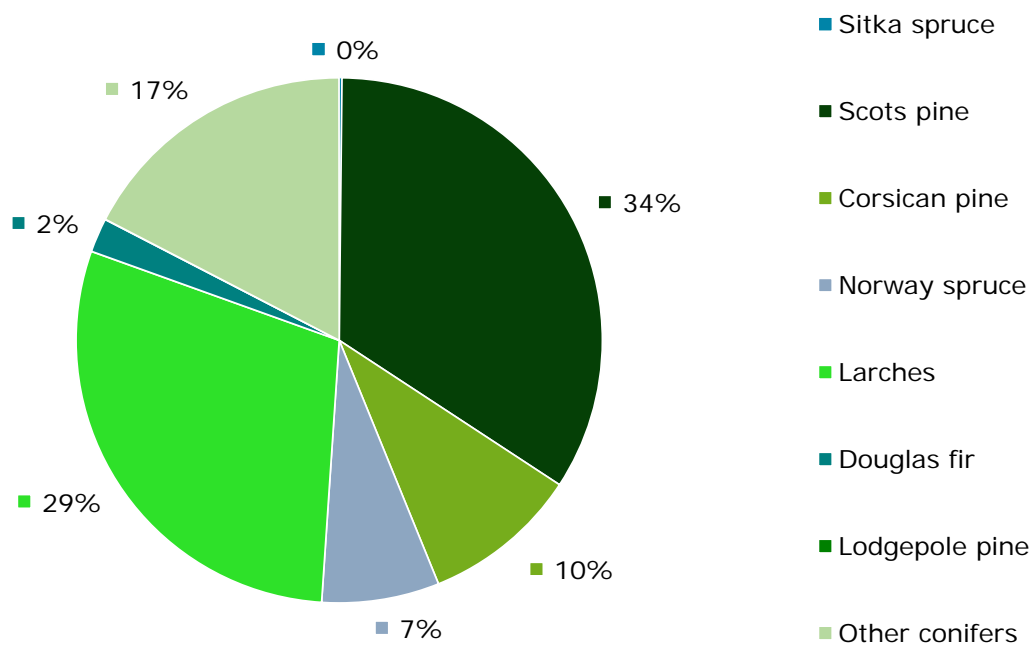
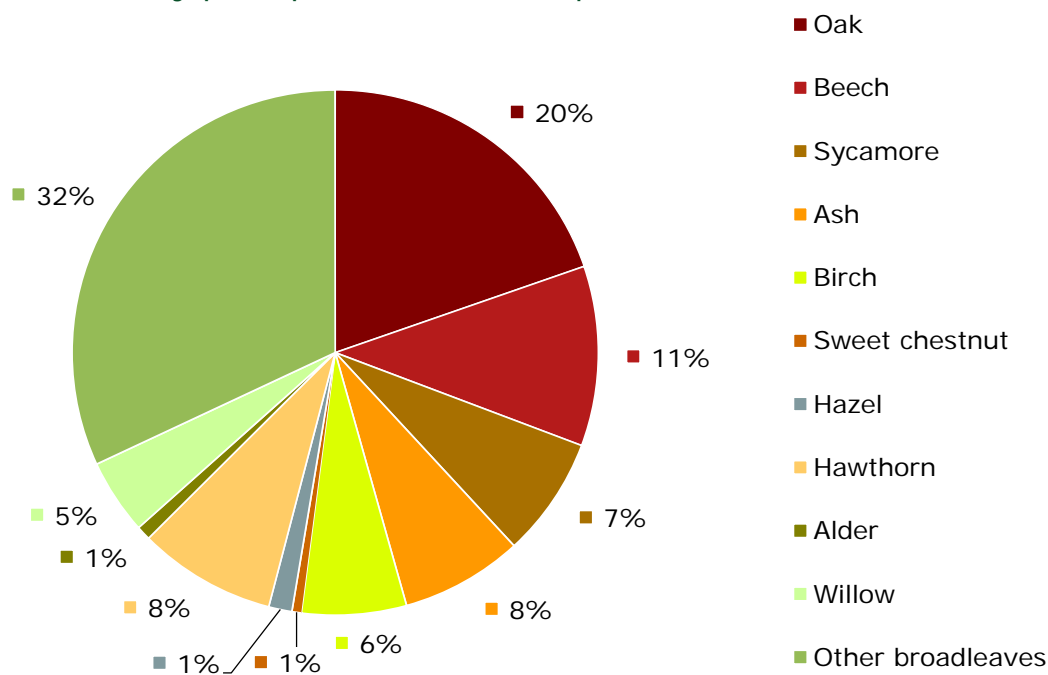


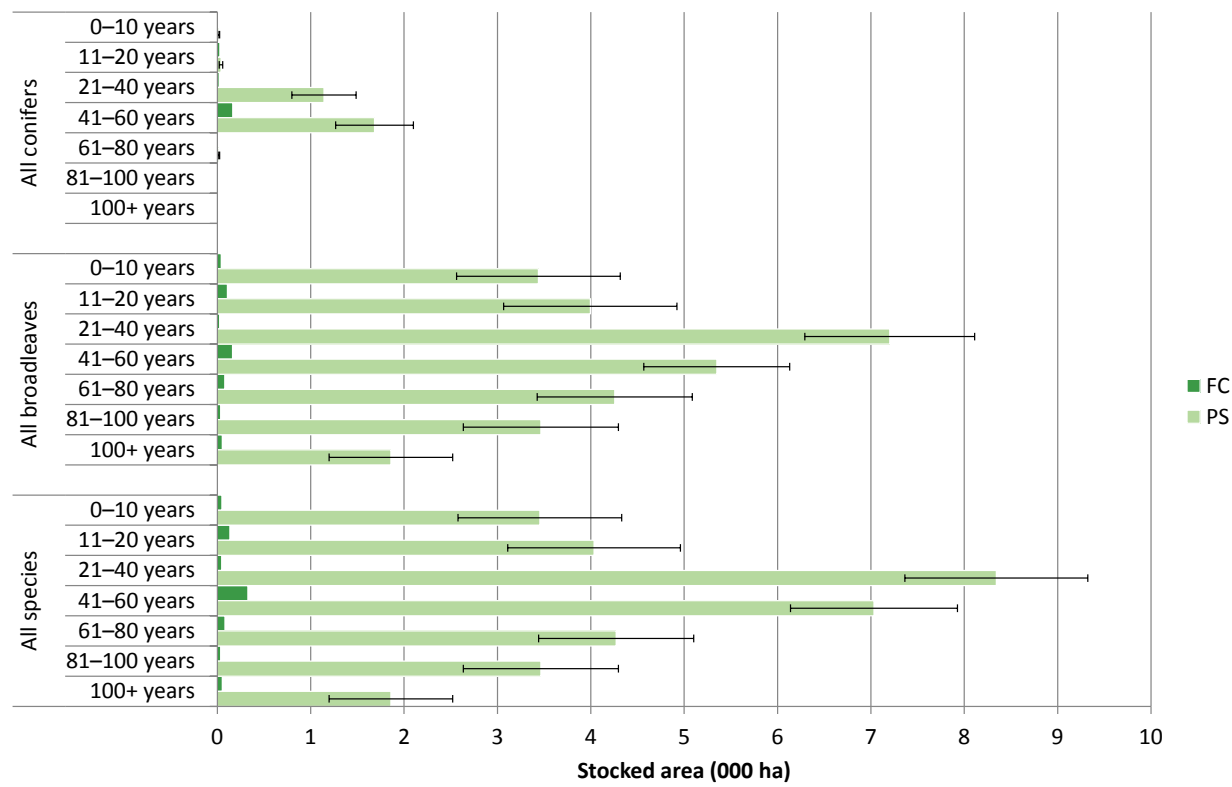
Figure 10 Stocked area by principal broadleaved species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Stocked area by age class

Figure 11 Stocked area by age class



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

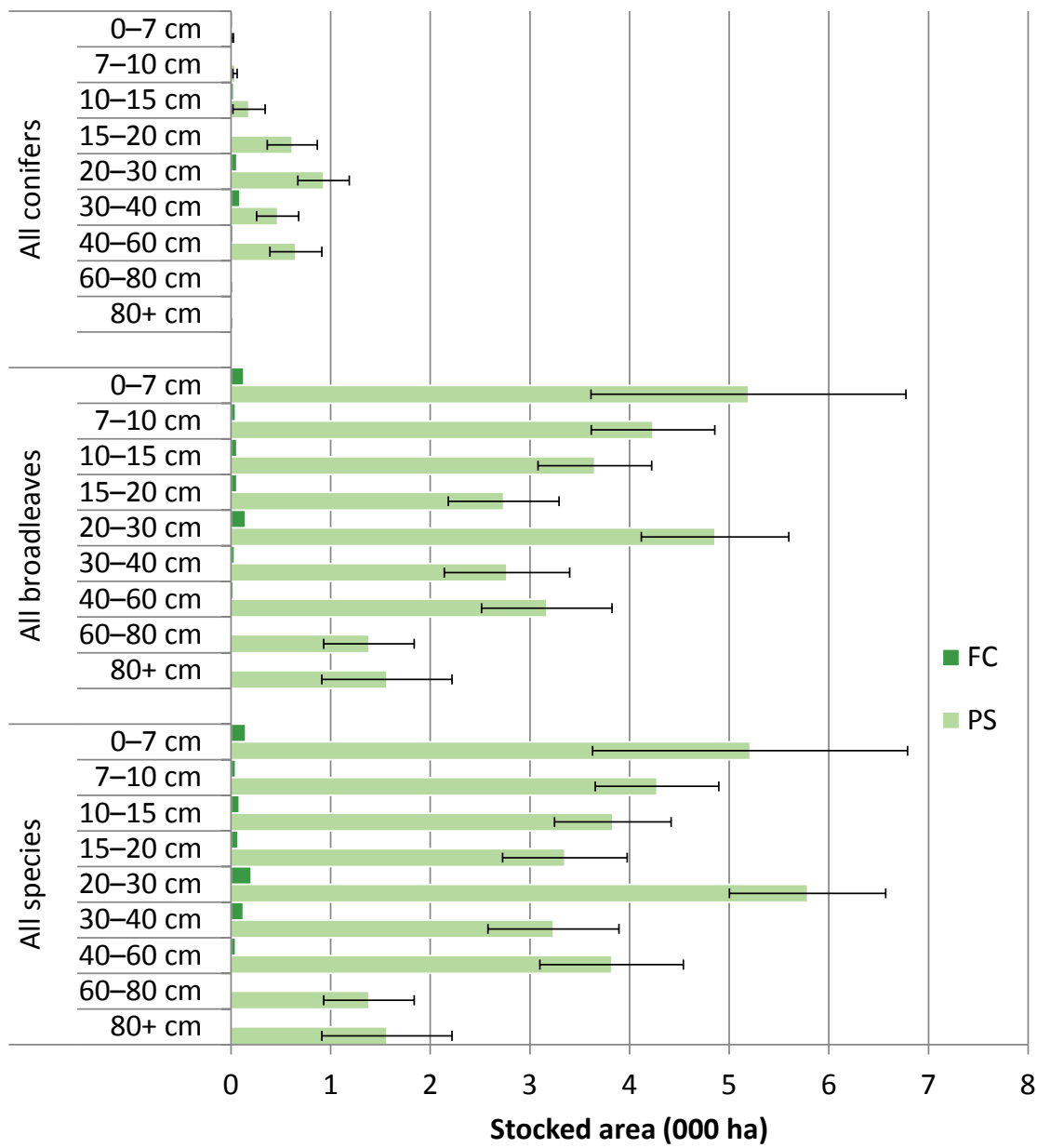
Table 10 Stocked area by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
All conifers				
0–10	< 0.1	< 0.1	55	< 0.1
11–20	< 0.1	< 0.1	47	< 0.1
21–40	< 0.1	1.1	30	1.2
41–60	0.2	1.7	25	1.8
61–80	< 0.1	< 0.1	47	< 0.1
81–100	< 0.1	0.0	-	< 0.1
100+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	0.2	2.9	17	3.1
All broadleaves				
0–10	< 0.1	3.4	25	3.5
11–20	0.1	4.0	23	4.1
21–40	< 0.1	7.2	13	7.2
41–60	0.2	5.3	15	5.5
61–80	< 0.1	4.3	20	4.3
81–100	< 0.1	3.5	24	3.5
100+	< 0.1	1.9	36	1.9
Total	0.5	29.6	3	30.1
All species				
0–10	< 0.1	3.5	25	3.5
11–20	0.1	4.0	23	4.2
21–40	< 0.1	8.3	12	8.4
41–60	0.3	7.0	13	7.4
61–80	< 0.1	4.3	19	4.4
81–100	< 0.1	3.5	24	3.5
100+	< 0.1	1.9	36	1.9
Total	0.7	32.5	2	33.2

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Stocked area by mean stand dbh class

Figure 12 Stocked area by mean stand dbh class



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Table 11 Stocked area by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
All conifers				
0–7	< 0.1	< 0.1	55	< 0.1
7–10	0.0	< 0.1	53	< 0.1
10–15	< 0.1	0.2	89	0.2
15–20	< 0.1	0.6	41	0.6
20–30	< 0.1	0.9	28	1.0
30–40	< 0.1	0.5	45	0.6
40–60	< 0.1	0.7	40	0.7
60–80	< 0.1	0.0	-	< 0.1
80+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	0.2	2.9	17	3.1
All broadleaves				
0–7	0.1	5.2	30	5.3
7–10	< 0.1	4.2	15	4.3
10–15	< 0.1	3.7	16	3.7
15–20	< 0.1	2.7	20	2.8
20–30	0.1	4.9	15	5.0
30–40	< 0.1	2.8	23	2.8
40–60	< 0.1	3.2	21	3.2
60–80	< 0.1	1.4	33	1.4
80+	< 0.1	1.6	42	1.6
Total	0.5	29.6	3	30.1
All species				
0–7	0.1	5.2	30	5.4
7–10	< 0.1	4.3	14	4.3
10–15	< 0.1	3.8	15	3.9
15–20	< 0.1	3.4	19	3.4
20–30	0.2	5.8	14	6.0
30–40	0.1	3.2	20	3.4
40–60	< 0.1	3.8	19	3.9
60–80	< 0.1	1.4	33	1.4
80+	< 0.1	1.6	42	1.6
Total	0.7	32.5	2	33.2

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Clearfelled area

Table 12 Clearfelled area

Clearfelled area	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 0.1	0.1	81	0.1

Comparison of mapped area estimates and stocked area estimates

Figure 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area

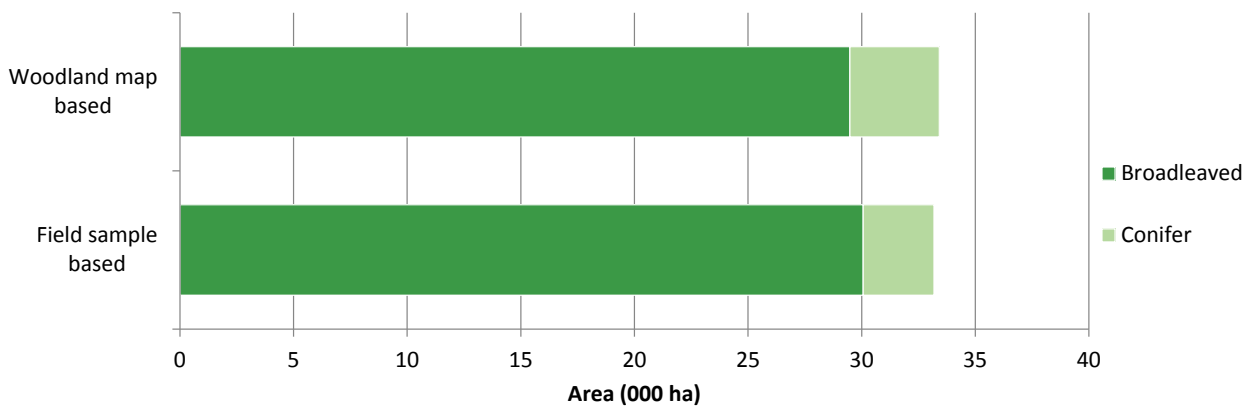


Table 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area

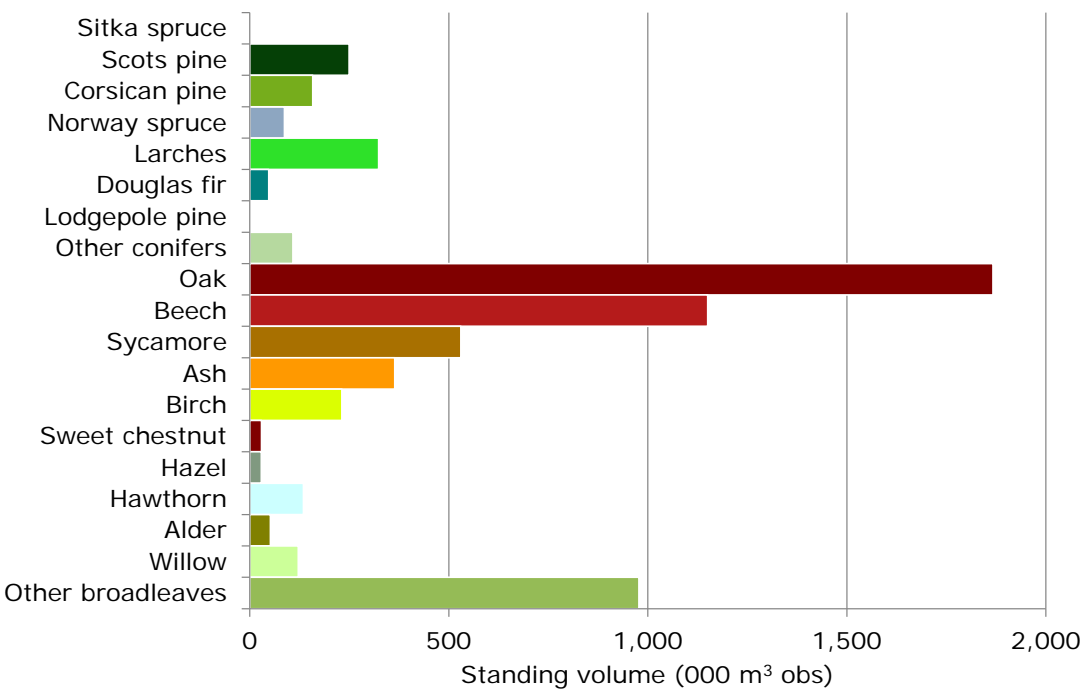
	Woodland map based	Field sample based
	area (000 ha)	
Hertfordshire and North London		
Broadleaved	29.5	30.1
Conifer	3.9	3.1

The broadleaved class includes broadleaved, mixed mainly broadleaved, coppice and coppice with standards. The conifer class includes conifer and mixed mainly conifer. The transition class is excluded from this table as it is not possible to differentiate between conifer and broadleaves with aerial photography interpretation. The area of young trees is included in the field sample based estimates.

Standing volume

Standing volume by species

Figure 14 Standing volume by principal tree species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Table 14 Standing volume by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m ³ obs)	volume (000 m ³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m ³ obs)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	0	< 1	93	< 1
Scots pine	3	247	30	250
Corsican pine	18	140	84	158
Norway spruce	8	79	51	87
Larches	14	310	33	324
Douglas fir	< 1	47	61	48
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0
Other conifers	7	101	56	108
All conifers	51	925	18	976
Broadleaves				
Oak	8	1,859	20	1,867
Beech	30	1,121	53	1,151
Sycamore	2	529	33	531
Ash	2	362	36	364
Birch	5	227	36	232
Sweet chestnut	< 1	30	83	30
Hazel	0	29	31	29
Hawthorn	0	135	31	135
Alder	0	52	69	52
Willow	0	122	38	122
Other broadleaves	10	968	22	978
All broadleaves	57	5,433	14	5,489
All species				
All species	107	6,358	13	6,465

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Figure 15 Standing volume by principal conifer species

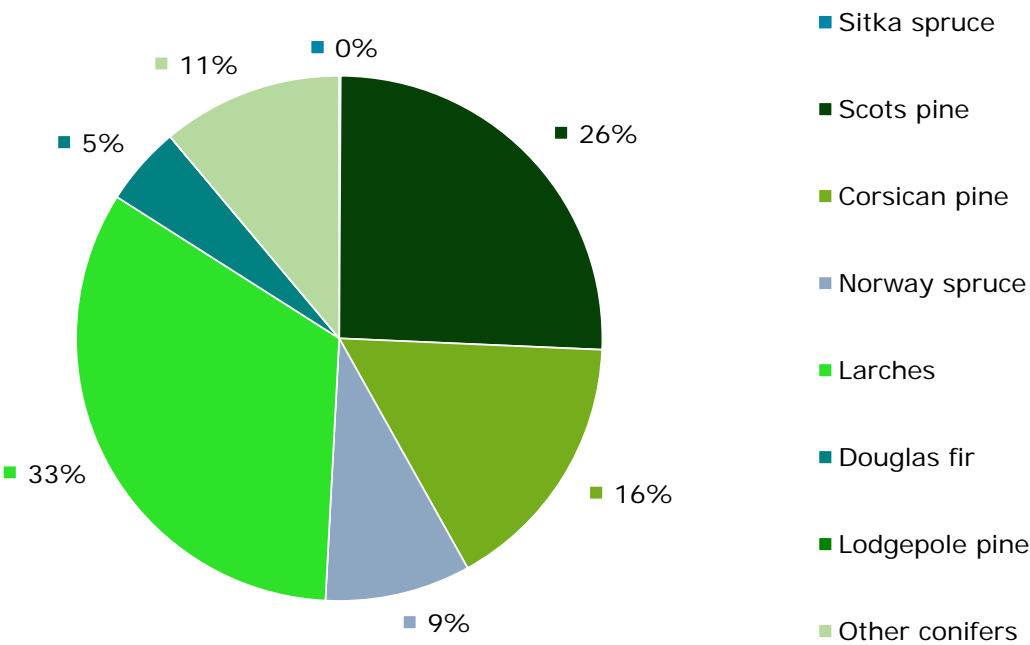
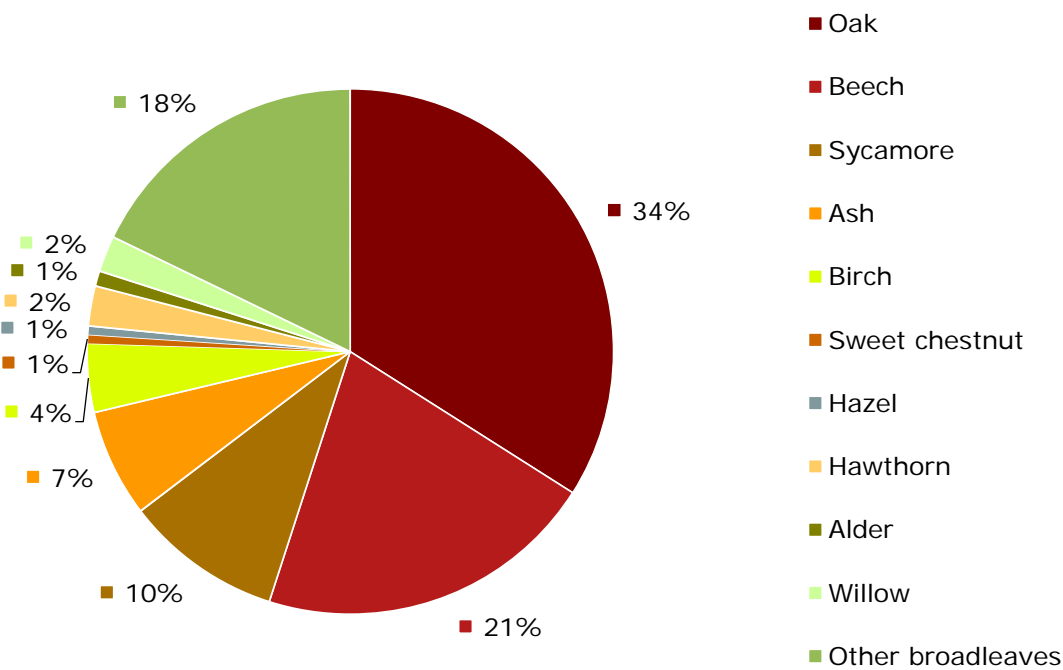


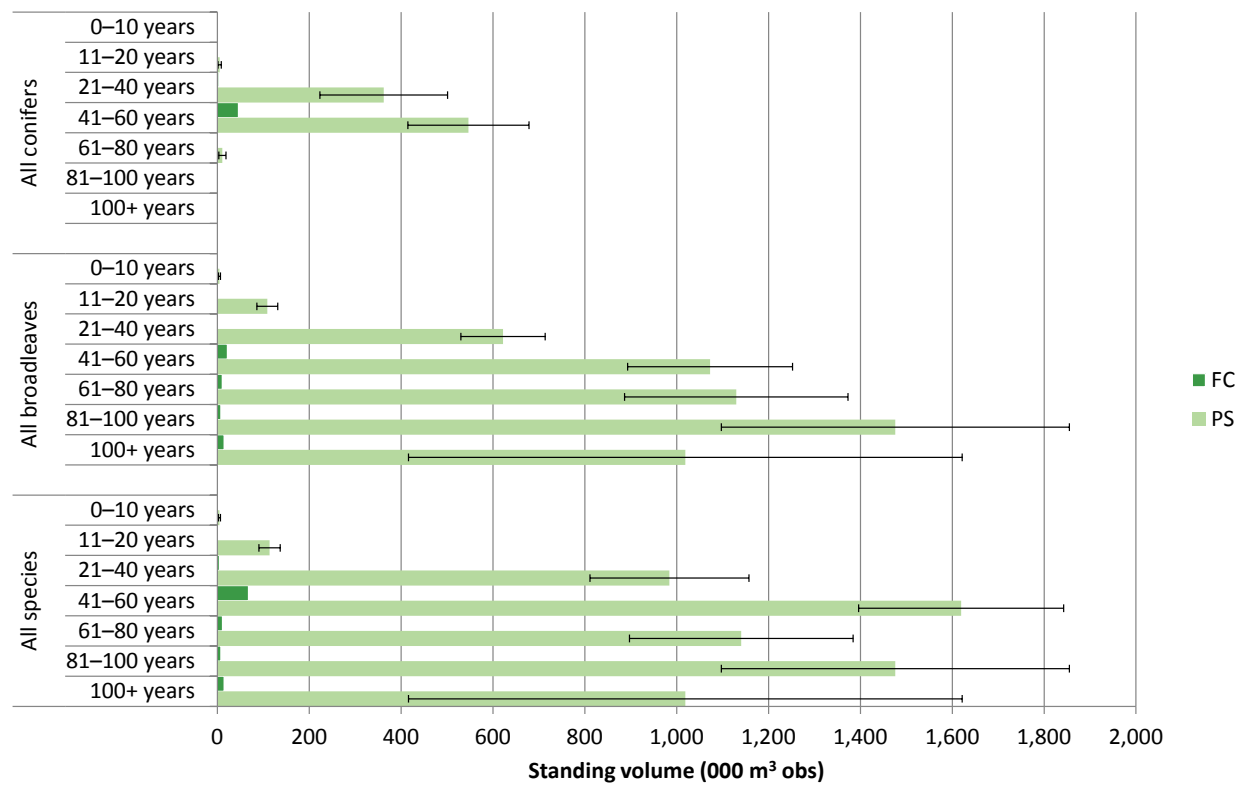
Figure 16 Standing volume by principal broadleaved species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Standing volume by age class

Figure 17 Standing volume by age class



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

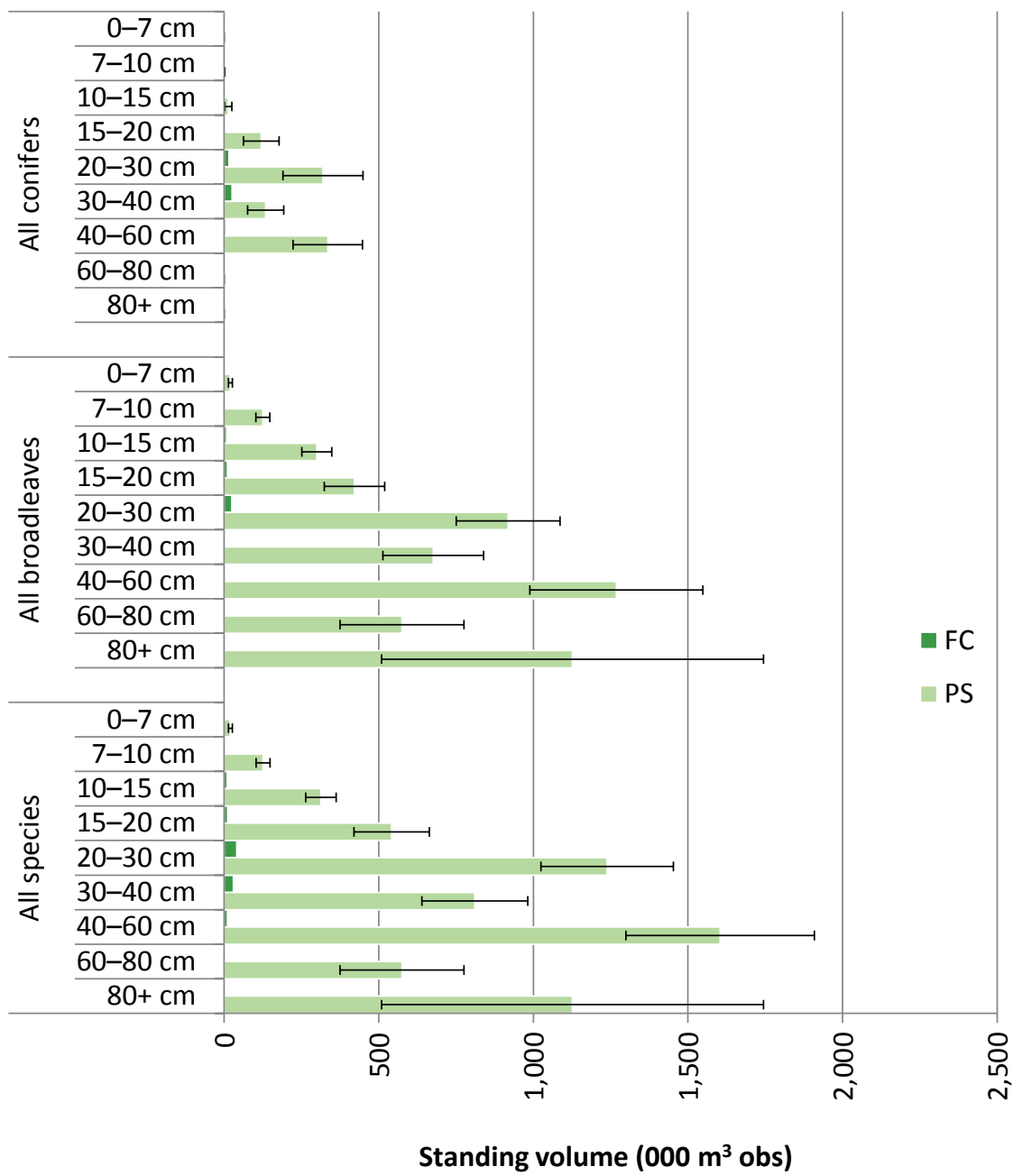
Table 15 Standing volume by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m ³ obs)	volume (000 m ³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m ³ obs)
All conifers				
0–10	0	0	-	0
11–20	< 1	5	73	6
21–40	3	362	38	366
41–60	46	547	24	593
61–80	< 1	11	71	12
81–100	< 1	0	-	< 1
100+	0	0	-	0
Total	51	925	18	976
All broadleaves				
0–10	< 1	4	51	4
11–20	< 1	109	21	109
21–40	1	622	15	623
41–60	22	1,073	17	1,095
61–80	11	1,130	22	1,140
81–100	7	1,476	26	1,484
100+	15	1,019	59	1,034
Total	57	5,433	14	5,489
All species				
0–10	< 1	4	51	4
11–20	1	114	21	115
21–40	4	984	18	989
41–60	68	1,619	14	1,687
61–80	11	1,141	21	1,152
81–100	8	1,476	26	1,484
100+	15	1,019	59	1,034
Total	107	6,358	13	6,465

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Standing volume by mean stand dbh class

Figure 18 Standing volume by stand mean dbh class



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

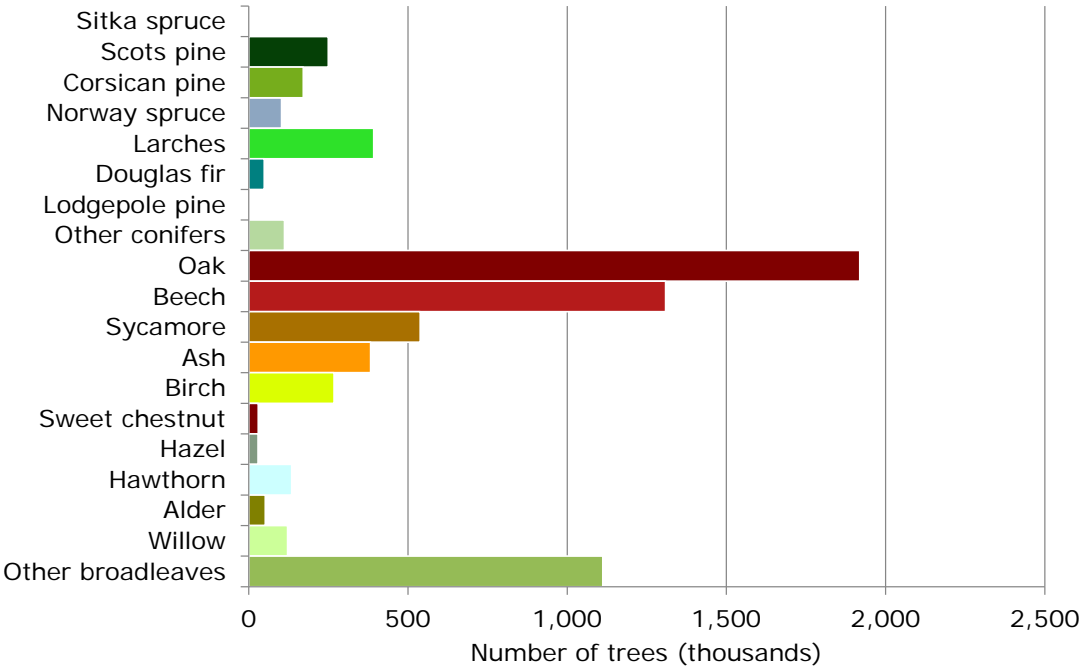
Table 16 Standing volume by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m ³ obs)	volume (000 m ³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m ³ obs)
All conifers				
0–7	0	0	-	0
7–10	0	< 1	75	< 1
10–15	2	13	86	16
15–20	< 1	120	48	121
20–30	16	320	41	336
30–40	26	135	43	161
40–60	6	336	33	342
60–80	< 1	0	-	< 1
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	51	925	18	976
All broadleaves				
0–7	< 1	20	30	20
7–10	1	125	18	127
10–15	8	300	16	308
15–20	11	421	23	432
20–30	25	919	18	944
30–40	5	676	24	681
40–60	5	1,268	22	1,273
60–80	< 1	575	35	576
80+	< 1	1,127	55	1,127
Total	57	5,433	14	5,489
All species				
0–7	< 1	20	30	20
7–10	1	126	18	127
10–15	10	313	16	324
15–20	12	542	23	554
20–30	41	1,239	17	1,280
30–40	30	811	21	842
40–60	11	1,604	19	1,615
60–80	< 1	575	35	576
80+	< 1	1,127	55	1,127
Total	107	6,358	13	6,465

Number of measureable trees

Number of measureable trees by species

Figure 19 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

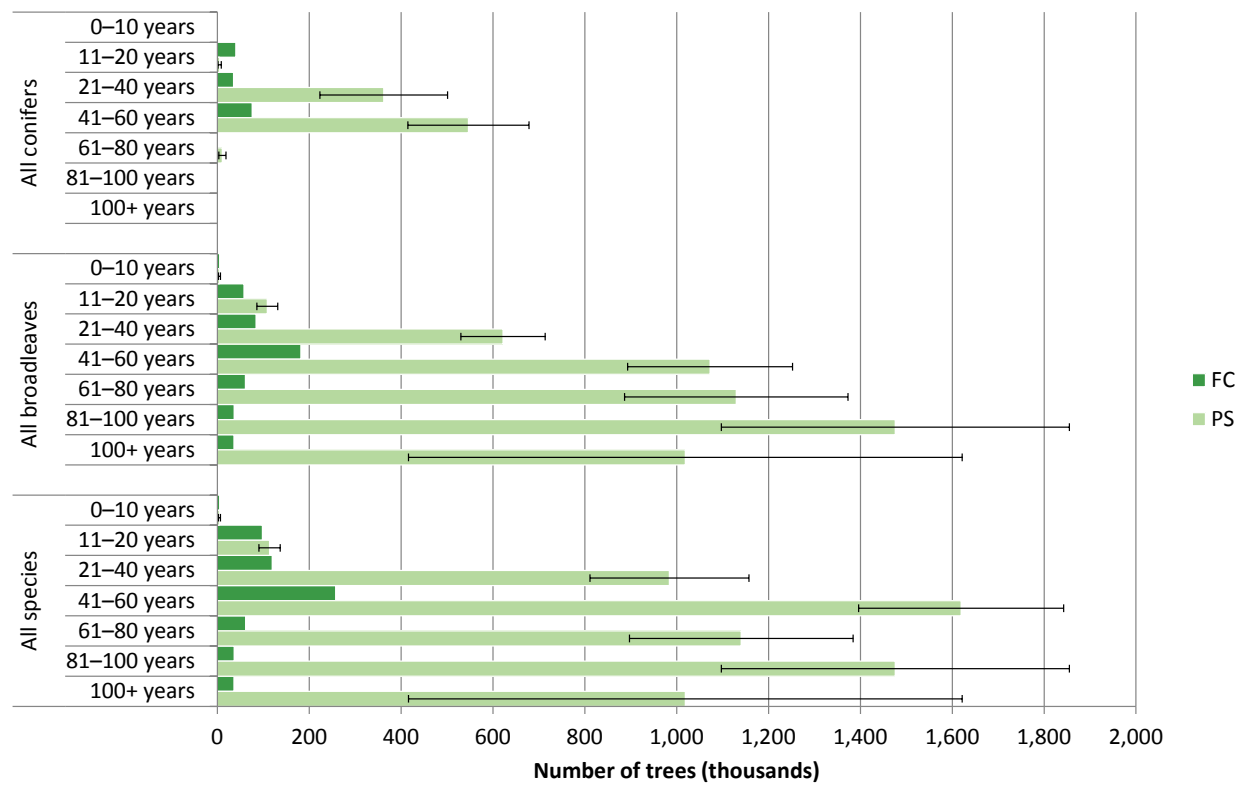
Table 17 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	0	< 1	93	< 1
Scots pine	3	247	30	249
Corsican pine	31	140	84	171
Norway spruce	24	79	51	103
Larches	82	310	33	392
Douglas fir	2	47	61	49
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0
Other conifers	11	101	56	112
All conifers	152	925	18	1,077
Broadleaves				
Oak	60	1,859	20	1,919
Beech	188	1,121	53	1,309
Sycamore	10	529	33	538
Ash	20	362	36	383
Birch	41	227	36	268
Sweet chestnut	< 1	30	83	30
Hazel	0	29	31	29
Hawthorn	0	135	31	135
Alder	0	52	69	52
Willow	0	122	38	122
Other broadleaves	144	968	22	1,112
All broadleaves	463	5,433	14	5,896
All species				
All species	615	6,358	13	6,973

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Number of measureable trees by age class

Figure 20 Number of measureable trees by age class



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

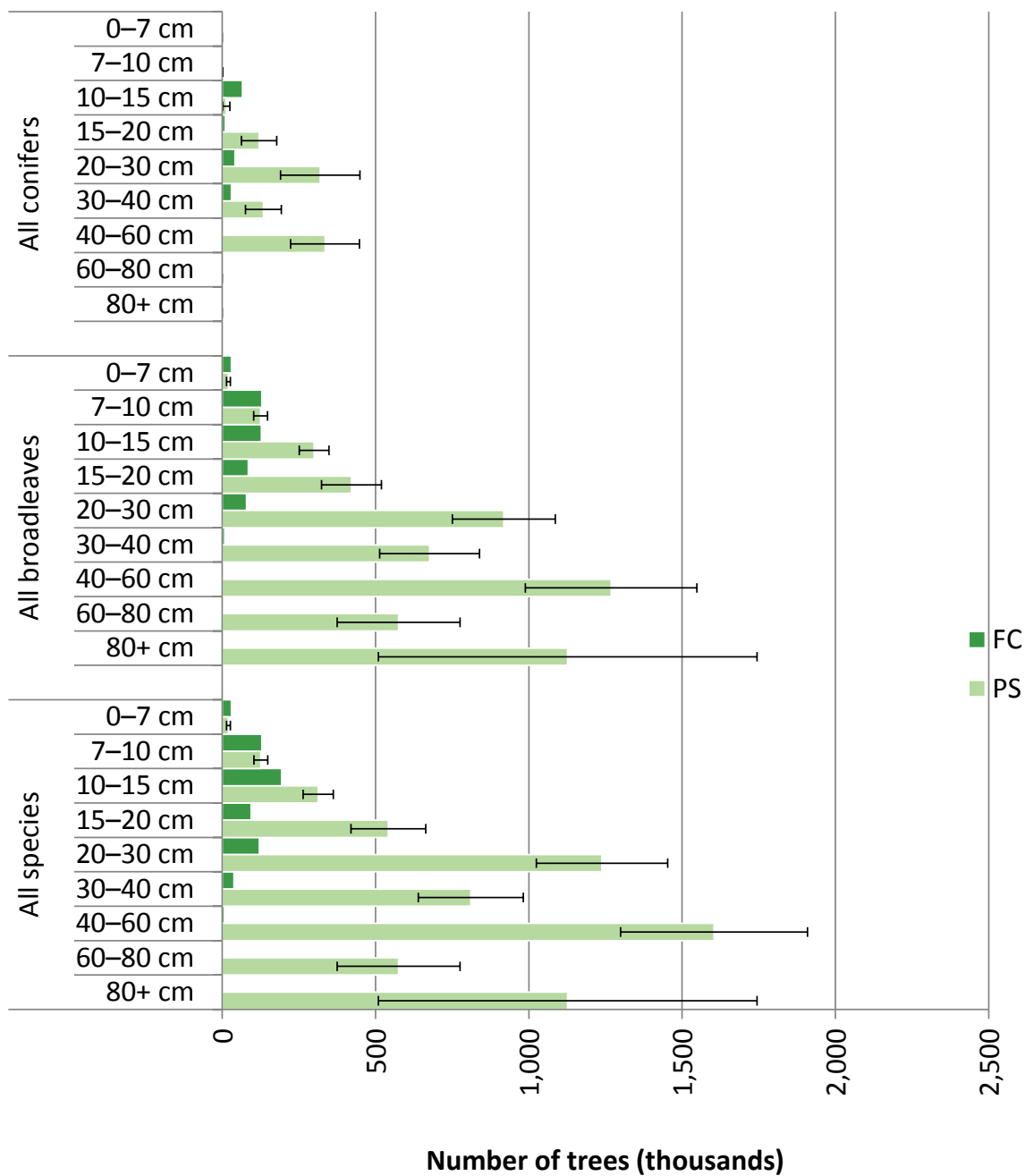
Table 18 Number of measureable trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
All conifers				
0–10	0	0	-	0
11–20	40	5	73	45
21–40	35	362	38	398
41–60	76	547	24	623
61–80	< 1	11	71	12
81–100	< 1	0	-	< 1
100+	0	0	-	0
Total	152	925	18	1,077
All broadleaves				
0–10	5	4	51	9
11–20	58	109	21	167
21–40	84	622	15	706
41–60	182	1,073	17	1,255
61–80	61	1,130	22	1,191
81–100	37	1,476	26	1,513
100+	36	1,019	59	1,055
Total	463	5,433	14	5,896
All species				
0–10	5	4	51	9
11–20	98	114	21	212
21–40	120	984	18	1,104
41–60	258	1,619	14	1,877
61–80	62	1,141	21	1,202
81–100	37	1,476	26	1,513
100+	36	1,019	59	1,055
Total	615	6,358	13	6,973

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class

Figure 21 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

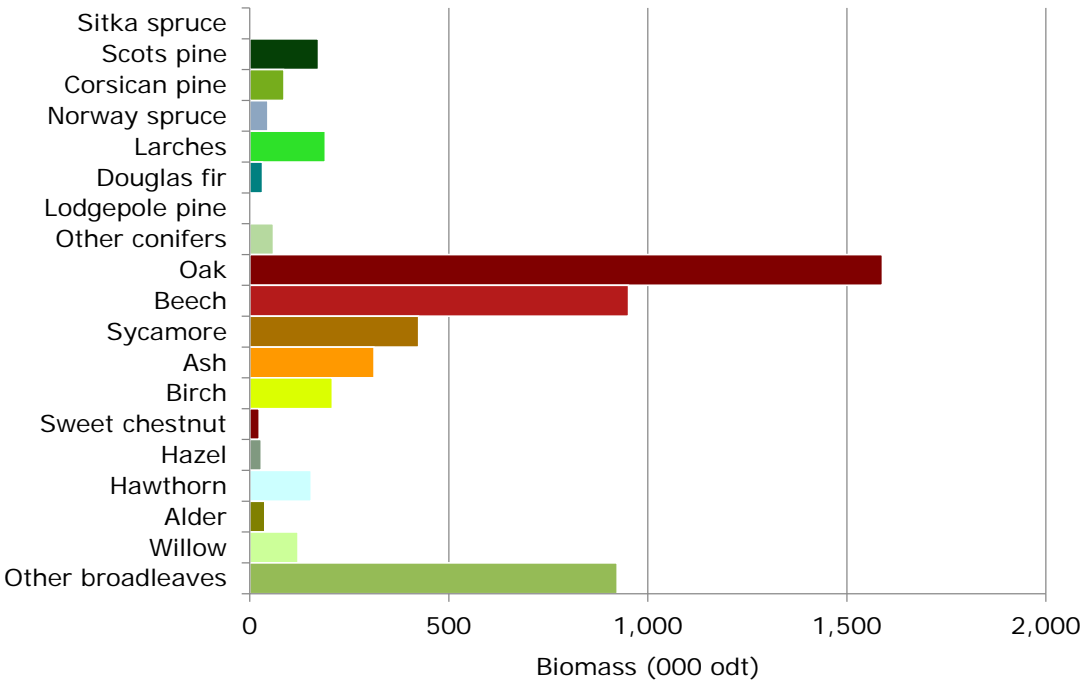
Table 19 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
All conifers				
0–7 cm	0	0	-	0
7–10 cm	0	< 1	75	< 1
10–15 cm	66	13	86	79
15–20 cm	10	120	48	130
20–30 cm	42	320	41	362
30–40 cm	30	135	43	165
40–60 cm	5	336	33	340
60–80 cm	< 1	0	-	< 1
80+ cm	0	0	-	0
Total	152	925	18	1,077
All broadleaves				
0–7 cm	30	20	30	50
7–10 cm	129	125	18	255
10–15 cm	127	300	16	427
15–20 cm	85	421	23	506
20–30 cm	79	919	18	998
30–40 cm	9	676	24	685
40–60 cm	3	1,268	22	1,271
60–80 cm	< 1	575	35	576
80+ cm	< 1	1,127	55	1,127
Total	463	5,433	14	5,896
All species				
0–7 cm	30	20	30	50
7–10 cm	129	126	18	255
10–15 cm	193	313	16	507
15–20 cm	95	542	23	637
20–30 cm	121	1,239	17	1,360
30–40 cm	38	811	21	850
40–60 cm	8	1,604	19	1,612
60–80 cm	< 1	575	35	576
80+ cm	< 1	1,127	55	1,127
Total	615	6,358	13	6,973

Biomass stocks in live woodland trees

Biomass stocks by species

Figure 22 Biomass stocks by principal tree species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

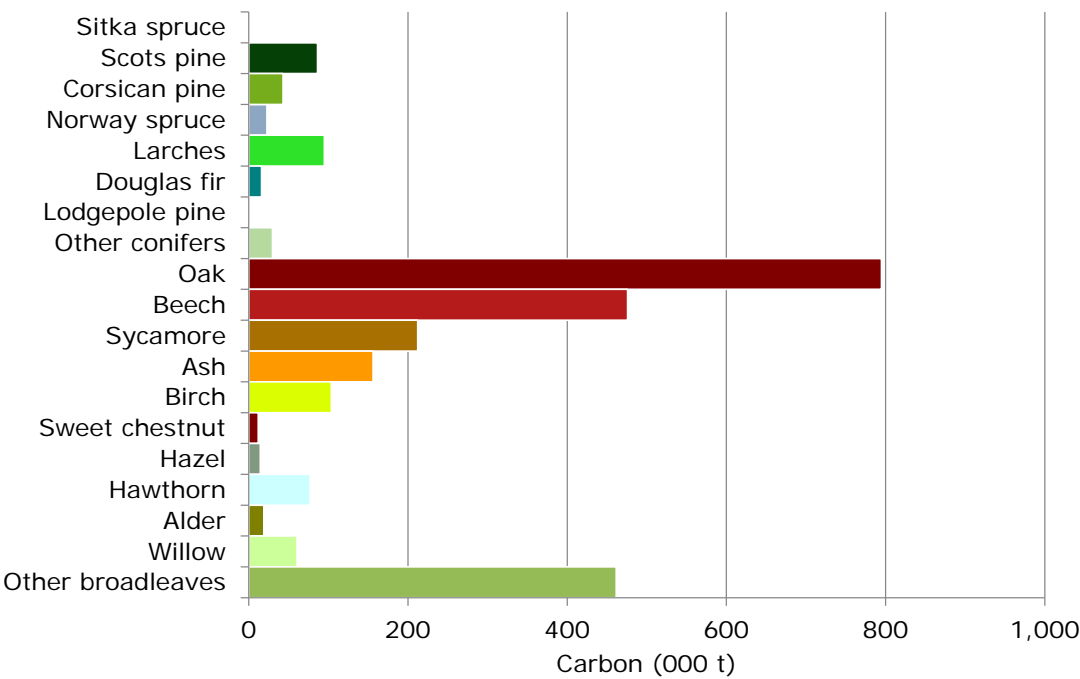
Table 20 Biomass stocks by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	biomass (000 odt)	biomass (000 odt)	SE%	biomass (000 odt)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	0	< 1	93	< 1
Scots pine	2	171	30	173
Corsican pine	10	76	83	86
Norway spruce	4	41	50	46
Larches	10	180	33	190
Douglas fir	< 1	31	61	32
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0
Other conifers	4	56	55	60
All conifers	31	555	17	587
Broadleaves				
Oak	8	1,582	19	1,589
Beech	28	923	51	952
Sycamore	2	423	32	425
Ash	2	310	34	312
Birch	5	203	34	207
Sweet chestnut	< 1	24	80	24
Hazel	0	29	30	29
Hawthorn	0	155	29	155
Alder	0	38	66	38
Willow	0	121	35	121
Other broadleaves	9	914	20	923
All broadleaves	54	4,721	13	4,775
All species				
All species	85	5,276	12	5,361

Carbon stocks in live woodland trees

Carbon stocks by species

Figure 23 Carbon stocks by principal tree species



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Table 21 Carbon stocks by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	carbon (000 t)	carbon (000 t)	SE%	carbon (000 t)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	0	< 1	93	< 1
Scots pine	1	85	30	86
Corsican pine	5	38	83	43
Norway spruce	2	21	50	23
Larches	5	90	33	95
Douglas fir	< 1	16	61	16
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0
Other conifers	2	28	55	30
All conifers	16	278	17	293
Broadleaves				
Oak	4	791	19	795
Beech	14	462	51	476
Sycamore	< 1	211	32	212
Ash	1	155	34	156
Birch	2	101	34	104
Sweet chestnut	< 1	12	80	12
Hazel	0	14	30	14
Hawthorn	0	77	29	77
Alder	0	19	66	19
Willow	0	61	35	61
Other broadleaves	5	457	20	462
All broadleaves	27	2,361	13	2,387
All species				
All species	42	2,638	12	2,681

Existing woodland management information and economic viability data (PS only)

Sample square distribution

Table 22 Sample square distribution

Number of squares surveyed	Number of squares surveyed	Number of Private sector squares surveyed	Number of Private sector squares containing coniferous species	Number of Private sector squares containing broadleaved species
Hertfordshire and North London	105	104	59	102

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Evidence of management

Figure 24 Evidence of management in PS broadleaf sections

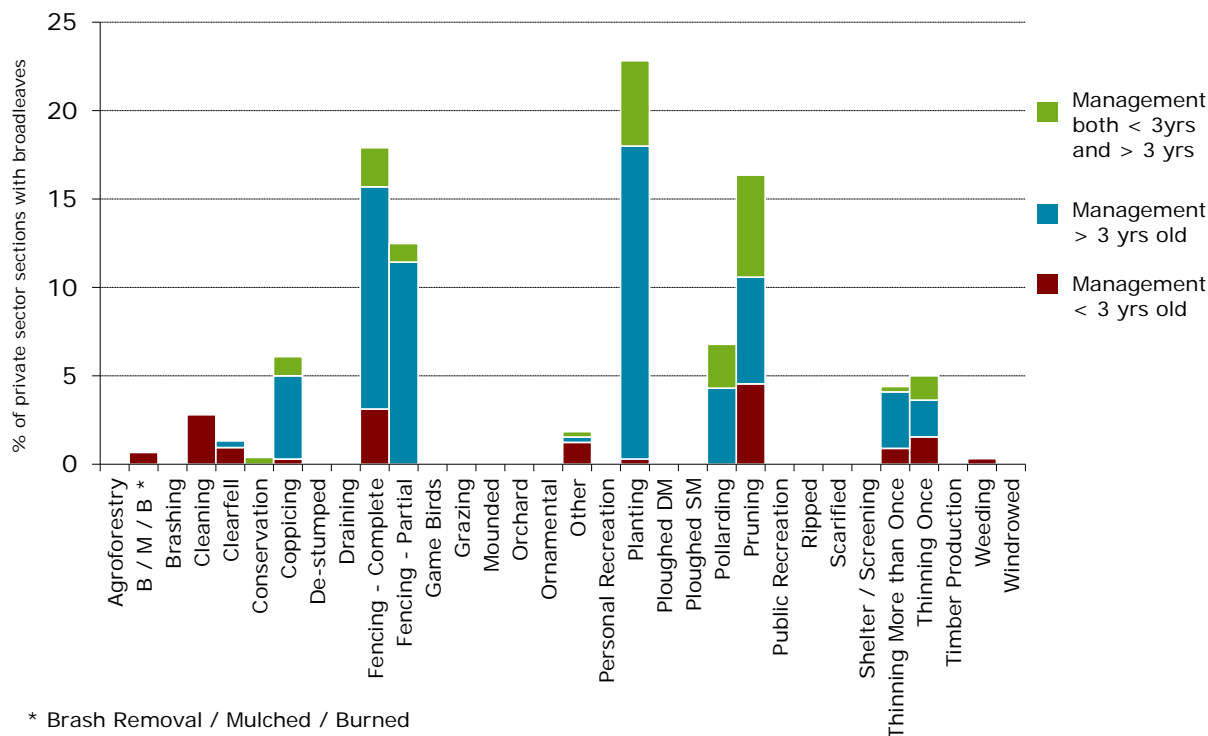
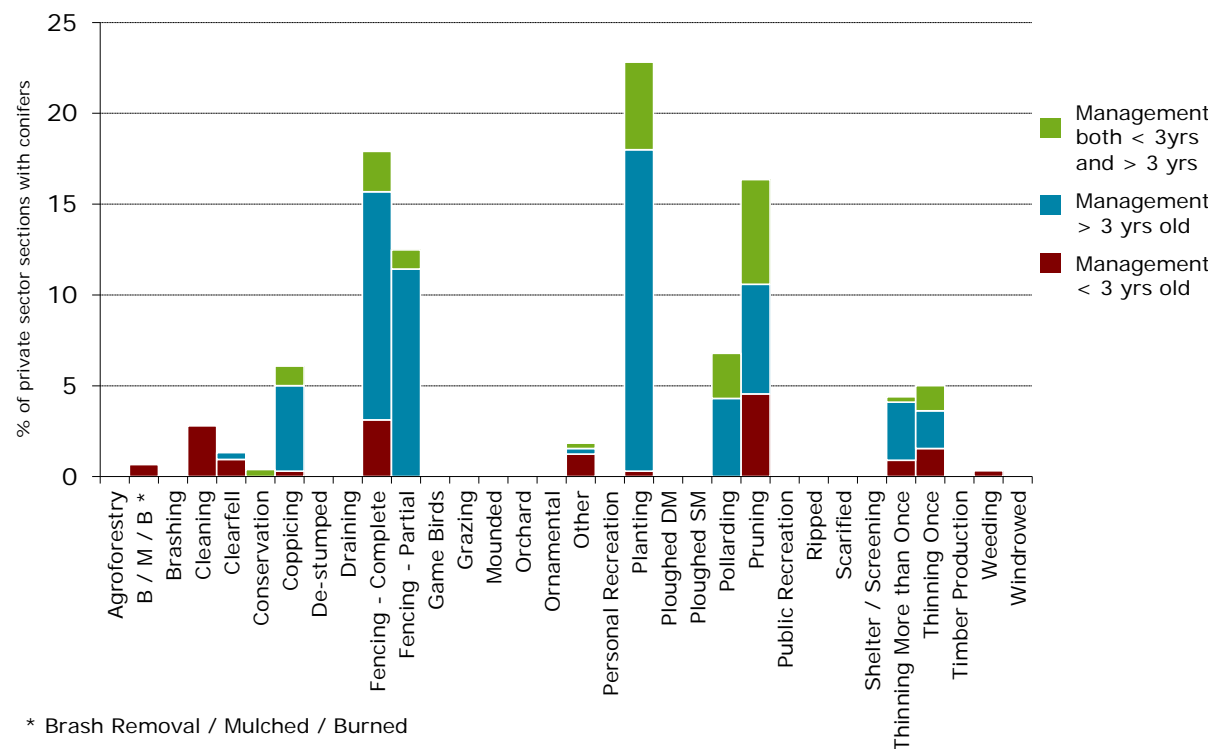


Figure 25 Evidence of management in PS conifer sections



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Figure 26 Evidence of management in PS mixed broadleaf/conifer sections

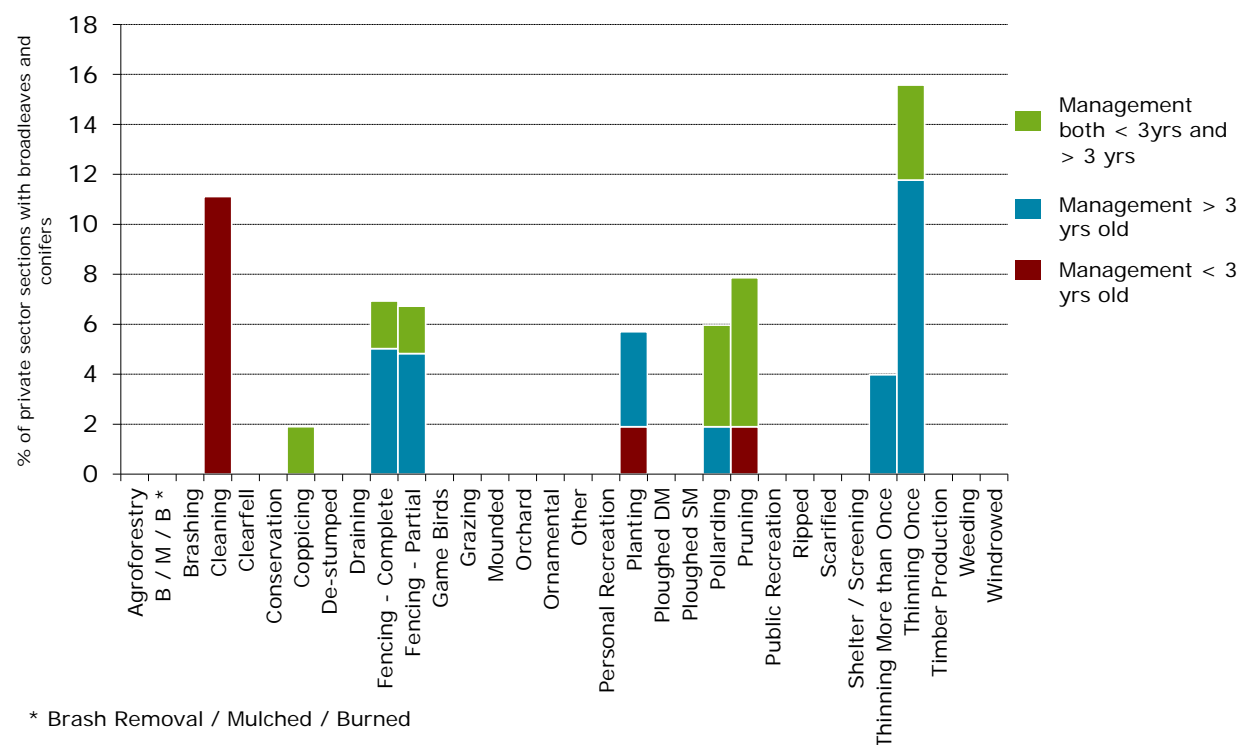
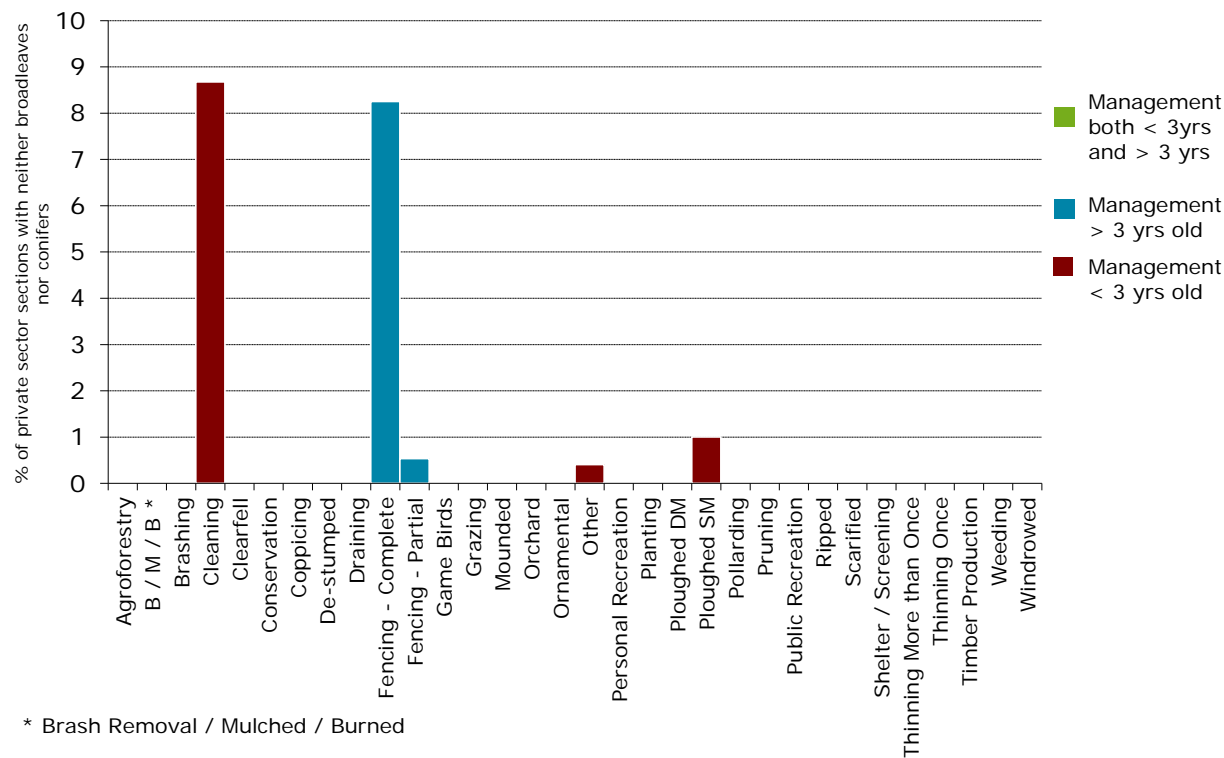


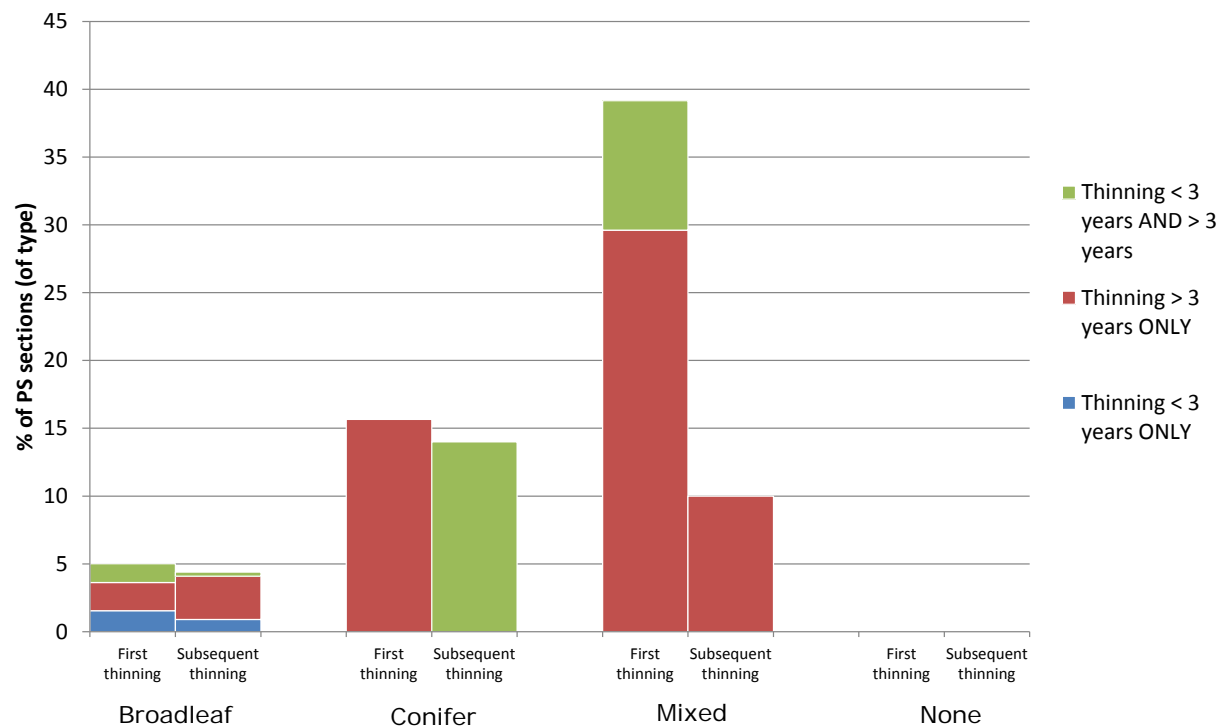
Figure 27 Evidence of management in PS sections with no broadleaf or conifer



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Evidence of thinning

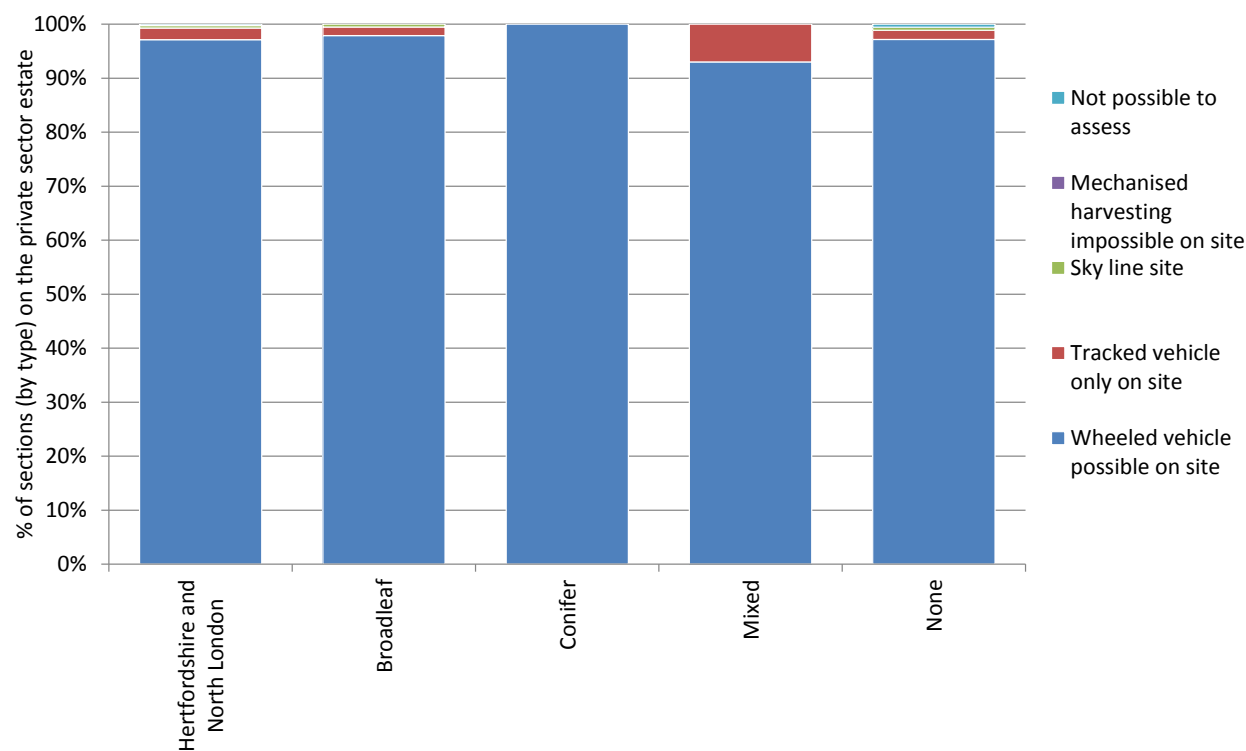
Figure 28 Evidence of thinning



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Suitability for harvesting

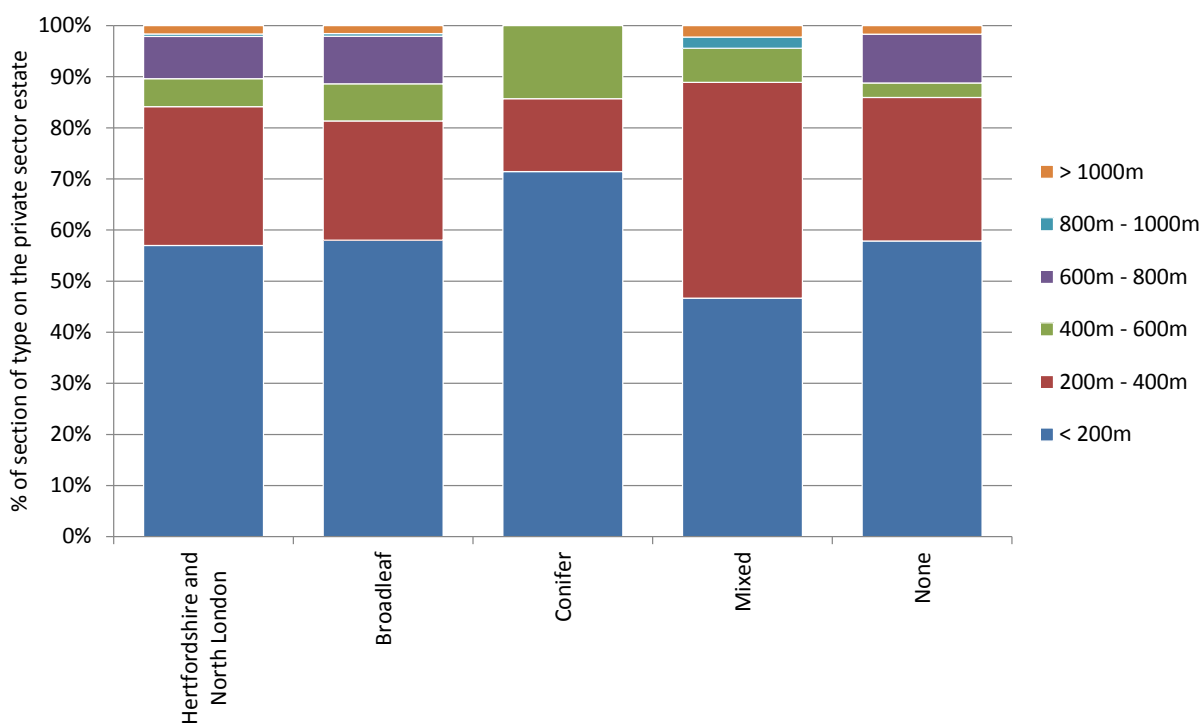
Figure 29 Suitability for harvesting



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Distance to road

Figure 30 Distance to road



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Type of road or ride

Figure 31 Road or ride in survey square

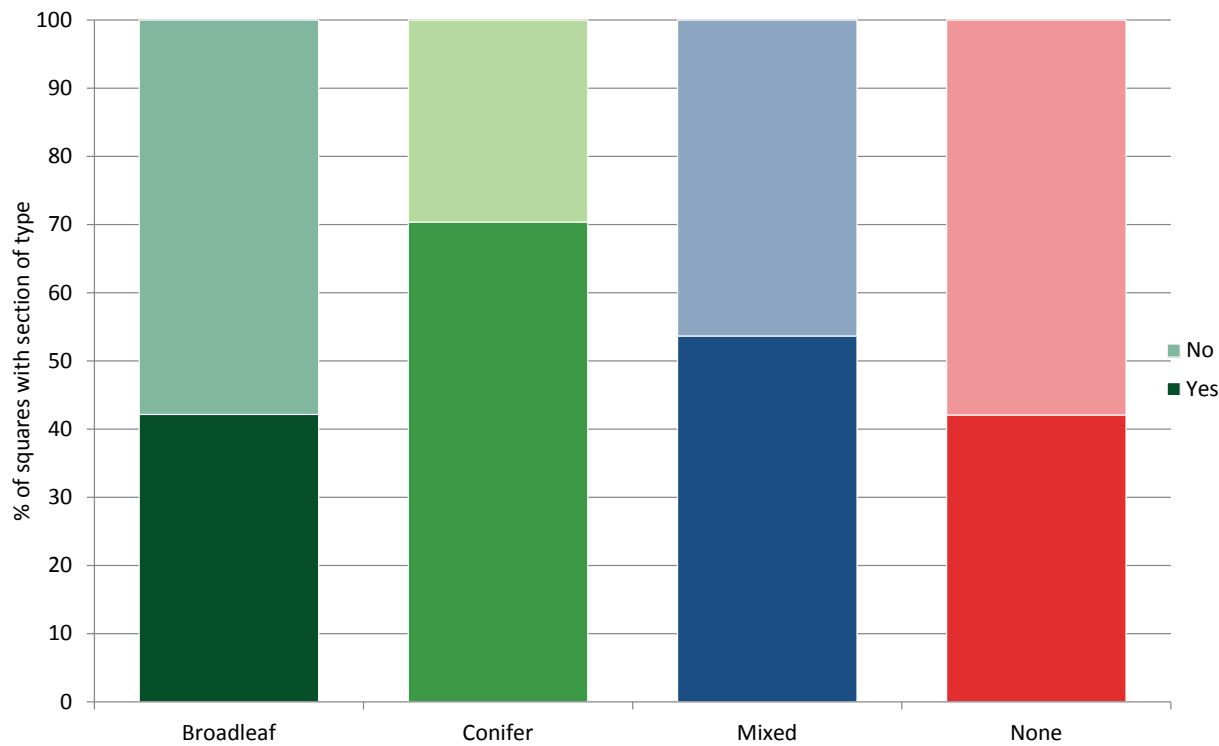
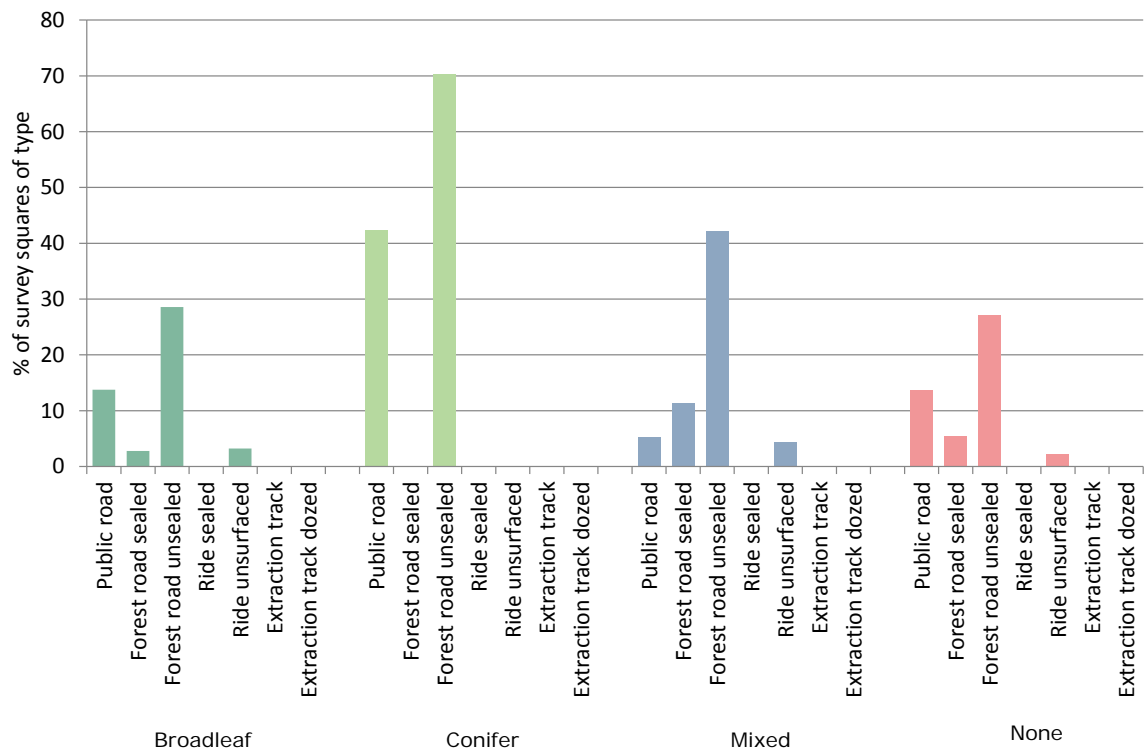


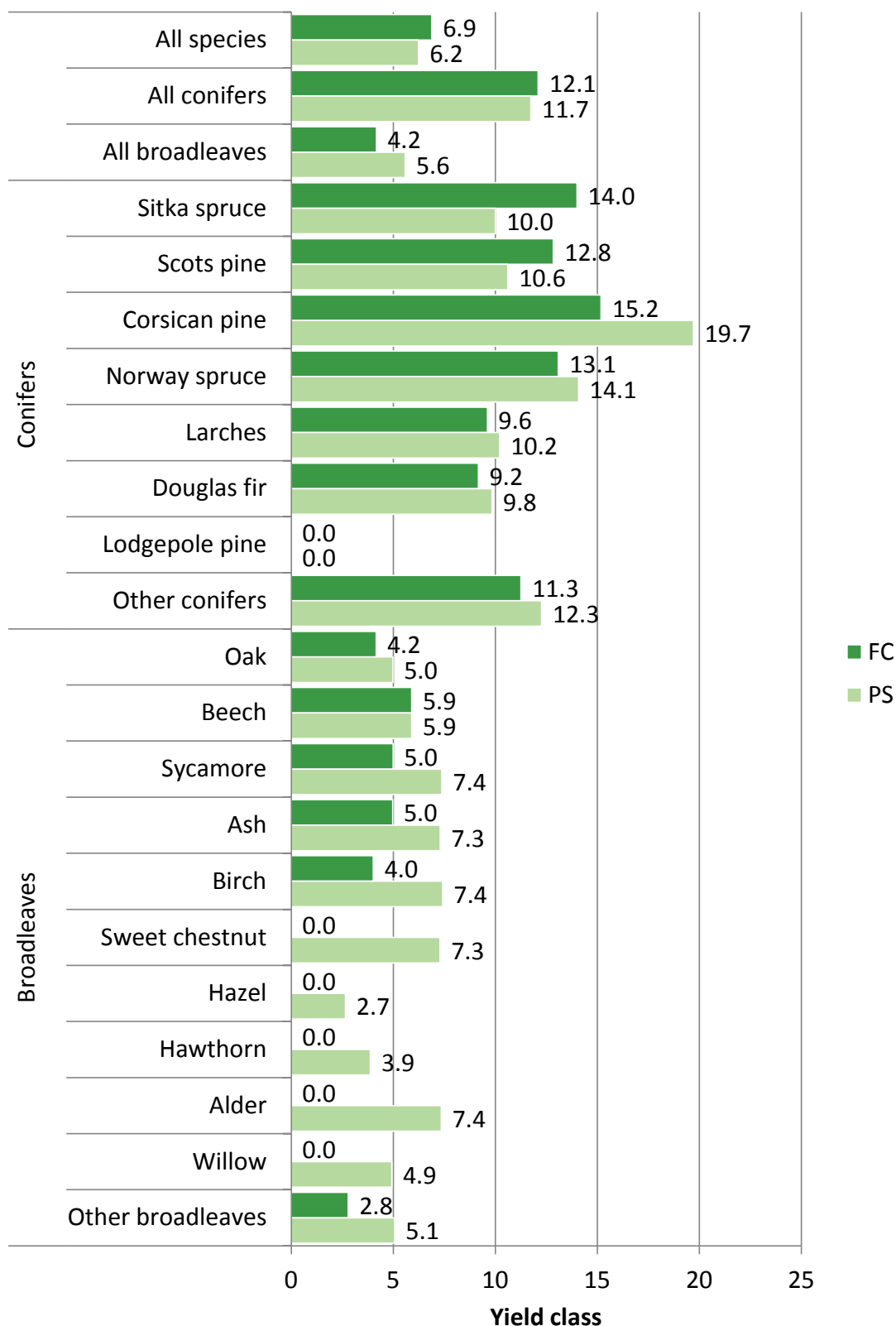
Figure 32 Type of road or ride in survey square



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Mean yield class

Figure 33 Mean yield class by principal tree species (FC and PS)



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Table 23 Mean yield class by principal tree species (FC and PS)

Principal species	FC	Private sector
	mean yield class weighted by area	
Conifers		
Sitka spruce	14.0	10.0
Scots pine	12.8	10.6
Corsican pine	15.2	19.7
Norway spruce	13.1	14.1
Larches	9.6	10.2
Douglas fir	9.2	9.8
Lodgepole pine	0.0	0.0
Other conifers	11.3	12.3
All conifers	12.1	11.7
Broadleaves		
Oak	4.2	5.0
Beech	5.9	5.9
Sycamore	5.0	7.4
Ash	5.0	7.3
Birch	4.0	7.4
Sweet chestnut	0.0	7.3
Hazel	0.0	2.7
Hawthorn	0.0	3.9
Alder	0.0	7.4
Willow	0.0	4.9
Other broadleaves	2.8	5.1
All broadleaves	4.2	5.6
All species		
All species	6.9	6.2

Overdue timber stocks

Overdue volume and area

Table 24 Standing volume in overdue timber stocks

	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m ³ obs)	volume (000 m ³ obs)	SE %
Hertfordshire and North London			
All conifers	2	205	44
All broadleaves	< 1	2,729	24
All species	2	2,934	23

Table 25 Stocked area of overdue timber stocks

	FC	Private sector	
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE %
Hertfordshire and North London			
All conifers	< 0.1	0.5	39
All broadleaves	< 0.1	7.1	15
All species	< 0.1	7.6	14

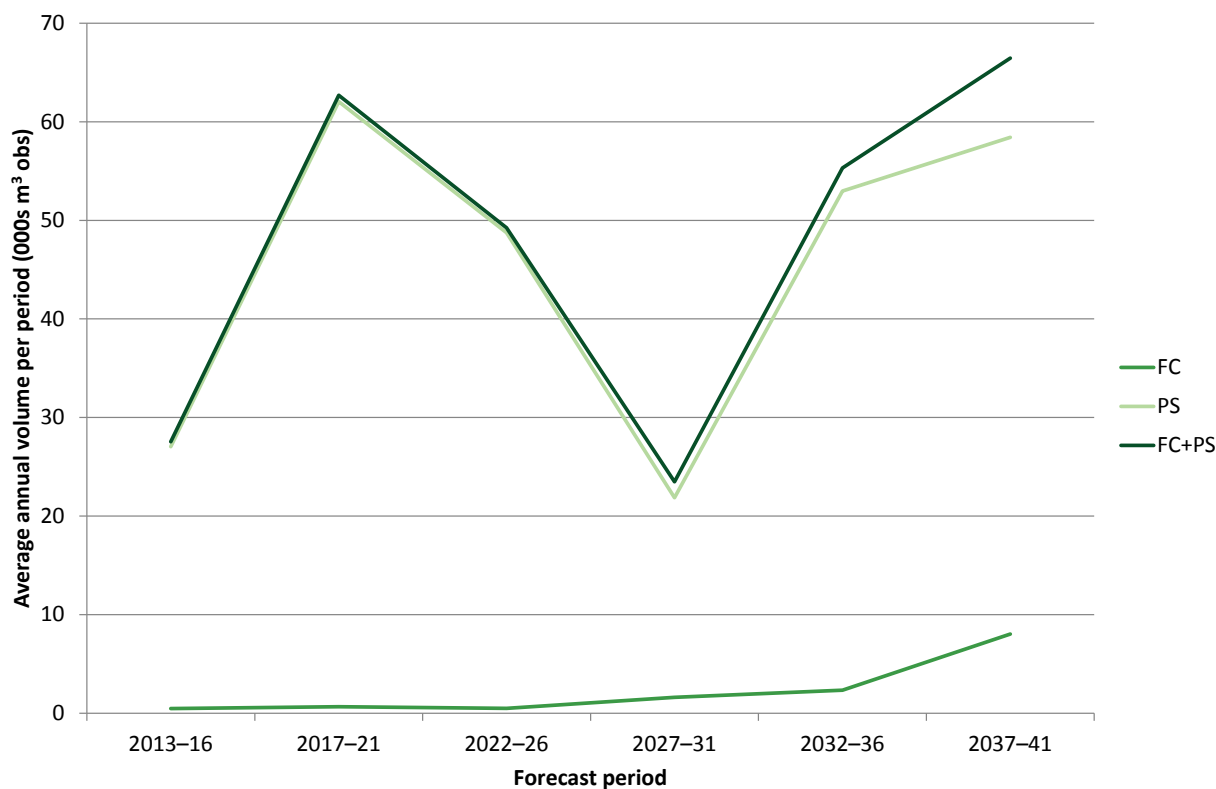
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25-year softwood forecast

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability

Figure 34 Summary of 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period



Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Figure 35 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

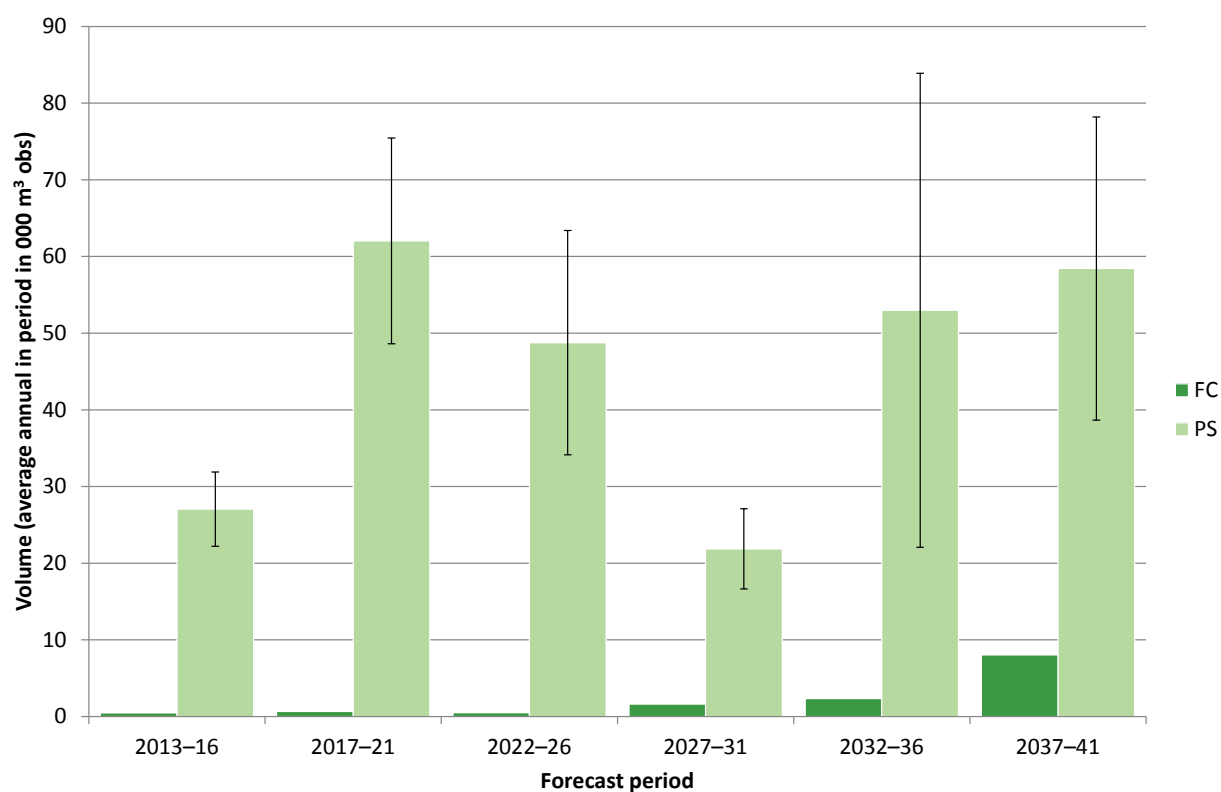


Table 26 25-year forecast of softwood availability; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	< 1	27	18	28
2017-21	< 1	62	22	63
2022-26	< 1	49	30	49
2027-31	2	22	24	23
2032-36	2	53	58	55
2037-41	8	58	34	66

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species

Table 27 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	< 1	27	18	< 1	62	22
Sitka spruce	0	0	–	0	< 1	93
Scots pine	0	7	36	0	8	37
Corsican pine	< 1	< 1	97	< 1	5	66
Norway spruce	< 1	4	49	< 1	3	51
Larches	< 1	11	31	< 1	31	40
Douglas fir	0	1	62	0	11	62
Lodgepole pine	0	0	–	0	0	–
Other conifers	0	4	54	0	4	53

Table 27 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	< 1	49	30	2	22	24
Sitka spruce	0	< 1	93	0	< 1	93
Scots pine	< 1	30	47	< 1	4	35
Corsican pine	< 1	4	69	1	3	92
Norway spruce	< 1	3	55	< 1	3	60
Larches	< 1	7	39	< 1	6	42
Douglas fir	0	< 1	64	< 1	< 1	64
Lodgepole pine	0	0	–	0	0	–
Other conifers	< 1	4	50	< 1	6	61

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 27 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	2	53	58	8	58	34
Sitka spruce	< 1	< 1	62	< 1	< 1	78
Scots pine	< 1	8	49	< 1	13	52
Corsican pine	< 1	34	92	2	< 1	81
Norway spruce	< 1	3	61	2	20	54
Larches	< 1	6	42	2	4	45
Douglas fir	< 1	< 1	66	< 1	< 1	36
Lodgepole pine	0	0	–	0	< 1	81
Other conifers	< 1	1	39	2	20	72

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

Table 28 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

Hertfordshire and North London		Top diameter class (cm)								Total
		7–14	14–16	16–18	18–24	24–34	34–44	44–54	54+	
2013–16	FC (%)	22	47	54	47	11	0	0	0	25
	PS (%)	10	9	12	14	18	22	24	26	16
2017–21	FC (%)	15	27	30	25	5	0	0	0	15
	PS (%)	3	3	3	3	5	9	9	19	5
2022–26	FC (%)	17	24	31	38	17	0	0	0	23
	PS (%)	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	6
2027–31	FC (%)	12	14	15	15	9	5	4	3	10
	PS (%)	3	2	2	5	9	15	17	51	12
2032–36	FC (%)	21	27	25	28	30	19	2	2	23
	PS (%)	8	6	3	2	3	8	14	46	6
2037–41	FC (%)	16	17	16	18	20	21	22	22	20
	PS (%)	13	10	13	10	23	48	50	77	36

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class

Table 29 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	4	27	< 1	5	25
14–16	< 1	2	26	< 1	3	27
16–18	< 1	2	21	< 1	4	28
18–24	< 1	6	16	< 1	17	31
24–34	< 1	6	23	< 1	19	25
34–44	< 1	3	31	< 1	7	30
44–54	< 1	2	33	< 1	4	33
54+	0	1	47	0	3	39
Total	< 1	27	18	< 1	62	22

Table 29 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	2	24	< 1	2	27
14–16	< 1	1	27	< 1	< 1	29
16–18	< 1	2	25	< 1	< 1	30
18–24	< 1	7	23	< 1	5	29
24–34	< 1	12	24	< 1	7	28
34–44	< 1	9	36	< 1	3	33
44–54	< 1	5	41	< 1	2	34
54+	< 1	10	57	< 1	2	46
Total	< 1	49	30	2	22	24

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 29 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	3	52	< 1	3	34
14–16	< 1	2	62	< 1	2	48
16–18	< 1	2	72	< 1	2	49
18–24	< 1	13	74	1	10	56
24–34	< 1	23	67	3	17	39
34–44	< 1	6	40	2	9	36
44–54	< 1	2	34	< 1	5	40
54+	< 1	2	41	< 1	11	56
Total	2	53	58	8	58	34

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers

Figure 36 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers

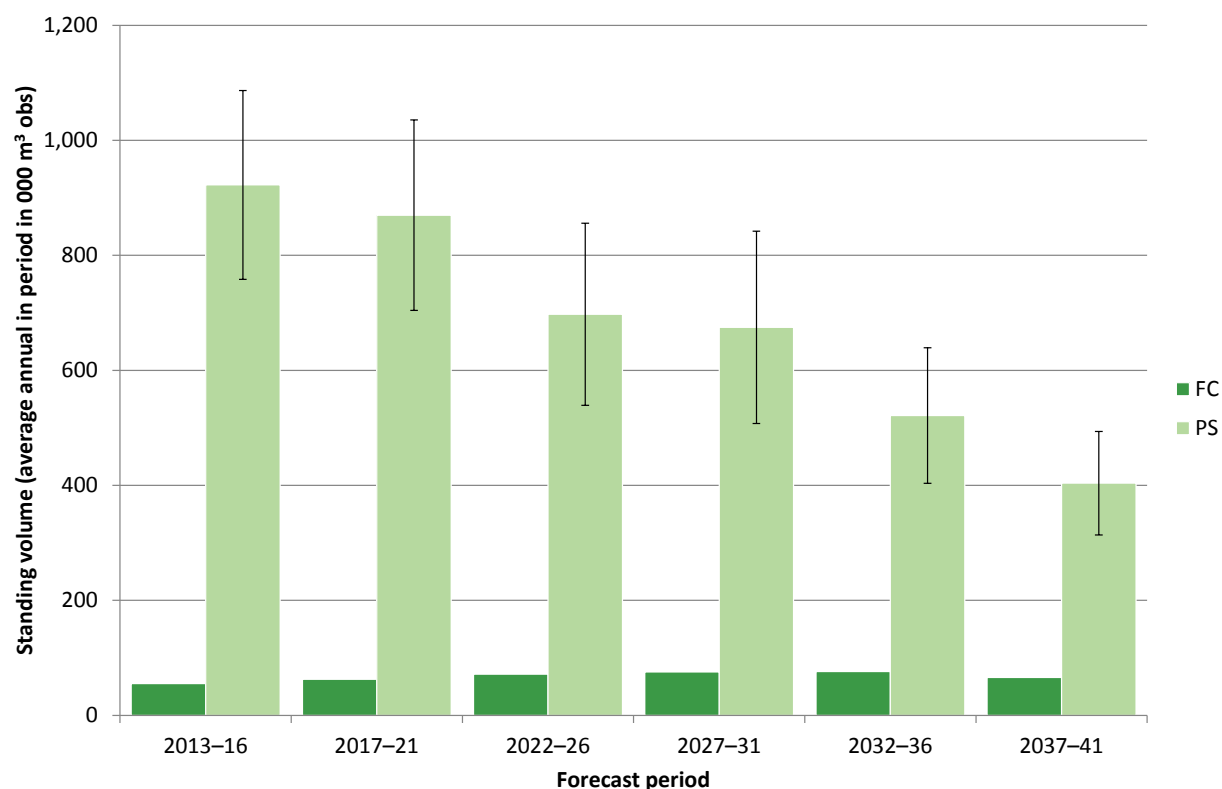


Table 30 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	55	923	18	978
2017-21	63	870	19	933
2022-26	72	698	23	769
2027-31	76	675	25	750
2032-36	76	521	23	598
2037-41	66	404	22	470

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

25-year forecast of net increment in conifers

Figure 37 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers

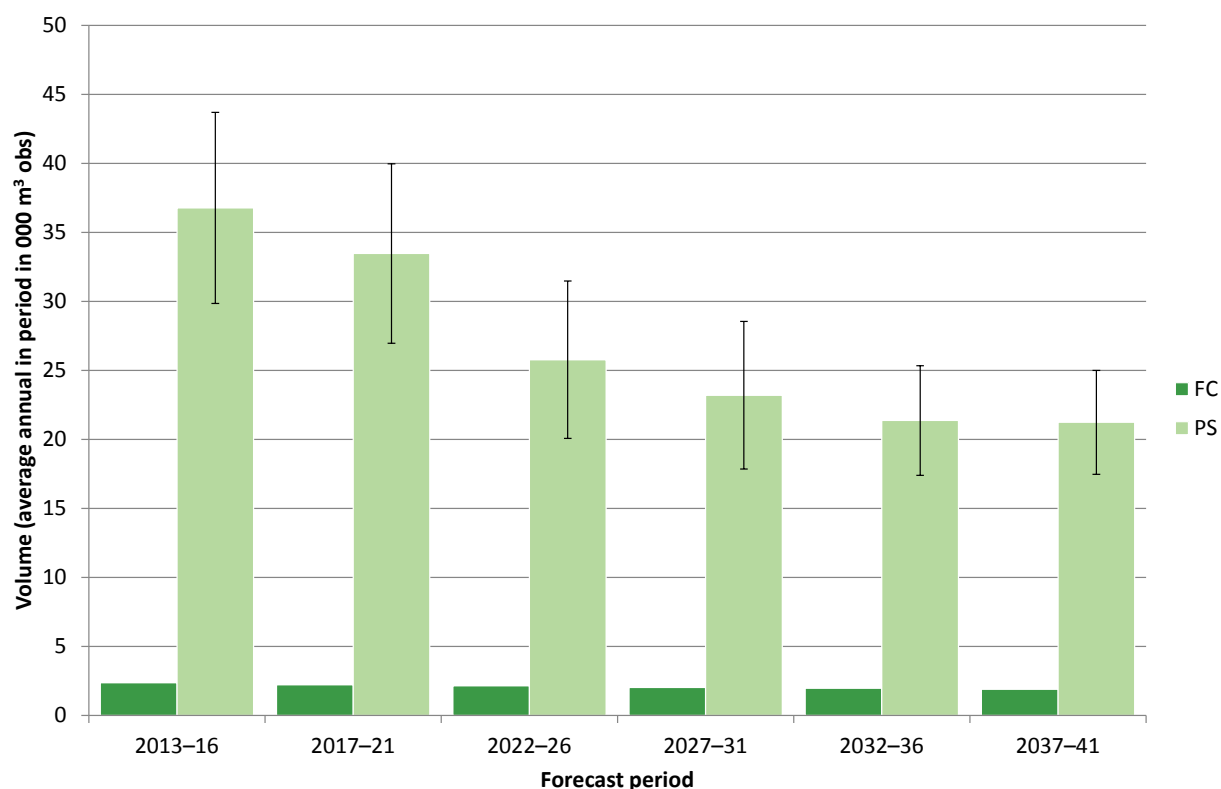


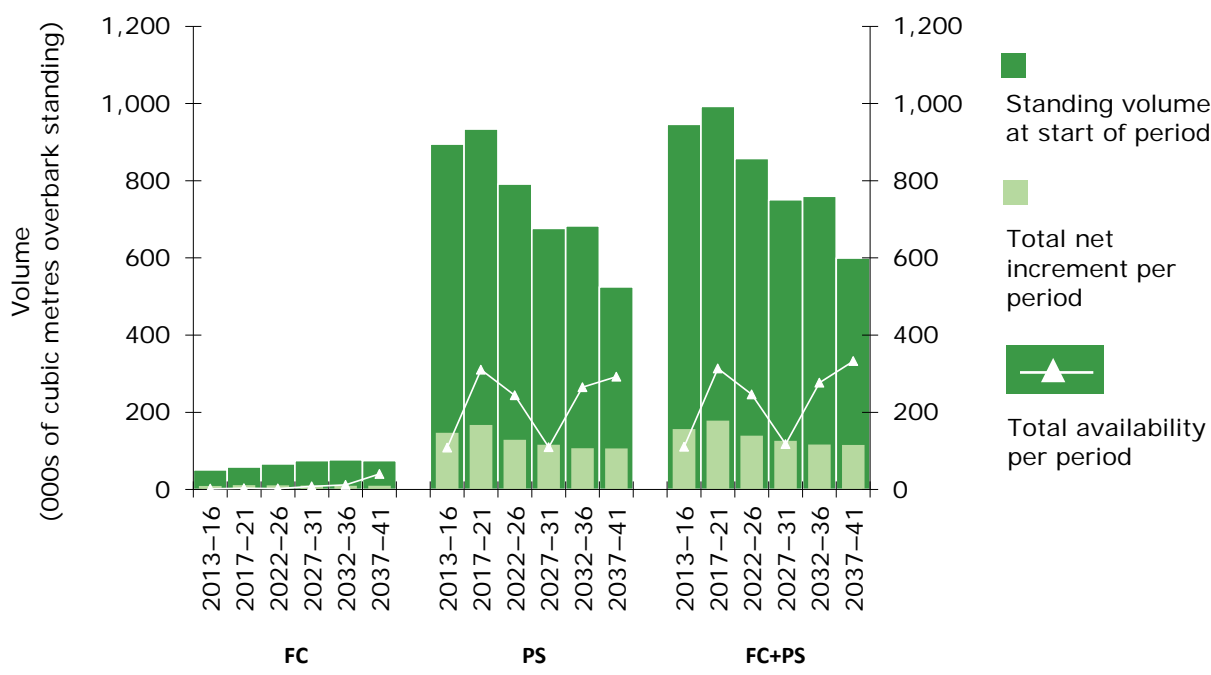
Table 31 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	2	37	19	39
2017-21	2	33	19	36
2022-26	2	26	22	28
2027-31	2	23	23	25
2032-36	2	21	19	23
2037-41	2	21	18	23

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

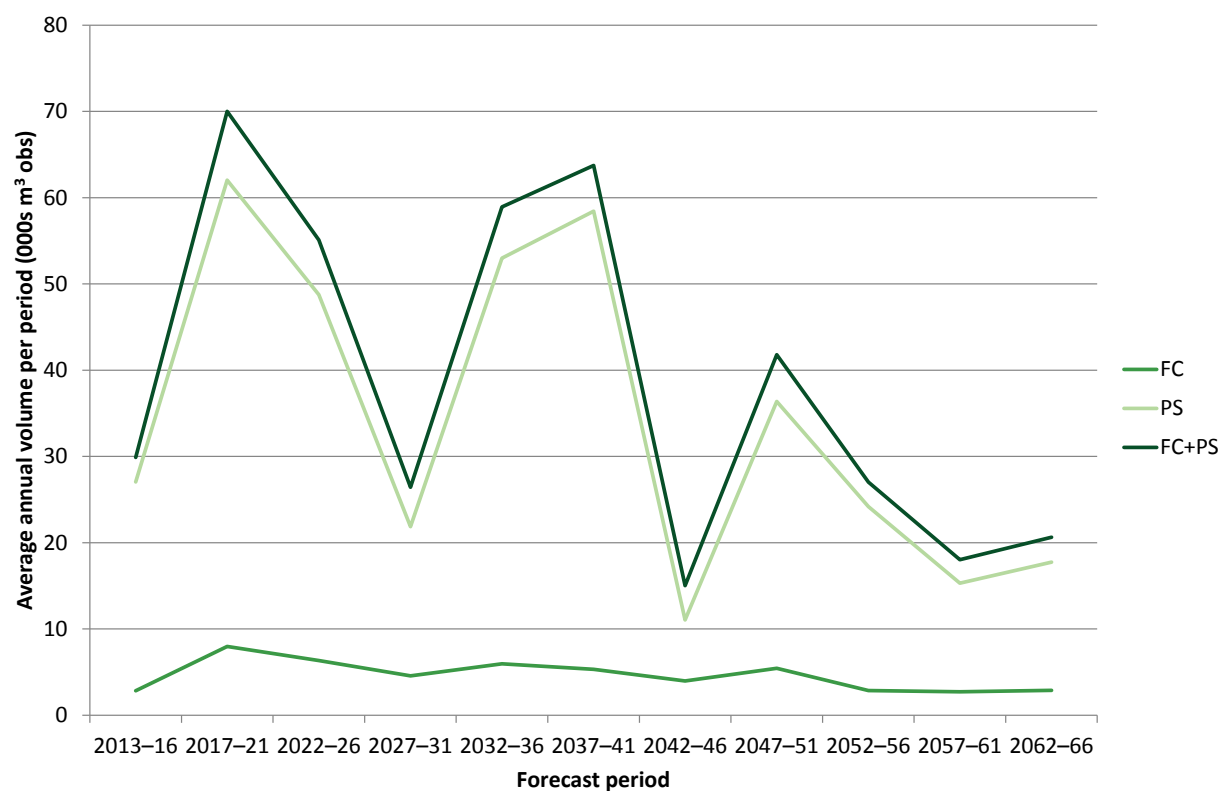
Figure 38 25-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availability



50-year softwood forecast

50-year forecast of softwood timber availability

Figure 39 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period



Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Figure 40 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

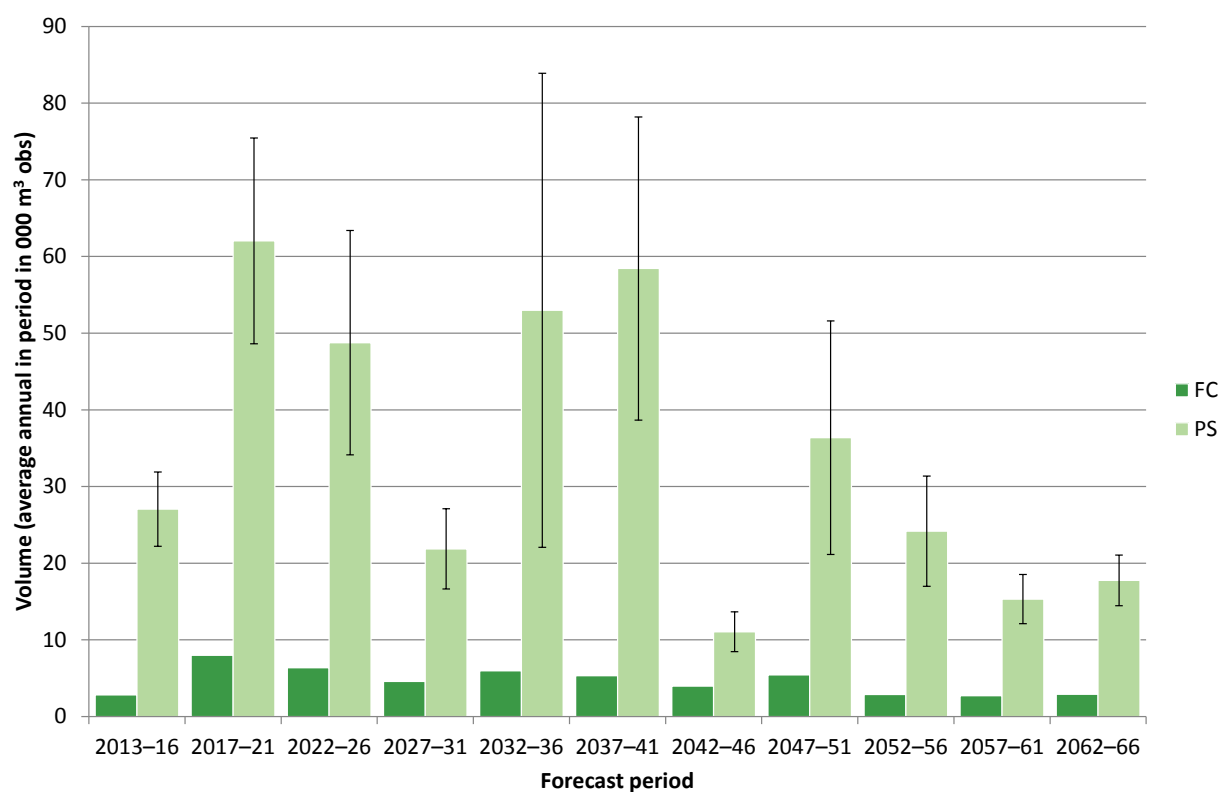


Table 32 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	3	27	18	30
2017-21	8	62	22	70
2022-26	6	49	30	55
2027-31	5	22	24	26
2032-36	6	53	58	59
2037-41	5	58	34	64
2042-46	4	11	24	15
2047-51	5	36	42	42
2052-56	3	24	30	27
2057-61	3	15	21	18
2062-66	3	18	19	21

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species

Table 33 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	< 1	27	18	< 1	62	22
Sitka spruce	0	0	-	0	< 1	93
Scots pine	0	7	36	0	8	37
Corsican pine	< 1	< 1	97	< 1	5	66
Norway spruce	< 1	4	49	< 1	3	51
Larches	< 1	11	31	< 1	31	40
Douglas fir	0	1	62	0	11	62
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other conifers	0	4	54	0	4	53

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	< 1	49	30	2	22	24
Sitka spruce	0	< 1	93	0	< 1	93
Scots pine	< 1	30	47	< 1	4	35
Corsican pine	< 1	4	69	1	3	92
Norway spruce	< 1	3	55	< 1	3	60
Larches	< 1	7	39	< 1	6	42
Douglas fir	0	< 1	64	< 1	< 1	64
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other conifers	< 1	4	50	< 1	6	61

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	2	53	58	8	58	34
Sitka spruce	< 1	< 1	62	< 1	< 1	78
Scots pine	< 1	8	49	< 1	13	52
Corsican pine	< 1	34	92	2	< 1	81
Norway spruce	< 1	3	61	2	20	54
Larches	< 1	6	42	2	4	45
Douglas fir	< 1	< 1	66	< 1	< 1	36
Lodgepole pine	0	0	-	0	< 1	81
Other conifers	< 1	1	39	2	20	72

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2042–46			2047–51		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	< 1	11	24	< 1	36	42
Sitka spruce	< 1	< 1	54	< 1	< 1	37
Scots pine	< 1	3	41	< 1	24	60
Corsican pine	< 1	< 1	62	< 1	< 1	62
Norway spruce	< 1	< 1	48	< 1	< 1	29
Larches	< 1	4	47	< 1	4	47
Douglas fir	< 1	2	29	< 1	2	26
Lodgepole pine	0	< 1	81	0	< 1	81
Other conifers	< 1	1	25	< 1	5	48

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2052–56			2057–61		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All conifers	< 1	24	30	5	15	21
Sitka spruce	< 1	< 1	36	< 1	1	33
Scots pine	< 1	13	52	< 1	4	33
Corsican pine	< 1	< 1	62	2	< 1	79
Norway spruce	< 1	< 1	28	< 1	< 1	27
Larches	< 1	4	45	2	4	44
Douglas fir	< 1	3	23	< 1	3	24
Lodgepole pine	0	< 1	81	0	< 1	81
Other conifers	< 1	3	27	< 1	3	28

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2062–66		
	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London			
All conifers	1	18	19
Sitka spruce	< 1	1	27
Scots pine	< 1	4	31
Corsican pine	< 1	< 1	79
Norway spruce	< 1	< 1	34
Larches	< 1	3	35
Douglas fir	< 1	3	23
Lodgepole pine	0	< 1	81
Other conifers	< 1	5	29

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

Table 34 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

Hertfordshire and North London		Top diameter class (cm)								Total
		7-14	14-16	16-18	18-24	24-34	34-44	44-54	54+	
2013-16	FC (%)	22	47	54	47	11	0	0	0	25
	PS (%)	10	9	12	14	18	22	24	26	16
2017-21	FC (%)	15	27	30	25	5	0	0	0	15
	PS (%)	3	3	3	3	5	9	9	19	5
2022-26	FC (%)	17	24	31	38	17	0	0	0	23
	PS (%)	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	6
2027-31	FC (%)	12	14	15	15	9	5	4	3	10
	PS (%)	3	2	2	5	9	15	17	51	12
2032-36	FC (%)	21	27	25	28	30	19	2	2	23
	PS (%)	8	6	3	2	3	8	14	46	6
2037-41	FC (%)	16	17	16	18	20	21	22	22	20
	PS (%)	13	10	13	10	23	48	50	77	36
2042-46	FC (%)	5	16	20	13	8	6	6	16	8
	PS (%)	14	15	17	11	< 1	0	0	0	7
2047-51	FC (%)	2	4	5	9	10	9	10	13	6
	PS (%)	13	15	12	8	< 1	0	0	0	4
2052-56	FC (%)	24	9	14	35	55	44	19	13	30
	PS (%)	10	15	16	14	4	< 1	0	0	6
2057-61	FC (%)	18	10	5	3	4	5	6	7	6
	PS (%)	6	12	15	17	15	3	0	0	10
2062-66	FC (%)	20	19	17	10	6	6	6	5	10
	PS (%)	14	10	11	13	16	13	0	0	13

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers

Figure 41 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

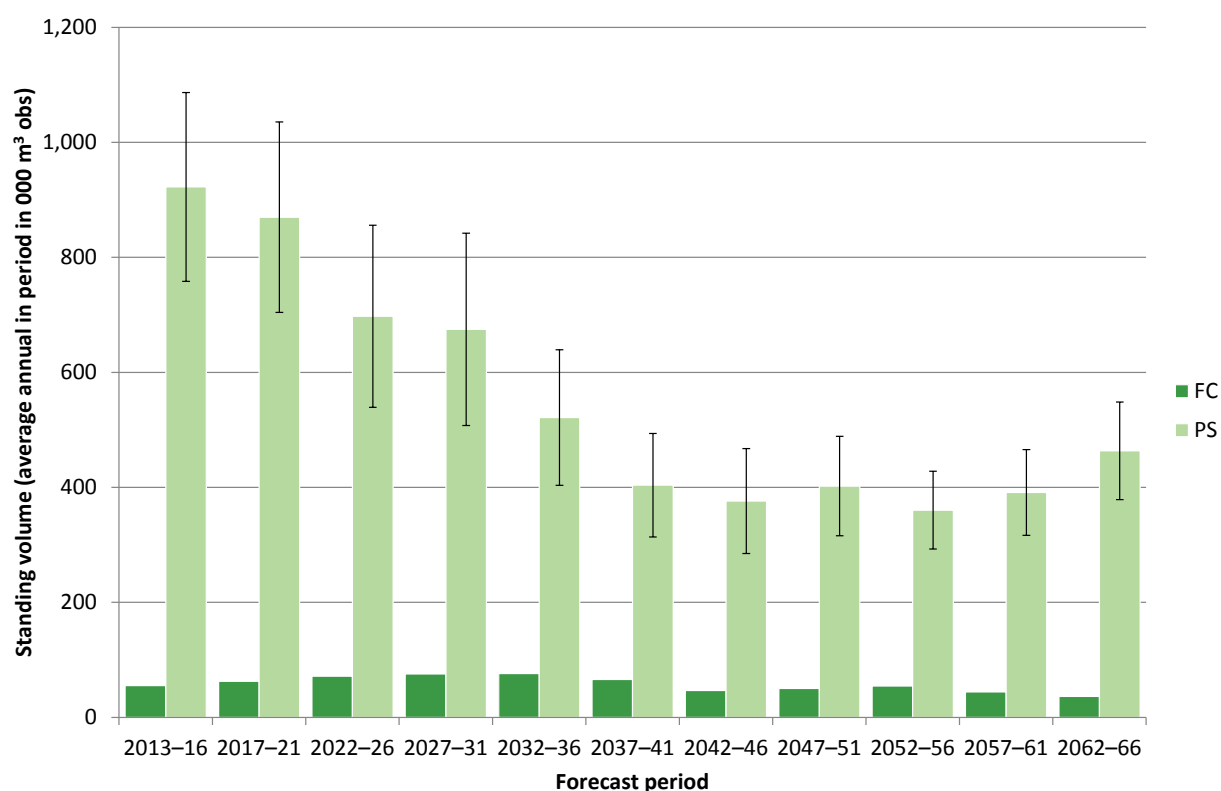


Table 35 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	55	923	18	978
2017-21	63	870	19	933
2022-26	72	698	23	769
2027-31	76	675	25	750
2032-36	76	521	23	598
2037-41	66	404	22	470
2042-46	47	376	24	423
2047-51	50	402	21	453
2052-56	54	360	19	415
2057-61	44	391	19	435
2062-66	36	464	18	500

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of net increment in conifers

Figure 42 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

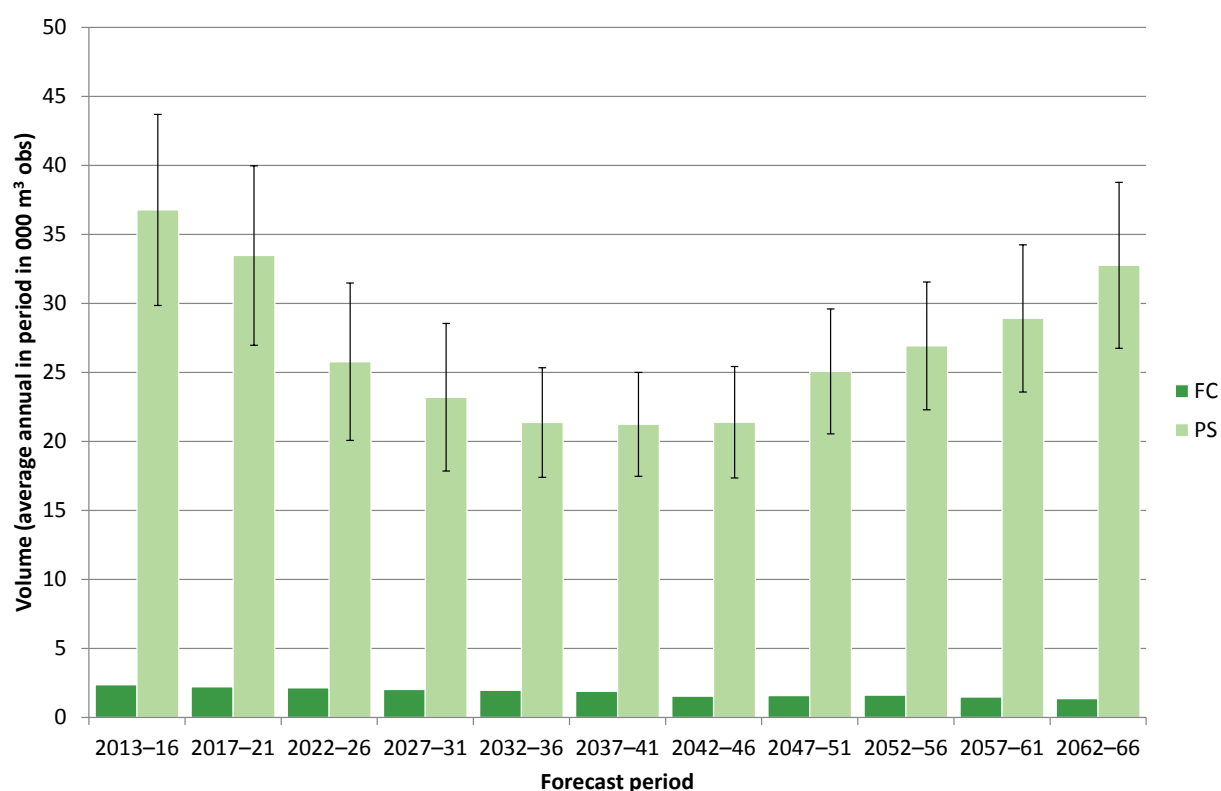


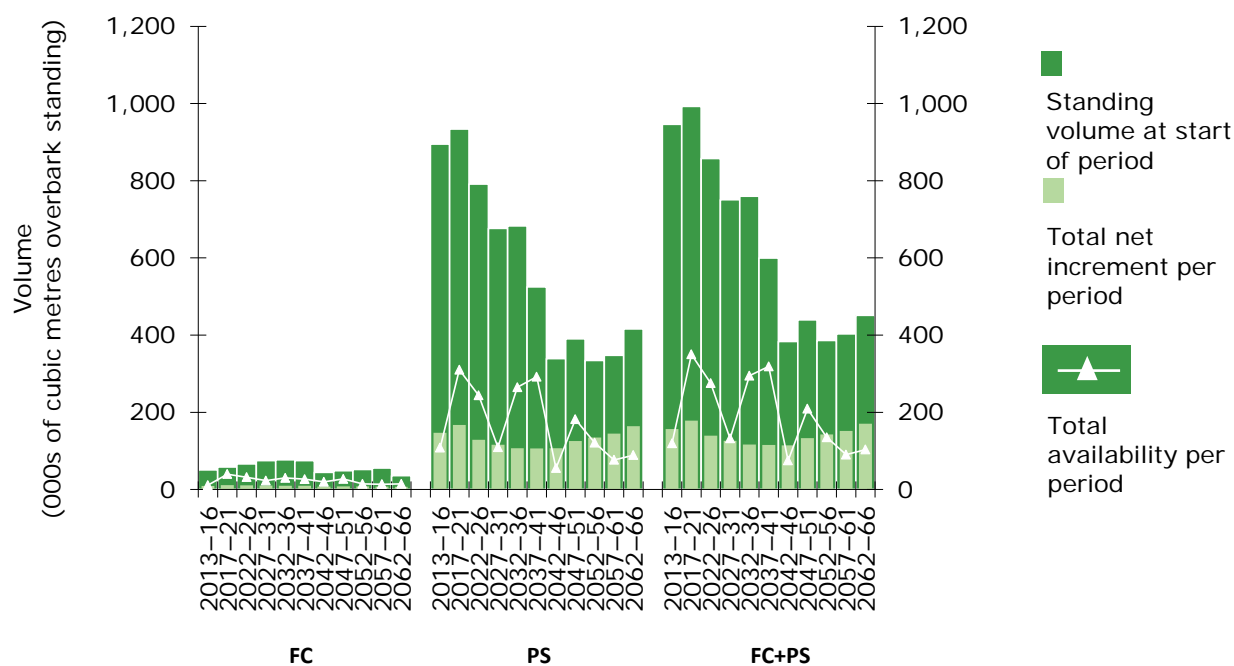
Table 36 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	2	37	19	39
2017-21	2	33	19	36
2022-26	2	26	22	28
2027-31	2	23	23	25
2032-36	2	21	19	23
2037-41	2	21	18	23
2042-46	2	21	19	23
2047-51	2	25	18	27
2052-56	2	27	17	29
2057-61	1	29	18	30
2062-66	1	33	18	34

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

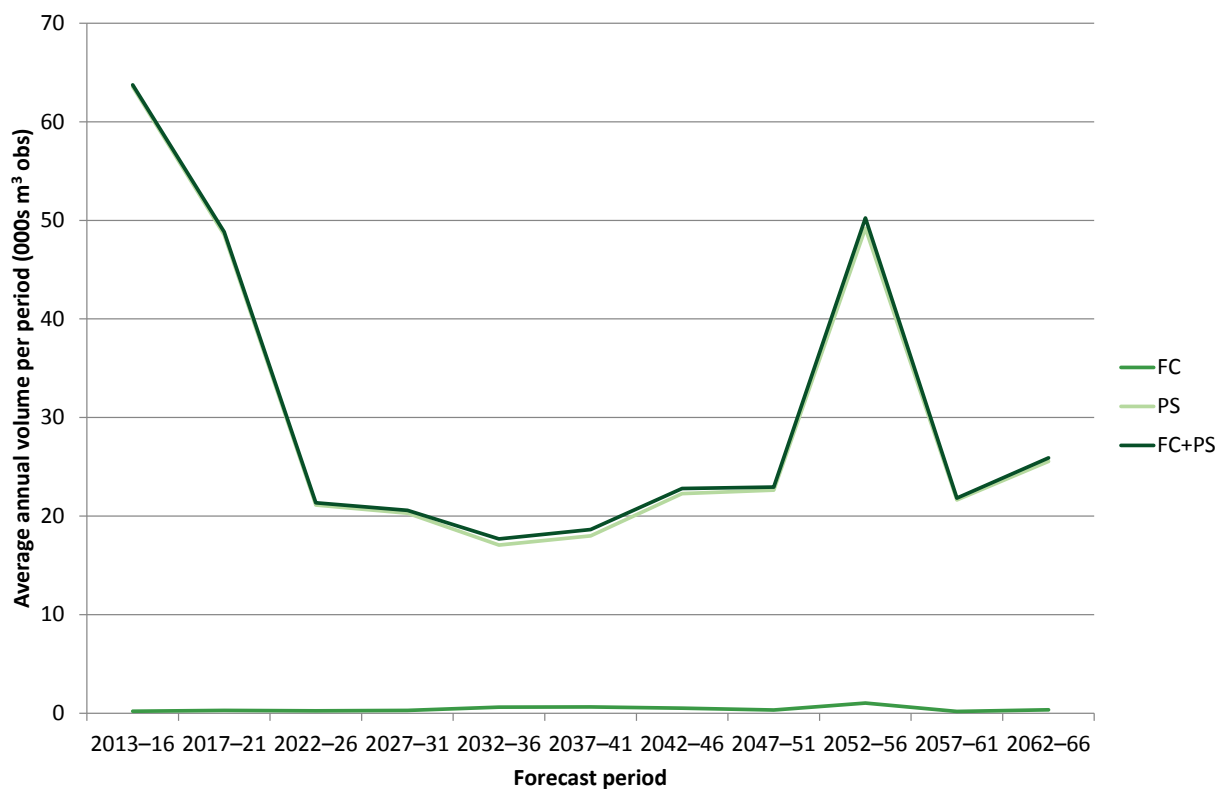
Figure 43 50-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availability



50-year hardwood forecast

50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability

Figure 44 Summary of 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period



Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Figure 45 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

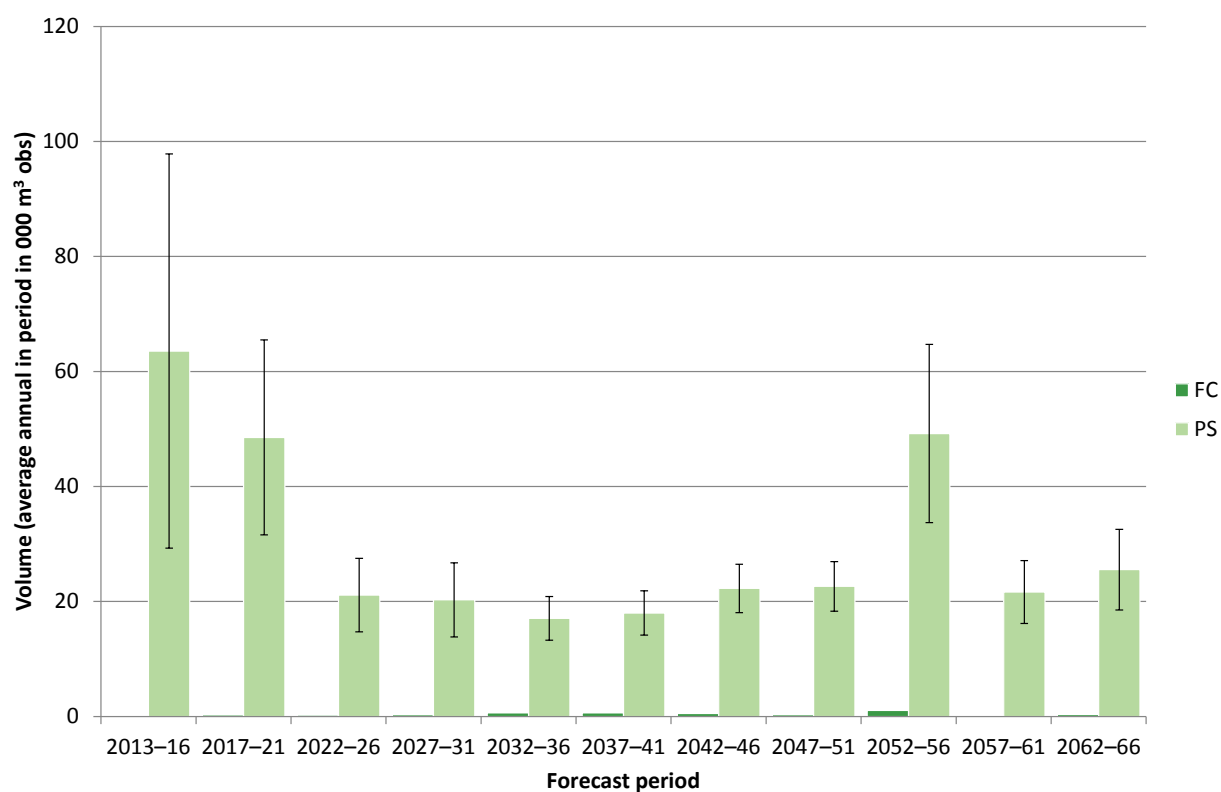


Table 37 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	< 1	64	54	64
2017-21	< 1	49	35	49
2022-26	< 1	21	30	21
2027-31	< 1	20	32	21
2032-36	< 1	17	22	18
2037-41	< 1	18	21	19
2042-46	< 1	22	19	23
2047-51	< 1	23	19	23
2052-56	1	49	31	50
2057-61	< 1	22	25	22
2062-66	< 1	26	27	26

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species

Table 38 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	< 1	64	54	< 1	49	35
Oak	< 1	10	54	< 1	9	56
Beech	< 1	4	41	< 1	19	70
Sycamore	< 1	46	72	< 1	16	53
Ash	0	2	67	0	2	56
Birch	< 1	< 1	53	< 1	< 1	69
Sweet chestnut	0	< 1	100	0	< 1	77
Hazel	0	< 1	118	0	< 1	48
Hawthorn	0	< 1	54	0	< 1	51
Alder	0	< 1	74	0	< 1	63
Willow	0	< 1	84	0	< 1	60
Other broadleaves	< 1	< 1	44	< 1	1	32

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	< 1	21	30	< 1	20	32
Oak	< 1	9	54	< 1	8	53
Beech	< 1	5	63	< 1	2	50
Sycamore	< 1	4	46	< 1	4	64
Ash	0	< 1	37	0	< 1	30
Birch	< 1	< 1	48	< 1	< 1	54
Sweet chestnut	0	< 1	82	0	< 1	77
Hazel	0	< 1	48	0	< 1	43
Hawthorn	0	< 1	44	0	< 1	45
Alder	0	< 1	62	0	< 1	62
Willow	0	< 1	40	0	< 1	50
Other broadleaves	< 1	2	28	< 1	3	32

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	< 1	17	22	10	18	21
Oak	< 1	6	40	1	4	46
Beech	< 1	2	50	7	3	51
Sycamore	< 1	3	64	< 1	4	53
Ash	0	< 1	36	< 1	< 1	38
Birch	< 1	< 1	51	< 1	1	49
Sweet chestnut	0	< 1	71	0	< 1	71
Hazel	0	< 1	42	0	< 1	42
Hawthorn	0	< 1	44	0	< 1	38
Alder	0	< 1	62	0	< 1	62
Willow	0	< 1	46	0	< 1	44
Other broadleaves	< 1	3	37	1	3	33

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2042–46			2047–51		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	< 1	22	19	< 1	23	19
Oak	< 1	4	45	< 1	5	40
Beech	< 1	3	44	< 1	3	47
Sycamore	< 1	5	52	< 1	5	49
Ash	< 1	2	32	< 1	2	35
Birch	< 1	2	47	< 1	3	55
Sweet chestnut	0	< 1	71	0	< 1	71
Hazel	0	< 1	48	0	< 1	58
Hawthorn	0	< 1	36	0	< 1	36
Alder	0	< 1	46	0	< 1	69
Willow	0	< 1	44	0	< 1	42
Other broadleaves	< 1	5	27	< 1	4	30

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2052–56			2057–61		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	< 1	49	31	< 1	22	25
Oak	< 1	18	49	< 1	3	55
Beech	< 1	3	43	< 1	3	41
Sycamore	< 1	18	69	< 1	8	55
Ash	< 1	2	42	< 1	2	54
Birch	< 1	2	83	< 1	< 1	31
Sweet chestnut	0	< 1	71	0	< 1	71
Hazel	0	< 1	63	0	< 1	78
Hawthorn	0	< 1	36	0	< 1	36
Alder	0	0	-	0	0	-
Willow	0	< 1	44	0	< 1	48
Other broadleaves	< 1	5	36	< 1	3	34

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2062–66		
	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m ³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London			
All broadleaves	< 1	26	27
Oak	< 1	3	52
Beech	< 1	4	37
Sycamore	< 1	9	63
Ash	< 1	2	52
Birch	< 1	< 1	30
Sweet chestnut	0	< 1	71
Hazel	0	< 1	77
Hawthorn	0	3	79
Alder	0	< 1	82
Willow	0	< 1	45
Other broadleaves	< 1	3	32

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class

Table 39 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	4	25	< 1	4	22
14–16	< 1	1	33	< 1	1	34
16–18	< 1	2	37	< 1	1	37
18–24	< 1	6	49	< 1	6	46
24–34	< 1	13	47	< 1	11	39
34–44	< 1	11	65	< 1	8	43
44–54	< 1	7	68	< 1	5	47
54+	< 1	19	76	< 1	12	49
Total	< 1	64	54	< 1	49	35

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	4	17	< 1	7	26
14–16	< 1	< 1	24	< 1	< 1	30
16–18	< 1	< 1	28	< 1	< 1	32
18–24	< 1	3	31	< 1	2	37
24–34	< 1	4	38	< 1	3	43
34–44	< 1	3	41	< 1	2	51
44–54	< 1	2	42	< 1	< 1	50
54+	< 1	4	59	< 1	4	62
Total	< 1	21	30	< 1	20	32

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	8	22	1	9	20
14–16	< 1	< 1	40	< 1	< 1	27
16–18	< 1	< 1	34	< 1	< 1	40
18–24	< 1	1	27	3	2	46
24–34	< 1	2	31	3	2	30
34–44	< 1	1	42	1	1	43
44–54	< 1	< 1	46	< 1	< 1	52
54+	< 1	2	49	< 1	2	60
Total	< 1	17	22	10	18	21

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2042–46			2047–51		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	8	21	< 1	7	22
14–16	< 1	2	18	< 1	2	19
16–18	< 1	1	18	< 1	2	19
18–24	< 1	4	25	< 1	4	22
24–34	< 1	3	34	0	3	33
34–44	< 1	1	37	0	2	39
44–54	< 1	< 1	45	0	< 1	40
54+	< 1	2	56	< 1	2	56
Total	< 1	22	19	< 1	23	19

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2052–56			2057–61		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
7–14	< 1	7	22	< 1	6	25
14–16	< 1	2	21	< 1	1	30
16–18	< 1	2	23	< 1	2	31
18–24	< 1	7	26	< 1	4	33
24–34	< 1	11	39	< 1	4	44
34–44	< 1	9	46	0	2	40
44–54	< 1	5	49	0	< 1	41
54+	< 1	6	47	< 1	2	53
Total	< 1	49	31	< 1	22	25

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

Top diameter class (cm)	2062–66		
	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London			
7–14	< 1	6	26
14–16	< 1	2	37
16–18	< 1	2	41
18–24	< 1	7	41
24–34	< 1	5	35
34–44	< 1	2	38
44–54	< 1	< 1	38
54+	< 1	2	54
Total	< 1	26	27

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves

Figure 46 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

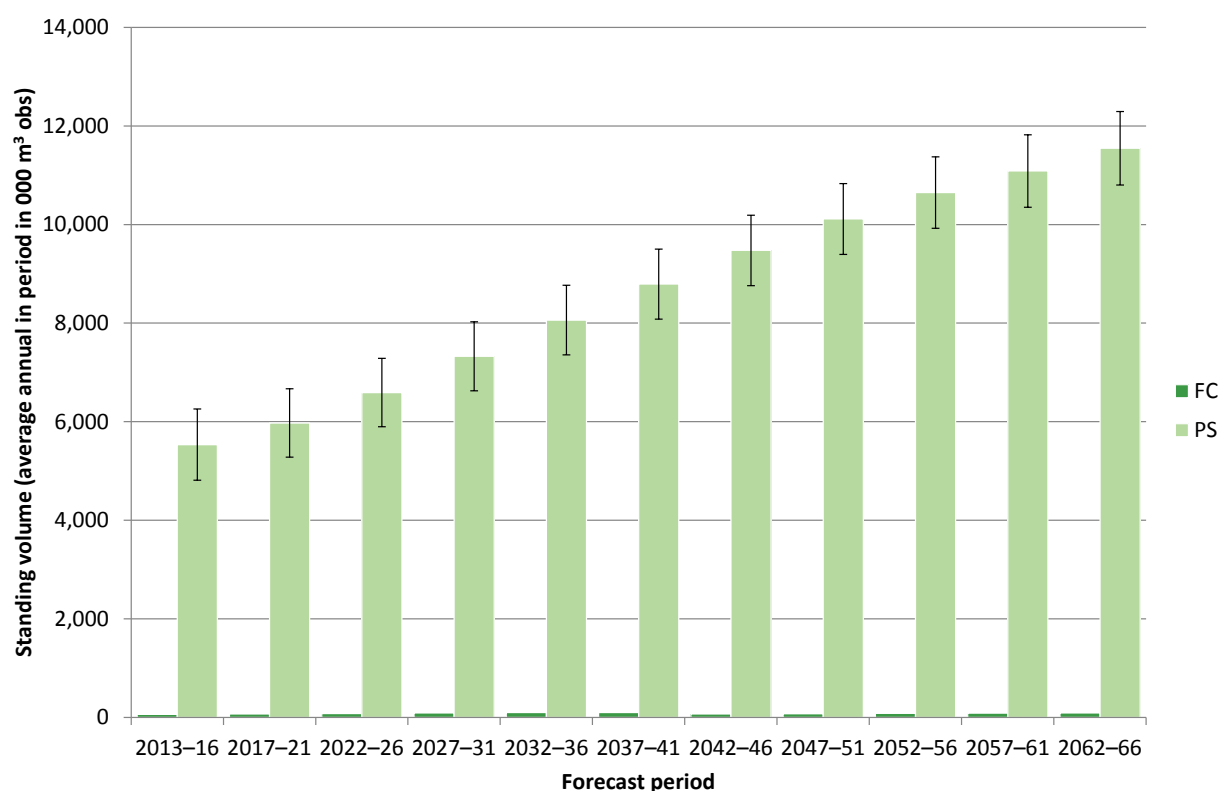


Table 40 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013–16	60	5,534	13	5,594
2017–21	68	5,974	12	6,042
2022–26	77	6,590	11	6,667
2027–31	88	7,326	10	7,414
2032–36	98	8,060	9	8,158
2037–41	98	8,792	8	8,890
2042–46	67	9,475	8	9,543
2047–51	74	10,112	7	10,186
2052–56	80	10,647	7	10,727
2057–61	86	11,086	7	11,172
2062–66	91	11,548	6	11,639

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 41 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	60	5,534	13	68	5,974	12
Oak	9	1,926	19	9	2,052	19
Beech	32	1,095	49	36	1,058	45
Sycamore	2	392	29	2	358	30
Ash	2	386	35	2	431	34
Birch	5	255	34	5	305	31
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	34	83	< 1	43	84
Hazel	0	33	30	0	41	28
Hawthorn	0	156	31	0	199	31
Alder	0	55	69	0	61	67
Willow	0	136	36	0	164	35
Other broadleaves	11	1,066	21	13	1,263	19

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	77	6,590	11	88	7,326	10
Oak	10	2,189	19	11	2,321	19
Beech	40	1,068	44	45	1,129	42
Sycamore	2	348	32	2	390	31
Ash	2	486	32	2	547	31
Birch	6	359	29	6	410	28
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	52	84	< 1	61	84
Hazel	0	50	26	0	60	25
Hawthorn	0	254	30	0	313	28
Alder	0	70	63	0	78	60
Willow	0	201	34	0	239	33
Other broadleaves	16	1,513	17	22	1,778	16

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	98	8,060	9	98	8,792	8
Oak	12	2,453	18	11	2,588	18
Beech	49	1,196	41	47	1,264	39
Sycamore	2	432	30	2	481	29
Ash	3	605	29	3	656	28
Birch	6	454	27	6	492	27
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	70	84	< 1	79	83
Hazel	0	69	25	0	76	25
Hawthorn	0	374	27	0	435	27
Alder	0	86	58	0	93	57
Willow	0	279	33	0	319	33
Other broadleaves	26	2,043	16	30	2,309	16

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2042–46			2047–51		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	67	9,475	8	74	10,112	7
Oak	8	2,718	18	8	2,840	18
Beech	21	1,328	38	23	1,391	37
Sycamore	2	530	28	2	574	27
Ash	2	696	28	2	728	27
Birch	6	519	27	6	541	27
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	87	83	< 1	95	83
Hazel	0	82	24	0	87	24
Hawthorn	0	495	26	0	551	26
Alder	0	98	56	0	100	57
Willow	0	359	33	0	398	33
Other broadleaves	29	2,563	16	32	2,808	16

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2052–56			2057–61		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	80	10,647	7	86	11,086	7
Oak	9	2,926	18	9	2,989	18
Beech	26	1,452	36	28	1,509	35
Sycamore	2	591	26	2	562	27
Ash	3	755	27	3	774	27
Birch	7	553	27	7	573	27
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	102	83	< 1	109	83
Hazel	0	90	24	0	93	24
Hawthorn	0	604	25	0	654	25
Alder	0	103	56	0	107	56
Willow	0	435	33	0	469	33
Other broadleaves	35	3,037	16	37	3,249	17

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2062–66		
	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m ³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London			
All broadleaves	91	11,548	6
Oak	9	3,086	18
Beech	30	1,564	35
Sycamore	2	547	28
Ash	3	789	27
Birch	7	592	27
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	115	83
Hazel	0	96	24
Hawthorn	0	697	25
Alder	0	110	56
Willow	0	501	33
Other broadleaves	39	3,451	17

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves

Figure 47 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

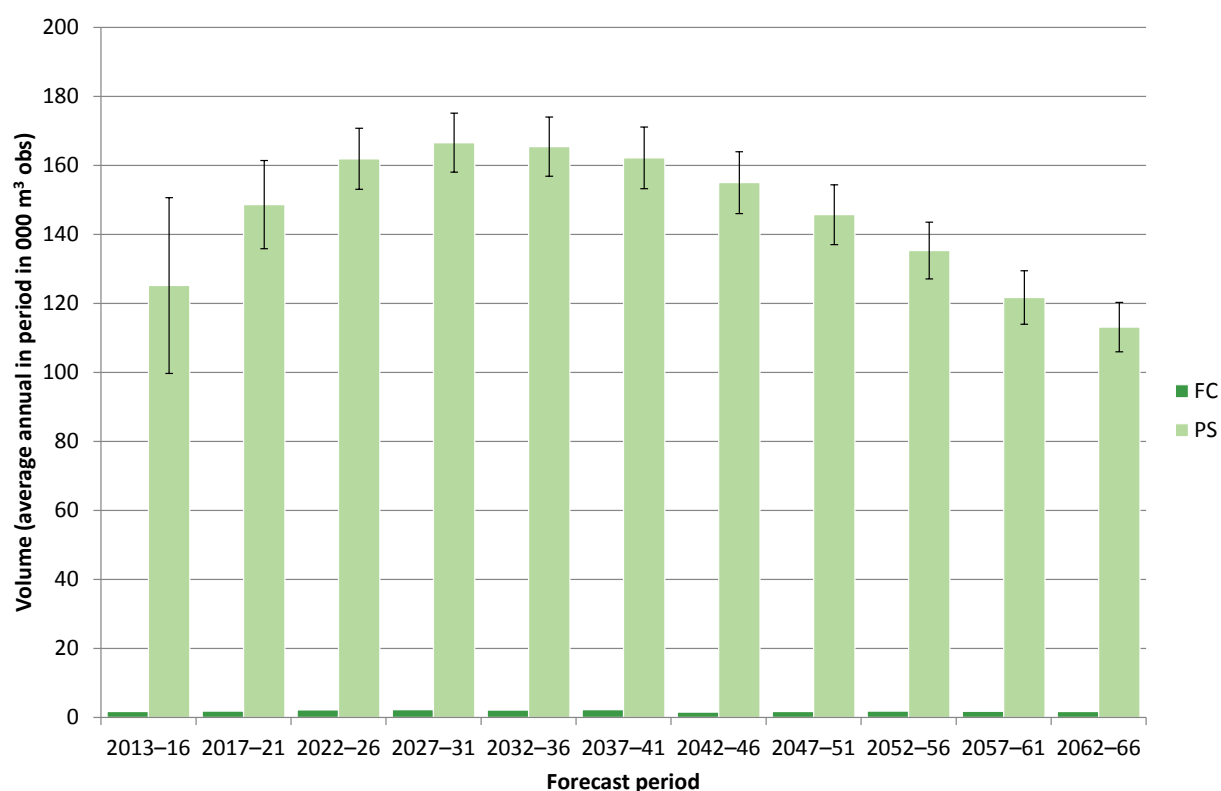


Table 42 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
2013-16	2	125	20	127
2017-21	2	149	9	150
2022-26	2	162	5	164
2027-31	2	167	5	169
2032-36	2	165	5	168
2037-41	2	162	6	164
2042-46	2	155	6	157
2047-51	2	146	6	147
2052-56	2	135	6	137
2057-61	2	122	6	123
2062-66	2	113	6	115

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 43 50–year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2013–16			2017–21		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	2	125	20	2	149	9
Oak	< 1	37	17	< 1	37	16
Beech	1	-4	612	< 1	9	90
Sycamore	< 1	10	32	< 1	8	30
Ash	< 1	11	26	< 1	12	24
Birch	< 1	12	24	< 1	12	23
Sweet Chestnut	< 1	2	86	< 1	2	84
Hazel	0	2	29	0	2	28
Hawthorn	0	9	31	0	10	28
Alder	0	1	70	0	2	52
Willow	0	6	38	0	7	35
Other broadleaves	< 1	40	15	< 1	48	18

Table 43 (cont'd) 50–year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2022–26			2027–31		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	2	162	5	2	167	5
Oak	< 1	36	16	< 1	34	15
Beech	< 1	15	26	< 1	16	24
Sycamore	< 1	8	33	< 1	11	39
Ash	< 1	12	22	< 1	13	21
Birch	< 1	12	23	< 1	10	23
Sweet Chestnut	0	2	83	0	2	82
Hazel	0	2	28	0	2	27
Hawthorn	0	12	25	0	13	24
Alder	0	2	49	0	2	50
Willow	0	8	35	0	8	35
Other broadleaves	< 1	54	18	1	56	18

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	2	165	5	2	162	6
Oak	< 1	33	15	< 1	31	15
Beech	< 1	16	24	1	16	24
Sycamore	< 1	13	37	< 1	14	38
Ash	< 1	12	20	< 1	11	20
Birch	< 1	9	23	< 1	8	22
Sweet Chestnut	0	2	82	0	2	82
Hazel	0	2	28	0	1	28
Hawthorn	0	13	23	0	13	23
Alder	0	2	50	0	1	50
Willow	0	8	36	0	9	36
Other broadleaves	< 1	56	20	< 1	56	21

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2042–46			2047–51		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	2	155	6	2	146	6
Oak	< 1	30	15	< 1	28	15
Beech	< 1	16	24	< 1	16	24
Sycamore	< 1	15	37	< 1	14	37
Ash	< 1	9	20	< 1	8	20
Birch	< 1	7	23	< 1	6	22
Sweet Chestnut	0	2	82	0	2	82
Hazel	0	1	28	0	< 1	28
Hawthorn	0	12	22	0	12	22
Alder	0	1	51	0	< 1	51
Willow	0	8	36	0	8	36
Other broadleaves	< 1	54	22	< 1	52	22

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2052–56			2057–61		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London						
All broadleaves	2	135	6	2	122	6
Oak	< 1	26	14	< 1	23	15
Beech	< 1	15	24	< 1	15	25
Sycamore	< 1	12	35	< 1	8	36
Ash	< 1	7	20	< 1	6	20
Birch	< 1	5	23	< 1	4	22
Sweet Chestnut	0	1	82	0	1	82
Hazel	0	< 1	27	0	< 1	26
Hawthorn	0	11	21	0	10	21
Alder	0	< 1	52	0	< 1	52
Willow	0	8	36	0	7	36
Other broadleaves	< 1	49	23	< 1	45	23

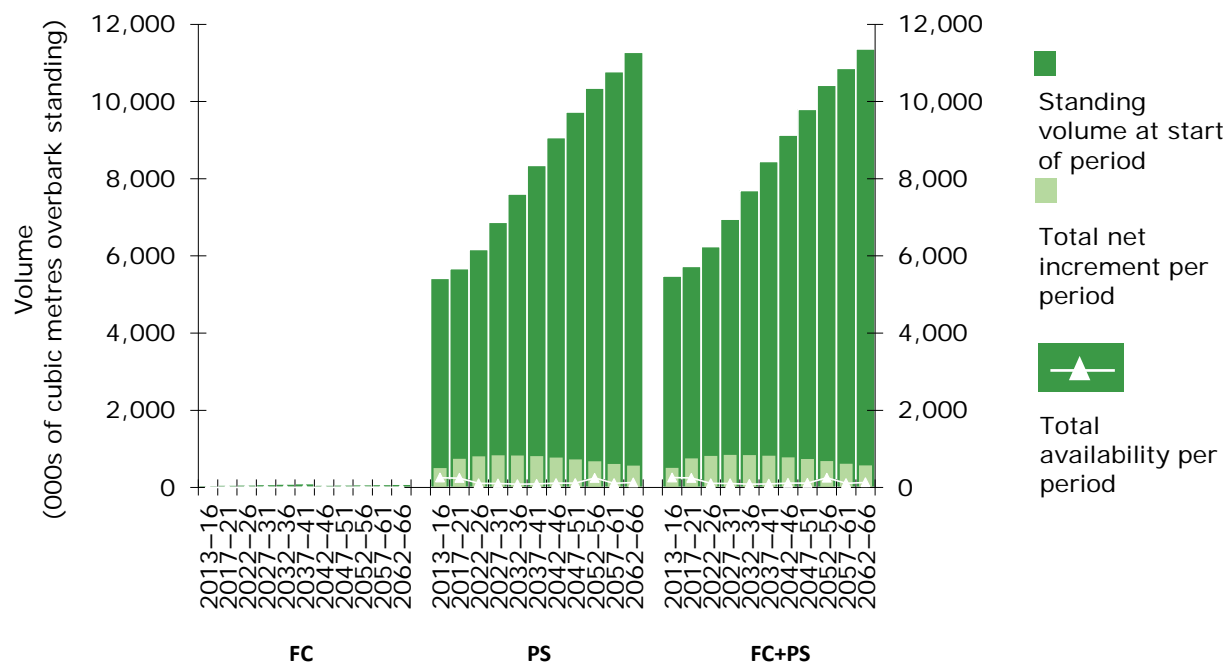
Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2062–66		
	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m ³ obs)		SE%
Hertfordshire and North London			
All broadleaves	2	113	6
Oak	< 1	22	15
Beech	< 1	14	25
Sycamore	< 1	6	33
Ash	< 1	5	21
Birch	< 1	4	22
Sweet Chestnut	0	1	82
Hazel	0	< 1	26
Hawthorn	0	10	21
Alder	0	< 1	51
Willow	0	7	35
Other broadleaves	< 1	43	23

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

Figure 48 combined hardwood standing volume, net increment and availability



Part 4 – Tree health

Ash..... 97

Oak..... 106

Sweet chestnut 115

Larch 124

Part 4 – Tree health

Ash

Figure 49 Stocked area of ash by age class

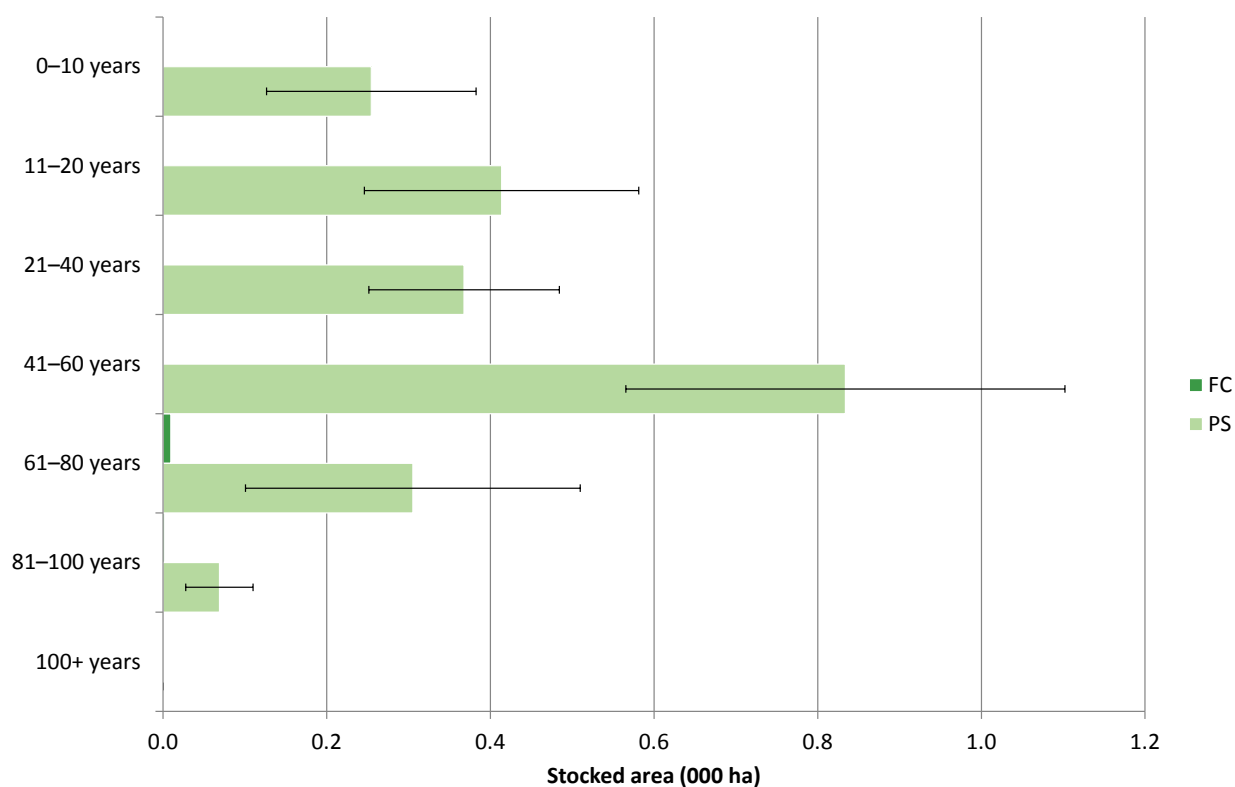


Table 44 Stocked area of ash by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	0.0	0.3	50	0.3
11–20	0.0	0.4	41	0.4
21–40	< 0.1	0.4	32	0.4
41–60	< 0.1	0.8	32	0.8
61–80	< 0.1	0.3	67	0.3
81–100	< 0.1	< 0.1	60	< 0.1
100+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	< 0.1	2.2	20	2.3

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 50 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class

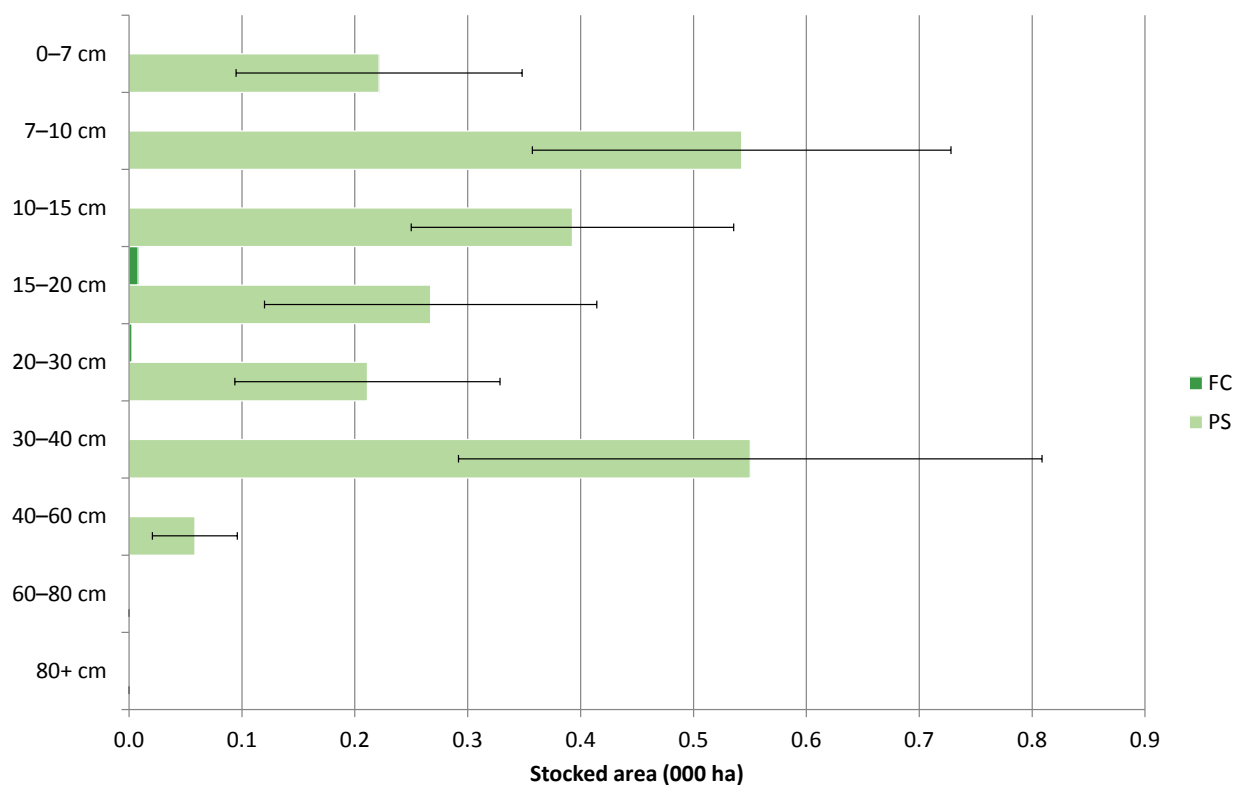


Table 45 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0.0	0.2	57	0.2
7-10	< 0.1	0.5	34	0.5
10-15	< 0.1	0.4	36	0.4
15-20	< 0.1	0.3	55	0.3
20-30	< 0.1	0.2	56	0.2
30-40	0.0	0.6	47	0.6
40-60	< 0.1	< 0.1	65	< 0.1
60-80	< 0.1	0.0	-	< 0.1
80+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	< 0.1	2.2	20	2.3

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 51 Standing volume of ash by age class

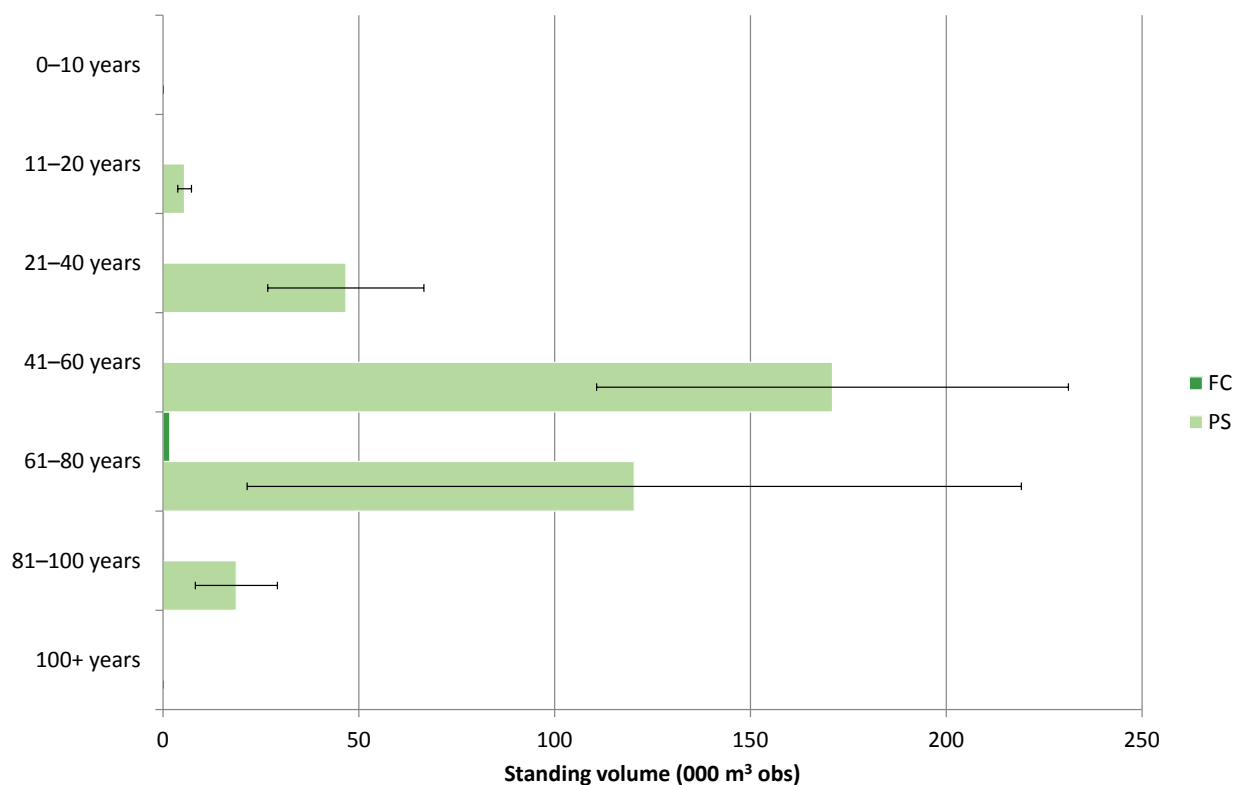


Table 46 Standing volume of ash by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	0	< 1	58	< 1
11–20	0	6	32	6
21–40	< 1	47	43	47
41–60	< 1	171	35	171
61–80	2	120	82	122
81–100	< 1	19	56	19
100+	0	0	-	0
Total	2	362	36	364

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 52 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class

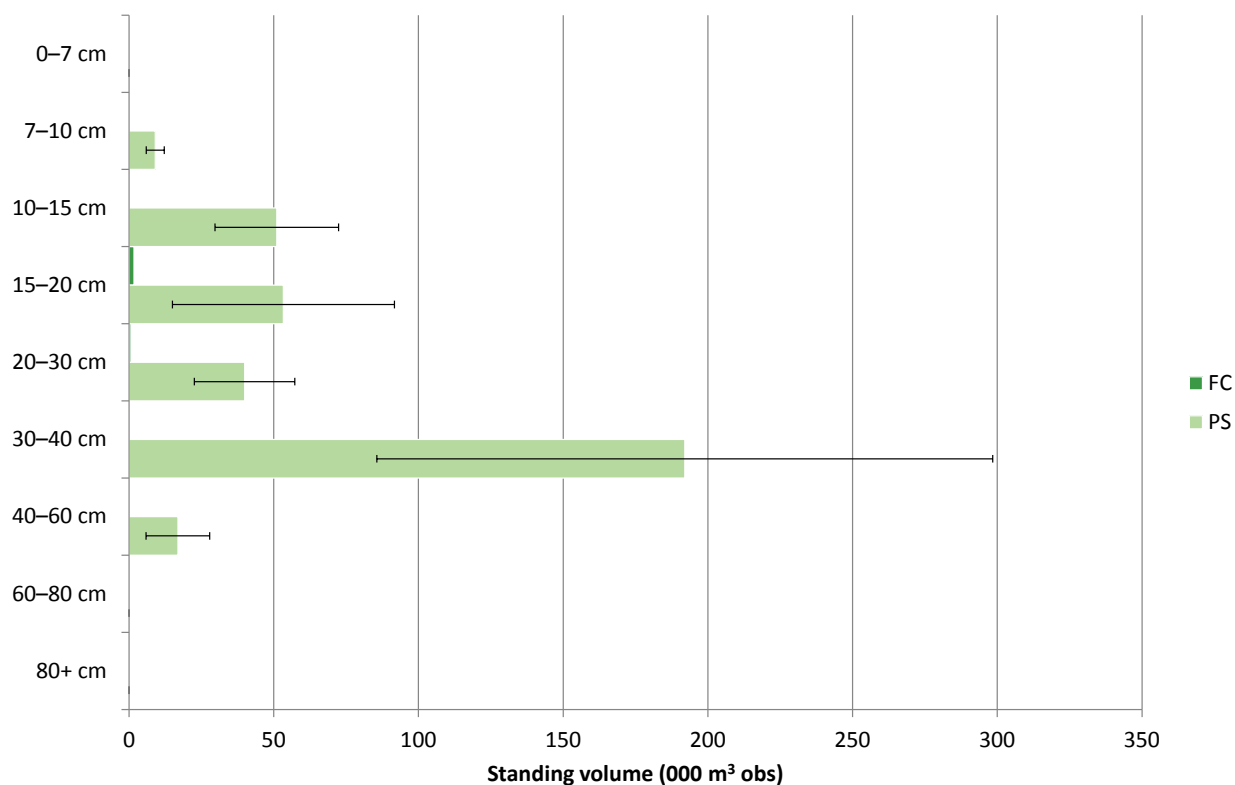


Table 47 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0	0	-	0
7-10	< 1	9	34	9
10-15	< 1	51	42	51
15-20	2	53	72	55
20-30	< 1	40	43	40
30-40	0	192	55	192
40-60	< 1	17	65	17
60-80	< 1	0	-	< 1
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	2	362	36	364

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 53 Number of ash trees by age class

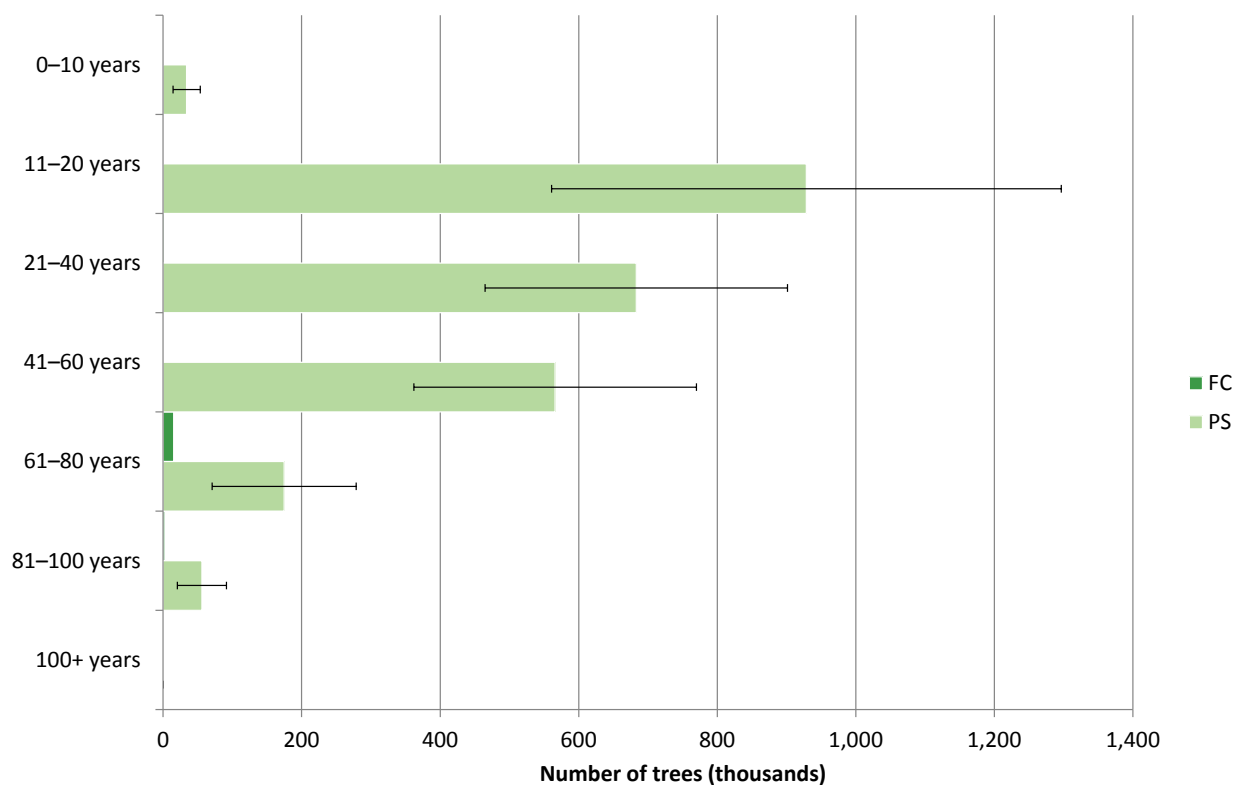


Table 48 Number of ash trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-10	0	34	58	34
11-20	0	929	40	929
21-40	2	683	32	685
41-60	< 1	566	36	566
61-80	15	175	59	190
81-100	3	56	63	59
100+	0	0	-	0
Total	20	2,443	21	2,463

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 54 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class

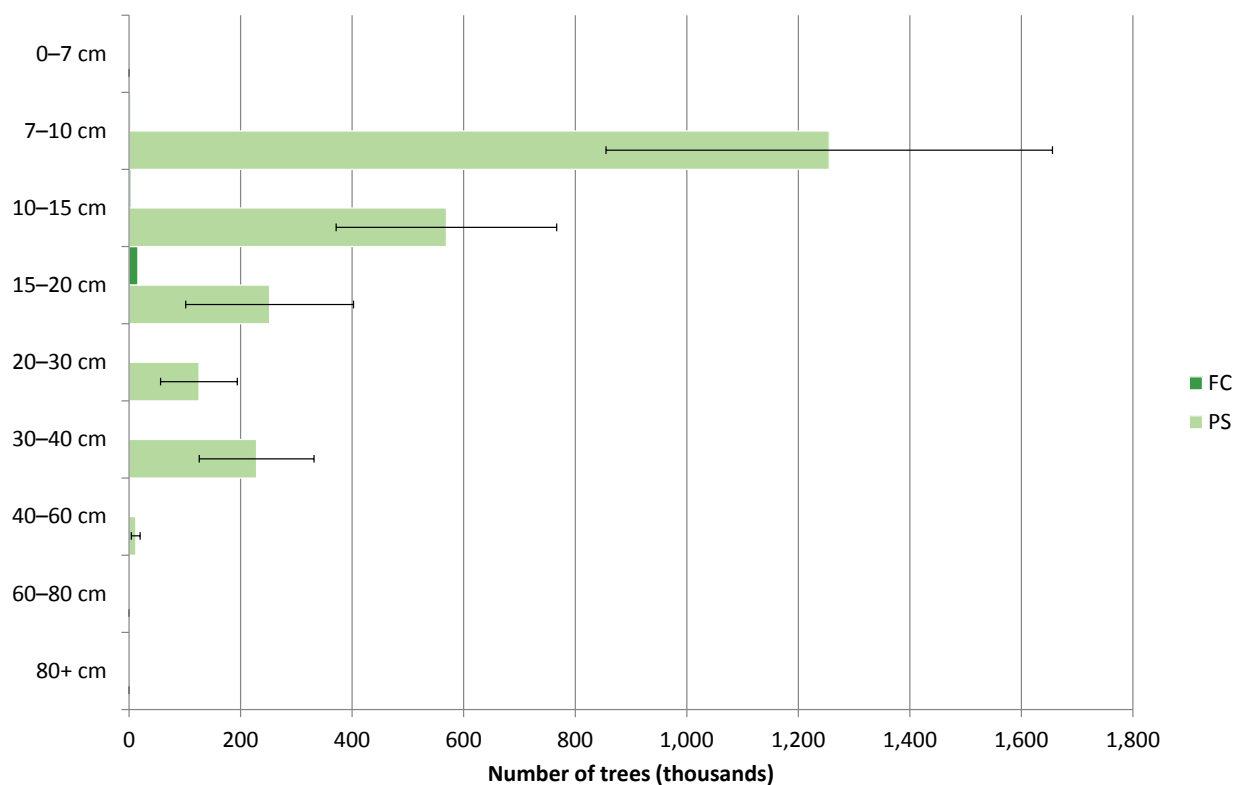
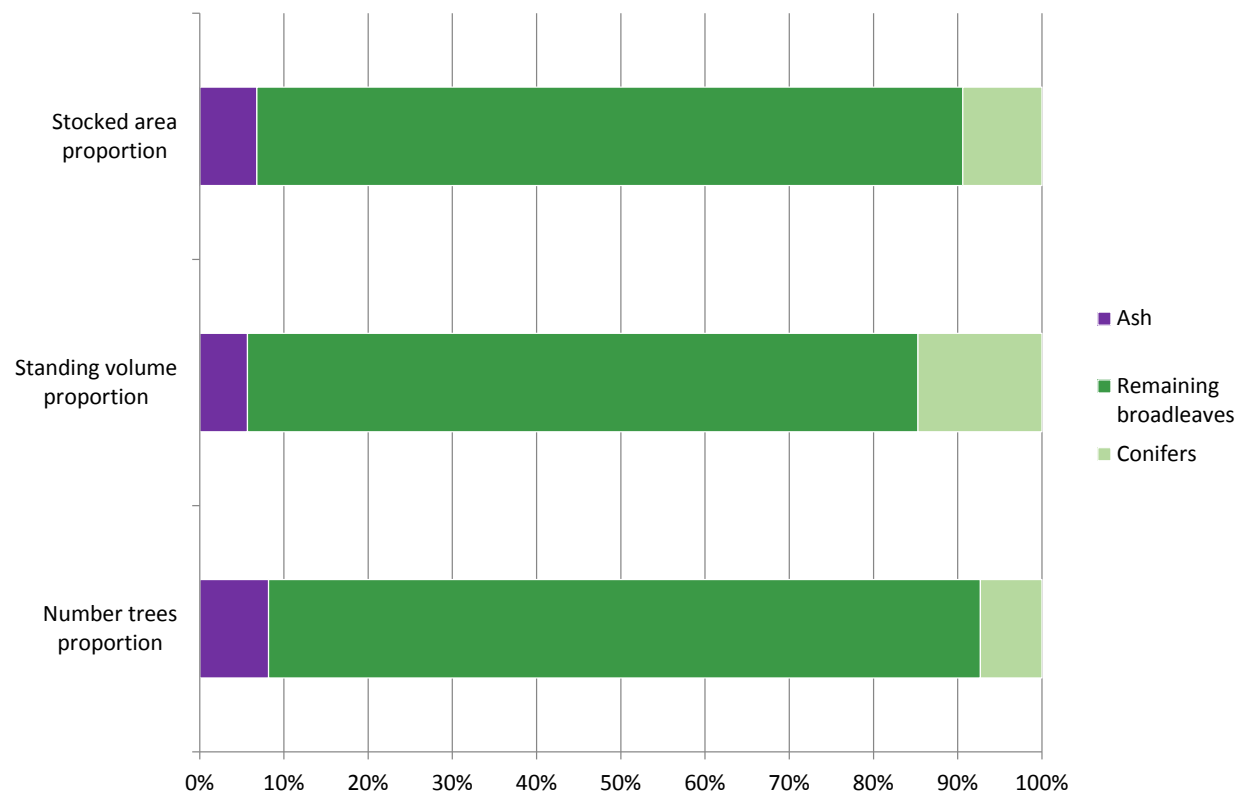


Table 49 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0	0	-	0
7-10	2	1,255	32	1,257
10-15	2	569	35	571
15-20	16	252	60	268
20-30	< 1	125	55	126
30-40	0	229	45	229
40-60	< 1	12	65	12
60-80	< 1	0	-	< 1
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	20	2,443	21	2,463

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 55 Ash as a proportion of woodland



Part 4 – Tree health

Table 50 Stocked area of ash as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of ash			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 0.1	2.2	20	2.3

Table 50 (cont'd) Stocked area of ash as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of ash in all broadleaves	Percentage of ash in all species
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	30.1	33.2	8	7

Table 51 Standing volume of ash as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of ash			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London	2	362	36	364

Table 51 (cont'd) Standing volume of ash as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of ash in all broadleaves	Percentage of ash in all species
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	5,478	6,425	7	6

Part 4 – Tree health

Table 52 Number of ash trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Numbers of trees of ash			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London	20	2,443	21	2,463

Table 52 (cont'd) Number of ash trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Number of trees of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of ash in all broadleaves	Percentage of ash in all species
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	27,972	30,175	9	8

Part 4 – Tree health

Oak

Figure 56 Stocked area of oak by age class

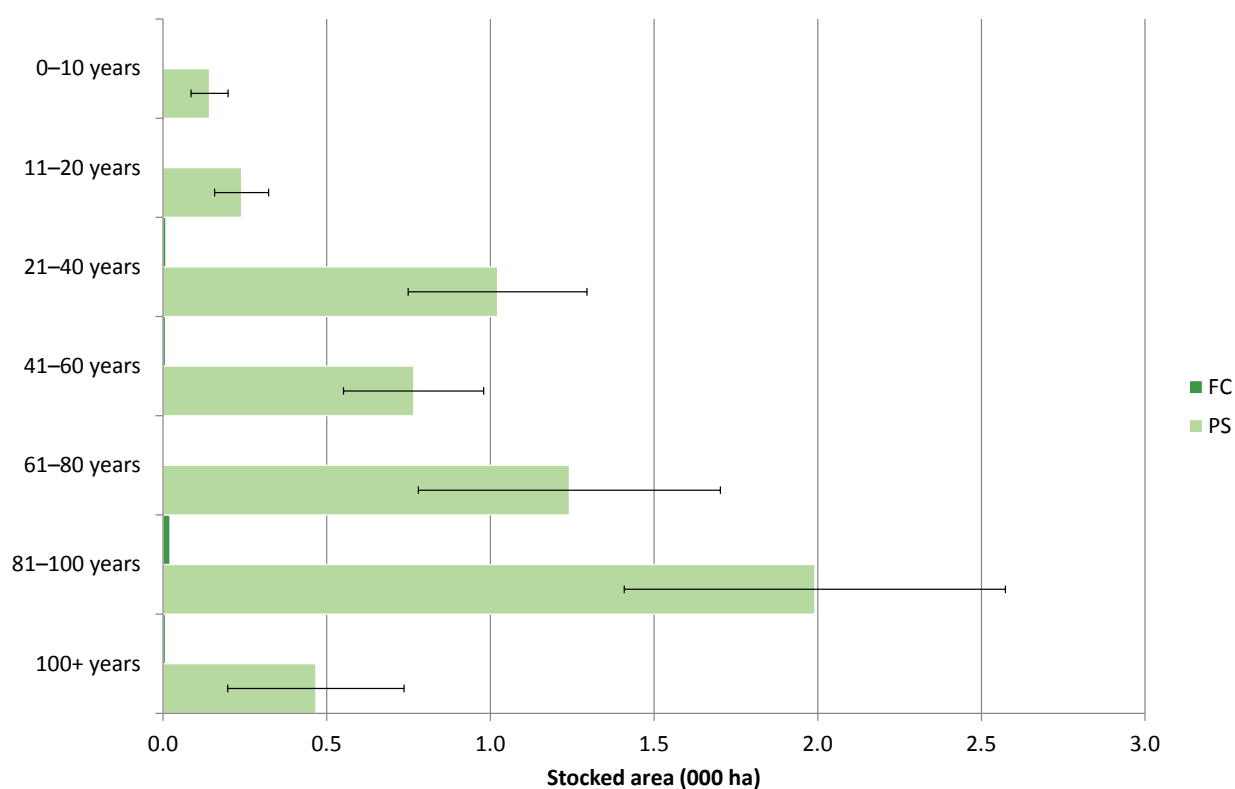


Table 53 Stocked area of oak by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	< 0.1	0.1	40	0.1
11–20	0.0	0.2	34	0.2
21–40	< 0.1	1.0	27	1.0
41–60	< 0.1	0.8	28	0.8
61–80	< 0.1	1.2	37	1.2
81–100	< 0.1	2.0	29	2.0
100+	< 0.1	0.5	58	0.5
Total	< 0.1	5.9	14	5.9

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 57 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class

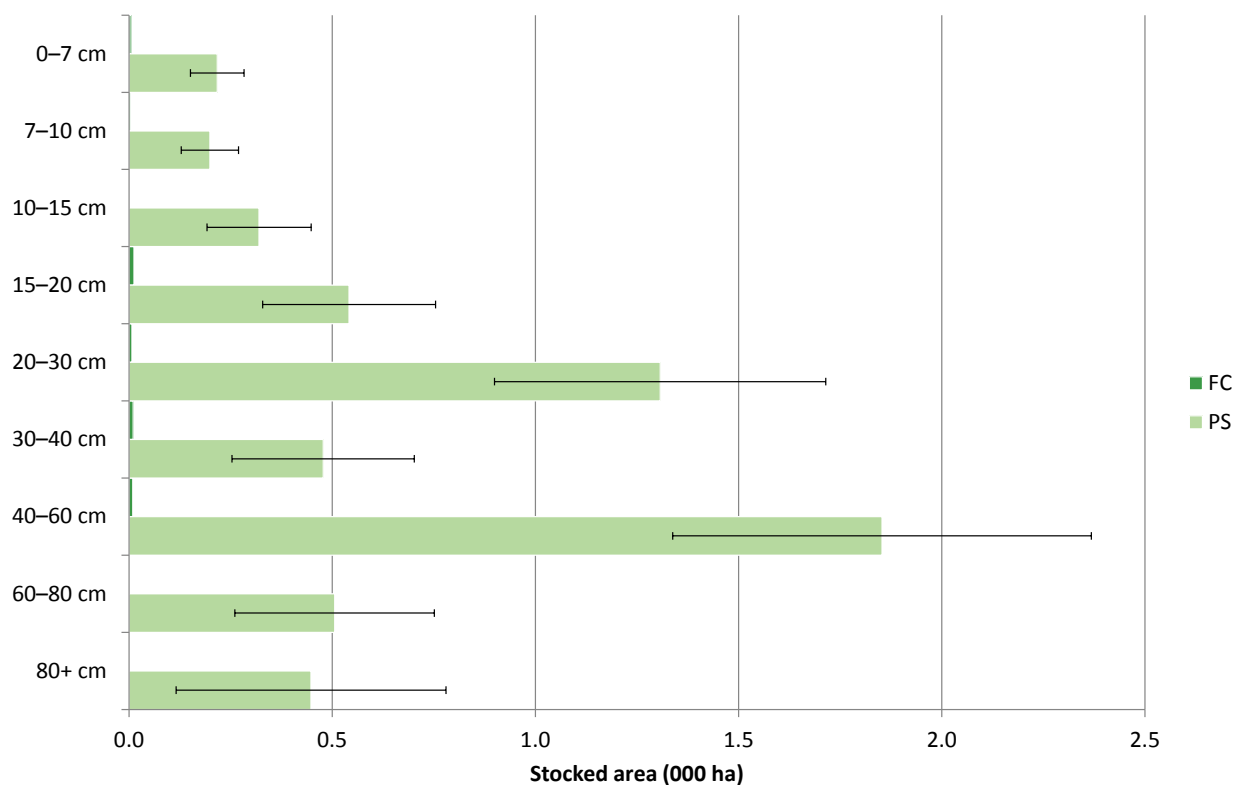


Table 54 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	< 0.1	0.2	30	0.2
7-10	< 0.1	0.2	36	0.2
10-15	< 0.1	0.3	40	0.3
15-20	< 0.1	0.5	39	0.6
20-30	< 0.1	1.3	31	1.3
30-40	< 0.1	0.5	47	0.5
40-60	< 0.1	1.9	28	1.9
60-80	0.0	0.5	49	0.5
80+	0.0	0.4	74	0.4
Total	< 0.1	5.9	14	5.9

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 58 Standing volume of oak by age class

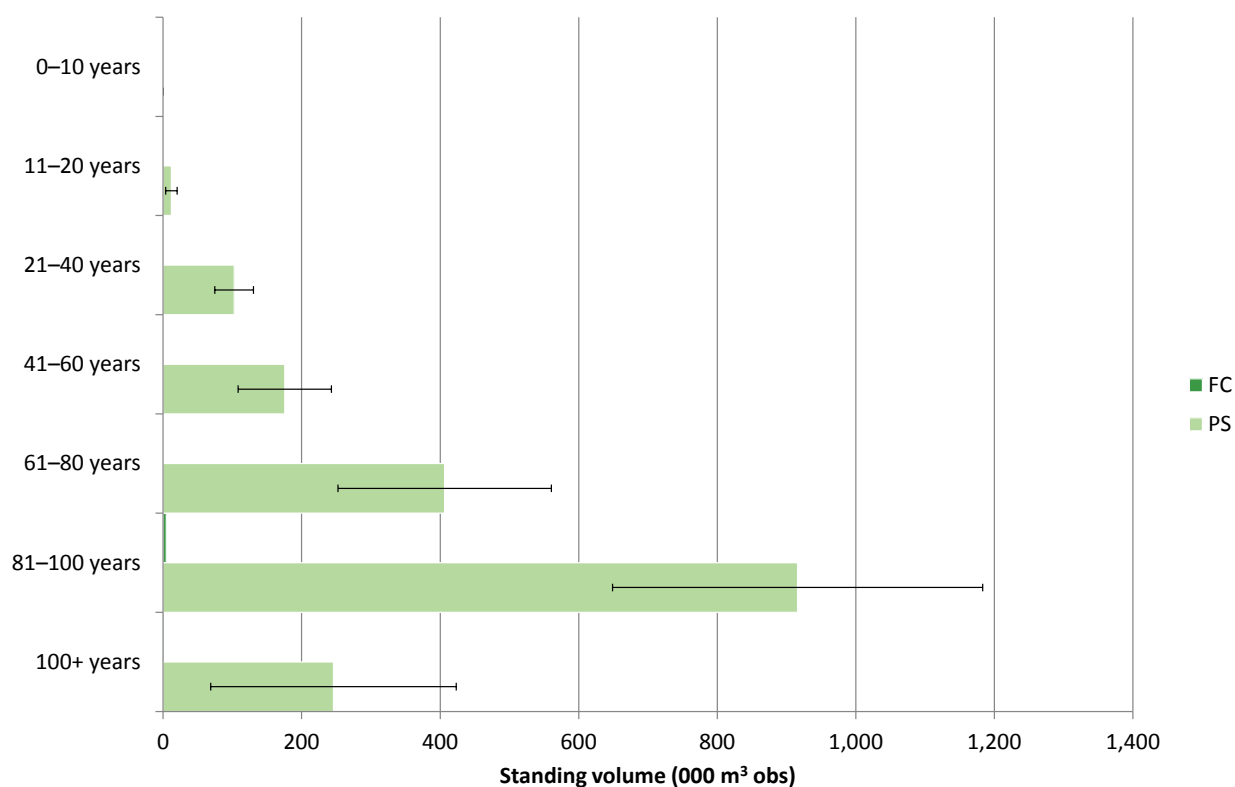


Table 55 Standing volume of oak by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-10	0	0	-	0
11-20	0	12	68	12
21-40	< 1	103	27	103
41-60	< 1	176	38	177
61-80	< 1	406	38	407
81-100	5	916	29	921
100+	2	246	72	248
Total	8	1,854	19	1,862

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 59 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class

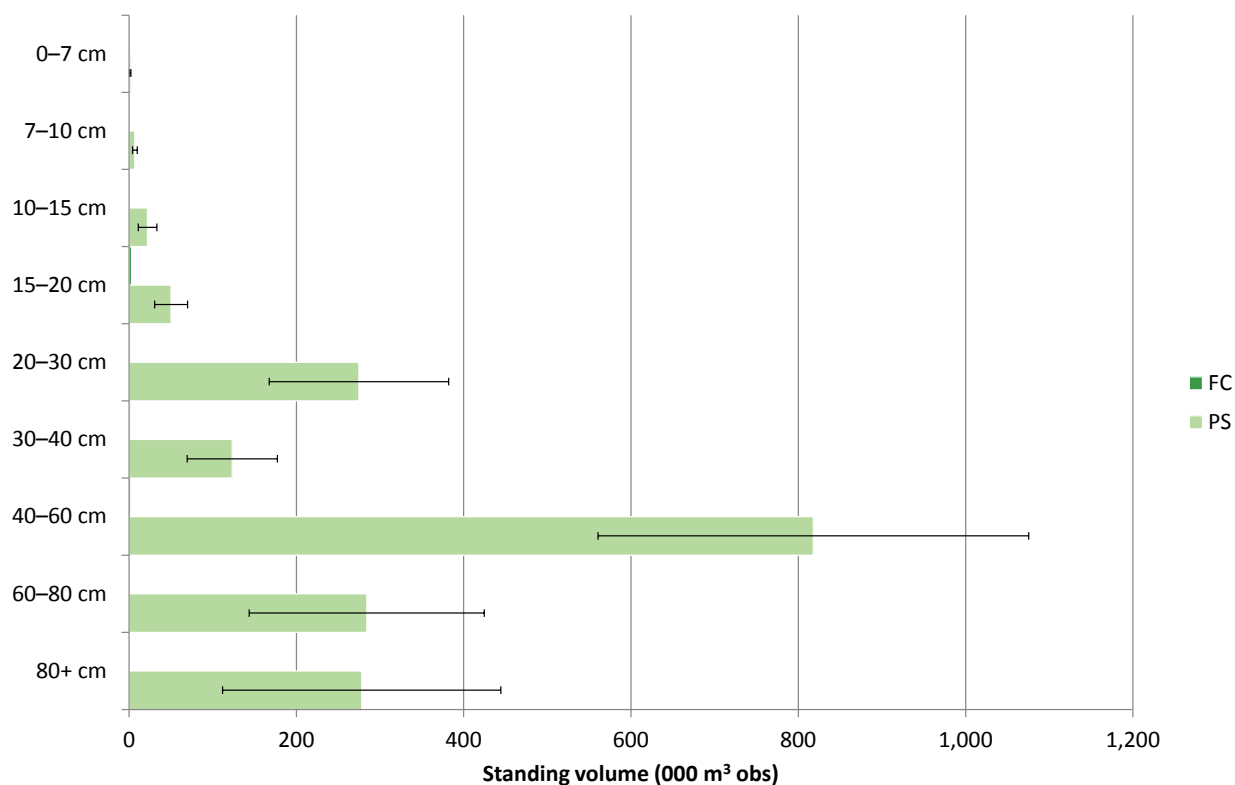


Table 56 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	< 1	1	67	1
7-10	< 1	7	41	7
10-15	< 1	22	50	22
15-20	3	50	39	53
20-30	1	275	39	276
30-40	1	123	44	125
40-60	2	818	31	820
60-80	0	284	49	284
80+	0	278	60	278
Total	8	1,854	19	1,862

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 60 Number of oak trees by age class

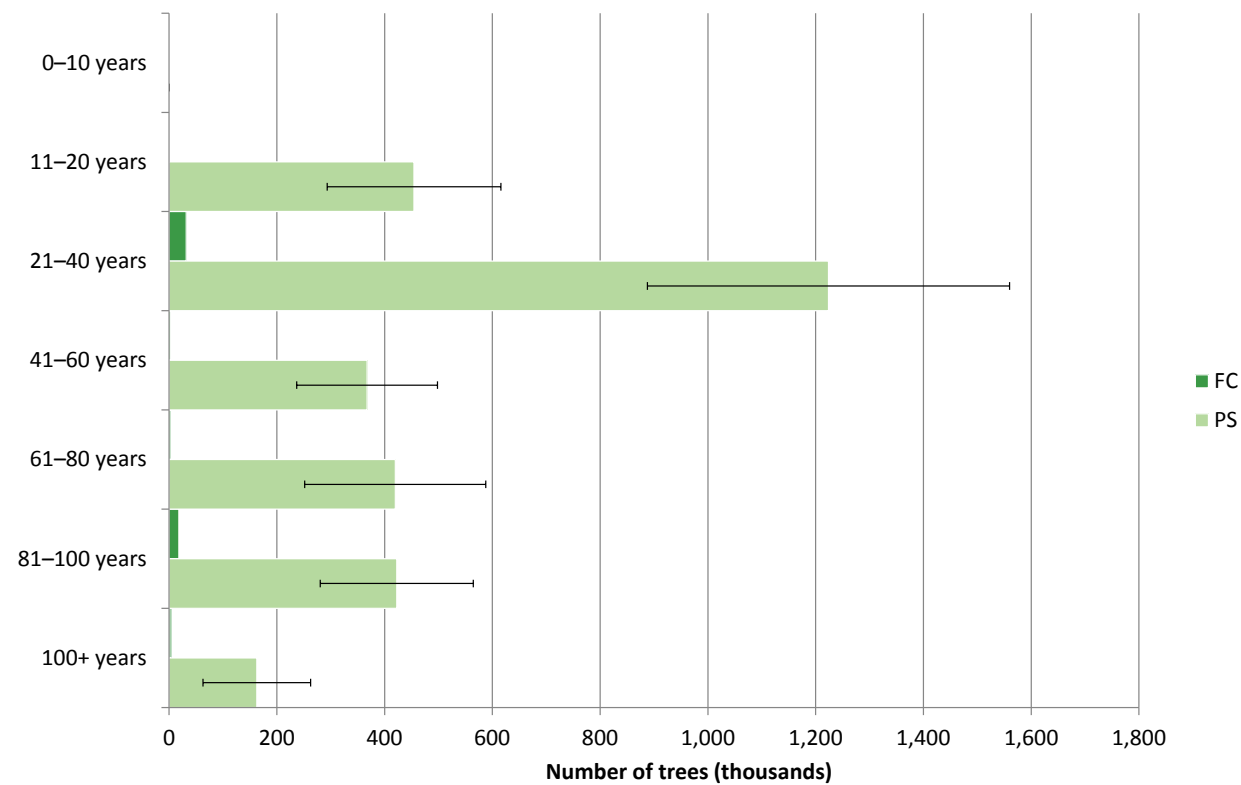


Table 57 Number of oak trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-10	0	0	-	0
11-20	0	455	35	455
21-40	32	1,224	27	1,256
41-60	3	368	36	371
61-80	3	420	40	423
81-100	18	423	34	441
100+	4	163	61	166
Total	60	3,051	17	3,111

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 61 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class

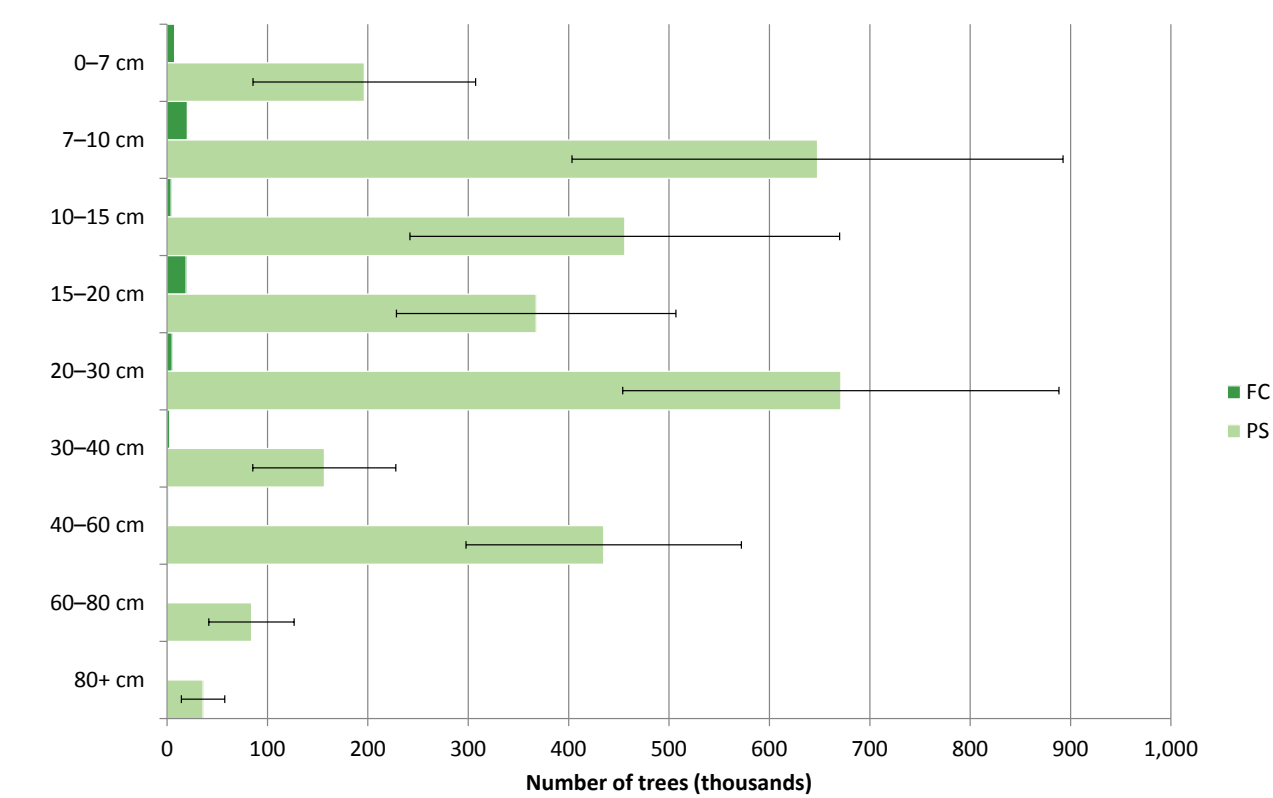
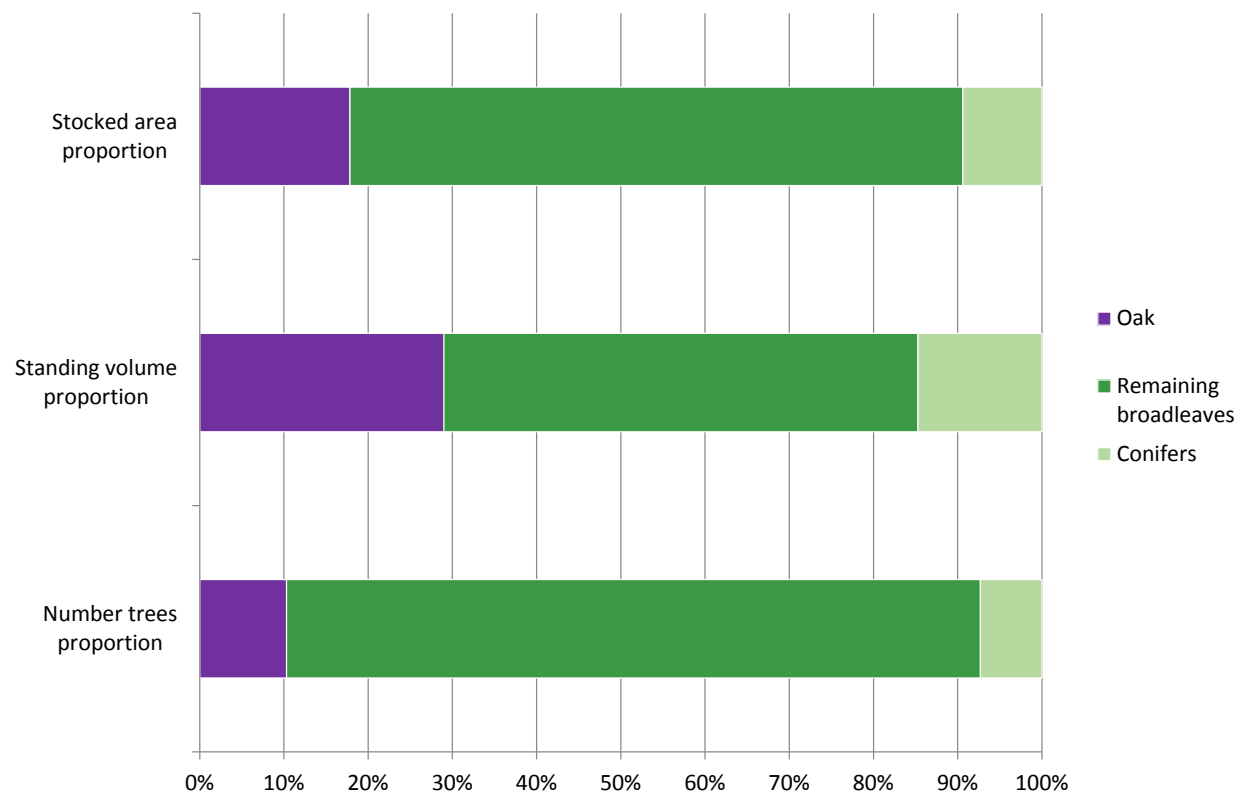


Table 58 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–7	8	197	56	204
7–10	20	648	38	668
10–15	4	456	47	460
15–20	19	368	38	387
20–30	5	671	32	676
30–40	3	157	45	159
40–60	1	435	32	436
60–80	0	84	51	84
80+	0	36	60	36
Total	60	3,051	17	3,111

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 62 Oak as a proportion of woodland



Part 4 – Tree health

Table 59 Stocked area of oak as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of oak			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 0.1	5.9	14	5.9

Table 59 (cont'd) Stocked area of oak as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of oak in all broadleaves	Percentage of oak in all species
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	30.1	33.2	20	18

Table 60 Standing volume of oak as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of oak			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London	8	1,854	19	1,862

Table 60 (cont'd) Standing volume of oak as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of oak in all broadleaves	Percentage of oak in all species
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	5,478	6,425	34	29

Part 4 – Tree health

Table 61 Number of oak trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Numbers of trees of oak			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London	60	3,051	17	3,111

Table 61 (cont'd) Number of oak trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Number of trees of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of oak in all broadleaves	Percentage of oak in all species
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	27,972	30,175	11	10

Sweet chestnut

Figure 63 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class

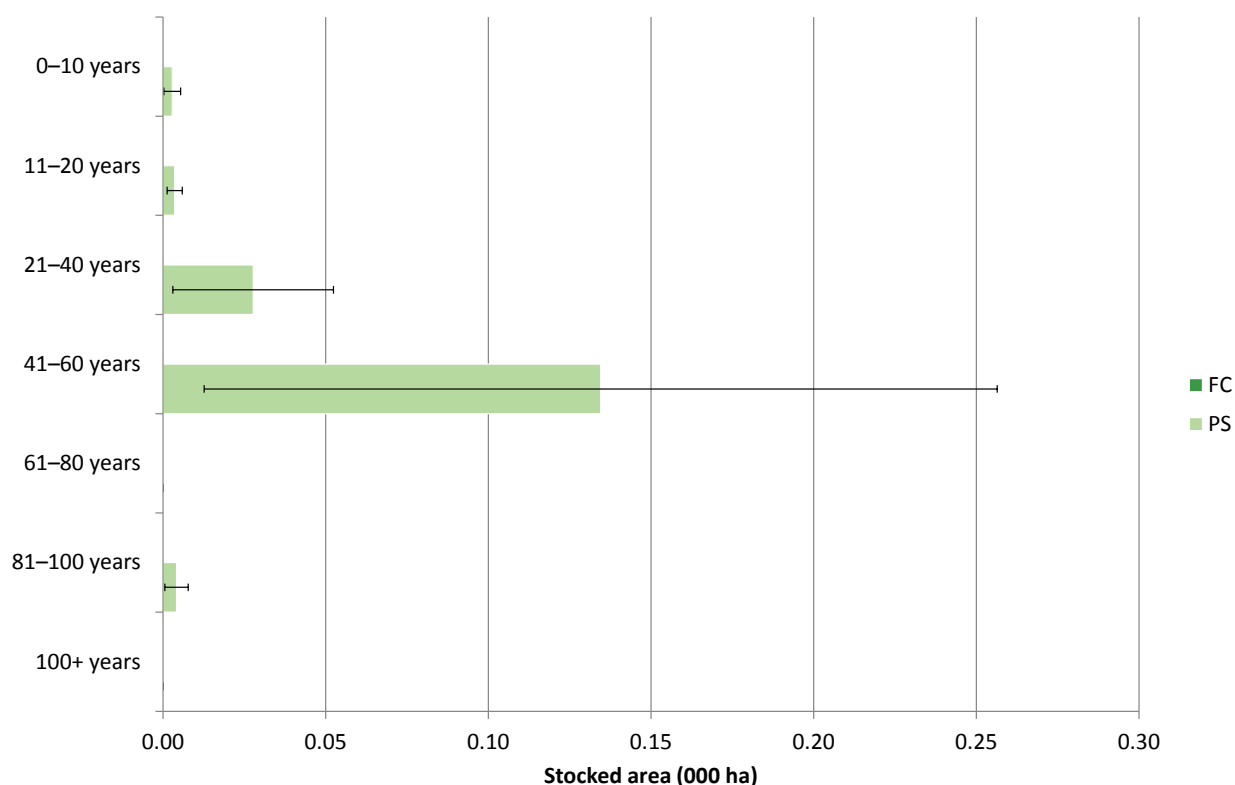


Table 62 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	0.0	< 0.1	91	< 0.1
11–20	0.0	< 0.1	66	< 0.1
21–40	0.0	< 0.1	89	< 0.1
41–60	0.0	0.1	91	0.1
61–80	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
81–100	0.0	< 0.1	87	< 0.1
100+	< 0.1	0.0	-	< 0.1
Total	< 0.1	0.2	75	0.2

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 64 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

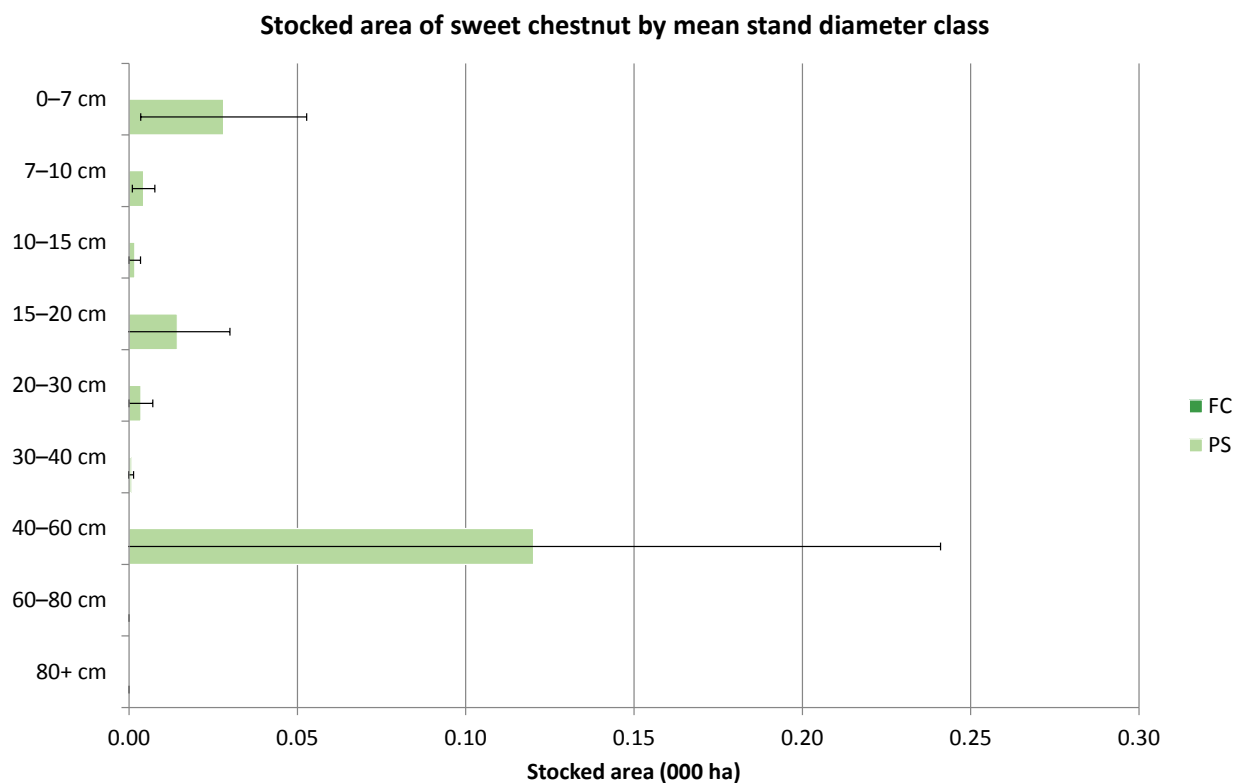


Table 63 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0.0	< 0.1	88	< 0.1
7-10	0.0	< 0.1	77	< 0.1
10-15	0.0	< 0.1	100	< 0.1
15-20	0.0	< 0.1	109	< 0.1
20-30	< 0.1	< 0.1	100	< 0.1
30-40	0.0	< 0.1	118	< 0.1
40-60	0.0	0.1	101	0.1
60-80	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
80+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	< 0.1	0.2	75	0.2

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 65 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class

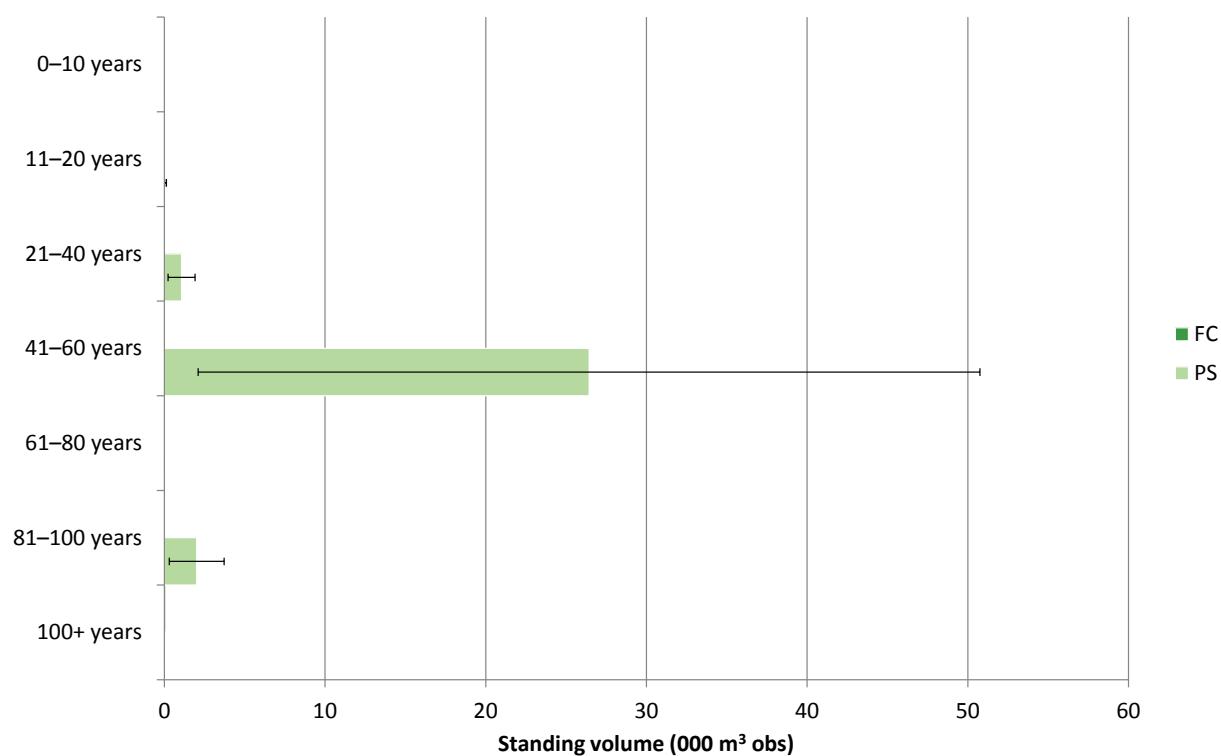


Table 64 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	0	0	-	0
11–20	0	< 1	85	< 1
21–40	0	1	79	1
41–60	0	26	92	26
61–80	0	0	-	0
81–100	0	2	85	2
100+	< 1	0	-	< 1
Total	< 1	30	83	30

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 66 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

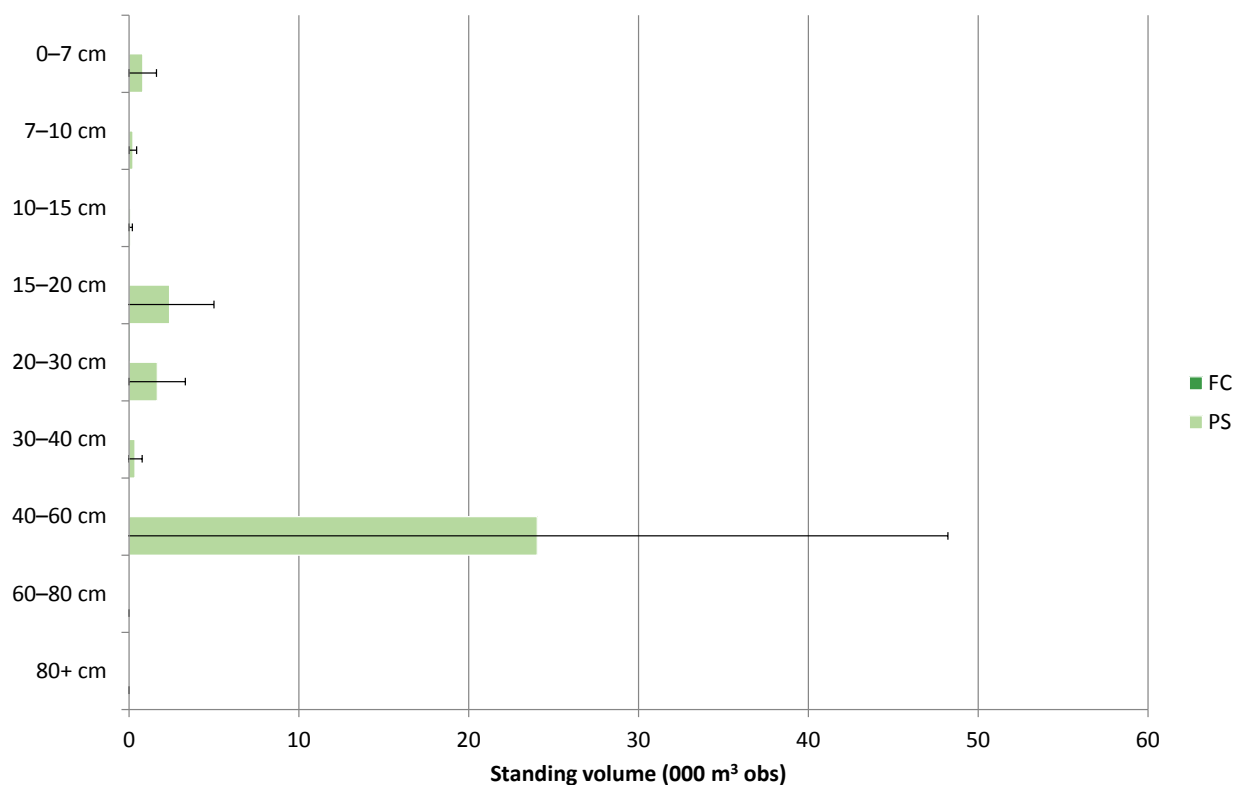


Table 65 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0	< 1	101	< 1
7-10	0	< 1	93	< 1
10-15	0	< 1	100	< 1
15-20	0	2	109	2
20-30	< 1	2	100	2
30-40	0	< 1	118	< 1
40-60	0	24	101	24
60-80	0	0	-	0
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	< 1	30	83	30

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 67 Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class

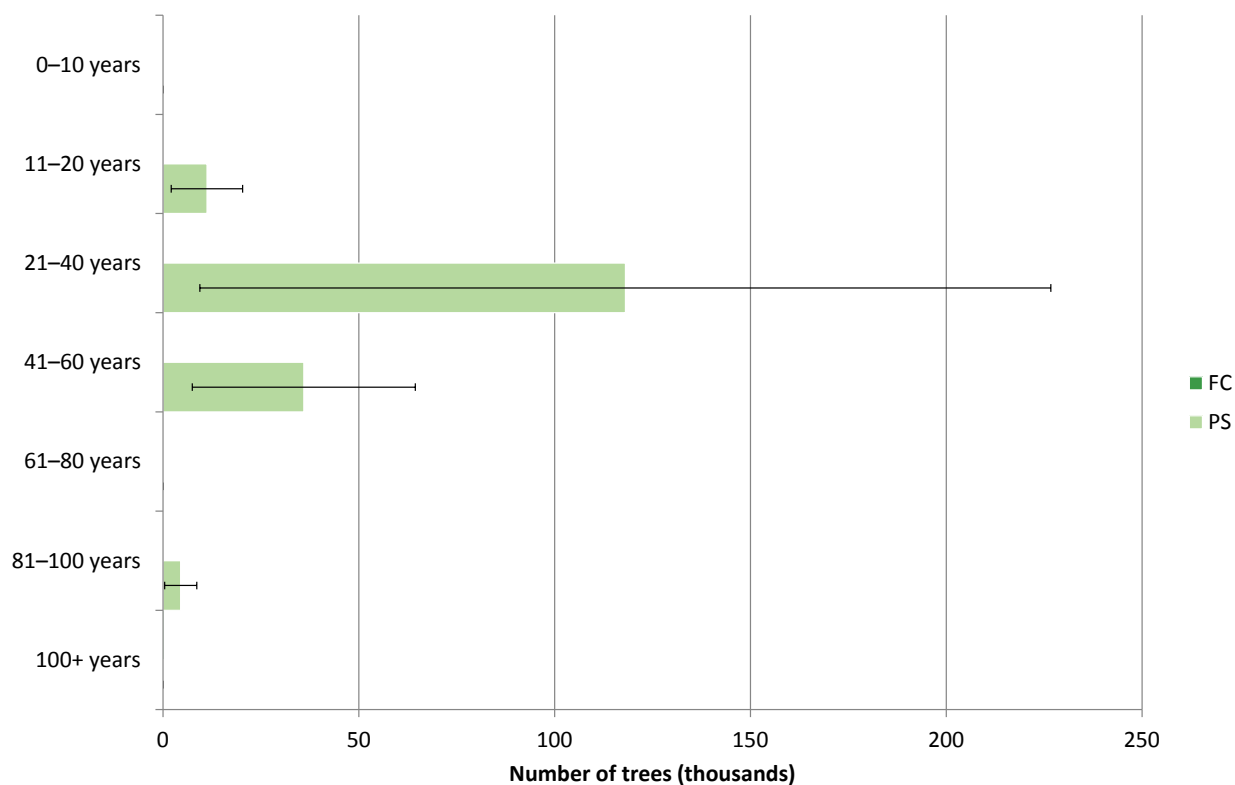


Table 66 Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-10	0	0	-	0
11-20	0	11	81	11
21-40	0	118	92	118
41-60	0	36	79	36
61-80	0	0	-	0
81-100	0	4	91	4
100+	< 1	0	-	< 1
Total	< 1	170	80	170

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 68 Number of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class

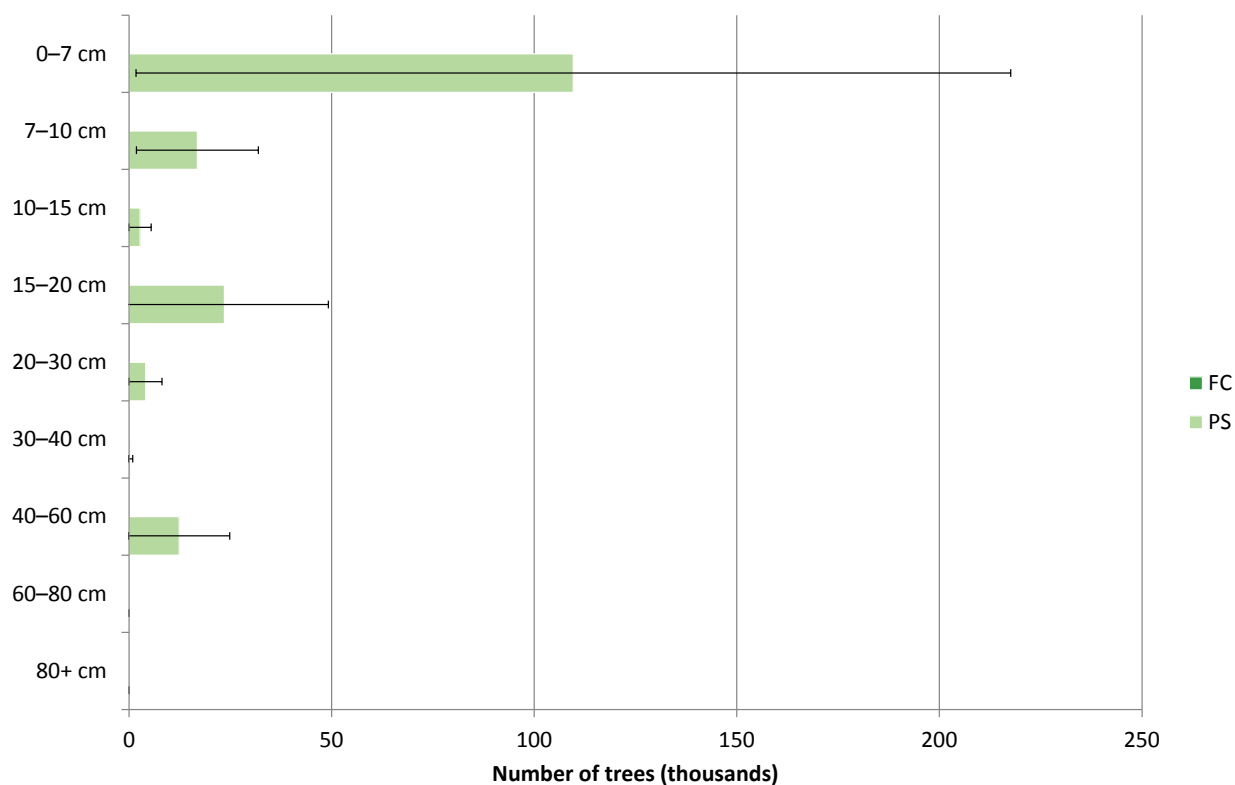
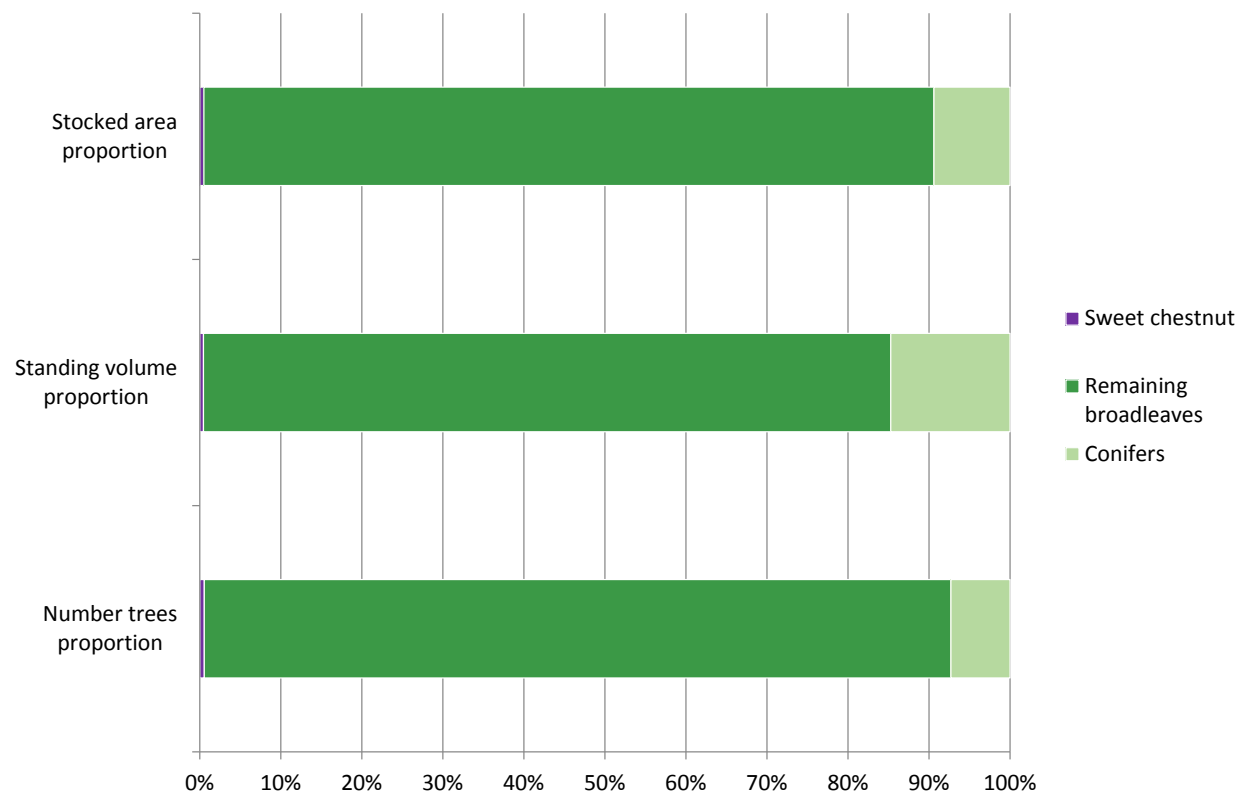


Table 67 Number of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0	110	98	110
7-10	0	17	89	17
10-15	0	3	100	3
15-20	0	24	109	24
20-30	< 1	4	100	4
30-40	0	< 1	118	< 1
40-60	0	12	101	12
60-80	0	0	-	0
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	< 1	170	80	170

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 69 Sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland



Part 4 – Tree health

Table 68 Stocked area of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of sweet chestnut			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 0.1	0.2	75	0.2

Table 68 (cont'd) Stocked area of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of sweet chestnut in all broadleaves	Percentage of sweet chestnut in all species
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	30.1	33.2	1	1

Table 69 Standing volume of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of sweet chestnut			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 1	30	83	30

Table 69 (cont'd) Standing volume of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of sweet chestnut in all broadleaves	Percentage of sweet chestnut in all species
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	5,478	6,425	1	0

Part 4 – Tree health

Table 70 Number of sweet chestnut trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Numbers of trees of sweet chestnut			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 1	170	80	170

Table 70 (cont'd) Number of sweet chestnut trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Number of trees of all broadleaves and all species			
	Total of all broadleaves	Total of all species	Percentage of sweet chestnut in all broadleaves	Percentage of sweet chestnut in all species
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	27,972	30,175	1	1

Part 4 – Tree health

Larch

Figure 70 Stocked area of larch by age class

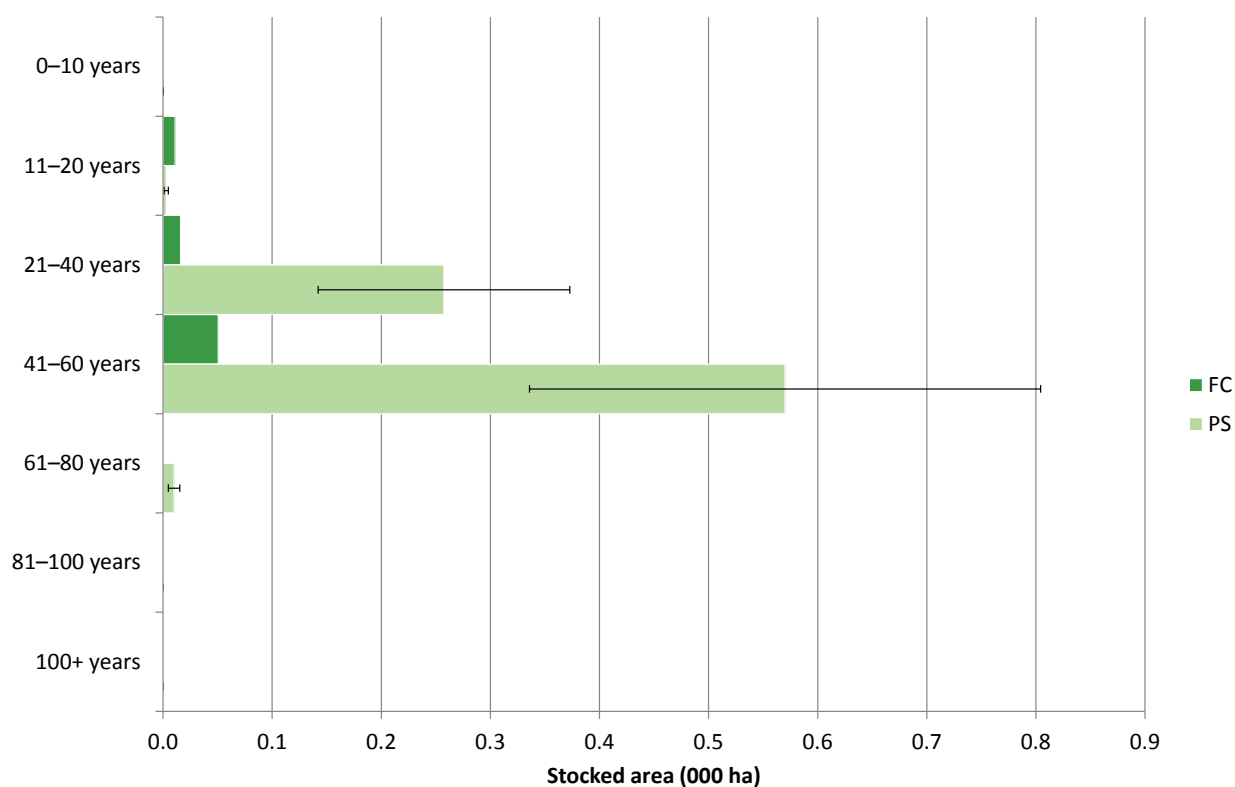


Table 71 Stocked area of larch by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
11–20	< 0.1	< 0.1	66	< 0.1
21–40	< 0.1	0.3	45	0.3
41–60	< 0.1	0.6	41	0.6
61–80	0.0	< 0.1	53	< 0.1
81–100	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
100+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	< 0.1	0.8	30	0.9

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 71 Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class

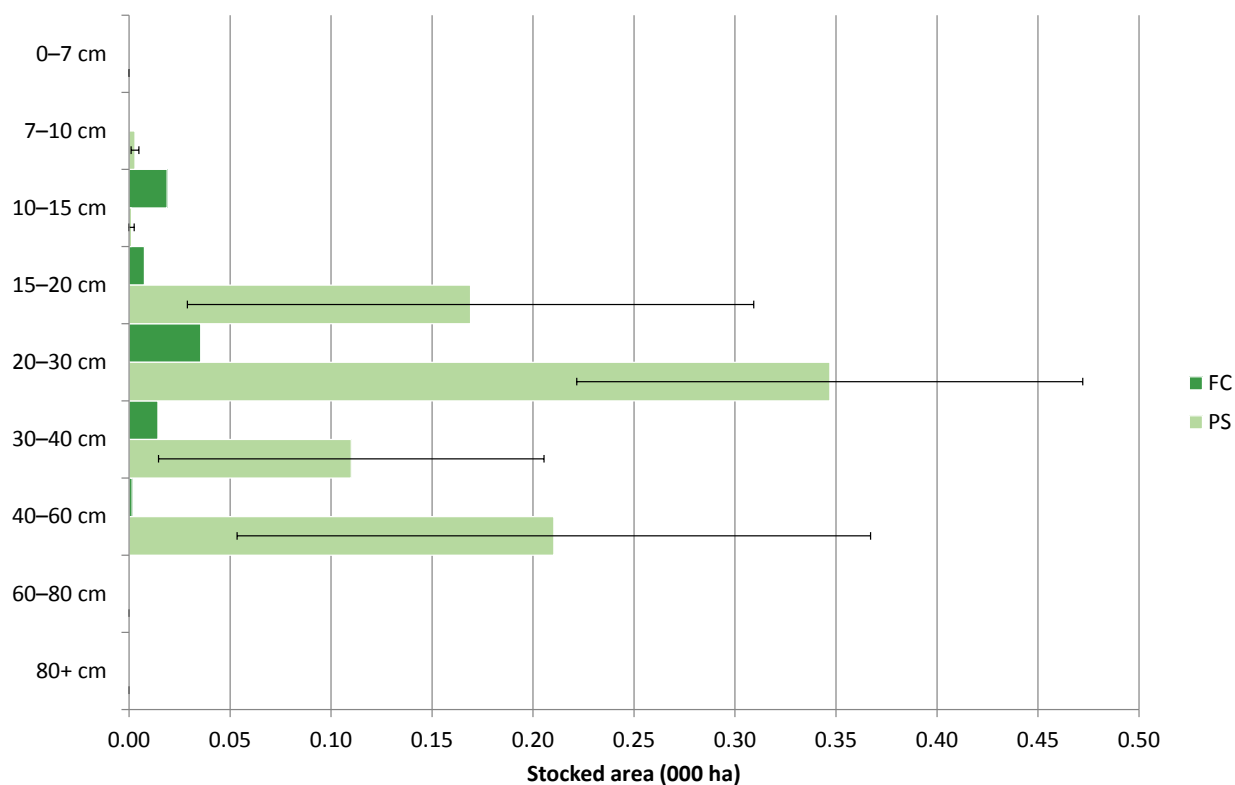


Table 72 Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
7-10	0.0	< 0.1	66	< 0.1
10-15	< 0.1	< 0.1	104	< 0.1
15-20	< 0.1	0.2	83	0.2
20-30	< 0.1	0.3	36	0.4
30-40	< 0.1	0.1	87	0.1
40-60	< 0.1	0.2	75	0.2
60-80	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
80+	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	< 0.1	0.8	30	0.9

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 72 Standing volume of larch by age class

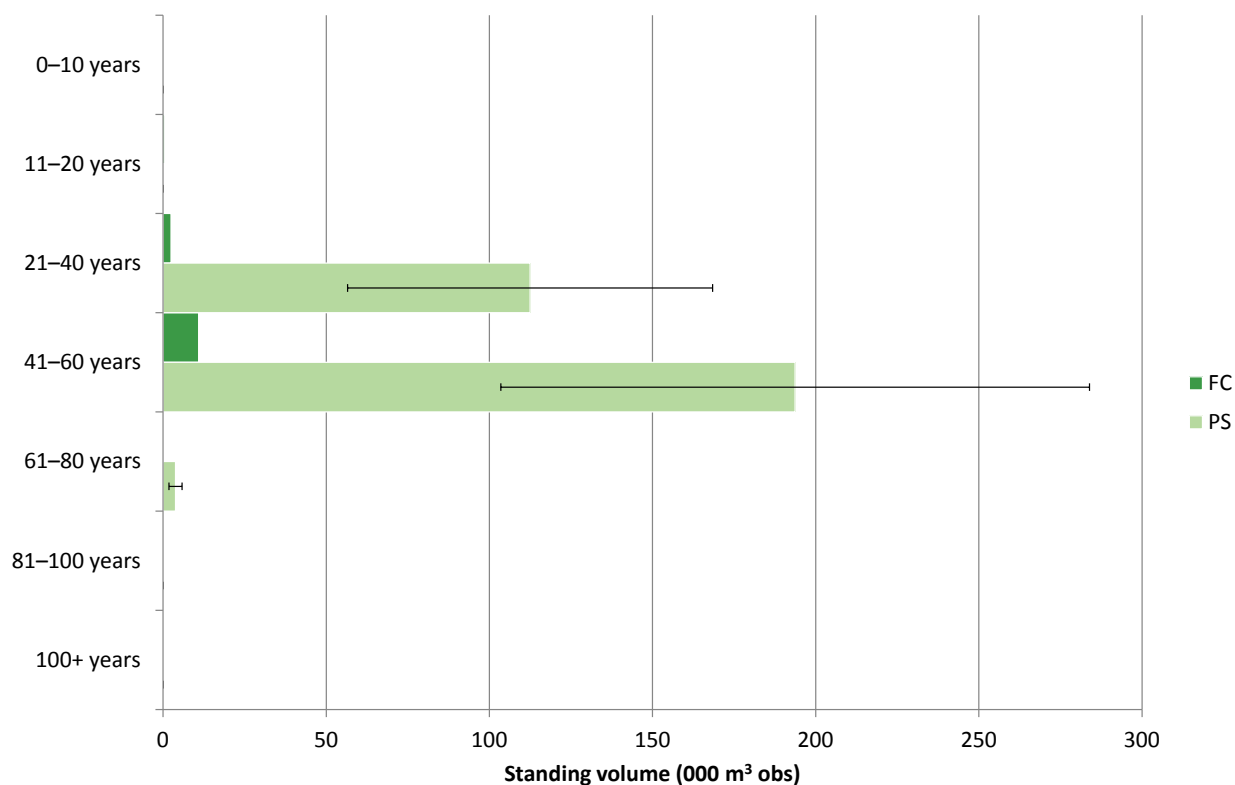


Table 73 Standing volume of larch by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0–10	0	0	-	0
11–20	< 1	< 1	66	< 1
21–40	2	112	50	115
41–60	11	194	47	205
61–80	0	4	53	4
81–100	0	0	-	0
100+	0	0	-	0
Total	14	310	33	324

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 73 Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class

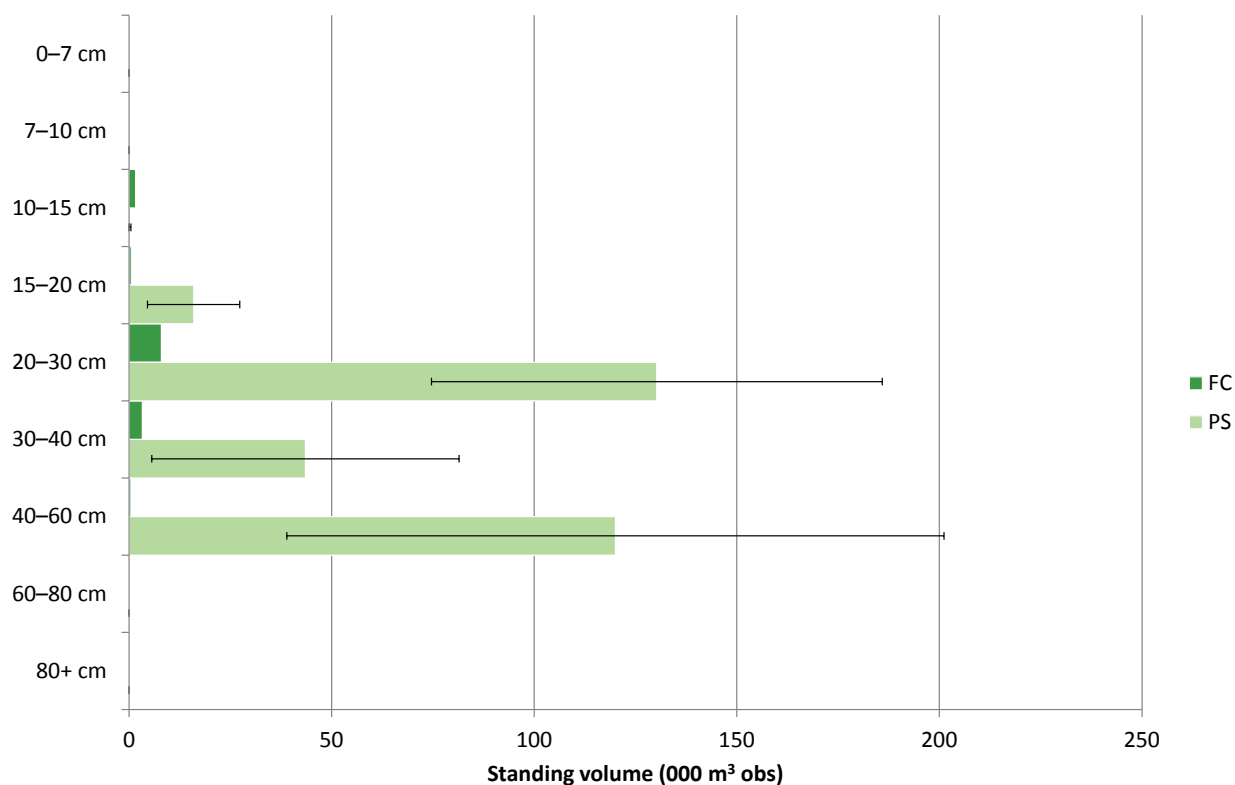


Table 74 Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0	0	-	0
7-10	0	< 1	66	< 1
10-15	2	< 1	104	2
15-20	< 1	16	71	17
20-30	8	130	43	138
30-40	3	44	87	47
40-60	< 1	120	68	120
60-80	0	0	-	0
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	14	310	33	324

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 74 Number of larch trees by age class

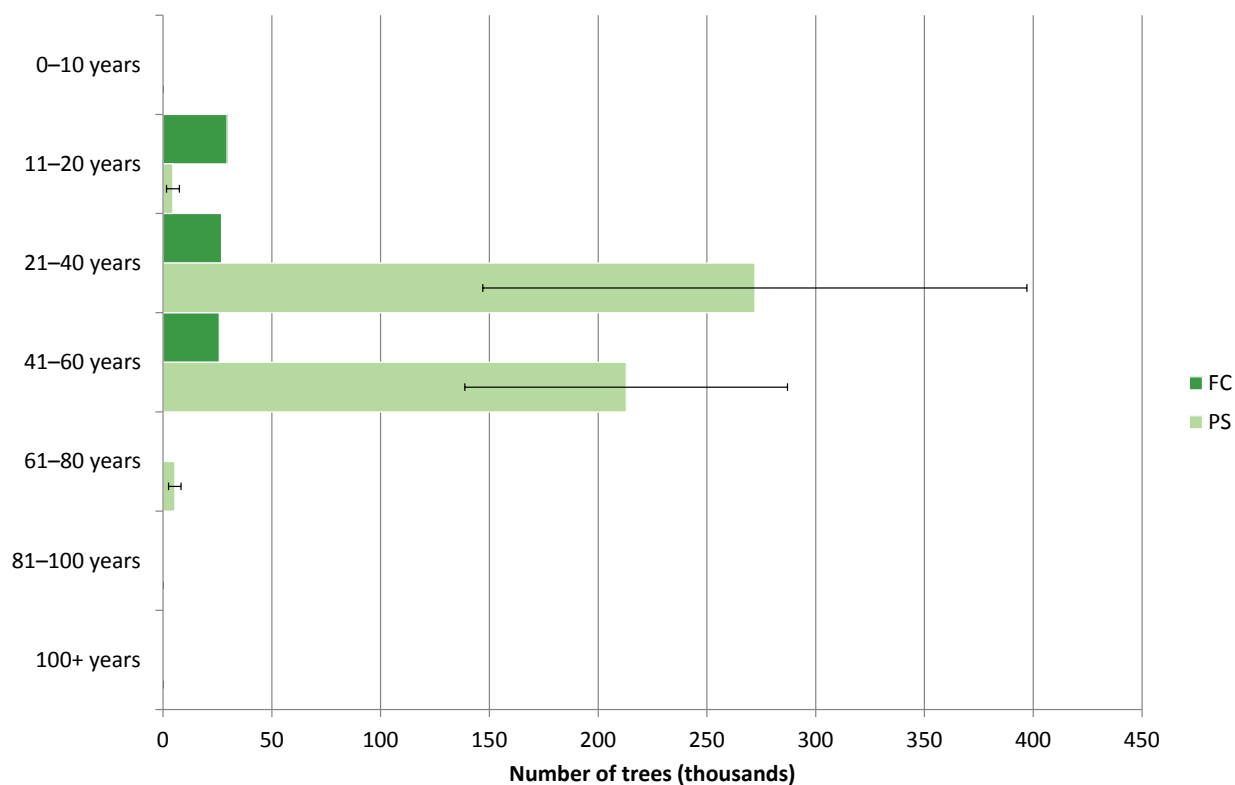


Table 75 Number of larch trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-10	0	0	-	0
11-20	29	5	66	34
21-40	27	272	46	299
41-60	26	213	35	239
61-80	0	5	53	5
81-100	0	0	-	0
100+	0	0	-	0
Total	82	495	29	577

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 75 Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class

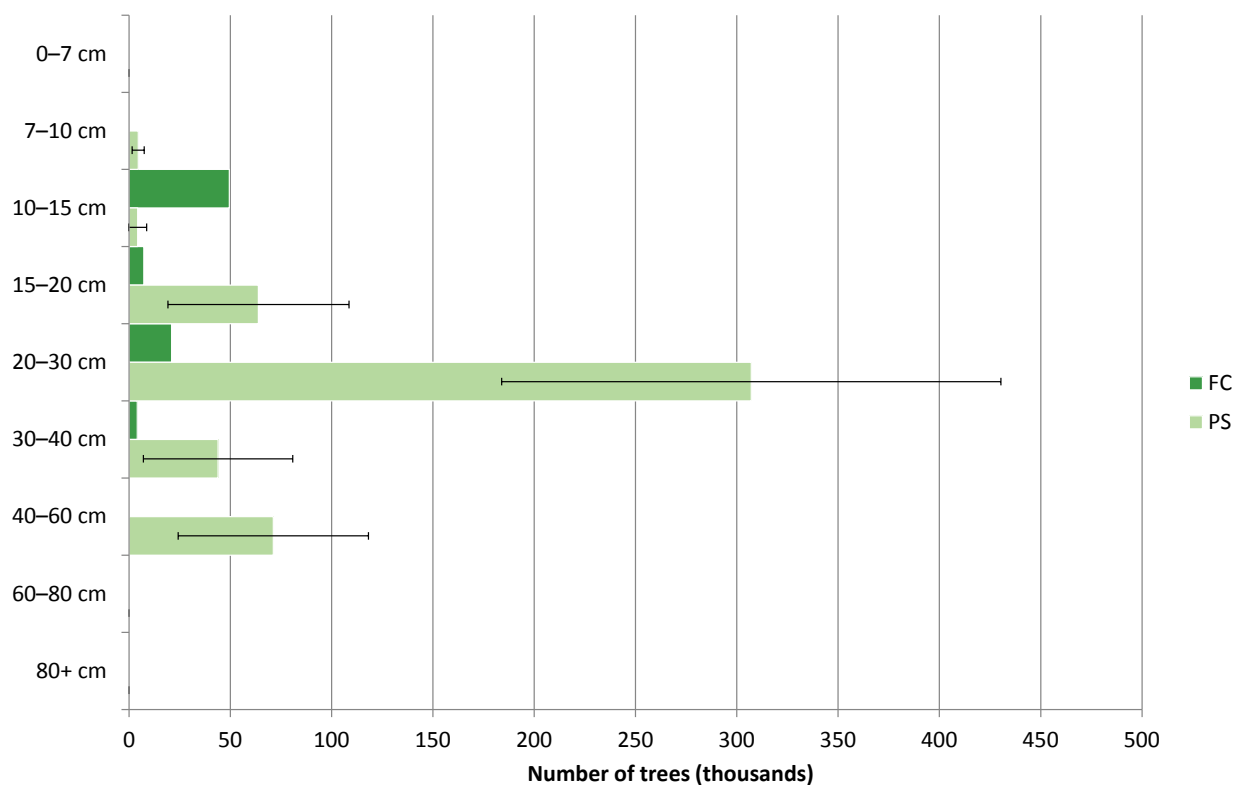
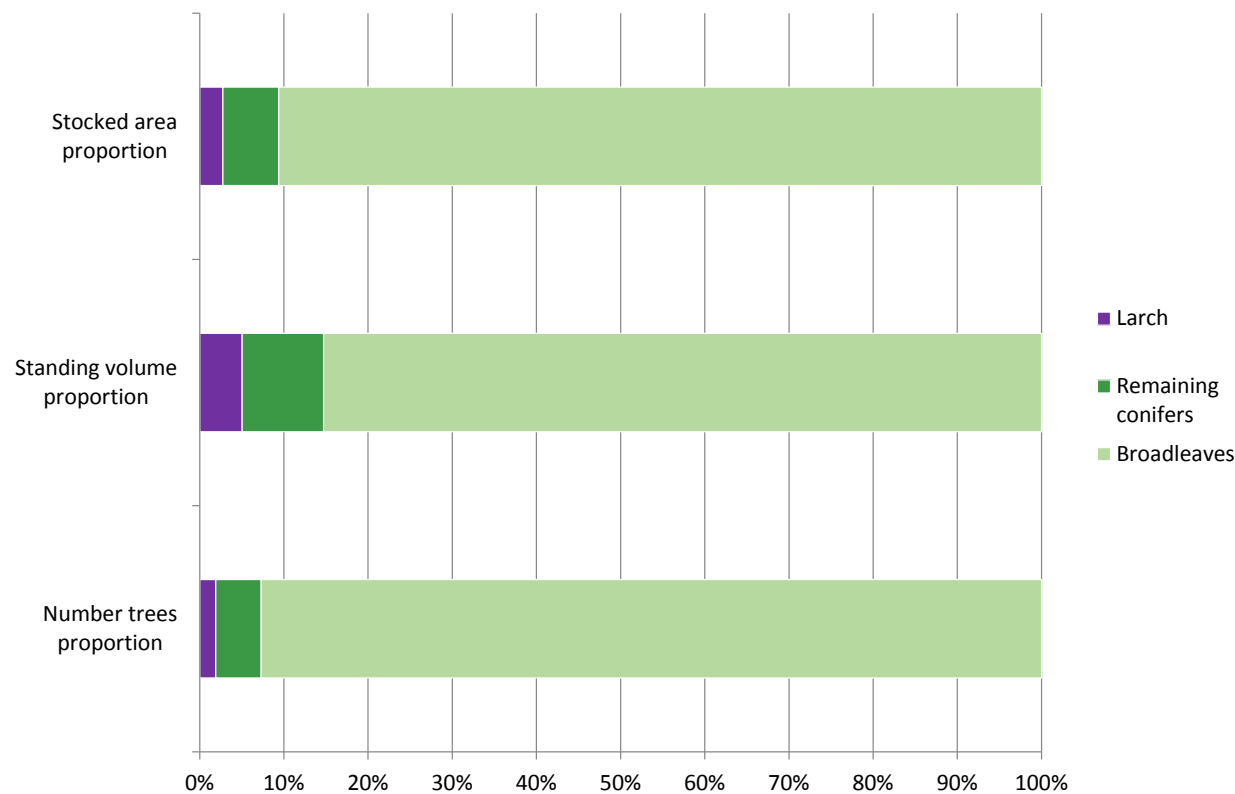


Table 76 Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London				
0-7	0	0	-	0
7-10	0	5	66	5
10-15	49	4	104	54
15-20	7	64	70	71
20-30	21	307	40	328
30-40	4	44	84	48
40-60	< 1	71	66	71
60-80	0	0	-	0
80+	0	0	-	0
Total	82	495	29	577

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 76 Larch as a proportion of woodland



Part 4 – Tree health

Table 77 Stocked area of larch as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of larch			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
Hertfordshire and North London	< 0.1	0.8	30	0.9

Table 77 (cont'd) Stocked area of larch as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Stocked area of all conifers and all species			
	Total of all conifers	Total of all species	Percentage of larch in all conifers	Percentage of larch in all species
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	3.1	33.2	29	3

Table 78 Standing volume of larch as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of larch			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m ³ obs)	volume (000 m ³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m ³ obs)
Hertfordshire and North London	14	310	33	324

Table 78 (cont'd) Standing volume of larch as a proportion of woodland

Aligned area	Standing volume of all conifers and all species			
	Total of all conifers	Total of all species	Percentage of larch in all conifers	Percentage of larch in all species
	volume (000 m ³ obs)	volume (000 m ³ obs)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	946	6,425	34	5

Part 4 – Tree health

Table 79 Number of larch trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Numbers of trees of larch			
	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Hertfordshire and North London	82	495	29	577

Table 79 (cont'd) Number of larch trees as a proportion of woodland

Aligned Area	Number of trees of all conifers and all species			
	Total of all conifers	Total of all species	Percentage of larch in all conifers	Percentage of larch in all species
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	(percent)	(percent)
Hertfordshire and North London	2,203	30,175	26	2

Appendix A – Aligned area nomenclature

Table 80 Aligned area long and short names

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation
Cumbria and Lancashire	Cumbria and Lancashire	CLA
Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	Devon and Cornwall	DCS
East Anglia	East Anglia	EAN
East Midlands	East Midlands	EMD
Greater Manchester Merseyside and Cheshire	Gtr Mancs Mersey and Ches	GMC
Hertfordshire and North London	Herts and North London	HNL
Kent South London and East Sussex	Kent S London and E Sussex	KSL
Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire	Lincs and Northants	LNA
North East	North East	NEA
Solent and South Downs	Solent and South Downs	SSD
Thames	Thames	THS
Wessex	Wessex	WSX
West Midlands	West Midlands	WMD
Yorkshire	Yorkshire	YOR

Glossary

Actual production	Timber reported as having been felled and removed from the forest. The Forestry Commission keeps records of actual production for its estate, while estimates for the Private sector come from surveys of harvesting companies and timber processors. These figures are available from Forestry Commission Statistics.
Aerial photograph	Photograph of the ground taken from an elevated/direct-down position, with a camera that is not supported by a ground-based structure.
Age class	A grouping of trees into specific age ranges for classification purposes.
Area (forest/woodland)	Forest and woodland area can be defined in net or gross terms. Net area is the land actually covered by trees (in the National Forest Inventory that is to the drip line of the canopy). Gross area includes both the area covered by trees and the open spaces (<0.5 hectare) within (e.g. rides, glades, ponds).
Availability	A term to describe what timber could potentially be available for harvesting within a forest area.
Biological potential	A term applied to forecast scenarios with the objective of maximising timber production. It typically involves felling stands in the year of maximum MAI and management table thinning. It may not take account of factors that constrain thinning and felling (e.g. wind risk or pest attack). The forecast results set out in this report involve constraints on thinning and times of felling to take account of wind risk.
Broadleaves	Trees and shrubs that belong to the angiosperm division of the plant kingdom (as distinct from the gymnosperm division that includes conifers). Most in the UK have laminar leaves and are deciduous. Sometimes referred to as 'hardwoods'.
Canopy cover	Area covered by a mass of foliage and branches formed collectively by the crowns of trees.
Clearfell area	Area here all the trees have been felled at once. In non-clearfell areas, only some of the trees are felled at any one time.
Clearfelling	Cutting down of an area of woodland (if it is within a larger area of woodland it is typically a felling greater than 0.25 hectare). Sometimes a scatter or small clumps of trees may be left standing within the felled area.
Conifers	Trees and shrubs that belong to the gymnosperm division of the plant kingdom (as distinct from the angiosperm division that includes broadleaves). Conifers mostly have needles or scale-like leaves and are usually evergreen. Sometimes referred to as 'softwoods'.
Cumulative volume production	The total volume of timber that is forecast to be produced over the entire forecast period, including any overdue timber.
DAMS (Detailed Aspect Methodology Score)	A measure of exposure at a particular location. Can be used as a proxy indicator of the risk of catastrophic wind damage to a stand of trees. May be used to influence decisions on thinning and timing of clearfelling where wind is a risk factor.
DBH (diameter at breast height)	The diameter on the stem of a tree at 'breast height', defined as 1.3 m from ground level.
Dothistroma needle blight	A disease of conifers (especially pine) which causes defoliation, losses in yield and, in severe cases, tree death. Also known as red band needle blight.

NFI summary report

Felling plan	A spatial and temporal plan of harvesting activities within a forest or woodland.
Forest (or woodland)	Land predominately covered in trees (defined as land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20%, or the ability to achieve this, and with a minimum area of 0.5 hectare and minimum width of 20 m), whether in large tracts (generally called forests) or smaller areas known by a variety of terms (including woods, copses, spinneys or shelterbelts).
Forest management plan	A holistic spatial and temporal plan stating the objectives of management together with details of forestry proposals over a period of five years and outlining intentions over a minimum total of 10 years. Such plans allow managers to communicate proposals and demonstrate sustainable forest management. They can be used to authorise thinning, felling and other management operations.
Forest Service	An agency within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in Northern Ireland responsible for the regulation of forestry and the management of state forests in Northern Ireland.
Forestry Commission	The government department responsible for regulating forestry, implementing forestry policy and managing state forests in England and Scotland. Forestry policy is devolved, with the exception of common issues addressed on a GB or UK basis, such as international forestry, plant health and forestry standards.
Forestry Commission (FC) estate	Forests, woodlands, open land and other property managed by the Forestry Commission.
Great Britain (GB)	England, Scotland and Wales.
Hardwood	The wood of broadleaved trees or the broadleaves themselves.
High forest	Woodland which is not managed as coppice or pollards and which may or may not be managed for timber.
Increment	The increase in volume of a tree or a stand over a year or annualised over a specified period measured either in m ³ per year or in m ³ per hectare per year. See also Mean Annual Increment (MAI).
Interpreted forest type (IFT)	Interpreted forest type is a classification of woodland into woodland types as identified from aerial photography and satellite imagery.
Interpreted open area (IOA)	Interpreted open area is a classification of open spaces within woodlands as identified from aerial photography and satellite imagery.
Like-for-like (restocking)	The restocking of areas of felled trees with trees of the same species and yield class.
Maximising productivity	The management of woodland to maximise volume production by thinning at the MTI.
Mean annual increment (MAI)	The average annual rate of volume production from year of planting to a given year, expressed in m ³ obs per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age.
MTT (management table thinning)	A sequence of thinnings prescribed by Forestry Commission yield tables over the life of a forest stand. Management table thinning refers to the pattern of thinning recommended in these yield tables. In standard yield tables the thinnings are set to an intensity which aims to maximise diameter increment whilst also maintaining maximum cumulative volume production
MTI (marginal thinning intensity)	The maximum sustainable intensity of thinning defined as 70% of yield class per hectare per year (m ³ obs/ha/year).

NFI summary report

Maximum MAI (maximum mean annual increment) (MMAI)	The age at which a stand reaches the maximum average rate of volume increment which it can achieve. Felling the stand at this age will ensure that the stand reaches its highest average production per annum for its lifespan, thus optimising the stand in terms of volume production over the long term.
Mean annual increment (MAI)	The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m ³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age.
Mensuration	The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber.
National Forest Inventory (NFI)	An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands.
National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT)	An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands.
Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions.
Overbark	Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark.
Overbark standing (OBS)	Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m ³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter).
Overdue	Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast.
Phytophthora	Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants.
Planned production	The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans.
Potential production	A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production.
Private sector estate	Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities.
Production forecast	A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of harvesting.
Restocking plan	A spatial and temporal plan describing how felled areas are to be replanted or regenerated.
Satellite imagery	Imagery of the earth taken from space from a satellite.
Softwood	The wood of coniferous trees or the conifers themselves.

NFI summary report

Stand	A distinct area of woodland, generally composed of a uniform group of trees in terms of species composition and spatial distribution, and age and size class distribution.
Standard error (SE)	The measure of the margin of error associated with an estimate as a result of sampling from a population with statistical variability. Larger standard errors indicate less precision in the estimate. Standard errors in this report are quoted in relative terms (i.e. as percentages of the value of the estimate).
Standing volume	The live stemwood and usable branchwood of trees (up to 7 cm top diameter). It excludes roots, below ground stump material, small branches, foliage and deadwood. For Private sector woodland only, it also excludes trees in woodlands of less than 0.5 hectare. Usually expressed as m ³ overbark standing (m ³ obs).
Stemwood	The woody material forming the above ground main growing shoot(s) of a tree or stand of trees. The stem includes all woody volume above ground with a diameter greater than 7 cm overbark. Stemwood includes wood in major branches where there is at least 3 m of straight length to 7 cm top diameter.
Stocked area	The area stocked with living trees. The stocked areas in this report are quoted in gross terms for the FC/NRW estate and in net terms for the private sector estate (see the definition of area above).
Sub-compartment database (SCDB)	A database owned and maintained by the Forestry Commission that holds an inventory of all stands of trees managed by the Forestry Commission (including that formerly managed by Forestry Commission Wales which is now managed by Natural Resources Wales).
Sustainable forest management	The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity and vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions at local, national and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.
Terminal height	The top height of a stand at which wind damage is expected to reach a level necessitating clearfelling.
Thinning	The periodic harvesting of trees in a woodland, involving the removal of some trees for commercial use and the retention of others for future production or long-term retention.
Thinning plan	A spatial and temporal plan of harvesting activities within a forest or woodland.
Top diameter	The diameter of the smaller (top) end of a length of stemwood, branchwood or log, often used to define different categories of wood products (e.g. sawlogs, roundwood, pulp) and merchantable timber.
Top height	The mean total height of the 100 largest dbh trees per hectare.
UK (United Kingdom)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Windthrow	Uprooting of trees by the wind. Windthrow can be endemic – i.e. that caused by frequently recurring peak winds – or catastrophic – an infrequent occurrence associated with exceptionally strong winds where large areas/numbers of trees are blown down.
Woodland	see Forest.
Yield class (YC)	An index used in the UK of the potential productivity of even-aged stands of trees based on maximum MAI. It reflects the potential productivity of the site for the tree species growing on it.

Aligned area reports in this series

This report is one in a series of reports describing the current stocks in woodland, the economic viability data, timber availability forecasts and estimates of the current stocks within woodland of four species currently at risk from pests and diseases.

Reports are available for:

- England
- Cumbria and Lancashire
- Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
- East Anglia
- East Midlands
- Greater Manchester Merseyside and Cheshire
- **Hertfordshire and North London**
- Kent South London and East Sussex
- Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
- North East
- Solent and South Downs
- Thames
- Wessex
- West Midlands
- Yorkshire

The methodology, data sources and assumptions are described in the England report. It is important that the estimates presented in this report are interpreted in the light of the information provided in the England report.

NFI national reports and papers

This series of reports is part of the wider suite of publications from the National Forest Inventory (NFI). NFI reports that contain information relating to this series of reports are:

- NFI woodland area statistics, Great Britain, England, Scotland, Wales (2011)
- Standing timber volume for coniferous trees in Britain (2012)
- 25-year forecast of softwood availability (2012)
- 25-year forecast of standing coniferous volume and increment (2012)
- Preliminary estimates of broadleaved species in British woodlands, with special focus on ash (2012)
- Biomass in live woodland trees in Britain (2014)
- Carbon in live woodland trees in Britain (2014)
- 50-year forecast of softwood availability (2014)
- 50-year forecast of hardwood availability (2014)
- 25-year forecast of softwood availability (2016)

Each theme has a series of associated reports, papers and data, tailored for different audiences and uses.

This report is a supporting document for the Official Statistics report *National Forest Inventory statistics for England and aligned areas* (2017) and provides more detailed results for Hertfordshire and North London.

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