Hughenden Woodland Management Plan Summary 2023-2033



Habitats and Species

The woods are mainly beech dominated and therefore fall within the Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland priority habitat of The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Parts at least have been managed as wood pasture in the past and so also fall within the remit of the Wood Pasture & Parkland Habitat Action Plan of the UK BAP.

These woodlands support a rich ground flora and wood decay fauna including Nationally Scarce species such as coralroot *Cardamine bulbifera*, wood barley *Hordelymus europaeus*, lesser hairy-brome *Bromopsis benekenii*, black-headed cardinal beetle *Pyrochroa coccinea* and a number of other insects; invertebrate communities associated with the parkland trees of high nature conservation interest including Nationally Scarce species such the beetle *Tillus elongatus* and the jumping spider *Marpissa muscosa*.

Designations

All of the woodlands at this site sit within the Chiltern Hills AONB.

H1a, b, d, f, and g sit within designated registered park and garden.

Much of the woodland has been designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW), this means they have been continuously wooded since or before 1600. In these compartments work will focus on maintaining and enhancing the health and diversity of the woodland habitat, protecting veteran trees, and management for health and safety.

Management Approaches

Areas of semi-natural woodlands in good condition with no issues will be managed with little or no intervention.

The importance of semi-natural woodland and veteran trees will be recognised due to their importance for wood decay and epiphyte communities. Veteran trees will be identified and protected from competition for light from adjacent trees through targeted thinning and selective felling. Selective felling will also be used to reduce the proportion of non-native trees in the woodlands.

Thinning will open up areas of closed canopy woodland allowing better development of ground flora and natural regeneration of native trees.

Where thinning or selective felling takes place, regeneration will be achieved through natural processes where possible. This includes allowing natural regeneration from seed or management to encourage coppice regrowth.

