WOODLAND
TRUST SCOTLAND

Cousland Woods

Management Plan
2019-2024

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Cousland Woods
Location:	Livingston
Grid reference:	NT023667, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 65
Area:	8.57 hectares (21.18 acres)
Designations:	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Cousland is one of seven separate woodland blocks located to the west of Livingston. Important for shelter and biodiversity, it provides much needed green space and good dog-walking routes. No on-site parking, but you can park in nearby residential areas.

2.2 Extended Description

Cousland Woods are part of the Woodland Trust's holding in Livingston, West Lothian and consist of seven separate woodland blocks located in the centre and west of Livingston. The blocks lie either side of the Cousland road, with two blocks lying to north of the road, within residential areas on the edge of Eliburn. While those to the south of Cousland road are predominantly located within industrial development areas. The woods lie on a shallow south-facing slope between the altitudes of 121m and 137m above sea level.

The underlying geology of the area is sedimentary sandstones/ limestone's/ shale of the Carbonioferous-Dinatian period. Soils are derived from a glacial till of carboniferous sedimentary sandstones and shale. They are generally brown forest soils with some gleying, of the Rowanhill association and are characterised by slowly permeable clayey horizons at varying depths between 40 and 80cm. The MLURI climate map identifies the area as fairly warm moist lowland and foothill, being moderately exposed with moderate winters.

The woodland areas are mainly remnants of older policy shelterbelts dating from around the 1890's that were retained as shelter and screening for more recent developments, with two more recently planted shelterbelts (compartments 30 and 33), which date from around the early 1970's. Compartment 28 (Livingston Place Wood) has been under woodland since at least 1860, and is classified as Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin in the Ancient Woodland Inventory. Scots pine is a major component in compartments 28 and 26 and generally found in most other stands in mixture with other conifers including larch, Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and Norway Spruce with a range of broadleaves including beech, sycamore, oak, alder, gean, lime and birch. Younger areas of woodland contain small groups of a wide range of both conifers and broadleaves. The amount of under storey and regeneration is generally good in more mixed woodland areas, but poor where mature beech and sycamore specimens dominate.

There are no records of particularly rare plants present, and whilst the ground flora is not very diverse, it does contain examples of the more common species found in damp grassland or mixed woodland habitats. Grasses are dominant less shaded areas, with areas of nettles, ferns and bramble growth. A range of mosses also occur on damper sites.

The conservation value of the woods is limited by their small size and high proportion of edge effect, combined with the presence of many planted non-native species and lack of under storey in some of the beech dominated stands. However, they are important for local biodiversity as they represent small reserves of more natural vegetation within the built environment. In some areas there has also been a relatively long continuity of woodland cover. Although larger mammals such as roe deer are now rare, rabbits and grey squirrels do occur, and a range of birds, smaller mammals and invertebrates benefit from the woodland cover, as do a number of common woodland and woodland edge plants. Current knowledge suggests that there are no species of particular interest and relatively low diversity of species as a whole within the woods. There is a rookery within compartment 28.

The woodland areas are an important part of the infrastructure of Livingston, providing separation, screening, and an attractive backdrop to the various residential and industrial developments. Compartment 28 also provides a link between two other amenity and wildlife corridors managed by West Lothian Council: the Lochshot Burn corridor and Peel Park

The woodland blocks provide good opportunities for local users and contain a number of informal paths and desire lines, accessed from entrance points which link to the formal tarmac footpath and cycleway networks serving local residential areas and also connecting into the wider complex of Livingston paths and Greenways. A number of tarmac paths also pass through or run along the edges of the various woodland blocks. There is no onsite parking; however parking is available in adjacent residential areas. Most visitors are expected to be local walkers accessing the woodlands by foot.

Due to the layout and linear nature there are a number of return routes available utilising the tarmac paths adjacent to the woodlands.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Cousland Woods are located in the areas of Kirkton and Eliburn on the western side of Livingston. The eight woodland blocks are generally accessible directly from the surrounding suburban roads and pavement network, centred around Cousland Road. There are several entrances to most of the blocks, all of them barrier-free (the gate to Block 33 can be by-passed). There is access to most areas of the woods, except Blocks 26 & 33 which are partially enclosed and have very little in the way of paths.

Most of the blocks are small independent pockets of woodland and due to their layout most routes are linear and used by local walkers accessing the property on foot. Blocks 27 & 28 are the most sizeable as areas of open woodland centred around a stream. Return routes are available on tarmac paths outwith the woodland boundaries and the paths link into a wider network of paths and Greenways throughout Livingston, which provide some links between the blocks. Most of the paths are short adopted streetlit tarmac links, and there is very little in the way of informal routes. The site slopes gently from north to south.

There is no on-site parking, but parking is available in many surrounding suburban streets – there is access to all sites by floodlit tarmac pavements and Greenways.

Nearest public toilet: Service Station, Howden West Road, approximately 500m away - toilets suitable for the disabled and open 24 hours.

Nearest bus stop: Kirkton North Road, immediately adjacent to Blocks 29 & 30 along pavements, and Eliburn Road, approximately 300m away from Blocks 27 & 28 along tarmac pavements and Greenways.

Further information about public transport is available from Traveline Scotland - www.travelinescotland.com

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The woods will be managed as a sustainable natural resource to safeguard their public amenity and biodiversity value and in line with the Woodland Trust's corporate objectives of improving and enhancing biodiversity, encouraging public access and enhancing people's enjoyment of woodlands.

The long term intention is to maintain these woodland areas under continuous cover where possible, encouraging and releasing natural regeneration as and when it occurs, and to enhance those areas which are currently predominantly coniferous through gradual conversion to predominantly native broadleaf uneven-aged woodland. Wherever possible, native and to a lesser degree non-native natural regeneration will be utilised and released. Planting gaps with native species will be considered if there is insufficient regeneration. Individual examples and groups of specimen conifers, particularly Scots pine which is featured throughout West Lothian, will be retained however regeneration of these species will be monitored to maintain a mixed, predominantly broadleaved character woodland.

An increase in native tree species should help improve light into the canopy and in time support a variety of ground flora communities.. In addition, standing and fallen deadwood will be retained where it is safe to do so.

Livingston was developed with an extensive network of street lit, tarmac cycle ways and footpaths, linking north to south and east to west. Many of the Trust's woods border these routes and this often negates the need to improve internal woodland paths beyond their beaten earth standard.

Due to the woods location within the central belt and close proximity to large populations, the intention is to use the woods to improve and raise awareness, through education, of the biodiversity, recreation and health benefits woodlands provide.

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

Cousland Woods are a well-used complex of woodlands in the centre and west of Livingston. Internally there approximately 400metres of un-surfaced paths, with many more formal tarmac paths dissecting the woods. There are no site car parks, although parking is available in adjacent roads. The paths, although generally straight 'through' routes, link directly onto the Greenway and pavement network within Livingston as well as linking directly onto Peel Park and the Lochshot Burn (both WLC) giving access to long distance routes as well as providing shorter return routes.

Significance

The woods provide enjoyable woodland walks, within an urban setting and are used by the local community for walking and running. The site provides a chance to promote access to a safe, natural environment close to where people live. It forms an essential part of the local access network, providing varied and alternative routes as well as linking to longer distance routes

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities–

• To further promote and use the woodland as an educational resource. Most paths have already been upgraded along key routes.

Constraints
• poorly drained soils make soft surface routes difficult
• Misuse by motorbikes and ATVs not only giving rise to degradation of path surfaces but also to regular vandalism of entrances and boundary fences
No formal car parking, which can cause problems with neighbours and visitors parking on the local roads

Factors Causing Change

Vandalism to signs, posts, benches and other site infrastructure & motorised access,
Paths edges growing in, reducing visibility and potentially resulting in personal safety concerns by users

Senescing beech - The ongoing senescence of the large mature mainly beech trees which are such a feature in the West Lothian landscape and tend to be of a similar age. They are becoming increasingly vulnerable to storm damage and disease which is becoming a challenge to deal with in terms of tree safety and also maintenance of the treed landscape and is expected to become even worse in coming years.

Windblow - Most of the spruce and larch planted as part of LDC landscaping is reaching its terminal height at which it is vulnerable to windblow.

Chalara on ash. Ash is a frequent species and is well suited to the clay soils of West Lothian. Young trees already badly affected and some mature trees also. Removes one of the more suitable species for replanting.

Phytophthera ramorum. 2 SPHNs already issued in the Livingston area and likely to spread.

Increased development - various schemes have / are being built and large new developments are currently being planned for north, SW and SE Livingston.

Squirrels, rabbits and roe deer are all present and likely to prevent trees developing into healthy, mature trees.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain and enhance public access for informal recreation.

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

During this plan period, the short term objective is to continue to provide public access at Cousland wood which is safe and welcoming. This will be achieved by:

• Annual path cut (June) in all blocks where necessary
•Litter pick every month and pro-active fly tipping monitoring
• Annual inspection of fences/paths and internal structures to determine path upgrades in future years
• Regular tree safety inspections
•Street light pruning in blocks 26,27,32(2019/2021)

5.2 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Description

The woodlands LEPO status is confirmed by its existence on the 1860 OS map. Made up of Eliburn South Wood (part) and Livingston Place Wood, the diversity of the woods has been greatly compromised due to past management history and little or no features of continuous woodland cover remain. However they are a significant natural feature within the local urban landscape, despite intensive management in the past and fragmentation by development. The woods form a landscape infrastructure and attractive backdrop and screening for the various housing developments in the area.

Significance

The amount of ancient woodland left in Britain has been drastically reduced over the last century . The woodland is on the Ancient Woodland Inventory as LEPO on 1860 maps, which indicates a relatively high biodiversity potential. The woods are a significant feature of the local landscape and provide screening and shelter between housing developments and industrial estates. They form an integral component of the local landscape.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities
To improve the biodiversity value of the woodland and ground flora by continuing to manipulate the canopy and species composition through safety fellings and light thinning.

Constraints
Small scale of woodland and high ‘edge effect’.

Factors Causing Change

Opportunities – To improve the biodiversity value of the woodland and ground flora by continuing to manipulate the canopy and species composition through safety fellings and light thinning.
To improve the biodiversity value of the woodland and ground flora by continuing to manipulate the canopy and species composition through removal of non-native species.
Constraints- Fire, natural succession to woodland habitats, rabbit damage
Vandalism (fires), Climate Change

Constraints
Small scale of woodland and high ‘edge effect’.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To create and maintain a diverse, mixed age and mixed species woodland habitat in perpetuity. Species composition will be varied, being mostly native though a proportion of conifers, beech and sycamore will be accepted.

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

To maintain the varied composition and structural diversity of the woodland. This will be achieved by minimum intervention in the majority of the wood:

•The impacts of deer, rabbits, squirrels and tree diseases will be monitored through the Woodland Trust's woodland condition assessment process and monitored annually.

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
26a	1.40	Sycamore	1960	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access	
‘Eliburn Campus Wood’ Mature mixed shelter belt with mixed broadleaves dominating the southern half and Scots pine with larch dominating the northern. There is variable shrub layer/understorey throughout and includes Scots pine, larch, hawthorn, blackthorn, oak, ash, hazel, rowan and the very occasional elm. The ground flora is dominated by soft grasses and brambles with occasional broad buckler fern. Deadwood from thinnings and tree safety work is scattered throughout. The wood is an important wildlife corridor linking with the greenway network to the north. The western boundary is with the Barracks cycle path. To the east the wood is bounded by industrial land and to the north east, Appleton Parkway. There is a retained access through the middle of the wood linking the 2 industrial sites east and west.							
27a	0.70	Scots pine	1950	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Informal Public Access	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
‘Eliburn South Wood’ is a roughly triangular shaped wood of even aged Scots pine with patches of spruce and grey alder and an understorey of beech. Deadwood from past restructuring and tree safety works is abundant. There is a shallow burn/ditch running west-east and draining into the Lochshot Burn to the east.							
28a	1.50	Scots pine	1950	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
‘Livingston Place Wood’ is a stand of mature woodland dominated by Scots pine, with occasional sycamore and beech. An understorey of beech with occasional rowan, elder and sycamore has established but in general the shrub, field and ground cover is poor. Deadwood is abundant from previous tree safety works. The compartment is ‘split’ by the access road to Park Place which lies to the south of the wood. There is a rookery in the Scots pines.							
29a	0.60	Sycamore	1900	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	

‘Burnfield Wood’ is a stand of mature beech with sycamore, poplar, ash and whitebeam situated on a grassy knoll which rises above the surrounding ground. The understorey includes Scots pine, occasional sitka spruce, ash, beech, sycamore and hawthorn. Ground flora is dominated by grasses with nettles. Deadwood is mainly large felled beech from tree safety works. The wood sits between Millfield and Burnfield to the south of Kirkton North road.							
30a	0.90	Scots pine	1975	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Informal Public Access	
‘Kirkton North Wood’ comprises of semi-mature mixed broadleaves with Scots pine and larch, originally planted as a buffer between business and housing developments. Lightly thinned in 2002 with additional larch removed in 2012 and some thinning by January storm of 2012. Ground flora is dominated by bramble.							
31a	0.40	Beech	1975	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	
Narrow strip of semi-mature broadleaves and conifers which were planted to screen the industrial estate on Fairbairn Road from Cousland Rd. Very mixed woodland with Scots pine, beech, horse chestnut, Sitka spruce, birch, field maple, ash, hybrid larch, grand fir, crab apple, willow and norway spruce. Ground flora consists of soft grasses and mosses with no significant deadwood.							
32a	0.90	Beech	1900	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	
‘Howden West Clump’Lying to the east of Braehead Roundabout, this is a relatively open stand of mature and over mature beech and is a very important landscape feature. There is some underplanting with Scots pine with gean, Norway maple, field maple sycamore, rowan, ash, beech and hazel, particularly down the east side. The understorey is scarce and lacks diversity with deadwood made up of previous fellings from tree safety operations.							
32b	0.80	Beech	1900	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	
‘Beeches Strip South’Originally an extension of Howdens West Clump, this is a stand of mature and over mature beech and pedunculate oak, with occasional sycamore, alder and ash.Understorey includes areas of abundant beech regeneration and frequent ash regeneration, with occasional Norway spruce, pedunculate oak, elder, hawthorn, rowan, sycamore, Norway maple and holly.Ground flora lacks diversity with a grass sward dominating. Dead wood is limited but there is a significant pollarded beech away from the footpath which offers a rare standing deadwood habitat.							
33a	1.60	Scots pine	1975	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	

‘Toll Strip’ is a narrow belt of semi-mature mixed woodland that includes Scots pine, spruce, oak, sycamore, birch, Douglas fir, rowan, alder and field maple. Understorey is sparse with only occasional hawthornwhich also makes a broken hedge line along the western boundary. Likewise, ground flora is also sparse due to the age of the wood and the dense canopy. Deadwood is limited but is made up of the arisings from the first light thinning carried out in 2003. The strip provides screening from the water treatment works to the east.

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.