

National Forest Inventory statistics for West Midlands

Issued by: National Forest Inventory
Forest Research, 231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7AT

Date: March 2017

NFI enquiries: Ben Ditchburn; Tel: 0300 067 5064
NFI@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

NFI Statistician: Alan Brewer
alan.brewer@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory
www.forestry.gov.uk/forecast

West Midlands

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 West Midlands

West Midlands (WMD) has a land area of 1,487,400 hectares making it the 2nd largest of the 14 aligned areas by land area. With 9.5% of this land covered by woodland, WMD ranks 8th out of 14 in terms of percentage woodland cover. Some 16% of this woodland is under Forestry Commission ownership or management.

Douglas fir is the most commonly occurring of the conifer species when assessed by stocked area (18%) or standing volume (19%). Norway spruce is the most commonly occurring of the conifer species when assessed by number of trees (19%).

Oak is the most commonly occurring of the broadleaved species when assessed by stocked area (21%) or standing volume (34%). Hazel is the most commonly occurring of the broadleaved species when assessed by number of trees (17%).

Some 32% 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 43% of conifer and mixed broadleaf/conifer sections (PS only) show evidence of thinning.

Overall 61% 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 18% of broadleaved sections (PS only) show evidence of thinning.

Across WMD:

- Ash is estimated as 13% of total stocked area (16% of broadleaved stocked area), 15% of standing volume (23% of broadleaved standing volume) and 10% of the number of trees (12% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Oak is estimated as 16% of total stocked area (21% of broadleaved stocked area), 22% of standing volume (34% of broadleaved standing volume) and 10% of the number of trees (11% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Sweet chestnut is estimated as 2% of total stocked area (3% of broadleaved stocked area), 2% of standing volume (4% of broadleaved standing volume) and 3% of the number of trees (3% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Larch is estimated as 4% of total stocked area (18% of conifer stocked area), 4% of standing volume (13% of conifer standing volume) and 3% of the number of trees (18% 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

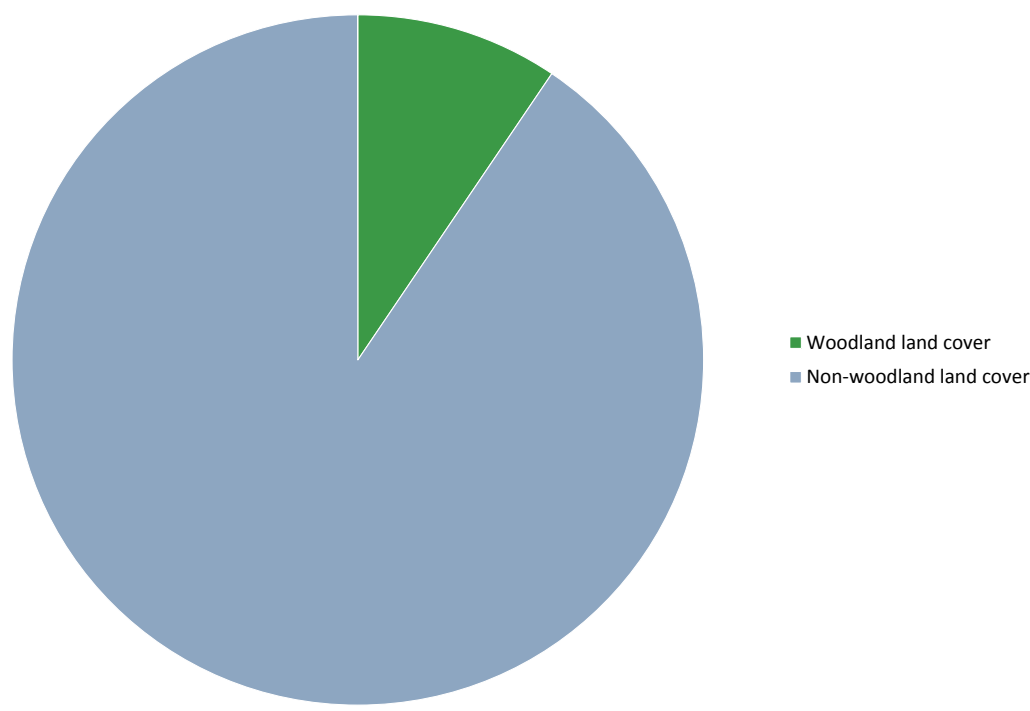


Table 1 Woodland area by woodland type

Woodland Type	Area (ha)	%
West Midlands		
Woodland	137,117	97%
Assumed woodland	3,247	2%
Low density	300	0%
Total mapped woodland	140,664	100%
Non-woodland area	1,346,736	
Land area	1,487,400	
Woodland land cover		9%
Non-woodland land cover		91%

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by ownership

Figure 2 Woodland area by ownership

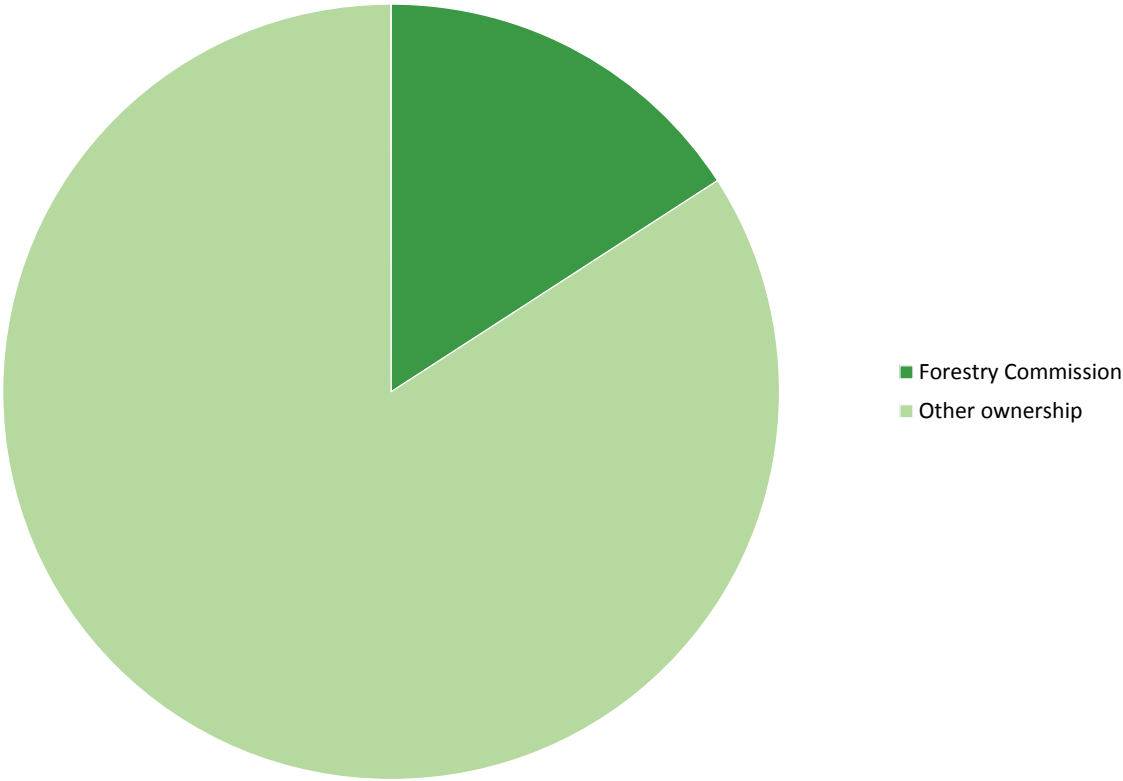


Table 2 Woodland area by ownership

Ownership	Area (ha)	% Woodland
West Midlands		
Forestry Commission	22,285	16%
Other ownership	118,379	84%
Total area of woodland	140,664	100%

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by interpreted forest type

Figure 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type

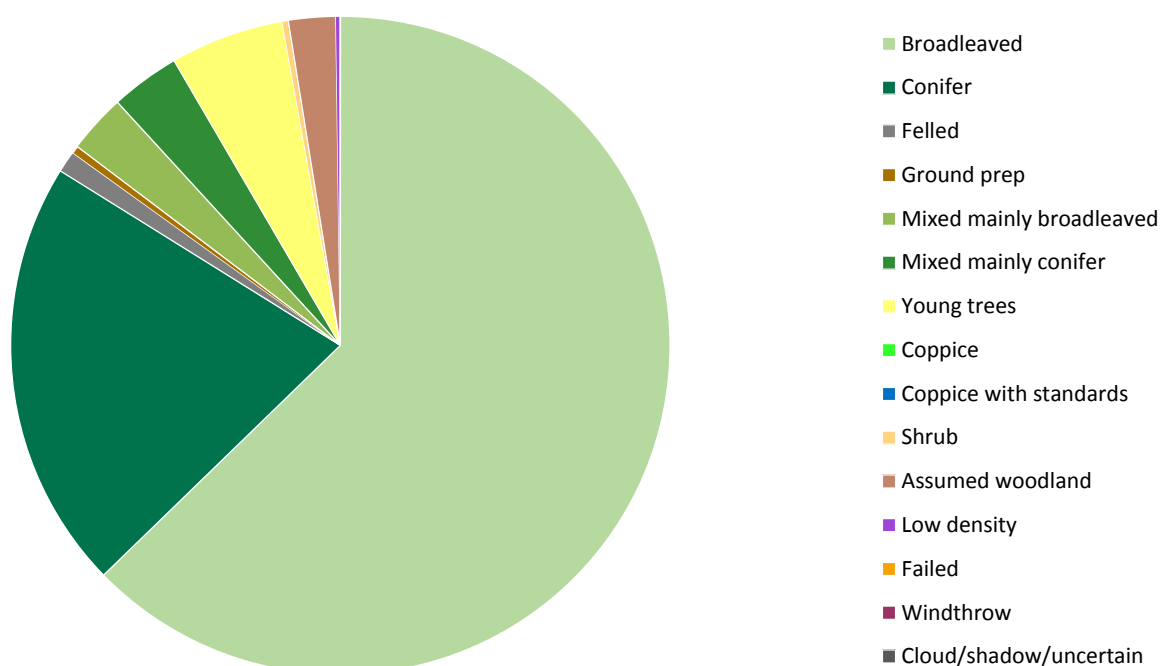


Table 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type

Forest type	Total area (ha)	% of total area
West Midlands		
Broadleaved	88,237	63%
Conifer	29,759	21%
Felled	1,502	1%
Ground prep	513	0%
Mixed mainly broadleaved	4,065	3%
Mixed mainly conifer	4,776	3%
Young trees	7,820	6%
Coppice	29	0%
Coppice with standards	0	0%
Shrub	415	0%
Assumed woodland	3,247	2%
Low density	300	0%
Failed	0	0%
Windthrow	0	0%
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0%
TOTALS	140,664	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

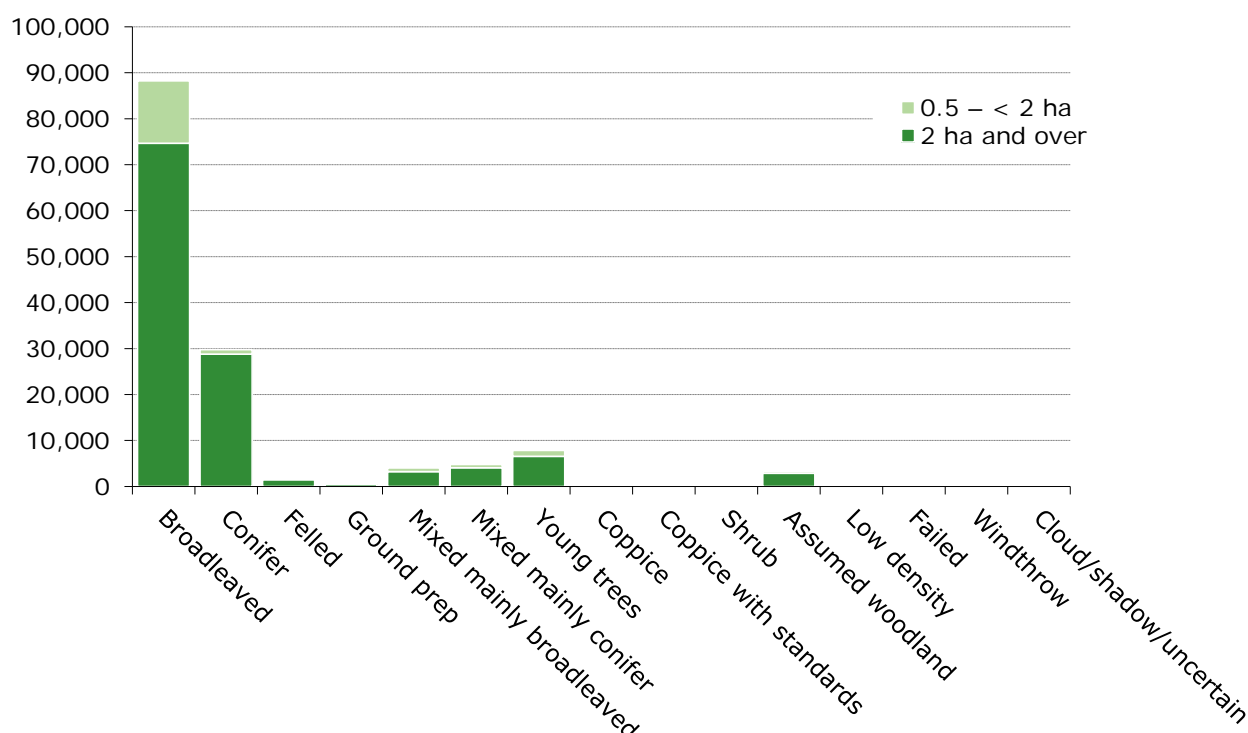


Table 4 Woodland area by interpreted woodland type and woodland size

Forest type	Woodland size		Total area (ha)
	2 ha and over	0.5 – < 2 ha	
West Midlands			
Broadleaved	74,688	13,549	88,237
Conifer	28,795	964	29,759
Felled	1,477	26	1,503
Ground prep	478	35	513
Mixed mainly broadleaved	3,231	798	4,029
Mixed mainly conifer	4,060	706	4,766
Young trees	6,541	1,273	7,814
Coppice	79	< 1	80
Coppice with standards	0	0	0
Shrub	294	121	415
Assumed woodland	2,868	379	3,247
Low density	246	54	300
Failed	0	0	0
Windthrow	0	0	0
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0	0
TOTALS	122,758	17,906	140,664

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

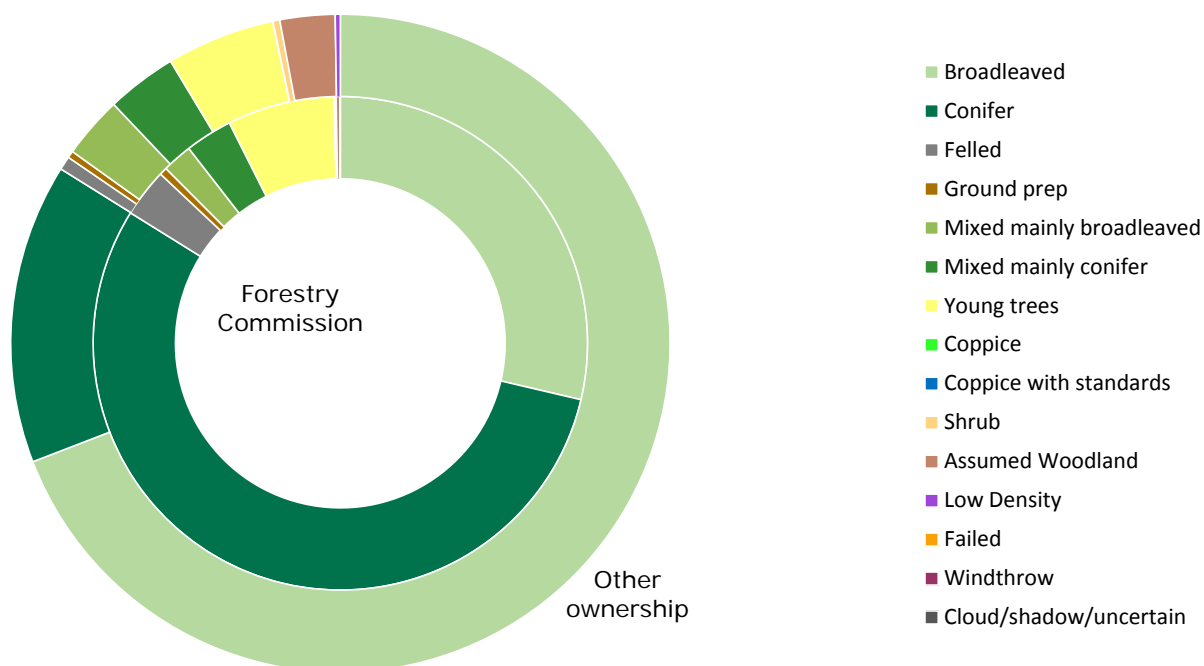


Table 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

Forest type	Forestry Commission		Other ownership	
	Area (ha)	% of total area	Area (ha)	% of total area
West Midlands				
Broadleaved	6,390	29%	81,847	69%
Conifer	12,299	55%	17,461	15%
Felled	706	3%	794	1%
Ground prep	111	0%	403	0%
Mixed mainly broadleaved	437	2%	3,593	3%
Mixed mainly conifer	690	3%	4,091	3%
Young trees	1,561	7%	6,290	5%
Coppice	12	0%	18	0%
Coppice with standards	0	0%	0	0%
Shrub	18	0%	397	0%
Assumed Woodland	55	0%	3,193	3%
Low Density	6	0%	294	0%
Failed	0	0%	0	0%
Windthrow	0	0%	0	0%
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0%	0	0%
TOTALS	22,285	100%	118,379	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	
West Midlands					
Broadleaved	6,352	68,371	38	13,475	88,236
Conifer	12,298	16,500	< 1	960	29,759
Felled	705	773	1	21	1,500
Ground prep	111	366	0	35	512
Mixed mainly broadleaved	435	2,797	2	795	4,030
Mixed mainly conifer	687	3,383	3	704	4,776
Young trees	1,561	5,023	0	1,273	7,857
Coppice	12	17	0	< 1	29
Coppice with standards	0	0	0	0	0
Shrub	17	277	< 1	120	415
Assumed woodland	55	2,814	< 1	379	3,247
Low Density	6	240	0	54	300
Failed	0	0	0	0	0
Windthrow	0	0	0	0	0
Cloud/shadow/uncertain	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	22,240	100,561	45	17,817	140,663

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Woodland area by size class distribution

Figure 6 Woodland area by size class distribution

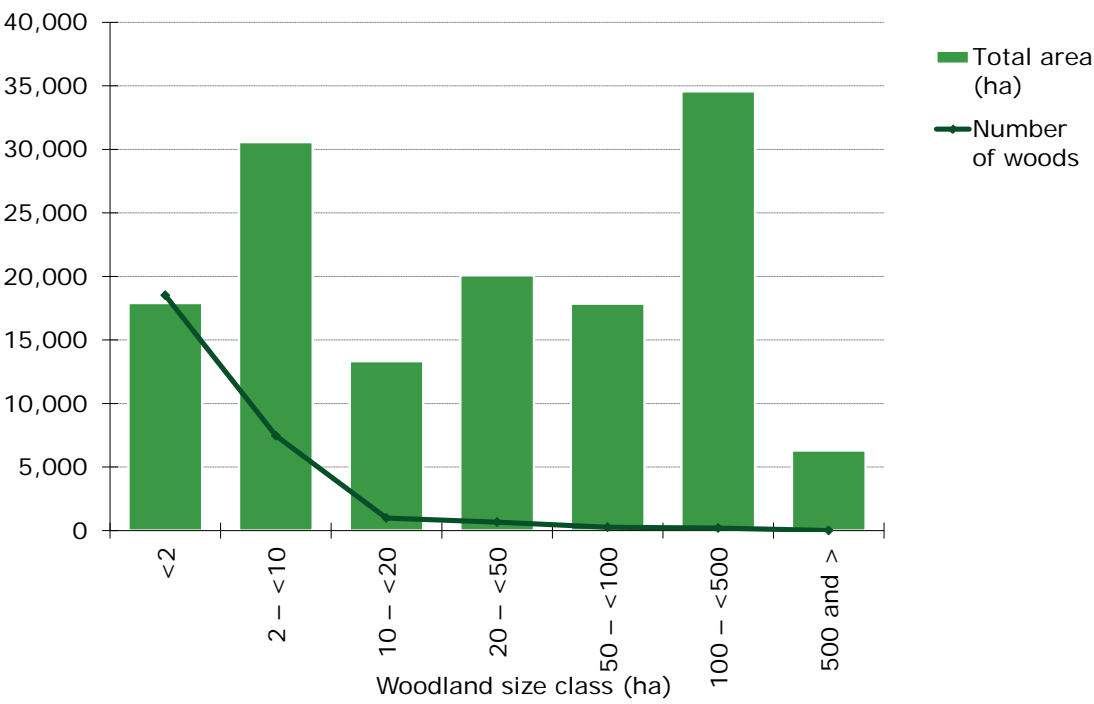


Table 7 Woodland area by size class distribution

Size class (ha)	Total area (ha)	Number of woods	% of total area	Mean wood area (ha)
West Midlands				
<2	17,906	18,508	13%	< 1
2 – <10	30,581	7,468	22%	4
10 – <20	13,339	978	9%	14
20 – <50	20,095	664	14%	30
50 – <100	17,867	265	13%	67
100 – <500	34,578	191	25%	181
500 and >	6,298	7	4%	900
All woods	140,664	28,081	100%	5

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

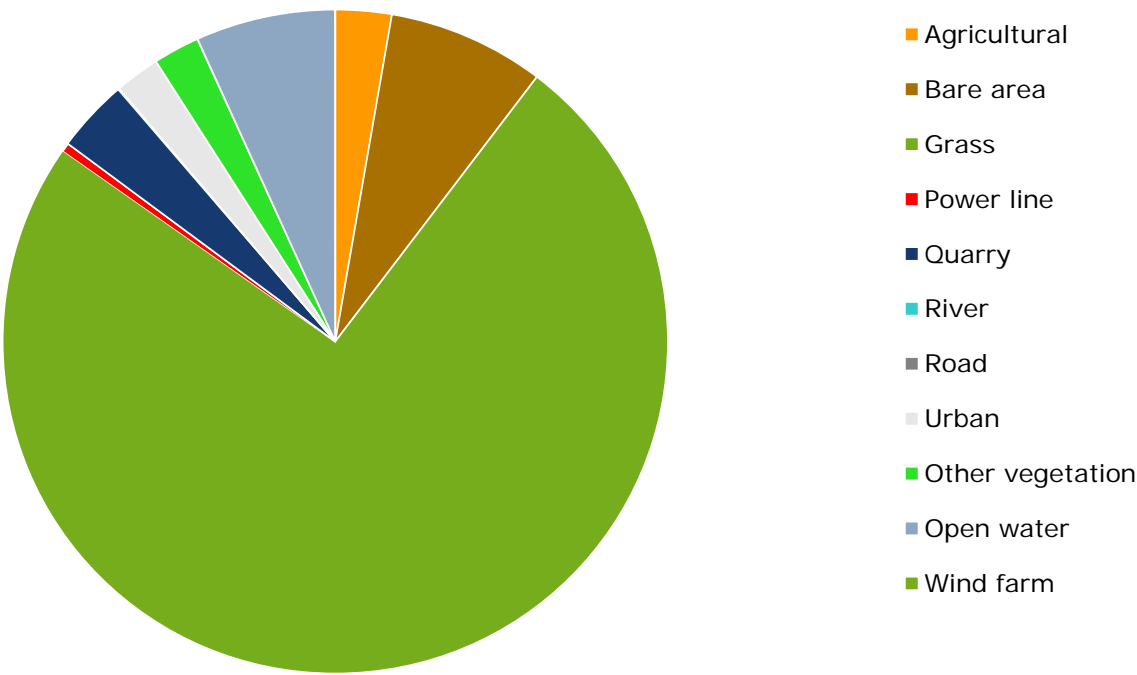


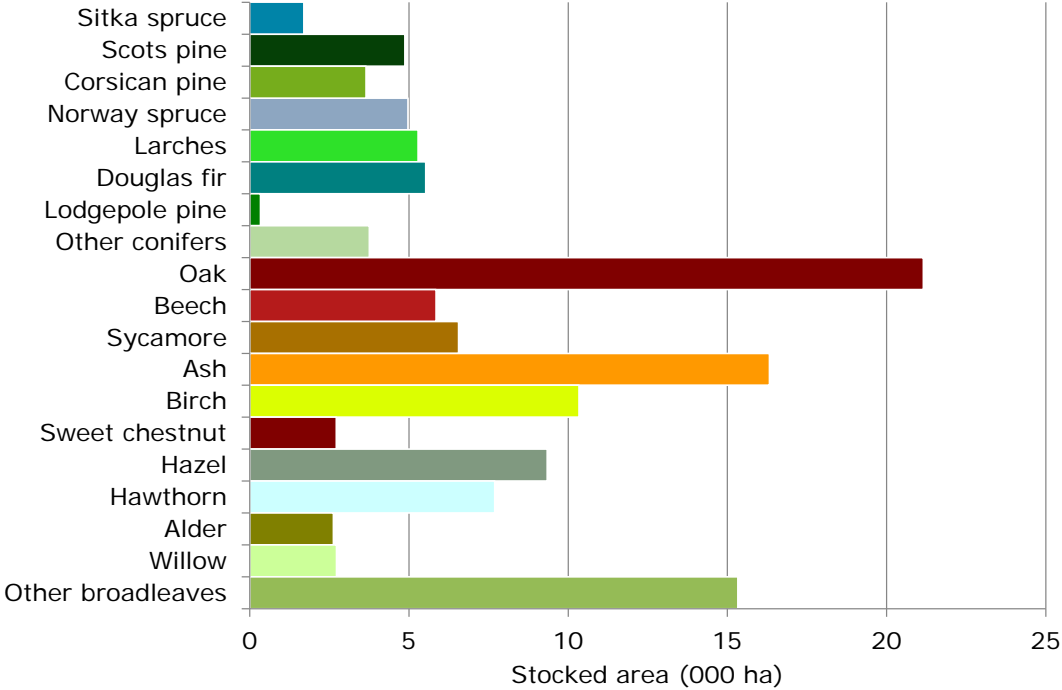
Table 8 Open areas in woodland by land use type

Interpreted open area	Total area (ha)	% of total area
West Midlands		
Agricultural	51	3%
Bare area	143	8%
Grass	1,399	74%
Power line	8	0%
Quarry	67	4%
River	1	0%
Road	0	0%
Urban	41	2%
Other vegetation	42	2%
Open water	128	7%
Wind farm	0	0%
TOTALS	1,880	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	0.6	1.1	43	1.7
Scots pine	1.5	3.4	17	4.9
Corsican pine	2.3	1.4	27	3.7
Norway spruce	1.1	3.9	17	5.0
Larches	2.2	3.1	16	5.3
Douglas fir	3.3	2.2	19	5.5
Lodgepole pine	< 0.1	0.2	67	0.3
Other conifers	0.7	3.1	20	3.8
All conifers	11.6	18.5	6	30.1
Broadleaves				
Oak	3.4	17.8	8	21.2
Beech	1.2	4.6	17	5.8
Sycamore	< 0.1	6.5	16	6.6
Ash	0.4	15.9	7	16.3
Birch	0.8	9.6	11	10.3
Sweet chestnut	0.4	2.4	23	2.7
Hazel	< 0.1	9.3	11	9.3
Hawthorn	0.0	7.7	12	7.7
Alder	0.1	2.5	20	2.6
Willow	< 0.1	2.7	17	2.7
Other broadleaves	1.4	13.9	8	15.3
All broadleaves	7.9	93.1	2	101.0
All species				
All species	19.5	111.3	1	130.8

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Figure 9 Stocked area by principal conifer species

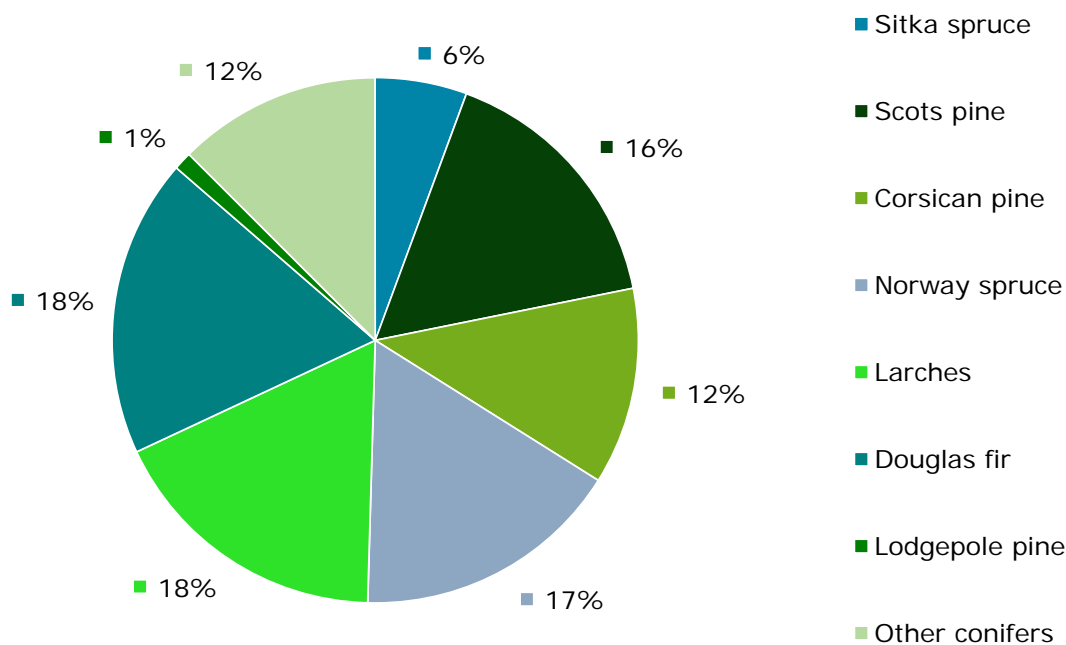
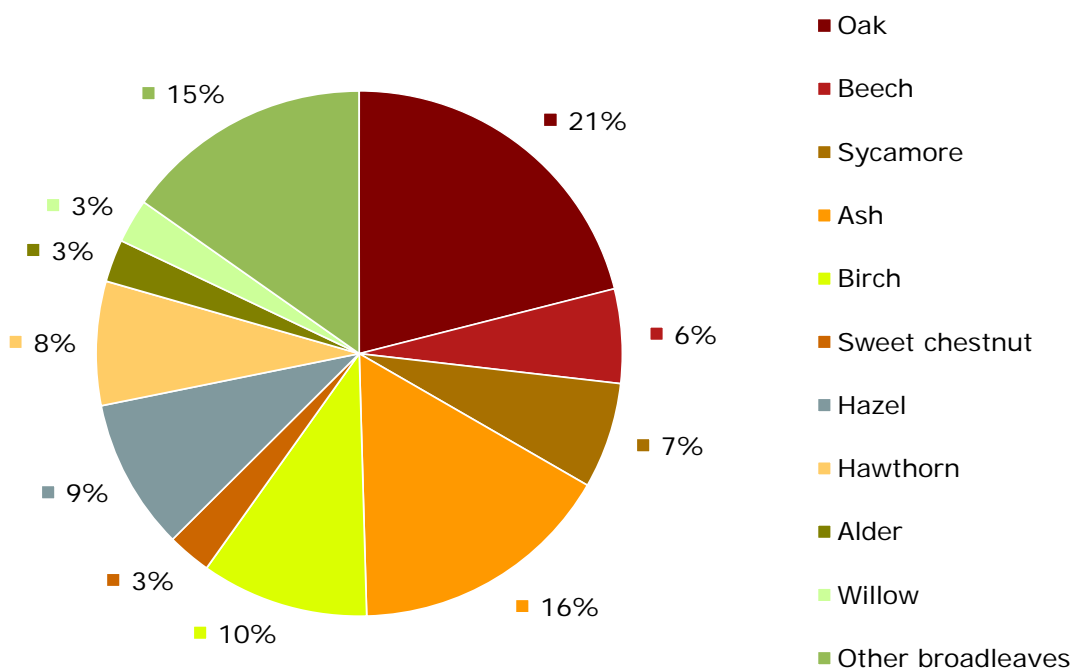


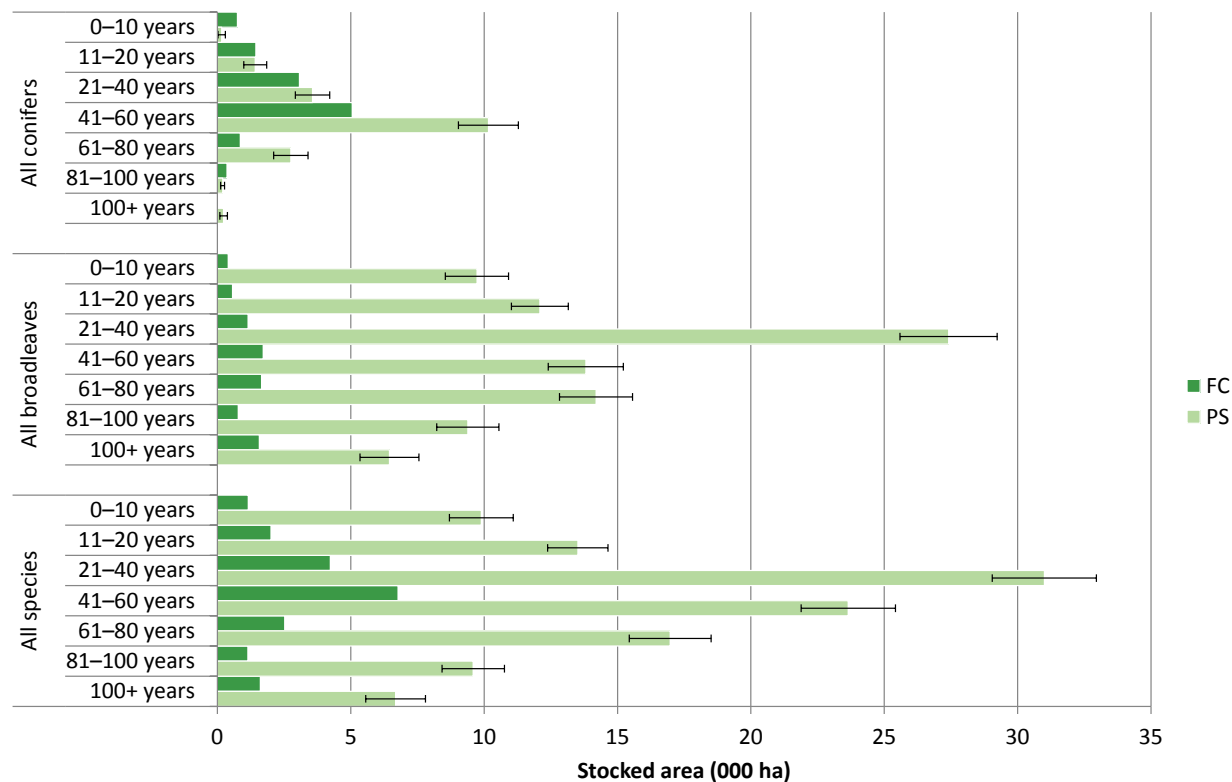
Figure 10 Stocked area by principal broadleaved species



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

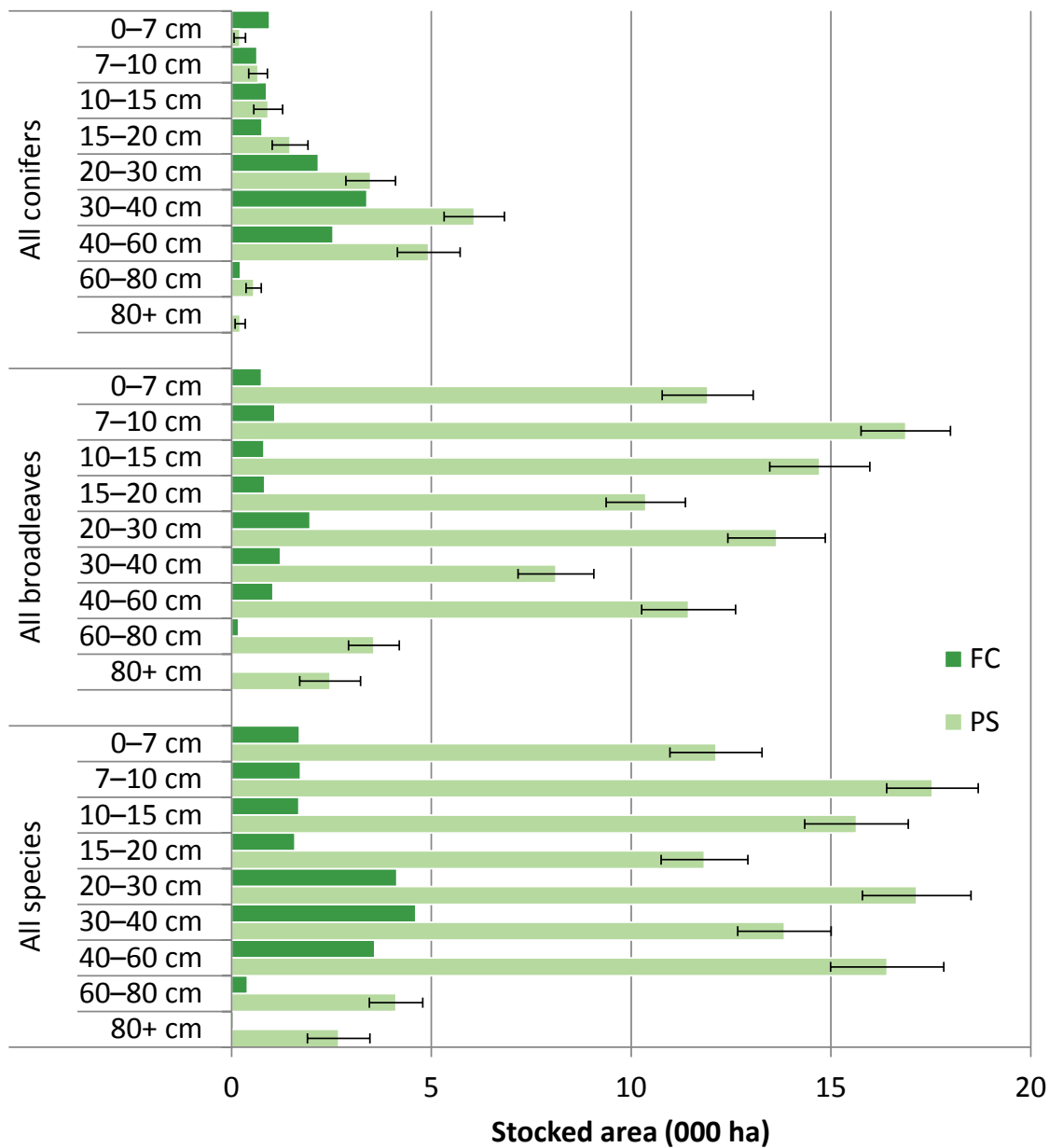
Table 10 Stocked area by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
All conifers				
0–10	0.7	0.2	85	0.9
11–20	1.4	1.4	30	2.9
21–40	3.1	3.6	18	6.6
41–60	5.1	10.2	11	15.2
61–80	0.9	2.8	23	3.6
81–100	0.4	0.2	36	0.6
100+	< 0.1	0.2	60	0.3
Total	11.6	18.5	6	30.1
All broadleaves				
0–10	0.4	9.7	12	10.1
11–20	0.6	12.1	9	12.7
21–40	1.2	27.4	7	28.6
41–60	1.7	13.8	10	15.5
61–80	1.7	14.2	10	15.9
81–100	0.8	9.4	12	10.2
100+	1.6	6.4	17	8.0
Total	7.9	93.1	2	101.0
All species				
0–10	1.2	9.9	12	11.1
11–20	2.0	13.5	8	15.5
21–40	4.2	31.0	6	35.2
41–60	6.8	23.7	7	30.4
61–80	2.5	17.0	9	19.5
81–100	1.1	9.6	12	10.7
100+	1.6	6.7	17	8.3
Total	19.5	111.3	1	130.8

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	0.9	0.2	70	1.2
7–10	0.6	0.7	35	1.3
10–15	0.9	0.9	39	1.8
15–20	0.8	1.5	31	2.2
20–30	2.2	3.5	18	5.7
30–40	3.4	6.1	12	9.5
40–60	2.5	4.9	16	7.5
60–80	0.2	0.6	35	0.8
80+	< 0.1	0.2	58	0.3
Total	11.6	18.5	6	30.1
All broadleaves				
0–7	0.8	11.9	10	12.7
7–10	1.1	16.9	7	18.0
10–15	0.8	14.7	9	15.5
15–20	0.8	10.4	10	11.2
20–30	2.0	13.6	9	15.6
30–40	1.2	8.1	12	9.3
40–60	1.0	11.4	10	12.5
60–80	0.2	3.6	18	3.7
80+	< 0.1	2.5	31	2.5
Total	7.9	93.1	2	101.0
All species				
0–7	1.7	12.1	10	13.8
7–10	1.7	17.5	7	19.3
10–15	1.7	15.6	8	17.3
15–20	1.6	11.8	9	13.4
20–30	4.1	17.1	8	21.3
30–40	4.6	13.8	8	18.4
40–60	3.6	16.4	9	20.0
60–80	0.4	4.1	16	4.5
80+	< 0.1	2.7	29	2.7
Total	19.5	111.3	1	130.8

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)
West Midlands	0.9	0.4	47	1.3

Comparison of mapped area estimates and stocked area estimates

Figure 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area

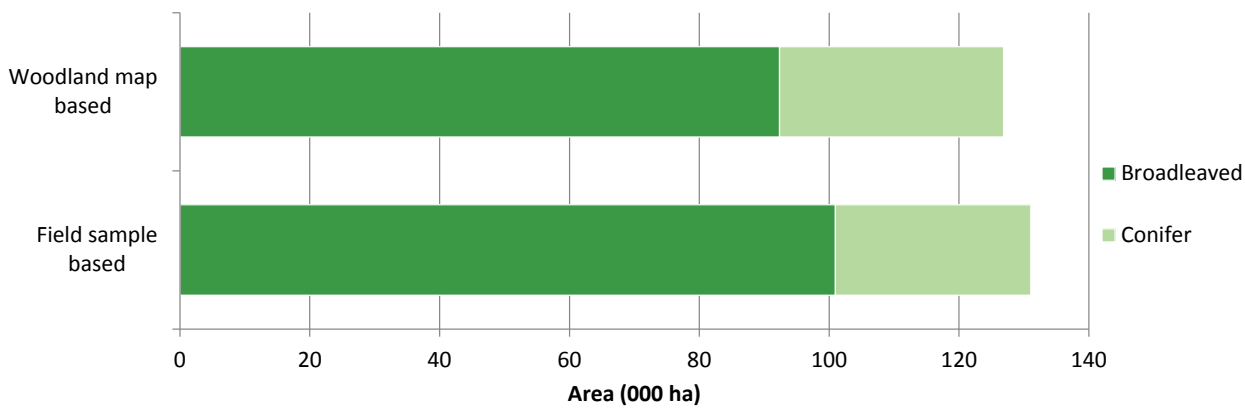


Table 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area

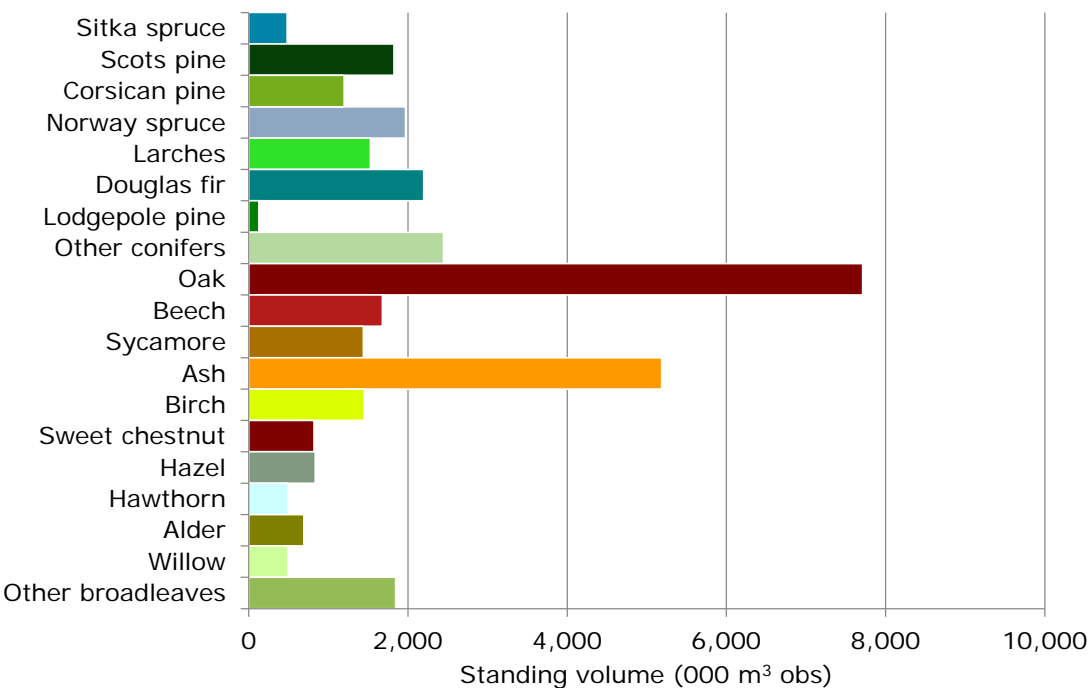
	Woodland map based	Field sample based
	area (000 ha)	
West Midlands		
Broadleaved	92.3	101.0
Conifer	34.5	30.1

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	101	377	42	479
Scots pine	386	1,437	20	1,823
Corsican pine	524	674	28	1,198
Norway spruce	368	1,600	20	1,968
Larches	393	1,135	17	1,528
Douglas fir	994	1,204	20	2,198
Lodgepole pine	25	101	65	126
Other conifers	267	2,178	27	2,445
All conifers	3,058	8,707	9	11,765
Broadleaves				
Oak	531	7,180	11	7,711
Beech	223	1,456	21	1,679
Sycamore	11	1,429	26	1,441
Ash	56	5,130	13	5,186
Birch	70	1,381	13	1,451
Sweet chestnut	43	778	28	821
Hazel	7	828	17	835
Hawthorn	0	496	17	496
Alder	14	678	22	692
Willow	< 1	492	25	492
Other broadleaves	149	1,694	18	1,844
All broadleaves	1,105	21,614	5	22,719
All species				
All species	4,163	30,266	5	34,429

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Figure 15 Standing volume by principal conifer species

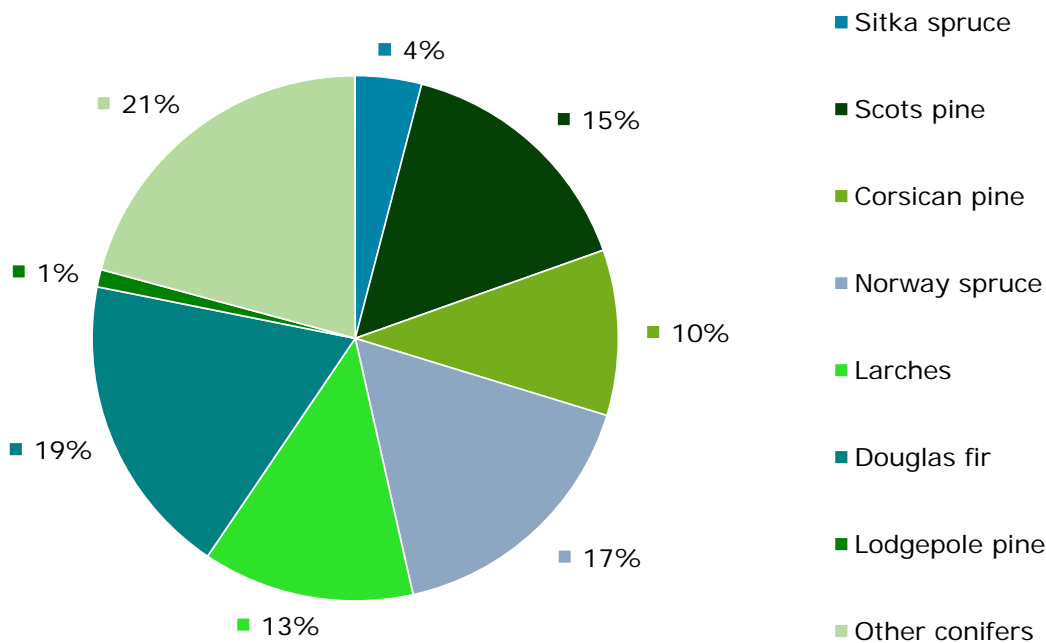
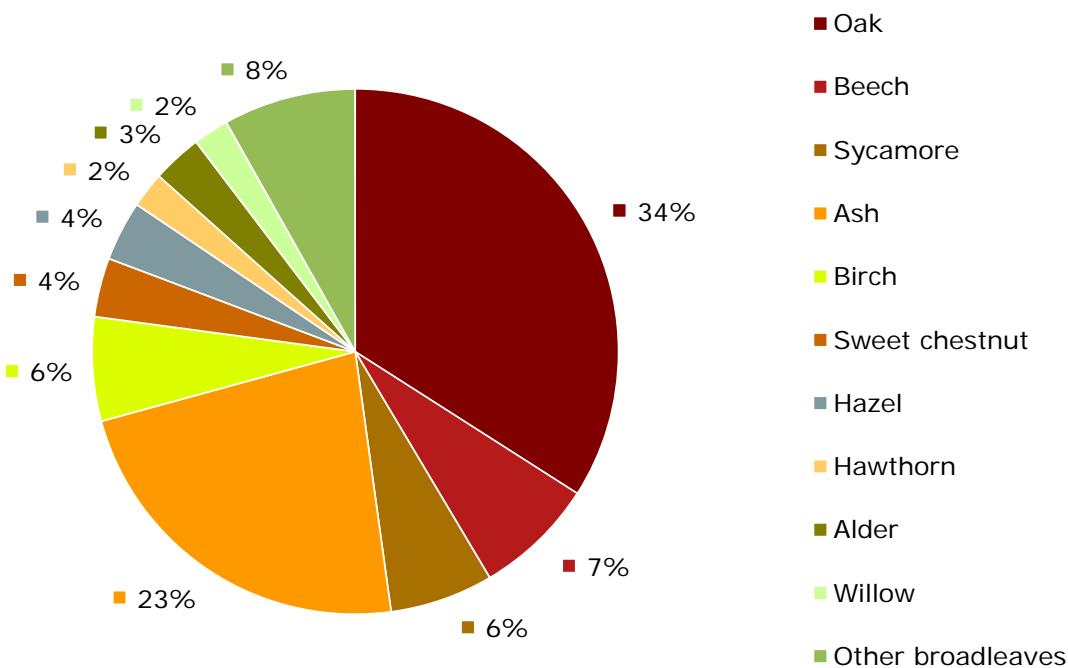


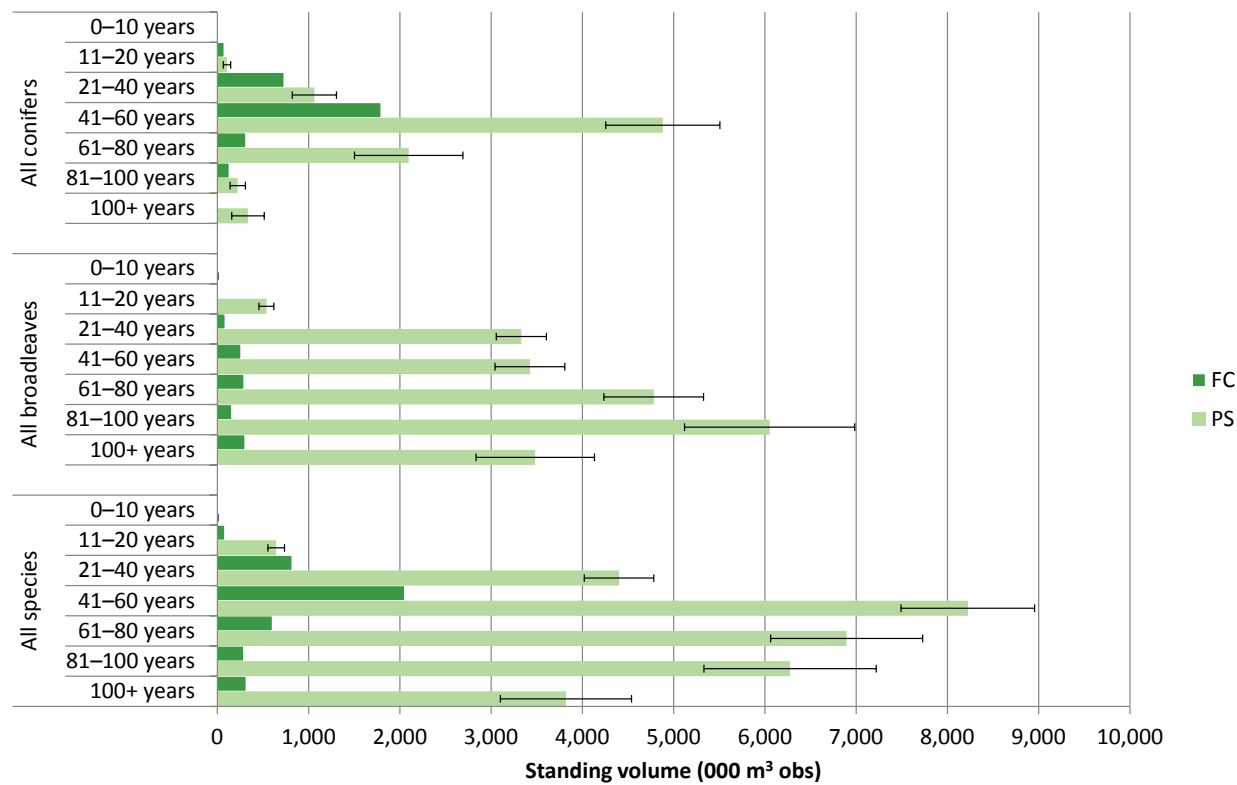
Figure 16 Standing volume by principal broadleaved species



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

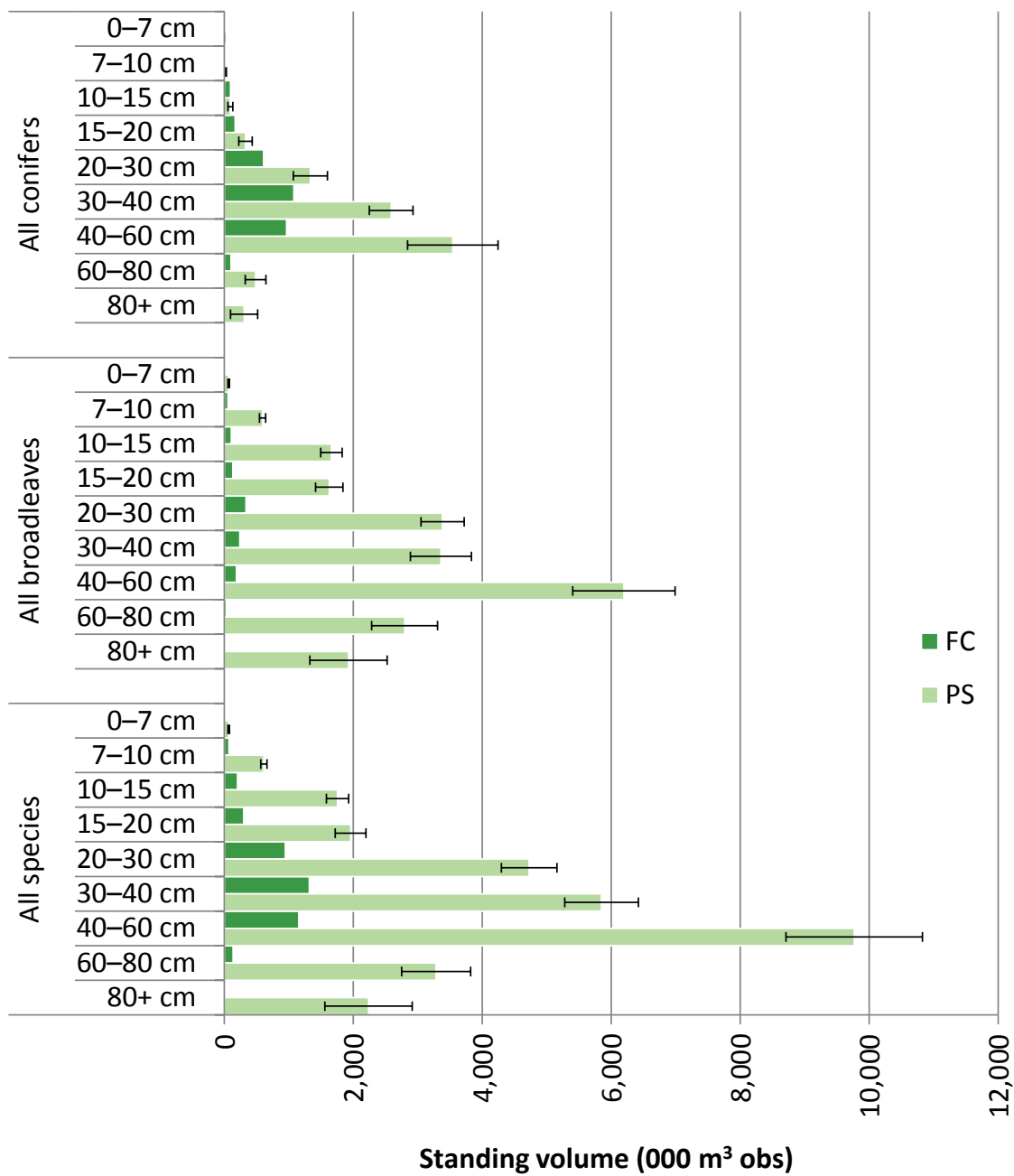
Table 15 Standing volume by age class

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	1	0	-	1
11–20	74	107	37	181
21–40	732	1,064	23	1,795
41–60	1,794	4,881	13	6,676
61–80	313	2,097	28	2,410
81–100	131	223	38	354
100+	12	335	53	348
Total	3,058	8,707	9	11,765
All broadleaves				
0–10	< 1	3	28	3
11–20	7	538	15	545
21–40	86	3,330	8	3,417
41–60	258	3,425	11	3,683
61–80	291	4,782	11	5,073
81–100	158	6,052	15	6,210
100+	304	3,483	19	3,787
Total	1,105	21,614	5	22,719
All species				
0–10	1	3	28	5
11–20	82	644	14	726
21–40	818	4,401	9	5,219
41–60	2,052	8,224	9	10,276
61–80	604	6,896	12	7,500
81–100	289	6,276	15	6,565
100+	316	3,821	19	4,137
Total	4,163	30,266	5	34,429

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

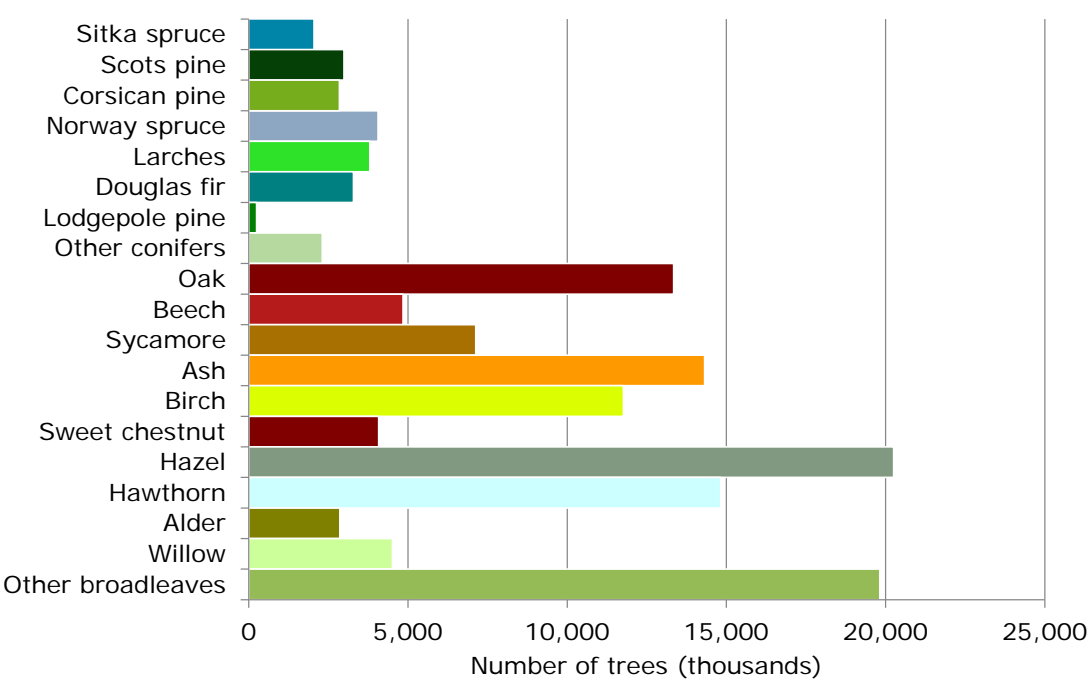
Table 16 Standing volume by mean stand dbh class

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	< 1	< 1	95	1
7–10	16	22	44	39
10–15	97	94	40	192
15–20	167	329	32	496
20–30	609	1,334	20	1,944
30–40	1,078	2,588	13	3,666
40–60	965	3,544	20	4,509
60–80	104	485	33	590
80+	20	309	68	329
Total	3,058	8,707	9	11,765
All broadleaves				
0–7	6	69	18	75
7–10	56	592	8	648
10–15	107	1,662	10	1,769
15–20	133	1,628	13	1,761
20–30	336	3,384	10	3,720
30–40	243	3,360	14	3,603
40–60	190	6,196	13	6,386
60–80	33	2,796	18	2,830
80+	1	1,927	31	1,928
Total	1,105	21,614	5	22,719
All species				
0–7	6	69	18	76
7–10	72	614	8	687
10–15	205	1,756	10	1,960
15–20	300	1,959	12	2,259
20–30	946	4,728	9	5,673
30–40	1,321	5,850	10	7,171
40–60	1,155	9,767	11	10,922
60–80	137	3,285	16	3,422
80+	21	2,238	30	2,259
Total	4,163	30,266	5	34,429

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

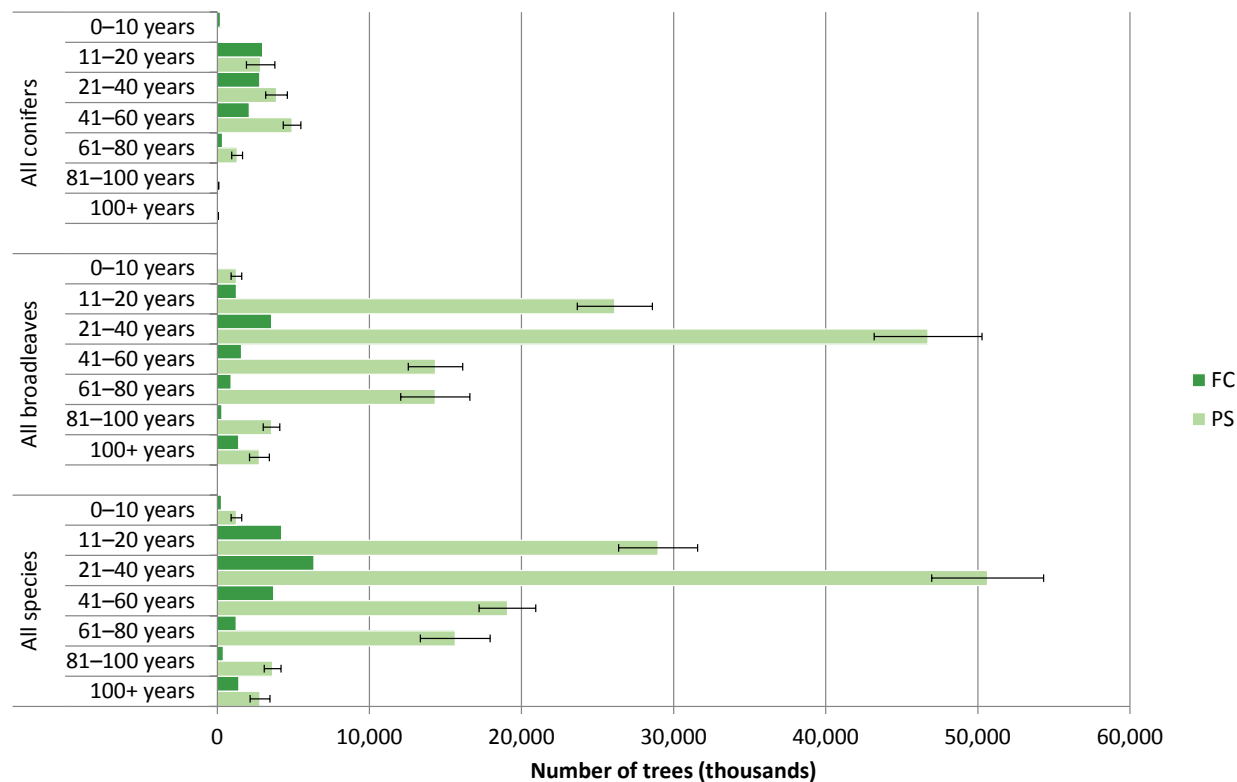
Table 17 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	496	1,549	55	2,045
Scots pine	764	2,229	18	2,992
Corsican pine	1,885	961	26	2,846
Norway spruce	570	3,488	19	4,057
Larches	2,081	1,720	15	3,801
Douglas fir	2,243	1,043	21	3,286
Lodgepole pine	69	179	65	248
Other conifers	415	1,892	20	2,307
All conifers	8,522	13,061	9	21,583
Broadleaves				
Oak	3,647	9,697	10	13,344
Beech	1,194	3,652	18	4,846
Sycamore	70	7,058	16	7,129
Ash	405	13,914	8	14,319
Birch	1,114	10,652	14	11,766
Sweet chestnut	683	3,399	30	4,082
Hazel	119	20,132	13	20,251
Hawthorn	0	14,820	15	14,820
Alder	174	2,688	19	2,862
Willow	< 1	4,513	20	4,513
Other broadleaves	1,672	18,145	10	19,817
All broadleaves	9,078	109,117	4	118,195
All species				
All species	17,600	122,038	4	139,638

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

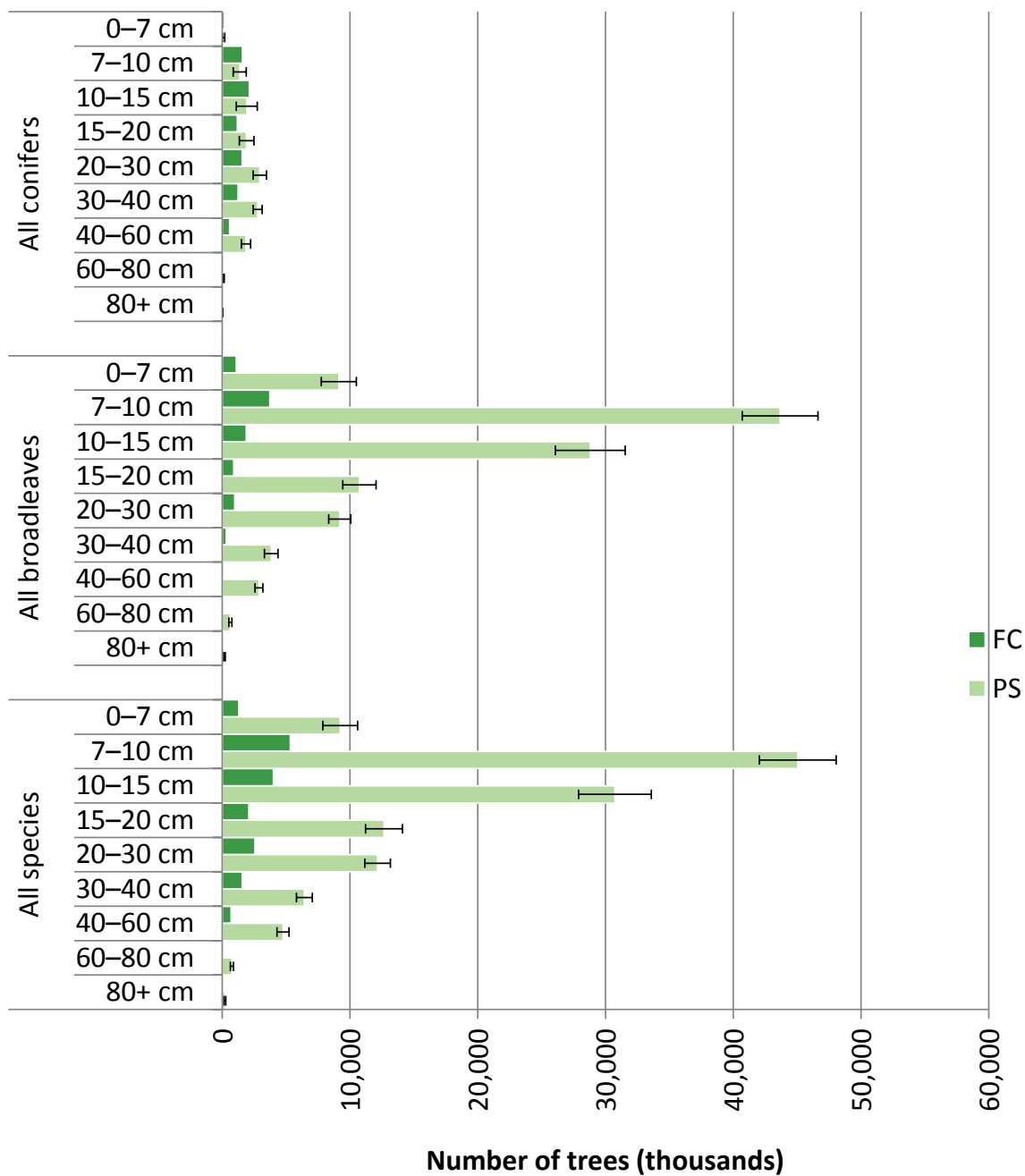
Table 18 Number of measureable trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
All conifers				
0–10	211	0	-	211
11–20	2,970	2,843	33	5,813
21–40	2,785	3,891	18	6,675
41–60	2,108	4,914	12	7,021
61–80	345	1,304	27	1,649
81–100	86	68	36	153
100+	17	42	61	59
Total	8,522	13,061	9	21,583
All broadleaves				
0–10	57	1,257	28	1,314
11–20	1,258	26,133	9	27,391
21–40	3,571	46,729	8	50,300
41–60	1,590	14,339	12	15,929
61–80	900	14,329	16	15,229
81–100	305	3,565	15	3,870
100+	1,396	2,764	24	4,160
Total	9,078	109,117	4	118,195
All species				
0–10	269	1,257	28	1,526
11–20	4,229	28,980	9	33,209
21–40	6,356	50,643	7	56,999
41–60	3,698	19,074	10	22,773
61–80	1,245	15,644	15	16,889
81–100	390	3,633	15	4,023
100+	1,413	2,806	23	4,220
Total	17,600	122,038	4	139,638

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

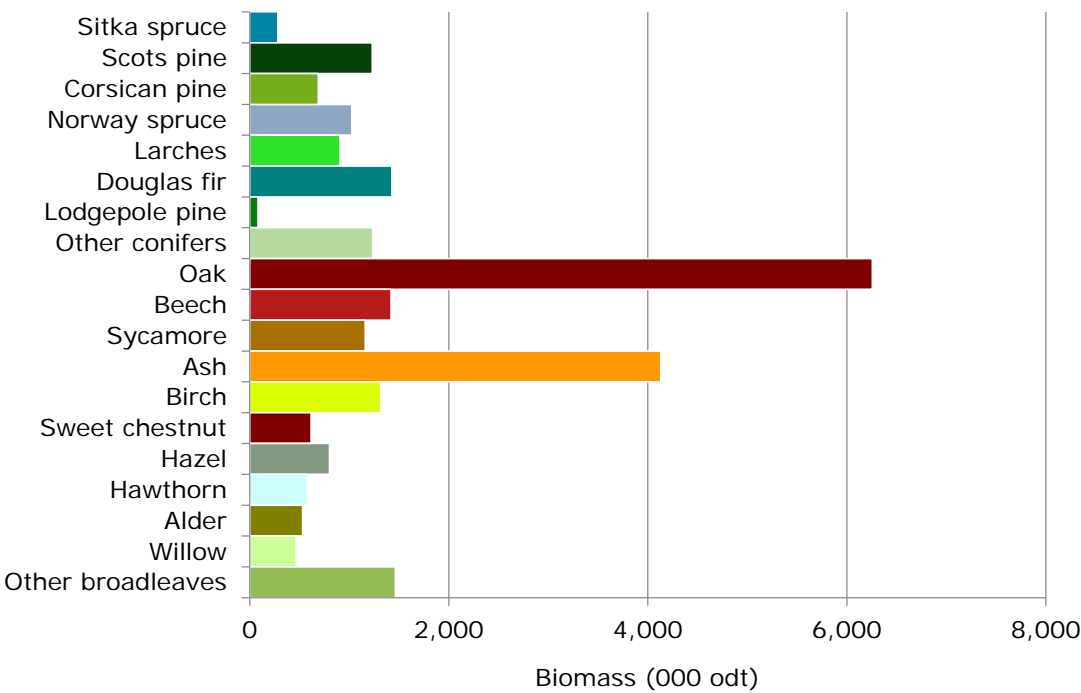
Table 19 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class

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	190	106	87	295
7–10 cm	1,589	1,380	37	2,969
10–15 cm	2,121	1,923	43	4,044
15–20 cm	1,194	1,915	30	3,109
20–30 cm	1,574	2,944	18	4,518
30–40 cm	1,244	2,782	13	4,026
40–60 cm	581	1,869	19	2,450
60–80 cm	27	114	33	141
80+ cm	3	28	61	31
Total	8,522	13,061	9	21,583
All broadleaves				
0–7 cm	1,112	9,134	15	10,246
7–10 cm	3,735	43,670	7	47,405
10–15 cm	1,880	28,817	9	30,697
15–20 cm	901	10,748	12	11,649
20–30 cm	985	9,201	9	10,186
30–40 cm	328	3,842	14	4,170
40–60 cm	126	2,879	11	3,005
60–80 cm	10	641	18	651
80+ cm	< 1	186	31	186
Total	9,078	109,117	4	118,195
All species				
0–7 cm	1,302	9,240	15	10,542
7–10 cm	5,324	45,053	7	50,377
10–15 cm	4,001	30,744	9	34,745
15–20 cm	2,095	12,673	11	14,767
20–30 cm	2,559	12,166	8	14,724
30–40 cm	1,572	6,431	10	8,003
40–60 cm	707	4,762	10	5,470
60–80 cm	37	756	16	793
80+ cm	4	214	29	218
Total	17,600	122,038	4	139,638

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

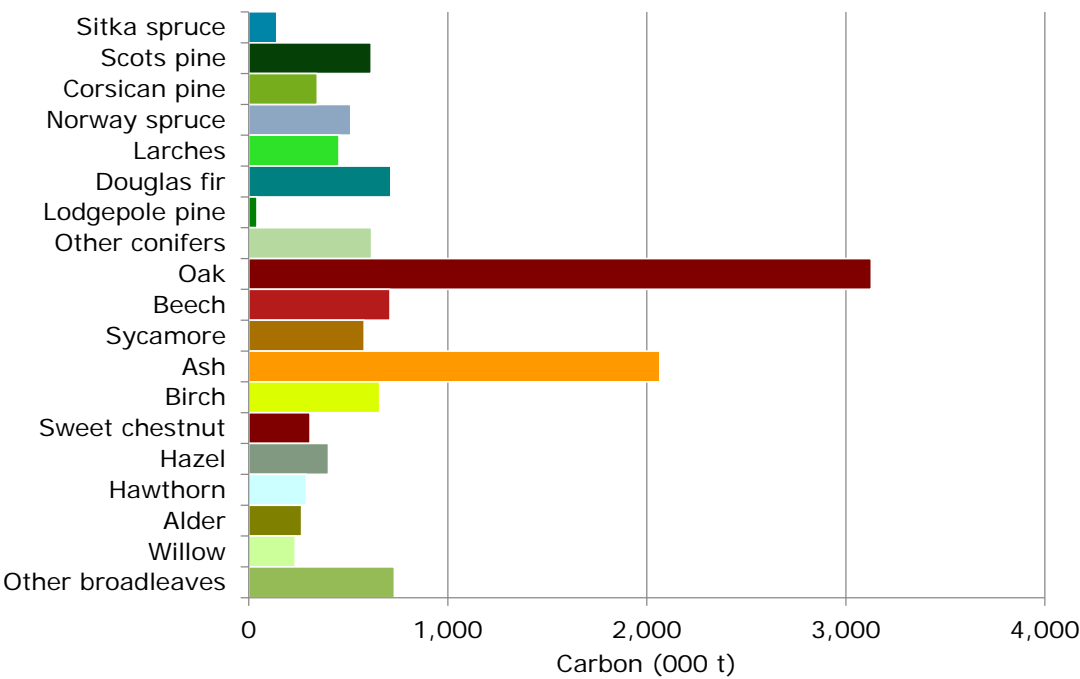
Table 20 Biomass stocks by principal tree species

Principal species	FC	Private sector		Total
	biomass (000 odt)	biomass (000 odt)	SE%	biomass (000 odt)
Conifers				
Sitka spruce	63	217	41	280
Scots pine	269	963	20	1,232
Corsican pine	311	378	28	689
Norway spruce	198	827	20	1,025
Larches	253	653	17	907
Douglas fir	669	758	20	1,427
Lodgepole pine	17	66	65	83
Other conifers	144	1,090	26	1,234
All conifers	1,923	4,952	9	6,876
Broadleaves				
Oak	491	5,766	11	6,257
Beech	207	1,214	20	1,420
Sycamore	10	1,150	24	1,160
Ash	53	4,078	12	4,131
Birch	69	1,246	13	1,316
Sweet chestnut	37	580	28	617
Hazel	7	794	16	801
Hawthorn	0	579	16	579
Alder	12	520	22	532
Willow	< 1	466	23	466
Other broadleaves	137	1,326	14	1,463
All broadleaves	1,023	17,777	5	18,800
All species				
All species	2,946	22,669	4	25,615

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	32	108	41	140
Scots pine	134	481	20	616
Corsican pine	155	189	28	344
Norway spruce	99	414	20	512
Larches	127	327	17	453
Douglas fir	334	379	20	714
Lodgepole pine	8	33	65	41
Other conifers	72	545	26	617
All conifers	962	2,476	9	3,438
Broadleaves				
Oak	245	2,883	11	3,129
Beech	103	607	20	710
Sycamore	5	575	24	580
Ash	26	2,039	12	2,065
Birch	35	623	13	658
Sweet chestnut	19	290	28	308
Hazel	3	397	16	400
Hawthorn	0	289	16	289
Alder	6	260	22	266
Willow	< 1	233	23	233
Other broadleaves	69	663	14	732
All broadleaves	511	8,888	5	9,400
All species				
All species	1,473	11,334	4	12,807

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
West Midlands	338	322	205	299

Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Evidence of management

Figure 24 Evidence of management in PS broadleaf sections

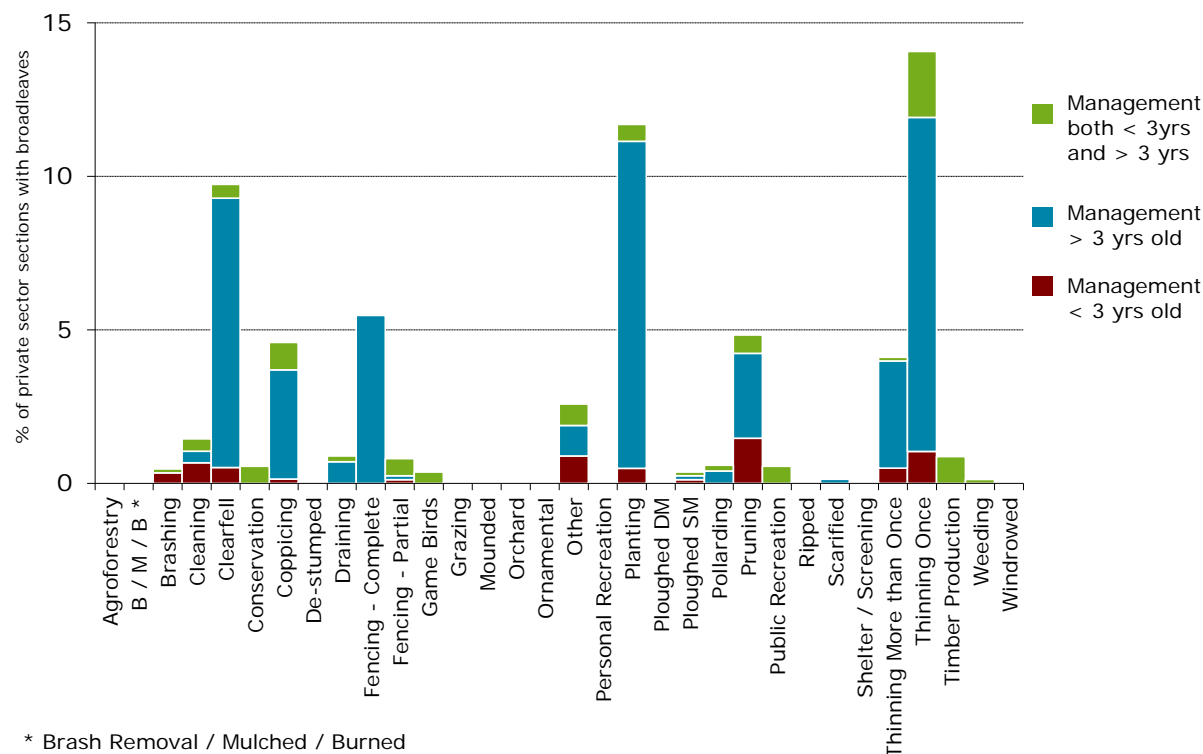
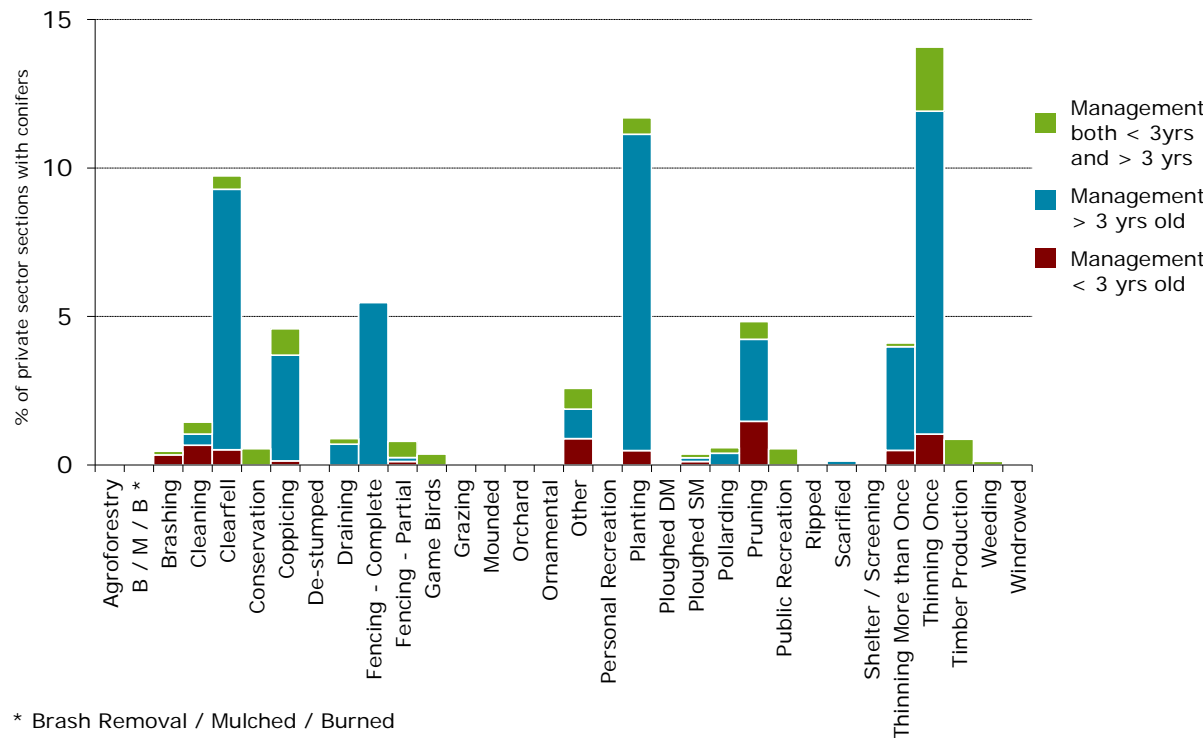


Figure 25 Evidence of management in PS conifer sections



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

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

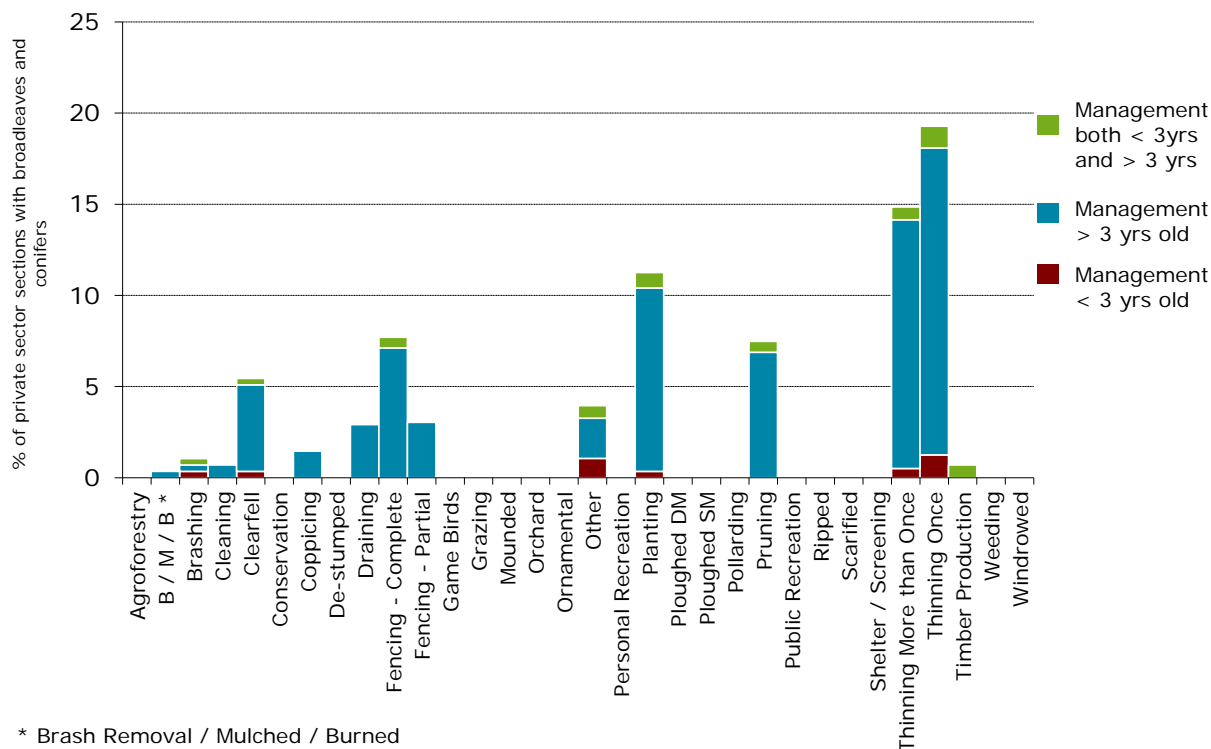
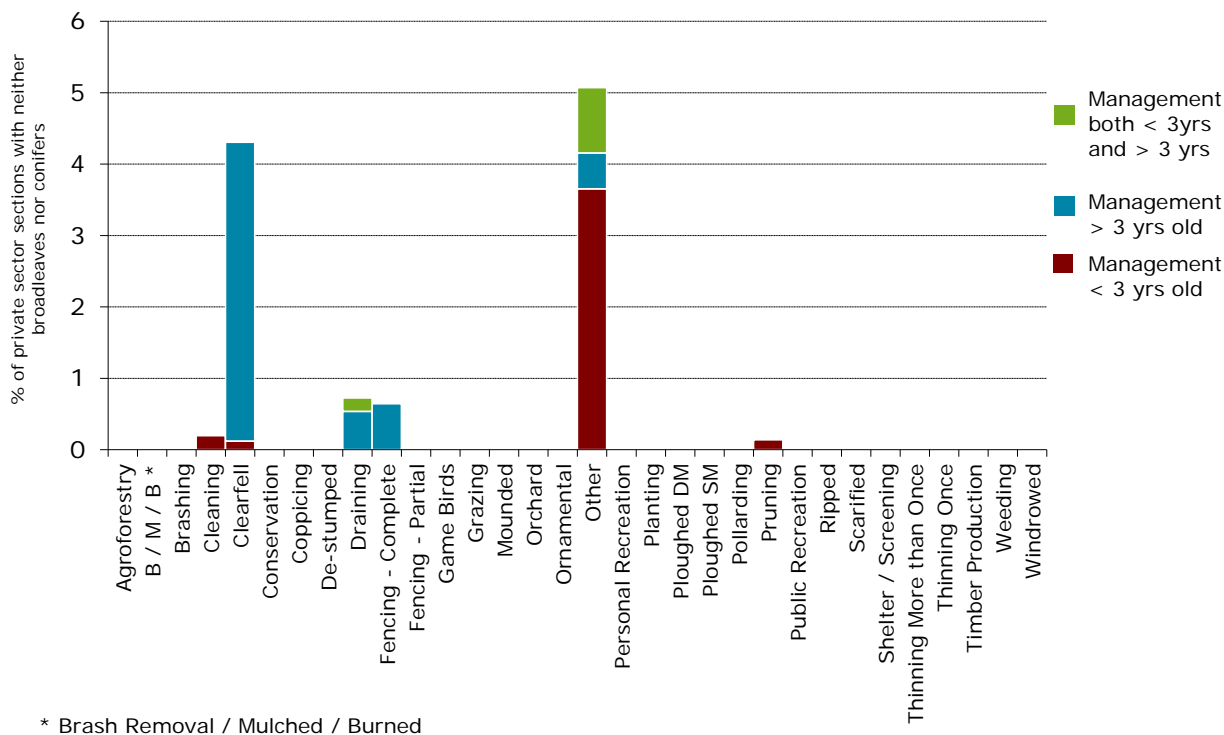


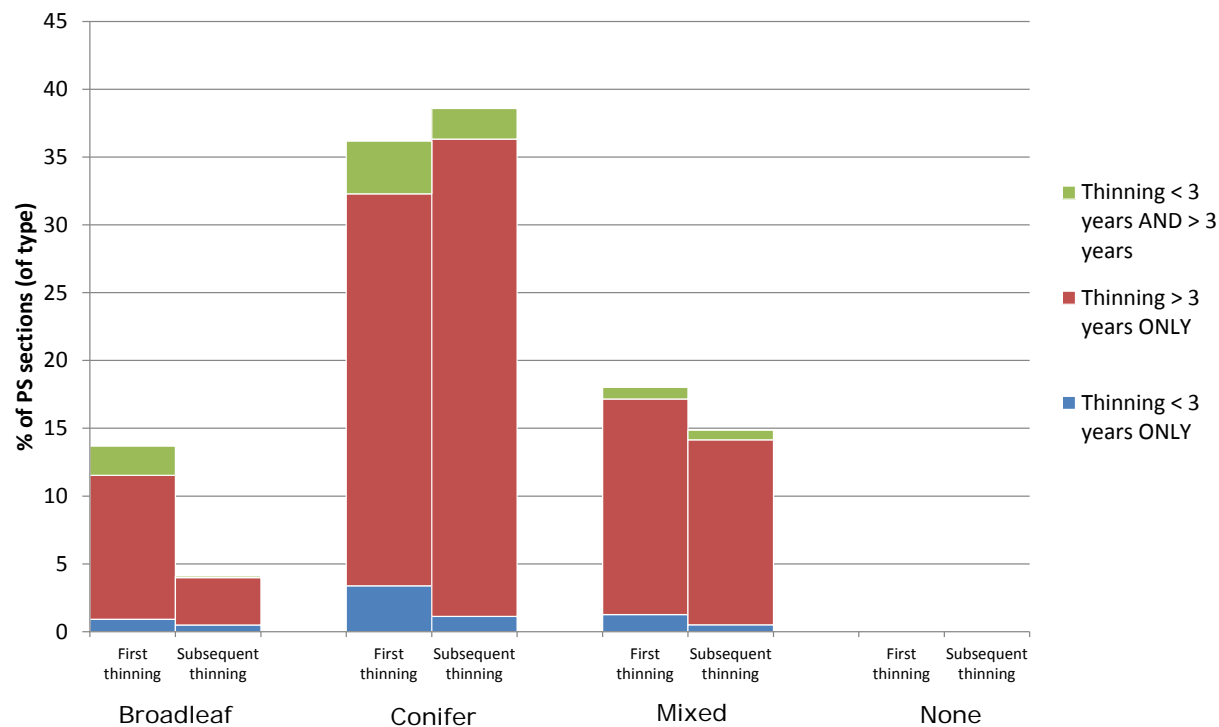
Figure 27 Evidence of management in PS sections with no broadleaf or conifer



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Evidence of thinning

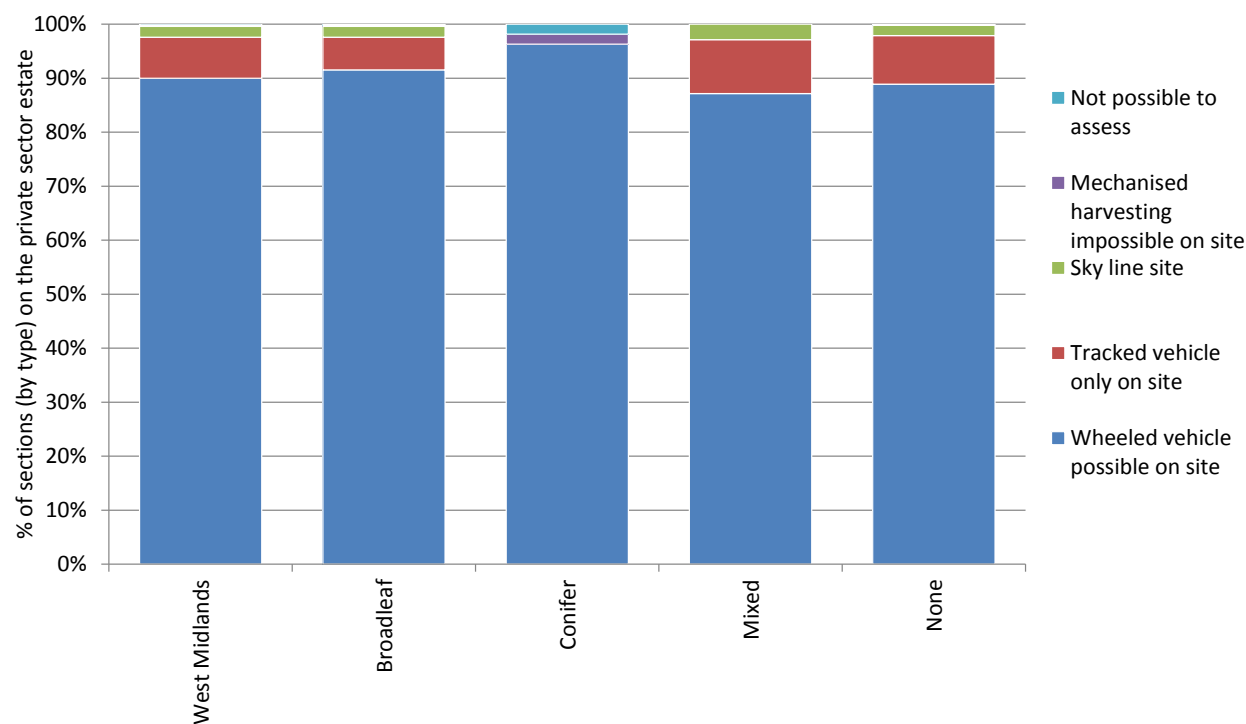
Figure 28 Evidence of thinning



Part 2 - what our woodlands are like today

Suitability for harvesting

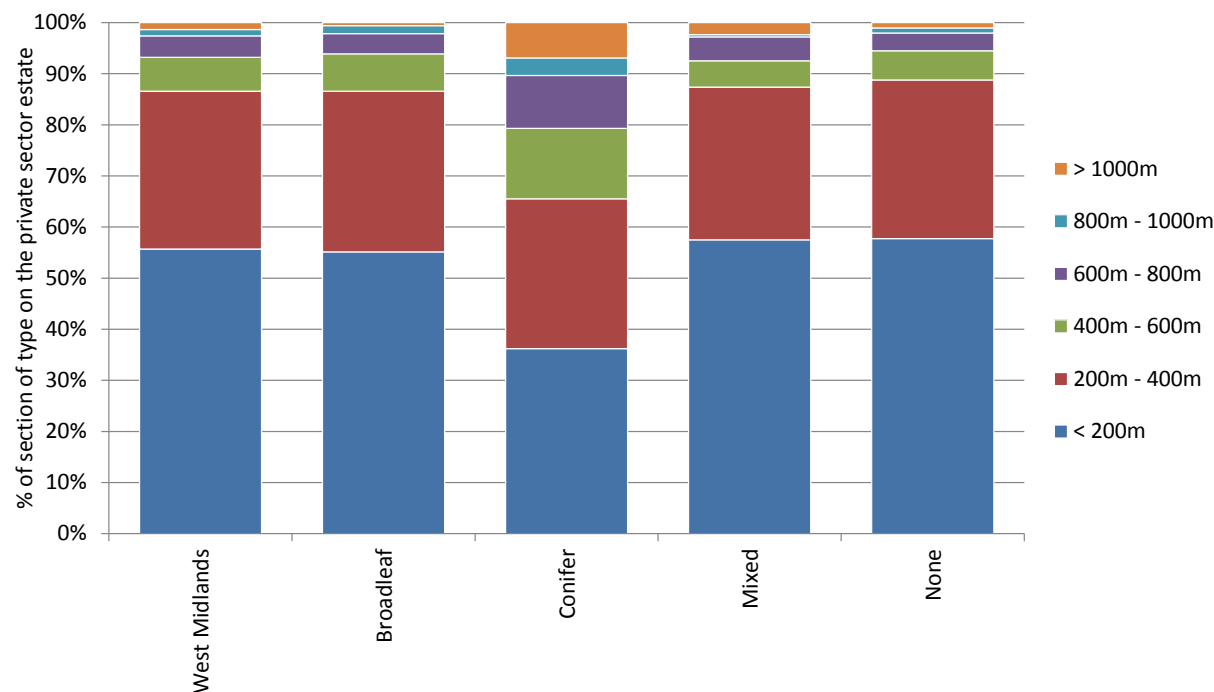
Figure 29 Suitability for harvesting



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

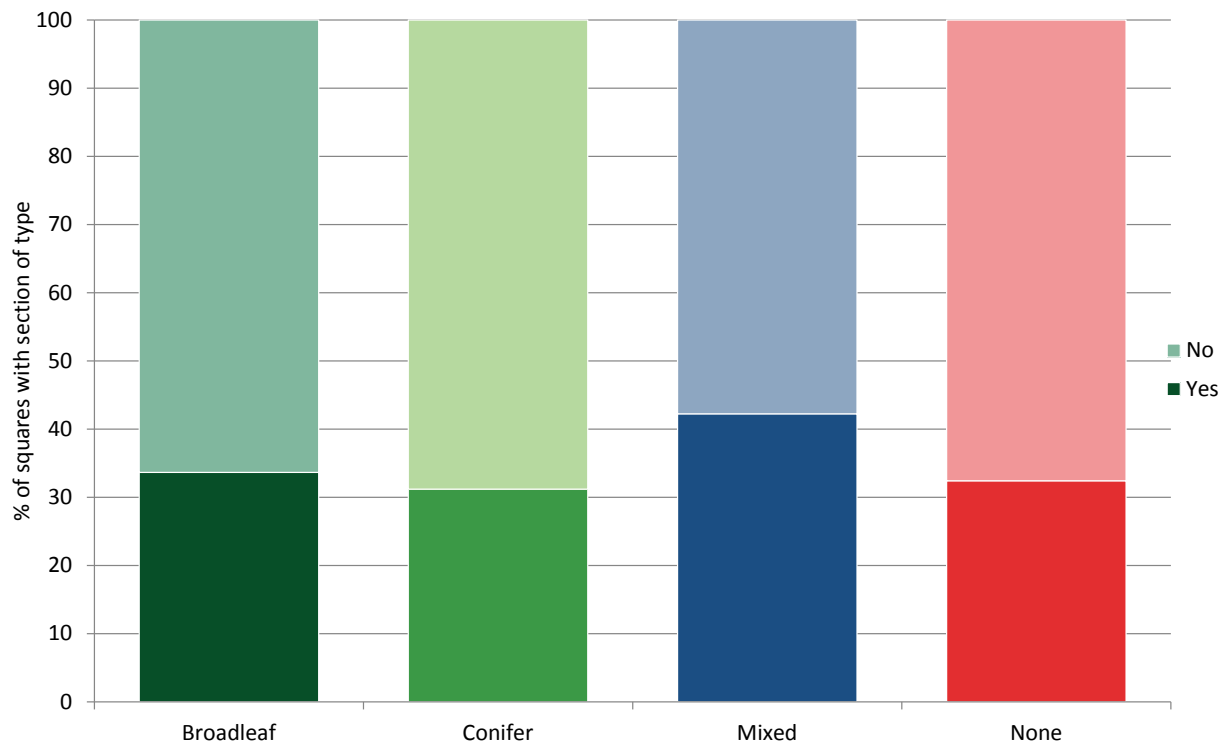
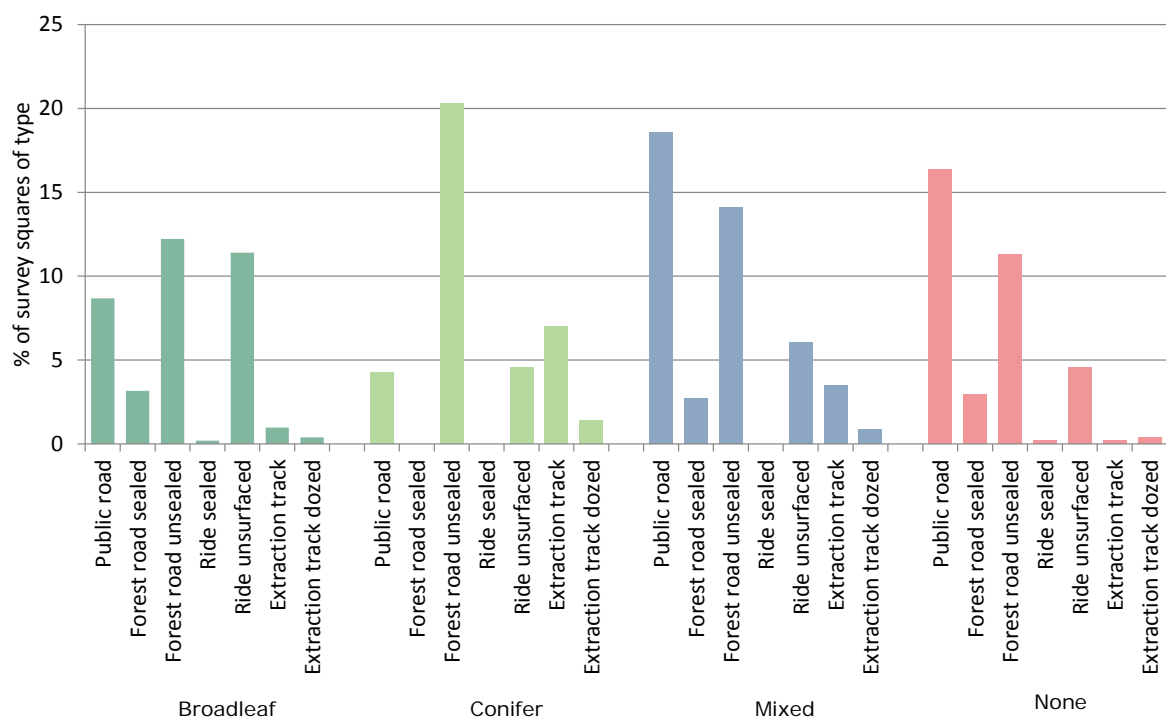


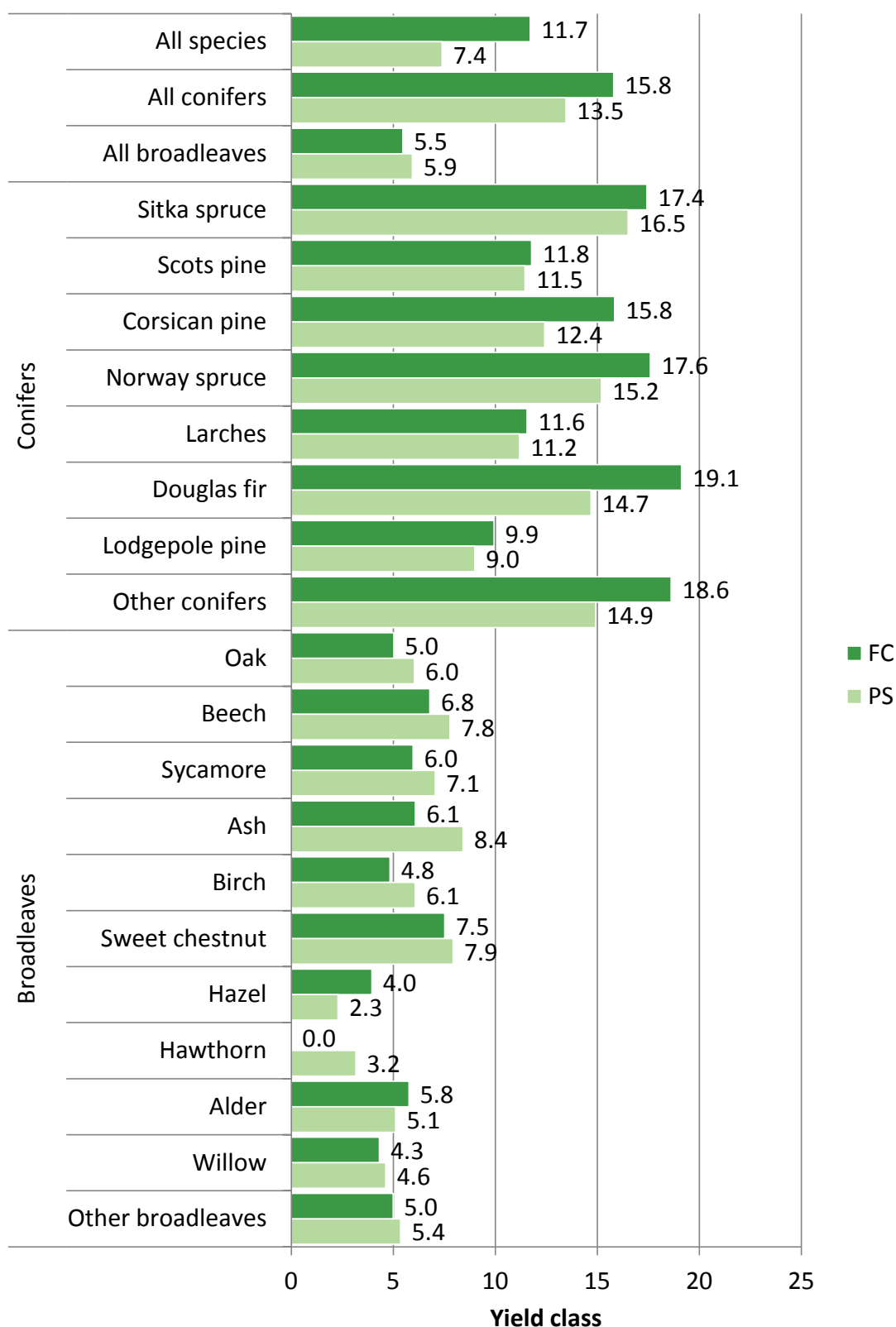
Figure 32 Type of road or ride in survey square



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	17.4	16.5
Scots pine	11.8	11.5
Corsican pine	15.8	12.4
Norway spruce	17.6	15.2
Larches	11.6	11.2
Douglas fir	19.1	14.7
Lodgepole pine	9.9	9.0
Other conifers	18.6	14.9
All conifers	15.8	13.5
Broadleaves		
Oak	5.0	6.0
Beech	6.8	7.8
Sycamore	6.0	7.1
Ash	6.1	8.4
Birch	4.8	6.1
Sweet chestnut	7.5	7.9
Hazel	4.0	2.3
Hawthorn	0.0	3.2
Alder	5.8	5.1
Willow	4.3	4.6
Other broadleaves	5.0	5.4
All broadleaves	5.5	5.9
All species		
All species	11.7	7.4

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 %
West Midlands			
All conifers	123	3,691	18
All broadleaves	105	13,777	9
All species	228	17,486	8

Table 25 Stocked area of overdue timber stocks

	FC	Private sector	
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE %
West Midlands			
All conifers	0.4	5.3	15
All broadleaves	0.6	28.3	6
All species	1.0	33.6	6

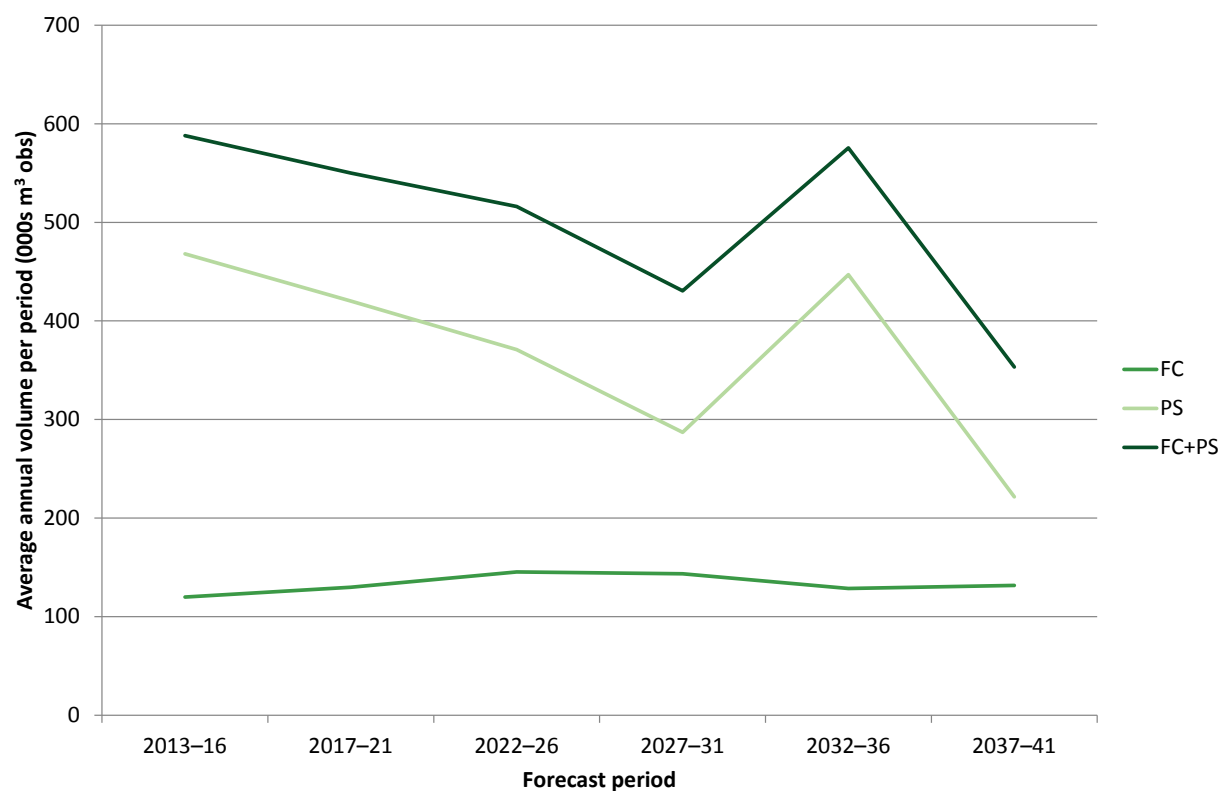
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25-year softwood forecast

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

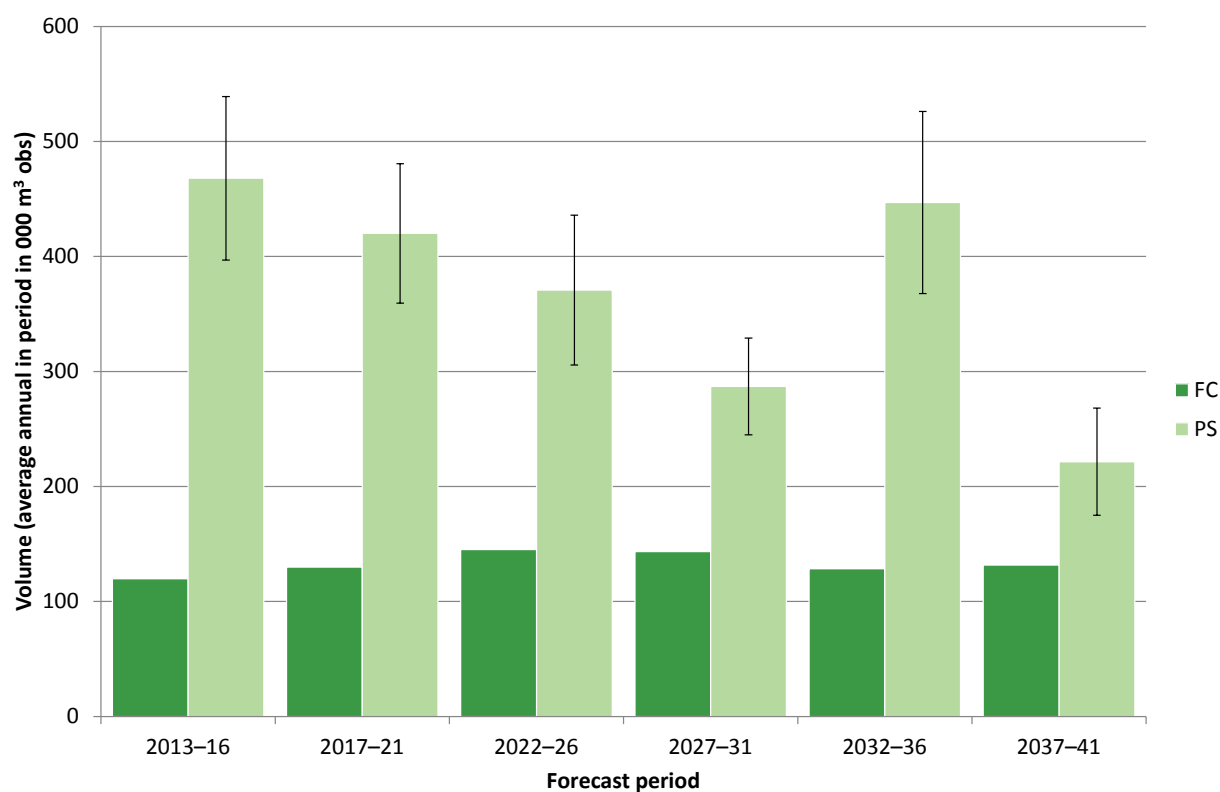


Table 26 25-year forecast of softwood availability; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	120	468	15	588
2017-21	130	420	14	550
2022-26	145	371	18	516
2027-31	143	287	15	430
2032-36	129	447	18	575
2037-41	132	222	21	353

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	120	468	15	130	420	14
Sitka spruce	8	12	46	8	32	89
Scots pine	11	58	48	17	54	29
Corsican pine	29	66	43	25	23	33
Norway spruce	14	67	38	17	75	37
Larches	14	51	16	18	53	16
Douglas fir	34	125	33	32	63	28
Lodgepole pine	1	3	93	2	9	91
Other conifers	9	86	29	12	111	28

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	145	371	18	143	287	15
Sitka spruce	6	7	54	7	4	55
Scots pine	25	51	39	19	73	42
Corsican pine	24	19	29	23	15	31
Norway spruce	14	136	44	17	72	28
Larches	21	41	17	17	38	20
Douglas fir	40	30	30	43	20	30
Lodgepole pine	1	9	101	1	< 1	108
Other conifers	14	78	29	17	65	36

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	129	447	18	132	222	21
Sitka spruce	5	102	58	7	4	29
Scots pine	12	69	33	8	95	45
Corsican pine	17	23	37	22	8	27
Norway spruce	15	112	35	16	24	47
Larches	16	32	18	17	26	19
Douglas fir	55	20	29	51	22	35
Lodgepole pine	< 1	< 1	108	< 1	4	108
Other conifers	9	89	36	10	39	42

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

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

West Midlands		Top diameter class (cm)								Total
		7–14	14–16	16–18	18–24	24–34	34–44	44–54	54+	
2013–16	FC (%)	18	20	20	20	19	18	18	12	19
	PS (%)	34	29	26	20	14	13	14	14	17
2017–21	FC (%)	22	27	26	22	18	16	14	8	19
	PS (%)	32	35	36	36	27	17	14	21	25
2022–26	FC (%)	18	22	23	20	13	10	8	5	14
	PS (%)	38	39	38	37	38	39	40	39	38
2027–31	FC (%)	17	22	24	23	18	15	14	9	17
	PS (%)	33	30	29	28	27	27	28	20	26
2032–36	FC (%)	22	21	21	20	15	11	9	9	15
	PS (%)	67	73	73	68	50	35	32	29	48
2037–41	FC (%)	25	29	29	26	17	11	9	6	17
	PS (%)	16	20	19	15	12	11	11	8	12

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	20	26	12	17	22	14
14–16	7	13	12	6	11	17
16–18	7	16	12	7	15	18
18–24	24	75	13	24	70	19
24–34	34	158	16	38	139	17
34–44	16	90	19	20	75	16
44–54	7	45	23	10	38	19
54+	5	45	31	8	51	26
Total	120	468	15	130	420	14

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	15	14	14	13	12	18
14–16	5	7	13	5	5	15
16–18	6	8	14	6	6	15
18–24	25	45	13	23	34	16
24–34	42	117	17	43	91	16
34–44	25	80	20	26	62	16
44–54	13	46	24	14	34	18
54+	14	54	28	15	42	24
Total	145	371	18	143	287	15

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	15	22	31	19	20	15
14–16	4	12	36	5	5	14
16–18	5	14	37	5	5	19
18–24	20	74	31	19	26	25
24–34	36	142	18	33	70	27
34–44	22	84	17	21	46	25
44–54	12	48	18	11	25	25
54+	16	52	22	18	26	28
Total	129	447	18	132	222	21

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

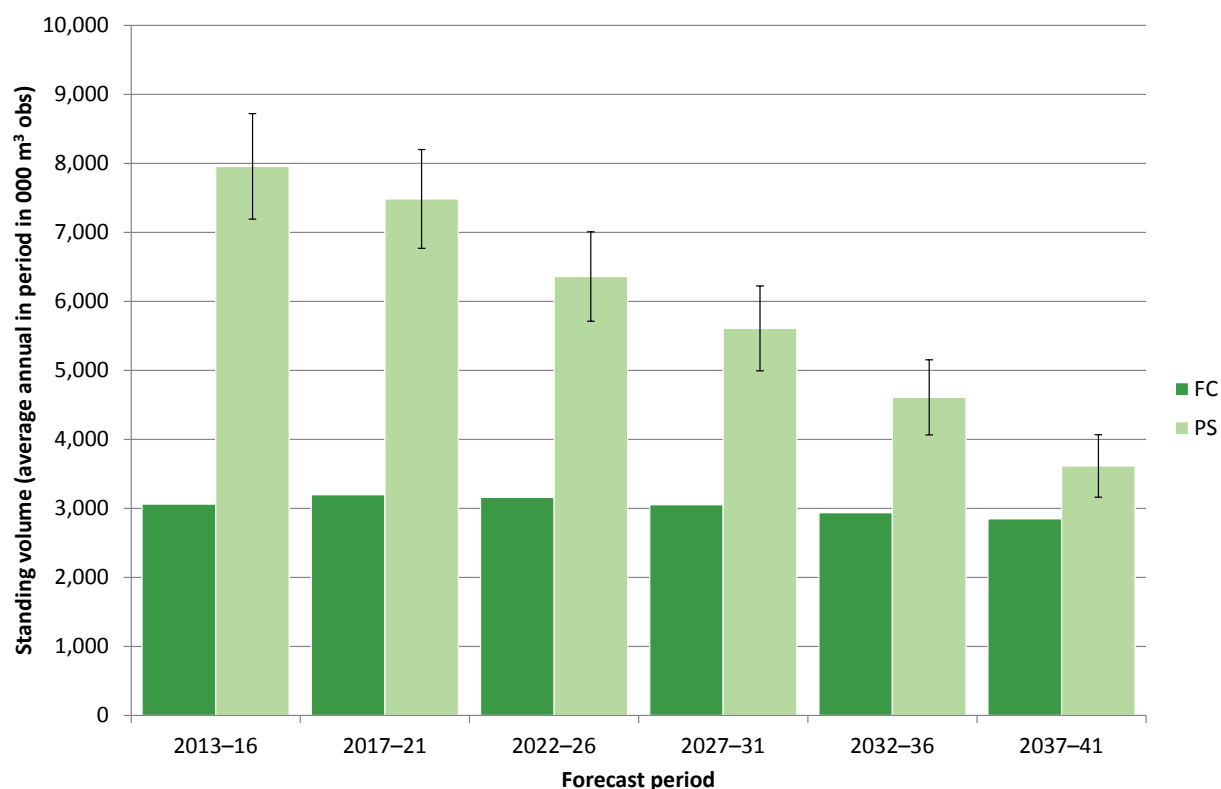


Table 30 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	3,061	7,955	10	11,017
2017-21	3,196	7,484	10	10,681
2022-26	3,159	6,361	10	9,521
2027-31	3,053	5,608	11	8,661
2032-36	2,936	4,609	12	7,545
2037-41	2,850	3,614	13	6,464

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

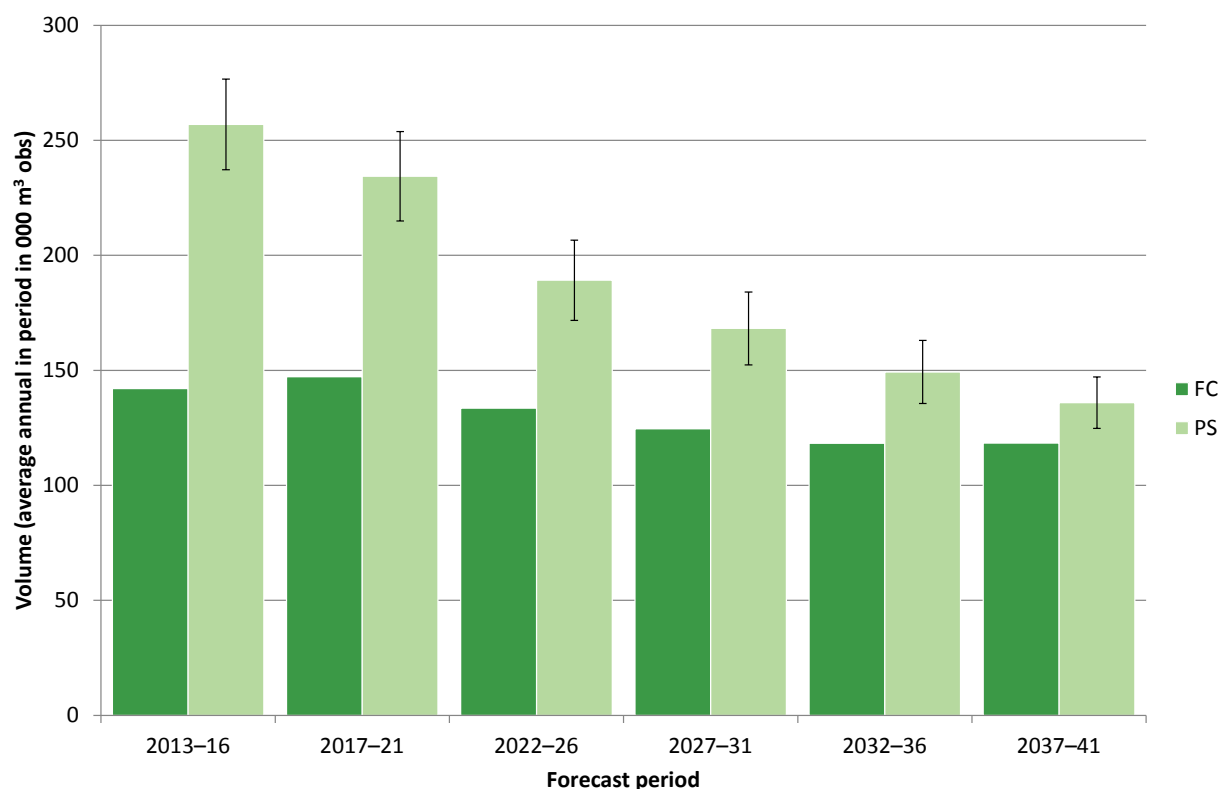


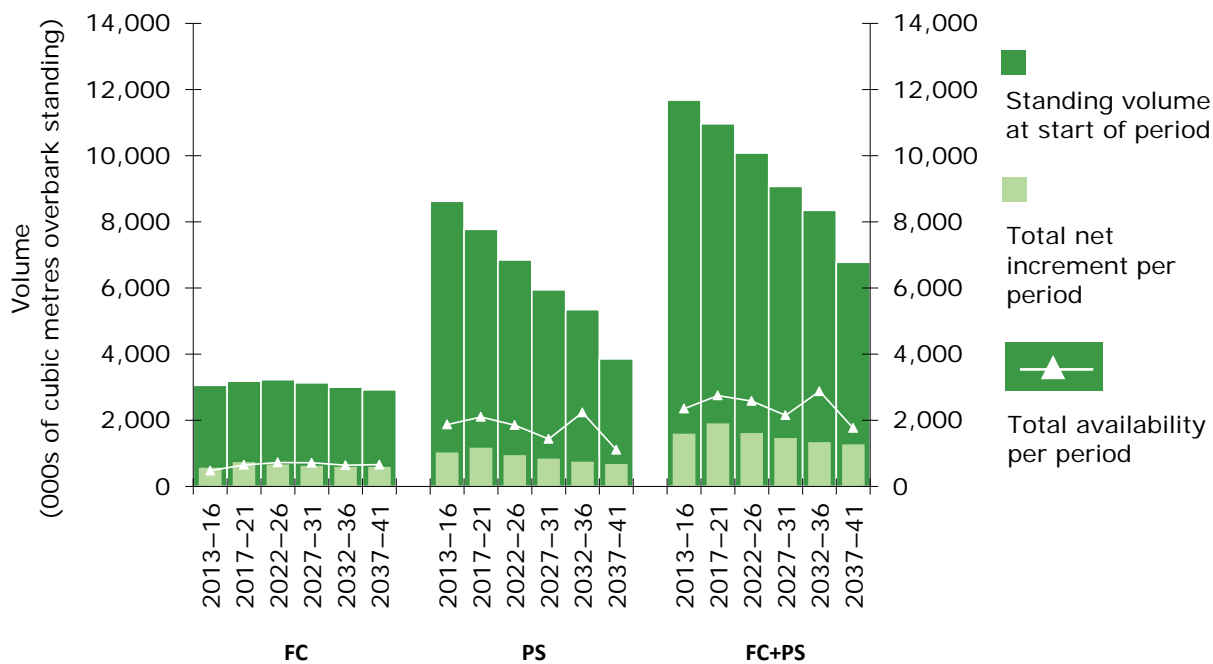
Table 31 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	142	257	8	399
2017-21	147	234	8	382
2022-26	134	189	9	323
2027-31	125	168	9	293
2032-36	118	149	9	268
2037-41	118	136	8	254

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

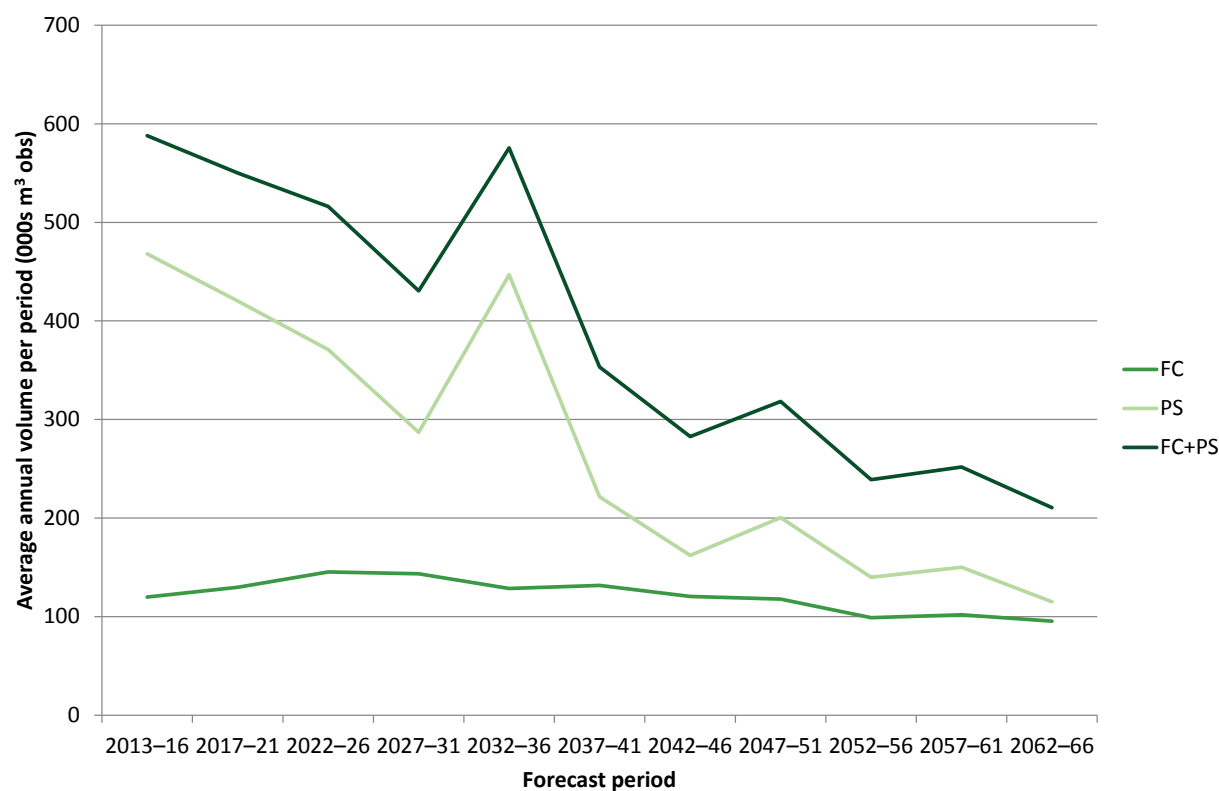
Figure 38 25-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availability



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

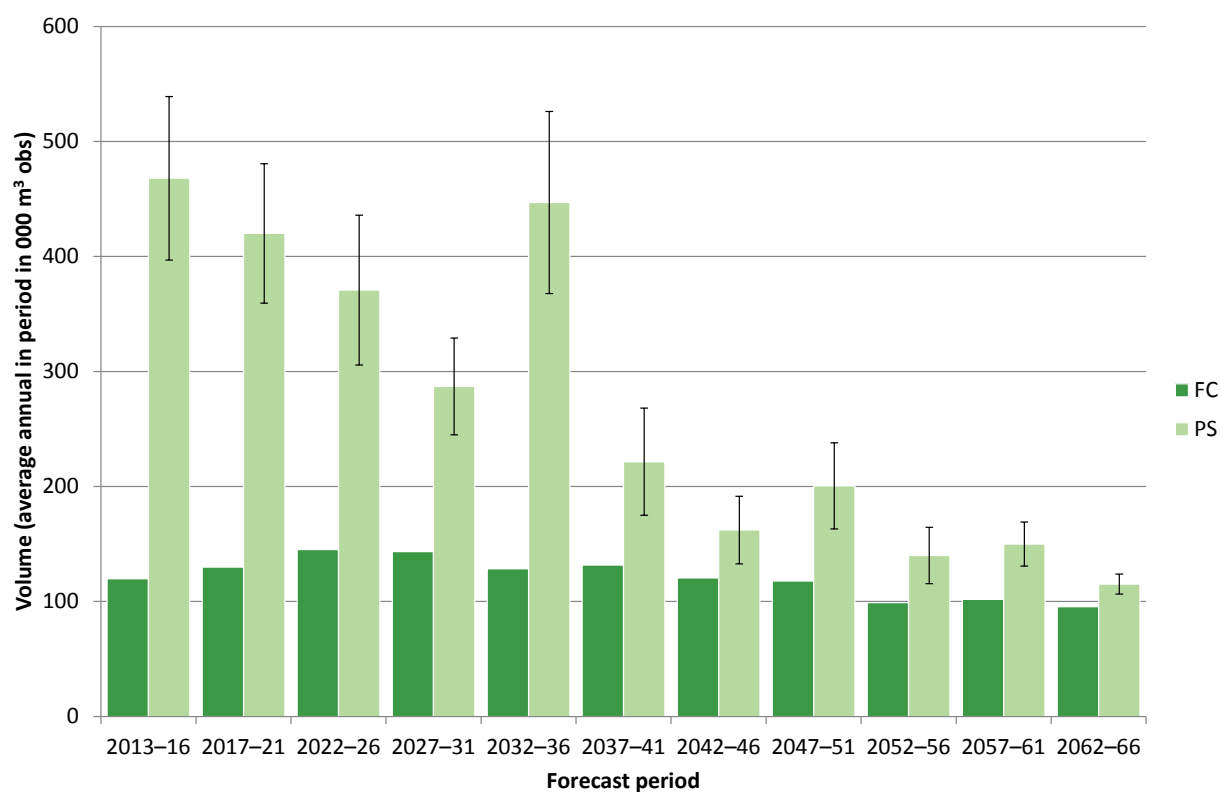


Table 32 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	120	468	15	588
2017-21	130	420	14	550
2022-26	145	371	18	516
2027-31	143	287	15	430
2032-36	129	447	18	575
2037-41	132	222	21	353
2042-46	121	162	18	283
2047-51	118	201	19	318
2052-56	99	140	18	239
2057-61	102	150	13	252
2062-66	95	115	7	211

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	120	468	15	130	420	14
Sitka spruce	8	12	46	8	32	89
Scots pine	11	58	48	17	54	29
Corsican pine	29	66	43	25	23	33
Norway spruce	14	67	38	17	75	37
Larches	14	51	16	18	53	16
Douglas fir	34	125	33	32	63	28
Lodgepole pine	1	3	93	2	9	91
Other conifers	9	86	29	12	111	28

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	145	371	18	143	287	15
Sitka spruce	6	7	54	7	4	55
Scots pine	25	51	39	19	73	42
Corsican pine	24	19	29	23	15	31
Norway spruce	14	136	44	17	72	28
Larches	21	41	17	17	38	20
Douglas fir	40	30	30	43	20	30
Lodgepole pine	1	9	101	1	< 1	108
Other conifers	14	78	29	17	65	36

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	129	447	18	132	222	21
Sitka spruce	5	102	58	7	4	29
Scots pine	12	69	33	8	95	45
Corsican pine	17	23	37	22	8	27
Norway spruce	15	112	35	16	24	47
Larches	16	32	18	17	26	19
Douglas fir	55	20	29	51	22	35
Lodgepole pine	< 1	< 1	108	< 1	4	108
Other conifers	9	89	36	10	39	42

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	121	162	18	118	201	19
Sitka spruce	5	6	32	7	8	28
Scots pine	12	25	32	12	75	39
Corsican pine	19	8	39	22	3	43
Norway spruce	12	58	47	9	43	44
Larches	17	20	22	17	28	25
Douglas fir	46	18	24	43	17	18
Lodgepole pine	< 1	< 1	81	< 1	< 1	69
Other conifers	9	27	28	7	27	29

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%
West Midlands						
All conifers	99	140	18	102	150	13
Sitka spruce	6	9	25	6	10	22
Scots pine	10	25	29	13	30	42
Corsican pine	9	3	42	11	3	42
Norway spruce	8	38	58	10	33	33
Larches	13	17	23	13	18	22
Douglas fir	44	19	17	38	22	16
Lodgepole pine	< 1	< 1	72	< 1	< 1	72
Other conifers	9	30	26	11	34	24

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 m ³ obs)		SE%
West Midlands			
All conifers	95	115	7
Sitka spruce	6	10	21
Scots pine	11	20	19
Corsican pine	7	< 1	32
Norway spruce	10	24	21
Larches	11	7	18
Douglas fir	37	21	17
Lodgepole pine	< 1	< 1	83
Other conifers	12	30	14

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

West Midlands		Top diameter class (cm)								Total
		7-14	14-16	16-18	18-24	24-34	34-44	44-54	54+	
2013-16	FC (%)	18	20	20	20	19	18	18	12	19
	PS (%)	34	29	26	20	14	13	14	14	17
2017-21	FC (%)	22	27	26	22	18	16	14	8	19
	PS (%)	32	35	36	36	27	17	14	21	25
2022-26	FC (%)	18	22	23	20	13	10	8	5	14
	PS (%)	38	39	38	37	38	39	40	39	38
2027-31	FC (%)	17	22	24	23	18	15	14	9	17
	PS (%)	33	30	29	28	27	27	28	20	26
2032-36	FC (%)	22	21	21	20	15	11	9	9	15
	PS (%)	67	73	73	68	50	35	32	29	48
2037-41	FC (%)	25	29	29	26	17	11	9	6	17
	PS (%)	16	20	19	15	12	11	11	8	12
2042-46	FC (%)	22	23	21	15	11	11	12	9	14
	PS (%)	22	40	48	58	55	41	30	10	39
2047-51	FC (%)	21	21	21	18	12	9	8	8	14
	PS (%)	31	29	27	28	28	25	25	13	25
2052-56	FC (%)	20	21	21	20	13	7	6	4	14
	PS (%)	34	31	29	29	36	35	38	29	33
2057-61	FC (%)	18	20	21	20	16	12	11	8	16
	PS (%)	40	33	27	21	19	19	17	35	29
2062-66	FC (%)	17	19	20	21	19	14	12	8	17
	PS (%)	37	40	34	25	23	15	11	7	30

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

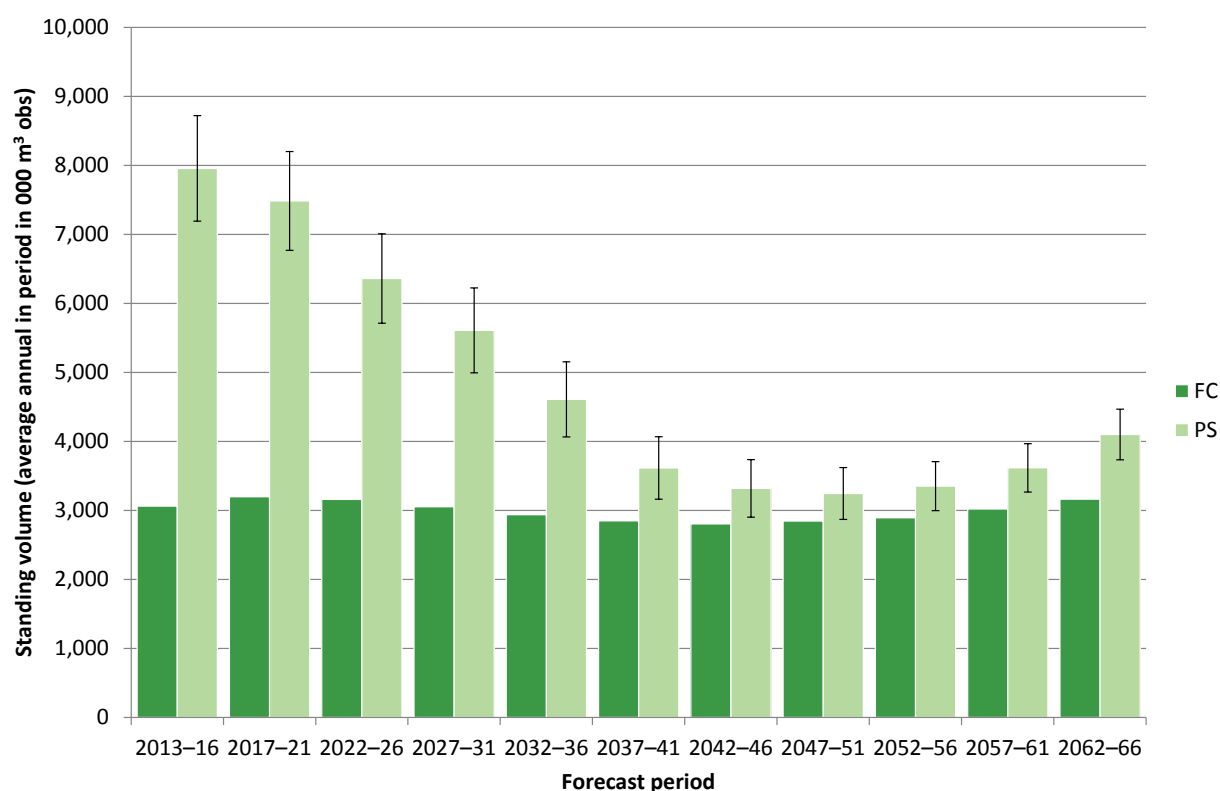


Table 35 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	3,061	7,955	10	11,017
2017-21	3,196	7,484	10	10,681
2022-26	3,159	6,361	10	9,521
2027-31	3,053	5,608	11	8,661
2032-36	2,936	4,609	12	7,545
2037-41	2,850	3,614	13	6,464
2042-46	2,805	3,319	13	6,124
2047-51	2,845	3,245	12	6,090
2052-56	2,892	3,351	11	6,243
2057-61	3,020	3,616	10	6,636
2062-66	3,163	4,099	9	7,262

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

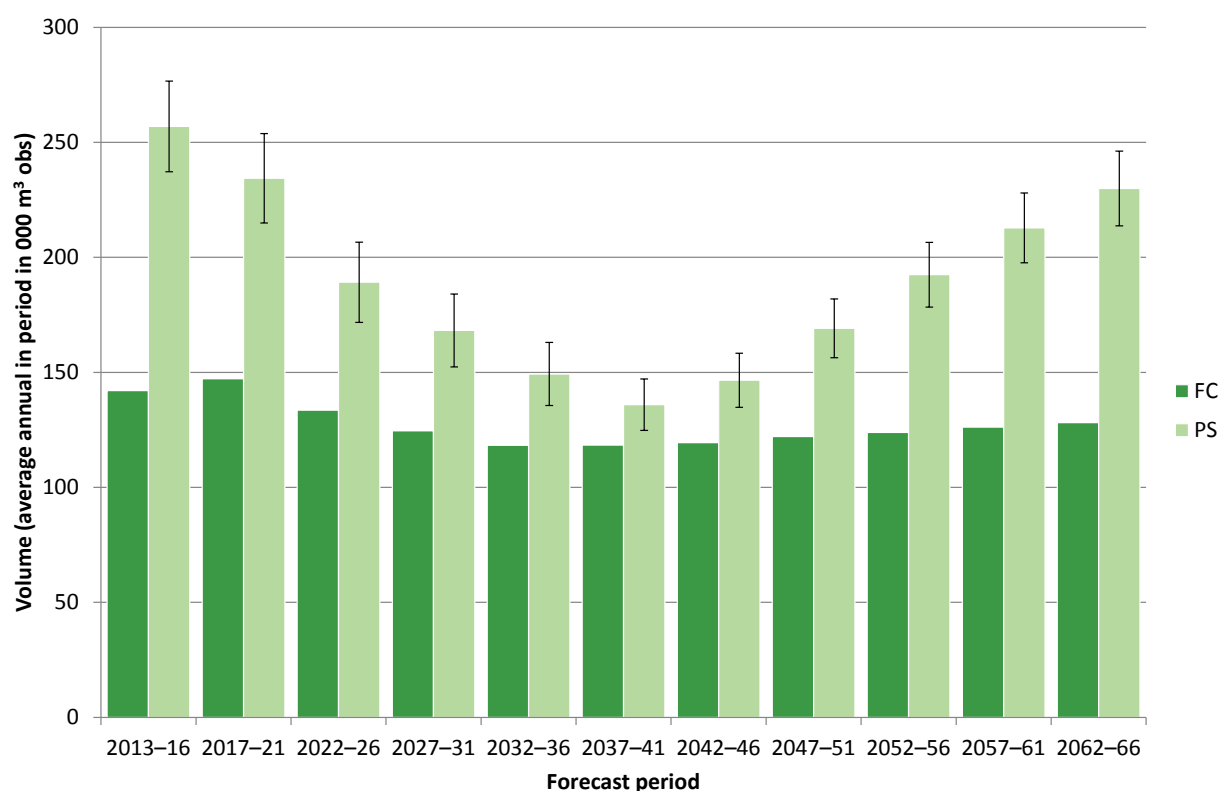


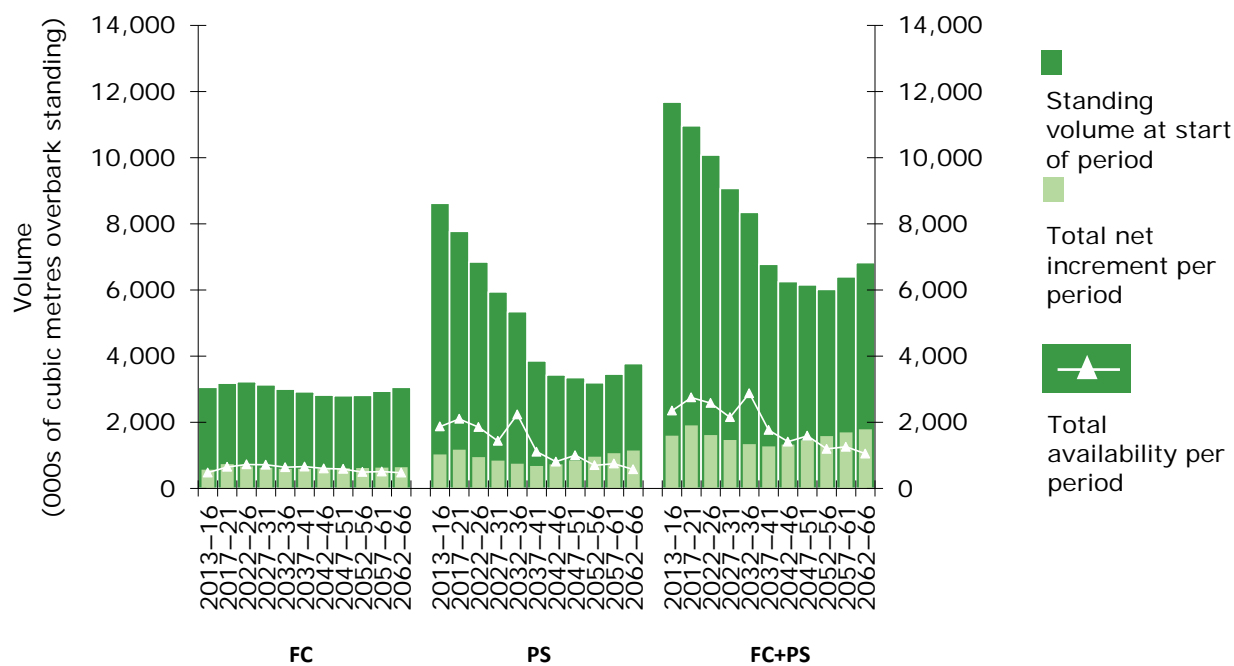
Table 36 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	142	257	8	399
2017-21	147	234	8	382
2022-26	134	189	9	323
2027-31	125	168	9	293
2032-36	118	149	9	268
2037-41	118	136	8	254
2042-46	119	147	8	266
2047-51	122	169	8	291
2052-56	124	192	7	316
2057-61	126	213	7	339
2062-66	128	230	7	358

Part 3 - how our woodlands might change

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

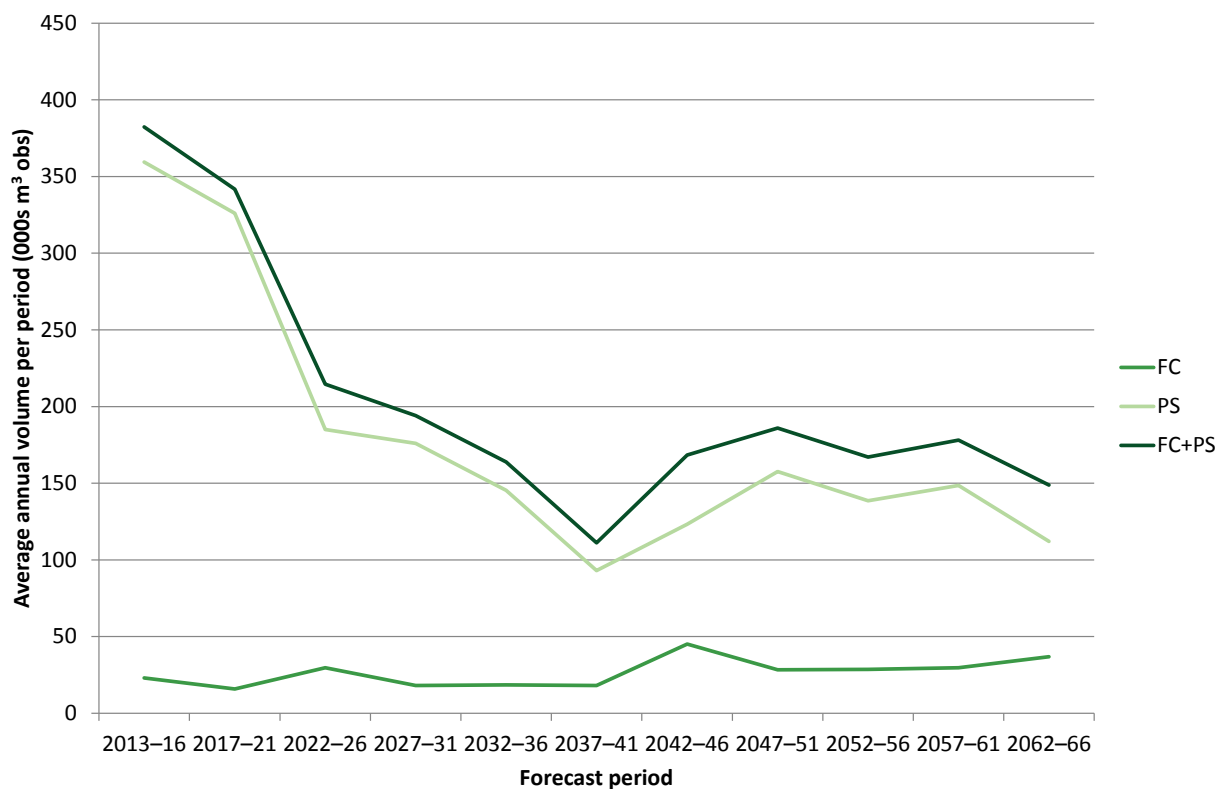
Figure 43 50-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availability



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

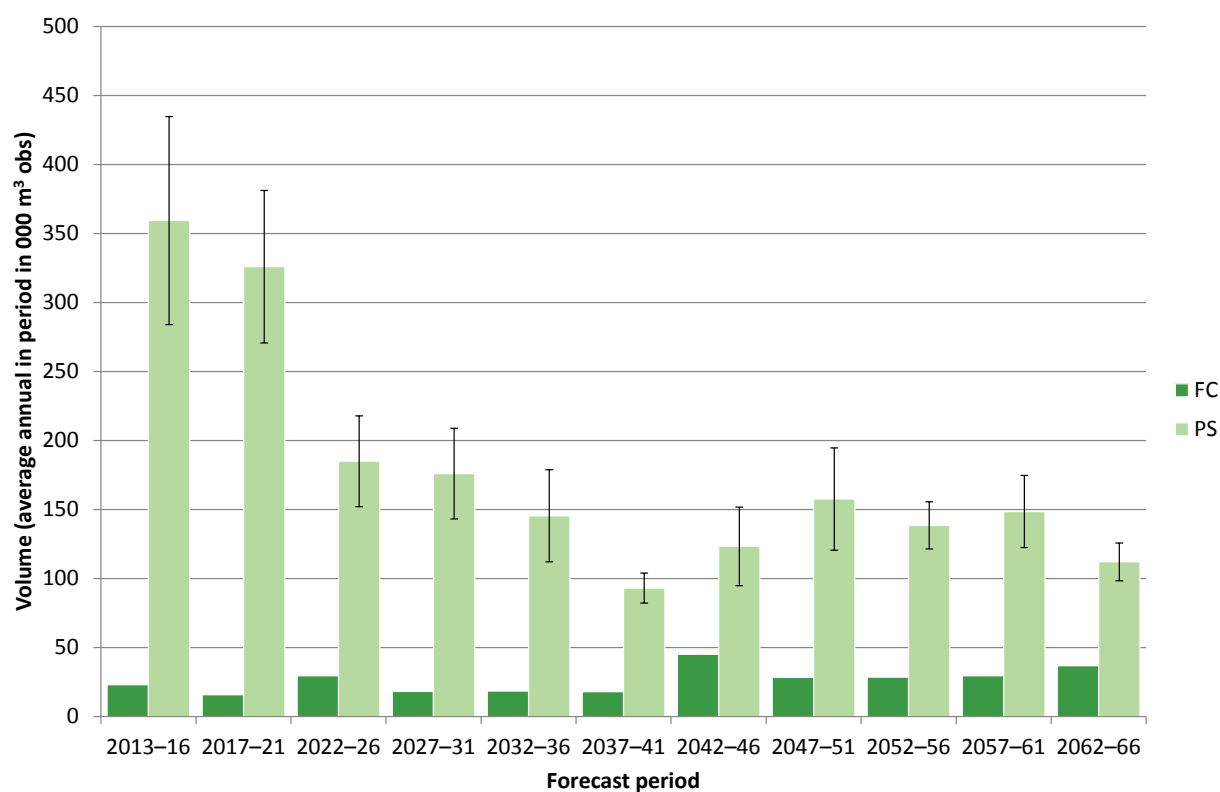


Table 37 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	23	359	21	382
2017-21	16	326	17	342
2022-26	30	185	18	215
2027-31	18	176	19	194
2032-36	18	145	23	164
2037-41	18	93	12	111
2042-46	45	123	23	168
2047-51	28	158	23	186
2052-56	29	138	12	167
2057-61	30	149	18	178
2062-66	37	112	12	149

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	23	359	21	16	326	17
Oak	9	101	33	5	151	29
Beech	5	25	59	5	40	46
Sycamore	< 1	41	48	< 1	20	45
Ash	1	117	40	< 1	56	25
Birch	2	21	40	2	21	42
Sweet chestnut	2	8	58	< 1	4	34
Hazel	< 1	< 1	37	< 1	< 1	31
Hawthorn	0	< 1	42	0	< 1	29
Alder	< 1	< 1	50	< 1	< 1	46
Willow	0	< 1	55	0	< 1	39
Other broadleaves	3	43	51	2	30	64

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	30	185	18	18	176	19
Oak	10	87	26	6	97	25
Beech	10	27	46	3	10	29
Sycamore	< 1	9	34	< 1	12	55
Ash	2	29	46	1	10	25
Birch	1	6	32	1	3	32
Sweet chestnut	2	14	52	1	22	71
Hazel	< 1	< 1	22	< 1	< 1	24
Hawthorn	0	< 1	30	0	< 1	29
Alder	< 1	< 1	34	< 1	< 1	46
Willow	0	< 1	31	< 1	< 1	29
Other broadleaves	5	11	40	4	18	58

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	18	145	23	18	93	12
Oak	6	38	22	7	28	21
Beech	4	38	62	3	12	29
Sycamore	< 1	6	33	< 1	12	51
Ash	1	15	44	1	15	19
Birch	2	5	32	2	5	28
Sweet chestnut	2	33	64	2	4	38
Hazel	< 1	2	44	< 1	2	32
Hawthorn	0	< 1	27	0	< 1	23
Alder	< 1	< 1	63	< 1	< 1	32
Willow	< 1	< 1	32	< 1	< 1	40
Other broadleaves	3	7	15	3	12	27

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	45	123	23	28	158	23
Oak	26	52	53	12	24	18
Beech	8	14	34	6	76	47
Sycamore	< 1	10	26	< 1	18	55
Ash	2	21	17	2	18	20
Birch	3	11	23	2	8	28
Sweet chestnut	2	1	30	1	2	30
Hazel	< 1	3	34	< 1	4	25
Hawthorn	0	1	19	0	1	20
Alder	< 1	< 1	47	< 1	< 1	41
Willow	< 1	< 1	40	< 1	< 1	40
Other broadleaves	4	9	16	4	10	19

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	29	138	12	30	149	18
Oak	13	35	21	15	38	25
Beech	6	21	42	6	33	65
Sycamore	< 1	10	36	< 1	6	52
Ash	2	35	24	1	32	26
Birch	2	12	37	2	12	38
Sweet chestnut	1	5	62	1	4	50
Hazel	< 1	3	31	< 1	12	52
Hawthorn	0	1	20	0	1	20
Alder	< 1	< 1	57	< 1	< 1	62
Willow	0	< 1	40	0	< 1	40
Other broadleaves	3	14	23	3	8	24

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%
West Midlands			
All broadleaves	37	112	12
Oak	17	31	17
Beech	9	13	39
Sycamore	< 1	8	39
Ash	1	24	24
Birch	3	18	44
Sweet chestnut	1	3	35
Hazel	< 1	< 1	70
Hawthorn	0	2	31
Alder	< 1	< 1	47
Willow	< 1	1	43
Other broadleaves	3	10	29

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	8	19	17	5	18	14
14–16	2	8	19	< 1	6	19
16–18	2	9	19	< 1	8	19
18–24	5	38	17	3	34	16
24–34	4	75	17	4	77	16
34–44	2	63	23	1	61	19
44–54	< 1	36	24	< 1	36	21
54+	< 1	111	35	< 1	85	28
Total	23	359	21	16	326	17

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	7	17	11	5	23	10
14–16	2	4	16	1	4	20
16–18	2	4	18	1	4	25
18–24	7	22	20	4	19	25
24–34	7	49	21	4	45	23
34–44	2	31	20	1	32	23
44–54	< 1	16	23	< 1	17	24
54+	< 1	41	32	< 1	32	32
Total	30	185	18	18	176	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)	2032–36			2037–41		
	FC	Private sector		FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)		SE%
West Midlands						
7–14	6	27	10	7	30	11
14–16	1	3	13	1	4	11
16–18	1	3	18	1	3	12
18–24	3	13	24	3	10	15
24–34	4	35	28	3	17	18
34–44	2	26	32	1	11	19
44–54	< 1	15	36	< 1	6	20
54+	< 1	23	31	< 1	11	30
Total	18	145	23	18	93	12

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	12	35	11	9	34	13
14–16	3	6	10	2	7	16
16–18	3	6	10	2	8	20
18–24	8	19	16	6	24	22
24–34	9	23	39	5	28	32
34–44	5	14	52	2	20	42
44–54	2	8	56	< 1	13	44
54+	3	11	37	< 1	24	48
Total	45	123	23	28	158	23

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%
West Midlands						
7–14	11	30	12	10	30	12
14–16	2	7	12	2	7	16
16–18	2	7	13	2	8	17
18–24	5	21	14	6	22	17
24–34	4	26	17	6	28	22
34–44	2	18	20	2	20	30
44–54	< 1	10	21	< 1	12	34
54+	< 1	19	24	< 1	22	35
Total	29	138	12	30	149	18

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 m ³ obs)		SE%
West Midlands			
7–14	11	19	17
14–16	3	8	19
16–18	3	9	19
18–24	7	38	17
24–34	8	75	17
34–44	3	63	23
44–54	2	36	24
54+	< 1	111	35
Total	37	359	21

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

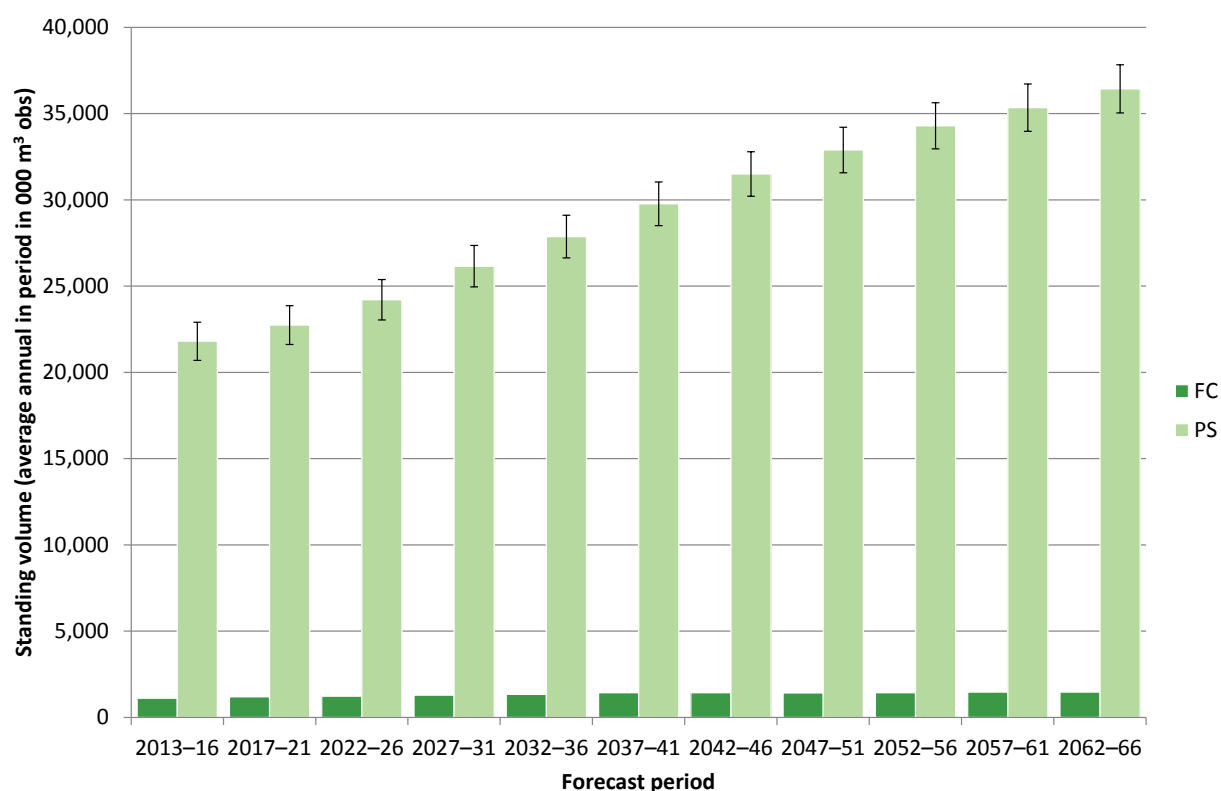


Table 40 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	1,107	21,804	5	22,911
2017-21	1,195	22,741	5	23,936
2022-26	1,229	24,209	5	25,438
2027-31	1,284	26,154	5	27,438
2032-36	1,339	27,872	4	29,210
2037-41	1,425	29,769	4	31,193
2042-46	1,430	31,504	4	32,934
2047-51	1,414	32,892	4	34,306
2052-56	1,430	34,295	4	35,725
2057-61	1,469	35,349	4	36,818
2062-66	1,465	36,439	4	37,903

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	1,107	21,804	5	1,195	22,741	5
Oak	531	7,201	11	566	7,067	11
Beech	223	1,474	20	241	1,508	20
Sycamore	11	1,375	27	11	1,452	26
Ash	55	5,005	13	58	5,188	13
Birch	71	1,473	13	79	1,651	13
Sweet Chestnut	42	811	28	48	884	27
Hazel	8	893	17	9	1,011	16
Hawthorn	0	553	17	0	668	16
Alder	13	708	22	14	762	22
Willow	< 1	524	24	< 1	587	24
Other broadleaves	152	1,718	16	168	1,887	14

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	1,229	24,209	5	1,284	26,154	5
Oak	584	7,150	11	609	7,266	11
Beech	236	1,506	21	246	1,654	20
Sycamore	12	1,579	25	10	1,740	23
Ash	59	5,460	13	62	5,853	12
Birch	86	1,892	13	94	2,179	13
Sweet Chestnut	50	925	28	54	960	28
Hazel	11	1,148	15	12	1,279	14
Hawthorn	0	815	15	0	977	15
Alder	15	821	21	16	877	21
Willow	< 1	664	23	< 1	743	22
Other broadleaves	176	2,171	14	181	2,540	13

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	1,339	27,872	4	1,425	29,769	4
Oak	634	7,457	11	671	7,813	11
Beech	259	1,745	20	280	1,794	20
Sycamore	10	1,862	23	11	1,962	22
Ash	64	6,234	12	68	6,591	11
Birch	100	2,433	13	108	2,666	13
Sweet Chestnut	54	882	25	57	934	26
Hazel	13	1,402	14	14	1,506	13
Hawthorn	0	1,145	14	0	1,314	14
Alder	16	923	21	17	963	20
Willow	< 1	821	21	< 1	897	21
Other broadleaves	188	2,873	12	199	3,226	11

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	1,430	31,504	4	1,414	32,892	4
Oak	654	8,085	11	621	8,440	10
Beech	287	1,901	20	295	1,749	21
Sycamore	11	2,058	22	11	2,105	22
Ash	71	6,899	11	72	7,163	11
Birch	113	2,858	13	117	3,019	13
Sweet Chestnut	56	1,007	25	56	1,085	25
Hazel	14	1,595	13	15	1,662	13
Hawthorn	0	1,479	14	0	1,636	13
Alder	17	995	20	17	1,025	20
Willow	< 1	971	20	< 1	1,041	20
Other broadleaves	206	3,543	11	210	3,843	11

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	1,430	34,295	4	1,469	35,349	4
Oak	618	8,791	10	627	9,095	10
Beech	301	1,765	21	314	1,711	22
Sycamore	12	2,151	21	13	2,203	21
Ash	72	7,368	11	73	7,455	11
Birch	122	3,146	13	125	3,261	13
Sweet Chestnut	59	1,153	25	62	1,214	25
Hazel	15	1,719	13	15	1,729	13
Hawthorn	0	1,785	13	0	1,925	13
Alder	17	1,050	20	17	1,074	20
Willow	< 1	1,108	20	< 1	1,170	20
Other broadleaves	215	4,106	10	222	4,355	10

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%
West Midlands			
All broadleaves	1,465	36,439	4
Oak	612	9,397	10
Beech	316	1,782	22
Sycamore	13	2,257	21
Ash	75	7,516	11
Birch	125	3,318	13
Sweet Chestnut	64	1,280	25
Hazel	14	1,763	13
Hawthorn	0	2,055	13
Alder	17	1,096	20
Willow	< 1	1,227	19
Other broadleaves	228	4,588	10

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

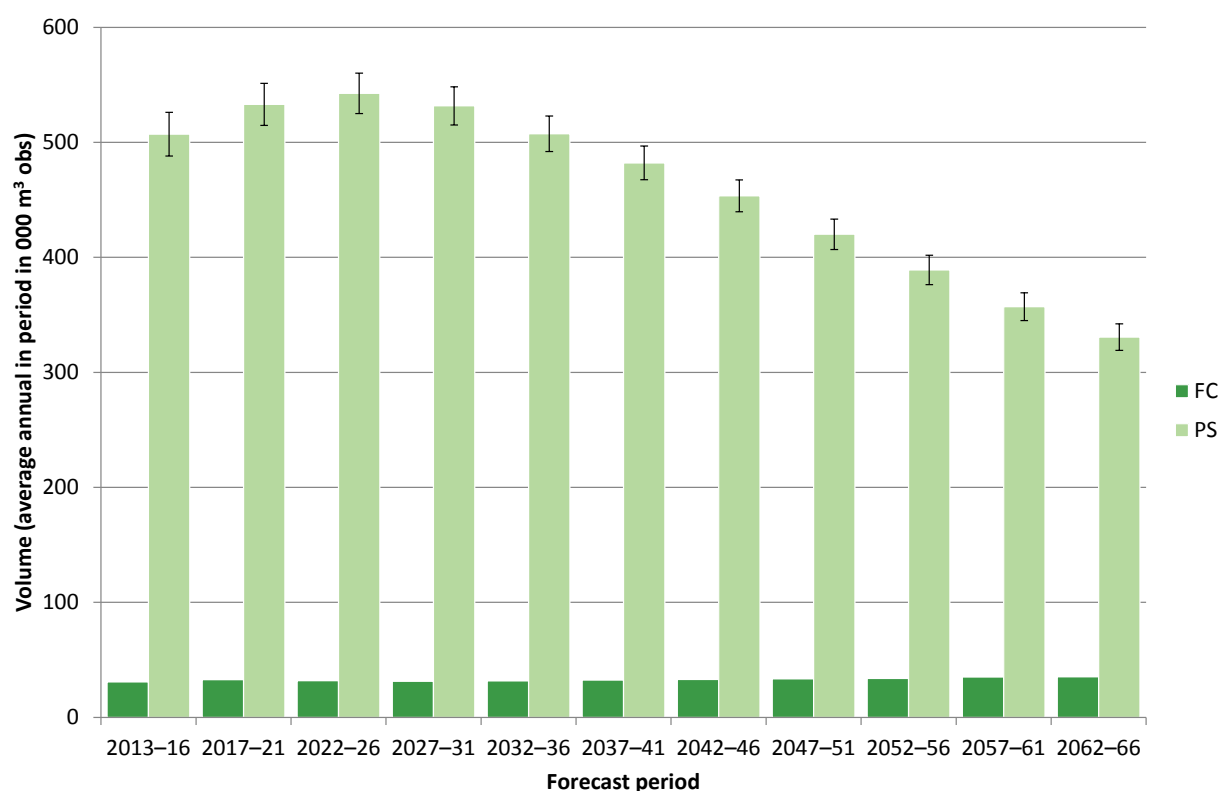


Table 42 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

Forecast period	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
2013-16	31	507	4	538
2017-21	33	533	3	566
2022-26	32	543	3	575
2027-31	31	532	3	563
2032-36	32	507	3	539
2037-41	32	482	3	515
2042-46	33	454	3	487
2047-51	33	420	3	454
2052-56	34	389	3	423
2057-61	35	357	3	392
2062-66	35	331	4	366

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	31	507	4	33	533	3
Oak	12	119	9	12	116	9
Beech	7	39	19	8	41	18
Sycamore	< 1	34	16	< 1	39	16
Ash	1	98	10	2	99	9
Birch	3	58	15	3	61	14
Sweet Chestnut	2	21	23	2	22	23
Hazel	< 1	27	15	< 1	28	14
Hawthorn	0	24	15	0	27	14
Alder	< 1	13	22	< 1	13	20
Willow	< 1	13	20	< 1	15	19
Other broadleaves	5	61	12	5	71	10

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	32	543	3	31	532	3
Oak	12	113	8	12	108	8
Beech	7	40	18	7	40	18
Sycamore	< 1	40	16	< 1	38	16
Ash	2	96	9	2	92	8
Birch	3	62	13	3	58	13
Sweet Chestnut	2	22	23	2	21	23
Hazel	< 1	27	13	< 1	27	13
Hawthorn	0	31	13	0	34	13
Alder	< 1	12	20	< 1	11	19
Willow	< 1	16	18	< 1	16	17
Other broadleaves	5	81	9	5	84	9

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	32	507	3	32	482	3
Oak	12	105	8	12	103	8
Beech	7	39	18	7	37	18
Sycamore	< 1	34	17	< 1	30	17
Ash	2	89	8	2	85	9
Birch	3	54	13	3	50	13
Sweet Chestnut	2	19	22	2	18	22
Hazel	< 1	25	14	< 1	22	14
Hawthorn	0	35	12	0	35	12
Alder	< 1	9	19	< 1	8	19
Willow	< 1	16	17	< 1	16	17
Other broadleaves	5	81	9	5	78	9

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	33	454	3	33	420	3
Oak	13	102	8	13	100	8
Beech	7	36	17	8	32	16
Sycamore	< 1	27	18	< 1	23	18
Ash	2	78	10	2	70	10
Birch	3	45	14	3	40	14
Sweet Chestnut	2	17	22	2	17	22
Hazel	< 1	19	14	< 1	16	14
Hawthorn	0	34	12	0	32	12
Alder	< 1	7	19	< 1	6	19
Willow	< 1	15	17	< 1	15	17
Other broadleaves	5	73	9	5	68	8

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%
West Midlands						
All broadleaves	34	389	3	35	357	3
Oak	14	99	8	15	98	9
Beech	8	28	17	8	27	16
Sycamore	< 1	20	19	< 1	18	20
Ash	2	61	11	2	49	11
Birch	3	35	14	3	31	14
Sweet Chestnut	2	17	23	2	17	23
Hazel	< 1	14	14	< 1	11	12
Hawthorn	0	30	12	0	29	12
Alder	< 1	6	19	< 1	5	19
Willow	< 1	14	17	< 1	13	17
Other broadleaves	5	63	8	4	58	9

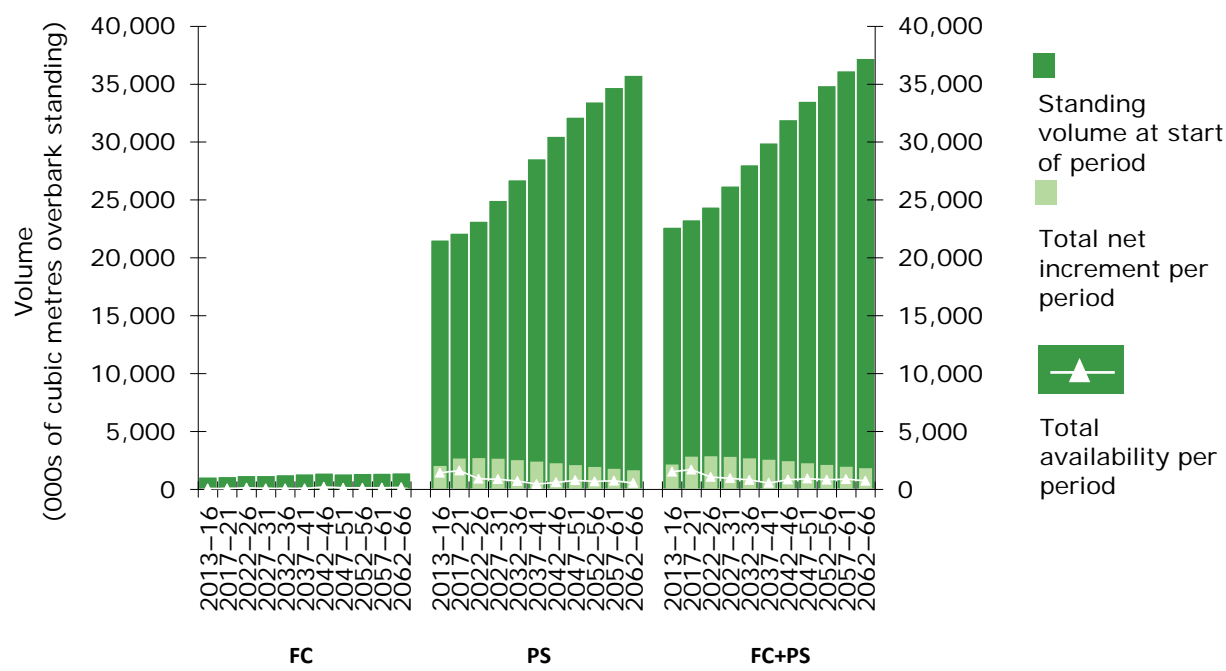
Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

Principal species	2062–66		
	FC	Private sector	
	volume (000 m ³ obs)		SE%
West Midlands			
All broadleaves	35	331	4
Oak	15	95	9
Beech	9	27	17
Sycamore	< 1	17	19
Ash	2	40	11
Birch	3	27	12
Sweet Chestnut	2	17	24
Hazel	< 1	9	12
Hawthorn	0	27	12
Alder	< 1	5	19
Willow	< 1	12	17
Other broadleaves	4	55	9

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

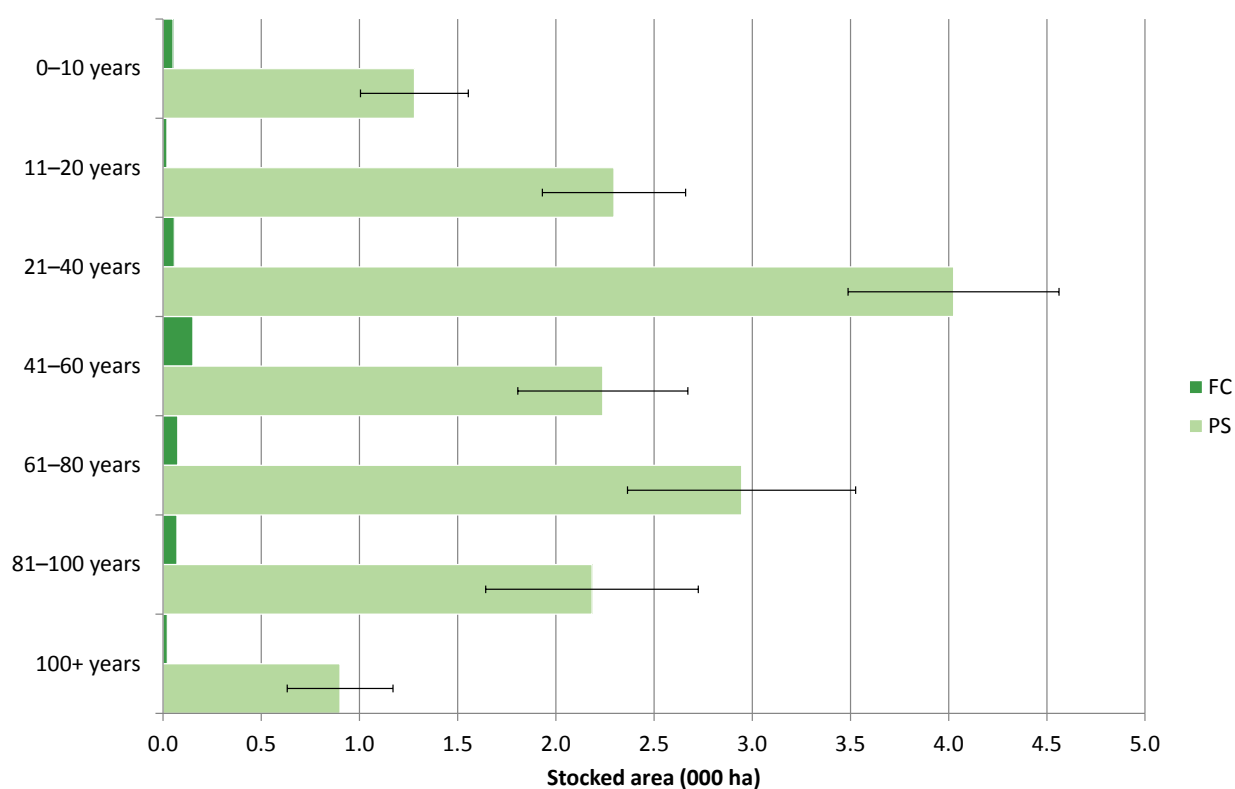


Table 44 Stocked area of ash by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0-10	< 0.1	1.3	21	1.3
11-20	< 0.1	2.3	16	2.3
21-40	< 0.1	4.0	13	4.1
41-60	0.2	2.2	19	2.4
61-80	< 0.1	2.9	20	3.0
81-100	< 0.1	2.2	25	2.3
100+	< 0.1	0.9	30	0.9
Total	0.4	15.9	7	16.3

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 50 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class

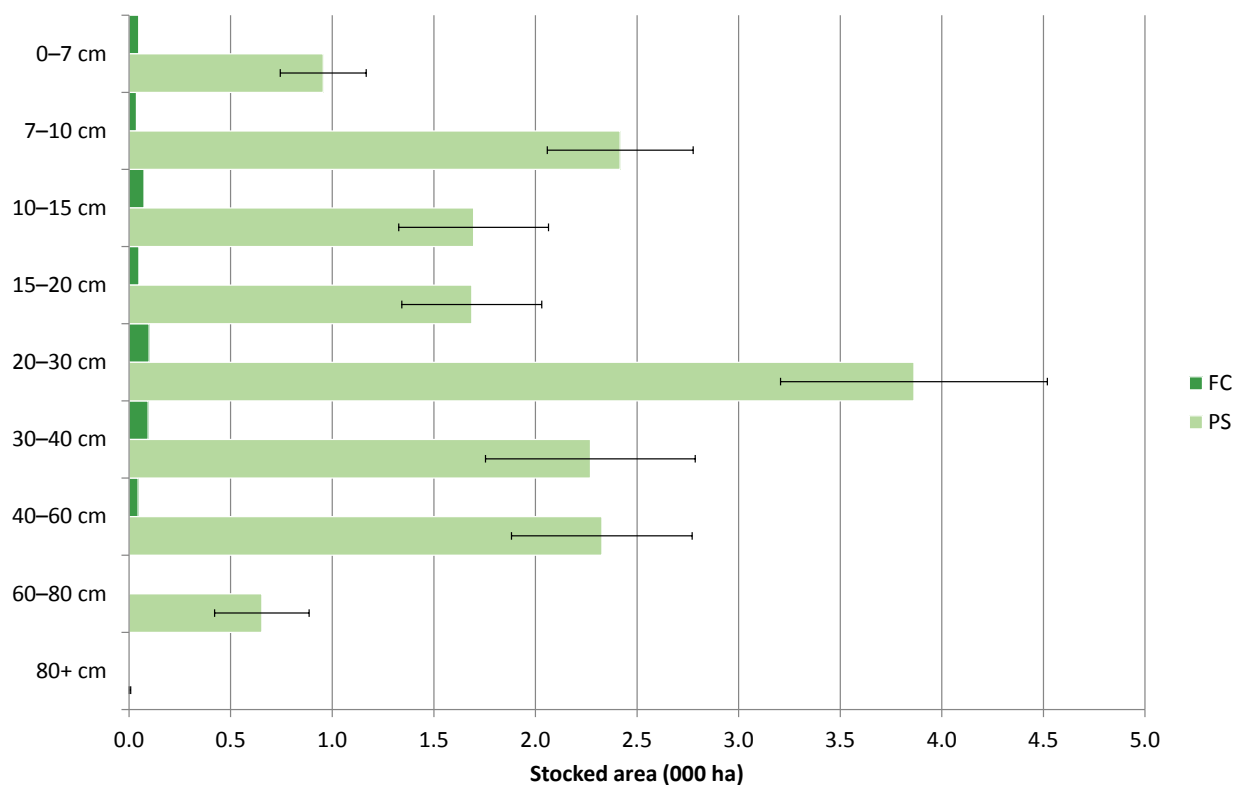


Table 45 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0-7	< 0.1	1.0	22	1.0
7-10	< 0.1	2.4	15	2.5
10-15	< 0.1	1.7	22	1.8
15-20	< 0.1	1.7	20	1.7
20-30	< 0.1	3.9	17	4.0
30-40	< 0.1	2.3	23	2.4
40-60	< 0.1	2.3	19	2.4
60-80	< 0.1	0.7	36	0.7
80+	< 0.1	< 0.1	83	< 0.1
Total	0.4	15.9	7	16.3

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 51 Standing volume of ash by age class

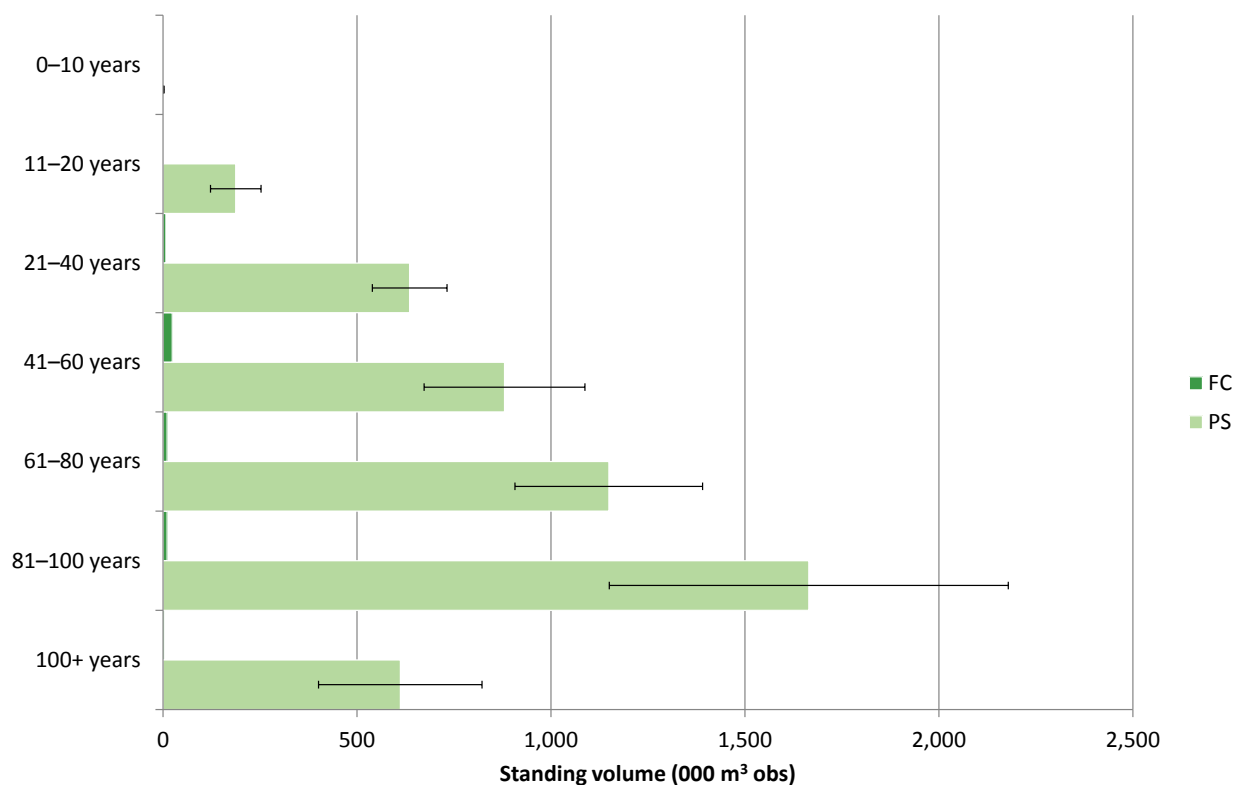


Table 46 Standing volume of ash by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-10	< 1	2	36	2
11-20	< 1	187	35	188
21-40	7	636	15	643
41-60	23	880	24	904
61-80	10	1,149	21	1,159
81-100	10	1,664	31	1,675
100+	4	611	34	615
Total	56	5,130	13	5,186

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 52 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class

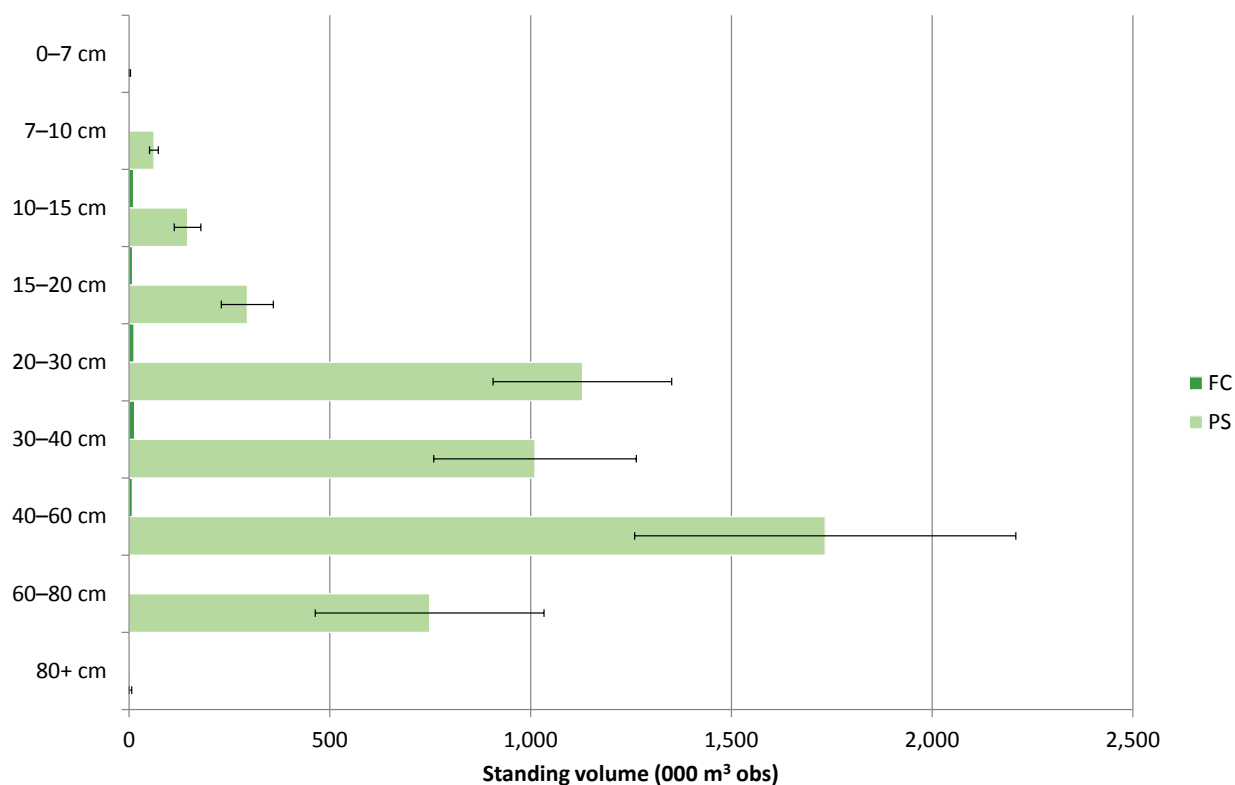


Table 47 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-7	< 1	2	75	2
7-10	1	62	17	63
10-15	11	146	23	157
15-20	9	295	22	303
20-30	12	1,129	20	1,141
30-40	14	1,011	25	1,025
40-60	8	1,734	27	1,742
60-80	< 1	748	38	749
80+	< 1	4	83	4
Total	56	5,130	13	5,186

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 53 Number of ash trees by age class

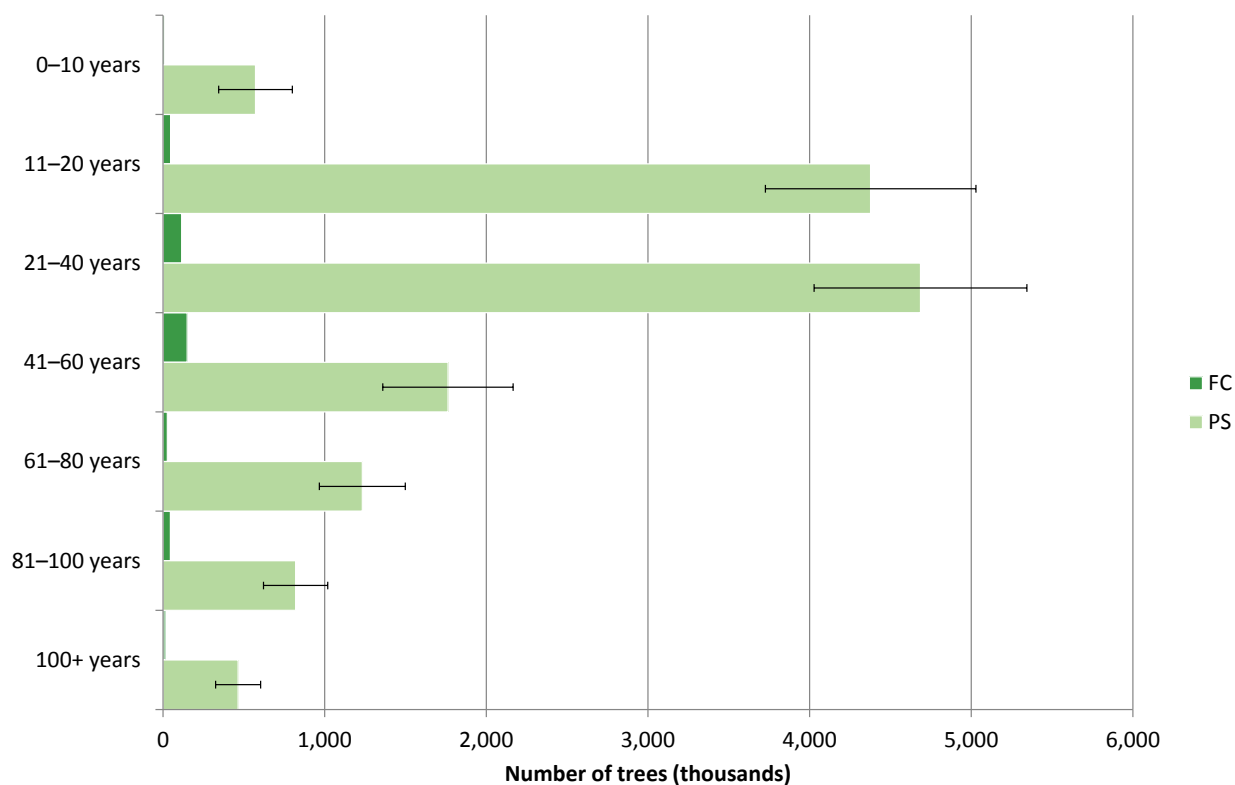


Table 48 Number of ash trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-10	10	572	40	582
11-20	46	4,377	15	4,423
21-40	115	4,686	14	4,801
41-60	149	1,763	23	1,912
61-80	26	1,233	22	1,259
81-100	46	820	24	866
100+	12	464	30	477
Total	405	13,914	8	14,319

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 54 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class

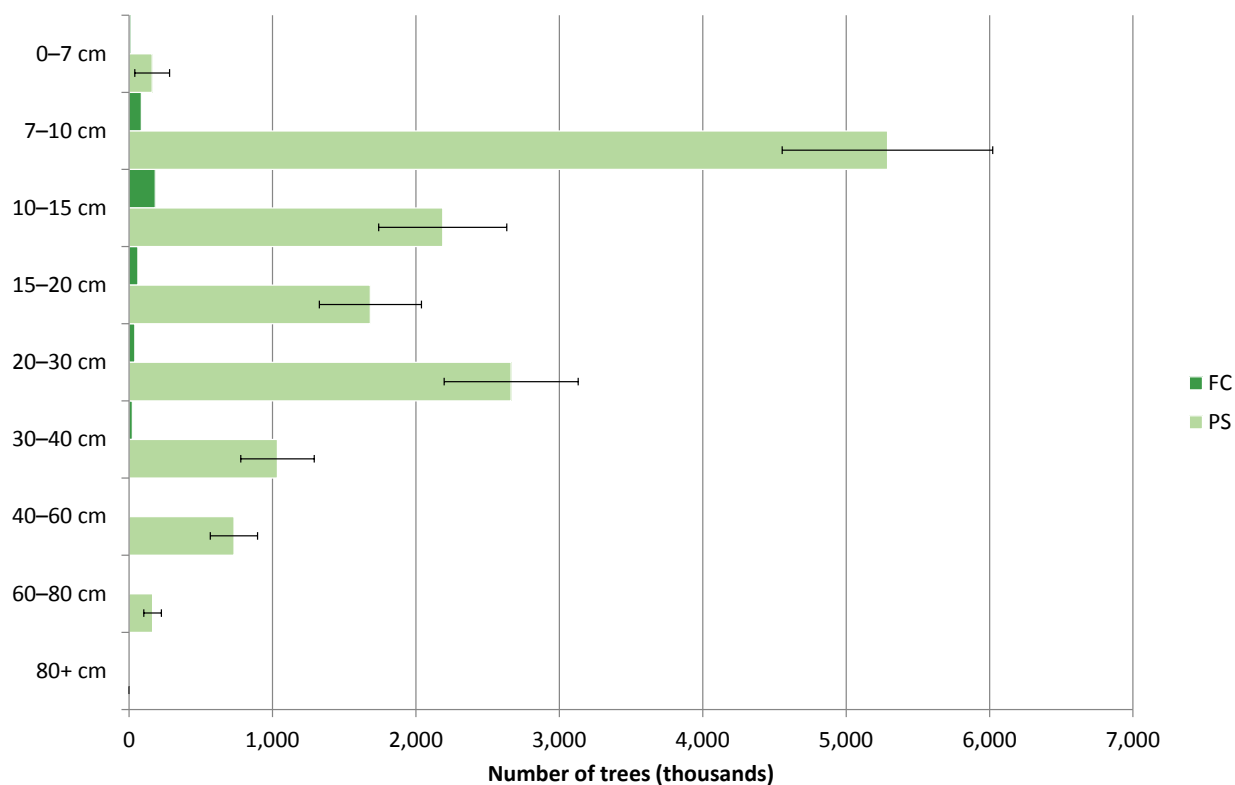
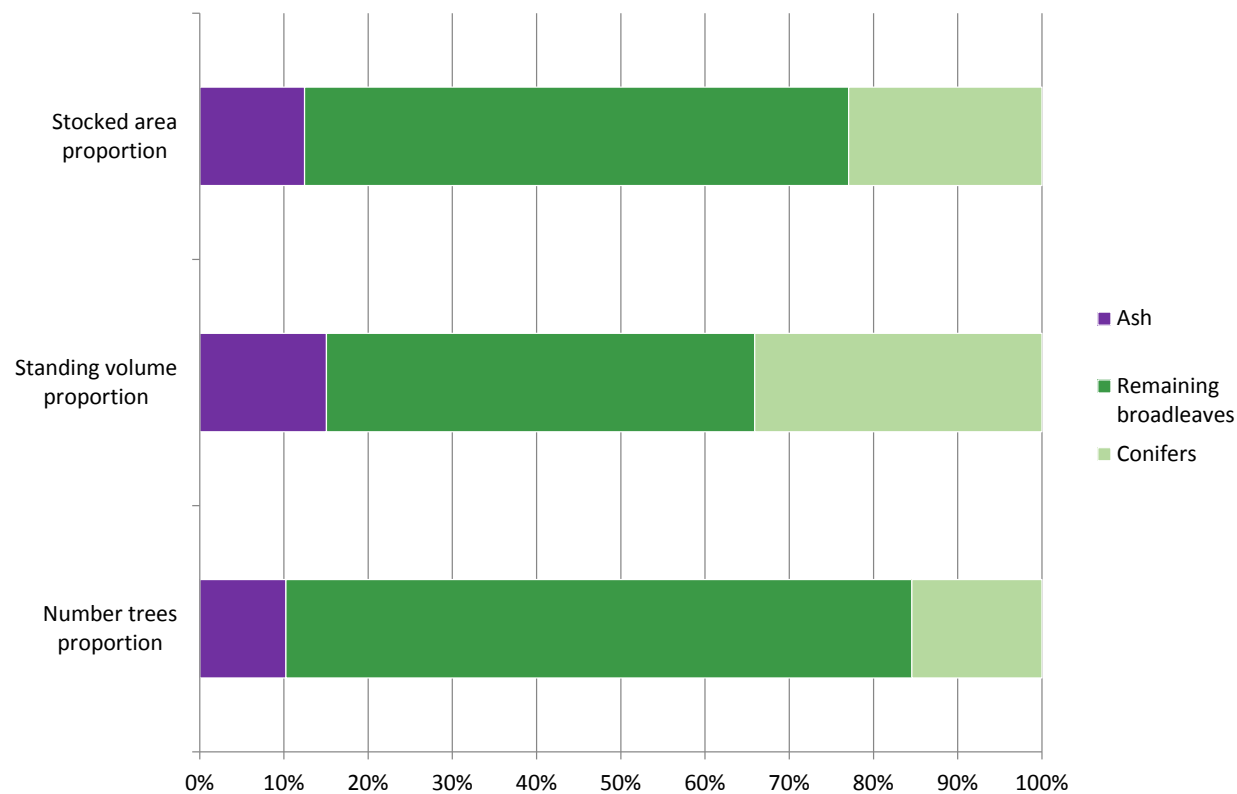


Table 49 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-7	7	161	75	168
7-10	85	5,288	14	5,373
10-15	183	2,187	20	2,370
15-20	61	1,682	21	1,743
20-30	40	2,664	18	2,704
30-40	23	1,035	25	1,058
40-60	6	731	23	738
60-80	< 1	164	37	164
80+	< 1	< 1	83	< 1
Total	405	13,914	8	14,319

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)
West Midlands	0.4	15.9	7	16.3

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)
West Midlands	101.0	130.8	16	12

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)
West Midlands	56	5,130	13	5,186

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)
West Midlands	22,719	34,429	23	15

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)
West Midlands	405	13,914	8	14,319

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)
West Midlands	118,195	139,638	12	10

Oak

Figure 56 Stocked area of oak by age class

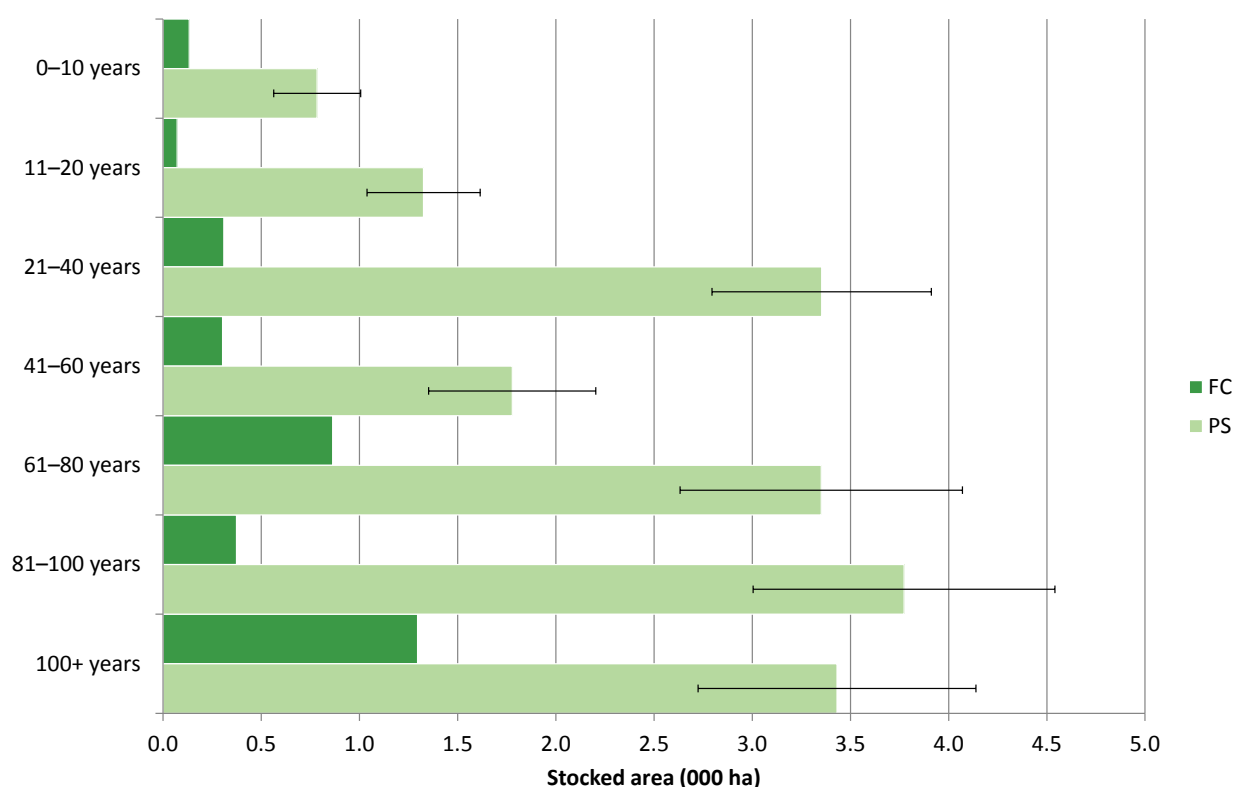


Table 53 Stocked area of oak by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0–10	0.1	0.8	28	0.9
11–20	< 0.1	1.3	22	1.4
21–40	0.3	3.4	17	3.7
41–60	0.3	1.8	24	2.1
61–80	0.9	3.4	21	4.2
81–100	0.4	3.8	20	4.1
100+	1.3	3.4	21	4.7
Total	3.4	17.8	8	21.2

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 57 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class

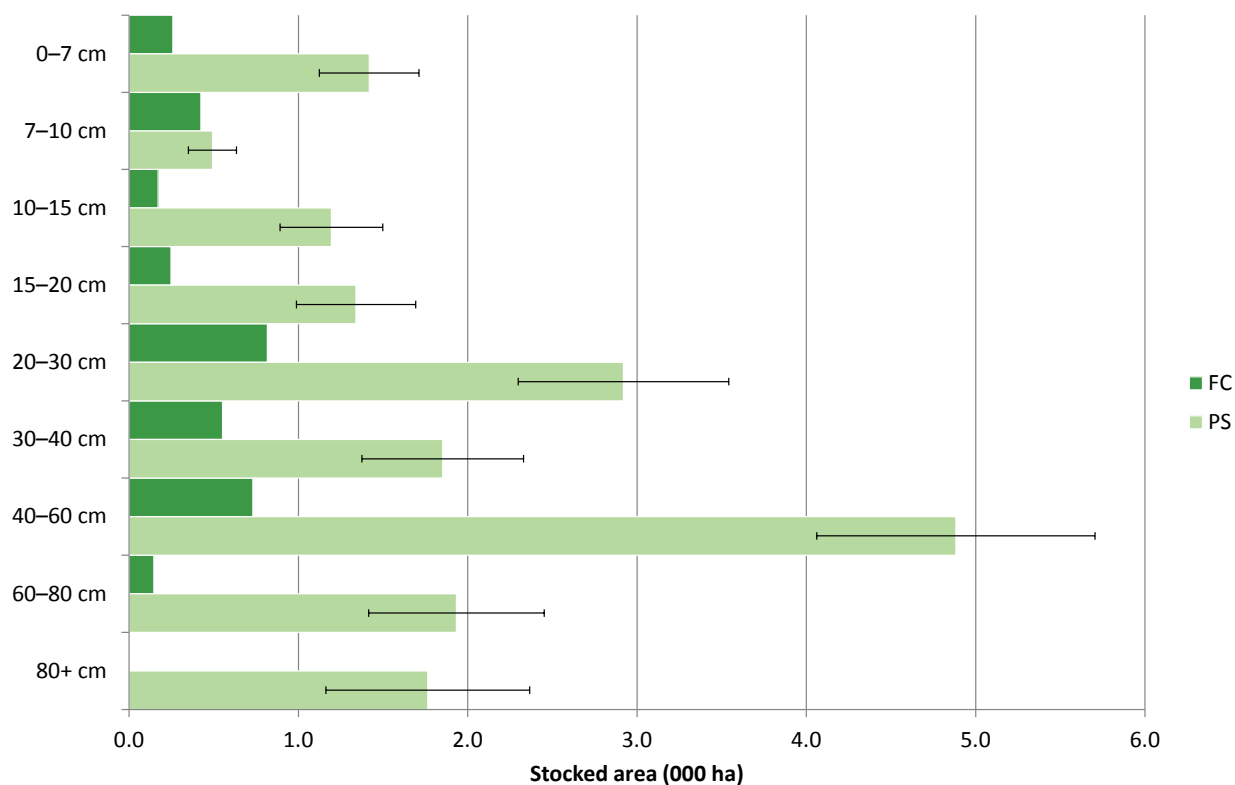


Table 54 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0-7	0.3	1.4	21	1.7
7-10	0.4	0.5	29	0.9
10-15	0.2	1.2	25	1.4
15-20	0.2	1.3	26	1.6
20-30	0.8	2.9	21	3.7
30-40	0.6	1.9	26	2.4
40-60	0.7	4.9	17	5.6
60-80	0.1	1.9	27	2.1
80+	< 0.1	1.8	34	1.8
Total	3.4	17.8	8	21.2

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 58 Standing volume of oak by age class

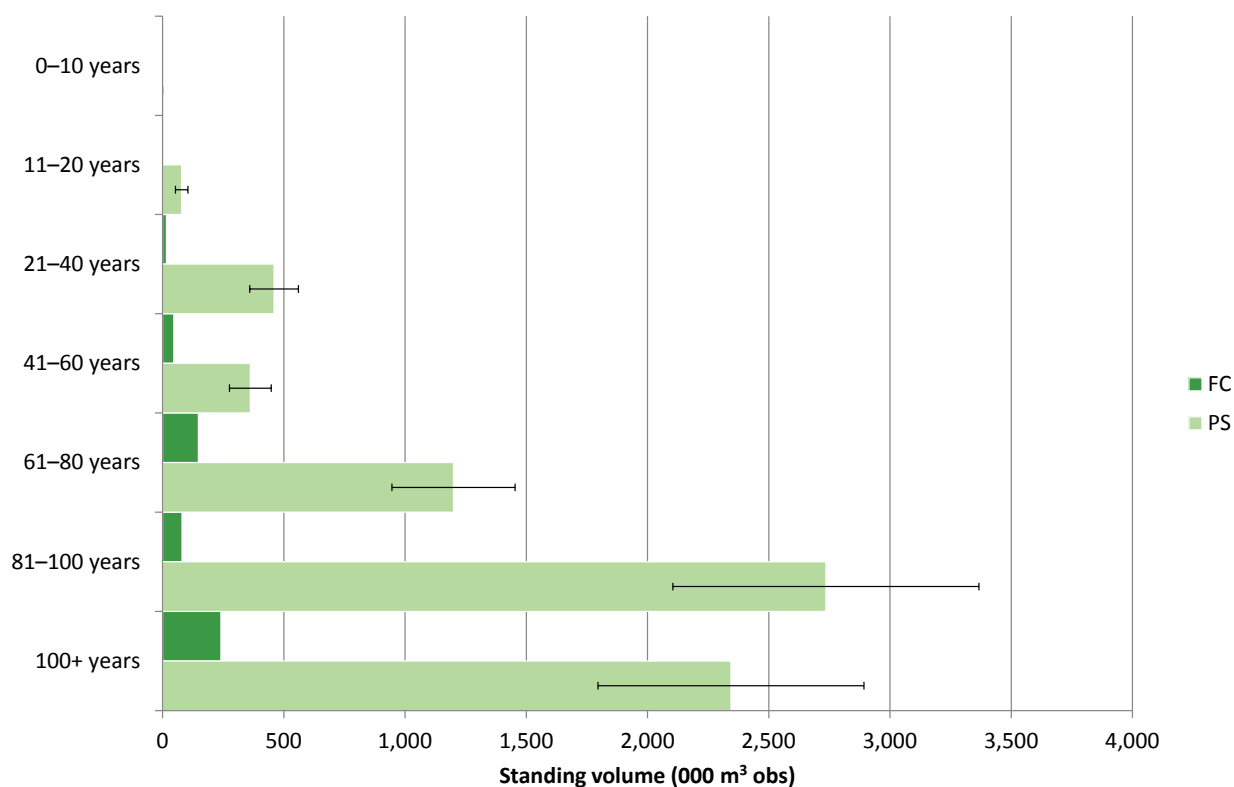


Table 55 Standing volume of oak by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-10	0	0	-	0
11-20	< 1	79	33	80
21-40	16	460	22	476
41-60	46	362	24	408
61-80	147	1,200	21	1,347
81-100	80	2,736	23	2,816
100+	241	2,344	23	2,585
Total	531	7,180	11	7,711

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 59 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class

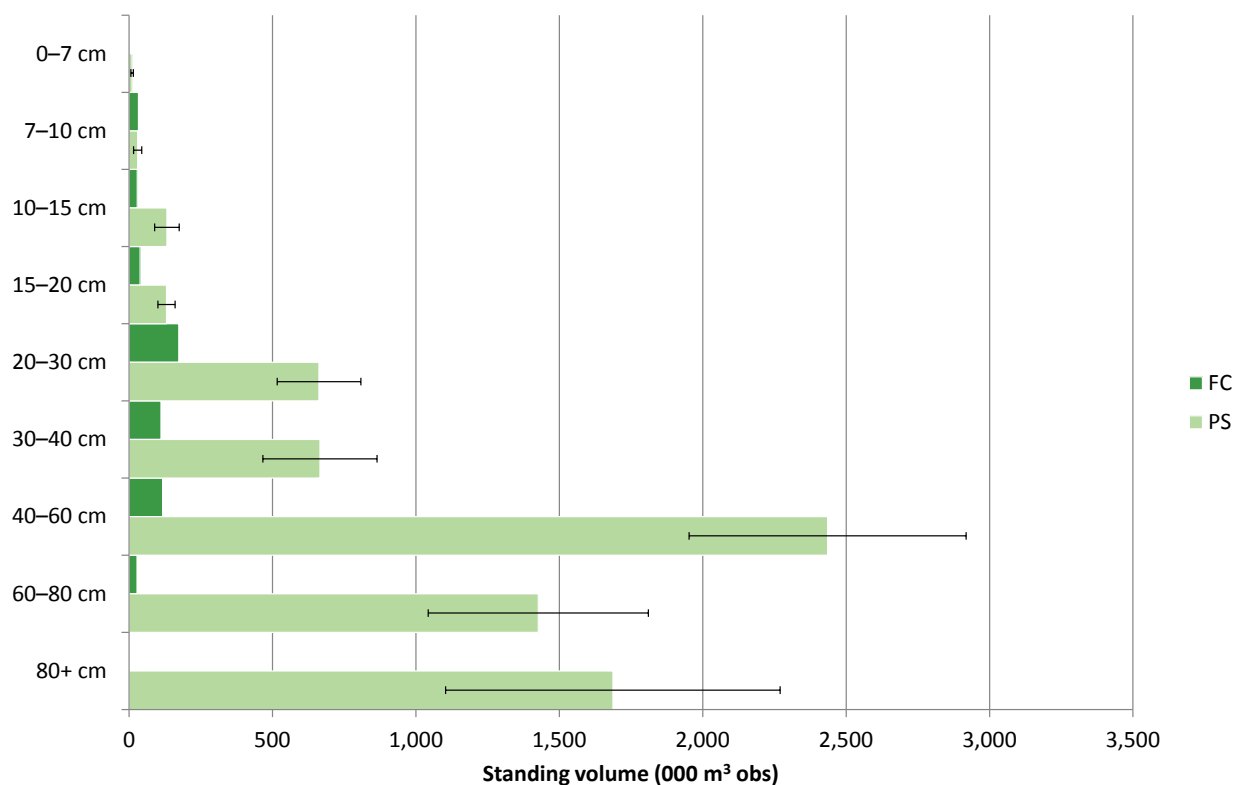


Table 56 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-7	2	11	39	13
7-10	33	30	48	62
10-15	28	132	33	160
15-20	39	130	23	169
20-30	173	662	22	836
30-40	111	666	30	777
40-60	117	2,435	20	2,553
60-80	28	1,427	27	1,454
80+	< 1	1,687	35	1,687
Total	531	7,180	11	7,711

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 60 Number of oak trees by age class

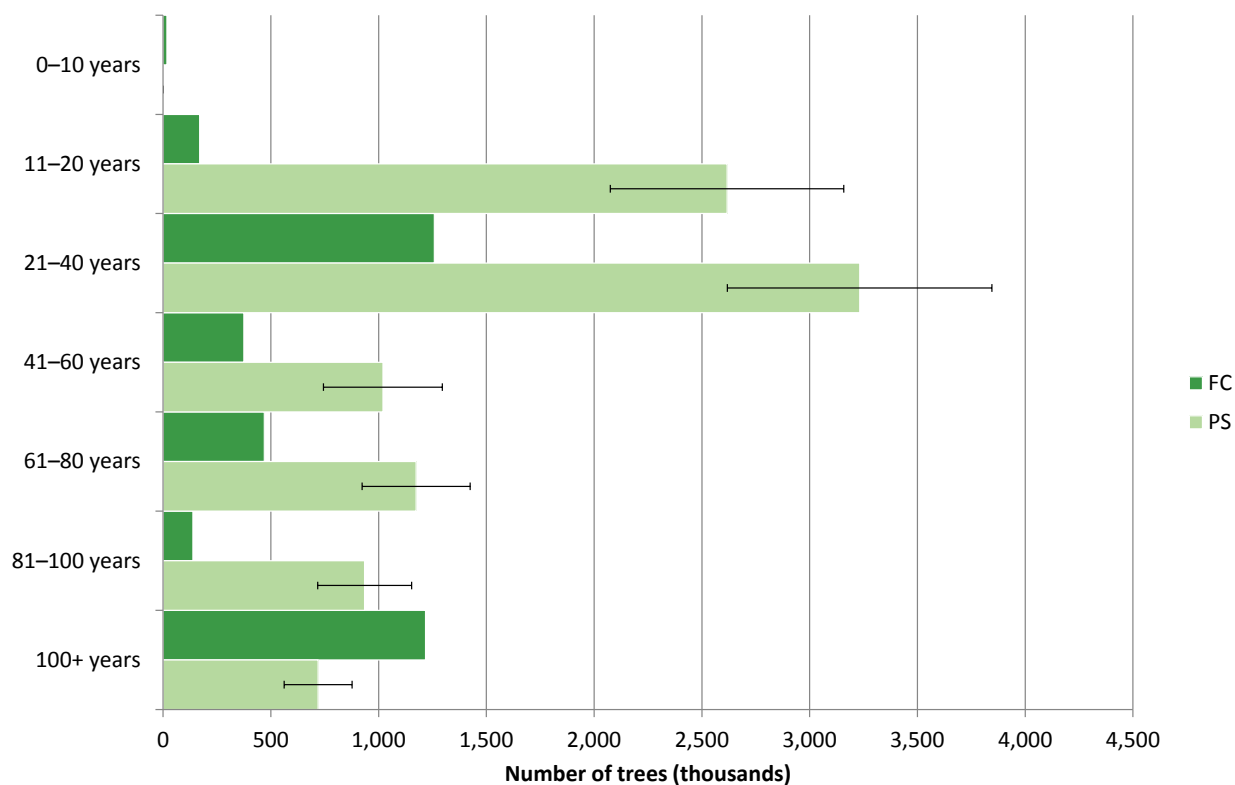


Table 57 Number of oak trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-10	17	0	-	17
11-20	170	2,617	21	2,787
21-40	1,259	3,232	19	4,491
41-60	375	1,020	27	1,395
61-80	470	1,174	21	1,644
81-100	138	935	23	1,073
100+	1,218	719	22	1,937
Total	3,647	9,697	10	13,344

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 61 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class

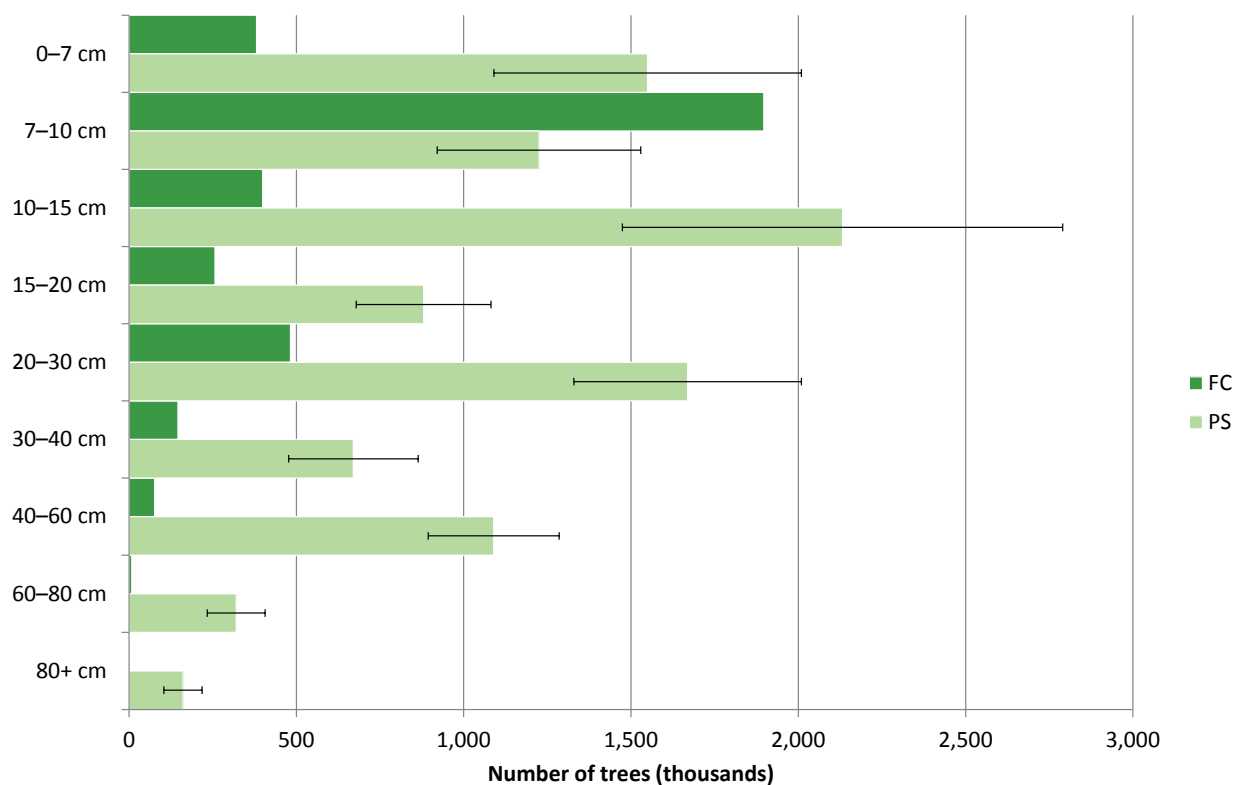
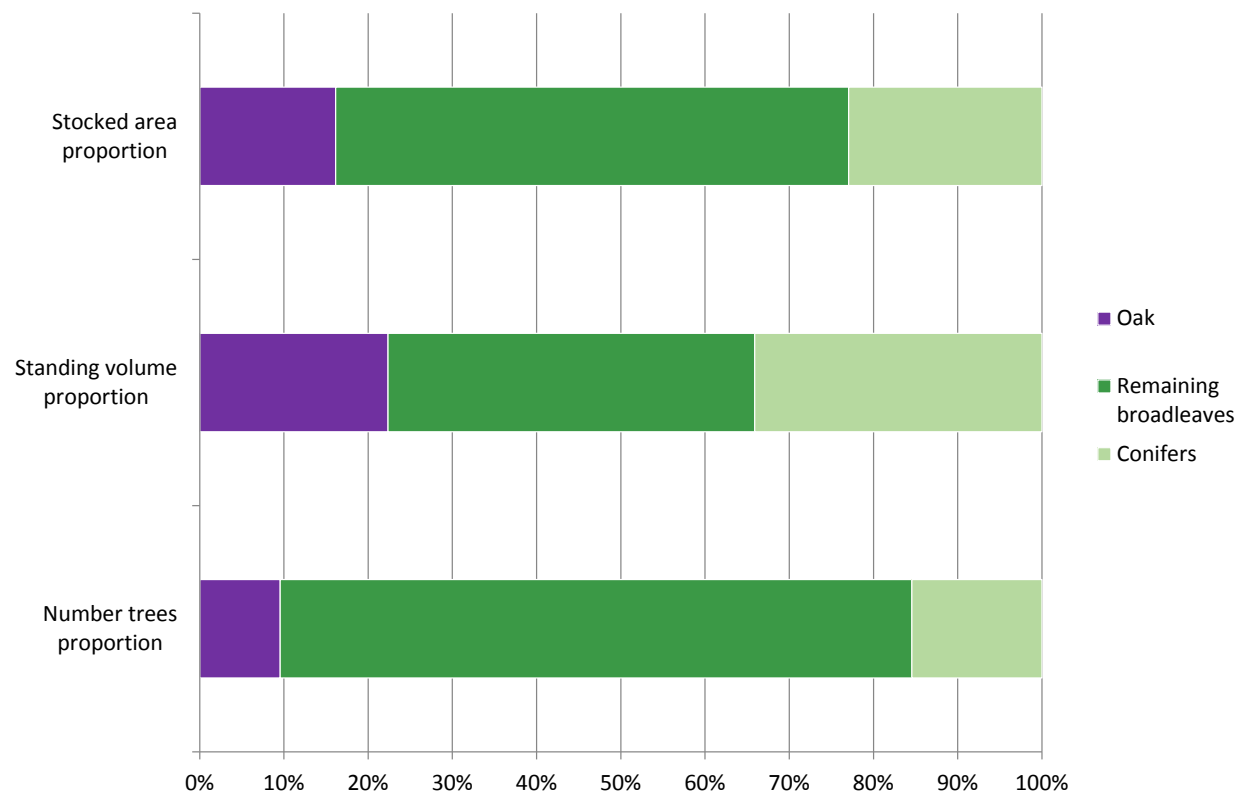


Table 58 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-7	381	1,549	30	1,930
7-10	1,897	1,225	25	3,122
10-15	400	2,132	31	2,532
15-20	257	880	23	1,137
20-30	482	1,669	20	2,151
30-40	146	670	29	817
40-60	77	1,089	18	1,166
60-80	8	320	27	328
80+	< 1	161	35	161
Total	3,647	9,697	10	13,344

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)
West Midlands	3.4	17.8	8	21.2

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)
West Midlands	101.0	130.8	21	16

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)
West Midlands	531	7,180	11	7,711

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)
West Midlands	22,719	34,429	34	22

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)
West Midlands	3,647	9,697	10	13,344

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)
West Midlands	118,195	139,638	11	10

Sweet chestnut

Figure 63 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class

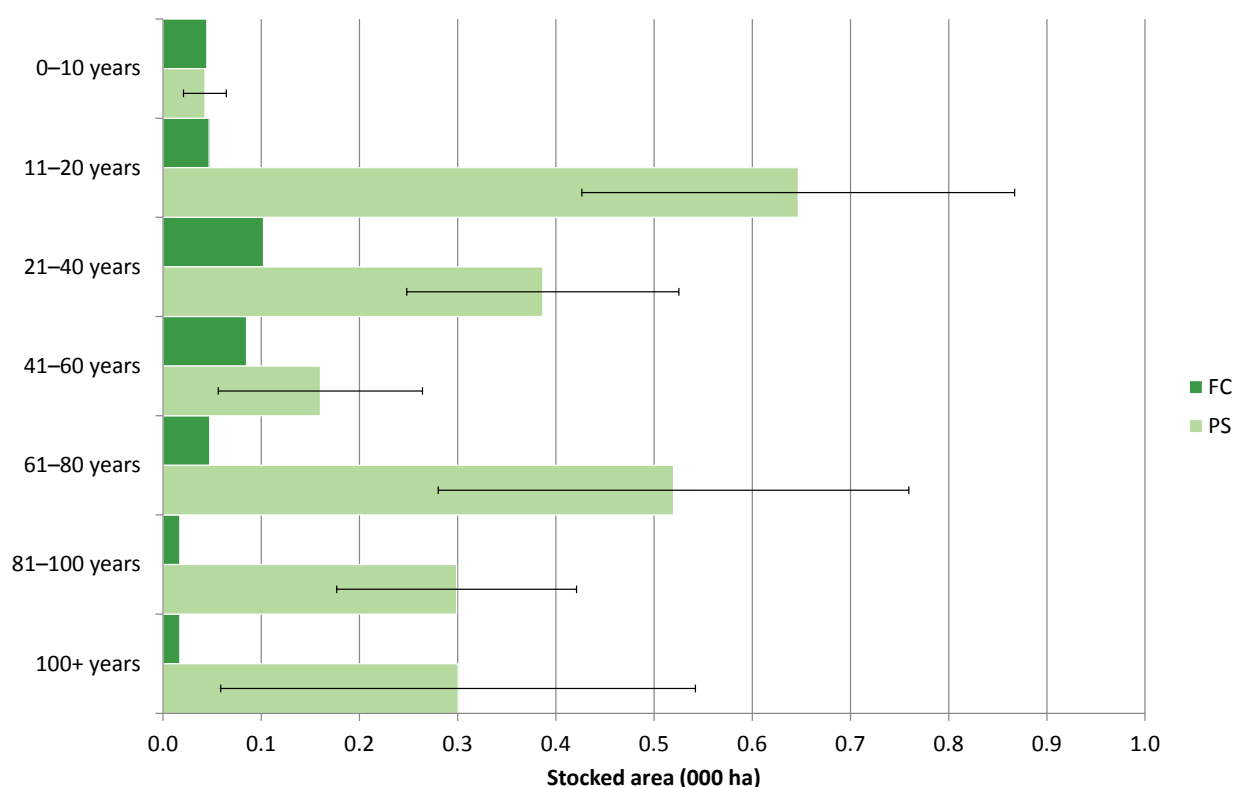


Table 62 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0–10	< 0.1	< 0.1	51	< 0.1
11–20	< 0.1	0.6	34	0.7
21–40	0.1	0.4	36	0.5
41–60	< 0.1	0.2	65	0.2
61–80	< 0.1	0.5	46	0.6
81–100	< 0.1	0.3	41	0.3
100+	< 0.1	0.3	80	0.3
Total	0.4	2.4	23	2.7

Part 4 – Tree health

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

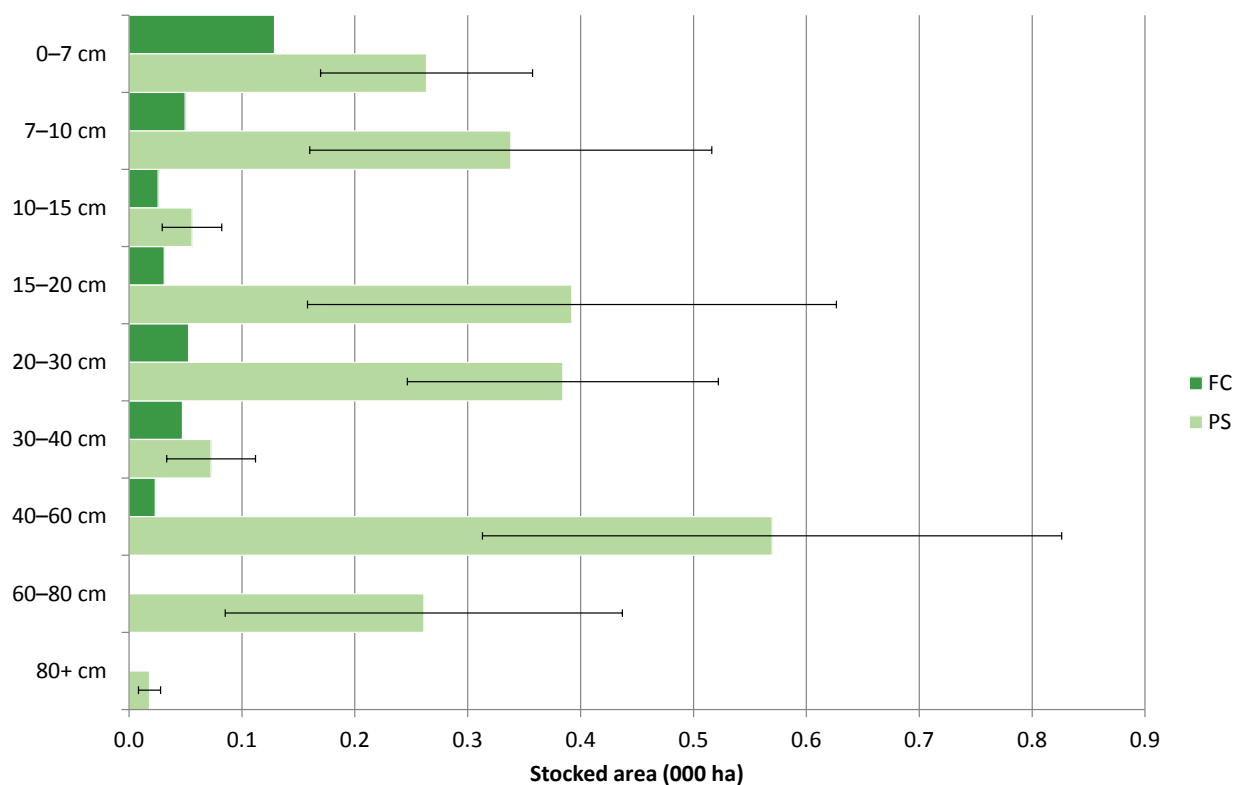


Table 63 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0-7	0.1	0.3	36	0.4
7-10	< 0.1	0.3	53	0.4
10-15	< 0.1	< 0.1	47	< 0.1
15-20	< 0.1	0.4	60	0.4
20-30	< 0.1	0.4	36	0.4
30-40	< 0.1	< 0.1	54	0.1
40-60	< 0.1	0.6	45	0.6
60-80	< 0.1	0.3	67	0.3
80+	0.0	< 0.1	54	< 0.1
Total	0.4	2.4	23	2.7

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 65 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class

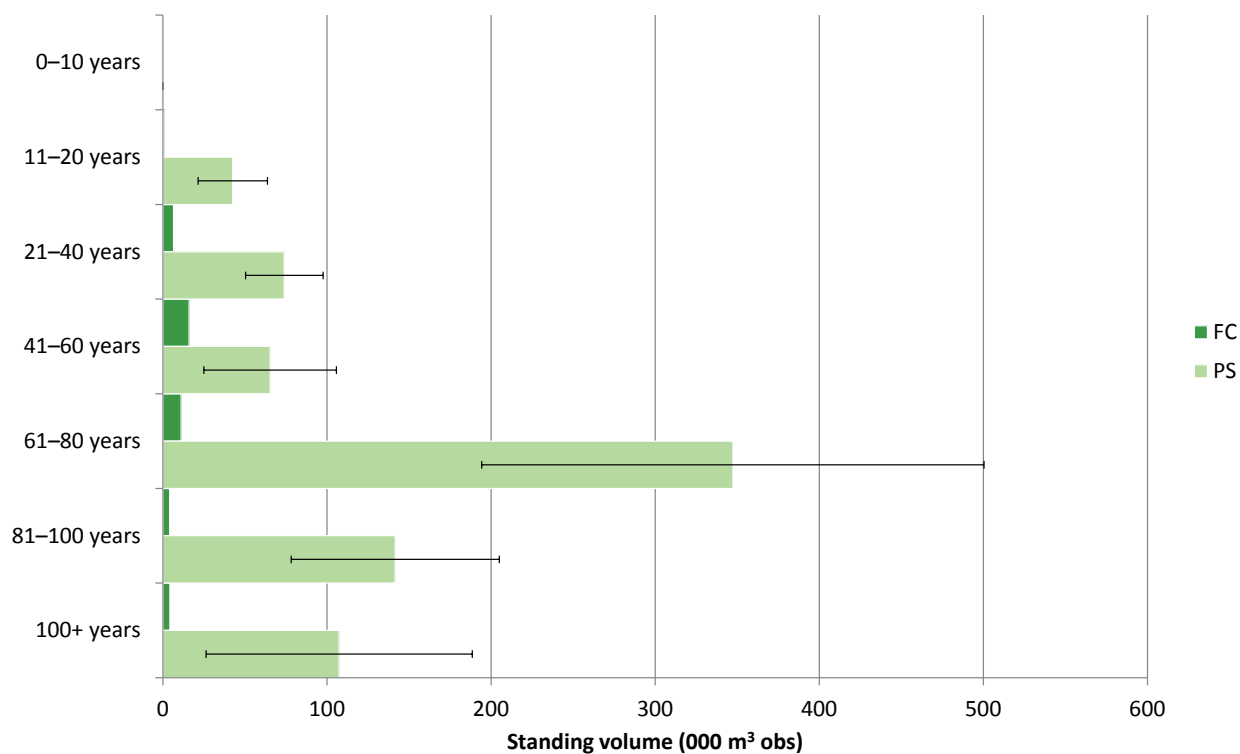


Table 64 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0–10	0	0	-	0
11–20	< 1	43	50	43
21–40	7	74	32	80
41–60	16	65	62	81
61–80	11	347	44	358
81–100	4	142	45	146
100+	4	107	76	112
Total	43	778	28	821

Part 4 – Tree health

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

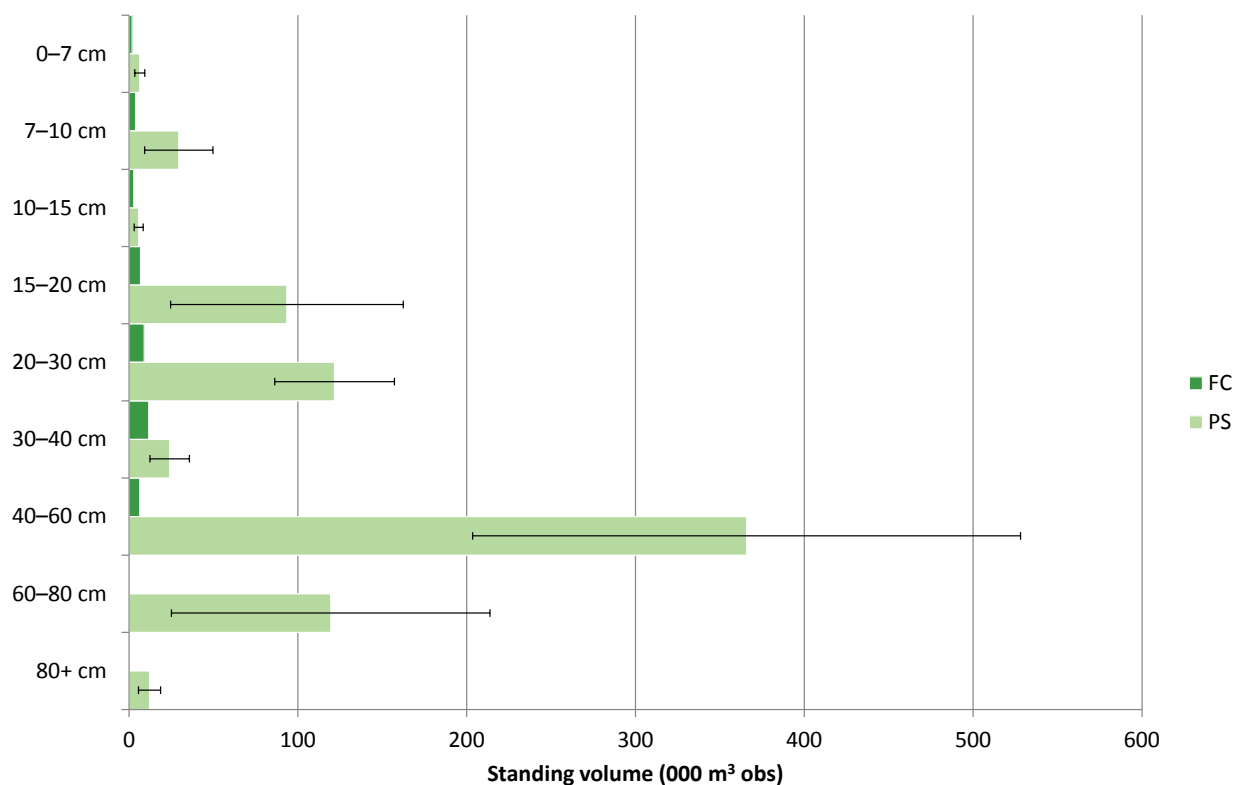


Table 65 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-7	2	6	47	8
7-10	4	29	69	33
10-15	3	6	46	8
15-20	7	93	74	100
20-30	9	122	29	131
30-40	12	24	49	36
40-60	6	366	44	372
60-80	< 1	119	79	120
80+	0	12	54	12
Total	43	778	28	821

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 67 Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class

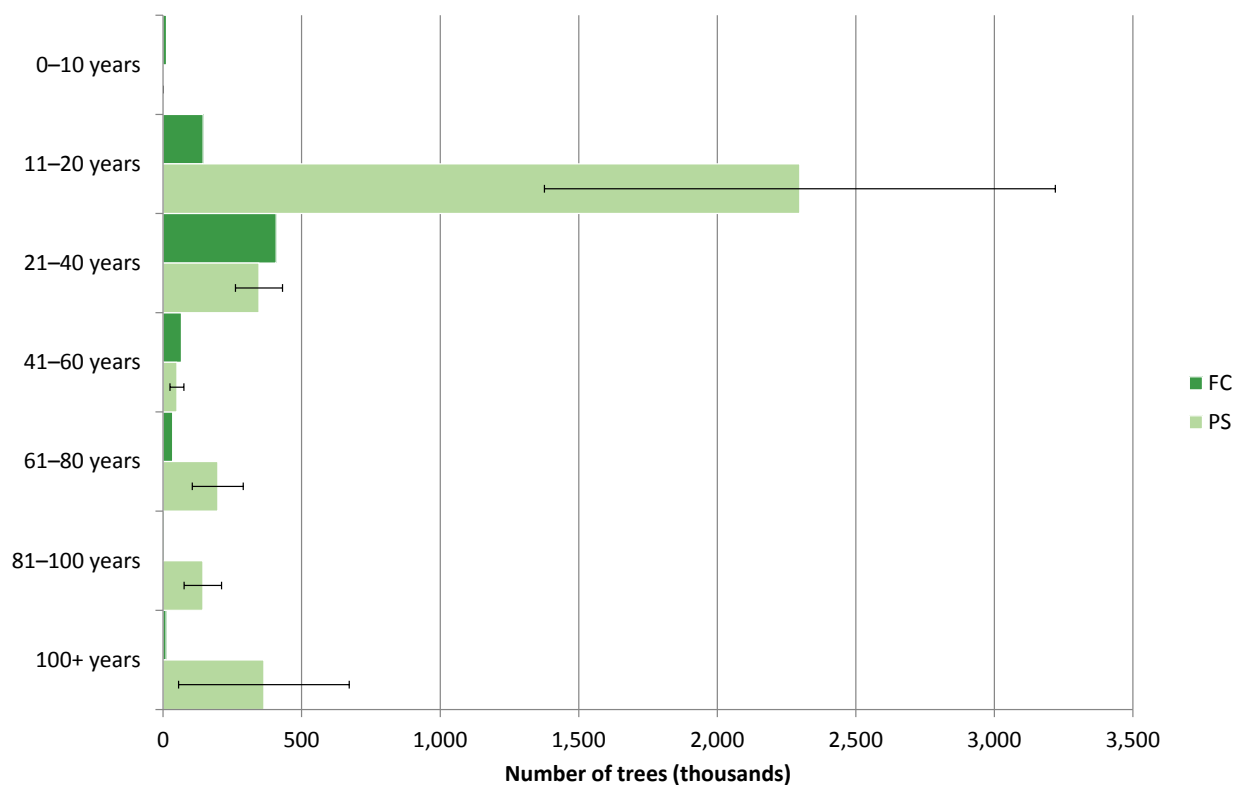


Table 66 Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-10	12	0	-	12
11-20	145	2,298	40	2,443
21-40	408	347	25	754
41-60	67	50	50	117
61-80	35	197	47	232
81-100	5	144	47	149
100+	11	364	85	375
Total	683	3,399	30	4,082

Part 4 – Tree health

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

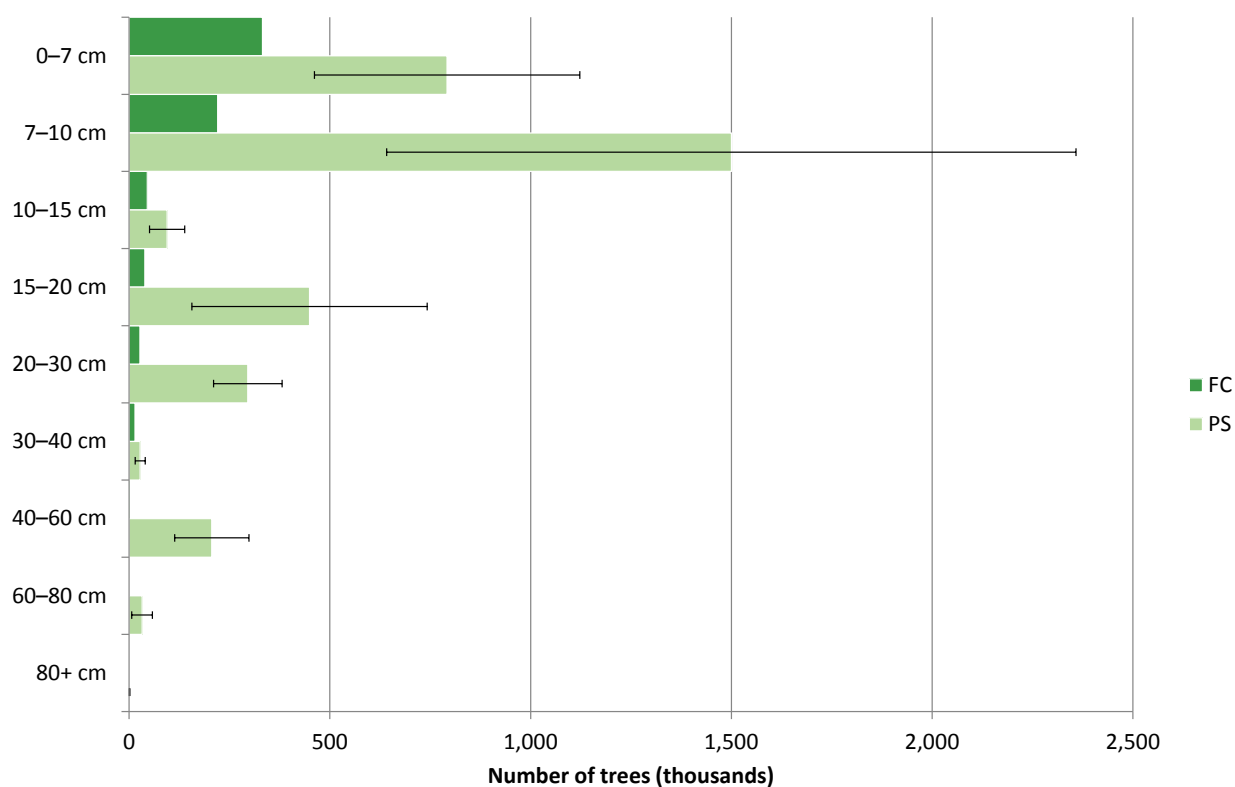
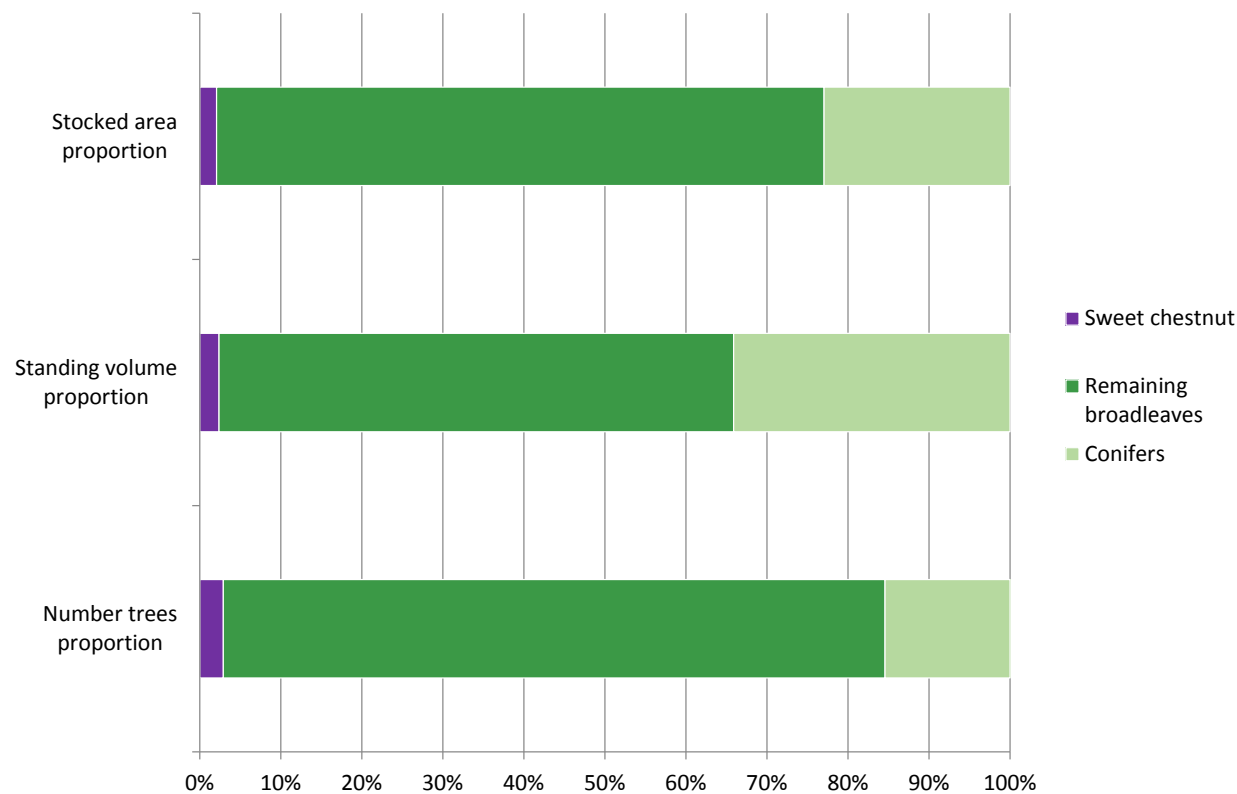


Table 67 Number of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-7	332	792	42	1,124
7-10	221	1,500	57	1,721
10-15	45	95	46	140
15-20	39	449	65	489
20-30	27	296	29	323
30-40	15	28	45	42
40-60	4	206	45	210
60-80	< 1	32	80	32
80+	0	1	54	1
Total	683	3,399	30	4,082

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)
West Midlands	0.4	2.4	23	2.7

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)
West Midlands	101.0	130.8	3	2

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)
West Midlands	43	778	28	821

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)
West Midlands	22,719	34,429	4	2

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)
West Midlands	683	3,399	30	4,082

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)
West Midlands	118,195	139,638	3	3

Part 4 – Tree health

Larch

Figure 70 Stocked area of larch by age class

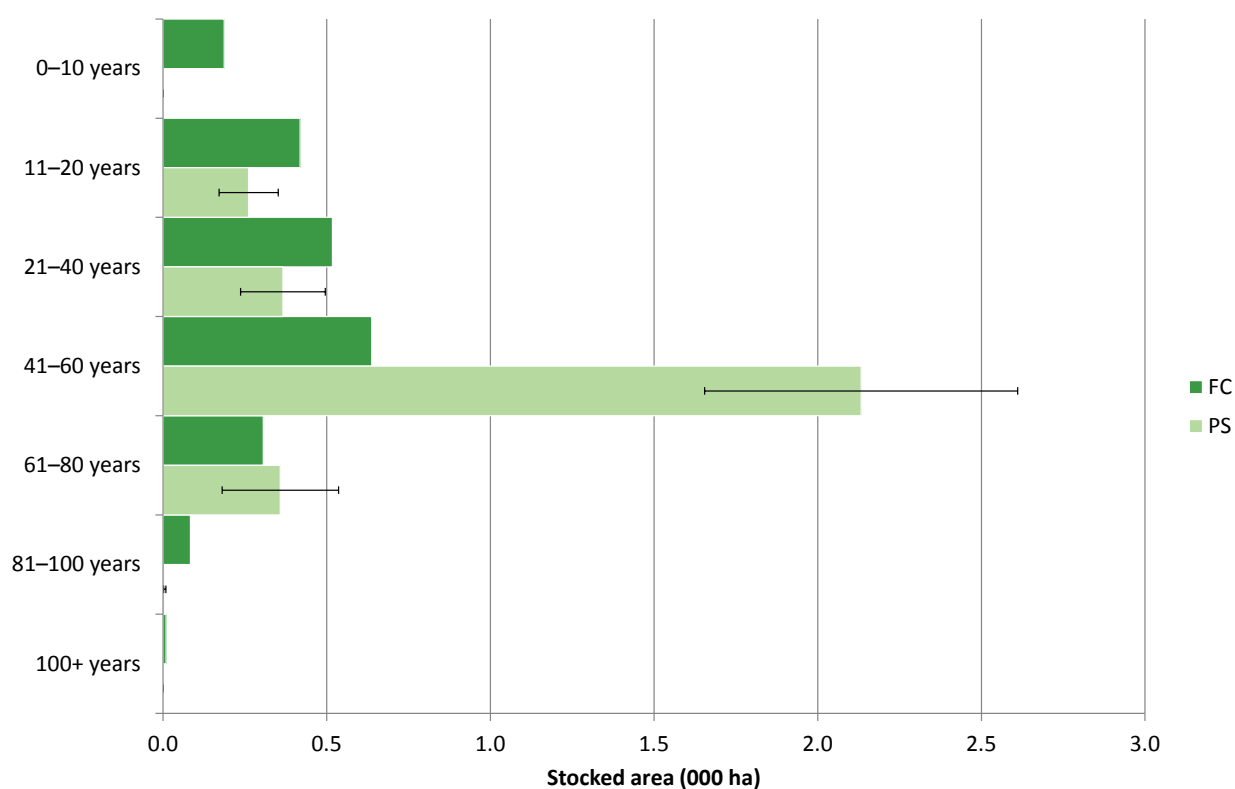


Table 71 Stocked area of larch by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0–10	0.2	0.0	-	0.2
11–20	0.4	0.3	35	0.7
21–40	0.5	0.4	35	0.9
41–60	0.6	2.1	22	2.8
61–80	0.3	0.4	50	0.7
81–100	< 0.1	< 0.1	69	< 0.1
100+	< 0.1	0.0	-	< 0.1
Total	2.2	3.1	16	5.3

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 71 Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class

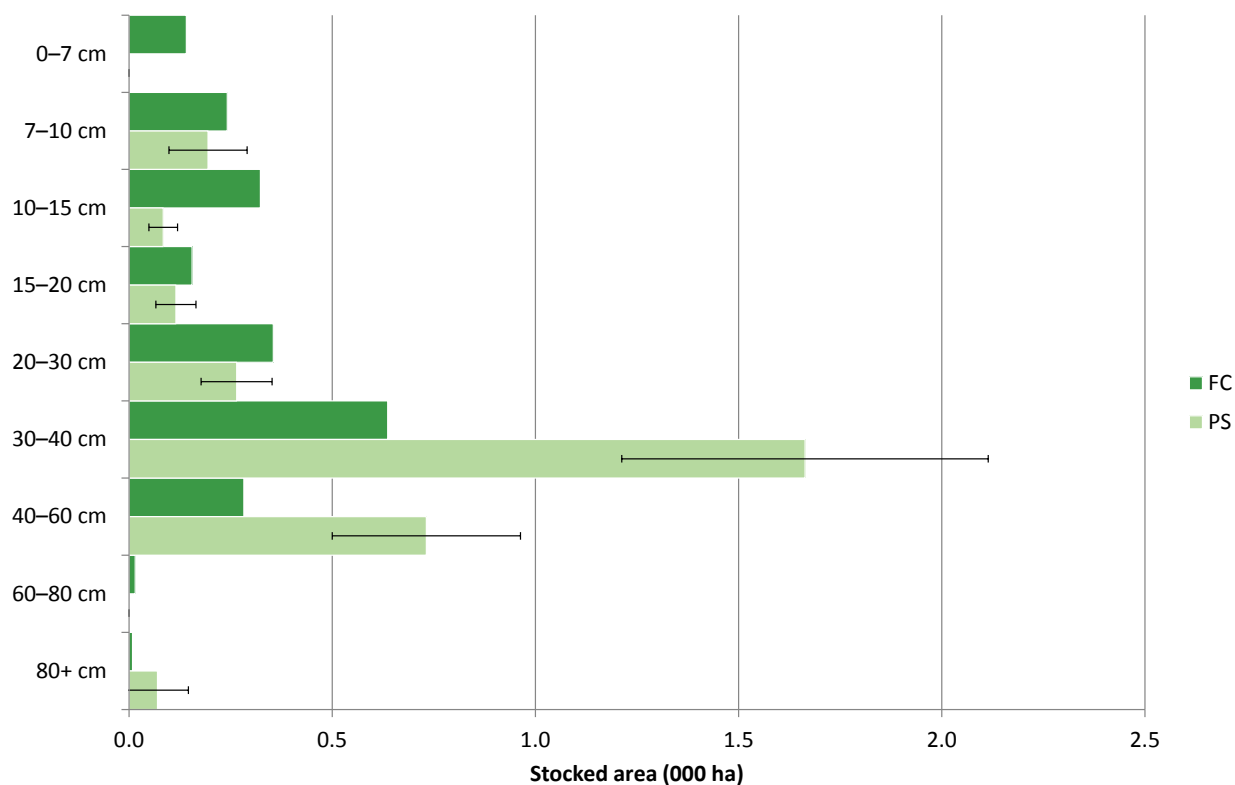


Table 72 Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	area (000 ha)	area (000 ha)	SE%	area (000 ha)
West Midlands				
0-7	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
7-10	0.2	0.2	49	0.4
10-15	0.3	< 0.1	42	0.4
15-20	0.2	0.1	43	0.3
20-30	0.4	0.3	33	0.6
30-40	0.6	1.7	27	2.3
40-60	0.3	0.7	32	1.0
60-80	< 0.1	0.0	-	< 0.1
80+	< 0.1	< 0.1	108	< 0.1
Total	2.2	3.1	16	5.3

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 72 Standing volume of larch by age class

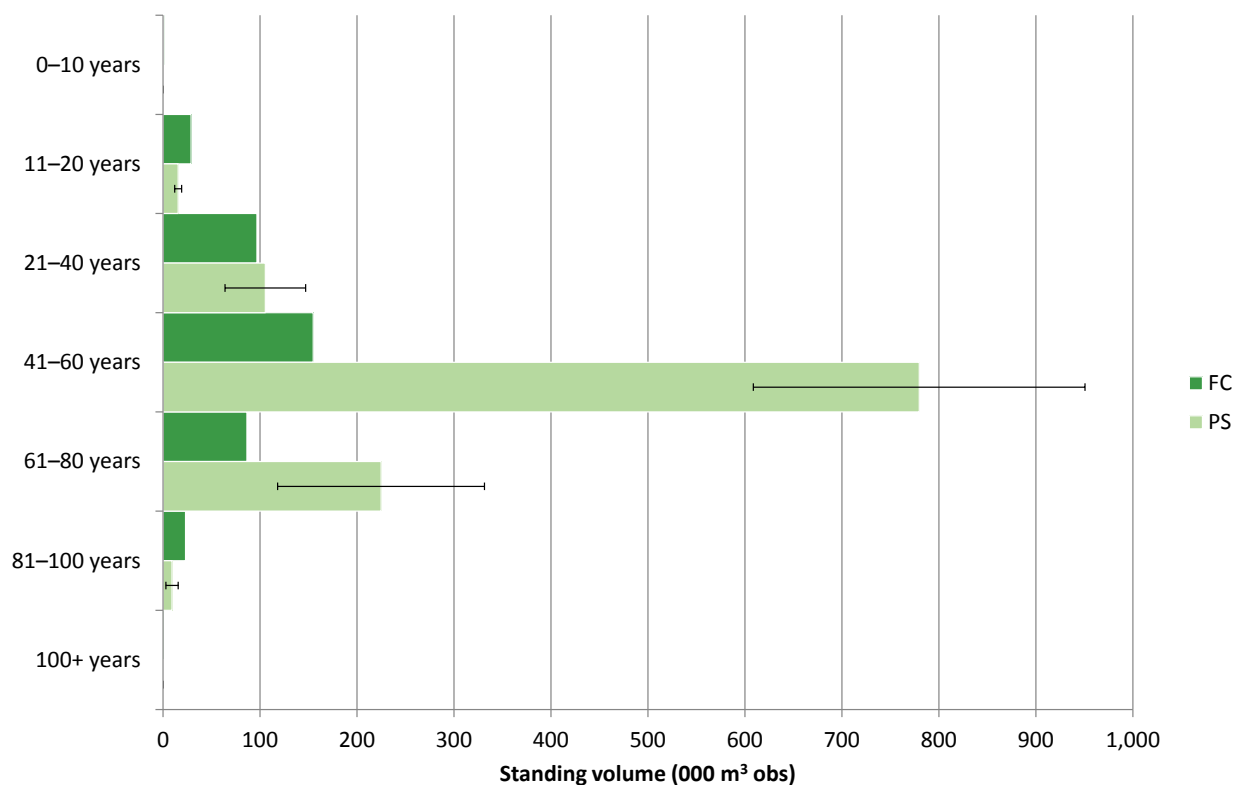


Table 73 Standing volume of larch by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-10	1	0	-	1
11-20	29	16	23	45
21-40	97	105	39	202
41-60	155	780	22	934
61-80	86	225	47	311
81-100	23	9	69	33
100+	2	0	-	2
Total	393	1,135	17	1,528

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 73 Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class

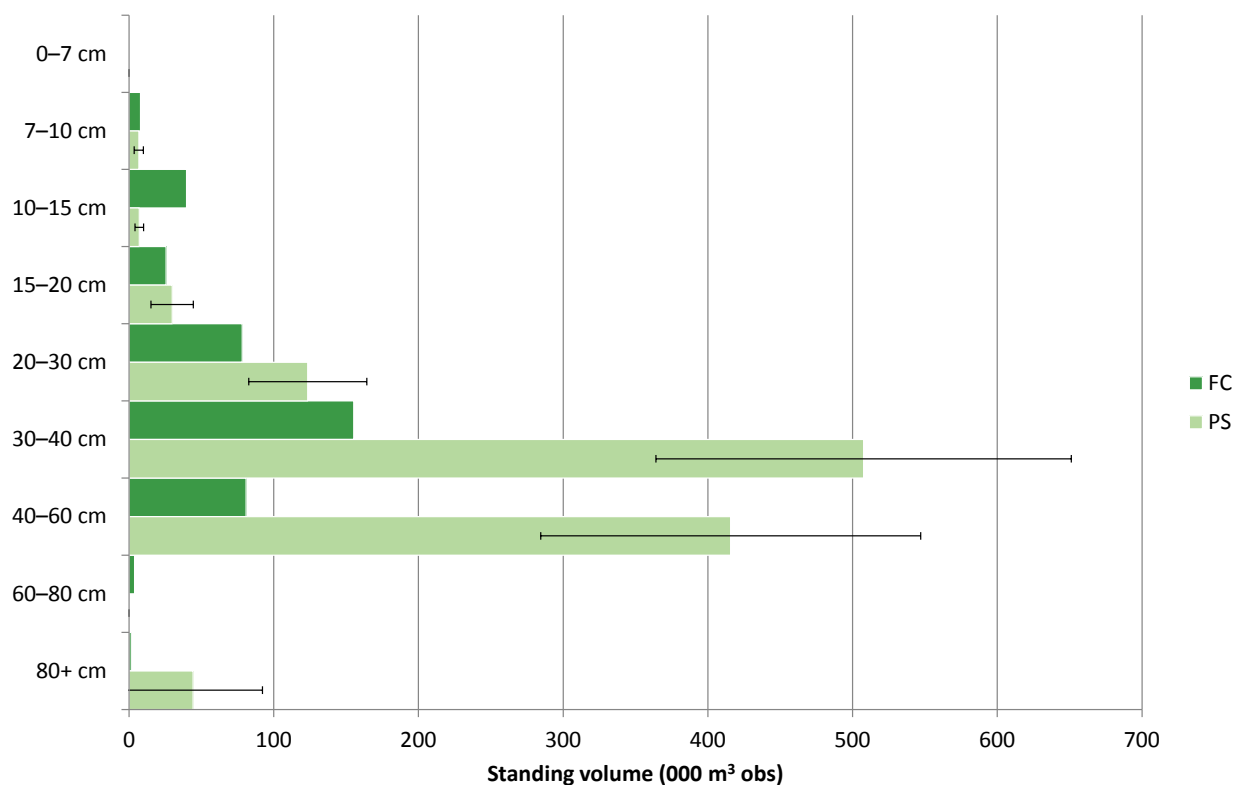


Table 74 Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	volume (000 m³ obs)	volume (000 m³ obs)	SE%	volume (000 m³ obs)
West Midlands				
0-7	< 1	0	-	< 1
7-10	8	7	47	15
10-15	40	7	43	47
15-20	26	30	49	55
20-30	78	123	33	202
30-40	155	508	28	663
40-60	81	416	32	497
60-80	4	0	-	4
80+	2	44	108	46
Total	393	1,135	17	1,528

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 74 Number of larch trees by age class

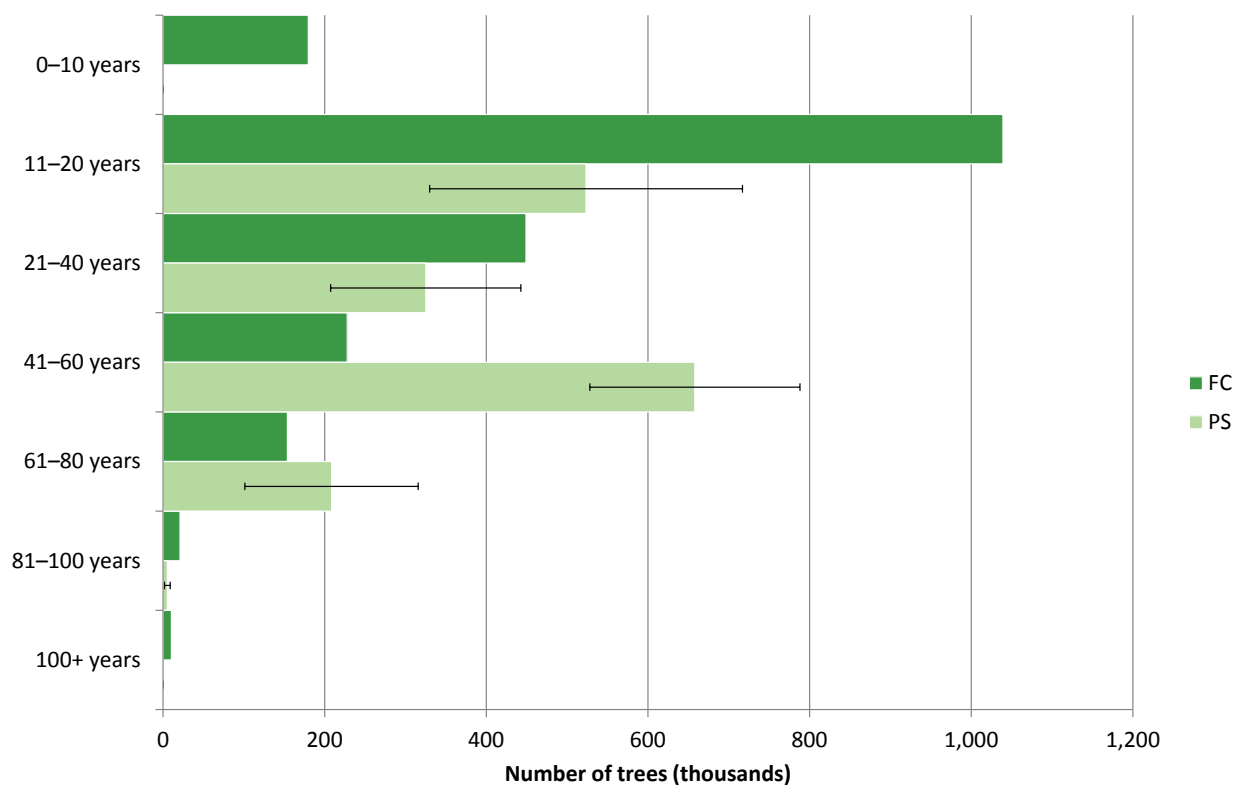


Table 75 Number of larch trees by age class

Age class (years)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-10	180	0	-	180
11-20	1,039	523	37	1,562
21-40	449	325	36	774
41-60	228	658	20	886
61-80	154	208	51	362
81-100	21	5	69	26
100+	10	0	-	10
Total	2,081	1,720	15	3,801

Part 4 – Tree health

Figure 75 Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class

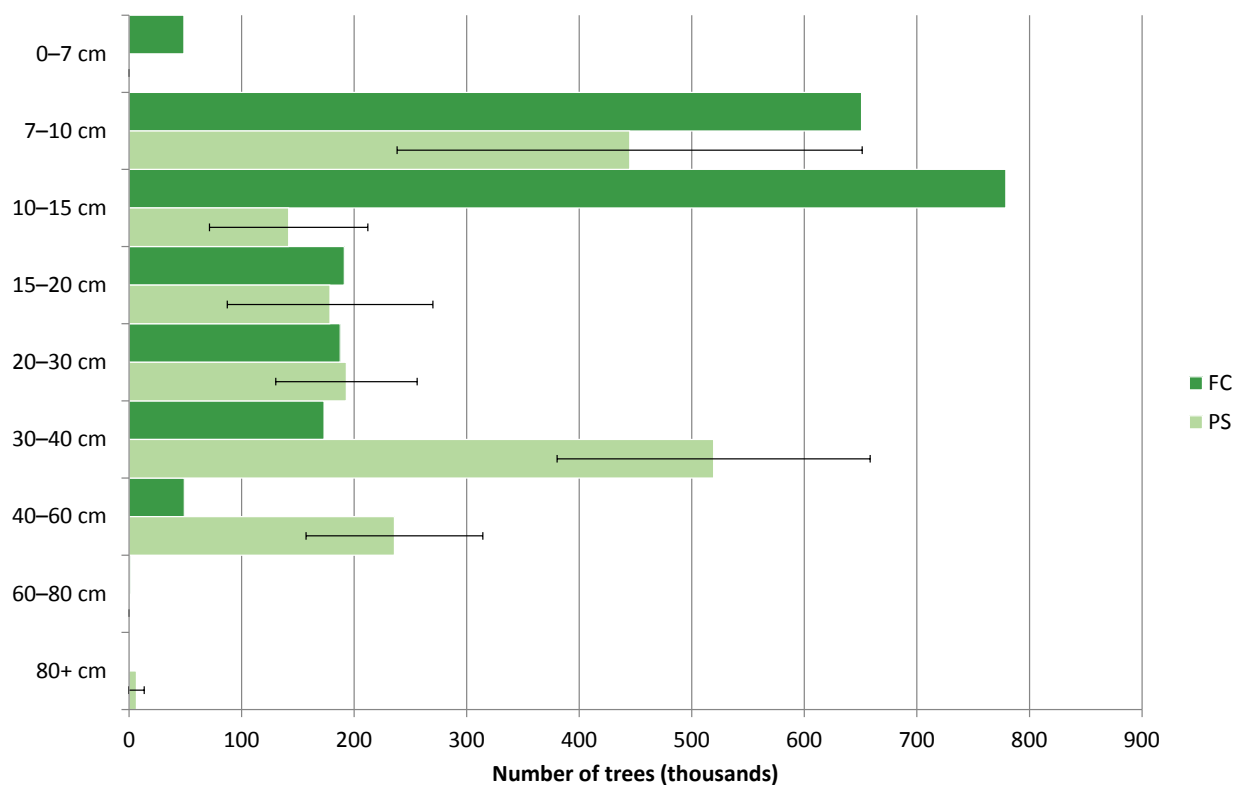
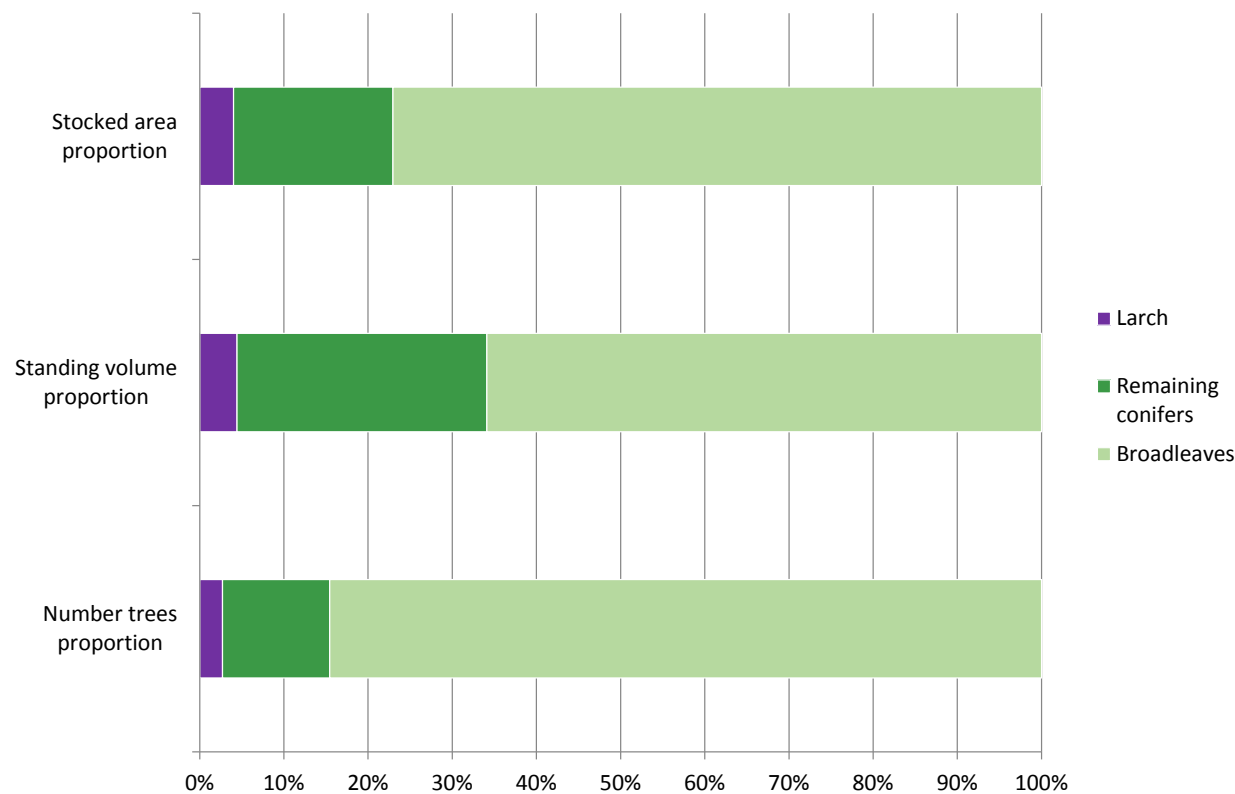


Table 76 Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class

Mean stand DBH (cm)	FC	Private sector		Total
	number of trees (thousands)	number of trees (thousands)	SE%	number of trees (thousands)
West Midlands				
0-7	49	0	-	49
7-10	651	445	46	1,096
10-15	779	142	50	921
15-20	191	179	51	370
20-30	188	193	33	381
30-40	173	519	27	693
40-60	49	236	33	285
60-80	1	0	-	1
80+	< 1	6	108	7
Total	2,081	1,720	15	3,801

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)
West Midlands	2.2	3.1	16	5.3

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)
West Midlands	30.1	130.8	18	4

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)
West Midlands	393	1,135	17	1,528

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)
West Midlands	11,765	34,429	13	4

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)
West Midlands	2,081	1,720	15	3,801

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)
West Midlands	21,583	139,638	18	3

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 West Midlands.

National Forest Inventory statistician: Alan Brewer

Lead authors

L. Halsall, E. Whitton, S. Cameron

Reviewed by:

B. Ditchburn, D. Ross, D. Cross, members of the FC England Aligned Areas steering group