

Woodland Management Plan

Collyhole, Gog & Magog Woods
Ipstones, Staffordshire Moorlands

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1. General Information

This Woodland Management Plan covers approximately 20 acres of mixed broadleaf woodland, comprising Collyhole, Gog, and Magog Woods in the parish of Ipstones, Staffordshire Moorlands. The plan has been prepared in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) and follows the [Forestry Commission's management plan framework](#)¹.

The purpose of this section is to establish the baseline context for management decisions and to provide essential details about the woodland.

Woodland name:	Collyhole, Gog & Magog Woods (parts of former Stakebank Wood)
Location:	Ipstones, Staffordshire Moorlands (Grid reference: SK 007 506 – main entrance from Church Lane into Collyhole & Gog Woods)
Total Area:	~20 acres (≈8 hectares)
Owners/managers:	Matt Aitken, Emily Garces, Anna Lewis, Roger Lewis
Designations:	Staffordshire Moorlands Site of Biological Importance (non-statutory, local designation).
Main woodland types:	Predominantly native broadleaf, with oak, birch, alder, holly, rowan, sycamore, beech, and Scots pine.
Access arrangements:	Vehicular access from Belmont Road and Church Lane; permissive footpath north–south and public right of way east–west.
Neighbouring land use:	Farmland, other woodland

This information provides the foundation for the vision, objectives, and operations set out in later sections of the plan.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/create-a-woodland-management-plan>
Woodland Management Plan v2.2.docx

2. Vision

Our vision is to cultivate a thriving, biodiverse native woodland that balances ecological restoration with sustainable forestry practices. We aim to ensure long-term environmental health, climate resilience, economic viability, and social value for future generations.

2.1. Woodland Management Matters

Woodland management is vital for biodiversity and nature recovery. It also provides ecosystem services such as sustainable wood products, carbon capture, water regulation, and opportunities for recreation and wellbeing.

2.2. Environmental, Economic, and Social Balance

The UK Forestry Standard recognises that sustainable management depends on balancing environmental, economic, and social functions. For our woodland, this means:

Environmental:	Restoring habitats, protecting soils and water, and enhancing biodiversity.
Economic:	Light-touch timber use, coppicing, and firewood extraction.
Social:	Access for recreation, and private social and community pursuits such as working parties and wellbeing activities.

This balance underpins our [Management Objectives \(Section 6\)](#) and the detailed [Plan of Operations \(Section 7\)](#).

3. Woodland Survey

This section provides a factual baseline of the woodland, describing its current composition, features, and constraints. It establishes the context for management objectives and operations.

3.1. Woodland Description

Extent:	~20 acres (~8 ha) comprising Collyhole, Gog, and Magog Woods.
Compartment:	Magog Wood (~7 acres) lies at the Belmont Road end. It is predominantly mature woodland with wet carr dominated by alder, birch, and willow. Notable features include tall Scots pine, mature beech, larch, sweet chestnut (including one veteran specimen), horse chestnut, sycamore, and oak. The understory contains holly, rowan, hazel, and willow, with abundant ferns and bryophytes.
	Gog Wood (~5.5 acres) lies at the Church Lane end. It is younger woodland, largely natural regeneration, with significant areas of birch and two open bracken-covered glades. Mature coppiced sycamores are present, alongside oak, beech saplings, holly, rowan, and willow.
	Collyhole Wood (~6 acres) also lies at the Church Lane end. It is dominated by oak and birch of varying ages, with holly, rowan, sycamore, and beech. Willow and alder thrive near the stream in damper areas.
Prior Management:	Prior to 2023, active management was minimal. Fallen trees were left in situ, the fishpond silted up, and birch thickets suppressed ground flora. The brook at Belmont Road was straightened in 2018 to alleviate flooding.

3.2. Soils & Hydrology

The soils are typical of the Staffordshire Moorlands: freely draining sandy loams on higher ground, grading into heavier clay loams and wetter alluvial soils along the brook. Hydrological features include the main brook, wet woodland carr, and the former fishpond (now marsh). These areas provide valuable habitat but also present risks of siltation and erosion.

3.3. Flora

Ground flora is diverse, with bluebells, campion, primrose, wood anemone, sorrel, bugle, foxglove, violets, St John's Wort, stitchwort, herb Robert, honeysuckle, bilberry, raspberry, heather, grasses, sedges, ferns, bryophytes, bramble, nettle, and mosses. The wet woodland supports marsh marigold, opposite-leaved golden saxifrage, stitchwort, reeds, and other delicate bog plants.

Invasive species are present: Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed (Belmont Road), and a contained clump of rhododendron. Bracken monoculture dominates some open areas, requiring long-term suppression.

3.4. Fauna

Mammals recorded include red and roe deer, muntjac, foxes, hares, bats, and grey squirrel. Birdlife includes barn owl, tawny owl, greater spotted woodpecker, treecreeper, jay, blackbird, wren, and various tit species. Future enhancements may include owl boxes, bat boxes, and bee hives to support biodiversity.

3.5. Historic & Landscape Features

There is evidence of past quarrying or drift mining, boundary banks, and historic paths. The former fishpond at the Belmont Road end is now wet woodland. Rock outcrops and open glades contribute to landscape character. These features require safeguarding as part of management.

3.6. Access & Infrastructure

Vehicular access is currently constrained:

Belmont Road: access is limited to adjacent areas due to steep, narrow pedestrian paths unsuitable for timber extraction.

Church Lane: access is unsafe due to slope and poor visibility; proposals exist to widen and improve this entrance.

Footpaths include a public right of way running east–west and a permissive path running north–south. Infrastructure includes a derelict brick shed (potential tool store), proposed shipping container store, and fencing along Belmont Road.

3.7. Designations & Landscape Context

The woodland is recognised locally as a Site of Biological Importance (SBI) within the Staffordshire Moorlands. While this is a non-statutory designation, it highlights the ecological value of the site and informs local planning and community interest.

3.8. Risks & Constraints

Key risks & constraints include:

- Declining biodiversity due to bracken monoculture and birch overcrowding.
- Invasive species (knotweed, balsam, rhododendron).
- Deer browsing and squirrel damage to young trees.
- Flooding potential at Belmont Road brook.
- Limited vehicular access.
- Steep slopes.
- Fire risk and vandalism (low but noted).

4. Protection & Conservation (Risk Mitigation)

This section sets out the risks to the woodland and the measures we will take to mitigate them, safeguarding biodiversity, soils, water, heritage features, and safe access.

4.1. Biodiversity Protection

- Risk(s):** Bracken monoculture and overcrowded birch saplings reduce ground flora diversity and suppress regeneration.
- Measures:**
- Progressive bracken pulling to achieve a mosaic of open ground and native flora.
 - Selective thinning of birch to increase light penetration and give space for oak, beech, and veteran trees.
 - Creation of glades and meadow patches to encourage pollinators and butterflies.
 - Retention of deadwood and safeguarding of veteran trees.
-

4.2. Soil & Water Protection

- Risk(s):**
- Flooding potential at Belmont Road brook
 - Erosion on steep slopes.
- Measures:**
- Regular monitoring of the old brook cut and partial digging out to be considered in due course if the build-up of silt is excessive.
 - Stabilisation of stream banks at Church Lane to reduce erosion.
 - Restrict use of heavy machinery on steep ground; employ hand-tool management.
 - Use vegetation and dead hedging to stabilise soil.
 - Protect wet woodland carr to absorb excess water and maintain hydrological balance.
-

4.3. Heritage & Landscape Protection

- Risk(s):** → Loss or degradation of historic features and landscape character.
- Measures:**
- Preserve quarry remains, boundary banks, and historic paths.
 - Maintain open glades and views to sustain landscape diversity.
 - Safeguard features that contribute to local identity and amenity.
-

4.4. Biosecurity & Pest/Disease Risk Mitigation

- Risk(s):**
- Invasive species (knotweed, balsam, rhododendron).
 - Excessive browsing by deer and/or damage from squirrels.
- Measures:**
- Targeted glyphosate injection into knotweed stems at Belmont Road.
 - Manual pulling of Himalayan balsam before seed set.
 - Monitoring and containment of rhododendron clumps.
 - Protect vulnerable newly planted saplings by appropriate means.
 - Monitor deer activity and adjust planting strategies accordingly.

- Encourage natural regeneration in areas less exposed to browsing pressure.
- Clean tools to prevent pathogen spread; source biosecure planting stock.

4.5. Access Constraints

- Risk(s):** → Limited vehicular access impedes safe management and emergency response.
- Measures:**
- Improve Church Lane access by widening and reducing slope gradient.
 - Reinforce Belmont Road parking apron with stone hardcore.
 - Maintain public footpath for safe pedestrian access.

5. Management Strategy

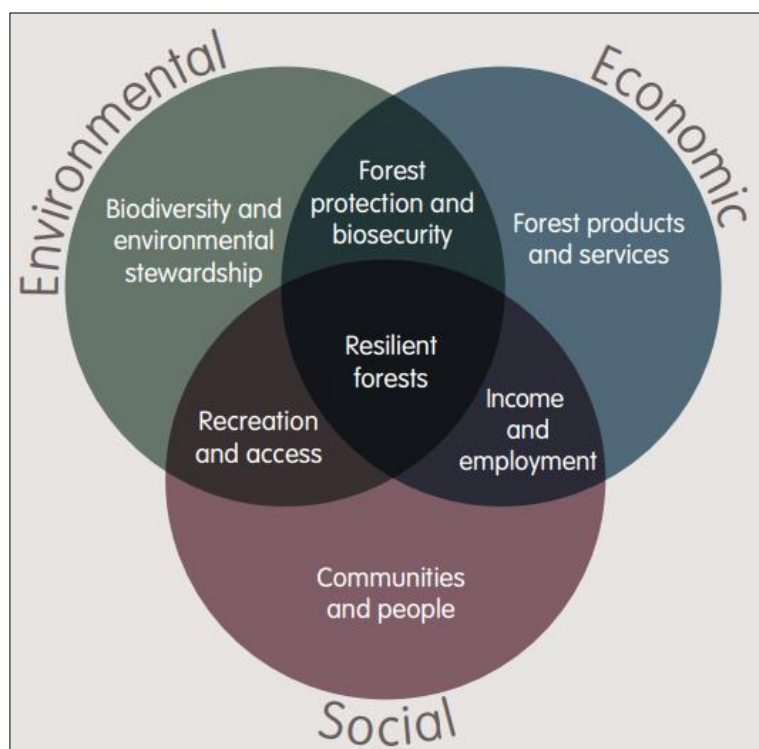
The protective measures outlined in [Protection & Conservation \(Section 4\)](#) form part of a wider management strategy that addresses all UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) themes, including climate resilience, timber use, and social access. The balance of environmental, economic, and social [Management Objectives \(Section 6\)](#) is scheduled and delivered through the [Plan of Operations \(Section 7\)](#).

Overall approach to silviculture, regeneration, and resilience

Our approach is based on selective thinning, natural regeneration, and light-touch planting to diversify species and improve resilience. Birch overcrowding will be reduced to allow oak, hazel, and willow to thrive, while bracken suppression and invasive species control will restore ground flora and pollinator habitats. Deadwood will be retained to support fungi and invertebrates, and coppicing will be introduced to provide sustainable timber while encouraging biodiversity. This adaptive, low-impact silviculture ensures the woodland remains structurally diverse and resilient to climate change, pests, and disease.

How UKFS themes will be addressed in broad terms

- **Environmental:** Enhance biodiversity through regeneration, invasive species control, soil and water protection, and safeguarding veteran trees.
- **Economic:** Maintain small-scale firewood extraction, introduce coppicing, and explore sustainable timber use without compromising ecological value.
- **Social:** Provide some permissive access, maintain footpaths, and privately invite visitors to activities such as community working parties, wellbeing activities, and educational engagement.



This balance is illustrated in Figure 1, from the UKFS². It shows how biodiversity stewardship, forest products, and community engagement interact to support resilient woodland ecosystems.

Figure 1: Sustainable woodland management requires balancing environmental, economic, and social functions. This diagram, adapted from the UK Forestry Standard, illustrates how these domains interact to support resilient forests.

² <https://cdn.forestresearch.gov.uk/2023/10/The-UK-Forestry-Standard.pdf>

6. Management Objectives

The following objectives set out the ongoing aims for the woodland, aligned to the [UK Forestry Standard requirements](#)³. They are intentionally broad and enduring. Delivery of these objectives is achieved through specific management activities, which are scheduled in the [Plan of Operations \(Section 7\)](#) and proactively managed by [Monitoring & Review \(Section 8\)](#). This structure ensures that objectives remain timeless, while the operational detail can be adapted as conditions and priorities change.

6.1. Regenerating the Woodland

Enhance the native, deciduous tree content of the woodland by encouraging natural regeneration, selective planting, and improved biodiversity of ground flora and associated pollinators.

6.2. Thinning Trees Selectively

Reduce overcrowding of saplings and competing species to increase light penetration, improve growth conditions for veteran trees, and balance overall species diversity.

6.3. Timber Processing for Firewood

Undertake light-touch extraction of timber for firewood, ensuring sustainable use of resources while maintaining ecological balance.

6.4. Suppressing & Removing Competing Vegetation

Progressively reduce bracken monoculture and other competing vegetation to restore ground flora diversity and encourage pollinators.

6.5. Invasive Species Control/Removal

Progressively eradicate Japanese knotweed and reduce Himalayan balsam; whilst monitoring and controlling rhododendron, to protect native biodiversity and prevent spread into adjoining habitats.

6.6. Open Space Management

Maintain and create glades and meadow patches to encourage biodiversity, pollinators, and structural diversity within the woodland.

6.7. Deadwood Preservation

Retain and manage standing and fallen deadwood to support habitats for fungi, invertebrates, and other wildlife.

³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/651670336a423b0014f4c5c0/Revised_UK_Forestry_Standard_-_effective_October_2024.pdf

6.8. Access Track Management

Improve and maintain safe vehicular access to support woodland management, emergency response, and sustainable extraction.

6.9. Public Footpath Maintenance

Maintain existing right of way to support safe public access.

6.10. Accommodating Secure Tool Storage

Provide secure storage facilities for tools and equipment to support ongoing management and working parties.

6.11. Supporting Private Working Parties

Encourage and facilitate private social pursuits, providing facilities for shared activity and wellbeing, by invitation of the owners.

6.12. Protecting Trees

Safeguard vulnerable saplings from browsing and other damage through appropriate guards and fencing.

6.13. Coppicing

Establish and manage coppice areas to provide sustainable wood products, reinforce streambanks, and encourage biodiversity.

6.14. Waterway/Wet Area Maintenance

Safeguard hydrological balance, reduce flood and erosion risks, and explore opportunities to restore historic pools.

6.15. Maintaining Fencing

Maintain and reinstate fencing to delineate boundaries, protect habitats, and ensure safe access.

6.16. Landscaping & Hedgerow Establishment & Maintenance

To create and maintain native hedgerow and planting around the Church Lane vehicle access and turning area, ensuring ecological enhancement and restoration of woodland edge character.

This objective is part of the [Landscaping Scheme \(Appendix A\)](#) which is incorporated into the Woodland Management Plan to discharge Condition 4 of the planning decision notice dated 17 Oct 2025 for application SMD/2025/0052.

7. Plan of Operations

The following table sets out the main operations by compartment, with indicative timescales. Activities are aligned to UKFS requirements and designed to deliver measurable improvement. Certain activities, with indicative volumes and timescales provided in the schedule, are expected to exceed the quarterly felling allowance of 5m³ and will therefore be subject to Forestry Commission licensing. All felling will be carried out in accordance with the licence once granted, and within the context of the biodiversity aims of the [Management Objectives \(Section 6\)](#). Progress will be managed by [Monitoring & Review \(Section 8\)](#).

7.1. Activities

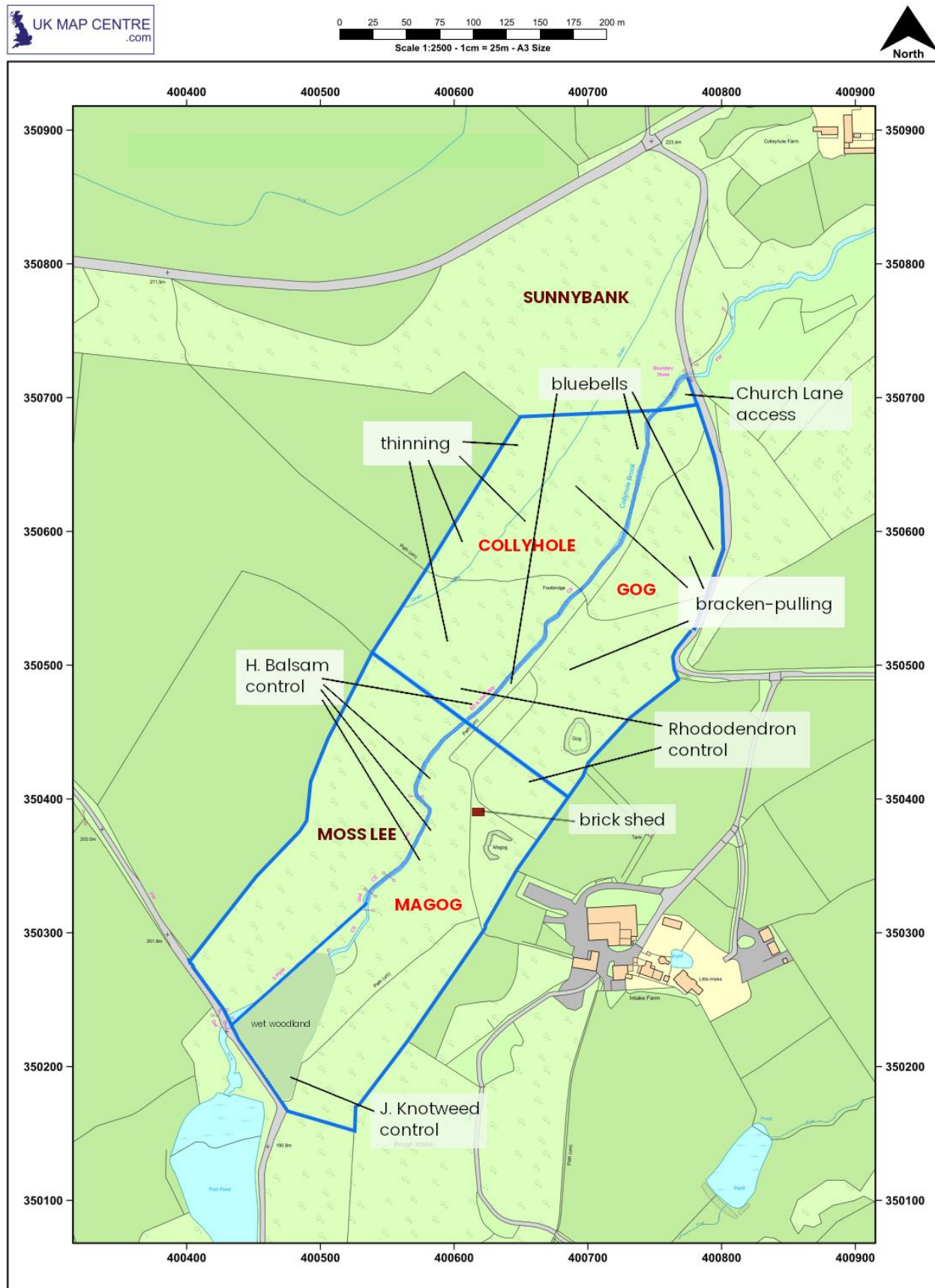
Compartment Reference	Area (ha)	Operation type	Year(s) of work	Notes (method, constraints, purpose)	Linked Objective [Map Reference]
Collyhole/Gog	~1	restocking & natural regeneration support	2025–ongoing	Plant diverse natives (oak, hazel, willow, rowan, sweet chestnut, blackthorn, crab apple, spindle, hornbeam); transplant on-site seedlings; specify provenance/biosecurity; log species, counts, dates	6.1. Regenerating the woodland [61REGENER]
Collyhole	~1	selective thinning	2025–ongoing	Thin birch/ash saplings crowding oak; control holly thickets; work within quarterly felling quota; record trees felled, stacked, processed; record any timber sold	6.2. Thinning Trees Selectively [62THINNIN]
Collyhole	~0.2	firewood processing & extraction	2025–ongoing	Bucking, stacking, seasoning; quarterly removal within felling quota; via safe off-road vehicle access area; record volumes, dates, and locations	6.3. Timber Processing for Firewood [63TIMBERP]
Collyhole/Gog	~3	vegetation control	2025–2029	Bracken suppression: pulling/cutting Feb–Mar & Oct–Nov; leave compost piles; record areas cleared; record dates and photos	6.4. Suppressing/removing competing vegetation [64SUPPRES]
Magog (roadside)	<0.1	invasive control	2025–ongoing	Japanese knotweed: targeted glyphosate to stems cut at/below ground; bag/remove stems off-site; record dates and photos	6.5. Invasive Species Control/Removal [65INVASIV]

Compartment Reference	Area (ha)	Operation type	Year(s) of work	Notes (method, constraints, purpose)	Linked Objective [Map Reference]
Brook edges	~0.5	invasive control	2025–ongoing	Himalayan balsam: hand-pull Mar–early Aug (stop before seed heads mature); focus edges and brook-adjacent areas; compost piles; log dates/areas cleared; record dates and photos	6.5. Invasive Species Control/Removal [65INVASIV]
Collyhole/Gog (rh. clumps)	small sites	invasive control	2025–ongoing	Rhododendron: cut-stump or stem treatment when required; follow biosecurity; monitor regrowth; record dates and photos	6.5. Invasive Species Control/Removal [65INVASIV]
Collyhole/Gog	~1	canopy management	2025–ongoing	Maintain open space: control birch/sycamore in glades; replant oak/beech/ash in suitable locations; maintain log of dates and types of saplings replanted	6.6. Open Space Management [66OPENSPA]
All compartments	~8	habitat management	2025–ongoing	Deadwood: retain standing/fallen deadwood; stack or form dead hedges; log dates & record interventions	6.7. Deadwood Preservation [67DEADWOO]
Magog (Belmont Road apron) & Church Lane entrance	~0.2	infrastructure improvement	2025–2027	Access: add stone hardcore at Belmont apron; widen/improve Church Lane entrance; record works, permissions, and dates	6.8 Access Track Management [68ACCESST]
Public ROW	~1 km	path maintenance	2025–ongoing	Remove any obstacles such as fallen branches; record maintenance works and dates	6.9 Public Footpath Maintenance [69PUBLICF]
Magog (brick shed)	small site	infrastructure provision	2026-2027	Tool storage: reroof/door brick shed subject to planning; record installations	6.10. Accommodating Secure Tool Storage [610ACCOMM]
Collyhole (Church Lane vehicle access)	small site	infrastructure provision	2026-2027	Tool storage: site shipping container subject to planning; record installations	6.10. Accommodating Secure Tool Storage [610ACCOMM]
Collyhole (oak clearing)	small site	private group facilities	2025–ongoing	Support for private groups, by invitation of the owners: improve gathering/cooking area; install composting toilet; record facilities added	6.11. Supporting Private Working Parties [611SUPPORT]
Vulnerable planting areas	~0.5	sapling protection	2025–ongoing	Install and maintain guards/fencing to protect saplings from browsing; log installations and locations	6.12. Protecting Trees [612PROTEC]

Compartment Reference	Area (ha)	Operation type	Year(s) of work	Notes (method, constraints, purpose)	Linked Objective [Map Reference]
Collyhole (Church Lane vehicle access perimeter)	~0.5	coppice establishment	2026–ongoing	Establish hazel/willow for future coppice and streambank reinforcement; record planting and cutting cycles	6.13. Coppicing [613COPPIC]
Brook/cut (permissive path & Belmont Rd)	~0.5	hydrology maintenance	2025–ongoing	Regular checks of brook and cut/ditch; remove impediments to flow and leave material nearby as habitat; pay attention to Belmont Road bridge grill; consider partial dredging if silt excessive; log inspections/interventions	6.14. Waterway/Wet Area Maintenance [614WATERW]
Magog (Belmont Road roadside boundary)	~0.1	fencing maintenance	2025–ongoing	Inspect boundary fencing quarterly; repair/replace damaged sections; reinstate post-and-wire along Belmont Road; record lengths, dates, materials	6.15. Maintaining Fencing [615MAINTA]
Collyhole (Church Lane frontage & access area)	~0.2	landscaping & hedgerow establishment	Nov 2026–Feb 2027	From Nov 2026 (first dormant season following anticipated completion of parking/turning area around spring 2026), establish trees, shrubs, and hedgerow to the Church Lane site frontage and the area surrounding the combined vehicle access and turning area; see Appendix A for detailed landscaping scheme showing species, positions, planting sizes & numbers/densities; record planting & inspection dates; before/after photos	6.16. Landscaping & Hedgerow Establishment & Maintenance [616LANDSC]
Collyhole (Church Lane frontage & access area)	~0.2	landscaping & hedgerow maintenance	2027–2032	Keep young plants weed free and replace any damaged, stunted, diseased, or dead plants during the next suitable season; log remedial activities; annual photos	6.16. Landscaping & Hedgerow Establishment & Maintenance [616LANDSC]

The final two activities above (tagged [616LANDSC]) are part of the [Landscaping Scheme \(Appendix A\)](#) which is incorporated into the Woodland Management Plan to discharge Condition 4 of the planning decision notice dated 17 Oct 2025 for application SMD/2025/0052.

7.2.1. Location Plan of Key Areas & Photo Points



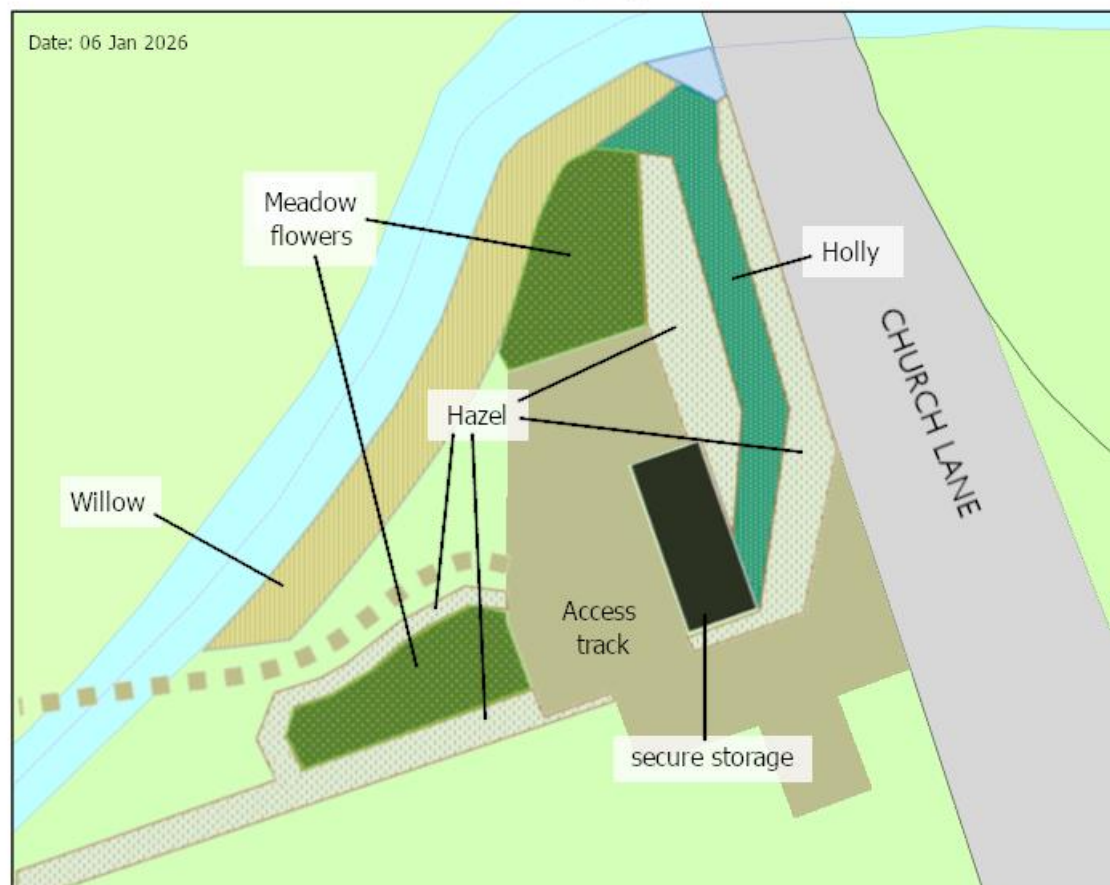
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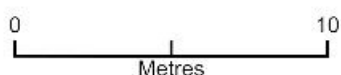


7.2.2. Church Lane Access Area Landscaping Site Plan

Site Plan - Forestry Access for Collyhole, Gog & Magog Woods Access Area Landscaping Scheme



Species	Planting Size	Density	Location(s)
Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	40-60cm whips	30cm spaced, triple staggered row	See site plan above
Willow (<i>Salix alba/vitellina/viminalis</i>)	30cm whips	30cm spaced, double staggered row	See site plan above
English Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	30-200cm bare root saplings	1m spaced, double staggered row	See site plan above
Native British wildflowers	Seeds	3g per m ²	See site plan above



Plan Produced for: Ken Wainman
 Date Produced: 12 Jan 2025
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 Scale: 1:200 @ A4

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8. Monitoring & Review

Baseline diversity (as described in the [Woodland Survey](#)) will be used as a reference point for monitoring change over time. To assess impact and ensure adaptive management, the following monitoring framework will be applied:

8.1. Annual review (September):

- Update logbook of activities completed.
- Compile a set of photographs from photo-point monitoring throughout the year, taken from specific locations (e.g. bracken patches, brook bank, glades), as per [Location Plan of Key Areas & Photo Points](#).
- Particular attention to be paid to monitoring and review of [Activities](#) tagged [616LANDSC] in the [Plan of Operations \(Section 7\)](#), concerned with appearance of the woodland edge at the Church Lane access, which are part of the [Landscaping Scheme \(Appendix A\)](#), incorporated into the Woodland Management Plan to discharge Condition 4 of the planning decision notice dated 17 Oct 2025 for application SMD/2025/0052.
- Record species presence (bluebells, primrose, invasive species extent).
- Note tree regeneration success (oak, hazel, willow survival rates).

8.2. Indicators of success:

- Bracken cover reduced.
- Bluebell patch maintained and expanded.
- Knotweed patch contained and eventually eradicated; balsam reduced annually.
- Increased diversity of native saplings.
- Stable stream banks and reduced erosion.
- Reduced visibility of hard surfaces at the woodland edge of the Church Lane access.

8.3. 5-Year review:

- Recorded in addition to [Annual review](#).
- Compare photo-point images from year 1 and year 5.
- Summarise progress against the 10-year schedule.
- Assess biodiversity outcomes and adjust operations if needed.

8.4. Reporting:

- Annual and 5-year reviews to be shared with interested parties, on request.

Appendix A: Landscaping Scheme (Planning Condition 4)

This scheme is submitted to discharge Condition 4 of the planning decision notice dated 17 Oct 2025 for application SMD/2025/0052.

Components of the Scheme

The landscaping scheme is contained within this Woodland Management Plan and comprises:

1. Stated Management Objectives

See Section 6 Management Objective [6.16. Landscaping & Hedgerow Establishment & Maintenance](#).

2. Activities in the Plan of Operations

See the final two entries in the [Activities](#) table in Section 7 Plan of Operations, tagged with reference “616LANDSC”.

- a. The first, dated from Nov 2026 (first dormant season following anticipated completion of parking/turning area around spring 2026), to establish trees, shrubs, and hedgerow to the Church Lane site frontage and the area surrounding the combined vehicle access and turning area; record planting & inspection dates; before/after photos
- b. The second, dated 2027–2032, to keep young plants weed free and replace any damaged, stunted, diseased, or dead plants during the next suitable season; log remedial activities; annual photos
- c. The closing date of 2032 in the second entry is to meet the requirement: “Maintenance will continue for 5 years following planting, in line with the condition.”

3. Annotated Landscaping Map

The content at [7.2.2. Church Lane Access Area Landscaping Site Plan](#) showing a map annotated with details of species, planting sizes, and densities. The native British wildflowers for the two areas of meadow will be a selection that favour sandy soil such as:

Common Name	Latin Name
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria
Lady’s Bedstraw	Galium verum
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris
White Campion	Silene latifolia
Corn Poppy	Papaver rhoeas
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Meadow Cranesbill	Geranium pratense
Dark Mullein	Verbascum nigrum
Musk Mallow	Malva moschata
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris
Sorrel	Rumex acetosa
Kidney Vetch	Anthyllis vulneraria
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota

Common Name	Latin Name
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor

4. Specified Photo Point

Inclusion of the Church Lane access area photo-point in [7.2.1. Location Plan of Key Areas & Photo Points](#)

5. Specific Monitoring

Explicit reference in [8.1. Annual Review](#) to the monitoring and review of [Activities \(7.1.\)](#) concerned with appearance of the woodland edge at the Church Lane access, tagged [616LANDSC] in the [Plan of Operations \(Section 7\)](#).

Responsibility for Works

Responsibility for all planting and maintenance will be carried out by the landowners, Matt Aitken and Emily Garcés, with support from private working parties comprising friends and family.