

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

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Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

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Introduction

This publication contains provisional statistics for the year to March 2015 on:

- UK woodland area;
- certified woodland area; and
- areas of new planting and restocking.

Estimates for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are included in addition to UK totals.

Figures at March 2015 and for the period 2014-15 are published for the first time in this release and are provisional. Some figures for earlier years have been revised from those previously released. For further details, see the Revisions section of the Annex.

These provisional statistics will be superseded on 24 September 2015 with the publication of final and more detailed results in Forestry Statistics 2015, available at:

www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-7aqdgc

Key findings

The main findings are:

- The area of woodland in the UK at 31 March 2015 is estimated to be 3.15 million hectares. This represents 13% of the total land area in the UK, 10% in England, 15% in Wales, 18% in Scotland and 8% in Northern Ireland.
- Of the total UK woodland area, 0.87 million hectares is owned or managed by the Forestry Commission (in England and Scotland), Natural Resources Wales or the Forest Service (in Northern Ireland).
- The total certified woodland area in the UK at 31 March 2015 is 1.38 million hectares, including all Forestry Commission/Natural Resources Wales/Forest Service woodland. Overall, 44% of the UK woodland area is certified.
- Ten thousand hectares of new woodland were created in the UK in 2014-15, mostly with broadleaved species.
- Eighteen thousand hectares of woodland were restocked in the UK in 2014-15, mostly with conifers.

Area of woodland

Woodland is defined in UK forestry statistics as land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20% (25% in Northern Ireland), or having the potential to achieve this. The definition relates to land use, rather than land cover, so integral open space and felled areas that are awaiting restocking are included as woodland. Further information, including how this UK definition compares with the international definition of woodland, is provided in the Annex.

Statistics on woodland area are used to inform government policy and resource allocation, to provide context to UK forestry and land management issues and are reported to international organisations. They are also used in the compilation of natural capital accounts.

Increases in woodland area result from the creation of new woodland. This can be achieved through new planting or by natural colonisation of trees on land near existing woodland. Further information is available in the section on New planting.

Decreases in woodland area result from the conversion of woodland to other land uses. Regulatory approval is usually required before trees can be felled. Felling approval will normally require the area to be restocked, but there are some cases in which trees may be permanently removed, generally for environmental reasons. The permanent removal of trees may also be authorised under planning regulations, to enable development.

Most public sector woodland is owned and managed by the Forestry Commission (FC) in England and Scotland, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) in Wales and the Forest Service (FS) in Northern Ireland. Other public sector woodland (e.g. owned by local authorities) are included with privately owned woodland as “private sector” in this release.

The Natural Resources Wales woodland areas and land areas shown in this release relate to areas previously owned or managed by Forestry Commission Wales. They exclude any areas previously owned or managed by other parts of Natural Resources Wales, such as the former Environment Agency Wales and the former Countryside Council for Wales.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

The area of woodland in the UK at 31 March 2015 is estimated to be 3.15 million hectares (Table 1). This represents 13% of the total land area in the UK, 10% in England, 15% in Wales, 18% in Scotland and 8% in Northern Ireland.

0.87 million hectares of woodland in the UK (28%) is owned or managed by the Forestry Commission (in England and Scotland), Natural Resources Wales or the Forest Service (in Northern Ireland).

Conifers account for around one half (51%) of the UK woodland area, although this proportion varies from 26% in England to 74% in Scotland.

Table 1: Area of woodland, 2015

	thousands of hectares				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
FC/NRW/FS¹					
Conifers	151	98	438	56	743
Broadleaves	64	19	40	6	129
Total	215	117	478	62	871
Private sector²					
Conifers	188	53	619	11	871
Broadleaves	901	136	335	39	1,412
Total	1,090	189	954	50	2,283
Total Woodland					
Conifers	339	150	1,057	67	1,614
Broadleaves	965	156	375	45	1,540
Total	1,304	306	1,432	112	3,154

Source: Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, National Forest Inventory.

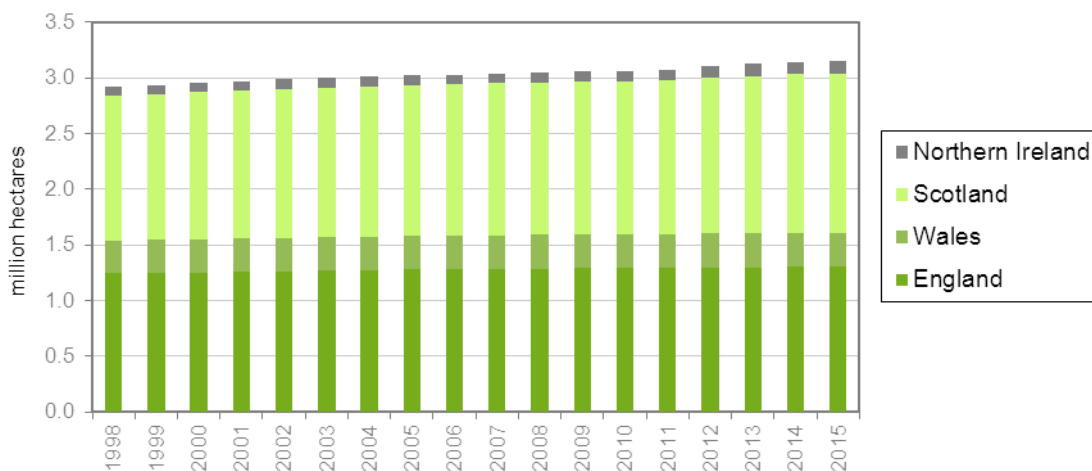
Note:

- (1) FC: Forestry Commission (England and Scotland), NRW: Natural Resources Wales, FS: Forest Service (Northern Ireland). NRW estimates only relate to woodland formerly owned/managed by FC Wales.
- (2) Private sector: all other woodland. Includes woodland previously owned/managed by the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, other publicly owned woodland (e.g. owned by local authorities) and privately owned woodland.
- (3) Areas as at 31 March 2015. Figures are provisional.
- (4) Figures for England, Wales and Scotland are based on data obtained from the National Forest Inventory and adjusted for new planting, but at present no adjustment is made for woodland recently converted to another land use. Further information on how the figures have been estimated is available in the Annex.
- (5) Figures for Northern Ireland are obtained from the Northern Ireland Woodland Register.
- (6) Broadleaves include coppice and coppice with standards.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Figure 1 shows woodland area by country since 1998. The figure indicates that woodland area has risen by around 230 thousand hectares since 1998, an increase of 8% over the period.

Figure 1: Area of woodland, 1998 to 2015



Source: Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, National Forest Inventory.

Note:

(1) Woodland areas for England, Wales and Scotland shown in this figure are based on data from the National Forest Inventory. The trends shown take account of areas of new planting and identifiable permanent woodland loss. Areas of woodland loss that are not yet identifiable (e.g. conversion of woodland for the restoration of open habitats) are not accounted for. Further information on the National Forest Inventory is available at www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory.

Area of certified woodland

Certified woodland in the UK has been independently audited against the UK Woodland Assurance Standard. Forestry certification schemes are owned by international non-governmental organisations and exist to promote good forest practice. They offer product labels to demonstrate that wood or wood products come from well-managed forests.

Figures for certified woodland areas are often used as an indicator of sustainable forest management. However, it should be noted that woodland that is not certified may also be managed sustainably.

Most changes to the certified woodland area figures over time are a result of new areas being certified or certificates not being renewed upon expiry. Temporary changes can also occur if there is a time lag between expiry and renewal.

Table 2 shows the area of certified woodland. The total area of certified woodland in the UK at 31 March 2015 is 1.38 million hectares. This represents 44% of the total UK woodland area, 27% of the woodland area in England, 46% in Wales, 57% in Scotland and 58% in Northern Ireland.

Table 2: Area of certified woodland, 2015

	thousands of hectares				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
FC/NRW/FS ¹	215	117	478	62	871
Private sector ²	141	24	335	3	504
Total	356	141	813	65	1,376
% of woodland area	27%	46%	57%	58%	44%

Source: Forest Stewardship Council, Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service.

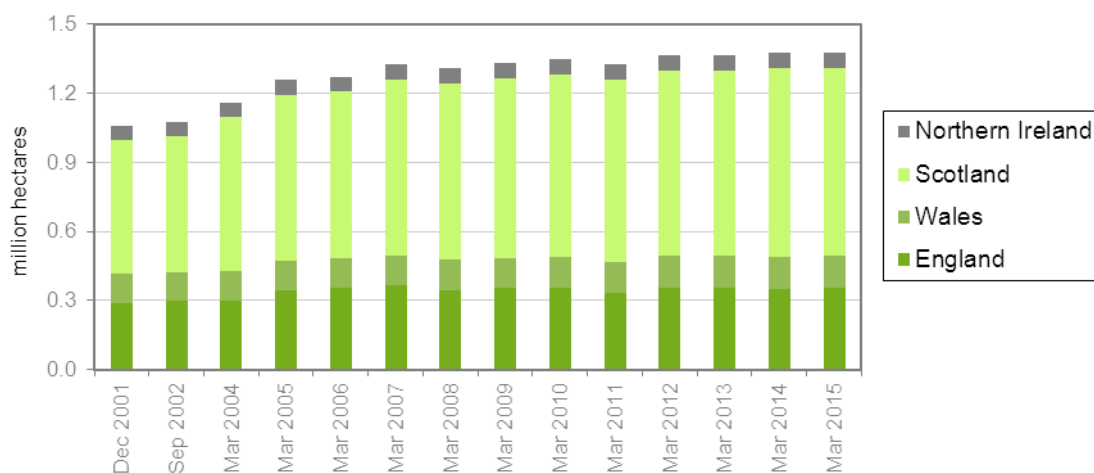
Note:

- (1) FC: Forestry Commission (England and Scotland), NRW: Natural Resources Wales, FS: Forest Service (Northern Ireland). NRW estimates only relate to woodland formerly owned/managed by FC Wales.
- (2) Private sector: all other woodland. Includes woodland previously owned/managed by the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, other publicly owned woodland (e.g. owned by local authorities) and privately owned woodland.
- (3) Areas as at 31 March 2015.
- (4) All certified woodland in 2015 is certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) scheme. Some of these woodlands are also certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) scheme.
- (5) The estimates are based on UK data published by FSC, supplemented by data from individual certificates and other sources. Where possible, figures are for the woodland area certified, rather than the land area certified.
- (6) All Forestry Commission/Natural Resources Wales (formerly owned/managed by FC Wales)/Forest Service woodland is certified. The Forestry Commission/Natural Resources Wales/Forest Service areas are the latest areas, as shown in Table 1, rather than the areas shown on certificates.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Figure 2 presents certified woodland area by country since December 2001, with figures for earlier years revised for consistency with results from the National Forest Inventory. This shows an increase in certified woodland area of around 300 thousand hectares (30%) since December 2001.

Figure 2: Area of certified woodland, 2001 to 2015



Source: Forest Stewardship Council, Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service.

Note:

- (1) All certified woodland is certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) scheme. Some of these woodlands are also certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) scheme.
- (2) The estimates are based on UK data published by FSC, supplemented by data from individual certificates and other sources. Where possible, figures are for the woodland area certified, rather than the land area certified.

New planting

New planting is the creation of new areas of woodland by planting trees on land that was not previously woodland. The statistics presented here also include new woodland that is created by natural colonisation of trees on land near existing woodland. Statistics on new planting are used to inform government policy and resource allocation, and are used in producing annual estimates of woodland area.

There are a number of factors that can affect the level of new planting in the UK. These include:

- choices by landowners reflecting their own motivation and needs;
- the costs and availability of land for conversion to woodland;
- the availability of grants for new planting, the level of grant payments available and the awareness of grants among potential recipients;
- the tax benefits available from owning woodland;
- expected future markets for wood products such as timber and woodfuel;
- income from payments for ecosystem services, particularly carbon storage;
- national and local initiatives, for example on biodiversity, green infrastructure and water management.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Table 3 shows the area of new woodland that was created in the year to 31 March 2015. The total area of new planting in the UK in 2014-15 was 10.3 thousand hectares. Broadleaves accounted for 75% of the total area of new planting. Most new planting (96%) took place on private sector land.

Around three quarters of new planting (73%) took place in Scotland, 24% in England, 2% in Northern Ireland and the remaining 1% in Wales.

Table 3: Area of new planting, 2014-15

	thousands of hectares				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
New planting by forest type					
Conifers	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.6
Broadleaves	2.3	0.1	5.1	0.2	7.7
All new planting	2.4	0.1	7.6	0.2	10.3
New planting by ownership					
FC/NRW/FS ¹	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Private sector ²	2.4	0.1	7.2	0.2	9.9
All new planting	2.4	0.1	7.6	0.2	10.3

Source: Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes.

Note:

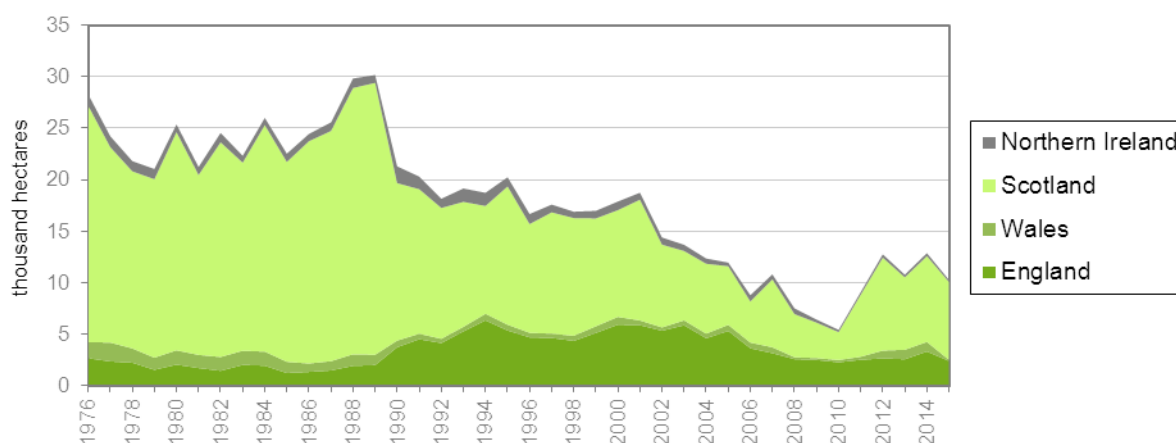
- (1) FC: Forestry Commission (England and Scotland), NRW: Natural Resources Wales, FS: Forest Service (Northern Ireland).
- (2) Private sector: all other woodland. Includes other publicly owned woodland (e.g. owned by local authorities) and privately owned woodland.
- (3) Private sector figures are based on areas for which grants were paid during the year. No estimate of areas planted without grant aid was included. Figures for grant-aided planting under Rural Development Contracts in Scotland relates to calendar years.
- (4) The planting season lies both sides of 31 March, and the weather can cause planting to be advanced or delayed.
- (5) Includes woodland formed by natural colonisation.
- (6) Figures are provisional.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Figure 3 shows areas of new planting by country since the year ending March 1976. UK new planting rates have fallen from the late 1980's, decreasing by 82% between 1988-89 and 2009-10. This followed changes to the tax benefits from owning forestry in the UK, introduced in the 1988 Finance Act (www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1988/39/contents).

The area of new planting in the UK in the last 4 years is around twice the level in 2009-10, largely driven by increases in Scotland following the introduction of Rural Development Contracts. For further information, see the Data Sources and Methodology section of the Annex.

Figure 3: Area of new planting, 1976 to 2015



Source: Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes.

Note:

- (1) Private sector figures are based on areas for which grants were paid during the year. Estimate of areas planted without grant aid are also included (where possible), although non grant aided planting may be under-represented in the figures. Figures for grant-aided planting under Rural Development Contracts in Scotland relates to calendar years.
- (2) The planting season lies both sides of 31 March, and the weather can cause planting to be advanced or delayed.
- (3) Includes woodland formed by natural colonisation.

Restocking

Restocking is the replanting of existing areas of woodland that have been felled. The statistics presented here also include felled areas that have been restocked by natural regeneration.

As restocking takes place on woodland that has been previously harvested and it is a condition of most felling licences that the area is restocked, restocking rates are mainly driven by harvesting levels (with a time lag, usually of around 2 years, between harvesting and restocking). Figures for timber harvesting (wood production) were most recently released in *UK Wood Production and Trade: 2014 provisional figures* (available at www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/beeH-9vVf6w).

Economic factors, including grant rates, may have some effect on the species choice at restocking. In addition, the precise timing of restocking may be affected by weather conditions.

Changes to grant support for restocking of conifers has changed with the introduction of Rural Development Contracts in Scotland in 2008. As a result, grant aid is no longer available for restocking with Sitka spruce in many cases. No estimates have been included for restocking of Sitka spruce in Scotland that is no longer supported by grants. It is therefore likely that conifer restocking in Scotland in recent years is under-reported in this release and other statistics.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Table 4 shows the area of restocking that took place in the year to 31 March 2015. The total area of restocking in the UK in 2014-15 was 17.6 thousand hectares. Conifers accounted for around three fifths (61%) of the total area of restocking. Most restocking (62%) took place on FC/NRW/FS land.

Around one half of all restocking (48%) took place in Scotland, 36% in England, 11% in Wales and the remaining 5% in Northern Ireland.

Table 4: Area of restocking, 2014-15

	thousands of hectares				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Restocking by forest type					
Conifers	2.0	1.3	6.6	0.8	10.7
Broadleaves	4.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	6.9
All restocking	6.4	1.9	8.5	0.8	17.6
Restocking by ownership					
FC/NRW/FS ¹	2.3	1.6	6.5	0.7	11.0
Private sector ²	4.2	0.4	2.0	0.2	6.6
All restocking	6.4	1.9	8.5	0.8	17.6

Source: Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes.

Note:

- (1) FC: Forestry Commission (England and Scotland), NRW: Natural Resources Wales, FS: Forest Service (Northern Ireland).
- (2) Private sector: all other woodland. Includes other publicly owned woodland (e.g. owned by local authorities) and privately owned woodland.
- (3) Private sector figures are based on areas for which grants were paid during the year. No estimate of areas planted without grant aid was included. Figures for grant-aided planting under Rural Development Contracts in Scotland relates to calendar years.
- (4) The planting season lies both sides of 31 March, and the weather can cause planting to be advanced or delayed.
- (5) Includes woodland restocked by natural regeneration.
- (6) Restocking by natural regeneration in non-clearfell areas may be under-represented in the above table.
- (7) Figures are provisional.

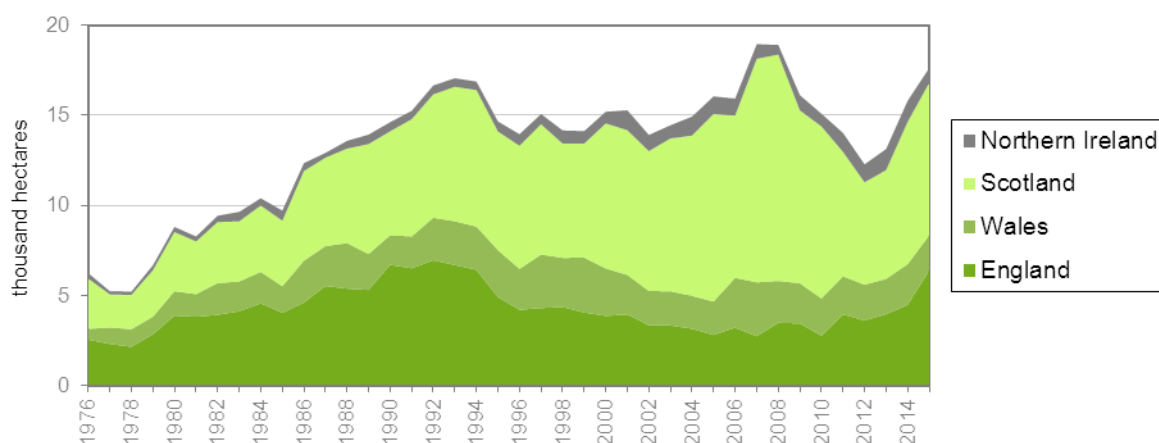
Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Figure 4 shows areas of restocking by country since the year ending March 1976. It indicates an overall increase in restocking rates during the period. Over the same period, there has been a general increase in UK wood production (see www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7aql5b).

The area of restocking fell significantly after a peak of 19 thousand hectares in 2006-07. This followed changes to grant support for restocking in Scotland, that may have resulted in some non-grant aided sitka spruce restocking being excluded from the estimates. Results from the Forestry Commission's Nursery Survey (an annual survey of forest nurseries in Great Britain) indicate that, despite a dip in the 2009/10 planting year, sales of Sitka spruce plants to Scotland have been relatively stable in recent years

The area of restocking has increased again during the past three years, and in 2014-15 approached the level of the 2006-07 peak. For further information, see the Data Sources and Methodology section of the Annex.

Figure 4: Area of restocking, 1976 to 2015



Source: Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes.

Note:

- (1) Private sector figures are based on areas for which grants were paid during the year. Estimate of areas planted without grant aid are also included (where possible), although non grant aided planting may be under-represented in the figures. Figures for grant-aided planting under Rural Development Contracts in Scotland relates to calendar years.
- (2) The planting season lies both sides of 31 March, and the weather can cause planting to be advanced or delayed.
- (3) Includes woodland restocked by natural regeneration.
- (4) Restocking by natural regeneration in non-clearfell areas may be under-represented in the above table.

Annex

Introduction

This annex provides background information on the woodland area, planting and restocking statistics presented in this release. It covers the data sources and methodology used to produce the statistics, information on quality measures and on any revisions to historic data and links to further information.

Glossary

Broadleaves Trees that do not have needles or cones, such as oak, birch and beech. A few, such as alder, have cone-like structures for their seeds which are not true cones.

Clearfell areas Sites where all trees have been felled at once. In non-clearfell areas, only some of the trees are felled at any one time.

Conifers Trees with needles and cones, such as spruce, pine and larch.

Coppice Trees that are cut near ground level (or sometimes higher, in which case they are called pollards), causing them to produce many small shoots. These shoots are harvested every few years at a relatively early age for products such as staves, fencing, fuel and charcoal. "Coppice with standards" includes scattered trees that are left to grow as normal ("standards").

Establishment The first five to ten years or formative period that ends once young trees are of sufficient size that, given adequate protection, they are likely to survive at the required stocking.

Forest In the United Kingdom, there is no formal definition of "forest"; the term is often used for large woodland areas (especially conifers) or for old Royal hunting preserves such as the New Forest or the Forest of Dean.

Forest Service (FS) The agency of the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture and Rural Development responsible for forestry matters in Northern Ireland.

Forestry Commission (FC) The government department responsible for forestry matters in England, Scotland and (until March 2013) Wales. The Forestry Commission's functions in Wales transferred to a new organisation, Natural Resources Wales, on 1 April 2013. The responsibility for forestry is devolved.

FSC Forest Stewardship Council.

Great Britain (GB) England, Wales and Scotland.

Hectare (ha) unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres (100 m by 100 m), approximately equivalent to 2.47 acres.

Natural colonisation The creation of new woodland by natural means, i.e. without sowing or planting.

Natural regeneration The regeneration of existing woodland by natural means, i.e. without sowing or planting.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) The organisation responsible for advising the Welsh Government on the environment, created on 1 April 2013. NRW is responsible for the functions previously carried out by the Environment Agency in Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales and Forestry Commission Wales.

New planting Establishing woodland on ground that was not woodland in the recent past.

NFI National Forest Inventory.

NIWT 1995-99 National Inventory of Woodland and Trees.

Restocking The replanting of an area after trees are removed.

United Kingdom (UK) Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Woodland Land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20% (25% in Northern Ireland), or having the potential to achieve this, including integral open space, and including felled areas that are awaiting restocking.

Data sources and methodology

Area of woodland

The provisional woodland areas in Great Britain at March 2015 provided in this release are based on the NFI woodland area map of Great Britain at March 2014. The map is overlaid with a map of Forestry Commission land (including land formerly owned/managed by Forestry Commission Wales), to enable a breakdown by ownership type to be estimated, and the figures derived from these maps are then updated to March 2015 by adding areas of new planting in 2014-15. Initial estimates of conifer stocked area and broadleaved stocked area at March 2012, derived from NFI interim field survey results, were used to estimate the breakdown by type of woodland. More information can be found on the Methodology and Outputs web page at www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/ahen-589ddl.

Further information on the methodology used by the National Forest Inventory and comparisons of results from the NFI and previous woodland area estimates is available at www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory.

In the time series presented in Figure 1, woodland area estimates for years before 2011 have been revised for consistency with results from the National Forest Inventory, to enable comparisons over time.

The figures shown for Natural Resources Wales in this release only relate to woodland that was previously owned/managed by Forestry Commission Wales, and do not currently include estimates for other Natural Resources Wales woodland (previously owned/managed by the Countryside Council for Wales or the Environment Agency in Wales).

Figures for Northern Ireland (Forest Service and non-Forest Service woodland) are provided by the Northern Ireland Forest Service. County breakdowns are available from the Forest Service Woodland Register at www.dardni.gov.uk/index/forestry/the-forest-industry/woodland-register.htm.

Certified area

Data on certified woodland areas are obtained from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and contact with individual land owners and managers. Some of the certified woodland has dual certification, i.e. it is certified under both the FSC scheme and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) scheme.

The data collected from FSC are the areas that are certified for each certificate holder. Follow-up enquiries are then made with larger certificate holders to check the certified areas and to provide a country breakdown.

As all Forestry Commission/Natural Resources Wales (formerly owned/managed by FC Wales)/Forest Service woodland is certified, the areas used are those provided in Table 1, rather than the areas shown on the certificates.

New planting and restocking

New planting is the creation of new areas of woodland. Restocking is the replanting of existing areas of woodland that have been felled. New planting can use planting/seeding or natural colonisation. Restocking can also use planting/seeding or natural regeneration.

Information about Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales and Forest Service new planting and restocking comes from administrative systems. Information about other woodland comes principally from grant schemes, including the English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS), Glastir in Wales, Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW), Rural Development Contracts in Scotland, Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme (SFGS) and Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS).

Areas receiving grant are allocated to years by date of payment. For natural colonisation and regeneration, the areas are generally those for which the second instalment of grant has been paid during the year. The second instalment is approved when woodland reaches a certain stage and density of growth, so this information corresponds approximately to the amount of new and restocked woodland created.

The coverage and level of grant support may differ across schemes, so that figures on grant-aided planting are not directly comparable between countries or over time. Grant support for restocking of conifers has changed with the introduction of Rural Development Contracts in Scotland in 2008. As a result, grant aid is no longer available for restocking with Sitka spruce in many cases. This is likely to have led to a reduction in areas of grant-aided restocking in Scotland.

Further information on current and closed grant schemes in Great Britain is available at www.forestry.gov.uk/planting.

Local estimates for private sector areas of planting and restocking which are not grant-aided are included for England, Wales and Scotland, where possible, but no estimates have been included for restocking of Sitka spruce in Scotland that is no longer supported by grants. Estimates of non-grant-aided planting and restocking are relatively small (less than one thousand hectares annually), and it has been assumed that all of this area is broadleaves. It is assumed that there is no non-FS non-grant aided new planting and restocking in Northern Ireland.

The use of natural regeneration in non-clearfell systems is increasing substantially - particularly for broadleaves in England. These systems are not satisfactorily represented by measuring restocking area within any given year, and so broadleaf planting is likely to be under-reported in this release and other statistics.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Figures for Northern Ireland (Forest Service and private sector woodland) are provided by the Forest Service (www.dardni.gov.uk/forestry).

Quality

The statistics on woodland area presented here refer to woodland as a land use rather than a land cover, so felled areas and newly planted areas are included within the definition of woodland. Some statistics on woodland area as a land cover are available from other sources (e.g. Countryside Survey 2007, www.countryside.gov.uk, and associated Land Cover Map).

Detailed information on the quality of the statistics presented in this publication is available in the *Quality Report: Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking* at: [www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/qrwapr.pdf/\\$FILE/qrwapr.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/qrwapr.pdf/$FILE/qrwapr.pdf)

Further quality information on FC Official Statistics is available at: www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7zhk85

Revisions

Figures at March 2015 and for 2014-15 are provisional and published for the first time in this release.

Woodland area figures at March 2014 have been revised from those provided in Forestry Statistics 2014 to take account of further checks on the NFI woodland area map. This resulted in very small revisions to the overall woodland area estimates in Wales (-0.2%), Scotland (+0.4%) and the UK (+0.2%).

The estimate for the area of private sector new planting in England for 2011-12 has been revised upwards by 2.4%, with the availability of improved data.

The Forestry Commission's revisions policy sets out how revisions and errors to these statistics are dealt with, and can be found at: [www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCrevisions.pdf/\\$FILE/FCrevisions.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCrevisions.pdf/$FILE/FCrevisions.pdf).

Further information

Accompanying tables to this release, available at www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7aqkx, provide longer time series data by country for new planting and restocking and for certified woodland.

Further information on the National Forest Inventory is available at: www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory.

Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking

Additional woodland area statistics are available in *Forestry Statistics 2014* (September 2014) and *Forestry Facts & Figures 2014* (September 2014), and can be found at: www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7aqdgc

Figures in tables have been independently rounded, so may not add to the totals shown.

Figures for woodland area in the UK are provided to international organisations; the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) for the 5-yearly *Global Forest Resources Assessment* (www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en), and Forest Europe for the 4-yearly *State of Europe's Forests* (www.foresteurope.org/reporting_SFM). The UK figures in the latest international reports, submitted in May 2009 (for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010) and in August 2010 (for the State of Europe's Forests 2011), are based on data from the 1995-99 National Inventory of Woodland and Trees. The *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015* and *State of Europe's Forests 2015* are due to be released later this year.

Figures for woodland area and new planting are also used to compile the UK's Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8108.php). Statistics on UK greenhouse gas emissions are published by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) at www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics.

The international definition of forests differs slightly from the UK definition of woodland in terms of the minimum canopy cover threshold. For the UK, there is a requirement for canopy cover of at least 20%, whilst the international definition specifies a minimum of 10% canopy cover. The latest estimate of the effect of this difference in definition, based on the 1995-99 National Inventory of Woodland and Trees, is that there is around 50 thousand hectares of land with 10-20% canopy cover in the UK (or around 2% of the total UK woodland area).

Release schedule

Final results for woodland area and certified woodland area at March 2015 and for new planting and restocking in 2014-15 will be published on 24 September 2015 in *Forestry Statistics 2015* and *Forestry Facts & Figures 2015*.

Provisional figures for woodland area and certified woodland area at March 2016 and for new planting and restocking in 2015-16 will be published on 16 June 2016 in *Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking: 2016 Edition*.

National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics, it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

For more information about National Statistics and the UK Statistics Authority visit www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk.