Black Down Woodland Management Plan Summary 2023-2033



Habitats and Species

The woodlands and trees at Black Down are of interest for wood-decay and epiphyte invertebrate communities, these tend to be associated with the marginal old beech coppices and wood pasture trees. The woodlands are also important for native woodland invertebrates particularly in the secondary oak-birch woodlands.

Three Priority Habitats in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan are represented at Black Down, these are, Lowland heathland, Lowland beech and yew woodland and Lowland Wood Pasture & Parkland.

Specifically, these woodlands are known to support two invertebrate species of British Red Data Book status. These are the spider *Centromerus aequalis* and the flat-footed fly *Agathomyia fallen*. 19 invertebrates of Nationally Scarce status have been identified associated with heathland and wood-decay. There are a number of birds of conservation concern, notably woodlark.

It is highly probable that the property is of significant interest for fungi but no survey information is currently available. An understanding of the fungal communities present could potentially be important to nature conservation on the property.

Designations

All of the woodlands at Black Down sit within the South Downs National Park with the exception of the most northerly reaches of the property covering compartments B1, B5 and part of compartment B6 which sit in the Surrey Hills AONB.

A number of compartments have been designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW), this means it is a woodland that has existed continuously 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.

Compartment B21 is classified as Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS), this is a result of the planting of sweet chestnut and larch into these woodlands. In this compartment we will seek to restore and protects the woodland's natural characteristics and features.

Management Approaches

In compartments B10e,f and h, we aim to undertake restoration to a wooded heath, helping the site to develop more varied and open tree cover.

The importance of ancient and 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.

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.

Ash dieback is present at this site. Where dying trees could present a risk to health and safety they will be pruned or felled to make them safe. Where they do not pose a risk to safety, they will be retained, adding to the woodland's deadwood resource.



South Downs Woodland Management Plan-Black Down Map 2: Activity and Work Phase

Scale 1:14000 at A3

This document is a summary plan and supports a full Forestry Commission Woodland Plan which can be found at www.forestplans.co.uk/South-Downs