



Ymchwil Coedwigaeth
Forest Research

Timber Industrial Strategy Data Annex

Context and supporting
evidence.

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Ariennir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
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The Research Agency of the
Forestry Commission

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Overview

The data presented in this data annex provide context and supporting evidence for the Timber Industrial Strategy for Wales. Data relating to woodland extent and creation, timber production and processing, economic value of forestry and employment within the sector in Wales are presented. Much of the data presented within this annex will be included in the next edition of the Woodlands for Wales Indicators. This report is produced by Forest Research on behalf of Welsh Government.

1. Woodland Cover in Wales

Key Points:

- Woodland area, as defined by the National Forest Inventory (NFI), has increased in Wales since 1990 (**Table 1** Woodland area in the UK, 1990-2024, **Chart 1** Woodland area in Wales, 1990-2024).
- 15% of land cover in Wales is woodland, this is higher than the UK average, but lower than the equivalent percentage in Scotland (**Table 2** Woodland area as a percentage of total land area).
- The area of woodland in public ownership has decreased since 1990, and privately owned woodland area has increased (**Table 3** Woodland area in Wales, separated by ownership, 1990-2024, **Chart 2** Woodland area in Wales separated by ownership, 1990-2024).
- As of 2024, broadleaf woodland dominates in Wales, representing 55.4% of total woodland area (**Table 4** Area of woodland by forest type, UK, 31 March 2024).
- In 2024, 640 hectares of new woodland was planted in Wales. In recent years, new woodland creation has been dominated by public sector, broadleaf planting (**Table 5** New woodland planting in Wales, separated by woodland type and ownership, 1990-2024. **Chart 3** Woodland planting in Wales, separated by ownership, 1971-2024. **Chart 4** Woodland planting in Wales, separated by woodland type, 1971-2024.).

1.1 Area of woodland

The area of woodland, as defined by the National Forest Inventory, is shown in Table 1. The most recent measure of woodland area in Wales is 312,000 ha. A stand of trees qualifies as woodland if it has an area of over 0.5 ha, a minimum average width greater than 20 metres and a canopy cover of at least 20%, or the potential to achieve this. The areas of woodland reported below are gross areas and include integral open spaces of less than 0.5 hectares, newly planted stands, and any felled areas awaiting restocking¹. It should be noted that statistics for 2024 are provisional and estimated as of 31st of March 2024. These are likely to change when Forest Research's Forestry Statistics are published in September 2025. It is expected that woodland area reported will be considerably affected by severe storms in the 2024/25 storm season.

The area of woodland across the UK has increased since 1990. The increase in woodland for Wales is depicted in Chart 1. Woodland area as a percentage of total land area is shown in Table 2. In 2023, 15% of land area in Wales was woodland. This is higher than the UK average, but lower than the percentage of woodland cover in Scotland.

Table 1 Woodland area in the UK, 1990-2024

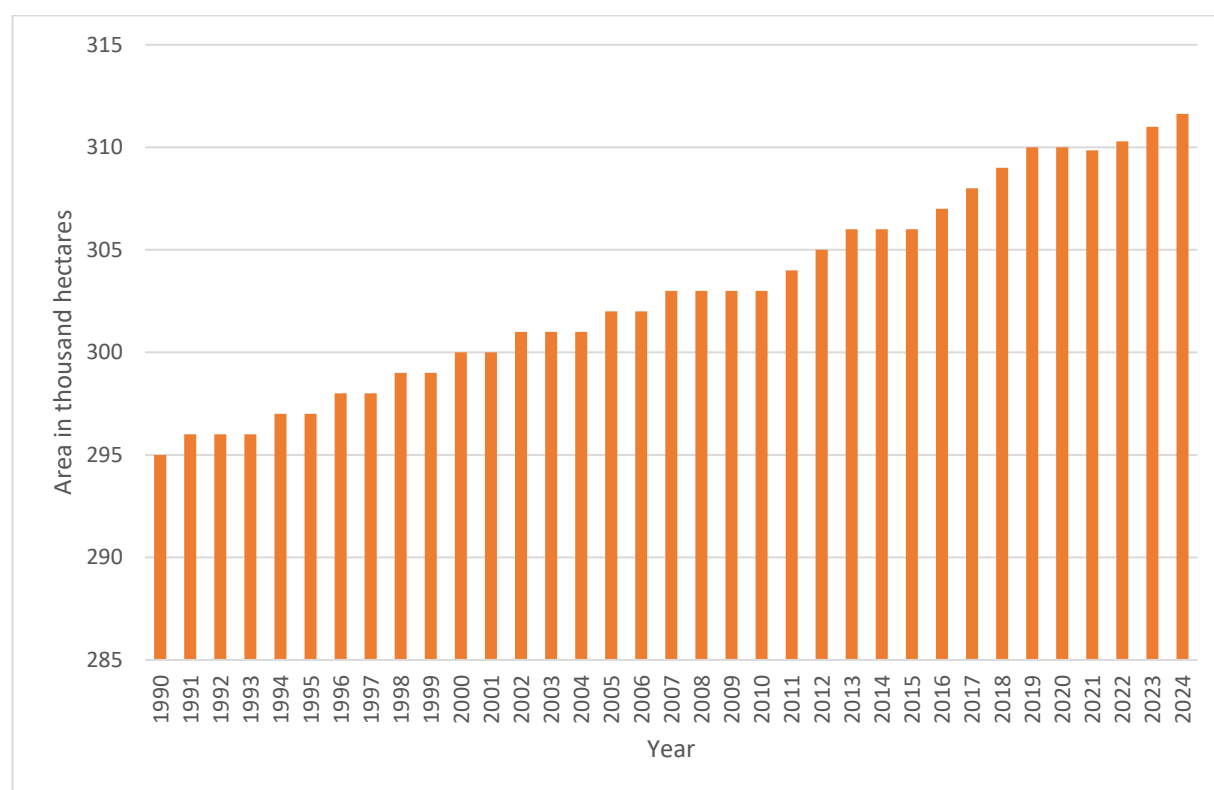
Year ending 31 st March	Wales	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	UK
	<i>thousand hectares</i>				
1990	295	1,205	1,204	74	2,778
1991	296	1,209	1,218	75	2,798
1992	296	1,213	1,231	76	2,815
1993	296	1,218	1,243	77	2,833
1994	297	1,224	1,253	78	2,851
1995	297	1,228	1,266	78	2,870
1996	298	1,233	1,276	79	2,886
1997	298	1,237	1,288	80	2,903
1998	299	1,241	1,299	81	2,920
1999	299	1,246	1,309	82	2,937

¹ www.forestryresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/national-forest-inventory/

Year ending 31 st March	Wales	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	UK
	<i>thousand hectares</i>				
2000	300	1,252	1,320	83	2,954
2001	300	1,257	1,331	83	2,971
2002	301	1,262	1,339	84	2,985
2003	301	1,267	1,346	85	2,999
2004	301	1,272	1,352	86	3,011
2005	302	1,277	1,358	85	3,021
2006	302	1,280	1,362	86	3,030
2007	303	1,283	1,368	87	3,041
2008	303	1,285	1,372	87	3,048
2009	303	1,288	1,376	88	3,054
2010	303	1,290	1,378	88	3,059
2011	304	1,292	1,383	88	3,067
2012	305	1,298	1,403	105	3,110
2013	306	1,298	1,411	111	3,126
2014	306	1,302	1,424	111	3,143
2015	306	1,305	1,432	112	3,155
2016	307	1,305	1,435	112	3,159
2017	308	1,306	1,438	112	3,164
2018	309	1,307	1,446	113	3,175
2019	310	1,316	1,459	113	3,198
2020	310	1,320	1,469	117	3,215
2021 [r]	310	1,320	1,476	117	3,223
2022 [r]	310	1,330	1,488	118	3,246
2023 [r]	311	1,333	1,496	118	3,258
2024 [p]	312	1,338	1,511	118	3,279

Data extracted from the Forestry Statistics 2024. Sources include National Forest Inventory, Forestry England, Forestry Commission, Forestry and Land Scotland, Scottish Forestry, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Government, Forest Service. Notes: All certified woodland is certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) scheme or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) scheme, with many woodlands certified under both schemes. The estimates are based on UK data published by FSC and PEFC, supplemented by data from individual certificates and other sources. Where possible, figures are for the woodland area certified, rather than the land area certified.

Shorthand: 2021, 2022 and 2023 r = revision, 2024 p = provisional.

Chart 1 Woodland area in Wales, 1990-2024**Table 2** Woodland area as a percentage of total land area

Year	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
1980	12	7	12	5	9
1998	14	10	17	6	12
2019	15	10	18	8	13
2023	15	10	19	9	13

All figures are presented as percentages. Data for all years are not available. Sources: Office of National Statistics, Woodland Natural Capital accounts, and Forest Research.

1.2 Woodland area by ownership and forest type

1.2.1 Woodland area by ownership

The Welsh Government Woodland Estate (WGWE) is managed by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) on behalf of the people of Wales. The area of woodland managed by NRW, and the area of private woodland, is shown in Table 3 and Chart 2. The area

of public woodland has decreased since 1990, but has remained consistent in recent years. The area of privately-owned woodland has increased, both from planting, and purchase of woodland previously under public ownership.

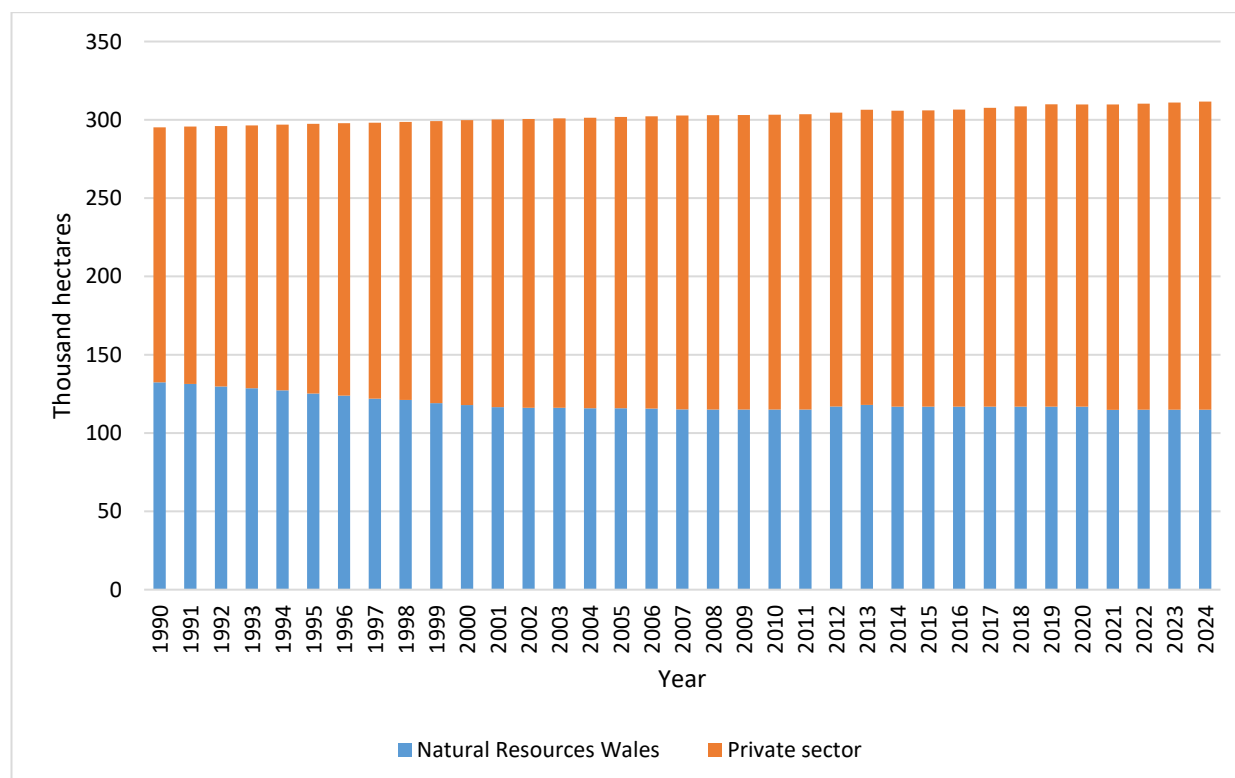
Table 3 Woodland area in Wales, separated by ownership, 1990-2024

Year	Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	Private sector	Total
<i>Thousand hectares</i>			
1990	132	163	295
1991	131	164	296
1992	130	166	296
1993	129	168	296
1994	127	170	297
1995	125	172	297
1996	124	174	298
1997	122	176	298
1998	121	178	299
1999	119	180	299
2000	118	182	300
2001	117	184	300
2002	116	184	301
2003	116	185	301
2004	116	185	301
2005	116	186	302
2006	116	187	302
2007	115	188	303
2008	115	188	303
2009	115	188	303
2010	115	188	303
2011	115	189	304
2012	117	188	305
2013	118	188	306
2014	117	189	306
2015	117	189	306
2016	117	190	307
2017	117	191	308
2018	117	192	309
2019	117	193	310
2020	117	193	310

Year	Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	Private sector	Total
<i>Thousand hectares</i>			
2021 [r]	115	195	310
2022 [r]	115	195	310
2023 [r]	115	196	311
2024 [p]	115	197	312

Source: National Forest Inventory, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Welsh Government.
Shorthand: 2021, 2022 and 2023 r = revision, 2024 is p = provisional.

Chart 2 Woodland area in Wales separated by ownership, 1990-2024



1.2.2 Woodland area by forest type

Woodland area, split by forest type, is shown in Table 4. Broadleaf woodland is the most common woodland type in Wales, representing 55.4% of total woodland area. This is slightly higher than the percentage of woodland that is broadleaf in the UK as a whole. In Scotland, conifers dominate (70.8%), whereas in England broadleaves dominate (77.2%).

Table 4 Area of woodland by forest type, UK, 31 March 2024

Forest type	Wales		England		Scotland		Northern Ireland		UK	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Broadleaves	173	55.4	1033	77.2	441	29.2	55	46.6	1701	51.9
Conifer	139	44.6	305	22.8	1070	70.8	64	54.2	1578	48.1
Total	312	100.0	1338	100.0	1511	100.0	118	100.0	3279	100.0

Source: Forestry statistics (2024). Values are provisional.

1.3 Woodland creation and restocking

Data on woodland creation and publicly funded restocking were published by Forest Research in Forestry Statistics 2024. The provisional new planting and restocking figures for 2024 are as reported on 31st March 2024, and relate to planting year 2023/24.

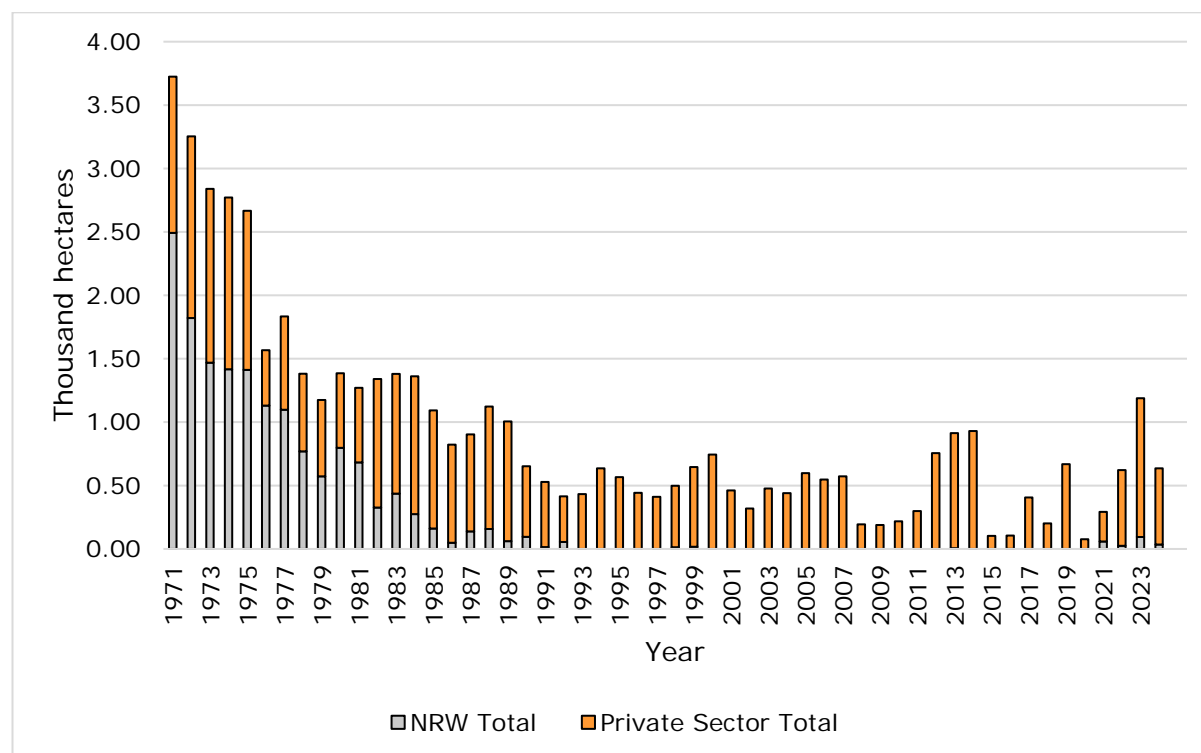
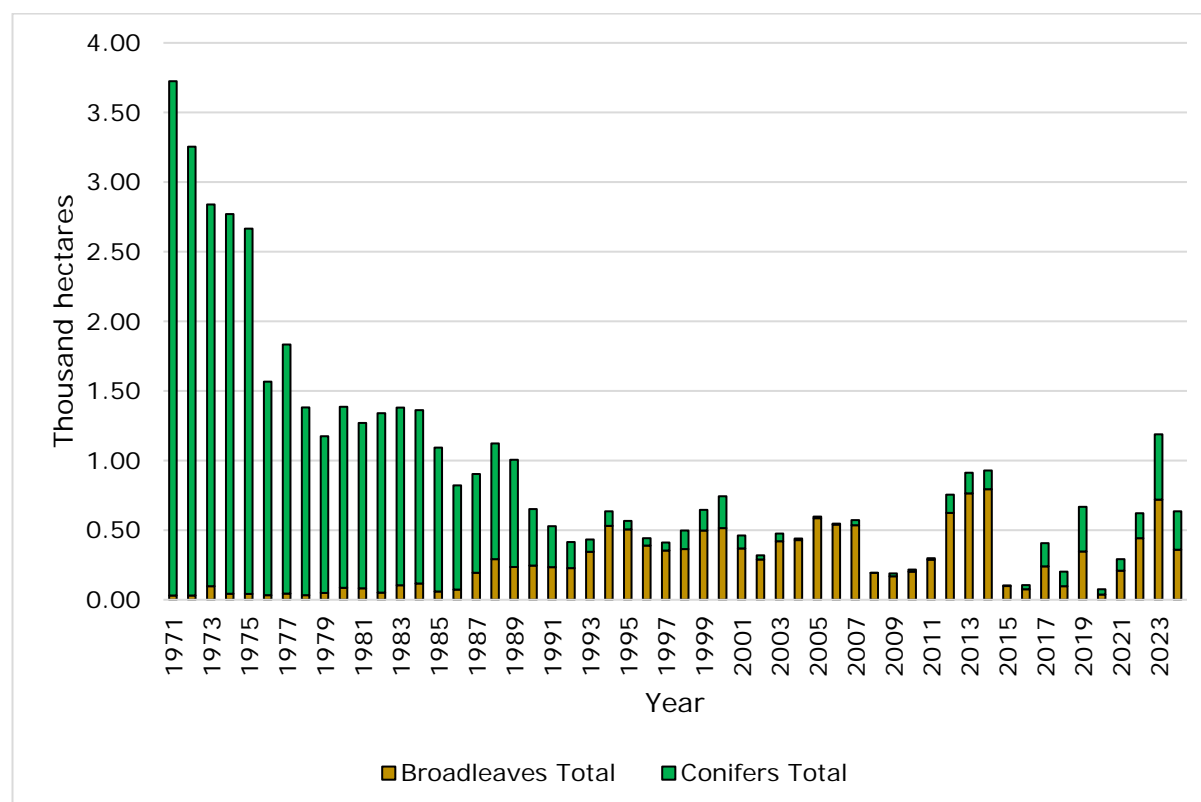
1.3.1 Woodland creation

New woodland (as defined by NFI) planting in Wales is shown in Table 5, and the split of woodland creation by ownership and woodland type is shown in Chart 3 and Chart 4. In recent years, new woodland creation in Wales has been dominated by private sector broadleaf planting.

Table 5 New woodland planting in Wales, separated by woodland type and ownership, 1990-2024.

Year (ending 31/3)	Broadleaf	Conifer	NRW	Private	Total
<i>Thousand hectares</i>					
1989/90	0.25	0.41	0.10	0.56	0.65
1990/91	0.23	0.29	0.02	0.51	0.53
1991/92	0.23	0.19	0.06	0.36	0.42
1992/93	0.35	0.09	0.00	0.43	0.43
1993/94	0.53	0.11	0.00	0.64	0.64
1994/95	0.51	0.06	0.00	0.57	0.57
1995/96	0.39	0.05	0.00	0.44	0.44
1996/97	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.41	0.41
1997/98	0.36	0.13	0.01	0.49	0.50
1998/99	0.50	0.15	0.02	0.63	0.65
1999/00	0.52	0.23	0.00	0.74	0.74
2000/01	0.37	0.09	0.00	0.46	0.46
2001/02	0.29	0.03	0.00	0.32	0.32
2002/03	0.42	0.06	0.00	0.48	0.48
2003/04	0.43	0.01	0.00	0.44	0.44
2004/05	0.59	0.01	0.00	0.60	0.60
2005/06	0.54	0.01	0.00	0.55	0.55
2006/07	0.54	0.04	0.00	0.57	0.57
2007/08	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19
2008/09	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.19
2009/10	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.22
2010/11	0.29	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.30
2011/12	0.62	0.13	0.00	0.76	0.76
2012/13	0.76	0.15	0.01	0.91	0.91
2013/14	0.79	0.14	0.00	0.93	0.93
2014/15	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
2015/16	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.11
2016/17	0.24	0.17	0.00	0.41	0.41
2017/18	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.20	0.20
2018/19	0.35	0.32	0.00	0.67	0.67
2019/20	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08
2020/21	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.23	0.29
2021/22	0.44	0.18	0.02	0.60	0.62
2022/23	0.72	0.47	0.09	1.09	1.19
2023/24	0.36	0.28	0.03	0.60	0.64

Source: Forestry Commission, Forestry England, Scottish Forestry, Forestry and Land Scotland, Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes. Some figures may not add up exactly due to rounding conventions.

Chart 3 Woodland planting in Wales, separated by ownership, 1971-2024.**Chart 4** Woodland planting in Wales, separated by woodland type, 1971-2024.

1.3.2 Publicly funded restocking

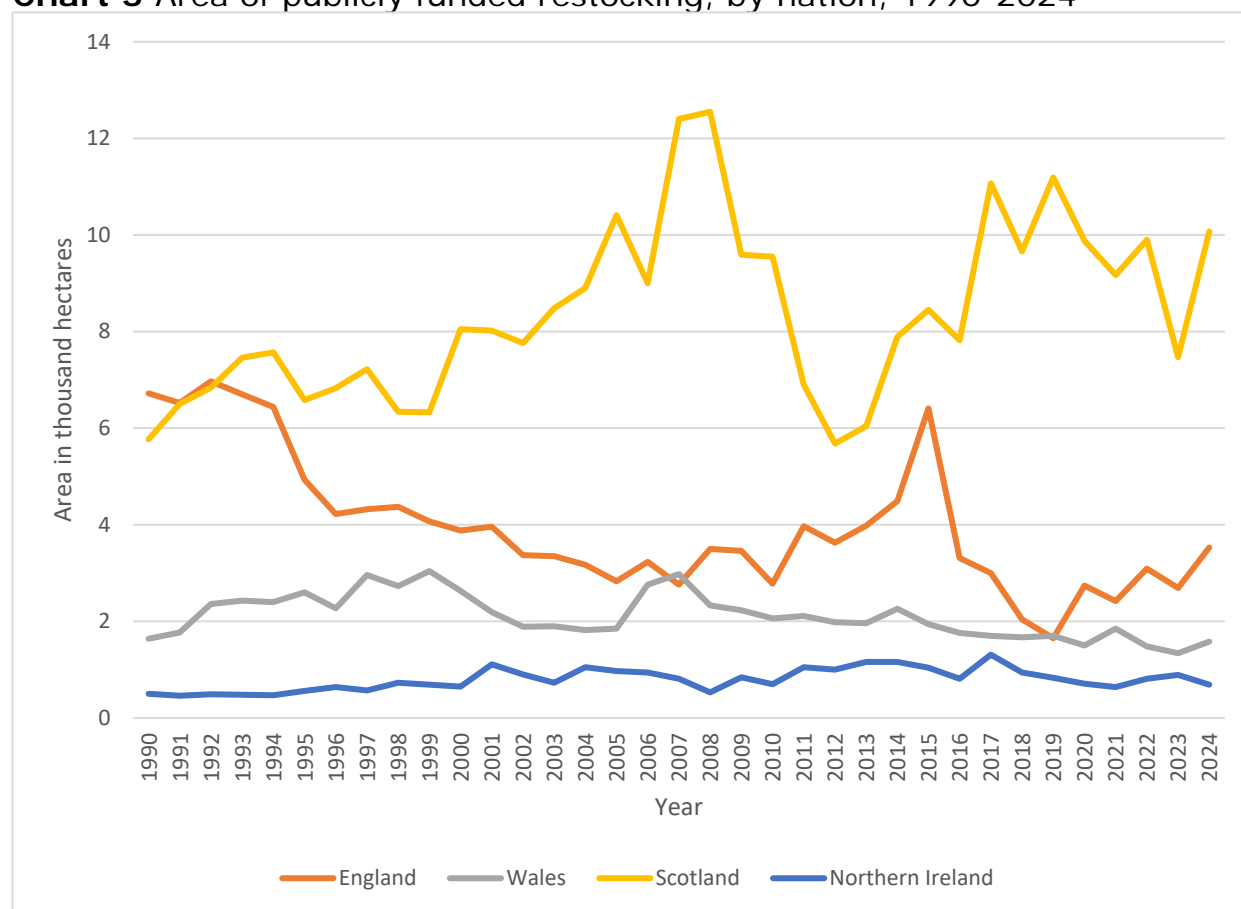
Restocking is the replacement of trees on areas of felled woodland. This includes both replanting and natural regeneration. The data presented here include only restocking of publicly owned woodland and grant aided restocking of private woodland. Table 6 shows the area of publicly funded restocking across the UK. Chart 5 shows the trend in area of restocking across the four nations. 1.58 thousand hectares of woodland was restocked in Wales in 2023/24. Since 1990 there has been a general downward trend in the annual area of restocking in Wales. Table 7 shows the split of publicly funded restocking by forest type in Wales. Restocking is dominated by conifer woodland; however it is not possible to determine whether restocking areas were previously stocked with conifer, broadleaf, or a mixture of both. However, it is likely that most conifer restocking is in areas felled for commercial timber production from conifers, so is unlikely to affect the conifer/ broadleaf split of woodlands in Wales.

Table 6 Area of publicly funded restocking, UK, 1990-2024

Year	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	<i>Thousand hectares</i>				
1989/90	6.72	1.64	5.77	0.50	14.62
1990/91	6.52	1.77	6.50	0.46	15.26
1991/92	6.97	2.36	6.84	0.49	16.66
1992/93	6.70	2.43	7.46	0.48	17.06
1993/94	6.44	2.40	7.57	0.47	16.88
1994/95	4.93	2.60	6.58	0.56	14.66
1995/96	4.22	2.27	6.83	0.64	13.96
1996/97	4.32	2.96	7.22	0.57	15.08
1997/98	4.37	2.73	6.34	0.73	14.17
1998/99	4.07	3.04	6.33	0.69	14.13
1999/00	3.88	2.63	8.05	0.65	15.21
2000/01	3.96	2.19	8.02	1.11	15.29

Year	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	<i>Thousand hectares</i>				
2001/02	3.37	1.89	7.76	0.90	13.92
2002/03	3.35	1.90	8.48	0.73	14.46
2003/04	3.17	1.82	8.90	1.05	14.94
2004/05	2.83	1.85	10.41	0.97	16.05
2005/06	3.23	2.76	9.00	0.94	15.93
2006/07	2.76	2.98	12.40	0.81	18.95
2007/08	3.50	2.33	12.55	0.53	18.91
2008/09	3.46	2.23	9.59	0.84	16.12
2009/10	2.78	2.06	9.55	0.70	15.10
2010/11	3.97	2.11	6.90	1.05	14.03
2011/12	3.63	1.98	5.68	1.00	12.29
2012/13	3.98	1.96	6.04	1.16	13.13
2013/14	4.49	2.26	7.89	1.16	15.81
2014/15	6.41	1.94	8.45	1.04	17.84
2015/16	3.31	1.76	7.82	0.81	13.71
2016/17	3.00	1.70	11.07	1.31	17.09
2017/18	2.04	1.67	9.66	0.94	14.30
2018/19	1.65	1.70	11.19	0.83	15.37
2019/20	2.74	1.50	9.88	0.71	14.83
2020/21	2.42	1.85	9.17	0.64	14.07
2021/22	3.09	1.48	9.90	0.81	15.28
2022/23	2.69	1.34	7.47	0.89	12.39
2023/24	3.53	1.58	10.07	0.69	15.87

Source: Forestry Commission, Forestry England, Scottish Forestry, Forestry and Land Scotland, Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes.

Chart 5 Area of publicly funded restocking, by nation, 1990-2024**Table 7** Publicly funded restocking by forest type in Wales

Year (ending 31/3)	Conifers	Broadleaves	Total
2019/20	0.92	0.58	1.50
2020/21	1.16	0.68	1.85
2021/22	0.93	0.54	1.48
2022/23	1.08	0.26	1.34
2023/24	1.29	0.28	1.58

Source: Forestry Commission, Forestry England, Scottish Forestry, Forestry and Land Scotland, Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service, grant schemes.

2. Timber Production and Processing

Key Points:

- Softwood production in Wales has increased by nearly 65% since 1990, to 1,164 thousand green tonnes in 2023. However, production has been higher than it is currently in some intervening years (**Table 8** Wood production, Wales, 1990 to 2023).
- Hardwood production in Wales has decreased by 47.1% since 1990 but is currently higher than in some intervening years (**Table 8** Wood production, Wales, 1990 to 2023).
- Approximately 95% of timber produced in Wales comes from conifers.
- In 2023, 42% of the softwood timber produced in Wales went directly to sawmills and fencing within Wales (**Figure 1** Sankey diagram summarising the flow of timber produced in Wales, 2023.)
- There has been a shift from public timber production to private production since 1990 (**Chart 7** Timber production Wales, NRW vs. private sector).
- Softwood availability is expected to decrease in Wales from 2022 to 2046. This is not the case for the UK as a whole. (**Chart 8** 25-year softwood availability forecasts, Wales. **Chart 9** 25-year softwood availability forecasts, UK.).
- 81% of wood products used in UK are currently imported. It is not currently possible to produce a reliable breakdown of imported timber specifically for Wales.
- Wales recycles a large amount of the UK's waste wood (**Chart 13** Timber recycling by nation in the UK, 2019-2024.)

2.1 Timber production

Priority 1 of the Timber Industrial strategy is increasing timber supply.

Table 8 shows wood production in Wales from 1990 to 2023, and this is further illustrated in Chart 6 and Chart 7. Softwood timber production in Wales has increased since 1990, although it has been higher than it is currently in some intervening years. The private sector is now responsible for a larger portion of wood production in Wales, however NRW continues to produce more wood overall. This correlates with the shifting ownership of woodland, as well as the dominance of the private sector in woodland creation.

Chart 6 highlights the dominance of softwood production in the timber industry in Wales, with hardwood production representing only 5.3% of total timber production.

Table 8 Wood production, Wales, 1990 to 2023

Year	NRW Softwood	Private Sector Softwood	Total Softwood	NRW Hardwood	Private Sector Hardwood	Total Hardwood
<i>Thousands of green tonnes</i>						
1990	593	112	706	8	60	68
1991	645	103	748	8	60	68
1992	696	108	804	6	45	51
1993	701	148	849	6	28	34
1994	754	188	942	10	28	37
1995	721	243	964	9	30	39
1996	749	258	1,006	10	26	36
1997	839	291	1,131	11	25	36

Year	NRW Softwood	Private Sector Softwood	Total Softwood	NRW Hardwood	Private Sector Hardwood	Total Hardwood
	<i>Thousands of green tonnes</i>					
1998	763	294	1,057	21	11	32
1999	836	309	1,144	11	19	30
2000	752	322	1,074	11	18	29
2001	779	375	1,154	15	13	28
2002	894	325	1,219	10	18	28
2003	880	283	1,163	9	16	25
2004	783	289	1,072	9	14	23
2005	673	266	939	11	16	26
2006	612	326	937	3	16	19
2007	584	382	966	2	17	20
2008	556	333	889	2	17	19
2009	717	321	1,038	8	16	24
2010	644	427	1,071	4	20	24
2011	689	501	1,190	6	18	24
2012	663	611	1,275	4	20	24
2013	693	695	1,388	3	20	24
2014	722	739	1,460	1	22	24
2015	692	686	1,378	5	20	25
2016	778	643	1,421	3	24	26

Year	NRW Softwood	Private Sector Softwood	Total Softwood	NRW Hardwood	Private Sector Hardwood	Total Hardwood
<i>Thousands of green tonnes</i>						
2017	540	783	1,323	2	31	33
2018	706	628	1,334	3	35	37
2019	536	485	1,021	3	35	39
2020	628	550	1,179	1	36	37
2021	678	581	1,259	1	36	36
2022	566	557	1,123	1	36	37
2023	608	555	1,164	2	34	36

Source: Natural Resources Wales, Private Sector Softwood Removals Survey (Forest Research).

Chart 6 Annual hardwood and softwood production in Wales, 1990 - 2023.

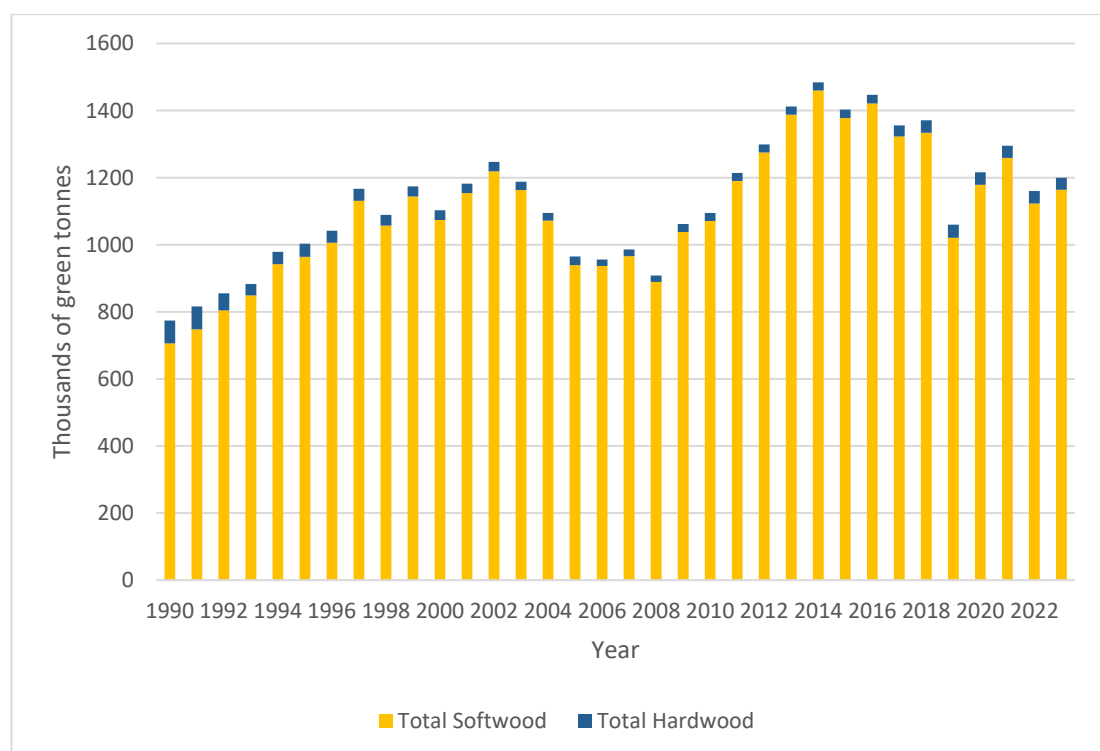
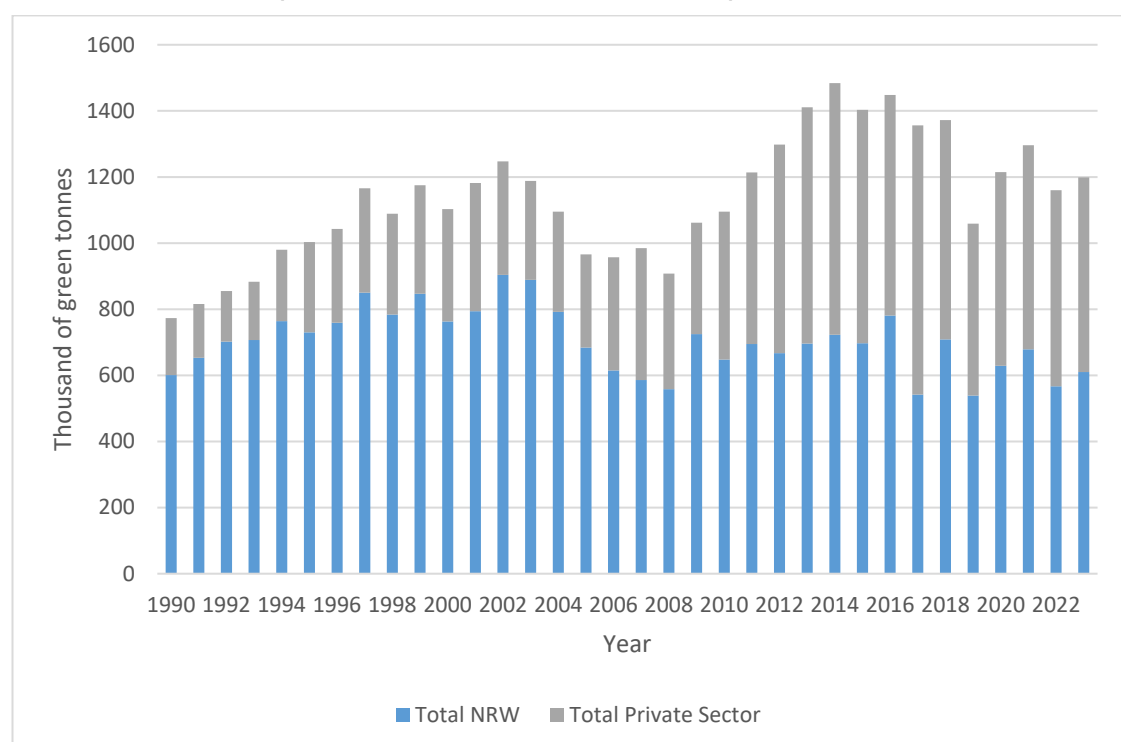


Chart 7 Timber production Wales, NRW vs. private sector, 1990 – 2023.

2.2 Availability forecasts

2.2.1 Softwood availability forecasts

The National Forest Inventory [25-year forecast of softwood timber availability](#) was published in 2022. The forecast shows potential availability, rather than production. The forecasts do not consider variations in management objectives, financial factors or the state of markets, all of which can affect the level of and timing of harvesting. The values presented are the predicted average annual volumes of coniferous roundwood available within periods. Due to the challenges associated with the measuring the underbark dimensions of a living tree stem, the volume of woody material forming the above-ground main growing shoot ("stem") of a living tree is conventionally estimated "overbark, standing". By convention, the stem is taken to include all woody volume above ground with a diameter greater than 7 cm overbark

(i.e., the volume utilisable for sawn timber). This may mean that significant 'straight' branches (i.e., more than 3 m length greater than 7 cm top diameter) are included as part of the main stem volume.

Chart 8 and Chart 9 show the trends in forecasted softwood availability in Wales and the UK. Public sector (NRW managed) availability of timber is expected to fall in Wales, with a slight increase in private sector availability. The UK-wide forecast suggests that softwood availability is expected to increase until 2041, at which point it is predicted to fall, whereas public sector availability will steadily fall. The increasing dominance of private sector timber is exhibited throughout the UK, with a fall in public sector timber availability forecast in Wales and the UK.

Chart 8 25-year softwood availability forecasts, Wales.

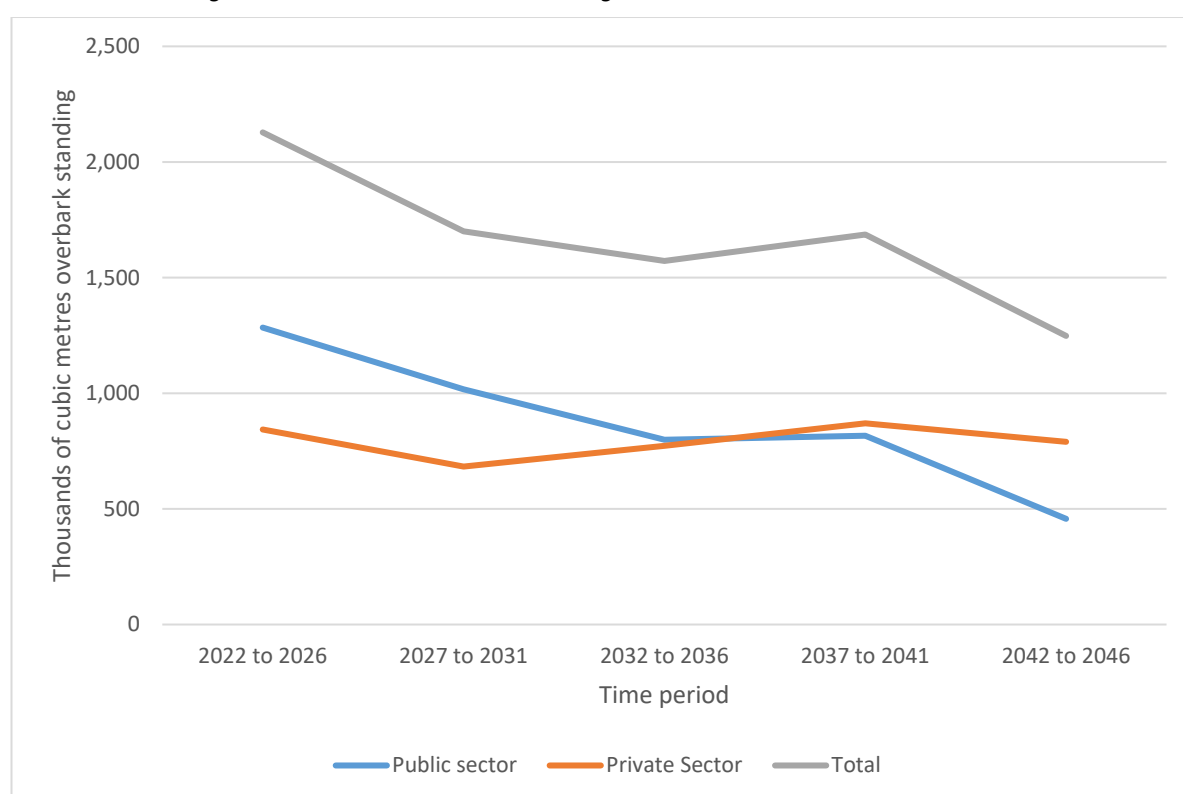
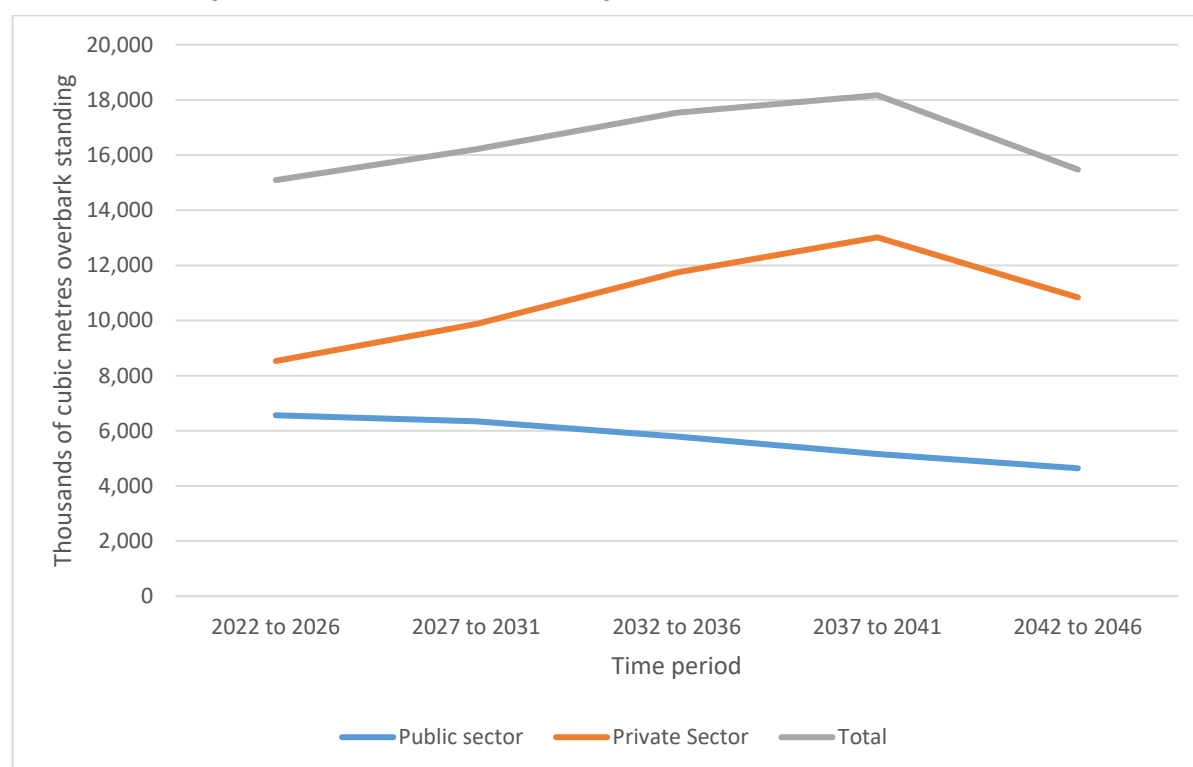


Chart 9 25-year softwood availability forecasts, UK.

2.2.2 Hardwood availability forecasts

The latest [forecasts for hardwood availability in the UK](#) were published in 2014. The forecast predicts the hardwood timber available from broadleaf trees growing in Great Britain at that time. The trends in predicted hardwood timber availability are shown in Chart 10 and Chart 11. The same trends in forecasted availability are seen in Wales as are anticipated across the other nations.

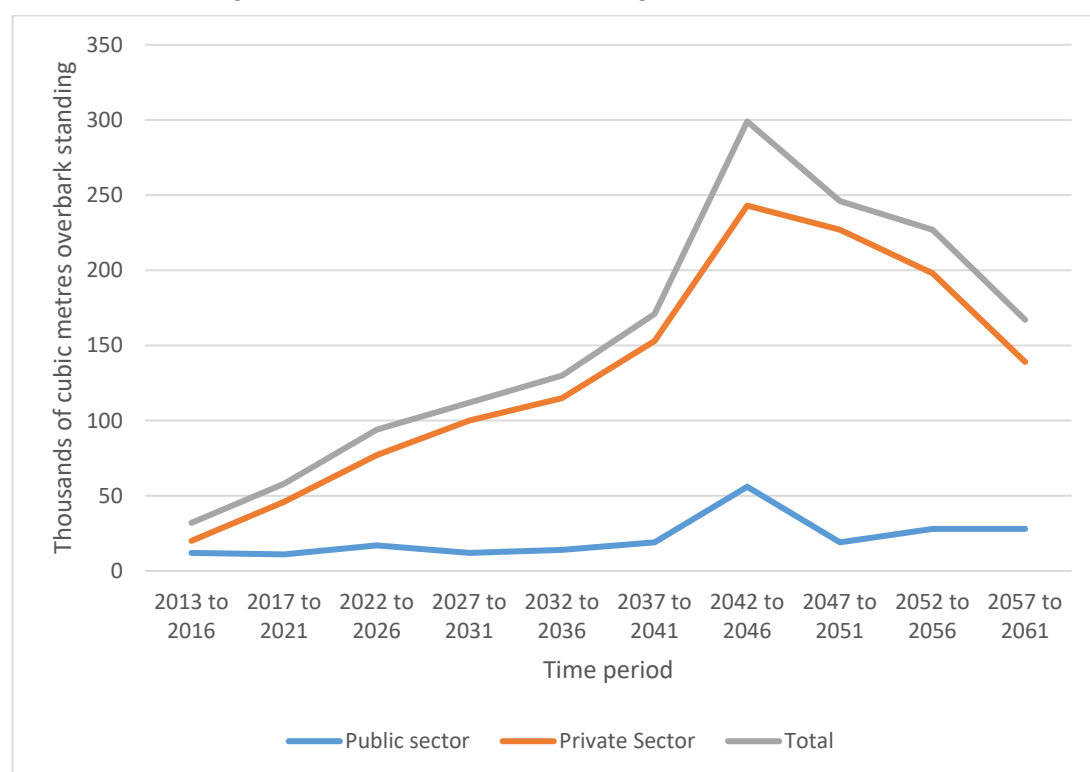
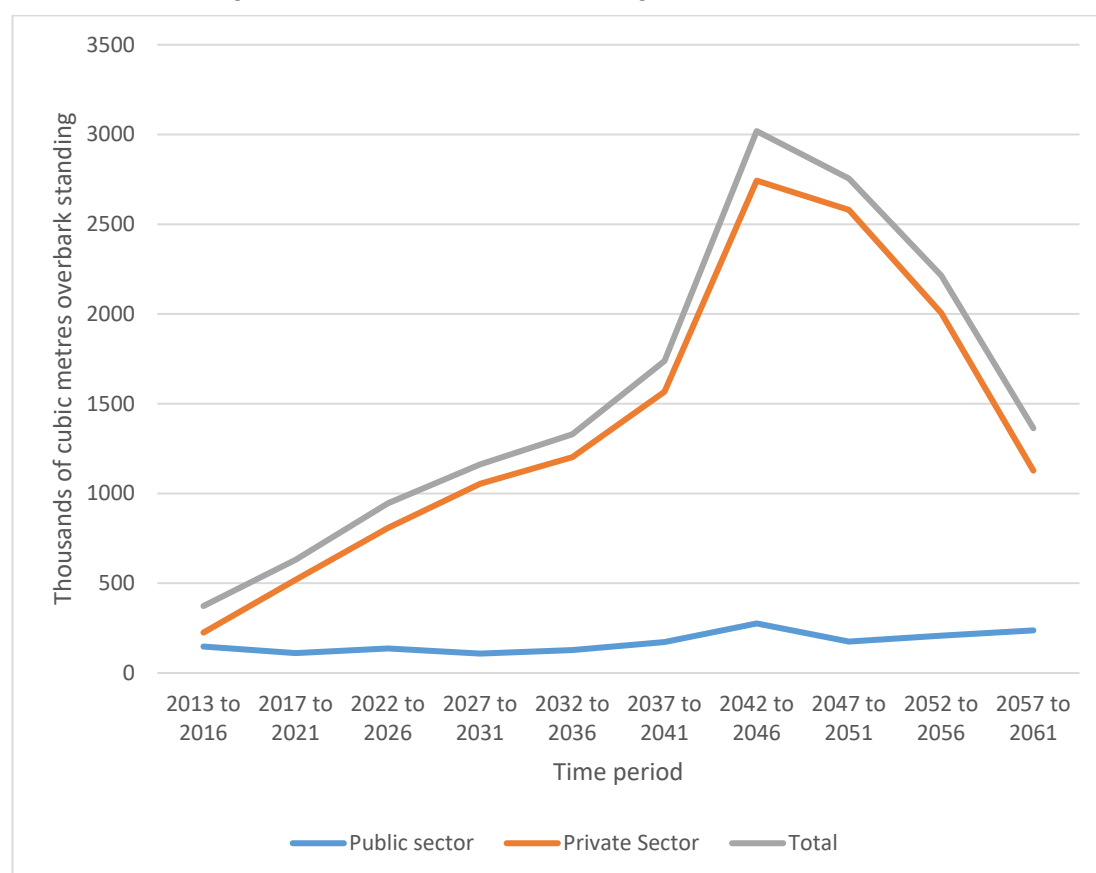
Chart 10 50-year hardwood availability forecasts, Wales

Chart 11 50-year hardwood availability forecasts, Great Britain

2.3 Harvest/ availability ratios

Chart 12 Timber harvested against timber availability

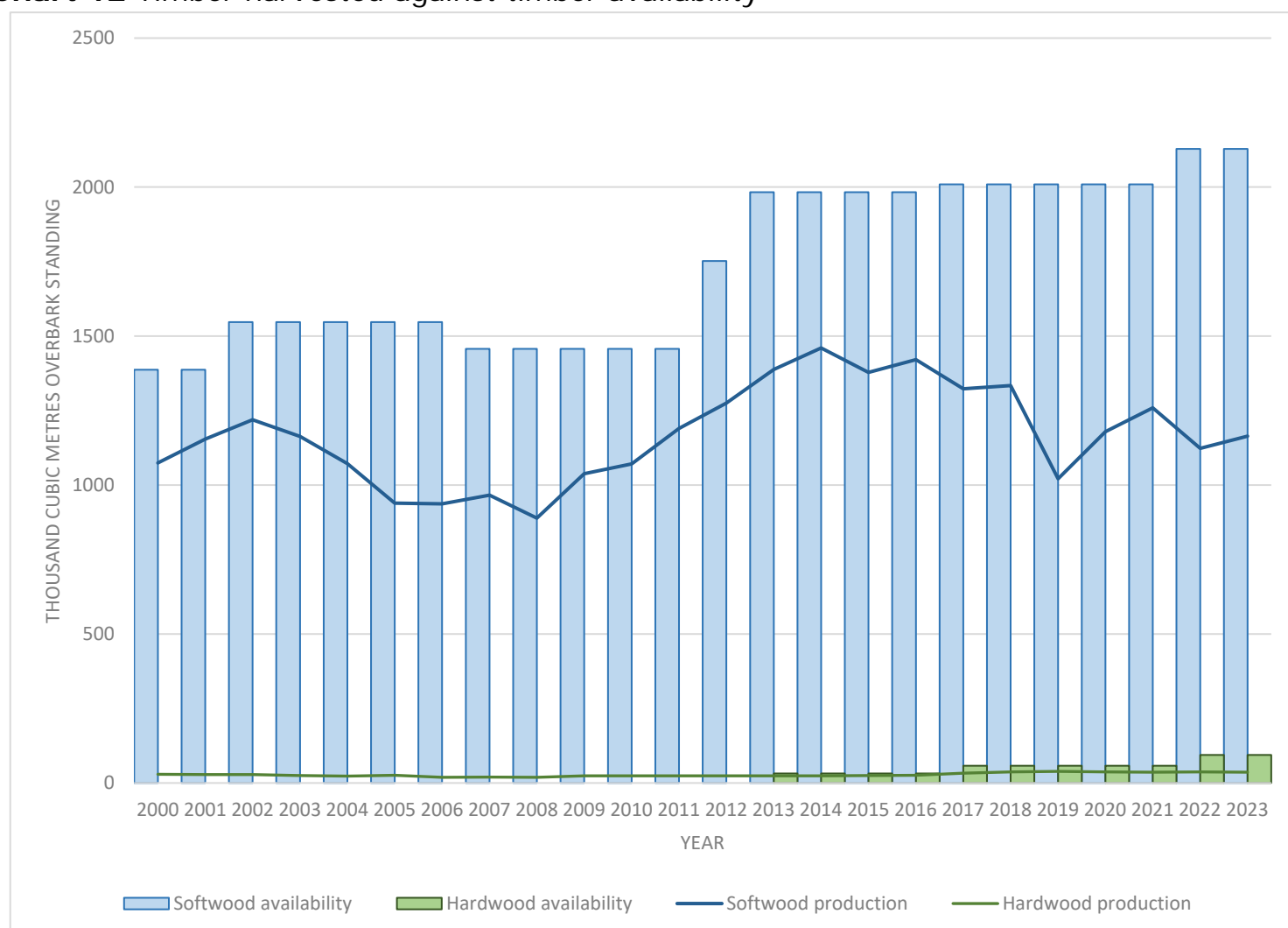
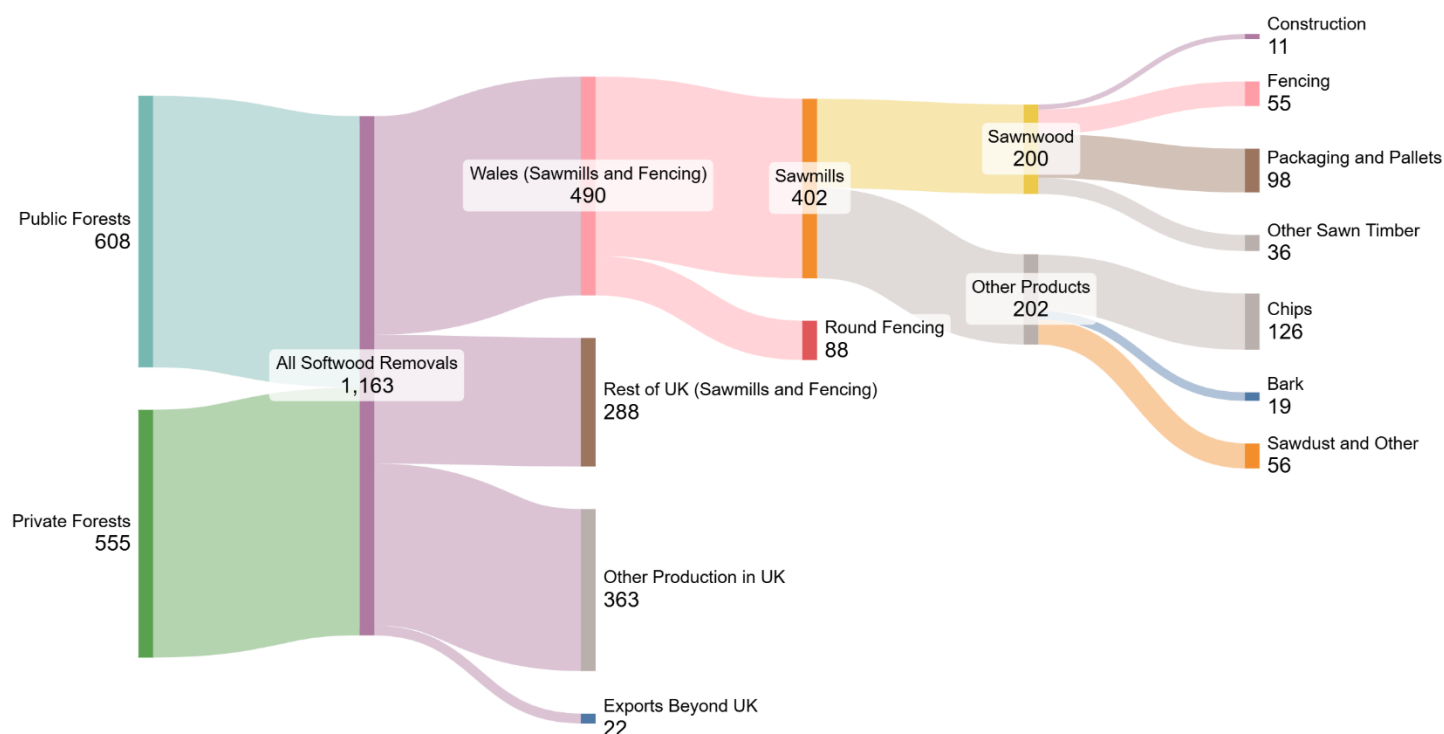


Chart 12 shows the amount of softwood and hardwood actually harvested (production) against the forecasted availability. Table 9 shows the harvest/availability ratios for the same data. The recommended harvest range is 77% to 98% and, since 2012, softwood harvest ratios have fallen short of this recommendation. It should be noted that accurate hardwood availability forecasts are only available from 2013, so data are only included from this time.

Table 9 Harvest/ availability ratios

Year	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Softwood (%)	77	83	79	75	69	61	61	66	61	71	74	82	73	70	74	69	72	66	66	51	59	63	53	55
Hardwood (%)														75	75	78	81	57	64	67	64	62	39	38

2.4 Destinations of softwood timber in Wales

Figure 1 Sankey diagram summarising the flow of timber produced in Wales, 2023.

Source: Forest Research, 2025. Units: thousand green tonnes.

Figure 1 shows a summary of the flow of Welsh grown timber in 2023. A total of 1,163 thousand green tonnes of softwood was harvested in Wales in 2023. Of this, 490 thousand green tonnes of Welsh grown timber currently goes directly to sawmills and fencing within Wales. This amounts to 42% of timber grown, with a total of 66% of timber being utilised by sawmills and fencing within the UK. Only 22

thousand green tonnes, or 1.9%, of Welsh timber are currently exported beyond the UK. A small proportion of Welsh grown timber goes directly to structural timber for construction within Wales (11 thousand green tonnes, or 0.94% of all softwood removals). However, it is likely that other timber products used in construction, such as medium density fibreboard (MDF), particle board (chipboard), or oriented strand board (OSB), are produced in Wales from Welsh timber or recycled timber.

2.5 Wood use from imports and sourced within country

Currently 80% of timber used in the UK is imported². Table 10 shows UK import quantities from 2014 to 2023. Table 11 shows the country of origin of wood imports to the UK. Most timber used in the UK originates in the European Union, specifically northern Europe. Imports are subject to exchange rate fluctuations and other international pressures, so a focus on home-grown timber is desirable. These UK data are not currently available at a Wales specific level.

Table 10 UK import quantities, 2014 to 2023.

Year	Sawnwood	Wood-based panels	Other wood	Wood pellets	Pulp and paper
2014	6,425	3,260	1,329	4,773	7,319
2015	6,323	3,215	1,378	6,573	7,560
2016	6,794	3,410	1,121	6,782	7,092
2017	7,663	3,800	1,379	6,885	6,798
2018	7,213	3,878	1,766	7,992	6,663
2019	7,040	3,650	2,112	8,878	6,130
2020	7,218	3,267	2,136	9,078	5,329
2021	8,159	3,794	1,602	9,128	5,114
2022	6,294	3,230	1,772	7,516	5,452
2023	6,210	3,134	1,653	6,364	4,784

² [Increase of domestic timber to boost UK economy and housebuilding - GOV.UK](#)

Source: Source: Forestry statistics (2024), UK overseas trade statistics (HMRC).

Table 11 Country of origin of wood imports to the UK, 2023

Country	Sawn soft-wood	Sawn hard-wood	Ply-wood	Partic le-board	Fibre-board	Pellet s	Wood pulp	Paper and paper board
<i>Percent of total UK import volumes in each category</i>								
Sweden	43	3	0	0	0	0	26	15
Germany	8	3	0	14	18	1	0	17
Finland	13	1	5	0	1	0	9	11
Latvia	19	13	3	11	2	9	0	0
France	0	16	0	17	2	0	0	7
Ireland	8	1	1	16	34	0	4	1
Netherlands	2	6	1	5	1	1	6	6
Belgium	1	4	1	11	9	1	0	7
Portugal	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	4
Poland	0	2	2	1	4	0	1	2
Estonia	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other EU	1	10	3	14	12	3	9	8
Total EU	96	66	16	96	84	17	55	78
USA	0	14	0	0	0	73	0	4
Canada	1	2	1	0	0	8	0	3
Brazil	0	3	18	0	5	2	36	1
China	0	0	51	1	8	0	0	2
Norway	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Other non-EU	1	15	13	3	3	0	9	8
Total non-EU	4	34	84	4	16	83	45	22

Source: Forestry statistics (2024), UK overseas trade statistics (HMRC).

Table 12 shows the source of softwood logs for larger mills (those producing at least 25 thousand cubic metres sawnwood annually), taken from the Forest Research annual Sawmills survey. For Wales, 268 thousand green tonnes of softwood logs for larger mills are sourced in Wales, compared to 57 thousand green tonnes from England and 30 from Scotland. This corresponds to 75% of softwood logs originating within Wales. The UK-equivalent proportions of mills' log use coming from within the same country were 64% for England, 98% for Scotland and 49% for Northern Ireland. No softwood logs processed in larger mills within Wales are sourced from outside the UK.

Table 12 Source of softwood logs for larger mills, UK, 2023

Source country	England	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	UK
<i>Thousand green tonnes</i>					
England	749	0	35	57	841
Wales	219	0	0	268	487
Scotland	201	0	2,037	30	2,268
Northern Ireland	0	254	0	0	254
Total UK logs	1,168	254	2,072	355	3,850
Other countries	0	266	0	0	266
Total log consumption	1,168	520	2,072	355	4,116

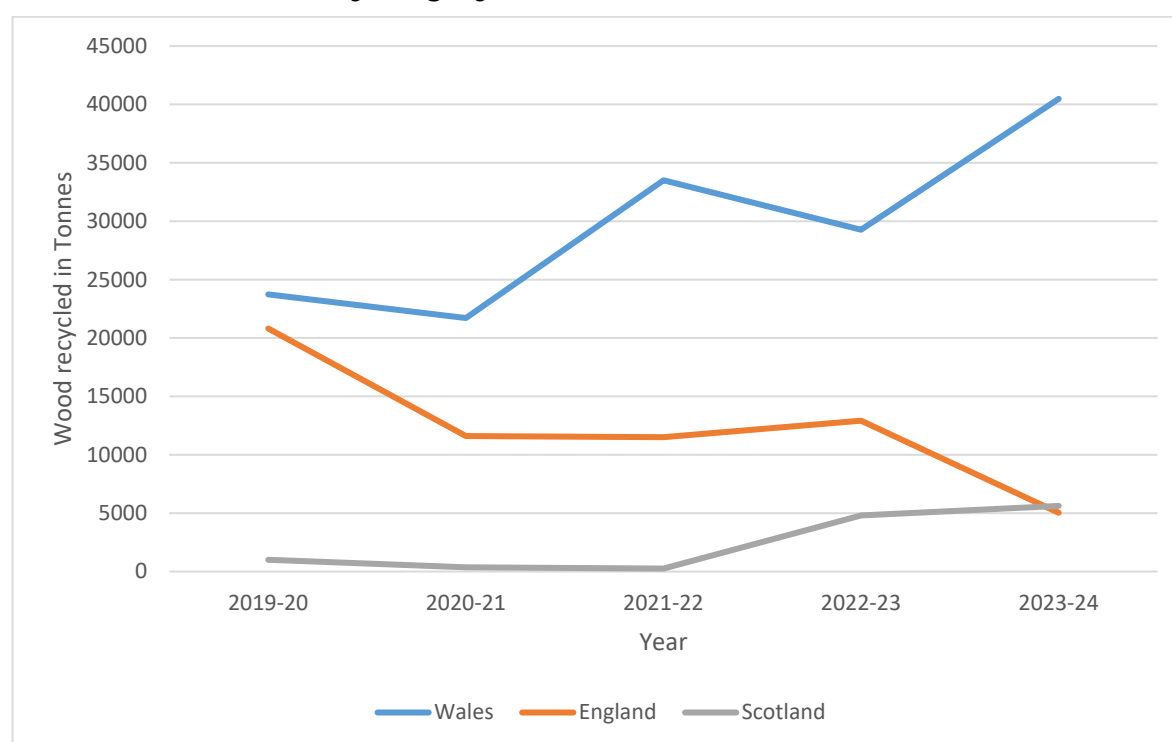
Source: Forestry Statistics, Forest Research (2024). Ch2_Timber_FS2024.pdf

2.6 Wood recycling in Wales

Priority 3 of the Timber Industrial Strategy is resource efficiency and circular economy. Although the focus is on keeping wood out of the waste stream, the amount of wood recycled in Wales is increasing and is considerably higher than the other nations in the UK.

Waste wood can be recycled into valuable new products, often of higher value than the original product. This can include panel boards, biomass, animal bedding, landscaping surfaces, and more³. Chart 13 shows the volumes of wood recycled across the UK. Over 93% of wood recycling in Wales takes place in Kronospan Ltd, Chirk, where a total of 37,870 tonnes of wood was recycled in 2023-24. The use of recycled wood, especially in construction, offers considerable potential to improve the circularity of the timber industry.

Chart 13 Timber recycling by nation in the UK, 2019-2024.



³ [Recycling data for Wood | My Recycling Wales](#)

3. Value of the Forest Sector

Key points:

- Gross Value Added (GVA) has increased across the sector since 1998, in line with patterns across the UK (**Chart 14** Gross Value Added (GVA) of forestry sector in Wales (1998 = 1.0)). There has been a greater relative increase in GVA in Wales than in the UK (**Chart 15** Gross Value Added (GVA) of forestry sector in Wales compared to the UK (1998 = 1.0)).
- Business counts in forestry and logging (UK Standard Industrial Classification SIC 02) and manufacture of wood products (SIC 16) increased in Wales between 2010 and 2024, however business counts in the manufacture of paper and paper products sector (SIC 17) have decreased over the same period (**Chart 16** Business counts by sector, Wales (2010-2024)).
- The number of sawmills processing UK-grown logs in Wales decreased by 68% between 1994 and 2023, from 37 to 12, according to the Forest Research sawmills survey. The number of sawmills operating in Wales is likely significantly higher than this (**Chart 17** Number of sawmills).

3.1 Gross Value Added (GVA)

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the contribution of each individual producer, industry or sector to the economy. It is the difference between the value of outputs and the value of intermediate consumption, so mainly comprises employment costs and profits.

The Annual Business Survey (ABS) carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) includes statistics on gross value added for different industries, classified using the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007)⁴. The three SIC codes included in this data are SIC 02: forestry and logging, SIC 16: manufacture of wood products, except furniture, and SIC 17: Manufacture of paper products. More detail about what is included under each SIC code can be found at: [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\) Hierarchy](https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/ukstandardindustrialclassificationofeconomicactivities/uksic2007). It should be noted that *forest nurseries* are included in SIC 02, however some tree nurseries are included in SIC 01.30: plant propagation.

Table 13 shows GVA for forestry and primary wood processing for the Wales. Table 14 shows a breakdown of GVA for the same industry SIC codes for the whole UK, obtained from the Annual Business Survey, conducted by ONS.

4

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/ukstandardindustrialclassificationofeconomicactivities/uksic2007>

Table 13 Gross value added by industry in Wales, 2003–2022

Industry [SIC07 code]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	<i>£ million</i>																			
Forestry and logging [02]	19	20	20	21	27	34	42	37	47	53	48	50	54	47	49	51	65	64	65	74
Manufacture of wood products, except furniture [16]	110	121	130	124	146	122	94	104	107	152	155	174	218	268	214	234	236	256	275	272
Manufacture of paper products [17]	228	193	191	153	172	172	205	308	312	340	317	331	278	306	298	292	334	304	251	268
Total wood processing [16, 17]	338	314	321	277	318	294	299	412	419	492	472	505	496	574	512	526	570	560	526	540
Total [02, 16, 17]	357	334	341	298	345	328	341	449	466	545	520	555	550	621	561	577	635	624	591	614

Source: Office for National Statistics [Gross Value Added \(GVA\) - Office for National Statistics](#)

Table 14 Gross value added by industry in the UK, 2003-2022

Industry [SIC07 code]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	£ million																			
Forestry and logging [02]	233	263	248	262	331	435	510	397	537	643	565	596	726	545	721	696	973	977	987	1,020
Manufacture of wood products, except furniture [16]	2,097	2,377	2,363	2,343	2,655	2,512	1,848	2,067	2,187	2,618	2,325	2,626	3,058	3,534	3,037	3,342	3,669	3,649	3,778	4,002
Manufacture of paper products [17]	3,352	2,959	3,009	2,563	2,953	2,988	3,134	3,718	3,748	3,967	3,621	3,982	3,663	4,292	4,267	4,147	4,488	4,169	3,904	4,101
Total wood processing [16, 17]	5,449	5,336	5,372	4,906	5,608	5,500	4,982	5,785	5,935	6,585	5,946	6,608	6,721	7,826	7,304	7,489	8,157	7,818	7,682	8,103
Total [02, 16, 17]	5,682	5,599	5,620	5,168	5,939	5,935	5,492	6,182	6,472	7,228	6,511	7,204	7,447	8,371	8,025	8,185	9,130	8,795	8,669	9,123

Source: Office for National Statistics [Gross Value Added \(GVA\) - Office for National Statistics](#)

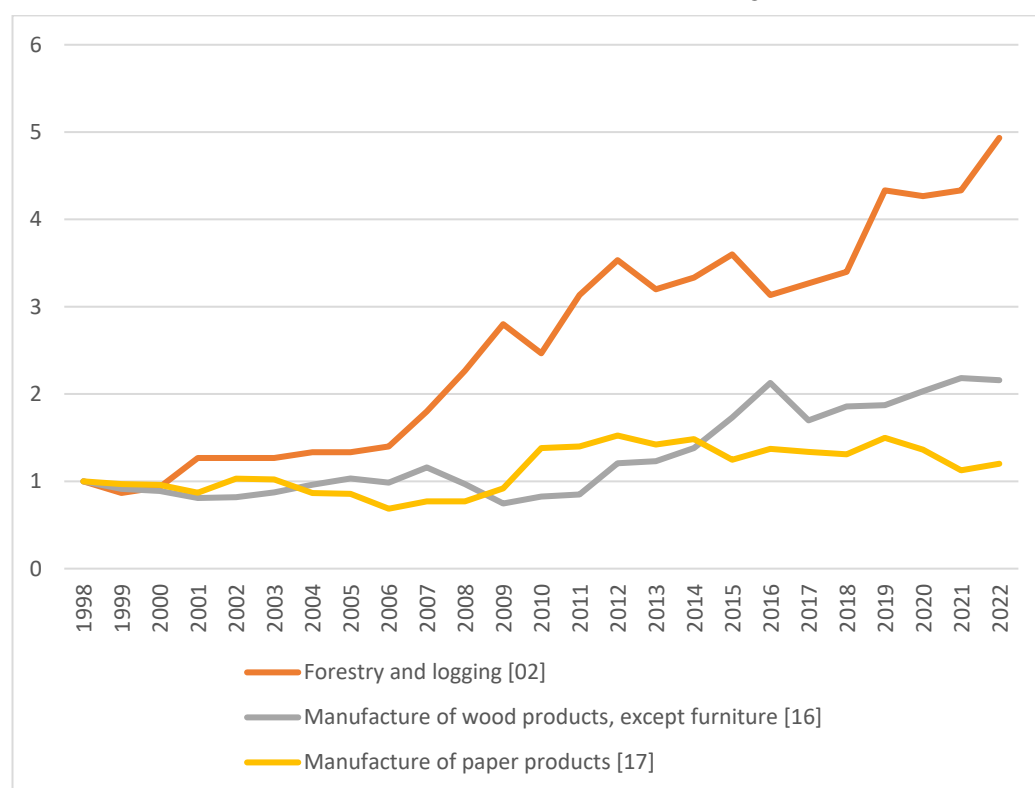
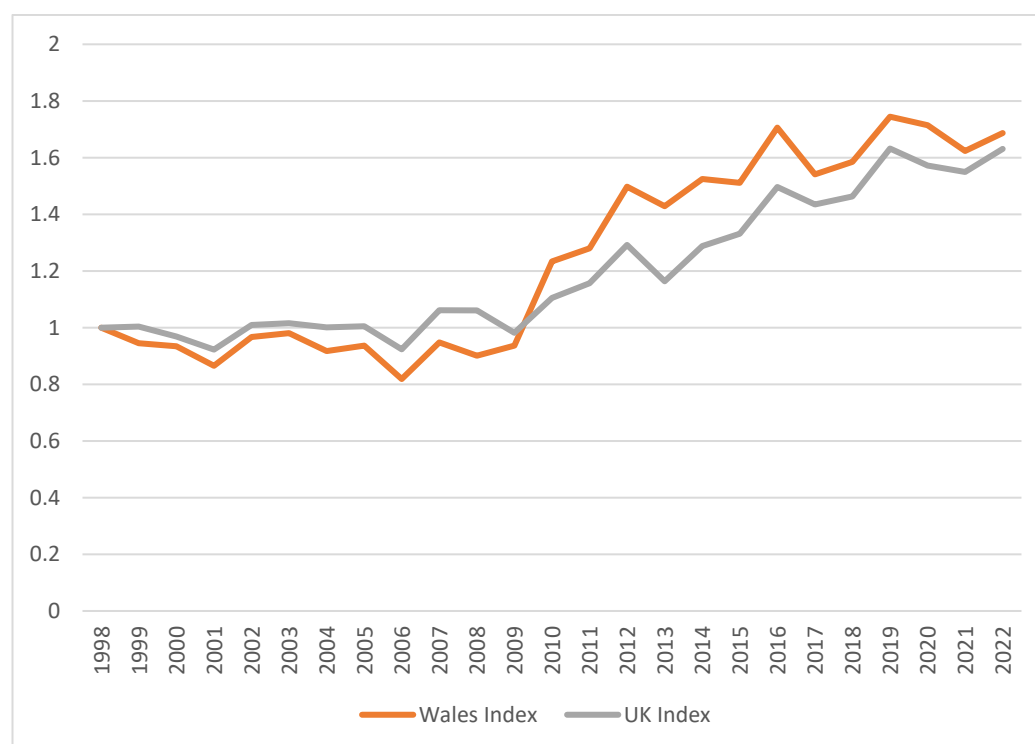
Chart 14 Gross Value Added (GVA) of forestry sector in Wales (1998 = 1.0)**Chart 15** Gross Value Added (GVA) of forestry sector in Wales compared to the UK (1998 = 1.0)

Chart 14 shows GVA for Wales normalised with 1998 as the base year. This shows that GVA has increased across all three sectors examined since 1998, with the greatest increase seen in forestry and logging. Chart 15 shows the normalised GVA for the forestry sector (including SIC codes 02, 16 and 17) for the UK and Wales, with 1998 as a base year. This shows that while the industries across the UK show the same general trend, Wales has shown a greater increase in economic value across the sector compared to the UK.

Table 15 GVA of Welsh forestry and wood processing industries as a percentage of the UK, 2018 to 2022

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Forestry and logging (SIC 02)	7.33%	6.68%	6.55%	6.59%	7.25%
Manufacture of wood products, except furniture (SIC 16)	7.00%	6.43%	7.02%	7.28%	6.80%
Manufacture of paper products (SIC 17)	7.04%	7.44%	7.29%	6.43%	6.53%

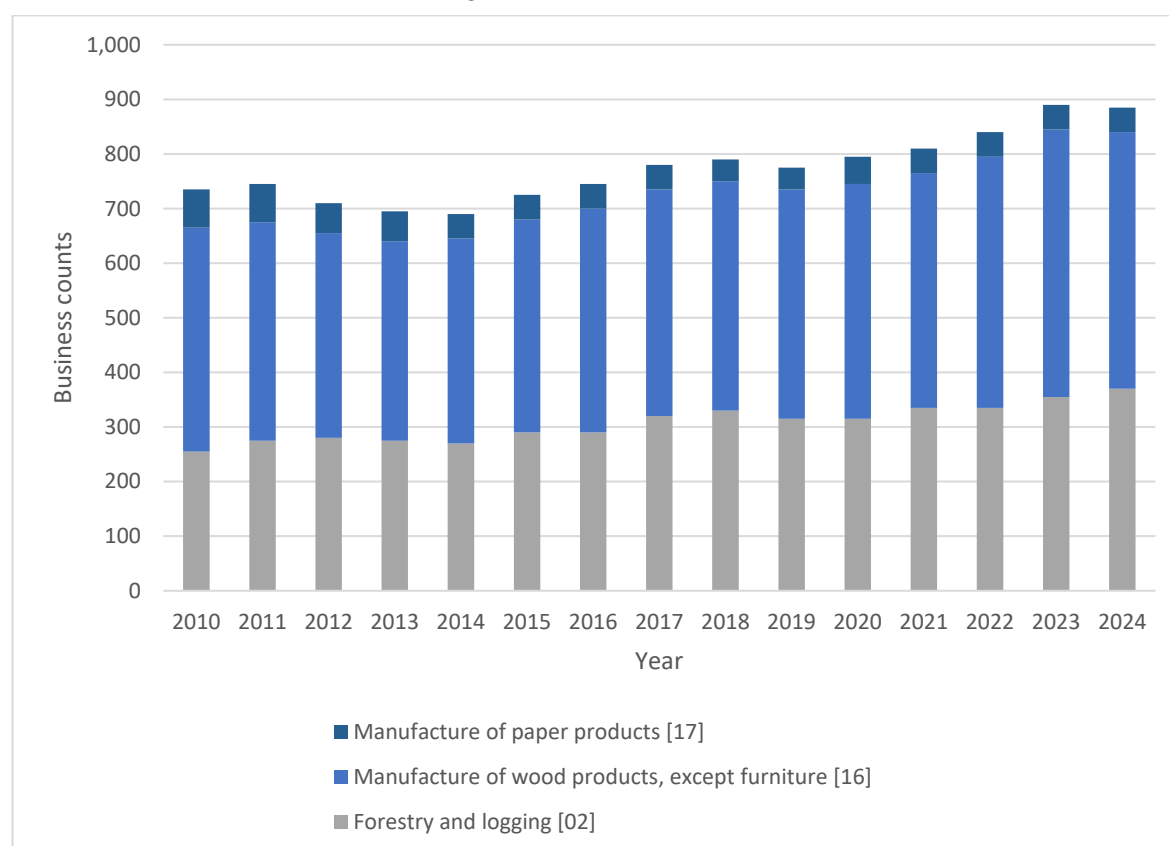
Table 15 shows GVA of Welsh forestry and wood processing industries as a percentage of the GVA for the UK. In 2022, Welsh forestry represented 7.25% of GVA of the UK, with wood products and paper products representing 6.80% and 6.53%, respectively. This has remained relatively consistent over the previous 5 years. Wales represents approximately 4.7% of the UK population and 8.35% of the land area of the UK, so these values for GVA as a percentage of the UK industry are approximately as expected.

3.2 Business counts

Table 16 and Chart 16 show business counts in Wales by SIC category. The total number of businesses operating in the timber and forestry industries has increased since 2010, this is dominated by an increase in the number of businesses in the forestry and logging industry (SIC 02). There has been a decline in the number of businesses operating in the manufacture of paper and paper products.

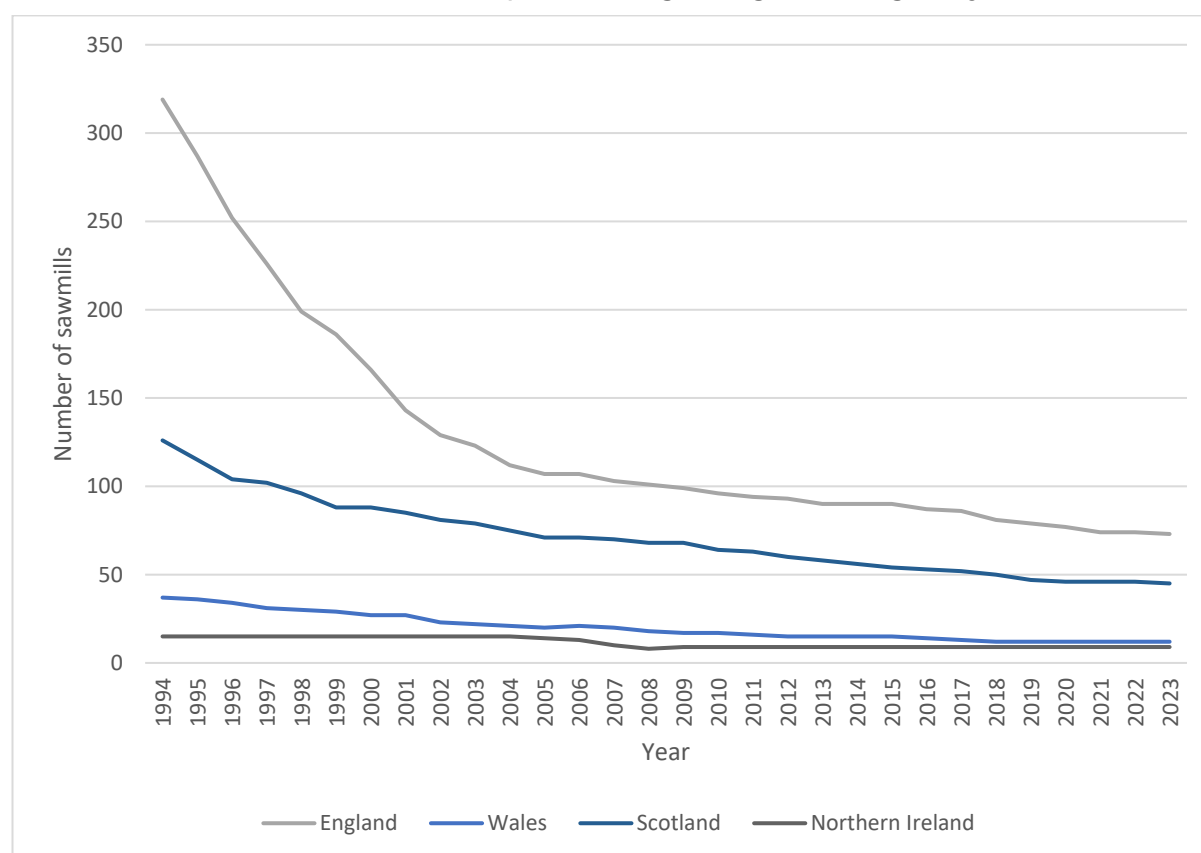
Table 16 Business counts in Wales by SIC category, 2010-2024

Date	Forestry and logging (SIC 02)	Manufacture of wood products, except furniture (SIC 16)	Manufacture of paper products (SIC 17)
2010	255	410	70
2011	275	400	70
2012	280	375	55
2013	275	365	55
2014	270	375	45
2015	290	390	45
2016	290	410	45
2017	320	415	45
2018	330	420	40
2019	315	420	40
2020	315	430	50
2021	335	430	45
2022	335	460	45
2023	355	490	45
2024	370	470	45

Chart 16 Business counts by sector, Wales (2010-2024)**Table 17** Number of sawmills processing UK-grown logs, by nation

Year	England	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	UK
2014	90	9	56	15	170
2015	90	9	54	15	168
2016	87	9	53	14	163
2017	86	9	52	13	160
2018	81	9	50	12	152
2019	79	9	47	12	147
2020	77	9	46	12	144
2021	74	9	46	12	141
2022	74	9	46	12	141
2023	73	9	45	12	139

Source: Sawmill Survey (Forest Research).

Chart 17 Number of sawmills processing UK-grown logs, by nation, 1994-2023

Source: Sawmill Survey (Forest Research).

The number of sawmills thought to be processing UK-grown logs in the UK, broken down by country, is shown in Chart 17. The number of sawmills is obtained from the Forest Research annual sawmills survey. Companies which undertake primary processing of UK-grown logs are included in the annual survey, and mobile mills are excluded. The number of such sawmills has decreased across the four nations, this includes Wales which has seen the number of sawmills fall by 68% from 37 mills in 1994 to 12 in 2023. The number of sawmills that respond to the survey when contacted is lower than the number of actual sawmills, however the total number of sawmills is estimated from past responses, and those which are shown as active on the [Companies House website](#).

4. Employment in the Forest Sector

Key Points:

- Employee number data for Wales is available but of questionable quality. No trends can be drawn due to the magnitude of unexplained annual changes in employee numbers reported (**Chart 18** Full-time employee count in Wales, by sector (2015-2023), **Chart 19** Full-time employees in forestry in logging (SIC 02) in Great Britain, 2015-2023, **Chart 20** Full-time employees in wood manufacturing (SIC 16) in Great Britain, 2015-2023, **Chart 21** Full-time employees in paper manufacturing (SIC 17) in Great Britain, 2015-2023).
- There is an expected increase in labour demand in the forestry sector in Wales (**Table 19** Projected labour demand in forestry, Wales.)
- Accident rates in forestry and logging, wood production and paper production are declining across the UK. Detailed Wales specific accident data are not available, however overall accident rates within Wales are as expected when compared to the other nations (**Chart 23** Trends in total reported accidents per 1,000 employees, Great Britain, 2004/5 to 2022/23.).
- There is a lack of detailed, up-to-date data on skills in the timber industry for Wales specifically. To assess whether a thriving and skilled workforce is being achieved, more specific data collection is necessary.

4.1 Employee numbers

Priority 5 of the Timber Industrial Strategy is developing sector capacity, including addressing skills challenges, and recruitment and retention. Table 18 shows the full- and part-time employees, by SIC code, in Wales between 2015 and 2023. Chart 18 shows the full-time employee count for the same SIC codes. These data were obtained from the Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). All publicly available BRES data are rounded to ensure anonymity, more information can be found here: [BRES Rounding Rules - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](#). There are quite large discrepancies in the numbers shown for Wales, for example there are variations in employment in forestry and logging in 2016 and 2021, and in the numbers of employees in paper and paper product manufacturing in 2017 and 2018, all of which are unexplained. These irregularities can perhaps be attributed to the small number of employees throughout Wales, and detail lost due to rounding.

Table 18 Employment by sector in Wales, 2015 - 2023, full-time and part-time employees

Year	Forestry and logging (SIC 02)		Manufacture of wood products, except furniture (SIC 16)		Manufacture of paper products (SIC 17)		Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
2015	900	75	3,000	200	3,000	100	6,900	375
2016	3,000	500	2,250	100	4,000	100	9,250	700
2017	450	350	6,000	150	3,500	250	9,950	750
2018	700	75	6,000	100	3,500	100	10,200	275
2019	500	125	2,500	100	4,000	700	7,000	925
2020	600	75	3,500	600	4,000	175	8,100	850
2021	2,000	125	3,500	500	2,500	175	8,000	800
2022	800	300	3,500	400	7,000	125	11,300	825
2023	700	175	4,500	800	4,500	150	9,700	1,125

Source: Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey, 2023. [Nomis - Query Tool - Business Register and Employment Survey: open access](#)

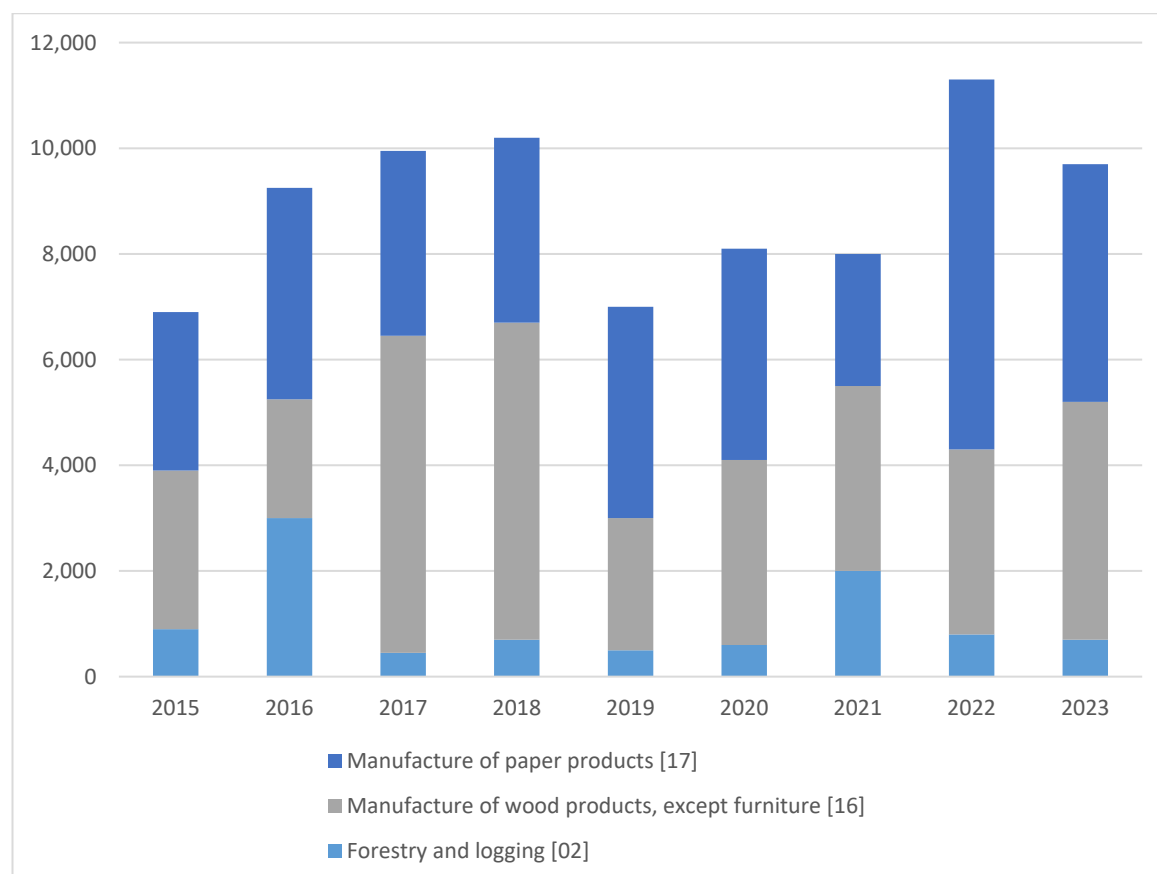
Chart 18 Full-time employee count in Wales, by sector (2015-2023)

Chart 19, Chart 20, and Chart 21 show full-time employees in forestry and logging, wood production and paper production across Great Britain. Numbers of full-time employees in these industries remain relatively steady throughout this period, however the apparent annual variations in employment shown in the Welsh figures are not observed in the other nations.

Chart 19 Full-time employees in forestry in logging (SIC 02) in Great Britain, 2015-2023

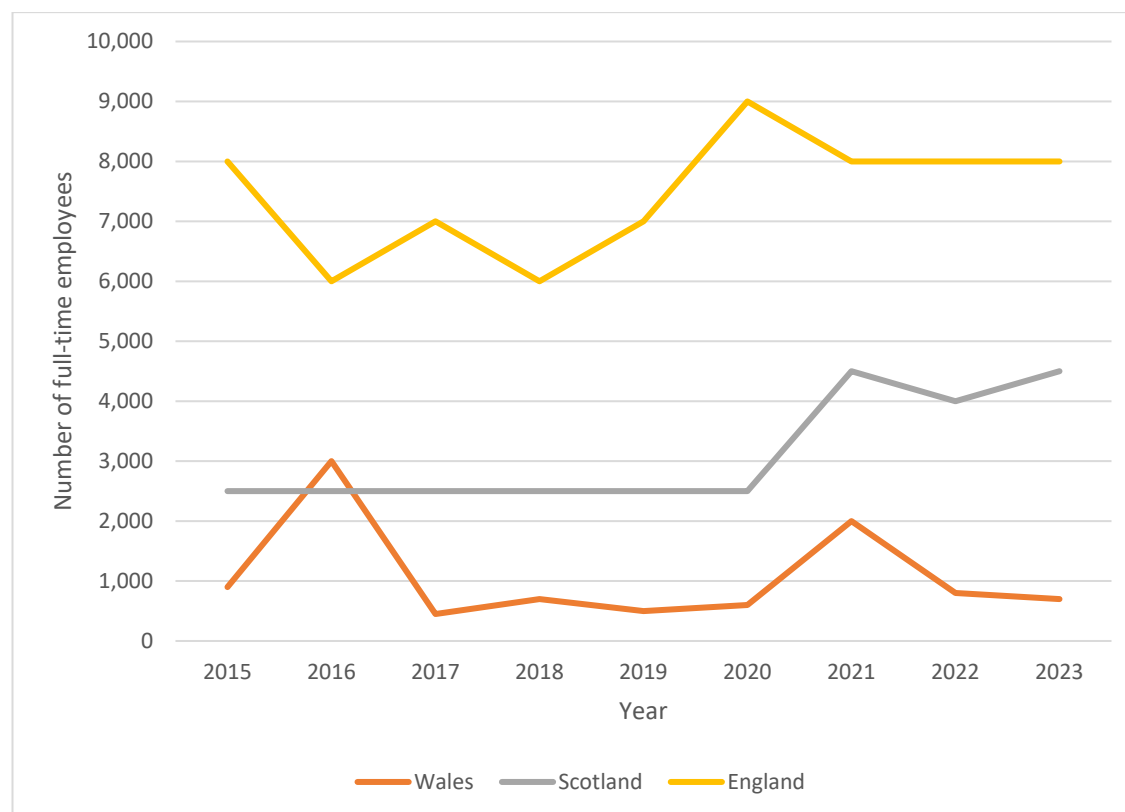
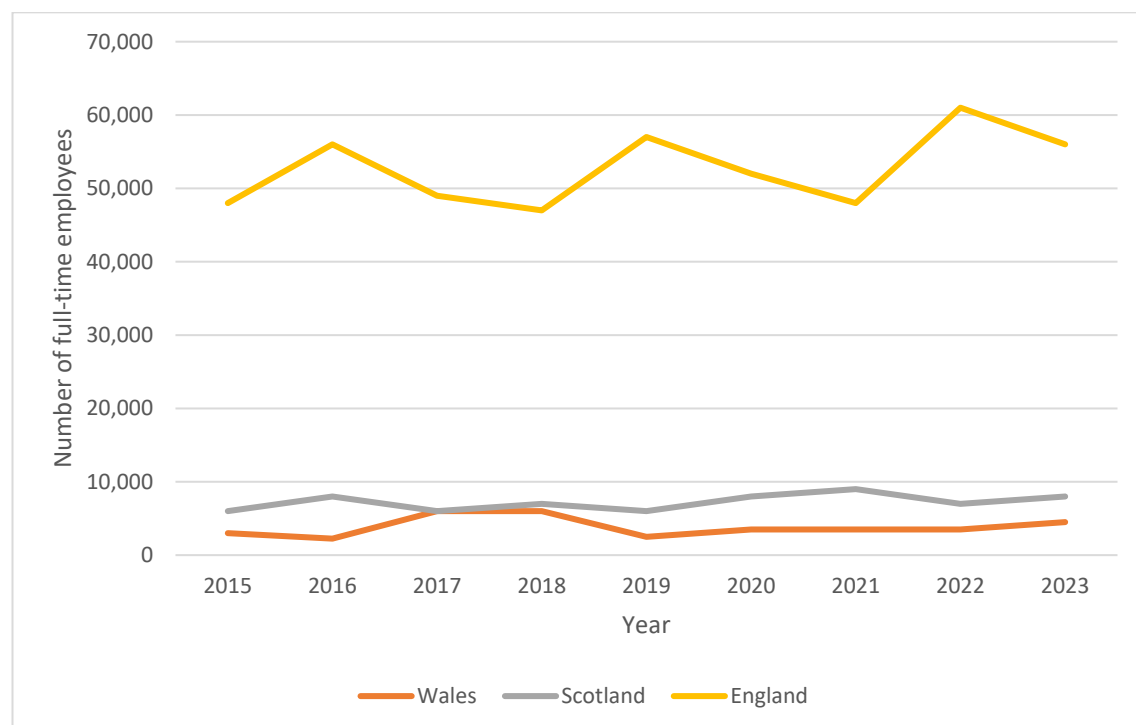
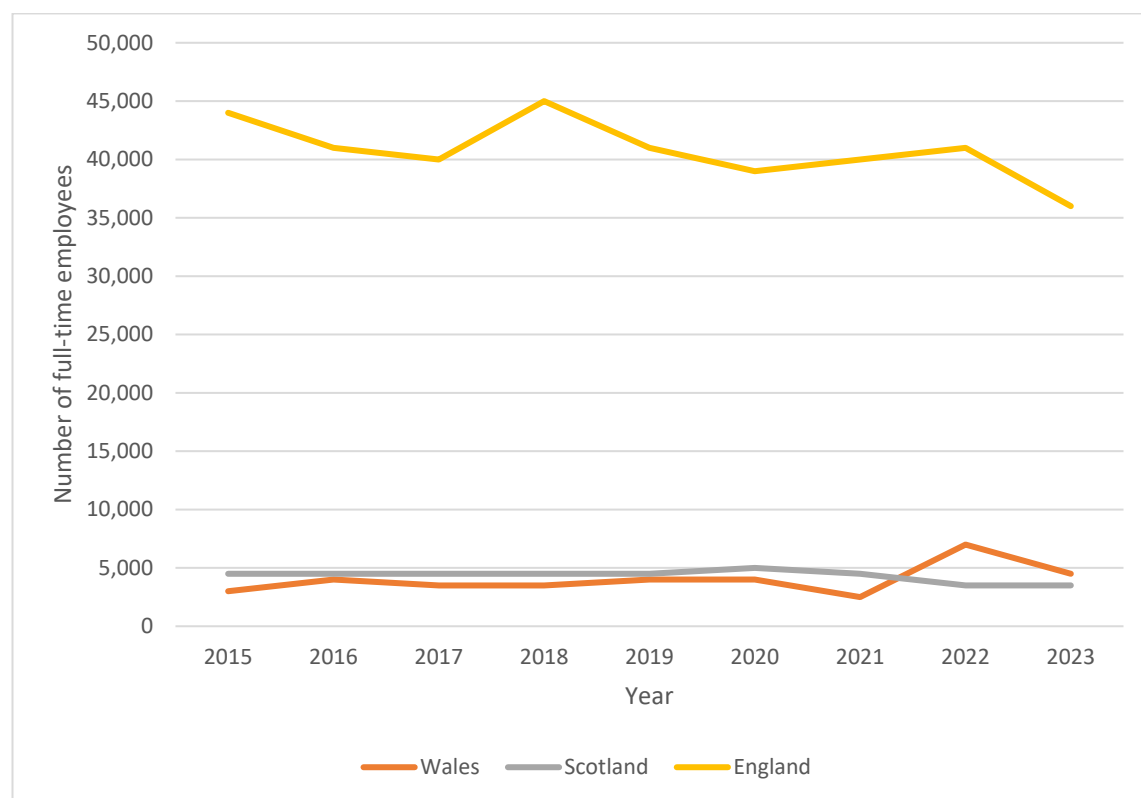


Chart 20 Full-time employees in wood manufacturing (SIC 16) in Great Britain, 2015-2023**Chart 21** Full-time employees in paper manufacturing (SIC 17) in Great Britain, 2015-2023

4.2 Projected Labour Demand

In 2021, The Forestry Skills Forum released its final report on Forestry Workforce Research⁵. As part of this research, the projected labour demand in the timber industry was explored. Table 19 shows the breakdown of projected labour demand in the forestry sector, separated by sub-sector; Harvesting, Restocking and New Woodland Creation, and by role; Forest Operative, Forestry Supervisor and Professional Forester. These titles are taken from the Institute of Apprenticeships & Technical Education Occupational Maps⁶ and have been adopted for the development of technical education in England. The same terms are utilised in the Welsh data to allow for comparison; however it can be hard to distinguish between Forestry Supervisor and Professional Forester. The study by the Forestry Skills Forum highlights an expected overall increase in demand for forestry professionals in Wales until 2030. To address this, increased skills and training are needed.

Table 19 Projected labour demand in forestry, Wales.

Role	2019	2025	2030	% +/- to 2025	% +/- to 2030
Harvesting					
Forest Operative	224	225	180	0	-19
Forestry Supervisor	26	26	21	0	-19
Professional Forester	13	13	10	0	-19
TOTAL	262	263	211	0	-19
Restocking					
Forest Operative	47	47	38	0	-19
Forestry Supervisor	7	7	6	0	-19

⁵ [forestry-workforce-research-final-report-130821.pdf](#)

⁶ [Occupational maps / Institute for Apprenticeships and Technical Education](#)

Role	2019	2025	2030	% +/- to 2025	% +/- to 2030
Professional Forester	3	3	2	0	-19
TOTAL	57	57	46	0	-19
<i>New Woodland Creation</i>					
Forest Operative	3	159	159	n/a	n/a
Forestry Supervisor	0	24	24	n/a	n/a
Professional Forester	0	20	20	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	3	203	203	n/a	n/a
<i>Total</i>					
Forest Operative	273	431	377	58	38
Forestry Supervisor	33	57	50	72	52
Professional Forester	16	36	32	125	105
TOTAL	322	523	460	62	43

Source: [forestry-workforce-research-final-report-130821.pdf](https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry-workforce-research-final-report-130821.pdf)

4.3 Skills in the timber industry

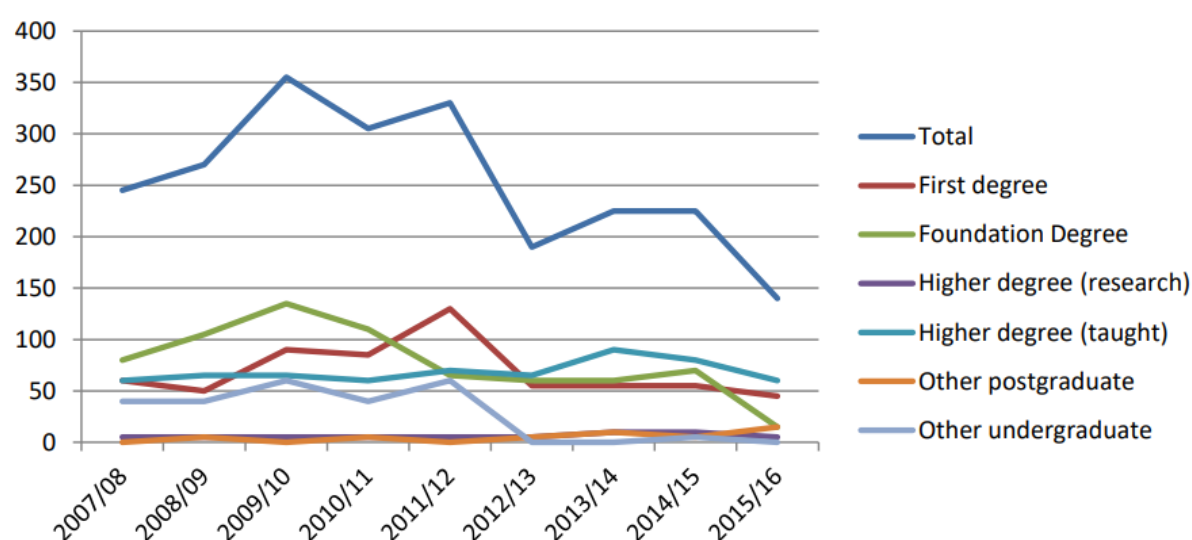
In 2017, the Forestry Skills Forum released 'A forestry Skills Study for England and Wales'. This report does not separate data from Wales specifically. Table 20 shows the highest level of qualification held in the forestry sector in 2014-16.

Chart 22 shows the number of students by type of degree and academic year for England and Wales. The total number of students fell in the period between 2007/08 and 2015/16.

Table 20 Level of highest qualification held in the forestry sector, England and Wales.

Level of highest qualification held	ONS 2014 - 16	Lantra 2009 - 10
1 NQF Level 4 and above	28%	33%
2 NQF Level 3	22%	20%
3 Trade apprenticeships	0%	n/a
4 NQF Level 2	9%	21%
5 Below NQF Level 2	12%	20%
6 Other qualifications	4%	n/a
7 No qualifications	0%	6%

Source: [forestry-skills-study-report-for-england-and-wales-2017.pdf](https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry-skills-study-report-for-england-and-wales-2017.pdf)

Chart 22 Higher Education Forestry & Arboriculture Students by Type of Degree and Academic Year (England and Wales)

Source: [forestry-skills-study-report-for-england-and-wales-2017.pdf](https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry-skills-study-report-for-england-and-wales-2017.pdf)

4.4 Accidents in the workplace

A thriving workforce is a safe workforce. It is therefore important that the number of accidents within the timber and forestry industries are declining. Table 21 and Chart 23 show the total number of accidents, by sector, in Great Britain from 2004/05 to 2022/23. Chart 23 shows that overall accident rates have been declining across the sector over this period. More detailed analyses of the types of

accidents that occur in the forestry sector are shown in Table 22 and Table 23. These data are obtained from RIDDOR accident reports. A detailed breakdown of accidents is not available for Wales. If total accident rates across Great Britain are explored (Table 24) rates within Wales are like those of the UK. However, within Wales rates are slightly higher than rates in England due to a greater proportion of people working in higher risk jobs within Wales⁷.

⁷ [Work-related fatal injuries in Great Britain, 2024](#)

Table 21 Total reported accidents per 1,000 employees, Great Britain, 2004/05 to 2022/23.

Year	Forestry	Agriculture, etc.	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Manufacturing
2004/05	18.9	7.3	13.0	8.7	9.3
2005/06	14.2	7.2	12.5	7.4	8.8
2006/07	20.8	6.7	12.9	8.2	8.2
2007/08	17.3	7.1	14.5	6.8	7.8
2008/09	10.5	6.5	11.6	7.0	7.1
2009/10	12.9	8.0	11.7	7.6	7.2
2010/11	8.3	6.0	11.0	5.7	6.7
2011/12	15.5	7.4	12.4	6.9	7.0
2012/13	11.8	5.5	9.0	5.9	5.3
2013/14	8.6	5.7	9.6	5.8	5.2
2014/15	6.5	5.5	8.9	5.4	4.9
2015/16	6.4	5.3	10.9	6.1	4.7
2016/17	7.3	4.4	11.1	5.5	4.7
2017/18	6.2	4.6	8.8	4.3	4.7
2018/19	6.7	5.1	8.6	5.6	4.7
2019/20	5.3	5.1	9.0	5.9	4.3
2020/21	5.6	4.9	6.3	4.6	3.5
2021/22 [r]	5.7	4.9	7.5	6.1	6.1
2022/23 [p]	6.7	5.2	7.5	4.8	4.8

Source: Forestry Statistics, Forest Research (2024) [Ch7 Employment FS2024.pdf](#)

Notes: [r] revised figure, [p] provisional figure.

Chart 23 Trends in total reported accidents per 1,000 employees, Great Britain, 2004/5 to 2022/23.

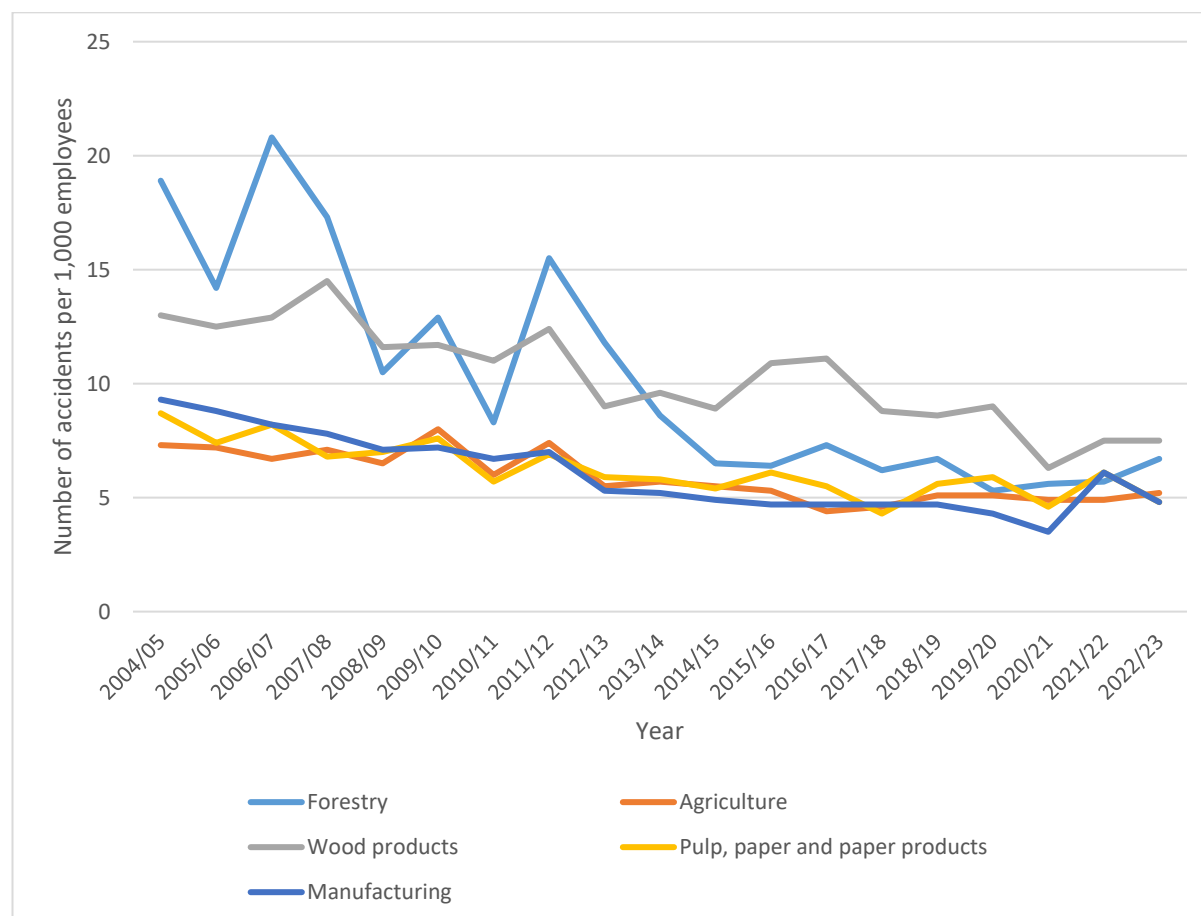


Table 22 Accidents by severity and type in forestry, Confor analysis of RIDDOR data

Severity and Type Of Injury	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21p	Grand Total
Fatal	1	2	2	3	2	10
Concussion, Internal injuries, etc		1		2	1	4
Multiple injuries Not known	1		1		1	3
Not known		1				1
Asphyxiation. poison etc			1			1
Fracture				1		1
Specified	43	58	43	38	35	217
Bone fracture	38	50	38	31	30	187
Amputation	3	3	2	4		12

Severity and Type Of Injury	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21p	Grand Total
Loss of consciousness	1	4	3	2	2	12
Crush				1	2	3
Enclosed space		1			1	2
Scalping	1					1
Over 7-day	100	71	59	59	57	346
Lacerations	32	23	25	13	20	113
Sprain	17	20	19	21	15	92
Other known	15	7	5	9	4	40
Contusion	8	12	1	5	5	31
Fracture	12	3	2	5	4	26
Dislocation	7	2	3	2	4	18
Superficial	4	2	1	2	1	10
Concussion, Internal injuries, etc	1		1	1	2	5
Not known		1	1	1	1	4
Loss of sight	2				1	3
Multiple injuries		1	1			2
Burns	1					1
Asphyxiation, poison, etc	1					1
Grand Total	144	131	104	100	94	573

Source: [analysis-of-riddor-incidents-and-initial-notifications-involving-injuries-in-forestry-and-arboriculture-december-2022.pdf](#)

Table 23 Accidents by severity and type in forestry, Confor analysis of RIDDOR data

Severity and Type of Accident	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21p	Grand Total
Fatal	1	2	2	3	2	10
Struck by moving/falling object	1	1	1	3	2	8
Trapped by something collapsing		1				1
Struck by moving vehicle			1			1
Specified	43	58	43	38	35	217
Struck by moving/falling object	16	23	18	10	10	77
Slip, trip, fall on same level	8	14	7	6	9	44
Falls from a height	8	5	7	10	6	36

Severity and Type of Accident	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21p	Grand Total
Contact with moving machinery	6	7	2	8	4	27
Lifting and handling injuries	2	3	5	1	1	12
Struck by moving vehicle		4	2	1	2	9
Strike against something fixed	2	2			3	7
Other kind of accident	1		1	2		4
Trapped by something collapsing			1			1
Over 7-Day	100	71	59	59	57	346
Slip, trip, fall on same level	19	17	13	19	13	81
Contact with moving machinery	15	16	12	13	13	69
Lifting and handling injuries	16	12	14	8	9	59
Other kind of accident	22	11	7	6	7	53
Struck by moving/falling Object	18	9	7	7	7	48
Falls from a height	4	4	2	1		11
Struck by moving vehicle	2	1		1	3	7
Strike against something fixed	1	1	2		3	7
Trapped by something collapsing	1			4		5
Injured by an animal			2		1	3
Acts of violence	1				1	2
Exposure to fire	1					1
Grand Total	144	131	104	100	94	573

Source: [analysis-of-riddor-incidents-and-initial-notifications-involving-injuries-in-forestry-and-arboriculture-december-2022.pdf](#)

Table 24 Total workplace accidents reported under RIDDOR by country, 2023/24.

Country	Total number of reported non-fatal injuries	Rate of total reported non-fatal injury per 100,000 employees	Number of fatal injuries to workers	Rate of fatal injury per 100,000 workers
Great Britain	61,663	217	138	0.42
England	52,586	214	113	0.39
Wales	3,358	265	7	0.48
Scotland	5,719	236	18	0.65

Source: Health and Safety Executive (HSE), 2024. [Statistics - Index of tables](#).

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