

Standen Woodland Management Plan Summary 2022-2032



Compartment S3



**13.68 hectares of mixed
broadleaved woodland in
West Sussex**



Habitats and Species

The woodland is predominantly semi-natural and botanically diverse, with especially rich ancient woodland flora along the sunken lane extension. A series of ponds provide additional habitat diversity.

An excellent variety of common woodland bird species have been recorded at Standen, including marsh tit, all three woodpecker species, tree creeper and lesser whitethroat. A number of the species listed are now included in the Red and Amber lists of RSPB's Birds of Conservation Concern (Anon, 1996): song thrush, bullfinch and reed bunting from the Red list and stock dove, green woodpecker, dunnoek, blackbird, marsh tit and starling from the Amber list.

There is an overall decline in abundance of these particular species nationally. If these species are still present here, then the wood is making a valuable contribution to bird conservation.

Designations

All of the woodlands at Standen sit within the High Weald AONB.

Compartment 1 is designated as Registered Park and Garden

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.

Management Approaches

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

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.

Legend

Activity

-  Coppice - FC
-  Selective Fell - SF
-  Thin - T

Phase

-  1 (First 5 Years)
-  2 (Second 5 Years)
-  LTR
-  Water

Selective felling will be used to release veteran trees from competition, to deal with health and safety issues arising from ash dieback, and to coppice areas of sweet chestnut to maintain this traditional woodland management practice.



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