



Tynings Wood

Management Plan

2020-2025

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland.

Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk.

Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
10. Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Tynings Wood
Location:	Clapton in Gordano
Grid reference:	ST469738, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 172
Area:	2.13 hectares (5.26 acres)
Designations:	Community Forest

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Tynings Wood stands to the east of the village of Clapton-in-Gordano in the Gordano valley, below the Tickenham Ridge, 2km south of Portishead, Bristol. The site is within National Character Area 106: Severn and Avon Vales. The Gordano Valley is predominantly wet moorland with a network of rhynes and wet ditches, with some areas of wet woodland. The surrounding ridges are generally wooded.

Tynings Wood is a broadleaved woodland planted in December 1999 as part of the Woodland Trust's Millennium Woods on your Doorstep project., and contains ash, small-leaved lime, cherry, oak, whitebeam, crab apple, field maple, rowan, hawthorn and hazel. These are growing well and the canopy is well-established, with shrubs such as elder and blackthorn. A small, old quarry on the northern boundary in the centre of the site is mostly blackthorn and hawthorn. There are some semi-mature whitebeam, hornbeam and sycamore growing in the old quarry. Holly and elder are the only regeneration surviving the deer browsing pressures. The adjacent land is mostly grazed with an area of semi-natural grassland on the eastern edge, and a network of hedgerows surround the site on 3 sides creating connectivity with the neighbouring hedgerows and habitats.

Public and management access are available direct from the public highway via a kissing gate on the public footpath and a management gate. There is a short well-maintained circular route within the wood that provides generally easy walking and the public footpath links to neighbouring farmland to the north west and the extended 'Gordano Round'.

2.2 Extended Description

Tynings Wood stands to the east of the village of Clapton-in-Gordano in the Gordano valley, below the Tickenham Ridge, 2km south of Portishead, Bristol. The site is within National Character Area 106: Severn and Avon Vales. The Gordano Valley is predominantly wet moorland with a network of rhyes and wet ditches, with some areas of wet woodland. The surrounding ridges are generally wooded.

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3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General Location

This small wood is just outside the village of Clapton-in-Gordano, 2km south of Portishead.

Overview

Public access is available via a public footpath running across the site from the public road. All tracks within the wood are unsurfaced and grass-topped, but generally easy walking. The site is on a slight slope. The footpath has a small kissing gate at either end. There is a circular walk passing by two benches on the way, and links in to a larger network of footpaths around the area including the long distance route called the 'Gordano Round'.

Parking

No nearby parking is available, although a limited amount of space may be found in the village.

Public Transport

An occasional bus service visits the village with the stop being on Wood Lane.

<http://www.traveline.info/>.

3.2 Access / Walks

Overview

Public access is available via a public footpath running across the site from the public road. All tracks within the wood are unsurfaced and grass-topped, but generally easy walking although uneven in places where animals have been digging. The site is on a slight slope. The footpath has a small kissing gate at either end. There is a circular walk passing by two benches on the way, and links in to a larger network of footpaths around the area including the long distance route called the 'Gordano Round'.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Tynings Wood will continue to develop as a mature broadleaved high forest of locally native species, appropriate to the local landscape, constituting a varied age, size and species structure with populations of woody shrubs and woodland ground flora developing. The site will allow for natural breaks in the canopy to develop, and allow the levels of fallen and standing deadwood to increase with natural factors such as tree disease, storm events or browsing by deer, shaping and changing the character of the wood over time. Tynings Wood sits in a landscape with moderate connectivity and permeability to biodiversity, it is expected that the future wildlife value of the site will increase with limited management intervention.

Tynings Wood will remain open to informal public access for people to explore via the public footpath and permissive path loop. Paths will be managed and litter picked as necessary to maintain attractive, low level access. Roadside hedgerows will be cut annually in winter. The Trusts duty of care to neighbours and visitors will be addressed through ongoing tree safety, tree health surveys, and site risk assessment regimes, which may require remedial works as required.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

There are no key features present. The site is largely left to nature to take its course with only minimal management input, usually to ensure public safety or to meet legal obligations. This site will be periodically inspected and the management plan formally reviewed every 10 years with a nominal interim five year review including a web-based public consultation.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX I: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	1.80	Mixed native broadleaves	1999	High forest			Community Forest
<p>Mixed broadleaved trees which were all planted in '99. An area near the road planted with shrubs to maintain views. The trees are well established with some squirrel damage.</p> <p>Existing mixed species hedgerows border 3 sides, with the fourth side a fence erected during acquisition. The surrounding land use is mostly grazed farmland; however an area of semi-natural grassland joins the site to the east.</p> <p>The closed canopy has eliminated grass growth; the ground flora is now mostly comprised of nettles, thistles, ivy and bramble.</p> <p>An underground water pipe follows the main path through the centre of the site, and across the east corner, and an underground telephone line crosses the north boundary following the hedgeline. Overhead powerlines run adjacent to the northern boundary crossing the very northern tip above the quarry.</p>							
1b	0.10	Mixed broadleaves	1970	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc		Community Forest
<p>This area is an old quarry and is mostly blackthorn and hawthorn. There are some semi-mature whitebeam, hornbeam and sycamore growing in the old quarry. Holly and elder are the only regeneration surviving the deer browsing pressures.</p> <p>The ground in this area was once quarried and is correspondingly uneven, this has also now become a large burrow.</p> <p>Overhead powerlines run adjacent to the northern boundary crossing the very northern tip above the quarry.</p>							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	Ia	Safety Felling of ADB infected trees	2.00	5	10

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.

The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6LL.

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