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Woodland Surveys Branch of Forest Research was responsible for carrying out the survey and analysing the data. A large number of Forestry Commission and contract staff were involved in the survey from its inception.

Preparation of the digital cartography for Greater Manchester was carried out by Graham Bull, Woodland Survey Officer, and Woodland GIS Officers Chris Brown, Robert Beck and Esther Whitton. Data processing and analysis was carried out by Woodland Data Officers Justin Gilbert and Shona Cameron.

The authors of this Report are Steve Smith (Head of Woodland Surveys) and Justin Gilbert (Woodland Data Officer) of Forest Research.

 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF WOODLA	ND AND TREES – GREATER MANCHES	TER

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results for Greater Manchester from the Forestry Commission National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT).

The Inventory consists of two separate surveys -

- The Main Woodland Survey (MWS) covering woodlands of 2 hectares and over
- The Survey of Small Woodland and Trees (SSWT) covering Small Woods, Groups of Trees, Linear Features and Individual Trees.

BACKGROUND

Since 1924 the Forestry Commission has carried out a number of national woodland surveys at intervals of between 15 and 20 years. The previous survey was carried out between 1979 and 1982. With the statistics becoming increasingly out of date the Forestry Commission decided to undertake a new survey: the *National Inventory of Woodland and Trees*.

The survey fieldwork for Great Britain was completed in July 2000. Work began in Scotland in 1994, followed by Southern England, Wales and Northern England.

SURVEY METHODS

Main Woodland Survey

In England, Woodland Surveys derived a digital map of all woodland showing Interpreted Forest Types from 1:25 000 scale aerial photography. This provided the basis for the sampling.

The digital map gives the extent of all woodland over 2 hectares and this was updated as survey work progressed. The maps on pages 4-6 show: overall woodland cover; woodland by ownership; and woodland by Interpreted Forest Type, respectively. The total area of woodland was obtained from the digital map with ground sampling undertaken to evaluate a wide range of woodland information such as species, age and stocking.

From the digital map the area of each woodland was recorded and this information was used to determine the intensity at which any selected woodland would be sampled. The overall sampling scheme was as follows:

2.0ha - <100ha : every fifth wood100ha - <500ha : two woods in five

500ha and larger : all woods

1 hectare square plots were used to sample the selected woodlands on the ground. This was a change of practice from all previous Census surveys, where whole woods have been selected for survey. For each of the three bands of woodland area a different sampling grid was used with the density of the squares being reduced as the woodlands increase in size. The overall aim was to sample 1% of the woodland in each size class.

Survey of Small Woodland and Trees_

The land area of England was stratified into coastal and inland 1 km x 1 km squares and a random sample of 1 km² plots were then selected, representing around 1% of the land area. 1:25 000 scale aerial photos were then used to identify features in each sample square. Each 1 km² was then divided into 16 parts, and two of these were selected at random for field data collection. Data was collected on Small Woodlands (0.10 - <2.00 ha), Linear Features, Groups and Individual Trees. The survey did not collect information from areas of developed land of 2 hectares or more.

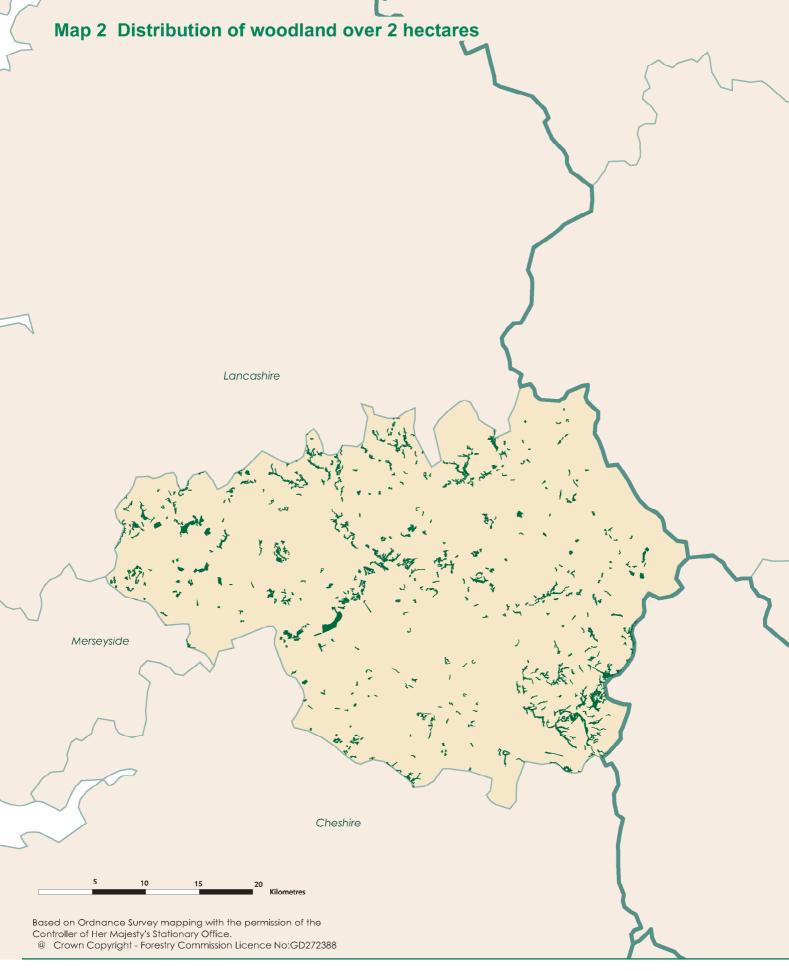
MAIN POINTS FROM THE SURVEY RESULTS

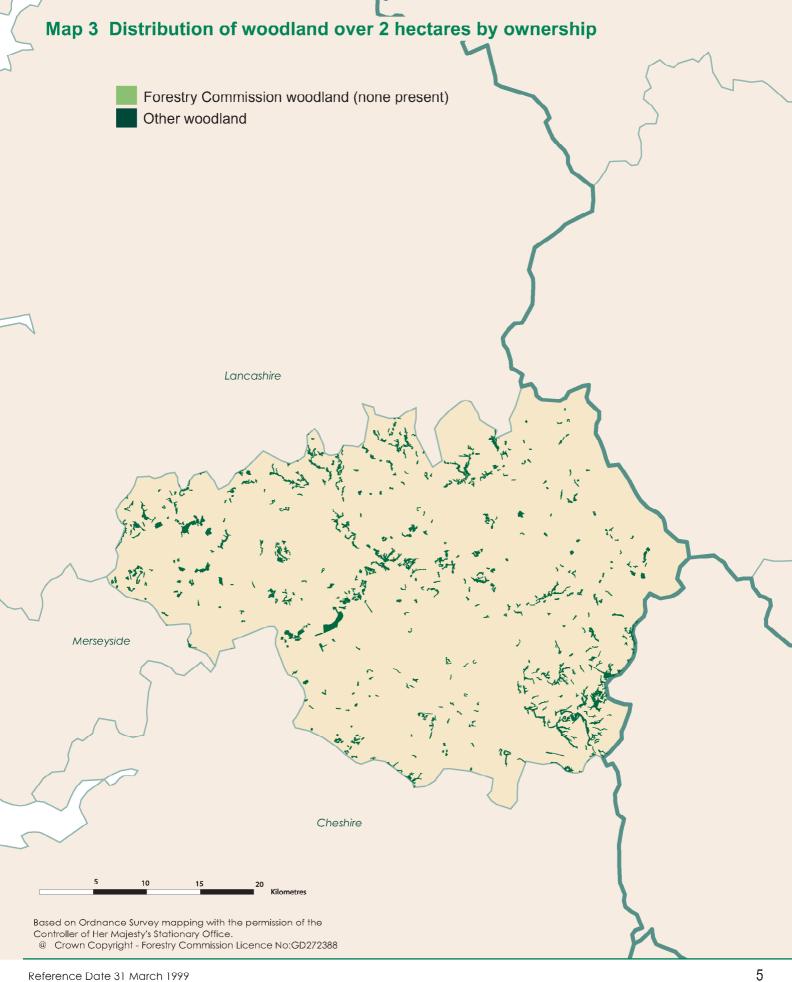
- The total area of woodland of 0.1 hectares and over in Greater Manchester is 4,695 hectares. This represents 3.7 % of the land area. (Table 1)
- Broadleaved woodland is the dominant forest type representing 74.6 % of all woodland. Conifer woodland represents 7.8 %, Mixed woodland 8.0 % and Open Space within woodlands 8.4 %. (Table 2)
- The main conifer species is pine covering 250 hectares or 47.6 % of all conifer species. The main broadleaved species is oak covering 775 hectares or 20.8 % of all broadleaved species. (Table 3)
- There are a total of 517 woods over 2 ha within Greater Manchester with a mean wood area of 8.4 hectares. (Table 7a) There are a total of 1,354 woods from 0.1 <2.0 hectares with a mean wood area of 0.27 hectares. (Table 14)
- There are 536 thousand live trees outside woodland in Greater Manchester. (Table 15)
- Woodland land cover increased by over 1,955 hectares from 2.1 % to 3.6 % of the land area between 1980 and 1999. (Table 19)
- The area of broadleaves increased by 65% between 1980 and 1999, with the relative proportion of broadleaves to conifers decreasing from 92% to 88%. (Table 20)

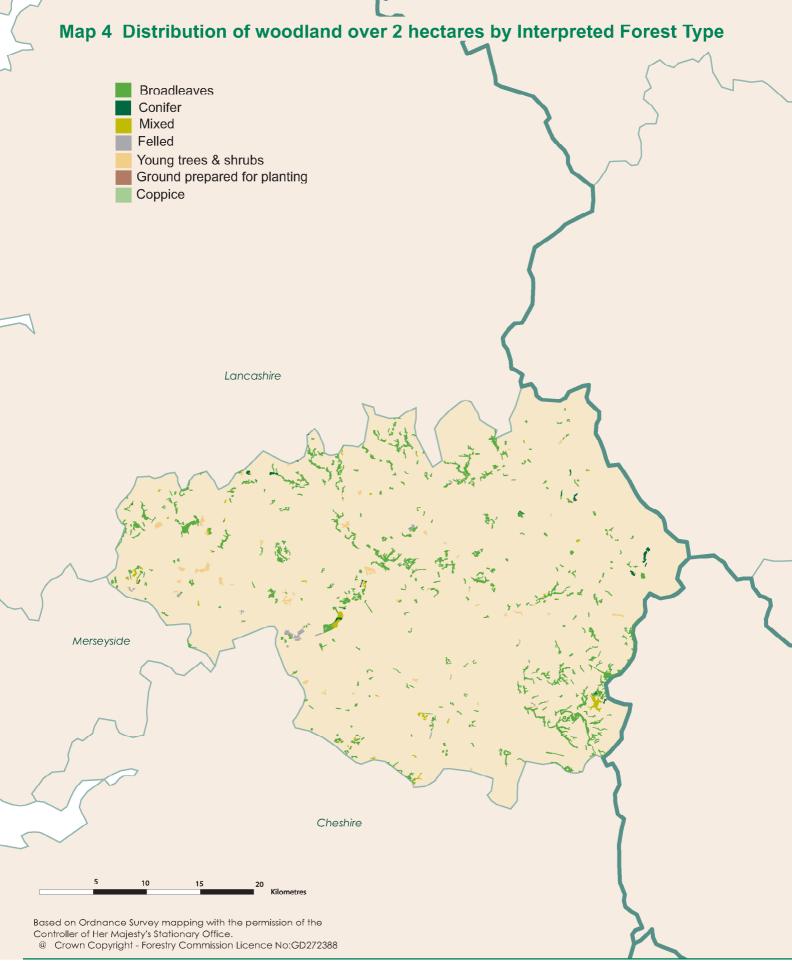
INVENTORY REPORTS

As well as this report for Greater Manchester, reports are available for the other counties in the region as shown on the map opposite. Also available are region and county reports for England as well as a report for the country as a whole. Wales and Scotland are also covered by reports. Inventory reports can also be viewed or downloaded from the website at www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory.









SUMMARY RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF WOODLAND AND TREES (NIWT)

Both the Main Woodland Survey and the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees contributed to the estimate of woodland area for Greater Manchester.

Tables 1-3 show the combined woodland area from the Main Woodland Survey and the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees.

Tables 4 and 5 summarise the numbers of live trees outside woodland, and the lengths of Linear Features from the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees.

Table 1: Woodland area by woodland size class

Table 2: Woodland area by forest type and woodland size
 Table 3: Woodland area by principal species and woodland size
 Table 4: Numbers of live trees outside woodland by feature type

Table 5: Lengths of Linear Features

Note: The figures in many of the tables may not add due to rounding



Table 1 Woodland area by woodland size class

Woodland size (ha)	Woodland area (ha)	% of Woodland area
2.00 and over	4,329	92.2
0.25 - < 2.00	275	5.9
0.10 - < 0.25	92	2.0
Total area of woodland	4,695	100.0
% Woodland land cover	3.7	

^{1.} Area of Greater Manchester, including inland water, 128,584 ha based on digital boundaries used in the 1991 Census of Population

Table 2 Woodland area by forest type and woodland size

Forest type	Woodland size (ha)		Total area	Percentage of
	2.0 and over	0.1 - <2.0	(ha)	total area
Conifer	317	49	366	7.8
Broadleaved	3,274	227	3,501	74.6
Mixed	287	90	377	8.0
Coppiced	0	0	0	0.0
Copp-w-standards	0	0	0	0.0
Windblow	0	0	0	0.0
Felled	57	0	57	1.2
Open Space	394	0	394	8.4
Total	4,329	366	4,695	100

^{1.} See Glossary for definitions of forest types.

Table 3 Woodland area by principal species and woodland size

Species/Groups	Woodland size (ha)		Total area Percentage o		of total area
	2.0 and over	0.1 -<2.0	(ha)	Category*	Species**
Pine	227	23	250	47.6	5.9
Sitka spruce	40	23	63	12.0	1.5
Larch	74	26	100	19.0	2.4
Other conifers	100	0	100	19.0	2.4
Mixed conifers	0	11	11	2.1	0.3
Total conifers	442	83	525	100.0	12.4
Oak	716	59	775	20.8	18.3
Beech	525	8	533	14.3	12.6
Sycamore	503	8	511	13.7	12.0
Ash	200	19	219	5.9	5.2
Birch	601	26	627	16.9	14.8
Elm	8	0	8	0.2	0.2
Other broadleaves	787	87	874	23.5	20.6
Mixed broadleaves	95	77	172	4.6	4.1
Total broadleaves	3,437	284	3,721	100.0	87.7
Total all species***	3,878	366	4,244		100.0

^{*}Category - species/group percentage of conifer or broadleaved category **Species/group percentage of all species

The standard errors of the area estimates for woodland of 2 ha and over tor the most common species or species groups are as tollows

Coniters	2/%
Broadleaves	5%
Pine	25%
Oak	13%
Birch	16%

Where the standard errors of these summary measures are 10% or less, the confidence intervals will be approximately symmetrical; the true value is expected to be within +/- one standard error for about 68% (or about two-thirds) of all cases, and within +/- two standard errors for about 95% of all cases. Where percentage standard errors are larger, e.g. for less common species or more variable species composition, the confidence intervals will be less symmetrical (and wider).

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^{***}Excludes the 451 ha of Coppice, Felled and Open space areas which were included in Table 2

Table 4 Numbers of live trees outside woodland by feature type

Feature type	Total number of features	Total number of live trees	Mean number of trees per feature	Tree density (per sq km)
Groups	21,400	91,000	4	71
Narrow Linear Features	5,300	417,700	79	325
Individual Trees	26,900	26,900	1	21
Total		535,600		417

- 1. Land area used to calculate tree density 128,584 ha based on digital boundaries used in 1991 Census of Population
- 2. The standard errors of the live tree number estimates for these feature types are:

Groups	34%
Narrow Linear Features	64%
Individual Trees	36%

- 3. Where the standard errors of these summary measures are 10% or less, the confidence intervals will be approximately symmetrical; the true value is expected to be within +/- one standard error for about 68% (or about two-thirds) of all cases, and within +/- two standard errors for about 95% of all cases. Where percentage standard errors are larger, e.g. for less common species or more variable species composition, the confidence intervals will be less symmetrical (and wider).
- 4. See Glossary for definitions of feature types.

Table 5 Lengths of Linear Features

Feature type	Total number of features	Total length of features (km)	Density of features (m per sq km)
Wide Linear Features	0	0	0
Narrow Linear Features	5,300	744	579
Total		744	579

- 1. Land area used to calculate tree density 128,584 ha based on digital boundaries used in 1991 Census of Population
- 2. The standard errors of the length estimates for these feature types are:

Wide Linear Features Narrow Linear Features 52%

- 3. Where the standard errors of these summary measures are 10% or less, the confidence intervals will be approximately symmetrical; the true value is expected to be within +/- one standard error for about 68% (or about two-thirds) of all cases, and within +/- two standard errors for about 95% of all cases. Where percentage standard errors are larger, e.g. for less common species or more variable species composition, the confidence intervals will be less symmetrical (and wider).
- 4. See Glossary for definitions of feature type .

RESULTS FROM THE MAIN **WOODLAND SURVEY (MWS)**

Survey Method

Woods were selected from the digital map of woodland of 2 hectares and over, then sampled using a random grid of 1 hectare sample plots. The density of sample plots was reduced as the sampled woodland increase in size, the general aim being to sample 1% of the woodland area. The ground sampling evaluated a wide range of data such as species, age and stocking.

Table 6: Summary of woodland area by ownership

Chart: Woodland area by ownership Table 7a: Size class distribution of woodland

Table 7b: Size class distribution of woodland by ownership units Table 8: Area of woodland by forest type and ownership

Chart: Area of woodland by forest type

Area of High Forest by principal species and ownership Table 9a: Area of High Forest by principal species and ownership Graph:

Table 9b: Area of High Forest by principal species, ownership and category

High Forest Category 1 Graph:

Area by principal species and ownership

Graph: High Forest Category 2

Area by principal species and ownership

Table 10a: High Forest Category 1

Area by principal species and planting year class

Graph: High Forest Category 1

Area by planting year class

Table 10b: High Forest Category 1

Forestry Commission: area by principal species and planting year class

Graph: High Forest Category 1

Forestry Commission - area by planting year class

Table 10c: High Forest Category 1

Other ownership: area by principal species and planting year class

Graph: High Forest Category 1

Other ownership: area by planting year class

Table 11: High Forest: principal species by planting year class

Table 12: Ownership type by area and percentage

Chart: Ownership type by area

Note: The figures in many of the tables may not add due to rounding



Table 6 Summary of woodland area by ownership

Ownership	ha	% woodland
Forestry Commission	0	0
Other	4,329	100
Total area of woodland	4,329	100

- 1. Woodland area from aerial photographic interpretation map updated to 31 March 1999
- 2. See Glossary for definitions of ownership types

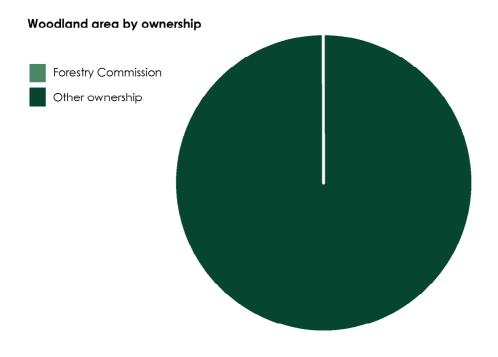


Table 7a Size class distribution of woodland

Size class (ha)	Number of woods	Total area (ha)	Percent of total area	Mean wood area (ha)
<10	414	1,717	40	4.1
10 - <20	59	812	19	13.8
20 - <50	37	1,074	25	29.0
50 - <100	5	384	9	76.9
<100	515	3,988	92	7.7
100 - <500	2	342	8	170.8
500 and >	0	0	0	0.0
All woods	51 <i>7</i>	4,329	100	8.4

Table 7b Size class distribution of woodland by ownership units

Size class (ha)	FC or Other	Number of woods	Total area (ha)	Percent of total area	Mean wood area (ha)
<10	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	414	1,717	40	4.1
10 - <20	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	59	812	19	13.8
20 - <50	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	37	1,074	25	29.0
50 - <100	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	5	384	9	76.9
<100	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	515	3,988	92	7.7
100 - <500	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	O	2	342	8	170.8
500 and >	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	FC	0	0	0	0.0
	0	517	4,329	100	8.4

Table 7a and 7b are based solely on the digital woodland map. The other MWS tables are derived from the field sample data

For example, the Forestry Commission may own most of a large wood with some parts in Other ownership(s), In Table 7a the whole area would be treated as one wood and the area allocated to one size category. In Table 7b each of the ownership units would be allocated to the size category for that unit. Dividing woods by ownership can occasionally generate part woods of less than 2 hectares

^{2.} The data available from the digital map enable the identification of woodlands according to their ownerships, Forestry Commission or Other. The entries in table 7b cannot be added to derive table 7a as some woods may consist of both Forestry Commission and Other ownership(s)

 Table 8
 Area of woodland by forest type and ownership

Forest type	Forestry C	ommission	Otl	her	All owr	All ownerships		
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Conifer	0	0.0	317	7.3	317	7.3		
Broadleaved	0	0.0	3,274	75.6	3,274	75.6		
Mixed	0	0.0	287	6.6	287	6.6		
Coppice	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Copp-w-Stds	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Windblow	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Felled	0	0.0	57	1.3	57	1.3		
Open Space	0	0.0	394	9.1	394	9.1		
Total	0	0.0	4,329	100.0	4,329	100.0		

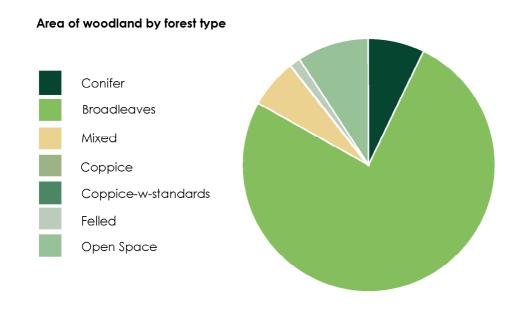


Table 9a Area of High Forest by principal species and ownership

Species	Forestry	Commiss	ion	C	ther		All ow	nerships (
	area	cat*	spp**	area	cat*	spp**	area	cat*	spp**
	(ha)	%	%	(ha)	%	%	(ha)	%	%
Scots pine	0	0	0	180	41	5	180	41	5
Corsican pine	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
Lodgepole pine	0	0	0	43	10	1	43	10	1
Sitka spruce	0	0	0	40	9	1	40	9	1
Norway spruce	0	0	0	84	19	2	84	19	2
European larch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jap/Hybrid larch	0	0	0	74	17	2	74	17	2
Douglas fir	0	0	0	9	2	0	9	2	0
Other conifers	0	0	0	7	2	0	7	2	0
Mixed conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total conifers	0	0	0	442	100	11	442	100	11
Oak	0	0	0	716	21	18	716	21	18
Beech	0	0	0	525	15	14	525	15	14
Sycamore	0	0	0	503	15	13	503	15	13
Ash	0	0	0	200	6	5	200	6	5
Birch	0	0	0	601	17	15	601	17	15
Poplar	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
Sweet chestnut	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Elm	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Other broadleaves	0	0	0	776	23	20	776	23	20
Mixed broadleaves	0	0	0	95	3	2	95	3	2
Total broadleaves	0	0	0	3,437	100	89	3,437	100	89
Total - all species	0		0	3,878		100	3,878		100
Felled	0		0	57			57		
Total High Forest	0		0	3,935			3,935		

^{*}cat: species percentage of Conifer or Broadleaved in the ownership category **spp: percentage of all species in the ownership category

- In addition to the areas shown there are 394 ha of other areas integral to the woodland not stocked with tree species.
- 2. The standard errors of the all ownerships area estimates for the most common species or species groups are as follows;

Conifers	27%
Broadleaves	5%
Scots pine	28%
Oak	13%
Birch	16%

- 3. Mixtures: where possible the species in mixtures have been separately recorded. Where this has not been possible they were described as 'Mixed conifers' or 'Mixed broadleaves'.
- 4. Confidence Intervals: where the standard errors of these summary measures are 10% or less, the confidence Intervals will be approximately symmetrical; the true value is expected to be within +/- one standard error for about 68% (or about two-thirds) of all cases, and within +/- two standard errors for about 95% of all cases. Where percentage standard errors are larger, e.g. for less common species or more variable species composition, the confidence intervals will be less symmetrical (and wider).

Area of High Forest by principal species and ownership

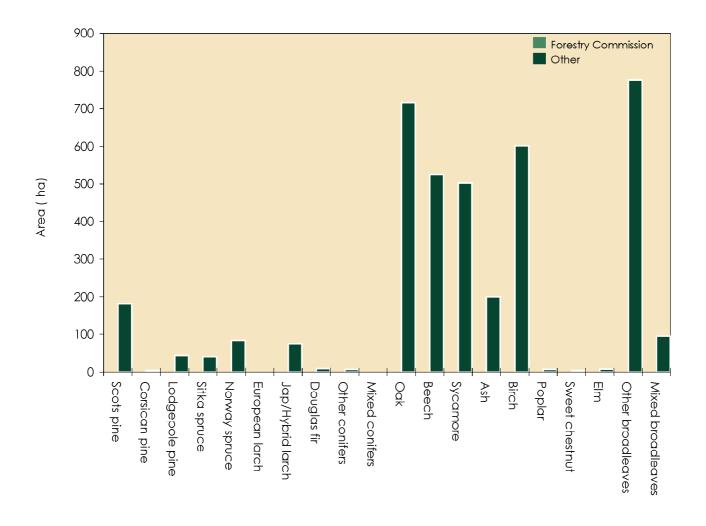


Table 9b Area of High Forest by principal species, ownership and category

Species	Forest	ry Comm	ission		Other		All	ownership	os
	cat.	cat. 2	Total	cat.	cat.	Total	cat. 1	cat. 2	Total
Scots pine	1 0	0	(ha)	1	2 32	(ha) 180	148	32	(ha)
Corsican pine	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
Lodgepole pine	0	0	0	25	19	43	25	19	43
Sitka spruce	0	0	0	40	0	40	40	0	40
Norway spruce	0	0	0	84	0	84	84	0	84
European larch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jap/Hybrid larch	0	0	0	66	8	74	66	8	74
Douglas fir	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	0	9
Other conifers	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	3	7
Mixed conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total conifers	0	0	0	379	62	442	379	62	442
Oak	0	0	0	272	444	716	272	444	716
Beech	0	0	0	292	234	525	292	234	525
Sycamore	0	0	0	312	191	503	312	191	503
Ash	0	0	0	97	103	200	97	103	200
Birch	0	0	0	234	367	601	234	367	601
Poplar	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	7
Sweet chestnut	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
Elm	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
Other broadleaves	0	0	0	488	288	776	488	288	776
Mixed broadleaves	0	0	0	62	33	95	62	33	95
Total broadleaves	0	0	0	1,765	1,672	3,437	1,765	1,672	3,437
Total - all species	0	0	0	2,144	1,734	3,878	2,144	1,734	3,878

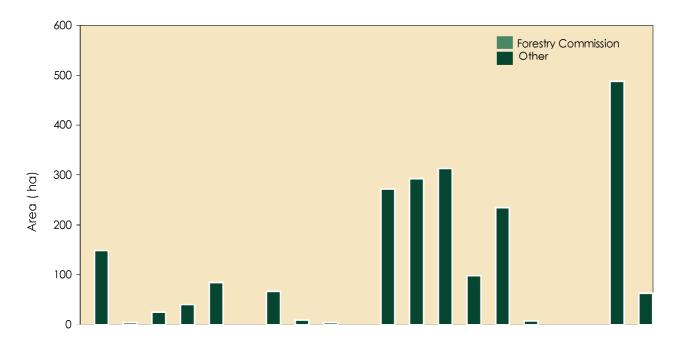
1. The standard errors of the all ownerships area estimates for the most common species or species groups (in all woodland types) are as follows

	Category I* Categ	ory 2*	Iotal High Forest	
Conifers	30%	32%	27%	
Broadleaves	9%	7%	5%	
Scots pine	32%	45%	28%	
Oak	20%	16%	13%	*See Glossary for Category 1
Birch	32%	18%	16%	and Category 2 descriptions

^{2.} Where the standard errors of these summary measures are 10% or less, the confidence intervals will be approximately symmetrical; the the true value is expected to be within +/- one standard error for about 68% (or about two-thirds) of all cases, and within +/- two standard errors for about 95% of all cases. Where percentage standard errors are larger, e.g. for less common species or more variable species composition, the confidence intervals will be less symmetrical (and wider).

^{3.} Where possible the species in mixtures have been separately recorded. Where this has not been possible they were described as 'Mixed conifers' or 'Mixed broadleaves'.

High Forest Category 1 - Area by principal species and ownership



High Forest Category 2 - Area by principal species and ownership

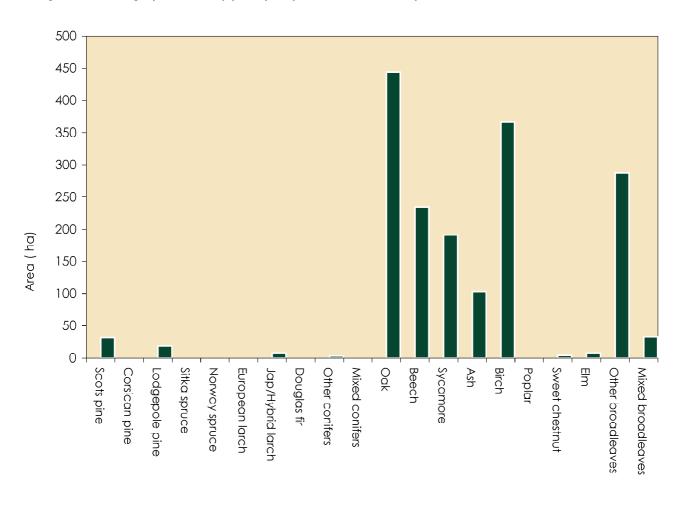
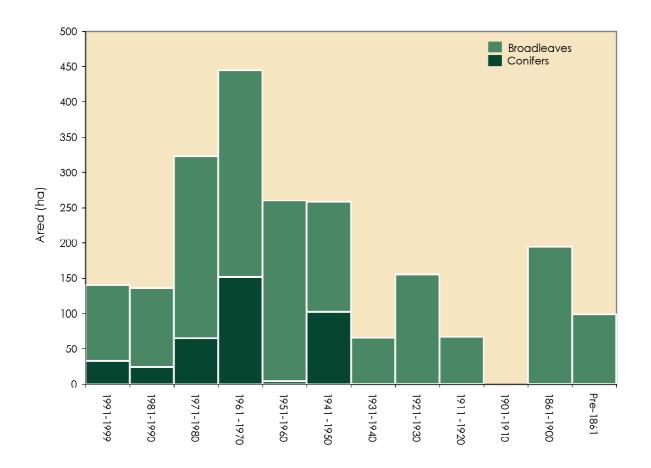


 Table 10a
 High Forest Category 1 - Area by principal species and planting year class

Species					Plo	ınting y	ear cla	ss*					Total (ha)
	1991- 1999	1981- 1990	1971- 1980	1961 - 1970	1951- 1960	1941 - 1950	1931- 1940	1921- 1930	1911 - 1920	1901- 1910	1861- 1900	Pre- 1861	
Scots pine	20	24	39	12	0	53	0	O	O	O	0	0	148
Corsican pine	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lodgepole pine	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Sitka spruce	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Norway spruce	0	0	0	43	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
European larch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jap/Hybrid larch	11	0	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Douglas fir	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other conifers	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mixed conifers	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total conifers	32	24	65	152	4	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Oak	32	9	12	25	36	8	0	34	18	0	75	22	272
Beech	11	0	34	32	0	5	22	33	3	0	74	77	292
Sycamore	0	4	0	29	121	48	19	30	38	0	24	0	312
Ash	6	12	17	6	25	23	0	0	8	0	0	0	97
Birch	27	0	53	111	0	6	15	23	0	0	0	0	234
Poplar	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sweet chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other broadleaves	32	87	98	83	71	54	10	34	0	0	18	0	488
Mixed broadleaves	0	0	43	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	4	0	62
Total broadleaves	108	112	258	293	256	156	66	155	67	0	195	99	1,765
Total - all species	140	136	323	445	261	258	66	155	67	0	195	99	2,144

^{*}Age determined from records where these were available. Where records were not available or were clearly inaccurate age-class was assigned by reference to similar crops of known age in the locality.

High Forest Category 1 - Area by planting year class



1. Most of the planting year classes cover 10 years, 1991-1999 is 9 years, and the classes prior to 1901 are 40 years or more.

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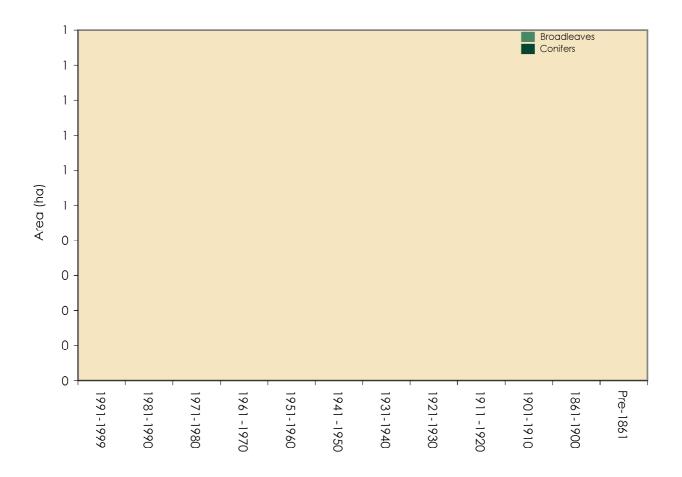
Table 10b High Forest Category 1 - Forestry Commission: area by principal species and planting year classes

Species	Planting year class*												Total (ha)
	1991- 1999	1981- 1990	1971- 1980	1961 - 1970	1951- 1960	1941 - 1950	1931- 1940	1921- 1930	1911 - 1920	1901- 1910	1861- 1900	Pre- 1861	
Scots pine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corsican pine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgepole pine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitka spruce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway spruce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European larch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jap/Hybrid larch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sycamore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poplar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweet chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other broadleaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed broadleaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total broadleaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - all species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^{*}Age determined from records where these were available. Where records were not available or were clearly inaccurate age-class was assigned by reference to similar crops of known age in the locality.

^{1.} In Greater Manchester there was no Forestry Commission woodland at the date of survey.

High Forest Category 1 - Forestry Commission: area by planting year class



1. Most of the planting year classes cover 10 years, 1991-1999 is 9 years, and the classes prior to 1901 are 40 years or more.

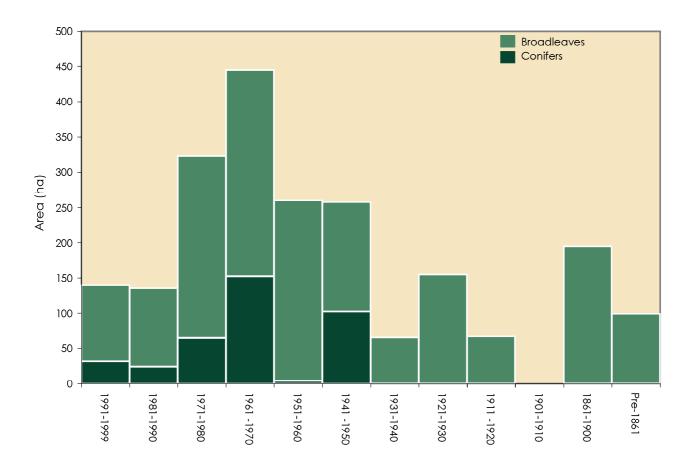
 ${\bf 2.\ In\ Greater\ Manchester\ there\ was\ no\ Forestry\ Commission\ woodland\ at\ the\ date\ of\ survey}.$

Table 10c High Forest Category 1 - Other ownership: area by principal species and planting year classes

Species					Plo	ınting y	ear cla	SS*					Total (ha)
	1991- 1999	1981- 1990	1971- 1980	1961 - 1970	1951- 1960	1941 - 1950	1931- 1940	1921- 1930	1911 - 1920	1901- 1910	1861- 1900	Pre- 1861	
Scots pine	20	24	39	12	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
Corsican pine	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lodgepole pine	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Sitka spruce	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Norway spruce	0	0	0	43	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
European larch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jap/Hybrid larch	11	0	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Douglas fir	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other conifers	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mixed conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total conifers	32	24	65	152	4	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Oak	32	9	12	25	36	8	0	34	18	0	75	22	272
Beech	11	0	34	32	0	5	22	33	3	0	74	77	292
Sycamore	0	4	0	29	121	48	19	30	38	0	24	0	312
Ash	6	12	17	6	25	23	0	0	8	0	0	0	97
Birch	27	0	53	111	0	6	15	23	0	0	0	0	234
Poplar	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sweet chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other broadleaves	32	8/	98	83	/1	54	10	34	O	0	18	O	488
Mixed broadleaves	0	0	43	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	4	0	62
Total broadleaves	108	112	258	293	256	156	66	155	67	0	195	99	1,765
Total - all species	140	136	323	445	261	258	66	155	67	0	195	99	2,144

^{*}Age determined from records where these were available. Where records were not available or were clearly inaccurate age-class was assigned by reference to similar crops of known age in the locality.

High Forest Category 1 - Other Ownership: area by planting year class



1. Most of the planting year classes cover 10 years, 1991-1999 is 9 years, and the classes prior to 1901 are 40 years or more.

 Table 11 High Forest: principal species by planting year class

Planting year class	First	%	Second	%	Third	%
1991-99	Other BL's / Oak	21	Birch	18	Scots pine	13
1981-90	Other broadleaves	53	Birch	16	Scots pine	12
1971-80	Orher broadleaves	31	Birch	15	Mixed broadleaves	13
1961-70	Other BL's / Birch	23	Oak	13	Norway spruce	8
1951-60	Sycamore	30	Other broadleaves	24	Birch	22
1941-50	Birch	27	Other broadleaves	25	Scots pine	13
1931-40	Sycamore	27	Other broadleaves	20	Birch	18
1921-30	Birch	29	Sycamore	20	Oak	17
1911-20	Oak	44	Sycamore	40	Other broadleaves	10
1901-10	Other broadleaves	100	-		-	
1861-1900	Oak	40	Beech	29	Sycamore	9
Pre 1861	Beech	63	Oak	28	Other BL's/Sycamore	3
All years	Other broadleaves	20	Oak	18	Birch	15

^{1.} Principal species as a percentage of area in the planting year class.

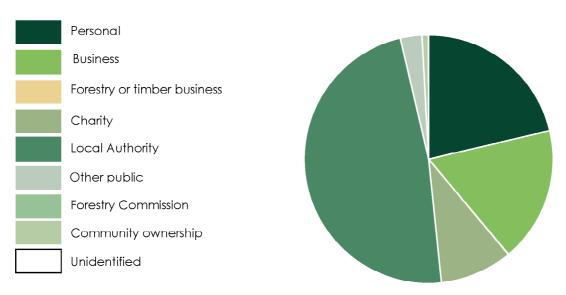
^{2.} Other BL's - Other broadleaves

Table 12 Ownership type* by area and percentage

Ownership type	Area (ha)	%
Personal	923	21.3
Business	758	17.5
Forestry or timber business	0	0.0
Charity	407	9.4
Local Authority	2,081	48.1
Other public (not FC)	125	2.9
Forestry Commission	0	0.0
Community ownership or common land	35	0.8
Unidentified	0	0.0
Total	4,329	100.0

^{*} This table is produced from data contributed on a voluntary basis by owners or their representatives.

Ownership type by area



RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY OF SMALL WOODLAND AND TREES (SSWT)

Survey Method

The land area of England was stratified into coastal and inland 1 km x 1 km squares and a random sample of 1 km² plots were then selected, representing around 1% of the land area. 1:25 000 scale aerial photos were then used to identify features in each sample square. Each 1 km² was then divided into 16 parts, and two of these were selected at random for field data collection. Data was collected on Small Woodlands (0.10 - <2.00 ha), Linear Features, Groups and Individual Trees. The survey did not collect information from areas of developed land of 2 hectares or more.

Table 13:	Summary of information from the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees
Table 14:	Woodland area by feature type and woodland size
Table 15:	Numbers of live trees outside woodland by species and feature type
Table 16:	Numbers of dead trees outside woodland by species and feature type
Table 17:	Numbers of live trees outside woodland by species and height band
Table 18:	Numbers of Groups by group size

Note: The figures in many of the tables may not add due to rounding



Table 13 Summary of information from the Survey of Small Woodlands and Trees

Feature type	Number of features	Total	Unit
Small Woods	1,354	366	Area (ha)
Wide Linear Features	0	0	Area (ha)
Wide Linear Features	0	0	Length (Km)
Narrow Linear Features	5,300	744	Length (Km)
Narrow Linear Features	5,300	417,700	Number of live trees
Groups	21,400	91,000	Number of live trees
Individual Trees	26,900	26,900	Number of live trees

See Glossary for definitions of feature types.

 Table 14
 Woodland area by feature type and woodland size

Feature type	Woodland size (ha)		Total area	Number of	Mean size
	0.1 - <0.25	0.25 - <2.0	(ha)	features	(ha)
Small Woods	92	275	366	1,354	0.27
Wide Linear Features	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	92	275	366	1,354	0.27

^{1.} See Glossary for definitions of feature types.

Table 15 Numbers of live trees outside woodland by species and feature type (000's trees)

Species		Feature	e type			Percent of	total trees
	Boundary Trees	Middle Trees	Groups	Narrow Linear Features	Total live trees	Category	Species
Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spruce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cypress	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other conifers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total conifers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oak	4.0	2.4	4.0	6.5	16.9	3.2	3.2
Beech	0.0	2.4	7.1	27.8	37.3	7.0	7.0
Sycamore	6.3	0.0	11.1	36.6	54.0	10.1	10.1
Ash	1.6	0.0	0.8	36.6	39.0	7.3	7.3
Birch	0.0	1.6	6.3	53.2	61.1	11.4	11.4
Poplar	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	1.1	1.1
Sweet chestnut	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3
Horse chestnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alder	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	3.0	0.6	0.6
Lime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Willow	0.0	0.0	27.7	39.0	66.7	12.5	12.5
Other broadleaves	5.8	2.9	30.1	211.5	250.3	46.7	46.7
Total broadleaves	17.7	9.3	91.0	417.7	535.6	100.0	100.0
Total - all species	17.7	9.3	91.0	417.7	535.6		100.0

Percentages

Category: species percentage of conifer or broadleaved. Species: percentage of all species.

2. The standard errors of the total tree number estimates for these feature types are:

Individual Trees36%Groups34%Narrow Linear Features64%

3. See Glossary tor definitions of teature types.

 Table 16
 Numbers of dead trees outside woodland by species and feature type (000's trees)

		Featur	e type			Percent c	of total trees
Species	Boundary Trees	Middle Trees	Groups	Narrow Linear Features	Total dead trees	Category	Species
Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spruce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cypress	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other conifers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total conifers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beech	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sycamore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Birch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poplar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweet chestnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horse chestnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Willow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other broadleaves	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	100.0	100.0
Total broadleaves	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	100.0	100.0
Total - all species	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4		100.0

^{1.} See Glossary for definitions of feature types.

Table 17 Numbers of live trees outside woodland by species and height band (000's trees)

Species		Total live trees			
	2-5	5-15	15-20	>20	
Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spruce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cypress	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other conifers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total conifers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oak	1.8	9.1	5.9	0.0	16.8
Beech	16.5	12.0	8.7	0.0	37.2
Sycamore	14.6	38.7	0.8	0.0	54.1
Ash	17.9	20.5	0.6	0.0	39.0
Birch	14.8	46.3	0.0	0.0	61.1
Poplar	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.0	5.9
Sweet chestnut	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
Horse chestnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alder	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.0
Lime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Willow	41.4	25.2	0.0	0.0	66.6
Other broadleaves	158.1	92.2	0.0	0.0	250.3
Total broadleaves	266.5	247.9	21.1	0.0	535.6
Total - all species	266.5	247.9	21.1	0.0	535.6

Table 18 Number of Groups by group size

Number of trees per Group*	Number of Groups (000's)
2	7
3-5	6
6-10	6
11-20	2
21-50	0
51-100	0
>100	0
Total	21

^{*}The size of the group is determined by the total number of trees, live plus dead.

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COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH THE 1980 CENSUS AND PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Survey Method

The 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory were undertaken using very different sampling methods.

Inventory practice and technology have moved on since the 1980 Census; this has led to changes in sampling methodology, scope and woodland definitions. For example, the Main Woodland Survey used the digital woodland map, created from aerial photos as a basis for sampling whereas the 1980 Census relied only on the woodland shown on the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey map. Also in contrast to the 1980 Census, the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees did not record information within developed land e.g. residential or industrial areas of 2 or more hectares.

Where possible adjustments have been made to both the 1980 Census and the Inventory to achieve the nearest available comparison. The apparent changes indicated in the following tables and charts should therefore be treated with caution, particularly where areas are small.

Table 19: Comparison of woodland area

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Table 20: Comparison of High Forest area by species

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Chart: Comparison of High Forest area by species

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Comparison of High Forest Category 1 area by planting year class Table 21:

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Comparison of High Forest Category 1 area by planting year class Chart:

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Comparison of numbers of live trees outside woodland Table 22:

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Table 23: Comparison of density of non-woodland features

between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Woodland cover

Chart Change in woodland cover through time (1890 – 2000)

Maps: Woodland by county through time (1895 – 1998)

Note: The figures in many of the tables may not add due to rounding



Table 19 Comparison of woodland area between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Woodland size (ha)	1980 Census woodland area		1999 In woodla	Change (%)	
	(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(%)
2.0 or more	2,083	78.6	4,329	94.0	108
0.25 - <2.0	566	21.4	275	6.0	-51
Total	2,649		4,604		74
% Woodland land cover	2.1		3.6		

- 1. Differences in sampling methodology may account for some of the apparent differences.
- The above figures from the 1999 Inventory exclude woodland between 0.1 and <0.25 ha, thereby matching the scope of the 1980 Census.
 The 1999 figures above will therefore not match those in the previous sections of the report.
- 3. Land area used to calculate woodland cover percent (1999), 128,584 ha, was based on the 1991 Census of Population digital boundaries.
- Land area used to calculate woodland cover percent (1980), 128,674 ha,
 (Ordnance Survey data)

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Table 20 Comparison of High Forest area by species between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Species	1980 Census woodland area (ha)	1999 Inventory woodland area (ha)	Change (%)
Scots pine	22	199	805
Corsican pine	71	4	-94
Lodgepole pine	7	43	487
Sitka spruce	0	59	-
Norway spuce	25	84	240
European larch	13	0	-100
Jap/Hybrid larch	38	100	166
Douglas fir	0	9	-
Other conifers	0	7	-
Mixed conifers	1	11	1101
Total conifers	177	516	192
Oak	508	754	48
Beech	306	533	74
Sycamore	427	503	18
Ash	50	219	335
Birch	433	624	44
Poplar	22	7	-68
Sweet chestnut	0	4	-
Elm	0	8	-
Other broadleaves	162	829	411
Mixed broadleaves	296	155	-48
Total broadleaves	2,205	3,636	65
Total all species	2,382	4,152	74
Felled	44	57	30
Total High Forest	2,426	4,209	74

^{1.} Differences in sampling methodology may account for some of the apparent differences.

^{2.} In the 1980 Census the areas assigned to species included any associated open space such as roads and rides. In the Inventory open spaces are separately identified and the overall proportion is 8.4% (Table 2). To obtain meaningful comparisons between the two datasets the 1980 Census data have therefore been reduced by 8.4%.

The above figures from the 1999 Inventory exclude woodland between 0.1 and <0.25 ha, thereby matching the scope of the 1980 Census.
 The 1999 figures above will therefore not match those in the previous sections of the report.

^{4.} The 1980 figures include scrub to enable comparison

Comparison of High Forest area by species between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

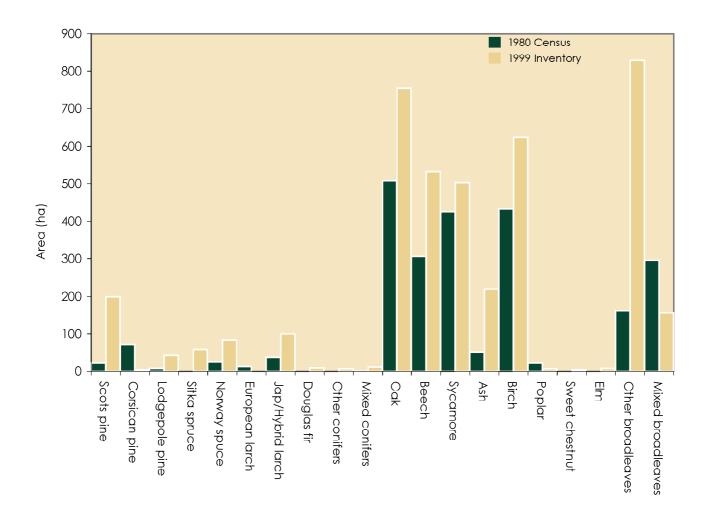


Table 21 Comparison of High Forest Category 1 area by planting year class between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

Planting year class	1980 Census woodland area (ha)	1999 Inventory woodland area (ha)	Change (%)
1991-1999	0	193	see note
1981-1990	0	136	see note
1971-1980	52	323	519
1961-1970	45	468	943
1951-1960	85	260	205
1941-1950	259	281	8
1931-1940	266	66	-75
1921-1930	111	155	40
1911-1920	137	67	-51
1901-1910	178	0	-100
1861-1900	742	195	-74
Pre 1861	237	118	-50
Total all years	2,112	2,261	7

^{1.} The first two classes, 1991-1999 and 1981-1990, cover the period since the 1980 Census and no comparison is therefore available.

^{2.} The definition of High Forest Category 1 in the Inventory does not fully coincide with High Forest as defined in the 1980 Census.

Comparison of High Forest Category 1 area by planting year class between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

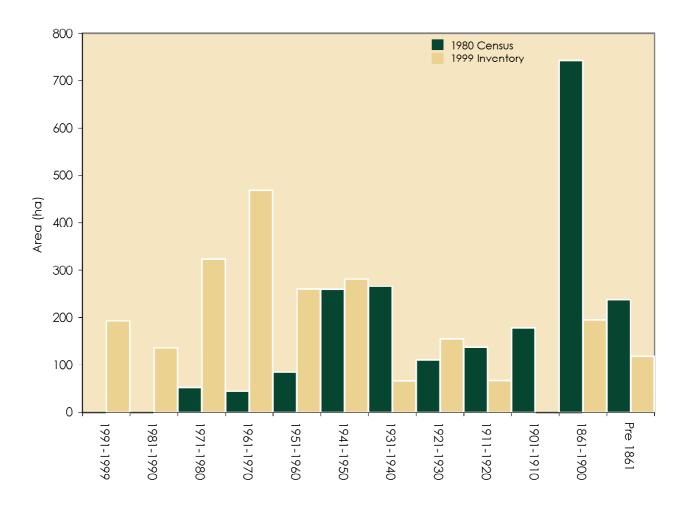


Table 22 Comparison of numbers of live trees outside woodland between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory (000's)

Tables 22 and 23 have been excluded from this report. The Survey of Small Woodland and trees does not record information referring to tree features (I.e. Individual trees, Groups and Narrow Linear Features) within developed land. In this respect the survey differs markedly from the 1980 Census. Greater Manchester included a substantial proportion of developed land making comparison inappropriate.

Table 23 Comparison of density of non-woodland features between 1980 Census and 1999 Inventory

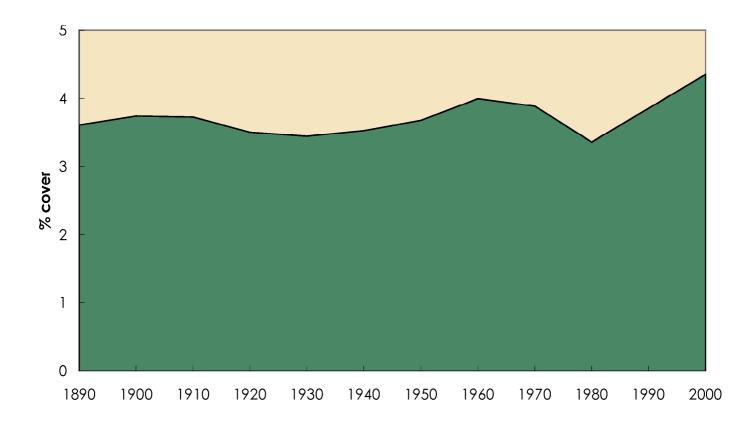
Tables 22 and 23 have been excluded from this report. The Survey of Small Woodland and trees does not record information referring to tree features (I.e. Individual trees, Groups and Narrow Linear Features) within developed land. In this respect the survey differs markedly from the 1980 Census. Greater Manchester included a substantial proportion of developed land making comparison inappropriate.

WOODLAND COVER

Woodland area data is available from Ministry of Agriculture surveys since 1871, and from Forestry Commission national woodland inventories since 1924. The following chart and maps show the changes in woodland area through time.

The maps use the old County structure data of England, as reported on in 1895 and 1947. The data from these counties could not be re-worked for different geographic areas. In contrast, the digital woodland map, which forms the basis of the current inventory, can be analysed for any geographic area.

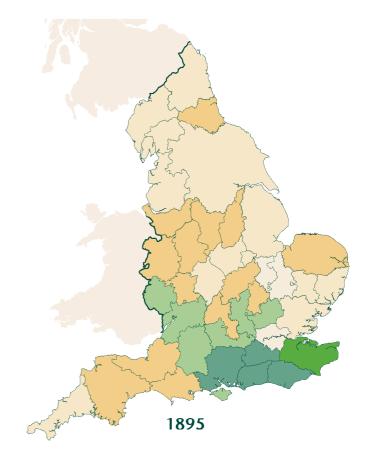
Change in county woodland cover through time (1890 – 2000)

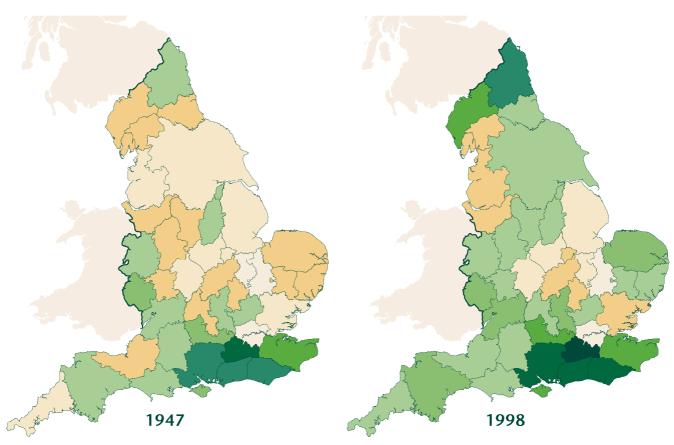


^{1.} Following local government reorganisation the boundaries of the county of the report have changed significantly since 1890 and therefore data from a wider geographic area have been used.

Map 5 Woodland Cover in England by County through time (1895–1998)







GLOSSARY

Woodland

In the United Kingdom woodland is defined as land with a minimum area of 0.1 ha under stands of trees with, or the potential to achieve, tree crown cover of more than 20%. Areas of open space integral to the woodland are also included. Orchards and urban woodland between 0.1 and 2 ha are excluded. Intervening land-classes such as roads, rivers or pipelines are disregarded if less than 50m in extent. 'Scrubby' vegetation is not Included as a separate category but as Conifer, Broadleaved or Mixed tree types. There is additional information on the quality of woodland within the inventory database.

Woodland of 2 ha and over, and with a minimum width of 50m, is included in the Main Woodland Survey; other woodland and trees are assessed in the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees.

Interpreted Forest Types

The woodland map derived from aerial photographs is differentiated into Interpreted Forest Types (IFTs) which are: Conifer, Broadleaved, Mixed, Coppice, Coppice-with-Standards, Shrubs, Young Trees, Ground Prepared for Planting and Felled. Note that forest types (see below) based on ground survey data are used for reporting purposes because they are more reliable.

High Forest

All woodland except stands managed as Coppice or Coppice-with-Standards with, or with the potential to achieve a tree cover of more than 20%. Two categories of High Forest are recognised:

High Forest Category 1

Stands which are, or could become, capable of producing wood of a size and quality suitable for sawlogs.

• High Forest Category 2

Stands of lower quality than High Forest Category 1.

Mixtures

Where possible the species in mixtures have been separately recorded. Where this has not been possible they were described as 'Mixed conifers' or 'Mixed broadleaves'.

Forest Types

Conifer

Woodland containing more than 80% by area of coniferous species.

Broadleaved

Woodland containing more than 80% by area of broadleaved species.

Mixed

A combination of broadleaved and coniferous species where each category occupies at least 20% of the canopy (see note on mixtures above.)

Coppice

Crops of marketable broadleaved species that have at least 2 stems per stool and are either being worked or are capable of being worked on rotation. With the exception of hazel coppice more than half the stems should be capable of producing 1m timber lengths of good form.

Coppice with Standards

Two-storey stands where the overstorey consists of at least 25 stems per ha that are older than the understorey of worked coppice by at least one coppice rotation.

Felled

Woodland areas that have been felled or stands where the stocking has been reduced to less than 20% and where it is expected that these areas will be replanted.

Windblow

Areas of blown woodland which remain uncleared and not regenerated.

Open Space

Areas within a woodland that are not covered by trees but are integral to the woodland such as open areas, streamsides, deer glades, rides and forest roads.

Ownership types

Other Ownership

Woodland other than that owned by, or leased to, the Forestry Commission

- Personal

types of private occupation, e.g. individuals, private family trusts and family partnerships.

- Private forestry or timber business

owned by wood processing industry. This category does not include forest management companies.

- Other private business

occupiers, e.g. companies, partnerships, syndicates and pension funds.

- Local Authority

Region, County, District or other Council

- Other public bodies (not FC)

Government department/agency, nationalised industry, etc.

- Charitable organisations

organisations funded by voluntary public subscription, e.g. National Trust, churches and colleges.

- Community ownership or common land

the common property of all members of the community.

• Forestry Commission

Land owned by or land leased to the Forestry Commission

Feature types

Small Wood

A woodland with an area of 0.1 ha or over but less than 2 ha.

Group

A group containing two or more trees with an area less than 0.1ha.

• Individual Tree

A tree the crown of which has no contact with any other tree crown and which is at least 2m tall. Two types of individual tree are recognised:

- Boundary Tree (an Individual Tree on any boundary)
- Middle Tree (an Individual Tree not on a boundary)

• Linear Feature

A feature with a length of 25 m or more, and one which is at least four times as long as it is broad. It can be up to 50m wide or as narrow as a single line of trees. Two types of Linear Features are recognised:

- Narrow Linear Features (with a width of 16 m or less)
- Wide Linear Features (with a width greater than 16 m)

NOTES





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