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growth of timber, other areas proved liable to windblow, so the management was limited to the clear felling system before maturity

If these areas were to be excluded from being leased together with those of high amenity, protection of flora and fauna, and landscape I can only assume that the most productive plantations would be put out to lease. These would be crops that should be managed by more traditional methods such as the selection system or one of the variations of it.

If this productive woodland is managed on lease the

cost of supervision to see it was being carried out in a satisfactory manner would be huge.

The income from its lease would be paltry.

It also appears beyond belief that it would be put on the market at the time of a possible depression and at a time when the price of timber is bound to rise due to world shortage.

Over the last 75 years the Forestry Commission has responded to the changing needs of the nation. It will respond over the next 75 years in the same way. If land is leased out the

leasee will respond to profit  
the present system works,  
leave it as it is

Question 3

Don't lease or give cutting  
rights

Question 4

large areas of private  
woodland is unmanaged.  
owners should be encouraged  
to make their private  
New plantings grants  
should be based on CO<sub>2</sub>  
intake. It is better 5000 ha  
of trees planted on fertile  
land that produces 5000 ha

5  
of Field Class 18 than 14 000ha  
on poor land producing  
Field Class 6

Perhaps fertilizers could  
be used to increase Field  
Class and CO<sub>2</sub> uptake  
Large scale trials were  
taking place at Arecleock  
Forest at Barrhill in the  
~~The 1970s~~ late 1970s and  
early 1980s

The results should still  
exist

Yours faithfully  
P.W.R. Bays

P.W.R. BAYSTON