

Timber control order, 1939. Newcastle Collection, Ne 6 EC 1/5/14/20

	1000		100.2	9.	1800	1
		Statement of Timber vola as for	Nor	0/0	Poort	
		with the dums Receives also the Am	ound.	deci	e.	
			Amb do	ld	Amb.	Reces.
	1839		to a			
		Eliz Gerimskan for Posts & Rails				
	3	Thomas White Pails	3	6	100	6
	13	George Ora 27.13.1 Bark Lt. 6.0	140 4	0	140	40
	10	130 holes all +27 7/2 Back & 5.5.0	1959	4	190	94
	14	William Harvey 290 holls			0	
		Homas Shaw 37 1 Oak 1/3	20	3		
		Sola Whitworld 58 1. lake 1/3	3 12	0		
	28.	William Barker 14 Chords Novo	57	4	5	74
	del. 22	The Rev. Hot. Penrose 150 Polls			0	14
Statement	02.00	and 450 Rails			8.	1.00
of wood		William Barker 21/2 Chords Novo			10	
	-	Francis Sitsons Sale by Suction				
sold as per	#	Stelderson + Co 20084 f. Larch 10	X = X			
wood book			15634	4 4	1500	31 20
with the		Soch Buston 5019 f. Carol	37/1			
		Bancock + Co-1/49 fo to	142 2			
sums	31	James Fother 536 Birchfules			16	
received		Hoombell dothers for Hop Roles J. Ran son for Stakes & Binsingede	212 7			PS I
and the	June 18	the Rev Charlyre Wholes			1	
amount due,		Edmuns Crossley 1000 f. Birch	28	810	28	810
		Stanc Alsop 638 toles	25%	59	25	159
29 November		Homas Hancock 1 781/ Week	1			10
1839. Newcastle	1	Homas Hancock 2912 ft Larch	036	9	10 av	10
		the above the	1051	9	100	10
Collection,	1	Homes Barker 23 Chards Hove	81	94	8	10 4



Ne C 7818

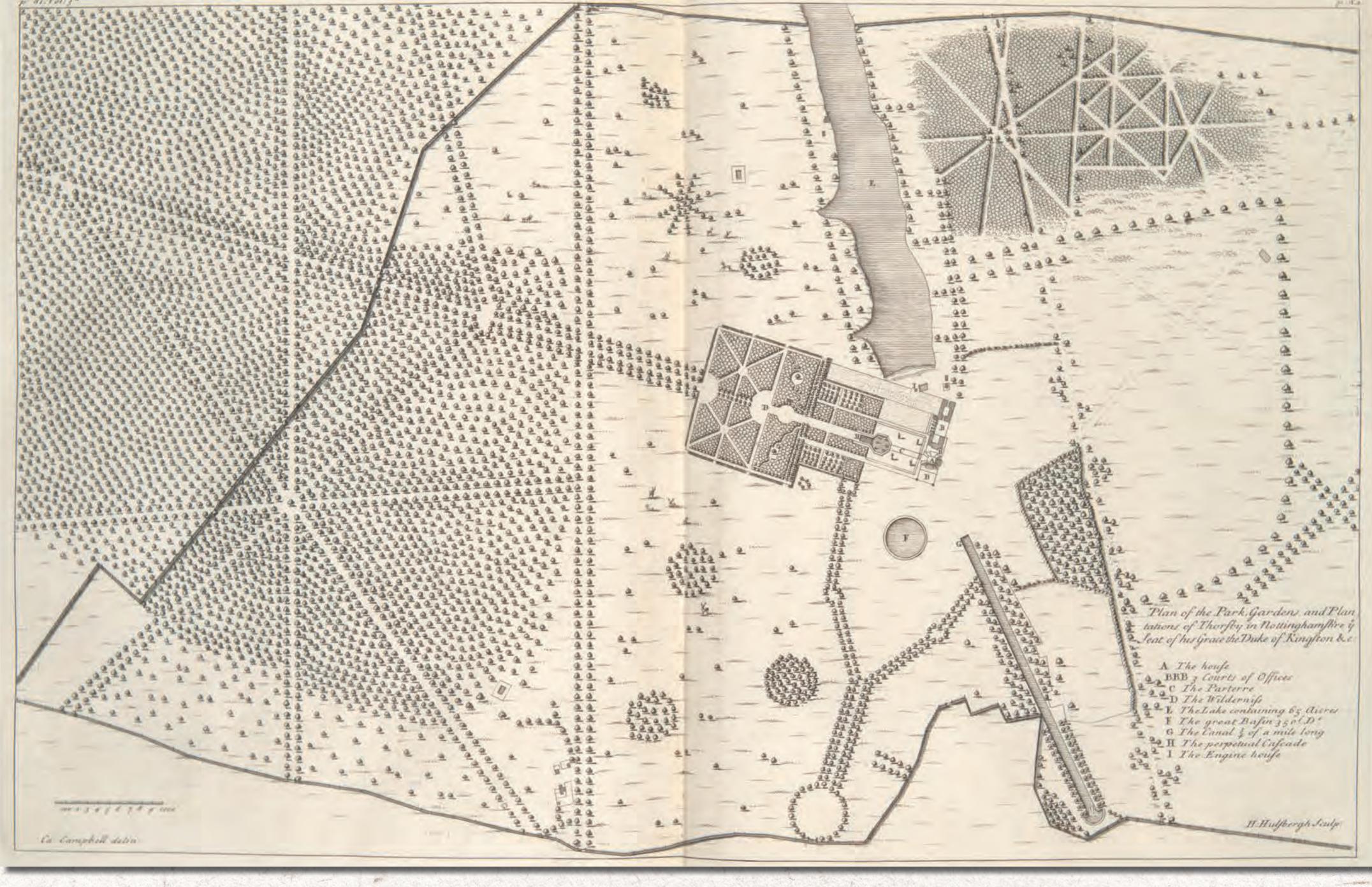
COMMERCIAL

It was not until the establishment of professional forestry in the later 19th century, and the intermixture of traditional estate woodland management with ideas of scientific forest management introduced from the Continent, that 'forestry' and 'forester' began to be the normal terms used to describe woodland management and managers.

The effect of the First World War on British forestry was both devastating and galvanising. Huge areas of woodland were felled for the war effort and it was recognised that the establishment of a state forestry service was essential to encourage the effective management of woodland and produce large quantities of timber. The Forestry Commission was established in 1919 and

introduced the term 'forest' to describe their administrative units.

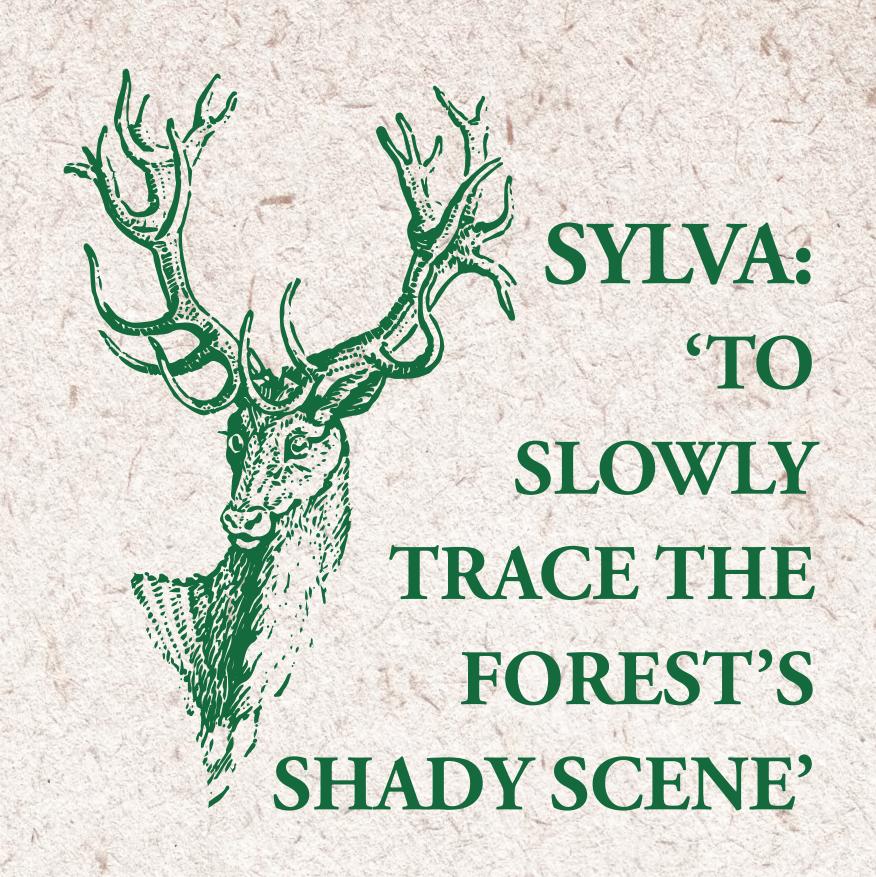
The Forestry Commission acquired large tracts of land, planted them mainly with conifers in uniform blocks and introduced grant aid for the management of private woodlands. The thousands of acres of coniferous trees that were planted not only



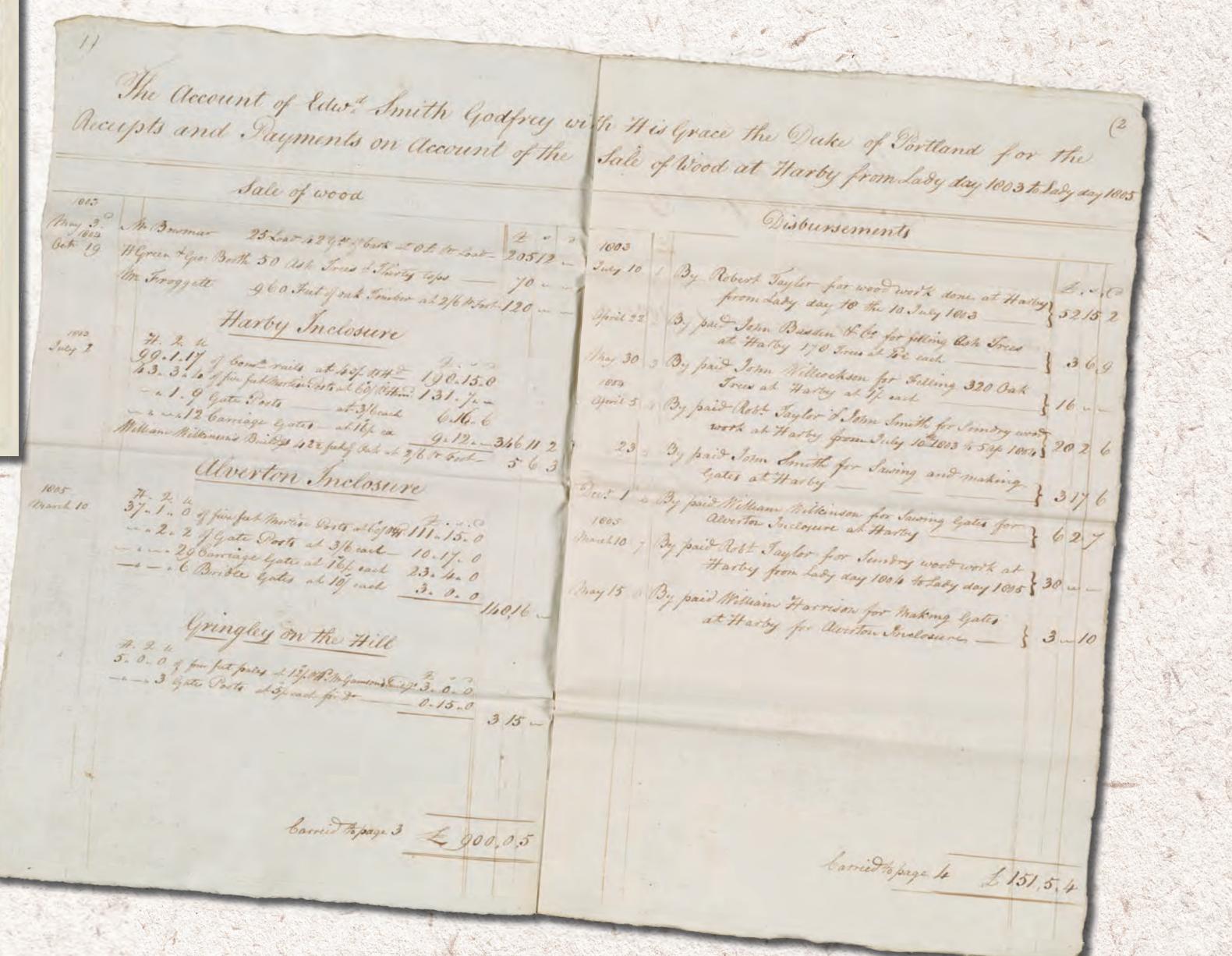
Plan of the park, gardens and plantations of Thoresby in Nottinghamshire taken from Vitruvius Britannicus, or the British Architect, Vol 3 by C Campbell. Special Collection, Over.XX NA961 VIT

formed the kernel of a strategic reserve of timber but also challenged traditional landscape values.

In Nottinghamshire, the main species planted by the Forestry Commission were Corsican pine and Scots pine planted in extensive plantations made on former low-grade sandy agricultural land and semi-natural heathland of Sherwood. One



important market for the timber from these plantations was as pit props used in the coal mines which were expanding under the forest in the mid-20th century. Many coniferous plantations were also established on private estates and, in the second half of the 20th century, Corsican pine, rather than Scots pine, became recognised as the optimum species for the sand soils.



Wood sale account of Edward Smith Godfrey for the Duke of Portland's estate at Harby, Notts, for two years ending Lady Day 1805. Portland (London) Collection, Pl E12/1/4/1/22



