WOODLAND TRUST

Haddocks Wood

Management Plan 2018-2023

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MAPS

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Haddocks Wood
Location:	Runcorn
Grid reference:	SJ543835, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 108
Area:	9.46 hectares (23.38 acres)
Designations:	Community Forest

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This small, urban woodland was once part of the estate attached to the historic Norton Priory, and then was part of the hunting grounds of the Brooke family, who lived there for almost 400 years. It is a remnant of a much larger wooded area that has largely disappeared amongst industrial and business estates, roads and other developments. It contains a mix of broadleaved trees including mature beech, sycamore, hornbeam and oak and there is a large pond in the compartment near to the playing fields. In spring the woodland has a good display of bluebells and other woodland flora and is a good habitat for woodland bird species.

2.2 Extended Description

Haddocks Wood is a broadleaf woodland located in the Astmoor district of Runcorn, about 3 miles to the east of the town centre. The land use around the site is intensively urban with a mix of industrial and business estates, office and commercial premises. It lies adjacent to Haddocks Wood playing fields, allotments, a Green Waste Recycling Facility, Warrington Road, Astmoor Road and several minor roads.

The site is mostly flat, but with some gentle slopes and is split into three main compartments by roads. The soils are mostly sandy-clay-loam. All the compartments have drainage ditches which take surface water from the wood into adjoining roadside ditches. There is also a large pond (old marl pit) which is heavily shaded by mature trees in the eastern corner of compartment 2.

Haddocks Wood is secondary woodland with a high forest canopy comprising mixed broadleaves of oak, lime, sycamore, beech with birch, cherry, alder, and willow. The under storey largely consists of under planted oak, rowan, cherry, beech, alder, willow with holly, birch and hawthorn. Ground flora is reasonably diverse with bluebell, lesser celandine, wild garlic and species indicative of woodland cover continuity. There was previously extensive areas of rhododendron which has now been cleared from the site.

The mix of habitats found on the site (woodland, scrub, ditches, pond) make it an important refuge for wildlife in the local area, particularly birds, mammals, butterflies and amphibians. It is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation, now called a Local Wildlife Site, by Halton Borough Council.

The wood was formerly part of the Brooke Family estate (centred around nearby Norton Priory) and was purchased by the Runcorn New Town Development Corporation in the mid-1970's as part of the future development of Runcorn New Town. In the mid-1970's new road and industrial development fragmented the woodland splitting it into the three main compartment blocks. The Development Corporation subsequently installed a surfaced footpath for public access in the main part of the wood and carried out understorey planting in the 1980's. The wood along with several others in the local area was given to the Woodland Trust by the Commission for New Towns in 1995

Public access is available to the wood with formal entrances from Astmoor Road and the road beside the playing fields. There are no formal public rights of way, but there is a permissive footpath through compartment 2. It is not particularly well used by the general public, apart from a few local residents and workers from the nearby businesses. As with many urban woodlands and green spaces it suffers from typical urban issues such as fly tipping, litter, fires and vandalism.

The site has two Key Features: Informal Public Access & Secondary Woodland.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Haddocks Wood lies approximately 3 miles to the east of Runcorn, next to Haddocks Wood playing fields and near to Norton Priory museum. The woodland is made up of several compartments, but only one has a footpath through it which runs from the road next to the playing fields towards Astmoor Road and industrial estate. The entrance by the playing fields has a metal Centrewire kissing gate which leads onto a surfaced footpath that runs for approximately 600m westwards to the far entrance on Astmoor Road. The path is mostly flat apart from where it crosses a small stream gulley where there is a small bridge/culvert and three steps.

Getting there:
By car: From central Runcorn, head east on the A533 (Bridgewater Expressway), and continue on to the A558 (Daresbury Expressway). Take the exit towards Astmoor/Castlefields, turn left onto Astmoor Road, and then right onto Warrington Road towards Haddocks Wood playing fields. Parking is available in a number of lay-bys next to the woodland and opposite the adjacent playing fields on a tarmac track that can be accessed either from Warrington Road or Tudor Road.

By bus: Buses 110 and 200 run from Runcorn to the Astmoor Industrial area which is near to the wood. The closest bus stop is on the bus lane that leads onto Astmoor Road, a short walk north from the Astmoor Road entrance (be careful of fast traffic and keep to the grass verge or tarmac path where available).

By train: The nearest train stations are Runcorn East (4.8km/three miles) and Runcorn (4.8km/three miles). For up-to-date information on public transport, visit traveline.org.uk; or telephone 0871 200 22 33.

The nearest refreshment/ toilet facilities are at Norton Priory museum and walled garden which has a café and toilets (1km/0.5 mile from the wood).

3.2 Access / Walks

To enter the woods, walk down the road leading to Haddocks Wood playing fields and go through the kissing gate on your right. A 1.6km (one-mile) walking route can be picked up at Norton Priory, Haddocks Wood playing fields car park or the busway at the junction of Astmoor Road/Warrington Road. The site is relatively flat, and the entrance adjacent to the playing field is accessible by robust buggies and wheelchairs, although paths are unsurfaced and may become muddy in wet weather.

However, the block of woodland heading towards Astmoor contains a small flight of steps that are not suitable for buggies. This entrance leads out onto Astmoor Road and care should be taken as it is heavily used by fast-flowing traffic.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intention for Haddocks Wood is to ensure the continuity of high forest mixed native broadleaf woodland. The canopy will contain oak, sycamore, beech, birch, horse chestnut and willow with a diverse understorey and ground layer. It will primarily be managed as a recreational and landscape feature providing an important woodland habitat for wildlife and people to enjoy.

Guided by the Woodland Trust's woodland management approach, conservation and access policies long term management will aim to seek a balance between conservation and public enjoyment. The wood will be managed to maintain a diverse structure and mix of species to ensure that it is as resilient as possible to future threats such as climate change, pests and tree disease. Mature trees and natural regeneration will be encouraged and standing/ fallen dead wood will be retained where safe to do so. The key drivers for management operations will be for public access, safety and long term stand stability.

Open public access will be retained at the wood in perpetuity and the current level of access will be maintained with approximately 600 metres of footpath and two formal entrance points.

The Trust's duty of care to neighbours and visitors will continue to be addressed through on-going tree safety and site risk assessment inspections.

The woodland will be regularly monitored for threats from tree diseases, pests, non-native species, human impacts and the long term sustainability of the woodland.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Informal Public Access

Description

Informal public access is available to Haddocks Wood from the road next to Haddocks Wood playing fields and Astmoor Road. There is approximately 600m of surfaced permissive footpath through compartment 2 which forms a linear route between these roads, including a separate section of path which goes past the pond near to the allotments. The entrance by the playing fields has a Centrewire metal kissing gate and information board about the wood. There is parking in laybys along the road to the side of the playing fields. The wood has fairly low numbers of visitor and is mostly used by local dog walkers and workers from nearby businesses during lunch breaks.

Significance

Increasing enjoyment of woodland is one of the Woodland Trust's key outcomes and Haddocks Wood provides people from nearby offices/ businesses and local residents with the opportunity to access and enjoy woodland and nature in an urban environment. The local surrounding area has been developed for business and industrial estates and the woodland forms a significant landscape and amenity feature in the landscape.

Opportunities & Constraints

Haddocks Wood is prone to fly tipping and litter with a number of "hot-spots" locations that attract regular commercial scale tipping (including tyres, fridges).
Management access into some of the sub-compartments is restricted by ditches which is a constraint on carrying out management work in some areas.
The existing access provision very much fulfils the sites potential with little opportunity to increase the path network without having a detrimental impact on the woodland habitat. There are limited opportunities to engage with the local community due to the nature of the surrounding area being mostly business/ industrial estates with no residential population near to the wood.

Factors Causing Change

Vandalism to signs and access furniture, litter and fly tipping are regular issues affecting the site which causes damage to the woodland and makes the site less welcoming.
Shading and encroachment by trees along the footpath and at the entrances makes the site less welcoming.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long-term intention is to maintain the present levels of open public access so that visitors can continue to enjoy the woodland. Guided by the parameters set out in the Woodland Trust's woodland management principles and access policy, management will continue to seek a balance between conservation and public enjoyment. The site will be made as safe as practicable for visitors and neighbours through regular safety inspections of trees in high risk zones, site hazards and access furniture. Any threats to the wood arising from public recreation or misuse will be monitored and appropriate measures taken if necessary.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

During the plan period the aim is to maintain the current level of access to the site. To achieve this the short term objectives are to:
1. Carry out annual maintenance of welcome signage, footpaths, bridges and culverts. Remove any litter/ fly tipping as necessary.
2. Cut back vegetation including hedgerows along roadsides to maintain highway visibility sight lines each year.
3. Undertake regular safety inspections of trees in high risk zones (i.e. next to houses, roads and footpaths) and site hazards (as per the Trust's safety inspection regimes) to ensure safety of visitors and neighbours, and undertaking any remedial safety work identified.
4. monitor once during the plan period the level of public use and condition of access infrastructure to assess whether the current public access provision is adequate, to identify any issues or threats arising from public use of the wood, and take appropriate action to address them if necessary.
5. Carry out coppicing in 2018 to open up the paths and entrances and improve path sight lines to make it more welcoming for visitors.

5.2 Secondary Woodland

Description

Haddocks Wood is mixed broadleaf secondary woodland, which is split into three compartments by roads. The canopy contains oak, lime, sycamore, beech with birch, cherry, alder, and willow. The under storey largely consists of under planted oak, rowan, cherry, beech, alder, willow with holly, birch and hawthorn. Ground flora is reasonably diverse with bluebell, lesser celandine indicative of woodland cover continuity. There was previously extensive areas of rhododendron which has now been cleared from the site.

Significance

Haddocks Wood is a key local landscape feature and provides a valuable wildlife habitat. It forms a stepping stone for wildlife due to its strategic location near to the Manchester Ship Canal and River Mersey. The surrounding landscape has a number of secondary woodlands similar to this and the wood is an integral part of this mosaic of local woodlands providing important habitats for biodiversity.

Opportunities & Constraints

Gaps in the canopy from tree safety work and the natural decline of mature trees will create opportunities for natural regeneration and ground flora to develop and enhance levels of deadwood in the wood.
Misuse (vandalism, fires) has a negative impact on the establishment of natural regeneration and woodland flora and any management work needs to consider these factors.
Poor management access in some compartments is a constraint to carrying out management work in the wood.

Factors Causing Change

Loss of over mature trees through senescence, pests and tree disease.
Vandalism, fires and fly tipping are regular issues affecting the site which causes damage to trees and can limit the establishment of natural regeneration and woodland flora. Rhododendron regrowth/ regeneration

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long-term objective for the wood is to maintain a high forest, continuous canopy cover of native broadleaves with mixed structure, species and age composition, diverse shrub layer and ground flora. The wood will be left to develop largely through natural process with mature and over mature trees, standing and fallen deadwood retained where are safe to be left, and succession promoted through natural regeneration. Due to its urban location, tree safety work may be required for public safety which will create gaps in the canopy to promote natural regeneration. Threats to the wood from pests, invasive species and tree disease will be monitored and where necessary appropriate action taken to control them.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

During the plan period the aim is to manage the woodland through minimal silvicultural intervention (other than any tree safety work identified as part of the tree inspection programme, or coppicing along the paths and access routes). The short term objectives are to carry out a woodland condition assessment once during the plan period to monitor natural regen. and ground flora, the health and resilience of the woodland and identify any threats from tree disease, pests or mammals. Monitoring will also be undertaken during the plan period to assess rhododendron regrowth and carry out work to control it from spreading in the wood.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	1.33	Mixed native broadleaves	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	Community Forest
This compartment lies to the south west of the main section of Haddocks Wood and is bounded by the Runcorn Expressway to the south, the Astmoor industrial estate to the west, the busway to the north and Astmoor Road and slip way on the expressway to the east. The area consists of mixed broadleaved high forest with oak, lime, sycamore, beech with birch, cherry, alder, and willow. The under storey largely consists of under planted oak, rowan, cherry, beech, alder, willow with holly, birch and hawthorn. Ground flora is reasonably diverse with bluebell, lesser celandine.							
1b	1.29	Mixed native broadleaves	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site	Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	Community Forest
The sub-compartment is bounded to the west by Astmoor Road leading to Castlefields, to the south by the Runcorn Expressway (A558) and to the north and east by a disused busway. It is a small fragmented island of woodland containing oak, sycamore, ash. A small stream runs through the middle of the compartment and enters a culvert under the old busway.							
2a	1.18	Mixed native broadleaves	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	Community Forest

This sub-compartment lies to the western edge of Haddocks Wood. It is bounded by the busway/footpath to the south, Astmoor Road/ footpath to the west, Warrington Road to the north, Haddocks Wood allotments to the south east and sub-compartment 2b to the east, separated by an access road to the Green Waste Recycling facility. The canopy consists of mixed broadleaves oak, lime, sycamore, beech with birch, cherry, alder, and willow. The under storey largely consists of under planted oak, rowan, cherry, beech, alder, willow with holly, birch and hawthorn. Ground flora is fairly sparse with occasional areas of bluebell and woodland flowers. A small stream runs through the middle of the compartment and enters a roadside drainage ditch along the northern boundary of the compartment. A permissive footpath runs east through the compartment from the roadside at the junction of Astmoor Road and Warrington Road.							
2b	2.95	Mixed native broadleaves	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site	Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	Community Forest
This sub-compartment lies centrally within Haddocks Wood. It is bounded by the road alongside Haddocks Wood playing fields to the east, Warrington Road to the north, Haddocks Wood allotments to the south and the Green Waste recycling facility access road to the west. The canopy consists of mixed broadleaves oak, lime, sycamore, beech with birch, cherry, alder, and willow. The under storey largely consists of under planted oak, rowan, cherry, beech, alder, willow with holly, birch and hawthorn. Ground flora is fairly sparse with occasional areas of bluebell and woodland flowers. A permissive footpath runs through the compartment from the road by Haddocks Wood playing fields and continues to the boundary with sub-cpt 2a, next to the access road to the green waste composting facility.							
3a	2.68	Mixed native broadleaves	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, People issues (+tve & -tve), Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	Community Forest
This sub-compartment forms the northern section of Haddocks Wood. It is bounded to the north west by Warrington Road, to the north east by Longbenton Way and the southern boundary follows the edge of a single track minor road leading from Haddocks Wood playing fields to Tudor Road and Norton Priory. A small area of woodland on the south side of this road leading down to the edge of the playing fields is also within the sub-compartment. The canopy consists of mixed broadleaves oak, lime, sycamore, beech with birch, cherry, alder, and willow. The under storey largely consists of under planted oak, rowan, cherry, beech, alder, willow with holly, birch and hawthorn. Ground flora is sparse and includes bluebell and woodland flowers. A stream flows through the middle of the compartment and enters the roadside drainage ditch alongside the northern boundary. This compartment suffers regularly from fly tipping along the roadside woodland edge.							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2018	2b	Ride edge Coppice	0.25	12	3
2021	2b	Ride edge Coppice	0.25	12	3

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.