# 8: Conclusions

## Overall woodland picture

Woodland cover across Britain was found to be almost 12%. This represents a doubling of woodland area in Britain over the course of the 20th century.

Woodland character has apparently changed substantially since the previous survey, with relatively more broadleaved woods. This is partly due to planting of broadleaved species, but is more attributable to better survey techniques, which have recorded broadleaves missed by previous surveys.

The woodland age class structure has become more balanced over the last 20 years as the extensive plantings of the 1960s and 1970s are beginning to be felled and restocked. In addition, the age class distribution is now wider than in 1980 as the proportion of ancient and long-term retentions increases and new planting continues.

## Were the survey aims achieved?

The NIWT had four main aims:

1. To provide information on the extent, size and composition of woodland.
2. To provide up-to-date information.
3. To provide the survey data to support land use strategy, timber forecasting, etc.
4. To provide a comprehensive woodland map.

**1. To provide information on the extent, size and composition of woodland**

The survey was successfully carried out across Great Britain. The results were very precise, with standard errors of less than 2% for the major forest types and species, which meant that a high degree of confidence could be placed in all the published results. The sampling regime could have been considered 'over-sampling', but an advantage was that the primary data were often robust enough to produce reasonable results for smaller geographic areas, which was a desired addition in many places.

The basic data collected, such as forest type, tree species and planting year, proved very robust and reliable, but some of the newer items were not so successful:

- Although the basic tree species recording went well, there was too much use of the 'mixed broadleaves' category by some surveyors. This was not initially picked up, mainly because the analysis programs were not in place (see below), and in some areas much of the detail in terms of individual species was lost. More awareness of this as a potential problem could have led to better training, but earlier monitoring would also have helped.
- It would have helped in analysis and in comparison with actual planting data of previous surveys if the field survey had distinguished between new planting and restocking. Collecting only planting year information meant that it was not possible to distinguish between restocking and new planting.
- Understanding the structure assessment was straightforward when the structure assessment square contained only one section, but if there were two or more sections the structure assessment was difficult to interpret. For future surveys, the recommendation is to carry out an assessment in a way that includes only a single section.

**2. To provide up-to-date information**

This is perhaps the least successful aspect of the survey. While the survey was carried out between 1994 and 2000, the first Inventory Report (Grampian Region) was published in 1997 and the final Great Britain Inventory Report (Great Britain) in 2003. However, some of the new environmental data were not published until 2007. The need to get the survey up and running and pressure of work on the team during the survey meant that not enough attention was paid to the analysis procedures and programs. Future surveys should have all basic analysis programs and data handling systems in place before data collection starts.

**3. To provide the survey data to support land use strategy, timber forecasting, etc.**

The results have been distributed throughout the Forestry Commission, to other government agencies, to local authorities, to non-government organisations (NGOs) and to a number of other bodies. The results have been used in the formulation of the forestry strategies for the three devolved countries, as well as informing more local land use planning. Although a formal modelling link between NIWT

areas and estimated volume and increment is not yet in place, the data were used in the published forecasts of private-sector timber availability, and formed the basis of the Great Britain Woodfuel Resource Study.

**4. To provide a comprehensive woodland map**

While the statistics on woodland extent and composition are essential, it is the woodland map that has proved to be the most popular product of the survey to a wide audience of users. For the first time, Britain has had a comprehensive view of the location of woodland. With geographic information system technology now maturing, the potential of combining the NIWT with other spatial datasets has been realised. The map has been provided to partner agencies, such as Scottish Natural Heritage, and licensed to a variety of users from academic bodies to local authorities and private businesses.

Two main aspects caused problems for some users:

- **Minimum size of woodland mapped, i.e. 2 hectares.** Although the survey was designed as a national-level inventory, many users wanted to utilise it at a local level, for example for investigating forest habitat networks. While working to this scale did not miss a large proportion of overall woodland, it did miss a significant number of the smaller woods of less than 2 hectares, which locally could be very important. A recommendation for future surveys would be to map down to 0.5 hectare at least, and down to 0.1 hectare if funding allows.
- **Non-matching boundaries when combining this woodland map with other spatial datasets**. Powerful analysis techniques are available when using spatial datasets in a geographic information system environment, but these can be diminished when two datasets do not match, creating slivers or complete displacement of some objects. This occurred, for example, when using the NIWT map together with the Ancient Woodland Inventory. In future, efforts should be made to conform with mapping to standard boundaries, such as OS MasterMap, where possible.

The map has proved to be one of the most important legacies of the NIWT, and provides a firm baseline for comparison with future surveys.

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# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Descriptions of Interpreted Forest Types as used in NIWT mapping

#### Broadleaved

The canopy of broadleaved woodland is generally more uneven than that of coniferous woodland, being made up of rounded crowns but with variations according to species, age, height and season. Boundaries with adjacent internal polygons are generally less clearly defined than with conifers and naturally occurring stands may grade into adjacent ones with no sharp division. Some coniferous trees may be present but greater than 80% of the area will consist of broadleaved trees.

#### Conifer

Coniferous woodland often occurs as large plantations with trees in regular rows and the stand edges may be regular and sharply defined. Some broadleaved trees may also be present but greater than 80% of the area will consist of conifers.

#### Coppice

The most important characteristic of a coppice area on aerial photographs is its very even, smooth appearance. The coppice area may be made up of a patchwork of different ages (heights) but all show a very even character. Areas recently cut may appear to have a very clear floor with little felling debris.

#### Coppice with standards

Some areas of coppice also include larger broadleaved trees set in the coppice matrix. These broadleaved trees, often oak, are known as standards and show very clearly over the even coppice as large rounded crowns. The distribution of the standards will also be fairly even.

#### Felled woodland

Areas of woodland where the trees have been harvested or felled. Stumps or felled trees may be visible and there may be long heaps of felling debris ('windrows'). The edges of the felled area will probably be sharply defined and the canopy cover will be less than 20%. Some standing trees within this limit may also be present but should be disregarded. This category should not be confused with coppice or coppice with standards. The areas concerned may also have been restocked but the new trees are not yet visible.

#### Ground prepared for new planting

Land in this category is areas recently converted from some other land use to woodland and will show plough furrows or mounding but the new planting (if present) cannot yet be discerned.

#### Mixed

The interpretation of mixed woodland can be very difficult as it exhibits intermediate characteristics between conifer and broadleaved woodland. The coniferous component may project above the canopy of the broadleaves or a 'striped' appearance may be produced by a plantation of alternate rows of conifers and broadleaves. The proportion of both conifers and broadleaves will be greater than 20%.

#### Shrub land

This category is intended to include areas that may possibly be woodland, where the growth is close to the ground and shows a rough character but no clear differentiation between conifer and broadleaved can yet be made. Areas being colonised by woody species may fall into this category. The cover will be at least 20%.

#### Young trees

Areas where planting is clearly visible but the trees cannot yet be allocated between conifer and broadleaved because of their immaturity. These areas can be on either land new to woodland or where a felled crop has been replaced.

Note: orchards and species such as rhododendron are not regarded as woodland and were therefore excluded.

# Appendix 2

## Glossary of terms as used in NIWT reporting

### Feature types

**Group**
A group containing two or more trees with an area less than 0.1 hectare.

**Individual tree**
A tree with a crown that has no contact with any other tree crowns 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 25m or more and one which is at least four times as long as it is broad. It can be up to 50 m wide or as narrow as a single line of trees. Two types of linear features are recognised:

- narrow linear features (with a width of 16m or less)
- wide linear features (with a width greater than 16 m).

**Small woodland**
A woodland with an area of 0.1 hectare or more but less than 2 hectares.

### Forest types

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

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

**Coppice**
Crops of marketable broadleaved species that have at least two 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 over-storey consists of at least 25 stems per hectare that are older than the under-storey 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.

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

**Open space**
Areas ≥1 hectare 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.

**Windblow**
Areas of blown woodland that remain uncleared and not regenerated.

**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.

**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, shrub land, young trees, ground prepared for new planting and felled. Note that forest types (see above) based on ground survey data are used for reporting purposes because they are more reliable.

**Mixtures**
Where possible, the species in mixtures are separately recorded. Where this has not been possible, they are described as 'mixed conifers' or 'mixed broadleaves'.

### Ownership types

**Forestry Commission**
Land owned by or land leased to the Forestry Commission.

**Other ownership**
Woodland other than that owned by, or leased to, the Forestry Commission:

- 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.
- Local authority – Region, county, district or other council.
- 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.
- Other public bodies (not Forestry Commission) – Government department /agency, nationalised industry, etc.

### Woodland

In the UK woodland is defined as land with a minimum area of 0.1 hectare under stands of trees with, or having the potential to achieve, a 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 hectares are excluded. Intervening land-classes such as roads, rivers or pipelines are disregarded if less than 50 m 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 hectares and over, and with a minimum width of 50 m, is included in the Main Woodland Survey; other woodland and trees are assessed in the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees.

# Appendix 3

## Management practice descriptions used in NIWT

### Agroforestry system

Agroforestry is an intimate mixture of trees with farm crops and/or animals on the same piece of land. In the UK this usually consists of widely spaced individual trees, groups or lines of, for example, poplar or walnut, in grazed or arable fields.

### Conservation

Active encouragement for wildlife which may include permitting regeneration and scrub. It includes the opening up of streamsides and the general encouragement of diversity in storeys and species as well as obvious signs, such as bird boxes and ride management for butterflies. The encouragement of deer within woodland is also included.

### Forest design

A surveyor's decision representing the cluster, usually based on diversity, ride layout, streamside management, use of open spaces, landscaping and forest block shape. Any evidence that deficient design is currently being rectified was also included.

### Game birds

The presence of feeders, pens and game birds within the cluster. Active, deliberate management as opposed to the occasional escapee.

### Grazing by domestic animals

The actively permitted and encouraged grazing within the wood of domesticated animals and fowl. This does not necessarily include the presence of sheep or cattle where they have breached the fence, unless the fence has been deliberately allowed to decay without maintenance to permit animal access for shelter.

This classification also included permitting pigs to forage the forest floor and the rearing of 'free range' turkeys within woodland enclosures.

### No obvious management

This implies no obvious management practice in all or part of a cluster and usually relates to patches of scrub adjacent to roads or buildings, bearing in mind that screening may be a better choice. Using this management practice does not preclude the use of other practices noted in the cluster.

### Ornamental

This management practice included arboreta and woody gardens often found around estate mansions and not accurately covered by the other options.

### Public recreation

Signs of deliberate management for the public included resting benches, footpaths, picnic facilities, waymarker posts, stiles, hoof prints (horse riders), bicycle tracks and car parks.

### Screening or shelter

This classification may be linked with 'agroforestry' and 'grazing by domestic animals'. A wood that appears to have been planted for the shelter or screening of buildings, factories, stock or wildlife. Any comments made by the owner assisted in deciding the correct allocation of this management practice.

### Timber products

The deliberate management, within the surveyed cluster, for timber products including coppice.

# Appendix 4

## Technical details of digital map production and geographic information system hardware and software

| Process | Software | Hardware | Data type | Formats | Storage media/ backup |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Data import** | | | | | |
| Digitised API | Laserscan Lites2 | VAX Workstation 4000 VLC | Vector (lines)<br>Vector (points) | Arc Export .E00 | DAT tape & TK50 |
| LCS88 | Laserscan Lites2 | VAX Workstation 4000 VLC | Vector (lines)<br>Vector (points)<br>Vector (polygons) | ARC Export .E00 | DAT tape & TK50 |
| **Map production** | | | | | |
| Update and creation of digital map | Laserscan Lites2<br>Digital VMS | VAX Workstation 4000 VLC | Vector (polygon) | .IFF (Internal Feature Format) | DAT tape & Magneto Optical Disk |
| Sampling main woods and small woodlands | Laserscan Lites2 | VAX Workstation 4000 VLC | Vector (polygon)<br>Vector (lines) | .IFF | DAT tape & Magneto Optical Disk |
| Production of reports and maps for fieldwork | Laserscan Lites2 | VAX Workstation 4000 VLC | Vector (polygon)<br>Vector (lines) | .IFF | DAT tape & Magneto Optical Disk |
| Ordnance Survey raster backdrop | Laserscan Lites2 | VAX Workstation 4000 VLC | Raster | .DTI (Digital Terrain Image) | Magneto Optical Disk |
| Printer | | HP DesignJet 750c E/A0 colour | | | |
| Digital woodland map data transfer to GIS | ESRI ArcView 3.2 | PC | Vector (polygon) | NTF<br>ArcView shapefile and coverage | DAT tape<br>Server |
| Digital woodland map<br>– area analysis/ mapping | ESRI ArcView 3.2 - ArcInfo 7 | PC | Vector (polygon & line)<br>Table | ArcView shapefile and coverage<br>.dbf (dBase file) | DAT tape<br>Server |
| **Presentation of results** | | | | | |
| Data analysis results | Microsoft Excel 97 | PC | xls workbook | .xls | DAT tape<br>Server |
| Production of woodland maps for country, region & county reports | ESRI ArcView 3.2 - ArcInfo 7 | PC | Vector (polygon & line) | ArcView shapefile and coverage | |
| | Adobe Illustrator | PC | Raster | .AI (Adobe Illustrator)<br>.EPS (Encapsulated Postscript) | |
| Provision of data in response to requests | ESRI ArcView 3.2 - ArcInfo 7 | PC | Vector (polygon & line) | ArcView shapefile and coverage<br>Arc Export .E00 | CD-ROM |

# Appendix 5

## Technical details of field data collection device

### The Husky Hunter 16/80

**Construction**
Die-cast aluminium alloy
**Size**
216.5 mm x 157 mm x 35.5 mm
**Weight**
Including batteries 1200 g
**Sealing**
Waterproof against accidental immersion, -10 to +55°C, up to 100% humidity
**Screen**
640 x 200 pixel full graphics liquid crystal display with keyboard-controlled contrast adjustment; display area 180 mm x 50 mm
**Keyboard**
63-key waterproof membrane keyboard
**Operating system**
MS-DOS 3.3, ROM based
**Programming language**
GWBASIC interpreter, ROM based

A carrying case for field use included a range of straps, enabling (if desired by the surveyor) its use in front of the surveyor in a horizontal position. Rechargeable batteries were replaced by standard alkaline batteries, which gave better performance.

### Husky Oracle GT Disk Drive

**Construction**
Metal cased with anti-slip feet
**Size**
200 mm x 140 mm x 30 mm
**Weight**
1400 g
**Disk drive media**
3.5" micro floppy diskette, double-sided, double density, 135 TPI
**Capacity**
1.4 Mb
**Baud rate**
1 200 to 38 400 Baud
**Data format**
8 bits, no parity, 1 stop bit

The disk drive was not as rugged as the Hunter 16/80 and gave best results when transferring data if kept plugged into the mains power supply.

# Appendix 6

## List of species recorded and reported

| Common name | Botanical name |
|---|---|
| Main Woodland Survey | |
| Scots pine | *Pinus sylvestris* L. |
| Corsican pine | *Pinus nigra* v. *maritima* (Ait.) Melville |
| Lodgepole pine | *Pinus contorta* Douglas ex Loud. |
| Sitka spruce | *Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carr. |
| Norway spruce | *Picea abies* (L.) Karst. |
| European larch | *Larix decidua* Miller |
| Japanese and hybrid larches | *Larix kaempferi* (Lamb.) Carr., *Larix* x *eurolepis* Henry |
| Douglas fir | *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco |
| Other conifers | |
| Mixed conifers | |
| Oak | *Quercus robur* L.<br>*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Lieblein. |
| Beech | *Fagus sylvatica* L. |
| Sycamore | *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. |
| Ash | *Fraxinus excelsior* L. |
| Birch | *Betulus* spp. |
| Poplar | *Populus* spp. |
| Sweet chestnut | *Castanea sativa* Mill. |
| Elm | *Ulmus* spp. |
| Other broadleaves | |
| Mixed broadleaves | |
| **Additional species recorded and reported in the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees** | |
| Cypress | *Cupressus* spp.<br>*Chamaecyparis* spp.<br>x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* (Jacks. Dallim.) Dallim. |
| Horse chestnut | *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. |
| Alder | *Alnus* spp. |
| Lime | *Tilia* spp. |
| Willow | *Salix* spp. |
| **Additional species recorded but not separately reported** | |
| Other pines | *Pinus* spp. |
| Other spruces | *Picea* spp. |
| Western hemlock | *Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. |
| Red cedar | *Thuja plicata* D. Don |
| Grand fir | *Abies grandis* Lindl. |
| Noble fir | *Abies nobilis* Rehd. |
| Other firs | *Abies* spp. |
| Japanese cedar | *Cryptomeria japonica* (L. f.) Don |
| Coast redwood | *Sequoia sempervirens* (D. Don) Endl. |
| Wellingtonia | *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lindl.) Buchholz |
| Yew | *Taxus baccata* L. |
| Red oak | *Quercus rubra* |
| Norway maple | *Acer platanoides* L. |
| Common alder | *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. |
| Other alder | *Alnus* spp. |
| Whitebeam | *Sorbus aria* (L.) Crantz |
| Wild cherry (Gean) | *Prunus avium* L. |
| Bird cherry | *Prunus padus* L. |
| Hornbeam | *Carpinus betulus* L. |
| Rauli | *Nothofagus procera* (Poepp. and Endl.) Oerst. |
| Roble | *Nothofagus oblqua* (Mirb.) Bl. |
| Box | *Buxus sempervirens* L. |
| Blackthorn | *Prunus spinosa* |
| Hawthorn | *Crataegus* spp. |
| Elder | *Sambucus* spp. |
| Field maple | *Acer campestre* L. |
| Holly | *Ilex aquifolium* L. |
| Rowan | *Sorbus aucuparia* L. |
| Goat willow | *Salix caprea* L. |
| Other willow | *Salix* spp. |
| White poplar | *Populus alba* L. |
| Grey poplar | *Populus canescens* (Ait.) Sm. |
| Aspen | *Populus tremula* L. |
| Black and hybrid poplars | *Populus nigra* and *Populus* hybrids |

# Appendix 7

## List of maps, tables and charts within a typical National Inventory Report

Map 1: County Boundaries
Map 2: Distribution of Woodland over 2 hectares
Map 3: Distribution of Woodland over 2 hectares by Ownership
Map 4: Distribution of Woodland over 2 hectares by Interpreted Forest Types

### Summary Results of the National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT)

Tables 1–5
Table 1: Woodland area by woodland size class
Table 2: Woodland area by forest type and woodland size
Table 3: Area by principal species/groups and woodland size
Table 4: Numbers of live trees outside woodland by feature type
Table 5: Lengths of linear features

### Results of the Main Woodland Survey (MWS) covering woodlands of 2 hectares and over

Tables 6–12
Table 6: Summary of areas 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: Areas of woodland by forest type and ownership
Chart: Percentage forest type by area – all woodland
Table 9a: Areas of High Forest by principal species and ownership
Graph: Areas of High Forest by principal species and ownership
Table 9b: High Forest – areas by principal species, ownership and category
Graph: High Forest Cat. 1 – areas by principal species and ownership
Graph: High Forest Cat. 2 – areas by principal species and ownership
Table 10a: High Forest Cat. 1 – areas by principal species and planting year classes
Graph: High Forest areas by planting year classes
Table 10b: High Forest Cat. 1 – Forestry Commission – areas by principal species and planting year classes
Graph: High Forest Cat. 1 – Forestry Commission – areas by planting year classes
Table 10c: High Forest Cat. 1 – Other Ownership – areas by principal species and planting year classes
Graph: High Forest Cat. 1 – Other Ownership – areas by planting year classes
Table 11: High Forest – principal species by planting year classes
Table 12: Ownership type by area and percentage

### Results of the Survey of Small Woodland and Trees (SSWT)

Tables 13–22
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 Woodland area by forest type, woodland size and feature type
Table 16 Woodland area by species and feature type
Table 17 Numbers of live trees outside woodland by species and feature type
Table 18 Numbers of dead trees outside woodland by species and feature type
Table 19 Numbers of live individual trees by species and height band
Table 20 Numbers of live trees in groups by species and height band
Table 21 Numbers of live trees in narrow linear features by species and height band
Table 22 Numbers of groups by group size

### Comparison of results with the 1980 Census and previous surveys

Tables 23–26
Table 23 Comparison of woodland area between 1980 census and NIWT
Table 24a Comparison of High Forest area by species between 1980 Census and NIWT
Chart Comparison of High Forest area by species between 1980 Census and NIWT
Table 24b Comparison of Cat. 1 High Forest area by planting year class between 1980 Census and NIWT
Chart Comparison of Cat. 1 High Forest area by planting year class between 1980 Census and NIWT
Table 25 Comparison of numbers of live trees outside woodland between 1980 Census and NIWT
Table 26 Comparison of density of non-woodland features between 1980 Census and NIWT

### Woodland cover

| | |
|---|---|
| Chart | Change in woodland area through time (1870–2000) |
| Map Series | Woodland cover by county through time (1895–1998) |

# Appendix 8

## List of published reports

All reports can be accessed via the Forestry Commission web site www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory.

**Great Britain Inventory Report**

**England Inventory Report**

**North East Region Inventory Report**
Cleveland County Inventory Report
Durham County Inventory Report
Northumberland County Inventory Report
Tyne & Wear County Inventory Report

**Yorkshire and the Humber Region Inventory Report**
Humberside County Inventory Report
North Yorkshire County Inventory Report
South Yorkshire County Inventory Report
West Yorkshire County Inventory Report

**West Midlands Region Inventory Report**
Hereford and Worcester County Inventory Report
Shropshire County Inventory Report
Staffordshire County Inventory Report
Warwickshire County Inventory Report
West Midlands County Inventory Report

**South West Region Inventory Report**
Avon County Inventory Report
Cornwall County Inventory Report
Devon County Inventory Report
Dorset County Inventory Report
Gloucestershire County Inventory Report
Somerset County Inventory Report
Wiltshire County Inventory Report

**East of England Region Inventory Report**
Bedfordshire County Inventory Report
Cambridgeshire County Inventory Report
Essex County Inventory Report
Hertfordshire County Inventory Report
Norfolk County Inventory Report
Suffolk County Inventory Report

**South East Region Inventory Report**
Berkshire County Inventory Report
Buckinghamshire County Inventory Report
East Sussex County Inventory Report
Isle of Wight County Inventory Report
Kent County Inventory Report
Oxfordshire County Inventory Report
Surrey County Inventory Report
West Sussex County Inventory Report

**North West Region Inventory Report**
Cheshire County Inventory Report
Cumbria County Inventory Report
Greater Manchester County Inventory Report
Lancashire County Inventory Report
Merseyside County Inventory Report

**London Region Inventory Report**

**Wales Inventory Report (English language)**
**Wales Inventory Report (Welsh language)**
Gwynedd County Inventory Report (English language)
Gwynedd County Inventory Report (Welsh language)
Clwyd County Inventory Report (English language)
Clwyd County Inventory Report (Welsh language)
Powys County Inventory Report (English language)
Powys County Inventory Report (Welsh language)
Dyfed County Inventory Report (English language)
Dyfed County Inventory Report (Welsh language)
Glamorgan County Inventory Report (English language)
Morgannwg County Inventory Report (Welsh language)
Gwent County Inventory Report (English language)
Gwent County Inventory Report (Welsh language)

**Scotland Inventory Report**
Western Isles Region Inventory Report
Highland Region Inventory Report
Grampian Region Inventory Report
Tayside Region Inventory Report
Fife Region Inventory Report
Central Region Inventory Report
Strathclyde Region Inventory Report
Lothian Region Inventory Report
Borders Region Inventory Report
Dumfries and Galloway Region Inventory Report

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