

Provisional estimates of the ownership type and property type of woodlands in Britain

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Summary

The National Forest Inventory provides a record of the size, distribution and key attributes of forests and woodlands in Great Britain. This current report concerns woodland ownership and summarises the results of a National Forest Inventory (NFI) questionnaire survey of a sample of woodland owners and reports how they saw their ownership status and property type. The questionnaire was used as the basis for deriving estimates of total woodland area broken down by ownership and property type and are presented for England, Scotland and Wales. The survey was carried out between 2012 and 2015 with a mean reference year of 2013, so area results are not directly comparable to 2020 estimates. Definitions of terms used in this report can be found in the Glossary.

Woodlands across Great Britain previously managed by the Forestry Commission are now managed by Forestry and Land Scotland, and on behalf of the Welsh Government Woodland Estate, Natural Resources Wales. These woodlands, along with Forestry England woodland, are referred to as 'Public Forest Estate' in this report. This excludes land owned by other 'public' bodies such as local authorities and the Ministry of Defence which are included in the 'Other Ownership' category.

Key Findings

- Around 1.1 million hectares of woodland ownership in Great Britain falls within the Private Personal ownership category and this comprises over one third of estimated woodland area. The proportion of Private Personal ownership is highest in Wales (45%) and lowest in England (35%). The second largest ownership category is woodland in the Public Forest Estate (PFE).
- Woodland type differs according to ownership category. The largest area of conifer in a single category falls in PFE land (49%) and the largest area of broadleaf found in a single category falls under Private Personal ownership (44%).
- England has a broader representation of ownership types compared to Scotland or Wales. Combining the two largest categories, PFE and Private Personal, accounts for 54% of woodland ownership in England compared to approximately 80% in Scotland and Wales.
- The largest proportion of charity-owned woodland is in England where it accounts for around 15% of all woodland
- The majority of woodland is found on property type holdings described as 'Mainly Woodland', followed by 'Mixed Estate¹', which together make up three quarters of total woodland. Holdings described as 'Farm' are estimated to account for 11% of woodland area in Great Britain.

¹Combinations of farm, woodland, small business, etc.

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Introduction

National forest inventories are carried out by Forest Research 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 sustainable forest management policies and guidance.

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 of the mapped forest and woodland areas. The first cycle of field surveys completed in late 2015 and the second cycle completed in 2020.

Information and data collected by the National Forest Inventory is used for a number of purposes. Further information on other National Forest Inventory outputs are available from www.forestresearch.gov.uk/inventory.

As part of the field survey the NFI team identifies and engages with the owners of the woodland associated with the fieldwork. This is done in order to request access to the land for the purpose of the survey. During the field survey work for the first cycle of the NFI, some 15,000 1 hectare squares were selected for field survey across Britain, of which around 12,000 were located in privately owned woodland. Known woodland owners whose land intersected the 12,000 1 hectare sample squares were contacted by letter to request agreement to carry out the fieldwork. This request included a brief questionnaire about ownership which they were asked to complete and return (see appendix 1). That questionnaire forms the basis of the ownership survey.

This report sets out the results of the 2012 to 2015 questionnaire assessment of how woodland owners report their ownership type and property type.

Data sources

National Forest Inventory

The National Forest Inventory is composed of two elements: a woodland map and a field survey. The woodland map covers all forests and woodlands over 0.5 hectares with a minimum of 20% canopy cover (or the potential to achieve it), including new planting, clearfelled sites and restocked sites. It is based upon 25 cm resolution colour aerial photography for England and Scotland and 40 cm resolution aerial photography for Wales. The map is annually validated and updated using satellite imagery, which gives an independent cross-check of woodland present. Satellite imagery is also used to identify areas of recently felled forests and woodland.

The National Forest Inventory field survey is a sample survey of GB forestry selected as a multi-stratified random sample of mapped areas of forest across the NFI map of Great British woodlands. Field survey work is used to refine the map-based estimates of woodland and clearfelled areas and to measure detailed aspects of forests and woodland. Field surveys involve the ground surveying of one-hectare sample squares that are partially or entirely covered by forest, including clearfelled areas and areas of assumed woodland, according to the NFI woodland map. Further details of the mapping work and the derivation of forested areas can be found in the 2010 and 2011 Woodland Area reports at www.forestresearch.gov.uk/inventory.

NFI ownership questionnaire

Data on woodland ownership and property type was collected by means of a questionnaire sent to a sample of woodland owners. Analysis of the data collected in the questionnaire is the basis of the estimates represented in this report (see appendix 1).

It should be noted that ownership and property type are of a somewhat subjective nature as they arise from an individual's interpretation of how their holding classifies. Respondents are guided by the questionnaire to self declare one type of ownership and property category which implies that they are describing the predominant use of their land. For example, a woodland owner with a farm whose predominant land use is agricultural would likely identify 'Farm' as their property type. Woodland owners whose land has multiple uses, such as small businesses, agriculture and/or timber production would identify their property as a 'Mixed Estate'.

Derivation of estimates

The area estimates were derived by taking a stratified random sample of woodland area and asking the owners of those areas of woodland how they classified themselves in terms of ownership and property type. These findings were then extrapolated to total woodland area. The strata used in the survey design are based on the NFI regions within GB and sub-dividing the identified woodland areas into ownership types (PFE or other ownership) and woodland types (conifer or broadleaf) that are spatially mapped in the NFI woodland map. Different types of woodland strata are mostly identified by the interpretation of aerial photography.

The samples selected for the field survey are 1 hectare squares that are at least partially covered by NFI woodland according to the NFI woodland map. Woodland is defined by the NFI as over 0.5 hectares with a minimum of 20% canopy cover (or the ability to achieve it), including new planting, clearfelled sites and restocked sites.

There are 15,000 NFI sample squares and woodland ownership questionnaires were sent covering 13,249 woodland holdings, in 10,250 of the sample squares.

When forming these estimates it was necessary to combine and aggregate the individual survey responses of ownership and property type successively through each strata, starting at the lowest level (i.e. woodland type) and working up through ownership category, NFI region and country. When forming an estimate it must be taken into account that NFI sample squares within each region have a variable probability of selection which is proportional to the total area of NFI woodland within the square. A statistical weight is associated with each sample square and this is applied to the results of the square in the aggregation process below NFI region level. The calculation of estimates and their associated standard errors is performed with the use of weighted means and weighted variances.

When conducting the field survey of a sample square, the surveyor first maps the position and extent of woodland conforming to the NFI definition of woodland occurring within the square and for the majority of NFI reports it is these mapped areas, in combination with other fieldwork data collected, that are used in the NFI estimation process. For the production of this ownership report however, additional data had to be collected in the form of the questionnaire to provide data detailing who the owners are, the type of ownership and the property type.

The combined results from the fieldwork and the questionnaire were collected for the individual sample squares and intersected with the NFI woodland map to provide ratio estimators derived from subdividing the square into areas corresponding to woodland type, ownership type, property type and region/country. These sub-divisions are referred to as 'parcels' and form the

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primary units of the survey analysis. These parcels are then used in the 'bulking-up' analysis. A whole square may be a single parcel or can be split into two or more parcels with different class attributes. Parcels thus provide information on the proportions by area assigned to a particular owner for each of the categories of interest.

The procedure used for estimating the total of an attribute across a defined reporting extent is to use ratio estimators at the lowest sub-stratum level to estimate the total and the variance within each level. The second stage of the estimation process is to combine these estimated totals and their variances across the strata of the survey design to give a final estimate of the total across the entire reporting extent.

For the purpose of this report ownership is classified into two main categories: *Public Forest Estates* (PFE) or *Other Ownership*. The *Other Ownership* category is sub-divided further and includes public and government bodies, other than those primarily responsible for PFE, such as local councils, charities and the Ministry of Defence, as well as private ownership (see Table 1 and the Glossary for details).

The ownership questionnaire was only sent out to woodland owners in the *Other Ownership* category. Land that was recorded in the NFI as PFE was not surveyed but for the purpose of this study it was recorded as ownership type 'PFE' and property type 'Mainly woodland'.

Estimates provided in this report are based on sample squares for which data on ownership is available for all woodland area within a square and therefore the results for complete squares are assumed to be representative of all sample squares. A new statistical technique which can incorporate partial responses will be employed in future and may lead to a new publication containing estimates derived from all surveyed sample squares.

In addition to the above, two owners listed property types that were not options in the questionnaire and in both cases this was changed to 'Mixed estate'.

Results

The values in the tables have been independently rounded, so may not add to the totals shown. In some breakdowns, 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. Sampling standard errors (SE) attached to estimates are expressed in relative terms (%) to the right of the relevant estimate.

Caution needs to be applied in the interpretation of estimates with high relative standard errors. Such estimates should be regarded as indicative of the general level in the population and not be relied on as an accurate estimate close to the actual population value. Estimates and their standard errors with relative standard errors exceeding 25% are shown in **amber** in the tables as an indication that these estimates need to be treated with caution. More precise estimates of these statistics would require more samples focused on the population of interest.

The standard errors depend on the combination of a number of factors but broadly:

- The more woodland that is within the area of interest the more samples that will have been selected, generally leading to lower standard errors
- Increasing the number of categories and sub-categories used (e.g. regional groupings then sub-divided into species groupings) may well result in higher standard errors, especially for the categories that occur less frequently
- More variability will also result in higher standard errors; for instance, if a species is usually more evenly stocked when compared with another then its standard error will tend to be lower than the latter species.

An analysis of woodland ownership and property type split by NFI region are presented for reference in Supplementary Tables and Figures in the spreadsheet accompanying this report (Supplementary Tables 1-5, Supplementary Figures 1-7). Due to the smaller woodland areas involved this analysis resulted in a number of estimates with high standard errors, these are denoted in **amber**.

As the probability of sample selection is proportional to the amount of woodland in an area, the estimates for some of the ownership and property types in Wales have large standard errors. In these instances the categories with standard errors exceeding 25% have been consolidated into a single 'Combined Other'

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category and only those estimates with standard errors less than 25% presented in full.

Absolute comparisons of the woodland area reported in this report should not be made to the 2020 Forestry Facts and Figures woodland area as:

- These estimates are at 2013 and woodland area has changed since then.
- These 2013 estimates include a revision of woodland area, that includes the mark down of failed planting ventures.

Estimates of the areas of PFE land may vary with other reported areas. This is due to the differences in the definitions used for what counts as woodland. These estimates account for woodland area as per the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) definition¹, in particular the inclusion of open space within woodlands. The FAO definition includes areas of open space up to 0.5 hectares within woodland as woodland, where most PFE estimates exclude such internal open space and report these areas elsewhere.

¹ NFI uses a 20% threshold for a qualifying canopy cover, FAO uses 10%

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Ownership type

Table 1 Ownership type by area and country

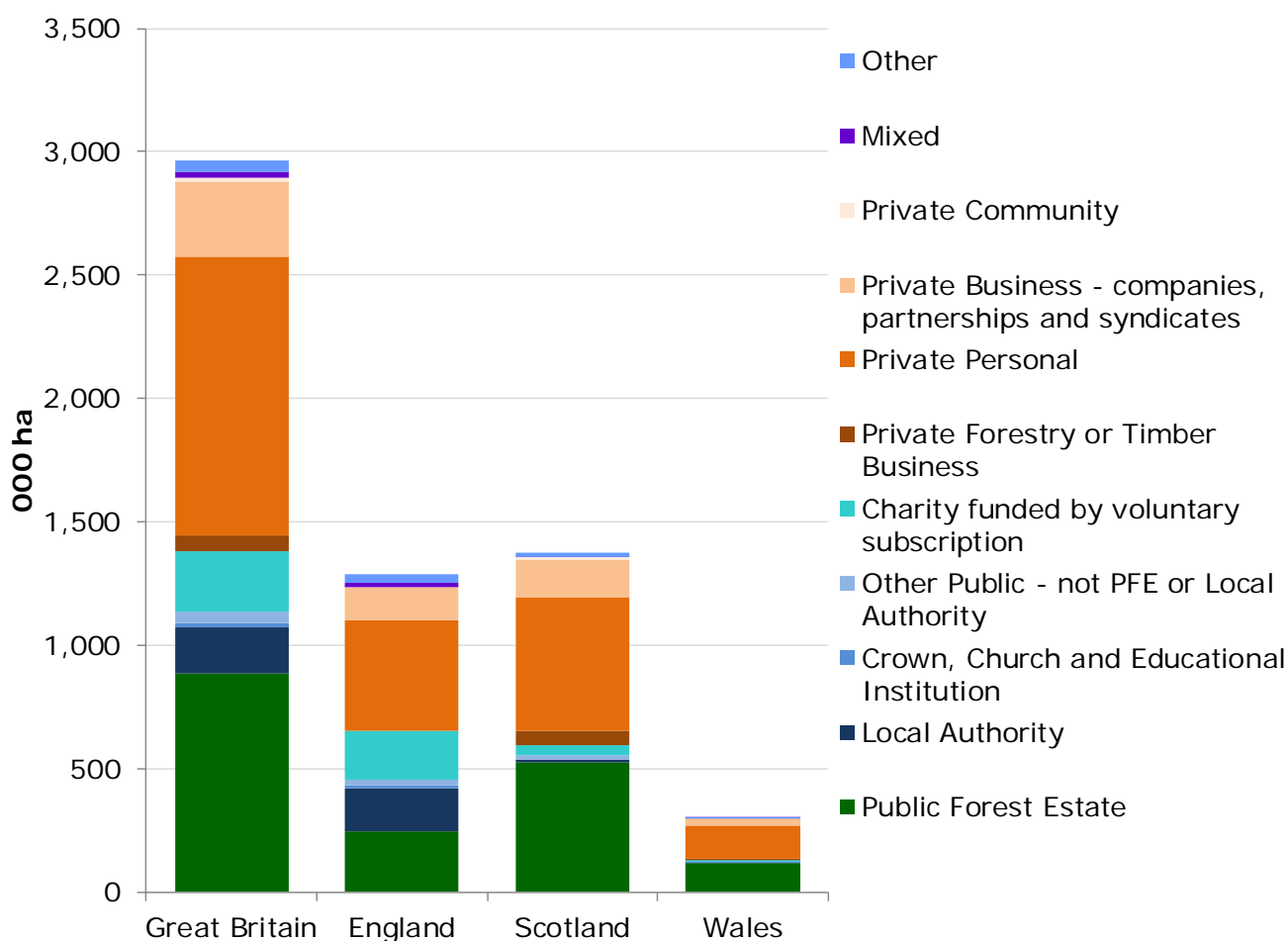
Ownership type	Woodland area (000 ha)	% of country woodland area	SE%
Great Britain	2,966.8		2
Public Forest Estate	888.6	30.0	2
Local Authority	187.0	6.3	6
Crown, Church and Educational Institution	14.9	0.5	20
Other Public - not PFE or Local Authority	49.0	1.6	13
Charity funded by voluntary subscription	242.0	8.2	6
Private forestry or timber business	62.7	2.1	12
Private Personal	1,128.2	38.0	3
Private Business - companies, partnerships and syndicates	304.3	10.3	5
Private Community	15.7	0.5	23
Mixed	23.3	0.8	21
Other	51.2	1.7	11
England	1,290.0		2
Public Forest Estate	244.1	18.9	3
Local Authority	177.0	13.7	7
Crown, Church and Educational Institution	12.2	0.9	23
Other Public - not PFE or Local Authority	23.6	1.8	18
Charity funded by voluntary subscription	199.0	15.4	7
Private forestry or timber business	0	0	-
Private Personal	447.2	34.7	4
Private Business - companies, partnerships and syndicates	130.4	10.1	8
Private Community	1.9	0.1	42
Mixed	19.5	1.5	24
Other	35.2	2.7	15
Scotland	1,373.7		2
Public Forest Estate	527.9	38.4	3
Local Authority	7.0	0.5	25
Crown, Church and Educational Institution	0	0	-
Other Public - not PFE or Local Authority	21.4	1.6	21
Charity funded by voluntary subscription	37.0	2.7	19
Private forestry or timber business	57.7	4.2	13
Private Personal	546.1	39.8	4
Private Business - companies, partnerships and syndicates	146.6	10.7	8
Private Community	13.8	1	25
Mixed	2.6	0.2	55
Other	13.5	1.0	20

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Table 1 Ownership type by area and country (cont'd)

Ownership type	Woodland area (000 ha)	% of country woodland area	SE%
Wales	303.0		7
Public Forest Estate	116.6	38.5	7
Charity funded by voluntary subscription	6.0	2.0	23
Private forestry or timber business	5.0	1.6	17
Private Personal	134.8	44.5	14
Private Business - companies, partnerships and syndicates	27.3	9.0	20
Private Community	0	0	-
Combined Other	13.3	4.4	-

Figure 1 Ownership type by area and country



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Table 2 Ownership type by area and woodland type

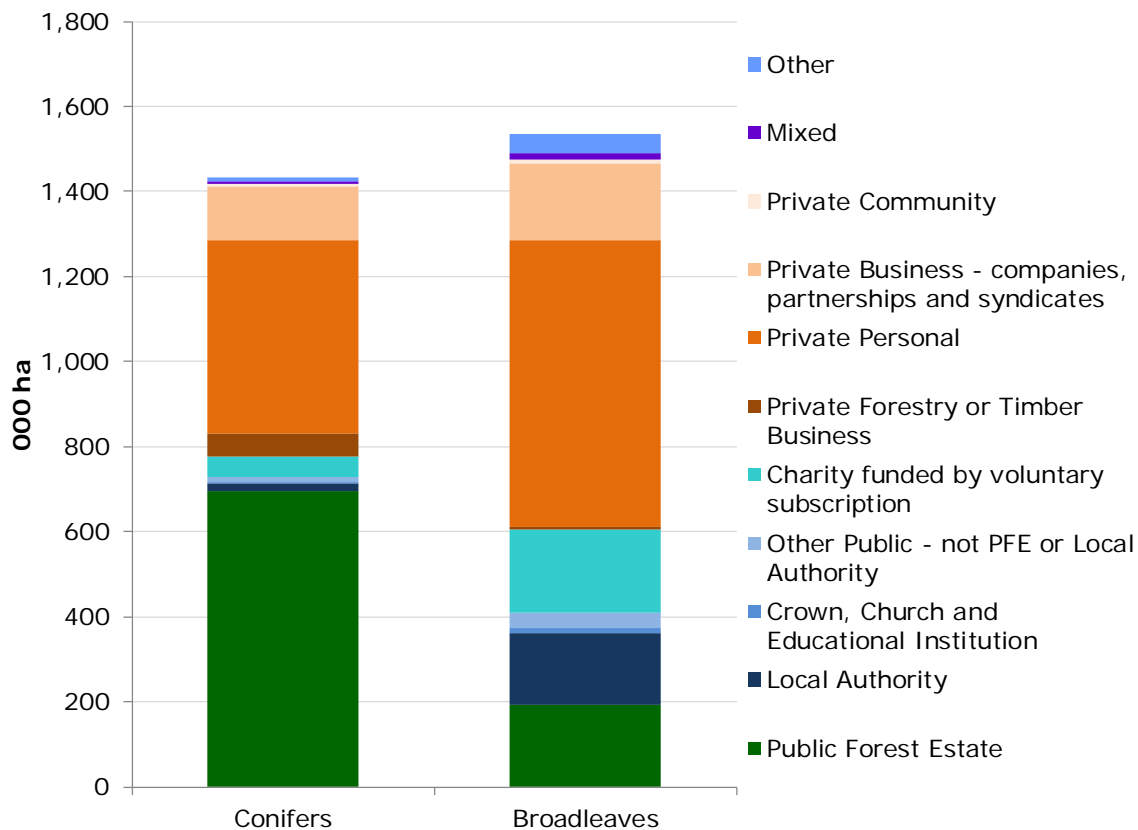
These estimates account for the allocation of clear fell and restock sites to woodland species type (conifers and broadleaves) differently to Forestry Statistics 2020¹ and the two should not be directly compared. Forestry Statistics 2020 assume a 50:50 split of conifer and broadleaf for clear-fells and assumes clear-fell sites to be clear fell between 0 to 15 years of age. In these NFI estimates restock sites are allocated to conifer or broadleaf as soon as they are planted. This discernment is based upon the restock species found on the ground in the NFI fieldwork.

Ownership type	Conifers Total estimated area			Broadleaves Total estimated area		
	(000 ha)	% of woodland area	SE%	(000 ha)	% of woodland area	SE%
Great Britain	1,431.7		2	1,535.0		2
Public Forest Estate	696.1	48.6	2	192.6	12.5	4
Local Authority	18.2	1.3	20	168.8	11.0	7
Crown, Church and Educational Institution	2.1	0.1	34	12.7	0.8	23
Other Public - not PFE or Local Authority	12.1	0.8	27	36.8	2.4	15
Charity funded by voluntary subscription	48.0	3.4	14	194.0	12.6	7
Private forestry or timber business	55.6	3.9	13	7.1	0.5	33
Private Personal	453.7	31.7	5	674.5	43.9	4
Private Business - companies, partnerships and syndicates	125.1	8.7	9	179.3	11.7	7
Private Community	6.6	0.5	36	9.1	0.6	30
Mixed	6.8	0.5	30	16.5	1.1	27
Other	7.6	0.5	26	43.7	2.8	13

¹ Forestry Statistics 2020: Chapter 1: Woodland Area and Planting

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Figure 2 Ownership type by area and woodland type Great Britain



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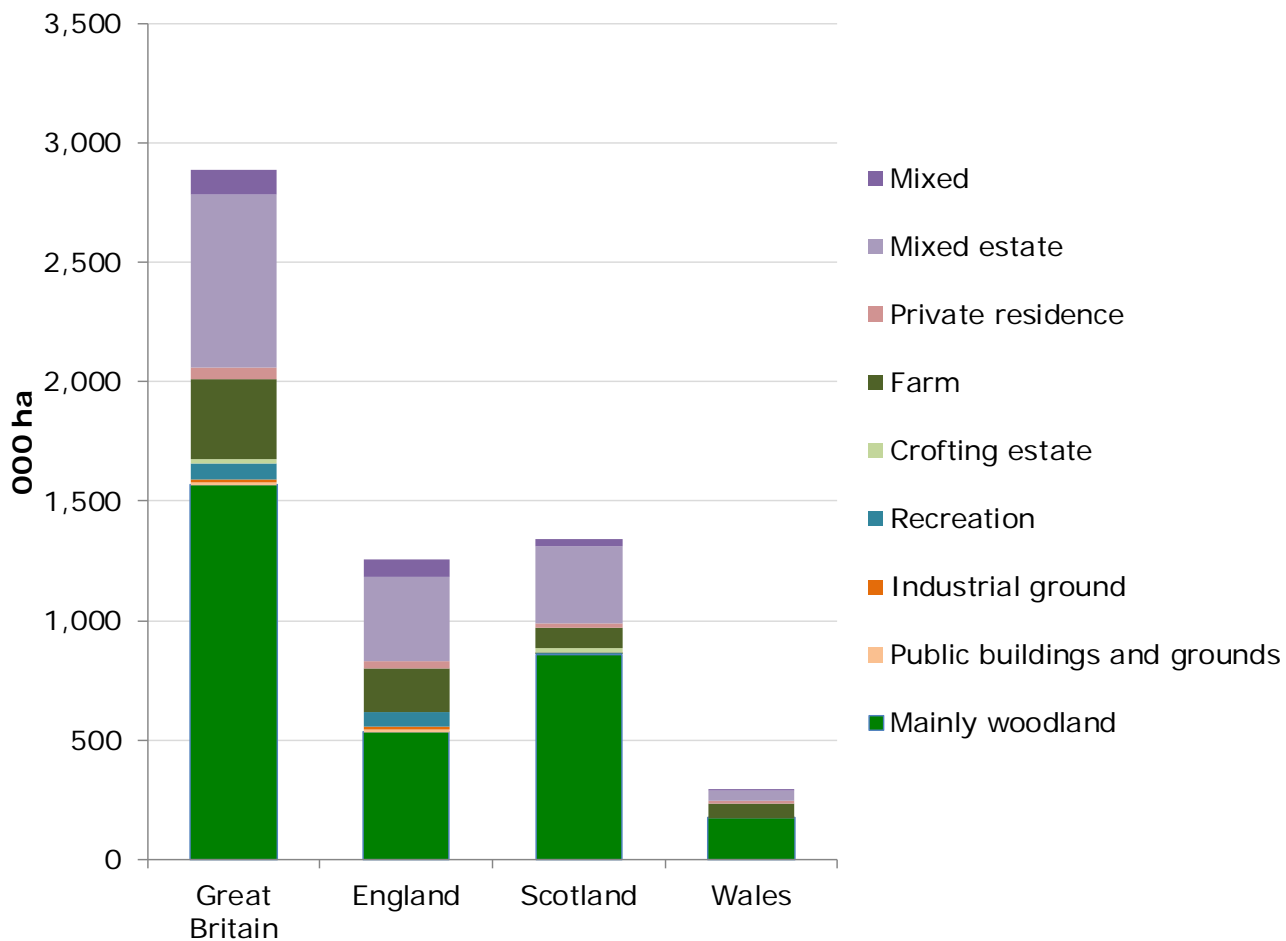
Property type

Table 3 Property type by area and country

Property Type	Woodland area (000 ha)	% of woodland area	SE%
Great Britain	2,966.8		2
Mainly Woodland	1,567.0	52.8	2
Public Buildings & Grounds	11.8	0.4	24
Industrial Ground	10.8	0.4	38
Recreation	70.3	2.4	11
Crofting Estate	17.6	0.6	25
Farm	330.2	11.1	6
Private Residence	50.2	1.7	11
Mixed Estate	725.1	24.4	3
Mixed	103.8	3.5	10
Not supplied	80.0	2.7	10
England	1,290.0		2
Mainly Woodland	534.6	41.4	3
Public Buildings & Grounds	10.9	0.8	26
Industrial Ground	10.0	0.8	42
Recreation	61.8	4.8	12
Crofting Estate	0	0	-
Farm	182.4	14.1	8
Private Residence	28.1	2.2	16
Mixed Estate	355.6	27.6	4
Mixed	72.0	5.6	10
Not supplied	34.5	2.7	15
Scotland	1,373.7		2
Mainly Woodland	859.4	62.6	3
Public Buildings & Grounds	0	0	-
Industrial Ground	0.8	0.1	34
Recreation	6.9	0.5	37
Crofting Estate	17.6	1.3	25
Farm	87.4	6.4	10
Private Residence	13.2	1.0	17
Mixed Estate	322.8	23.5	5
Mixed	30.2	2.2	25
Not supplied	35.3	2.6	16
Wales	303.0		4
Mainly Woodland	173.0	57.1	4
Industrial Ground	0	0	-
Crofting Estate	0	0	-
Farm	60.3	19.9	10
Private Residence	8.9	2.9	19
Mixed Estate	46.6	15.4	10
Not supplied	10.2	3.4	24
Combined Other	4.0	1.3	-

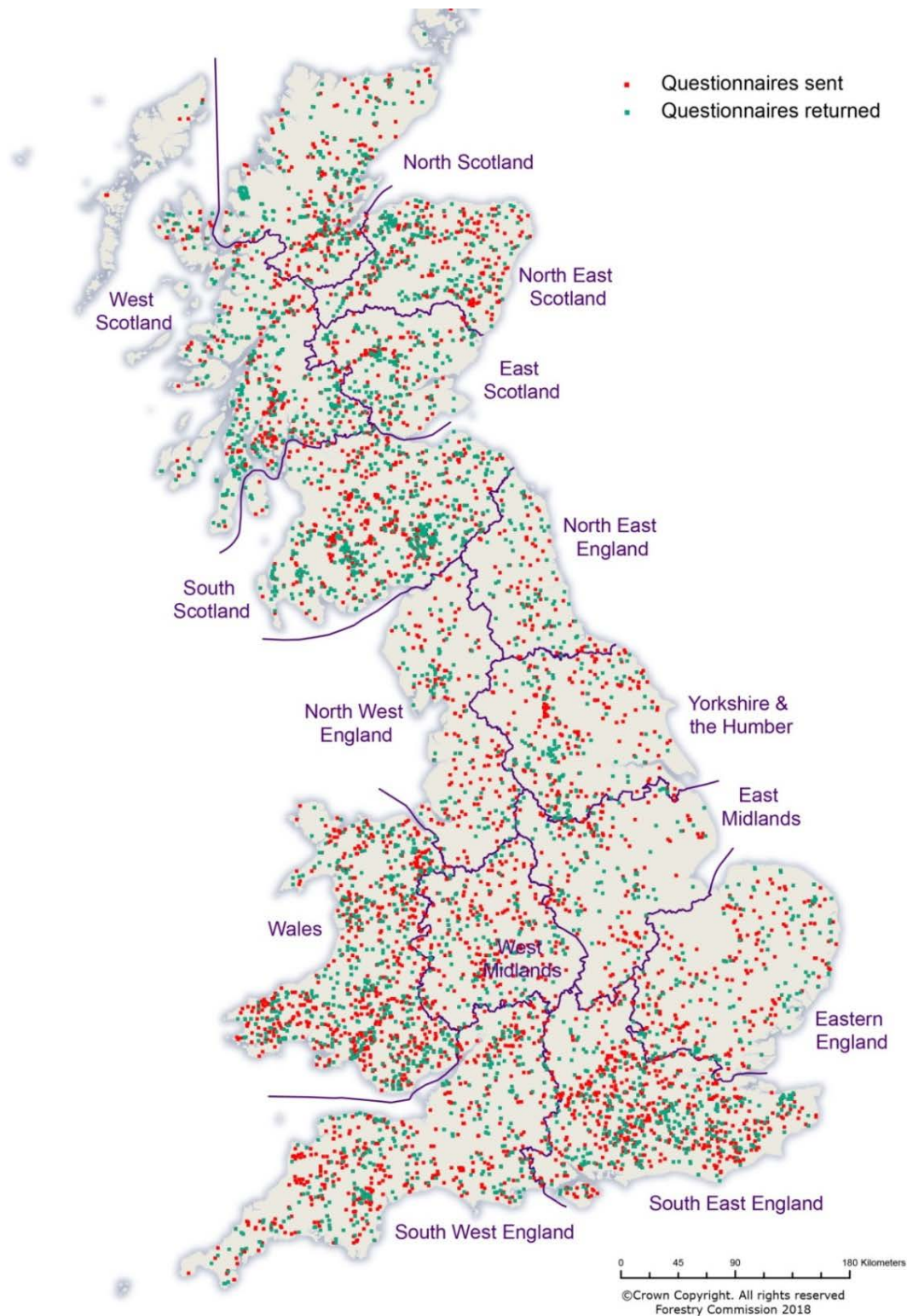
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Figure 3 Property type by area and country



Distribution of questionnaires

Map 1 Distribution questionnaires sent and those sent and returned



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Analysis of returns of questionnaires

The known owners¹ or part owners of 10,037 squares, not managed by PFE, were identified and sent questionnaires (68% of all NFI sample squares). The total number of questionnaires relating to those squares was 7,433; it should be noted that some squares had more than one owner and therefore more than one questionnaire. Questionnaires were not sent to PFE. Full response rates for the questionnaires was generally good ranging from 18% in South East England and London to 45% in North East England. All owners or part owners of 3,250 squares (32% of those targeted) responded to all or part of the questionnaire.

See Appendix 2 for a map of the distribution and proportion of questionnaires returned, Map 2.

Table 4 Returns rate of distributed questionnaires based on targeted NFI squares

Region	Number of NFI squares surveyed	Number of squares where owners surveyed	Number of squares where responses were received	Number of squares where full responses received	% of squares where full responses received
East England	731	428	246	98	22.9%
East Midlands	486	299	177	103	34.4%
North East England	574	364	296	164	45.1%
North West England	569	317	189	101	31.9%
South East England and London	1,522	935	474	165	17.6%
South West England	1,205	773	412	183	23.7%
West Midlands	558	362	175	81	22.4%
Yorkshire and the Humber	978	441	282	126	28.6%
England	6,623	3,919	2,251	1,021	26.1%
East Scotland	611	385	304	141	36.6%
North East Scotland	1,071	597	421	200	33.5%
North Scotland	1,052	780	610	279	35.8%
South Scotland	1,950	1,435	1,085	580	40.4%
West Scotland	1,673	1,209	961	457	37.8%
Scotland	6,357	4,406	3,381	1,657	37.6%
Wales	1,879	1,712	1,195	572	33.4%
Great Britain	14,859	10,037	6,827	3,250	32.4%

¹ The term owners includes owners, agents and managers of the land that intersects the sample square

Discussion

The aim of the report is to provide estimates of the area of woodland by:

- the types of owner e.g. Public Forest Estate or personal private ownership
- the type of property e.g. Mainly woodland or Mixed Estate;

Over two thirds of woodland in GB is estimated to be owned by the devolved Governments, termed here as Public Forest Estate, and Private Personal owners. At a country level the greatest proportion of PFE woodland is found in Scotland (38%). England has the highest proportion of charity owned woodland (15%) - this refers to charities funded by voluntary public subscriptions such as the National Trust. The country with the greatest percentage of woodland used primarily by private forestry or timber businesses was Scotland (4%). Across GB, nearly half of conifer woodland is managed by PFE. Broadleaf woodland ownership is estimated to be 44% under the Private Personal category with only 13% managed under PFE.

The most prevalent woodland property type across GB came from holdings described as 'Mainly Woodland' or 'Mixed Estate'; accounting for over three quarters of all woodland. After 'Mainly Woodland' and 'Mixed Estate', 'Farm' was the most common woodland property type; however, this ranged from 20% of woodland in Wales to 6% in Scotland.

Prior to this survey the most recent report of woodland ownership in GB was in the National Inventory of Woodland and Trees – Great Britain, published in 2003¹. The categories of ownership in 2003 match those in the present report except for the inclusion of the 'Crown, Church and Educational Institution' category in this survey. The ownership estimates for the Public Forest Estate (government owned woodland referred to as the Forestry Commission in the earlier report) and Private Personal ownership are similar from 2003 to the present report. Thirty-five percent of woodland area was Forestry Commission owned in 2003 compared to 30% PFE in the present survey. Private Personal ownership also saw a slight decrease but was largely comparable from 44% in 2003 to 38% in the current report. The percentage of local authority owned woodland increased from 3% in 2003 to the recent estimate of 6%. The ownership of woodland by charitable trusts also increased from 4% in 2003 to 8% of current estimates.

There are several areas of statistics within the present report that have not previously been available such as geographic distribution of property types within GB. More extensive sampling has been carried out since the previous reports of

¹ National Inventory of Woodland and Trees – Great Britain. Forestry Commission, 2003.

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woodland ownership and as such this report provides a better representation of the types of woodland ownership across GB.

This report is based upon a subset of the total NFI squares due to the exclusion of sample squares containing non-responses. In future, estimates would be improved if additional data could be collected for non-respondents.

Glossary

Ownership types	
Private personal	Types of private ownership and occupation, e.g. individuals, private family trusts and family partnerships.
Private business	Companies, partnerships, syndicates etc
Public Forest Estate	Government owned land managed by Forestry and Land Scotland, Forestry England or Natural Resources Wales on behalf of the Welsh Government Woodland Estate.
Other Ownership	Woodland other than that owned or managed by Public Forest Estates
Private forestry or timber business	Owned by the wood processing industry or woodland management companies
Private community ownership or common land	The common property of all members of the community
Charity	Those funded by voluntary public subscription, e.g. National Trust and Woodland Trust
Crown, Church & Education Institution	Crown Land or Crown Property, property owned by church or educational institutions such as School, University etc
Local Authority	Local, regional, county, district or other council
Other public	National (not PFE, or Local Authority) Government Department / agency
Mixed	Any combination of the above
Other	Doesn't fit the other ownership type descriptions
Property type	The property type indicates the primary use of the property
Area (forest/woodland)	Area (forest/woodland): forest and woodland area is divided into net forest area – the land area actually covered by trees (in the National Forest Inventory defined to the drip line of the canopy); and gross forest area – which includes both the area covered by trees and the small open spaces (of less than 0.5 hectares) within the forest boundary (e.g. rides, glades, ponds). This report uses gross forest data.
Broadleaves	Trees and shrubs that belong to the angiosperm division of the plant kingdom. Most in the UK have laminar leaves and are deciduous. Sometimes referred to as 'hardwoods' they produce hardwood timber (not always physically hard).

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Canopy	The mass of foliage and branches formed collectively by the crowns of trees.
Conifers	Trees and shrubs that belong to the gymnosperm division of the plant kingdom. Conifers mostly have needles or scale like leaves and, with the exception of larch and three other genera ¹ , all are evergreen. Sometimes referred to as 'softwoods', they produce softwood timber.
Forest (and 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 hectares and minimum width of 20 m.
Forestry Commission	The government department responsible for the regulation of forestry and implementing forestry policy in England.
Great Britain (GB)	England, Scotland and Wales.
NRW	Natural Resources Wales.
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).

¹ *Metasequoia*, *Taxodium* and *Pseudolarix*

Appendix

Appendix 1

Ownership questionnaire

Information about individual Ownership and Property types will be treated as strictly confidential. It will only be used for statistical purposes and will only be reported on as summaries per region. Having such information will allow FC to build profiles of likely woodland management approaches per owner and property type. This in combination with other information will help us to forecast how the forests are likely to change over time.

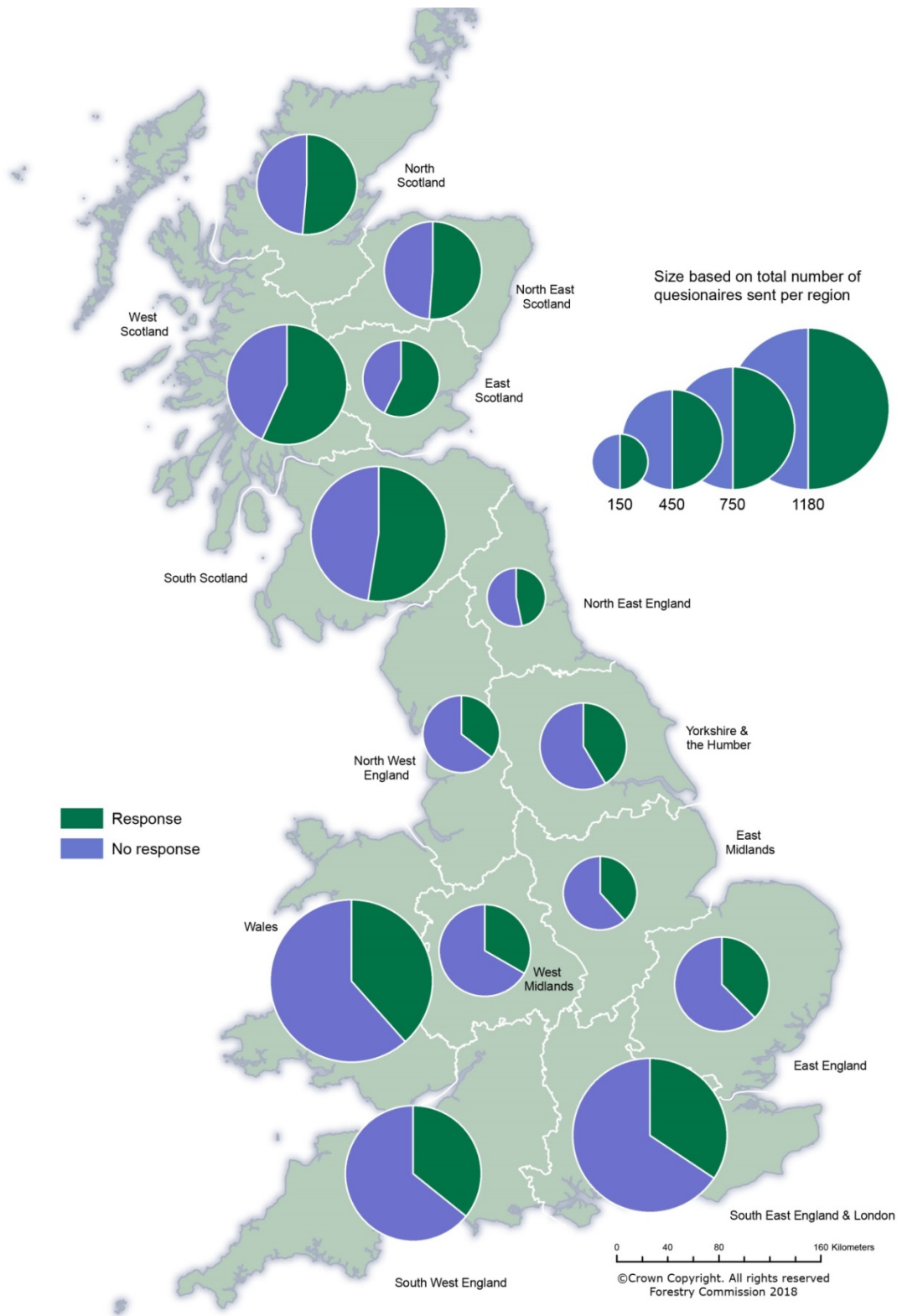
Please tick one box in each of the three tables below for your square.

Ownership Type	Tick	Property Type	Tick
Private personal (Individuals, private family trusts and family partnerships)		Farm	
Private business (Companies, partnerships, syndicates etc)		Crofting Estate	
Private forestry or timber business (Owned by the wood processing industry or woodland management companies)		Mixed Estate (Combinations of farm, woodland, small business, etc)	
Private community ownership or common land (The common property of all members of the community)		Mainly Woodland	
Charity (those funded by voluntary public subscription, e.g. National Trust and Woodland Trust)		Private Residence	
Crown, Church & Education Institution (e.g. School, University)		Recreation	
Local Authority (local, regional, county, district or other council)		Public Building & Grounds	
Other public (National (not FC, nor Local Authority) Government Department / agency)		Industrial & Grounds	
Mixed		Mixed	
Other (please state below) ¹			
		Woodland actively managed	
		Woodland NOT actively managed	

¹ If you have more than one square in this request please choose the single most representative ownership and property types (if unsure about the latter, put 'Mixed').

Appendix 2

Map 2 Distribution and return of questionnaires



Appendix 3

Respondent burden

The Code of Practice for Statistics requires all producers of Official Statistics to report annually on the estimated costs of responding to statistical surveys. The respondent burden for the present survey is calculated in line with Government Statistical Service Guidance on Calculating Compliance Costs. The survey achieved a total of 3178 returns, including partially completed returns, giving a total estimated response burden of around £5,500 for businesses and around £300 for local authorities.

NFI Preliminary Report

Further information:

This report is one of a series of publications reporting the outputs of the Forest Research National Forest Inventory.

For further information on the NFI, including contact details, please visit:

www.forestresearch.gov.uk/inventory

Official Statistics

This is an Official Statistics publication. For more information about Official Statistics and the UK Statistics Authority visit www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk

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