

HAY MEADOWS AND PASTURES

These are flower-rich grasslands that need traditional cutting and/or grazing to maintain their species diversity and prevent scrub colonisation. Also found on some roadside verges, churchyards and other public land.

UK Priority Habitats covered by this statement:

[Lowland meadows](#)

[Upland hay meadows](#)

Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan habitats covered by this statement:

[Hay meadows and lowland pastures](#)

Contents

- Description
- Distribution and Extent
- Conservation Issues
- Planning Considerations
- Enhancement Opportunities
- Habitat Targets
- Key Species
- Further Information
- Contacts
- Current Action in Cumbria



Hartside © Stephen Hewitt

Description

Hay meadows and pastures habitat includes the unimproved flower-rich neutral grasslands of enclosed lowland and upland landscapes of Cumbria. The habitat is not restricted to grasslands cut for hay, but also takes into account unimproved neutral pastures where livestock grazing is the main land use.

In non-agricultural settings, such grasslands are less frequent but found in recreational sites, churchyards, roadside verges and a variety of other localities.

Unimproved or flower-rich seasonally inundated grasslands are included in this habitat, but more intensively managed, grass-dominated seasonally inundated grasslands are covered by the coastal and floodplain grazing marsh habitat. Coastal grasslands and purple moor-grass and rush pastures are not included in this habitat.

Unimproved grasslands can be distinguished from agriculturally improved grasslands by their abundance and variety of flowers. Characteristic species include Wood Crane's-bill, Pignut, Great Burnet, lady's-mantles, Common Knapweed, hawkbits, Ox-eye Daisy, Meadow Vetchling, Yellow Rattle and orchids. Flood pastures and flushed areas may also include species such as Marsh Marigold, Globeflower, Water Avens and Bird's-eye Primrose. Another feature of unimproved grassland is that generally no single grass species is consistently dominant in the sward, unlike in improved grasslands. Improved grasslands are characteristically bright green, whereas unimproved grassland is generally more subdued in colour.

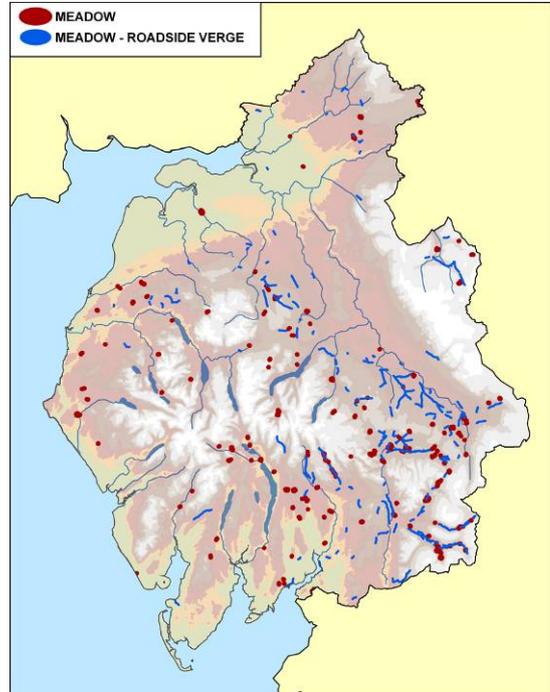
Meadows in Cumbria can support a number of uncommon and rare species, including eyebrights, Melancholy Thistle and Spignel. Upland meadows can provide nest sites for birds such as Yellow Wagtail and Curlew. Meadows provide an important food source for many insects that feed on the nectar of flowers, including bumblebees and butterflies.

Distribution and Extent

Species-rich hay meadows are extremely rare in the UK and there are less than 500ha in Cumbria.

Upland hay meadows are restricted to upland valleys generally above 200m. The most important centres are around Tebay, Orton, Ravenstonedale and Sedbergh/Dent area, but they are also found throughout the Lake District and North Pennines to the Scottish border. Lowland hay meadows and pastures include both dry and seasonally flooded grassland and these are found in the Eden Valley, Cumbria coastal plain and the lower valleys of the Lake District. Species-rich roadside verges may be found throughout Cumbria, but the greatest concentrations are in the Sedbergh/Dent area, between Penrith and Caldbeck, on the southern slopes of the Eden Valley between Morland and Kirkby Stephen, and around Alston.

Examples of meadows can be seen at Gowk Bank, Sandybeck Meadow and High Leys National Nature Reserves and Augill Pasture Cumbria Wildlife Trust Reserve.



Distribution of meadows in Cumbria (provided for illustrative purposes only)

Conservation Issues

Appropriate agricultural management is vital to the maintenance of meadows and pastures. Changes in grazing regime, including a change in stock type and increases in stocking level, timing of cutting and levels and types of fertiliser input can all result in decreases in biodiversity, as can cessation of traditional management practices, especially grazing, on agriculturally marginal land. Agricultural improvement, including application of artificial fertilisers, drainage and conversion to silage making, results in loss of species and change to commoner, species-poor, plant communities.

Tree planting schemes are inappropriate on species-rich examples of this habitat.

Development, including industrial and housing developments threaten this habitat, particularly where examples lie on the urban fringe.

Roadside verges may be damaged by the laying of pipelines and cables, road widening or improvement works, vehicles mounting verges to allow passing and parking, by the mowing regime, such as letting cuttings lie and inappropriate timing, and by lack of management which allows scrub to develop.

Planning Considerations

- PPS9 states that local authorities should conserve important natural habitat types (priority habitats and habitats of principal importance in England), and identify opportunities to enhance and add to them.
- Any development that may impact upon this grassland habitat, or its species interests, would require an assessment of the likely effects on the habitat/species and, as necessary, appropriate protection and mitigation measures.
- Many developments can impact upon this habitat to cause direct habitat loss and increasing isolation and fragmentation. Infrastructure schemes such as new roads, bypasses and pipelines, and other developments such as quarries and waste disposal sites may have an impact.
- Small scale developments such as barn conversions may impact upon meadows though land take for gardens and new access roads.
- Roadside verges may be impacted by any planning application which includes changes to the road network, including new access roads linking to the highway network, new junction layouts localised road widening schemes. Also damage to roadside verges can occur during the construction phase of a development by parking and storage of materials on the verges.
- Mitigation proposals to translocate or recreate this habitat are unlikely to result in a habitat of equivalent quality, with loss of much of the ecological interest associated with the original habitat, such as the invertebrate interest.
- Most of the best meadows in Cumbria are SSSIs and many are SACs, however a large number of high quality grasslands lie outside the SSSI system, particularly roadside verges. Many of these grasslands are designated as County Wildlife Sites and Special Roadside Verges.

Enhancement Opportunities

- Whilst flower-rich grassland creation cannot replace the original habitat there are sometimes opportunities within a development for grassland habitat similar to that found on many roadside verges to be created and sympathetically managed.
- Meadows and pastures require the continuation of the agricultural management which created them (traditional grazing and cutting, no fertiliser application). Opportunities for habitat management should be taken where possible, using planning obligations where developments have had a significant impact upon such species-rich grasslands.

Habitat Targets

- Habitat targets for Cumbria can be found in a separate document “Habitat Targets, Planning Considerations and Enhancement Opportunities” available from www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk or by clicking [here](#)

Key Species

The following Key Species could benefit from enhancement of this habitat, or be negatively impacted upon by inappropriate developments on or near this habitat:

Pink Waxcap	Grass Snake	Lapwing
Date-coloured Waxcap	Skylark	Barn Owl
Big Blue Pinkgill (a fungus)	Linnet	Brown Hare
Northern Hawk's-beard	Yellowhammer	Brandt's Bat
Lesser Butterfly Orchid	Yellow Wagtail	Whiskered Bat
Small White Orchid	Curlew	Noctule bat
Wall butterfly	Grey Partridge	Common Pipistrelle
Slow-worm	Black Grouse	Soprano Pipistrelle

Further Information

[UK BAP lowland meadows](#)

[UK BAP upland hay meadows](#)

[Habitats of principal importance in England](#) Section 41 NERC Act list

[Cumbria BAP hay meadows and lowland pastures](#)

[Cumbria County Council: grass cutting and roadside verges](#)

[Buglife: habitat management advice: lowland meadows](#)

[Buglife: habitat management advice: upland hay meadows](#)

[RSPB: managing habitats for wildlife](#)

[Flora Locale grassland creation and restoration](#)

[Environmental Stewardship](#) and [HLS handbook](#)

[Cumbria Wildlife Trust and Cumbria County Council roadside verge survey](#)

[Cumbria County Council and Cumbria Wildlife Trust roadside verge leaflet](#)

[Cumbria Wildlife Trust Reserves](#) information (Augill Pasture)

[North Pennines AONB Hay Time](#)

[Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust Hay Time](#)

Contacts

- **Natural England**, Juniper House, Murley Moss, Oxenholme Rd, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 7RL, Tel: 0300 060 2122, cumbriaplanning@naturalengland.org.uk
- **Cumbria Wildlife Trust**, Tel: 01539 816300, mail@cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk
- **Cumbria Hay Meadows Project Officer**, Tel: 01539 816322
clairec@cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk
- **North Pennines AONB Hay Time Project Officer**, Tel: 01388 528801,
Fiona@northpenninesaonb.org.uk
- **Yorkshire Dales Hay Time Project Officer**, Tel: 015242 51002, p.rayner@ydmtd.org
- **Cumbria County Council County Ecologist** re roadside verges, Tel: 01539 713444,
judy.palmer@cumbriacc.gov.uk

Current Action in Cumbria

- The Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership Cumbria Hay Meadows Project aims to identify hay meadows of importance in the Lake District National Park and Orton Fells area, designate them as Wildlife Sites and carry out restoration management on a selection of sites..
- The [North Pennines AONB Hay Time Project](#) aims to restore and enhance at least 140ha of upland hay meadow within the AONB.
- The Yorkshire Dales Millenium Trust Haytime Project aims to restore hay meadows in the Yorkshire Dales.
- Cumbria County Council in partnership with English Nature, Cumbria Wildlife Trust, the Lake District National Park and Plantlife, have carried out a survey and evaluation of all roadside verges in the County and now carry out cutting regimes that reflect the importance of roadside verges for their flora and fauna.
- The Environmental Stewardship Scheme run by Natural England provides financial incentives to manage land in a way that is sympathetic to its nature conservation interest with specific hay meadow and grassland options applicable to this habitat.