

# Wales Grassland and Heathland Ecosystem Group Priority Action

## Marshy grasslands of South Glamorgan

### Habitat summary

Marshy grassland remains frequent in parts of west Wales, but in recent years many sites have suffered species impoverishment due to management neglect. Agricultural improvement, including drainage, continues, although at a reduced level compared to past decades. Stands of marshy grassland in Wales fall mainly within NVC communities M22 to M26, but are seldom found in isolation, being especially closely associated with flush and wet heath communities, in addition to dry grassland and mire vegetation. The mixture of these vegetation types is often broadly termed 'rhos pasture'.

Three of the above NVC communities are of particular conservation interest: M22, M24 and M26. Each of these is characteristic of base-enriched soils and may occur on deep peat (=fen/mire) as well as shallow peaty or mineral soils (= marshy grassland), although the latter are the most frequent. M24 is by far the most widespread of the three in Wales, occurring throughout the region (435 ha recorded on grassland sites); M22 (30 ha) and especially M26 (3 ha) are very restricted. M24 and M26 form the Annex 1 habitat ***Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)**. M22 to M26 on shallow peat or mineral soils form the BAP habitat **Purple moor-grass and rush pastures**. M22, M24 and M26 are lowland communities which barely ever extend beyond the upland boundary, whereas M23 and M25 are quite common above the upper enclosure limit, albeit typically as relatively species-poor stands.

Several Section 42 species are associated with marshy grassland in Wales. Marsh fritillary is closely associated with marshy grassland hotspots in Wales, and especially areas with a strong presence of M24 (the larval food-plant devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis* is a constant of the community). Plant species associated with marshy grassland in Wales include lesser butterfly-orchid *Platanthera bifolia*, globeflower *Trollius europaeus* and fragrant orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea* (probably both *G. densifolia* and *G. borealis*). The habitat is important for a number of other uncommon or restricted plant species, including the oceanic Atlantic whorled caraway *Carum verticillatum* and meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, Welsh marshy grasslands supporting a significant percentage of the UK resource of these species. Other species include various marsh orchids (including *Dactylorhiza purpurella* and *D. praetermissa*), petty whin *Genista anglica*, soft-leaved sedge *Carex montana* and ivy-leaved bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea*. Increased grazing management should also benefit bird species such as lapwing and curlew.

Marshy grasslands require low intensity management with no applications of fertiliser or lime and grazing by heavy livestock, ideally cattle or hardy ponies. Haymaking may be appropriate for some sites.

Marshy grasslands are important for storage of soil carbon (many stands occupy organo-mineral soils) and water quality and storage.

### South Glamorgan summary.

An important area for M24 in Wales and a key area for marsh fritillary supplementing the Heads of the Valleys project area. Stretches from Porthcawl to the Gwent border near Blackwood.

BAP areas: Glamorgan RAG, Gwent RAG.

The South Glamorgan project area includes:

1. Principal networks for marsh fritillary, including SAC Aberbargoed Grasslands.
2. About 20 grassland sites with 0.5 ha or more of M24, two of which were considered outstanding examples for M24 by the Lowland Grassland Survey of Wales (LGSW).
3. Five sites with 0.5 ha or more of M22, forming some 90% of the area of the community recorded on grassland sites in south-east Wales.
4. The project area also includes significant stands of other habitats, notably unimproved neutral grassland (including stands of MG5c which can provide suitable marsh fritillary habitat), wet heath and flush, as well as mire vegetation.

#### **Action required.**

- Maintain or re-establish appropriate management on existing high-quality sites (mainly SSSI and pSSSI), focussing on sites forming part of marsh fritillary metapopulations and/or with sizable areas of M24 or stands of M22. Prioritised lists of sites should be utilised.
- Re-establish appropriate zero input management with grazing by heavy stock on neglected sites. Reinstating grazing may require improved stock management infrastructure and/or scrub/bracken clearance. Restoration sites should bolster existing sites or improve ecological connectivity, e.g. for marsh fritillary metapopulations.
- Habitat creation is not a high priority, as it typically takes considerable time and expenditure, but may be appropriate in a few situations, e.g. to bolster important existing conservation sites/populations.

#### **Priority zones for action (see map)**

Llantrisant  
Pyle  
Ely Valley  
Blackwood

#### **Other key zones**

Maesteg  
Caerphilly

#### **Species Interest**

##### ***Key Section 42 species***

Marsh fritillary *Eurodryas aurinia*

##### ***Other Section 42 species***

The project has potential to benefit a range of S42 fauna, including:

Shrill carder-bee	<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Grasshopper warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>

Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Bat species.	

Other plant species

Whorled caraway	<i>Carum verticillatum</i>
Soft-leaved sedge	<i>Carex montana</i>
Meadow thistle	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>
Marsh hellebore	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>
Petty whin	<i>Genista anglica</i>
Broad-leaved cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>
Viper's-grass	<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>
Early marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>
Ivy-leaved bellflower	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>