



# Kendal Fell and Golf Course

## Management Plan



A report by  
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For South Lakeland District Council  
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## Background

### History

In medieval times Kendal Fell probably formed a large area of unenclosed common pasture and may also have been used as a common source of stone and wood, with the lower parts almost certainly being used for wool drying on tenters. In the late 1700s the “waste ground” of Kendal Fell was given to the town under the terms of an Act of Parliament, the Kendal Fell Act 1767 (an early enclosure act entitled “An Act for Inclosing A piece of Waste Ground, in the Burgh and Township of Kirkby in Kendal for the Benefit of the Poor and for the Cleansing and Enlightening of the Streets of the Said Town”). The Act allowed the continuation of activities such as sheep grazing, quarrying, “stone-getting”, wood gathering and coppicing, lime production and the erection and use of tenters but regulated them and allowed rent to be collected by the town for use of the land. The rent was then used to pay for the Poor House, street cleaning and street lighting. As a result of this Act new field boundaries were laid out. The 1767 Act was repealed by the Kendal Fell Act 1861, which now allowed the trustees to grant building leases for housing, roads and sewers and to prevent lime burning and quarrying outside specific areas.

Following the 1767 Act attempts to enhance the landscape of the fell were made, with areas of woodland being planted as early as 1790, with further expansions made in 1814. Serpentine Walks was opened in 1824, initially for a charge of sixpence, which would have made their use the prerogative of the well-off, but in 1849 the walks were opened to the public.

In 1897 part of Kendal Fell (Map 1) was let to the Cunswick Golf Club which renamed itself the Serpentine Golf Club. In 1907 the Racecourse Golf Club merged with the Serpentine and the combined club was renamed the Kendal Golf Club. In 1912 course was reorganised and upgraded and roughly followed the current layout. In the late 1940s however quarrying at the southern end was extended and the course was reduced in size for several decades until quarrying and subsequent landfill operations ceased. The current 52 year Golf Club lease was granted on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2009.

The 1907 Kendal Corporation Act repealed the 1861 Act and vested the freehold of the Fell in the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Kendal. This Act preserved some provisions of the earlier Acts, including that certain parts of the Fell were to be set aside for the recreation of inhabitants of the borough and that the Corporation had power to devote further parts of the land to recreation. The primary purpose however was for the quarrying and burning of limestone. The Local Government Act of 1972 vested the ownership of Kendal Fell in South Lakeland District Council (SLDC).

### Ownership, Usage and Town Green Status

The main part of Kendal Golf Course is owned by South Lakeland District Council and leased to Kendal Golf Club, whilst the northern section of the course is owned by Kendal Golf Club. This northern section is referred to as Helsfell throughout this document, while the SLDC area is referred to as Kendal Fell. Map 1 shows the ownership boundaries.

In 1972 Kendal Fell was registered as a town green under the Commons Registration Act 1965 and in 1980 SLDC was registered as the owner of the Fell under this Act. Kendal Fell is a town green

registered as land on which the inhabitants of Kendal have indulged in lawful sports and pastimes for not less than 20 years. Under the Lease and under the Town and Village Green registration, golfers and those who use the fell in other ways **both** have access rights that must be respected, those who are entitled to use the Fell should do so in a manner which allows the club the freedom to play the game of golf and likewise those playing golf should be mindful that other users have an equal right to be there.

Kendal Golf Club has tenants' rights under the terms of a lease to use the Fell as a golf course – the first lease was granted in 1896 and has continued to the present time. The registering of town green status in 1972 does not diminish the golf club's rights to use the land as a golf course.

Kendalians have a right of access to the whole town green, but such access must not be to the detriment of its usage as a golf course, and no person shall cause any deliberate hindrance and delay in the playing of the game. Under the terms of the lease, SLDC have agreed to take reasonable steps to encourage walkers to use the public footpaths to cross the course. Similarly, golfers will be advised by the Golf Club of the rights of walkers to be on the land.

In addition to these access rights several public footpaths run across the Kendal Fell. These are shown on Map 1. These include the path along The Tram and around Kettlewell Crag which then follows the Parish Boundary before heading to Cunswick Scar; a path from The Tram across The Meadow and across the golf course to link up with the Kettlewell Crag path; and a path running from the south-west corner of Serpentine Wood, through Little Wood and up towards Coffin Wood where it turns west towards Boundary Bank.

The parties represented in the Kendal Fell Advisory Group have agreed a general code of conduct for all users of the Fell, including walkers and golfers. This calls for all individuals to show respect for all other users, to take responsibility for personal safety and that of other users, keep dogs under control and to take care of wildlife and the environment. Specific steps to explain and implement this code will be agreed by the Advisory Group and advice and guidance provided on signs located at appropriate entry points and on the course itself, plus on any public documentation, website etc., which relates to the usage and care of the site. This includes, for example, the Kendal Fell Advisory Group website, the Golf Club website and the course scorecard.

Further guidance on rights on town and village greens and their management is provided on the GOV.UK website: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/manage-your-town-and-village-greens>.

## Kendal Fell Advisory Group

The Kendal Fell Advisory Group (KFAG) is made up of the following organisations and groups:

- Fellside Forum
- Kendal Golf Club
- Kendal Civic Society
- Butterfly Conservation
- Open Spaces Society
- Friends of the Lake District
- Cumbria Wildlife Trust
- South Lakeland District Council (SLDC)

### *Aims of the Kendal Fell Advisory Group*

1. To conserve and enhance the features that contribute to the value of the historic area of Kendal Fell for recreation.
2. To provide a good quality golf course for residents of Kendal and its surrounds and sustain its future use.
3. To encourage local people to use the Fell for lawful sports and pastimes.
4. To conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the Fell.
5. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of the Fell.
6. To ensure that people understand and celebrate the significance of the Fell through educational and outreach activities.
7. To involve local communities in the management of the Fell in ways that promote its responsible use and encourage people to give their time and effort to make it a better place.
8. To contribute to the sustainable development of Kendal.

### *Terms of Reference for the Kendal Fell Advisory Group*

The role of the KFAG is to advise South Lakeland District Council and co-ordinate activities aimed at achieving the above aims by:

1. Setting management objectives for the historic area of Kendal Fell.
2. Organising and reviewing progress against specific management objectives and actions as agreed in formal Fell management or action plans and continued review and updating of fell management actions.
3. Promoting the use of the Fell in ways that are consistent with the aims of the KFAG and its status as a “Town Green”.
4. Co-ordinating plans and activities designed to achieve these objectives by:
  - a. Promoting the participation of local communities, volunteers, businesses and other stakeholders in the management and general enhancement of the area.
  - b. Establishing and maintaining methods of communication that enable citizens to participate in the development of the plans and their implementation and which encourage appropriate use of the area for recreational purposes.
  - c. Designing participatory monitoring schemes aimed at measuring changes in the condition of the area to assess the effectiveness of management.
  - d. Promoting the use of the area for educational purposes.
  - e. Developing and promoting a general “Kendal Fell Code of Conduct”.
5. Identifying and pursuing partnerships, sources of funding and other opportunities need to secure any additional resources required to achieve the aims.

## Code of Conduct

A Code of Conduct has been introduced to encourage greater respect between the different user groups of the Fell. Please help us to look after it by following this code of conduct:

- **Respect the interests of other people**  
Do not act in ways that might annoy or alarm people. Be aware of all fell users and act with courtesy and consideration towards them.
- **Take responsibility for your own actions**  
Be responsible for your own safety and that of others, be aware of risks.
- **Care for the environment**  
Look after the places you visit and leave the land as you find it.
- **Protect wildlife, plants and animals**  
Protect and care for the natural environment to add to everybody's enjoyment.
- **Keep your dog under proper control**  
Take special care during the bird breeding season, and always pick up after your dog. Do not allow your dog to run over greens or through bunkers.
- **Follow local signage and advice.**

## Kendal Fell and Golf Course Management Plans

This is the second management plan for Kendal Fell and Golf Course. The first was drawn up by Rigby Jerram for SLDC in 2000 following a vegetation survey carried out in 1999 and consultation with stakeholders, including Kendal Golf Club. This current management plan provides an update to the 2000 plan and aims to provide an audit of the changes which have occurred on the fell and course, identify the reasons for these changes and identify appropriate courses of action to preserve the wildlife, landscape, cultural and recreational interests of Kendal Fell and Golf Course.

This document is primarily an audit of changes since 2000, describing how the habitats on the fell and golf course have changed since 2000 and assessing the reasons for these changes. Following the audit the options for future management are discussed and a way forward is proposed. A second document, the Kendal Fell and Golf course Action Plan 2019 – 2023, accompanies this report. This Action Plan sets out the proposed management for Kendal Fell and Golf Course over the next five years and details how, when and where it should be carried out and by whom.

## Features of Ecological and Cultural Interest

Kendal Fell is a limestone ridge running approximately south-east to north-west on the western side of Kendal. Much of the fell is gently sloping ground, rising to a high point of 198m, but the north-east slopes are steeper. Most of the fell was formerly rough pasture, with the exception of the southern end, which is a former limestone quarry and later used for landfill. Since 1897 the fell has been used as a golf course. Kendal Fell supports a mixture of species-rich and species-poor limestone and neutral grassland on the roughs between the intensively managed golf fairways, together with a number of broadleaved and coniferous plantations and shelterbelts. Of particular interest are stands of species-rich blue moor-grass grassland, a vegetation type with a restricted distribution on Britain.

Kendal Fell is a major feature in the landscape of Kendal and the surrounding area and is a popular area for walking as it is so close to the town centre.

## Vegetation and Wildlife

Kendal Fell and Helsfell are notable for their areas of species-rich calcareous and neutral grassland. The former are found on the thinner soils where the limestone is close to the surface, whilst the latter is present on deeper soils. The calcareous grassland belongs to the uncommon blue moor-grass – limestone bedstraw grassland type which is only found in southern and eastern Cumbria, the North Pennines and the Yorkshire Dales. These areas of species-rich grassland are of County importance due to their species composition and extent.

In addition to stands of semi-natural grassland there are a number of woodlands and copses on Kendal Fell. These include small areas of semi-natural ash woodland on the east bank, long established beech plantations (Coffin and Little Woods), established conifer plantations and areas of recently planted broadleaved and ornamental plantations. The areas of mature broadleaved woodland are of local nature conservation importance, particularly for breeding birds, whilst the coniferous, ornamental and recent plantations are of more limited wildlife interest.

The area is of considerable interest for butterflies (and probably other invertebrates), with a wide range of species present, including a number of species of high conservation importance. It is notable that several uncommon species have disappeared from the fell in the past twenty years, almost certainly due to increased cover of scrub and coarse grasses in areas which were formally fine grassland.

The bird population is also of note, with a range of red and amber list birds breeding on the fell, mainly in areas of woodland and scrub. These include tree pipit, song thrush, mistle thrush, spotted flycatcher, marsh tit and willow warbler.

## Recreational Interests

Kendal Fell has been used for informal recreational activities at least since the late 1700s and probably much earlier. In 1767 the Kendal Fell Trust was created by Act of Parliament and the bowling green on Bowling Fell (Castle Howe) was set aside for public recreation. When the Act was amended in 1861 Serpentine Wood was also protected for public recreation, however the remainder of the fell was not set aside for recreation and was largely used for quarrying and burning of limestone to provide an income to the town.

Since 1897 a significant part of Kendal Fell has been let to Kendal Golf Club for use as a golf course. Today this is an eighteen hole course, extending beyond Kendal Fell onto the adjoining Helsfell, which is owned by the Club. The course is used throughout the year by both club members and visiting golfers. Map 2 shows the layout of the course.

Although not formally set aside for public recreation Kendal Fell has long been used informally for walking by the population of Kendal and continues to this day to be a popular location for walking, running, looking at the spectacular views of the surrounding landscape and observing the flora and fauna present, amongst other activities, including playing golf.

## Archaeology

The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains five records from within the boundary of Kendal Fell (Map 5). These records are summarised in Table 1. Other undocumented archaeological features may also be present. In addition to these the Greenside Lime Kiln Scheduled Ancient Monument lies on the southern edge of the area covered by this plan. Its management however lies out with the scope of this management plan.

**Table 1 Archaeological records**

Site name	SMR no.	Grid Ref.	Type and form	Description
Helsfell	4101	SD502935	Site of temporary camp	An entrenchment of semi-circular form known as Sampson's Grave above Helsfell, was enclosed with Kendal Fell in 1768
Kendal Fell Quarries	17592	SD506926	Site of quarry	Track & limekilns from disused post medieval quarries
Kettlewell Crag Quarries	17578	SD503933	Site of quarry	Post medieval track, limekiln, cave & wells
Kettlewell Crag Limekiln	17577	SD505933	Site of limekiln	Victorian limekiln remains
Kettle Well	17576	SD504934	Site of well	Post medieval well

In 2007 Oxford Archaeology (North) found large areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow on Kendal Fell, much of which is on the golf course, for example on the fairway of Hole 14 to the north-west of Coffin Wood.

## Landscape

Kendal Fell and the adjoining Serpentine Wood dominate the western edge of Kendal and a significant part of the old town is built on the lower slopes of the fell. The Fell can be seen from almost anywhere in the town. This limestone ridge is a major feature of the valley of the River Kent and is a prominent part of the landscape, particularly as viewed from the surrounding hills, such as Potter Fell, The Helm and Scout and Cunswick Scars. Kendal Fell also features very significantly in the first views visitors to Kendal get when travelling towards the town on the A6, A591, A685 and A684. It is also clearly visible to passengers on the West Coast Mainline. Kendal Fell lies on the boundary of the Lake District National Park and Lake District World Heritage Centre. The northern Helsfell part of the golf course lies within these two designations, the boundary of which is the northern limit of SLDC's ownership and the Kendal CP and Strickland Ketel CP parish boundary.

Kendal Fell is a limestone fell but differs from the nearby Scout and Cunswick Scars in that it has a number of blocks of woodland present, including the prominent Little and Coffin Woods as well as a number of small stands of pine and Leylandii which have been planted as shelterbelts by the golf club. In the past seventeen years the fell has become more wooded as a number of areas of scattered trees and shrubs have developed into young woodland in the absence of management and this, combined with the presence of a number of small stands of ornamental trees planted in the late 1990s has given the fell and golf course a more wooded look than it had twenty or thirty years ago.



## Summary of Past and Current Management

Kendal Golf Club have carried out a large amount of work in the past with regard to the creation of the golf course and subsequent redesigns of the layout, the most recent of which took place in the mid-1990s. Exact details of these past works are not available, however it is likely that prior to 1897 Kendal Fell was rough grazing, composed of a mix of limestone, acid and neutral grassland, the distribution of which being determined by how close the underlying limestone rock was to the surface. Little Wood is present on the 1860 Ordnance Survey map. Coffin Wood however is not present on the 1860s maps but is on the 1898 OS 1:2,500 map suggesting that it was planted prior to the establishment of the golf course. Golf club records describe the land at the time of the creation of the golf course as follows:

*The new ground was composed chiefly of stones. By dint of sheer hard work and pluck, the committee have transformed the ground. Now the lies are fair and a few heaps of stones here and there form quite fair bunkers.*

*The greater part of the land has not been cultivated, other parts have been ploughed, but not in living memory. The limestone naturally offers some disadvantages but by the application of much "capital" and labour, they have largely been overcome. On the other hand it has the great advantage that surface water is rapidly absorbed rendering the course dry and playable all the year through.*

Creation of the fairways will have involved applications of fertilisers, regular mowing and perhaps ploughing and reseeded. Creation of greens and tees will have involved these activities and probably soil and turf importation and installation of land drainage. It is likely that prior to World War 2 the whole course was grazed by sheep, however this practice had probably ceased by the 1950s at the latest, except for the Helsfell section, which was grazed by livestock until the mid-1990s when Kendal Golf Club bought the land, which had previously been leased from a local farmer. Following the cessation of grazing, grassland management on the course has been restricted to the greens, tees, fairways and semi-roughs, together with the two areas cut for hay.

In addition to the creation of the greens and fairways a considerable amount of tree planting has been undertaken on the Golf Course in the past one hundred years, mainly to provide shelter around the tees. Early planting was mainly with pine, while plantings from the 1970s and 1980s used Leylandii and cherry laurel as shelterbelts and a variety of non-native ornamental trees for visual screening on the southern boundary. The mid-1990s saw extensive planting of, largely, non-native broadleaved trees on roughs and semi-roughs to separate fairways and for landscaping. Following the 2000 Management Plan some of these young trees were removed, mainly where they were present on areas of calcareous grassland, however most of the trees planted in the 1990s remain. The 2000 Management Plan also instigated the gradual replacement of Leylandii with native broadleaved trees on Holes 2 and 9. Some scrub and sapling clearance took place as part of the 2000 Management Plan, but not to the extent that was required to halt scrub encroachment from many areas of the fell, particularly the slope above The Tram.

Since the late 1990s there has been an erosion of the boundary between SLDC's ownership and that of Kendal Golf Club along the Kendal CP parish boundary due to the removal of a section of the wall and the intensification of the management of the Hole 13 fairway. In the 1990s the line of the old

wall marking the boundary was distinct in the form of a low bank and differences in the grassland composition. The Boundary is no longer present but is marked with stones painted white laid flush with the grassed surface. Further works to be considered to mark the boundary.

## Factors Influencing Management

### Natural trends

The most significant factor affecting the nature conservation interest of the semi-natural habitats present on Kendal Fell is natural succession. The principal nature conservation interest on the Fell is the presence of species-rich grasslands. In most circumstances, including those of Kendal Fell, grassland requires some form of management, usually grazing or mowing, to maintain species richness and prevent it developing into scrub and woodland. With the exception of a few areas of species-rich grassland within semi-roughs and the areas cut for hay and area cut by SLDC, none of the semi-natural grassland present on Kendal Fell is managed or grazed, except for localised rabbit grazing. In the medium to long term it is likely that, via natural succession, much of this grassland will progress from relatively species-rich fine-leaved grassland through species-poor coarse grassland to scrub and finally woodland.

Without some form of management, it seems likely that, within a few decades, much of the species-richness, and hence nature conservation interest, of the grassland on Kendal Fell will be lost.

The canopy trees of Coffin and Little Woods are largely from the same age class, so will die at around the same time, potentially leading to the degeneration of these woods in the long term.

### Human trends

Kendal Fell is a prominent feature in the landscape around Kendal. Any management must take into account its effects on the landscape. In particular features which detract from the naturalness of the fell's landscape, or obscure views of the surrounding fells from the fell are detrimental to the landscape of Kendal Fell. There are several features on the golf course which might be considered to detract from the setting of the course and its impact on the landscape when viewed from elsewhere. These include stands of *Leylandii* and cherry laurel planted as wind breaks, which are more in keeping with a suburban garden than a limestone fell; and the gradual "greening" of the fell produced by expansion of the area managed for golf over the decades. Expansion of the area of grassland cut regularly, where the cuttings left on the ground can increase the fertility of the sward, leading to an increased growth of grasses at the expense of herbs, without the addition of fertilisers.

There is a considerable amount of public interest in Kendal Fell due to its popularity as an area for walking and its flora. Indeed one of the principal factors in instigating this review of the 2000 Management Plan has been concern that there has been an absence of management in areas with species-rich grassland and that these areas are becoming less diverse and turning into areas of coarse grassland, scrub and woodland.

## Management constraints

### *Town Green status, Golf Club lease and public access*

Kendal Fell's status as a town green effectively restricts any further developments on this land other than those which are classed as *de minimus* [minor]. As a result further developments on Kendal Fell (but not Helsfell) for golfing are precluded by this status. This will include construction of additional car parking, and the building of new roads or surfaced tracks and the widening of existing roads and racks, but not the re-surfacing/repair of existing roads. Creation of new greens or tees may also be deemed to be unlawful if statutory approval is not obtained, but maintenance of existing ones is not affected. In addition any activity or development which materially interferes with existing recreational use by local people may also be unlawful.

The terms of the Golf Club's lease from SLDC also control development on the Kendal Fell part of the golf course.

As Kendal Fell was in use as a golf course at the time when the Fell was registered as a town green the recreational rights of local inhabitants conferred by this status are subject to the Fell's existing use as a golf course. This means that Kendal people have a right of access to the fell and that both the Golf Club and local inhabitants have rights of use and that neither can interfere with the other's rights. Those who are entitled to use the Fell must do so in a manner which allows the Club the freedom to play the game of golf but golfers must also respect the rights of other users.

### *Requirements of Kendal Golf Club*

Kendal Golf Club needs to maintain its fairways, greens, tees and semi-roughs in order to provide a high quality fell golf course for its members. This by necessity means that regular mowing, fertilising and weed treatment is required to all or parts of these areas during the year.

### *Ash dieback*

Ash dieback is likely to have a significant impact on the trees and woodland on the Fell in the next few decades and it is possible that the majority of ash trees will be lost. Managing the impacts of this disease may override some of the management policies laid out in this plan and a flexible approach will need to be taken where this proves to be the case.

### *Other constraints*

Any changes in management are likely to have cost implications, this particularly applies to possible options to arrest or reverse successional vegetation changes, especially where this requires annual management input, such as mowing. Both Kendal Golf Club and SLDC have limited financial resources. Additionally any management actions should not detract from the nature conservation interest or landscape of the fell.

## Audit of Management Objectives from 2000

Table 2 provides a summary of the audit the outcomes from the 2000 Management Plan. Maps 7, 8 and 9 summarise these changes, whilst more detailed hole by hole analysis is provided in Maps 10 – 35.

**Table 2 Audit of Management since 2000**

Operational Objective	Prescription in 2000	Outcome	Reasons
1. To resolve conflicts between individuals and organisations in Kendal concerned with Kendalians' rights on Kendal Fell and Kendal Golf Club	Establish the Kendal Fell Advisory Group with a remit to oversee and review management on Kendal Fell and deal with any other issues concerning the fell	The Kendal Fell Advisory Group was disbanded in the early to mid-2000s. After a decade or so with no overseeing group the Kendal Fell Advisory Group was set up to replace it in 2017	-
2. To keep the populace of Kendal informed of changes in management regimes on Kendal Fell and the reasons for those changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Publicise the positive nature conservation and landscape management being undertaken by Kendal Golf Club</li> <li>b. Erect signs informing public of reasons for changes in management where public rights of way enter golf course and at stiles/gates crossing new fence if option implemented</li> <li>c. Involve public in consultation process for this and future management plans</li> </ul>	After a good start this has fallen by the wayside due to the lack of a steering group	The steering group was disbanded in the mid-2000s.
3. To maintain the current (1999) extent of species-rich grassland and achieve and maintain favourable condition status (or as close as is feasible) for all such areas	Neutral and calcareous grassland Three yearly mid-summer cut along eastern bank:	<p>The grassland on Tram Bank has become coarser with frequent patches of bramble and frequent hawthorn bushes and ash saplings.</p> <p>The level grassland on The Meadow has been mown every 3 years, but cuttings are not removed potentially swamping out less vigorous plants. The steeper ground on The Meadow has not been cut and is becoming coarser.</p> <p>Some areas on the lower slopes of both areas, but particularly The Meadow, have become scrubby woodland</p>	<p>There were early efforts to remove young trees and scrub and mow the grassland on Tram Bank but this was unsuccessful and there has been little, if any management of this bank for 15 years or so.</p> <p>Continental Landscapes are contracted to mow The Meadow but they do not mow the steeper bank, large parts of which have become woodland since 2000.</p>

**Table 2 Audit of Management since 2000**

Operational Objective	Prescription in 2000		Outcome	Reasons
	Species-rich grassland managed as semi-rough:	Continue to manage as semi-rough. No use of herbicide	Generally these areas remain as stands of species-rich short grassland, <b>BUT</b> : <b>Hole 3</b> : an area of species-rich semi-rough is now species-poor grassland <b>Hole 4</b> : part of the semi-rough has been turned into species-poor fairway <b>Hole 5</b> : an area of species-rich semi-rough now species-poor <b>Hole 10</b> : small areas of species-rich grassland in hollows lost <b>Hole 16</b> : some loss of species-rich grassland where dips between mounds filled in and seeded	Lack of understanding of importance of, or existence of, areas of species-rich grassland within some areas of intensively managed areas of the golf course by Golf Club grounds staff. The importance of no use of herbicides in these areas must be stressed.
	Species-rich roughs: a. areas with scrub encroachment and areas planted with trees:	Remove trees & scrub (including Cotoneaster)	There has been some removal of what were newly planted trees from areas of species-rich grassland. Many areas which had some scrub invasion in 2000 are now woodland, however there are some areas where there has been successful removal of scrub and retention of grassland, e.g. Hole 6. Cotoneaster has become very extensive over areas of what was species-rich grassland on Holes 16 and 17	Some initial removal of inappropriately planted trees and some early control of scrub invasion, but little, if any scrub control has occurred for at least a decade. No concerted programme of Cotoneaster control.

**Table 2 Audit of Management since 2000**

Operational Objective	Prescription in 2000		Outcome	Reasons
	b. coarse grassland:	Three yearly mid-summer cut	Most, possibly all, areas of coarse grassland have become coarser and less species-rich since 2000 and scrub invasion is widespread.	Inadequate mowing of areas of coarse grassland and little effort to control scrub invasion.
	c. fine-leaved grassland:	Monitor for presence of coarse grasses. Where coarse grasses found to be invading areas of fine-leaved grassland: three yearly mid-summer cut	Many areas of fine-leaved species-rich grassland have been invaded by coarse grasses.	No monitoring for coarse grasses and inadequate mowing of roughs.
4. To retain a diversity of grassland management regimes	Species-poor roughs:	Continue current management	Scrub invasion is widespread in areas of species-poor coarse grassland	Inadequate mowing of areas of coarse grassland and little effort to control scrub invasion.
5. To maintain current populations of notable species	See Operational Objective 3 and 8			
6. To improve the nature conservation and landscape interest of the pond	Plant native emergent aquatic plants around margins		Emergent aquatic plants have been planted in small groups	
7. To provide a high quality 18 hole fell golf course	Fairways, greens and tees:	Continue current management	Greens, tees and fairways are well managed but there has been some loss of species-rich semi-roughs	It is not clear whether past loss of species-rich grassland is due to fertiliser use or herbicide use, but neither will be use in these areas, except on greens where organic fertiliser may be used.
	Species-poor semi-roughs:	Continue current management, ensuring that they are not sprayed with herbicides.		
8. To maintain Coffin and Little Woods as mature woodland features in the long term	Instigate Cumbria Broadleaves woodland management plan		It does not appear that the management plan has been implemented	Lack of steering group.
9. To reduce suburban landscape elements on Kendal Fell	Leylandii & cherry laurel shelterbelts:	Replace with species more in keeping with setting	Partial replacement of Leylandii has occurred on Hole 2 and Hole 9	



**Table 2 Audit of Management since 2000**

Operational Objective	Prescription in 2000	Outcome	Reasons
10. To maintain open aspect of Kendal Fell and open views of surrounding fells	Newly planted (1990s) woodland Remove trees and manage as grassland roughs or semi-roughs as appropriate. Replant selected areas with native shrubs	Generally this has not occurred	
11. To reduce conflicts between walkers and golfers	Improve waymarking along public rights of way. Consider waymarking other regularly used paths across golf course as well	Little if any waymarking. The path along the boundary between SLDC and KGC freehold is indistinct	Waymarking of public rights of way is a highly contentious issue
12. To capitalise on the nature conservation interest and unique setting of Kendal Golf Course to attract visiting golfers	Include a section on the nature conservation interest of Kendal Golf Course in future golf course publicity leaflets	Not implemented	Lack of interest within the Golf Club
13. To preserve all features of archaeological interest present on Kendal Fell	Ensure that future management does not damage Cumbria Sites and Monuments Records sites	Not implemented. There is no evidence of the Helsfell camp on the ground or on air photographs. Other sites are not part of the golf course and are still present	

## Vegetation Changes Since 2000

When comparing the vegetation on Kendal Fell in 2017 with that of 1999/2000 the most obvious change which can be seen is the increased extent of woodland and scrub and frequency of saplings, young trees and coarse grasses in areas which were grassland in 2000 (Maps 8 and 9). This is most obvious on the steeper slopes along the Tram, including those below the Meadow and on the slopes of Helsfell Nab, but can also be seen within the playing area of the golf course. In particular both to the north and south of Coffin Wood there has been a considerable increase in the extent of woodland. The same is found on the northern side of Little Wood and on the east side of the ridge between these two woods. Scrub invasion, here by Cotoneaster, is also prevalent on the banks surrounding Hole 16. Woodland has also developed along the eastern side of Hole 1, effectively extending Serpentine Woods into the Golf Course.

Bramble scrub and/or coarse grasses have increased in areas of grassland which are not part of the golf course mowing regime. This is so not just on the grassland above the Tram, but also on Helsfell Nab and at the northern end of Kendal Fell.

During the process of developing this management plan it has become evident that ash dieback disease is prevalent in ash trees on Kendal Fell, particularly in younger trees. As elsewhere in the UK the long term future of ash trees on Kendal Fell is unknown, but it is likely that there will be a significant loss of ash trees on Kendal Fell in the years to come.

Whilst most of the changes which have occurred since 2000 are due to infrequent or absent grass cutting, there have been several changes which appear to be directly related to golf course management. Most notably, on Holes 3, 4 and 5 there have been areas of species-rich grassland which have become species-poor. On Hole 3 an area of what was species-rich calcareous grassland semi-rough has been converted to species-poor semi-rough, presumably due to herbicide application or use of fertiliser. On Hole 4 the fairway has been extended into an area which was herb-rich neutral grassland semi-rough. Again this is likely to be due to herbicide application or use of fertiliser and in addition increased mowing intensity. On Hole 5 an area of herb-rich calcareous grassland has become species-poor semi-rough, presumably due to herbicide application or use of fertiliser. It is now Golf Club general policy not use herbicide and pesticides unless where absolutely necessary and not on the semi-roughs and fairways. Also, when it is essential on the greens the golf club will use only organic fertiliser.

On a more positive note there are instances of removal of recently planted trees from areas of species-rich grassland, the instigation of a programme of replacement of Leylandii stands with native broadleaved trees following the prescriptions of the 2000 Management Plan. However, the 2000 Management Plan stipulated the removal of the majority of what was then recent planting of a variety of ornamental trees in groups along the boundaries of various holes, however with one or two exceptions this has not occurred.

Overall a failure to implement many of the management prescriptions of the 2000 Management Plan has resulted in Kendal Fell and the golf course having far more woodland and scrub than it did in 2000 and much of the remaining grassland being considerably coarser and possibly less species-rich than it was in 2000 with many stands having frequent tree and shrub saplings present.

This leaves the question: *where do we go from here?*

## Priorities for Future Management Following the Audit of the 2000 Management Plan Outcomes

### Grassland invaded by woodland or scrub

Much of the woodland and scrub which has developed since 2000 is well established and there is little if any grassland of nature conservation significance beneath it. Where this is the case there seems little point in attempting to reverse the changes that have occurred. However where there are still elements of species-rich grassland present then it may be worthwhile attempting to reverse the change and to manage the area as grassland in the future.

Much of the new woodland is of poor quality and to enhance its nature conservation interest it is suggested that some of the stands are coppiced to provide improved habitat for breeding birds. Maintaining a shrubby structure to the woodland rather than letting it mature will provide better nesting habitat for a range of small birds.

It is noted that coppicing is not considered good management practice for ash with ash dieback as young stems are highly susceptible to the disease. The aim is to maintain the limestone grassland with some scrub for breeding birds. Whilst loss of young ash trees in these areas will reduce scrub cover this is probably inevitable in the long run even without coppicing. For the period of this plan the policy of coppicing will be carried out as without it the grassland interest will be lost. The effect of the coppicing, both on the grassland and scrub regeneration will need to be monitored and the policy reviewed at the end of the five year plan period.

### Grassland invaded by coarse grasses

Areas of species-rich grassland which have been invaded by coarse grasses and hence are starting to lose their floristic diversity and it is essential that the changes seen in these areas is reversed to maintain the extent of species-rich grassland on the golf course and Kendal Fell. Some of these areas are also being invaded by tree and shrub saplings and it will be important to remove these too.

Most of these areas have not been mown in recent years and some may not have been mown since before 2000. To maintain these areas as grassland it is essential that an annual mowing regime is instigated to prevent succession to scrub and woodland.

### Loss of historic boundaries

Map 5 shows the type of boundary features which mark the limits of the Golf Course and Kendal Fell and the boundary features present within the golf course. Map 6 gives an indication of the state of repair of the dry stone walls present in terms of the proportion of gaps present along particular wall lengths. This shows that the majority of the boundary walls are in a good state of repair or are in need of only minor repair. The walls around Little and Coffin Woods however are in a poor state of repair, particularly the southern and eastern boundaries of Coffin Wood and northern side of Little Wood. The absence of a southern boundary to Little Wood and the remnant nature of the wall running through the western side of the wood probably date back to when the practice area was a landfill site.

The state of repair of the walls around Little and Coffin Wood is important in terms of the aesthetics of Kendal Fell and as they mark extent of the Kendal Golf Club lease and it is suggested that they are

rebuilt, however it is probably not worth rebuilding the remnant wall in Little Wood as this no longer forms the edge of the wood.

The most noticeable change to the boundaries is the removal of the western part of the wall and all traces of its line along the boundary between SLDC's ownership and KGC's ownership where it is crossed by the fairways of Holes 12 and 13. This is not only the boundary between the two ownerships, but is also a civil parish boundary and marks the boundary of both the Lake District National Park and the Lake District World Heritage Site. This wall was present on Ordnance Survey maps dating from the 1980s but is absent from those of the late 1990s. The wall was removed to facilitate the creation of the current Holes 12 and 13 with the acquisition of Helsfell Nab by Kendal Golf Club. The line of the wall was still traceable in 1999 as a low bank with a slightly different grassland composition, however since then there has been a smoothing of the ground profile and an intensification of the fairway management so that now there is no sign of its line. In addition to the loss of the a physical marker for the parish boundary the line of the public footpath which followed the wall has also been lost and now it is unclear exactly where it goes which has led to the creation of a number of alternative routes across this gap. To alleviate this problem the boundary is now marked with stones painted white laid flush with the grassed surface. Further works to mark the boundary are to be considered.

### Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster scrub is extensive on and above the old quarry faces in the southern part of the golf course. Where this is dense with no remnant calcareous grassland present, such as at the southern end of the practice area, the amount of work required to clear the scrub outweighs the likelihood that the area could be returned to calcareous grassland and there seems little point in attempting to clear the scrub. However on Hole 16 there are large areas of Cotoneaster scrub below which there is still species-rich calcareous grassland and here there would be considerable value in removing the scrub and then managing the areas as grassland with an appropriate mowing regime.

### Coffin and Little Woods

The management plans for Coffin and Little Woods drawn up by Cumbria Broadleaves in the 1990s have never been implemented. These plans should be implemented during the life of this management plan. Whilst the plans are over twenty years old they will still be applicable as there has been little change in these woods. Technically the Little Wood plan only applies to the area outside the Golf Club lease, however it would be appropriate to apply it to the entire wood.

There has been cutting though of ivy stems on trees in these woods and also in Serpentine Woods. This appears to have been done by members of the public who believe that ivy kills trees. This belief however is false and in fact ivy has considerable wildlife benefit, providing roosts for bats, nest locations for birds and an important nectar source for insects. It is proposed that signs should be erected at all the entrances into the woods stating that ivy is not harmful to trees and asking the public to allow it to grow on trees.

### Loss of species-rich grassland to fairway

Several areas of formerly species-rich grassland have been converted to species-poor fairway grassland. There is little prospect of returning these areas to species-rich grassland so it is proposed to leave these areas as fairway. It is now the Golf Club's general policy to not use herbicide and

pesticides unless where absolutely necessary. Also, when it is essential on the greens the Golf Club will use only organic fertiliser.

### Planting of garden plants on rock faces

On Hole 16 a range of garden plants has been planted on an exposed former quarry face. This looks out of place, even in the context of a golf course and landscaped quarry. It is suggested that these plants are removed and any imported soil or other growing medium removed and a more natural vegetation be allowed to establish.

### Clearance of trees from quarry face above mini-golf

The quarry face above the mini-golf course was until recently screened by trees growing along its foot. These have been removed by the Golf Club in the last couple of years exposing the rock face. The removal of these trees is controversial and it may be best to allow these trees to regrow and re-establish the wooded quarry face.

### Ash dieback

Ash dieback (the *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* fungus) affects the majority of young ash trees on Kendal Fell and is starting to become apparent in mature trees too. Ash trees are a major feature of Kendal Fell and their loss would have significant landscape and ecological impacts. Currently the majority of affected trees do not appear to be dying, but this could change over the course of this plan as the disease has only appeared in Kendal in the last couple of years. Currently there is no known efficient prevention or curative treatment that will alleviate or mitigate the effects of ash dieback.

Current advice from the Forestry Commission and Arboricultural Association is to retain trees unless there is a direct risk to public safety and that unaffected trees or trees with a low proportion of branches/canopy affected may have genetic tolerance and may provide a source of tolerant regeneration for the future.

As UK policy on ash dieback is still evolving it is recommended that a watching brief is held on how the disease progresses in trees on the Fell. Diseased trees should only be felled where they present a risk to the public. As the land owner SLDC is responsible for managing dangerous trees and is responsible for monitoring the risk presented by diseased ash trees on the Fell but KFAG and Kendal Golf Club should report trees which are thought to be dangerous to SLDC where either have concerns for public safety. The fate of the ash trees on the Fell will be becoming much clearer when this management plan comes up for review and developing a policy on ash trees will be a priority for the next management plan.

## Objectives for 2019 and beyond

The objectives listed in Table 3 are for the most part carried over from the 2000 Management Plan (see Table 2) but modified for 2019 where necessary. Further details of how and where these prescriptions are to be implemented are given in the accompanying Kendal Fell and Golf Course Action Plan 2019 – 2023.

To aid the identification of where prescribed management actions are intended to take place the area covered by this management plan has been divided into a series of twenty six management compartments (Map 3). Twenty of these are the golf course holes plus the practice area and mini-golf course. A further six are non-golfing areas.



**Table 3 2019 Management Objectives**

Operational Objective	2000 Prescription	2019 Prescription
1. To resolve conflicts between individuals and organisations in Kendal concerned with Kendalian's rights on Kendal Fell and Kendal Golf Club	Establish the Kendal Fell Advisory Group with a remit to oversee and review management on Kendal Fell and deal with any other issues concerning the fell	Kendal Fell Advisory Group to take on the oversight of management of Kendal Fell and adjacent areas of Town Green
2. To keep the populace of Kendal informed of changes in management regimes on Kendal Fell and the reasons for those changes	a. Publicise the positive nature conservation and landscape management being undertaken by Kendal Golf Club b. Erect signs informing public of reasons for changes in management where public rights of way enter golf course and at stiles/gates crossing new fence if option implemented c. Involve public in consultation process for this and future management plans	No change
3. To maintain the current (1999) extent of species-rich grassland and achieve and maintain favourable condition status (or as close as is feasible) for all such areas	Neutral and calcareous grassland Three yearly mid-summer cut along eastern bank:	Remove all ash and scrub except hawthorns >2m high in Year 1. Then: Mow grassland and remove cuttings between late July and September Year 2. Ideally mow biennially, but otherwise at least once in the 5 year action plan cycle. Monitor coarse grasses & scrub
	Species-rich grassland managed as semi-rough: Continue to manage as semi-rough. No use of herbicide	No change
	Species-rich roughs: a. areas with scrub encroachment and areas planted with trees: Remove trees & scrub (including Cotoneaster)	Remove scrub/trees. Then: Mow grassland and remove cuttings between late July and September Year 2 and then biennially. Monitor coarse grasses & scrub Or, for areas with ant hills and no coarse grasses: remove scrub/saplings. Monitor coarse grasses & scrub
	b. coarse grassland: Three yearly mid-summer cut	Mow grassland and remove cuttings between late July and September and then biennially. Monitor coarse grasses & scrub. Mowing cycle to start in Year 1 or Year 2 depending on hole to ensure a diversity of sward height is present across the course
	c. fine-leaved grassland: Monitor for presence of coarse grasses. Where coarse grasses found to be invading areas of fine-leaved grassland: three yearly mid-summer cut	Mow grassland and remove cuttings between late July and September and then biennially. Monitor coarse grasses & scrub. Mowing cycle to start in Year 1 or Year 2 depending on hole to ensure a diversity of sward height is present across the course

**Table 3 2019 Management Objectives**

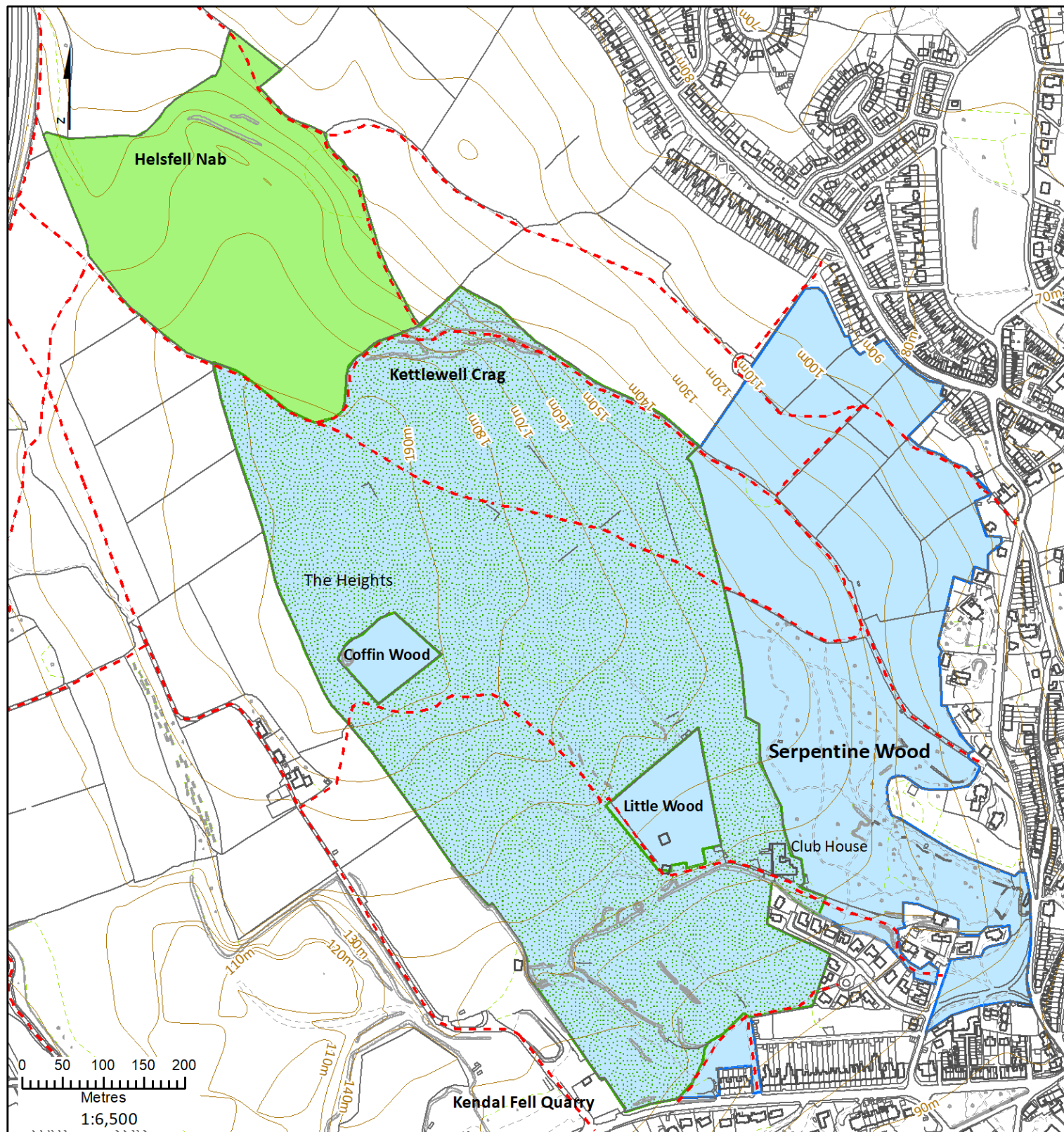
Operational Objective	2000 Prescription	2019 Prescription
4. To retain a diversity of grassland management regimes	Species-poor roughs: Continue current management	No change
5. To maintain current populations of notable species	See Operational Objective 3 and 8	No change
6. To improve the nature conservation and landscape interest of the pond	Plant native emergent aquatic plants around margins	Allow continued development of stands of aquatic plants
7. To provide a high quality 18 hole fell golf course	Fairways, greens and tees: Continue current management Species-poor semi-roughs: Continue current management, ensuring that they are not sprayed with herbicides.	No change
8. To maintain Coffin and Little Woods as mature woodland features in the long term	Instigate Cumbria Broadleaves woodland management plan	The 2018 SLDC Kendal Woodland Management Plan includes Coffin and Little Woods and management of these woods will be in accordance with this new management plan Erect signs at all the entrances to the woodlands informing public that ivy does not harm trees and is good for wildlife
9. To reduce suburban landscape elements on Kendal Fell	Leylandii & cherry laurel shelterbelts: Replace with species more in keeping with setting	<b>Leylandii:</b> continue long-term programme of replacement with native broadleaved trees. Note that it is unlikely that further removal of Leylandii will occur in the 2019-2023 Action Plan cycle as the trees planted to replace them are not yet mature enough to be effective windbreaks <b>Cherry laurel:</b> these will be retained The garden plants planted along the rock face in Hole 16 should be removed and the rock face allowed to revegetate naturally. All imported soils and planters should also be removed
10. To maintain open aspect of Kendal Fell and open views of surrounding fells	Newly planted (1990s) woodland belts: Remove trees and manage as grassland roughs or semi-roughs as appropriate. Replant selected areas with native shrubs	Those trees which remain from the 1990s plantings are to be retained No new planting of non-native trees
11. To reduce conflicts between walkers and golfers	Improve waymarking along public rights of way. Consider waymarking other regularly used paths across golf course as well	Develop and publicise a simple "Code of Conduct" that is relevant to all users of Kendal Fell

**Table 3 2019 Management Objectives**

Operational Objective	2000 Prescription	2019 Prescription
12. To capitalise on the nature conservation interest and unique setting of Kendal Golf Course to attract visiting golfers	Include a section on the nature conservation interest of Kendal Golf Course in future golf course publicity leaflets	Consider creating a page on the Kendal Golf Course website devoted to the wildlife of the golf course. KFMB to provide text and photographs for KGC website manager to implement
13. To preserve all features of archaeological interest present on Kendal Fell	Ensure that future management does not damage Cumbria Sites and Monuments Records sites	Ensure that future management does not damage Cumbria Sites and Monuments Records sites or areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow
<b>Additional Objectives</b>		
14. Eradicate Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and other invasive species, including cotoneaster	-	Himalayan balsam to be eradicated through pulling up of plants in spring. Japanese knotweed to be eradicated using best practice methods: injection with herbicide NOT cutting or pulling. Seek expert advice. Cotoneaster to be controlled by cutting back and herbicide where possible
15. Enhance habitat for breeding birds	-	Three areas of young woodland adjacent to Coffin and Little Woods are to be coppiced on a 12 year cycle. Each area to be divided into 4 plots, cutting one plot ever three years
16. Maintain a distinct physical Parish boundary	-	Further works to mark the line of the Parish boundary where the wall has been removed between SLDC owned land and Kendal Golf Club owned land are to be considered. Details to be agreed between SLDC/KFMB and Kendal Golf Course
17. Monitor the effectiveness of the management	-	The condition of areas of species-rich grassland should be monitored during the life of the plan to ensure that the management prescriptions are achieving the desired effect. A log of all management carried out should be kept.
18. Manage ash dieback	-	Trees which present a risk to public safety should be felled, other trees should be retained even if diseased. Note that this policy may need to change if UK or SLDC policy changes. Ash dieback should be deemed to be a priority consideration for the next management plan

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# Maps



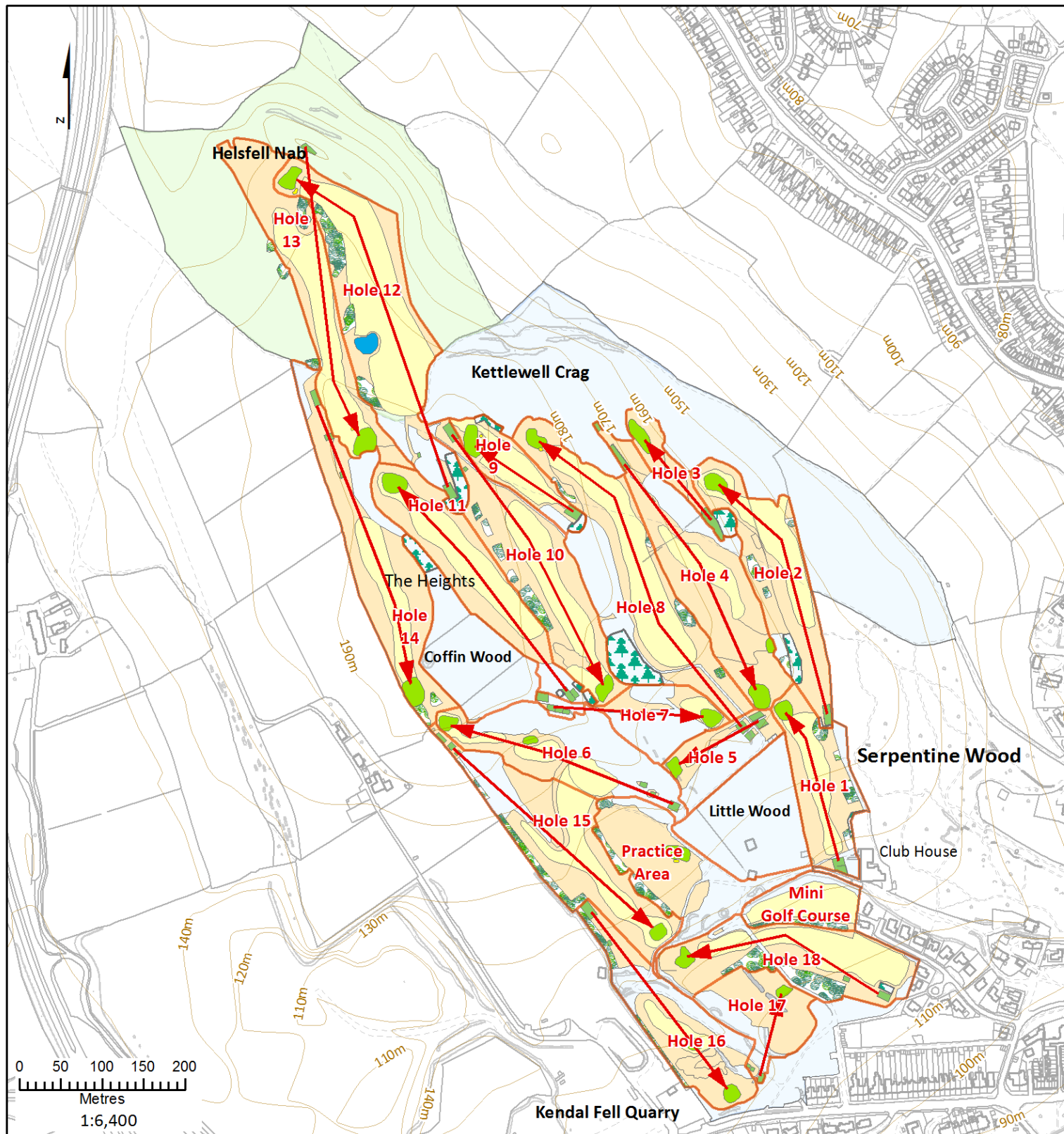
**Map 1 Ownership and Public Rights of Way**

- Public rights of way (footpaths)
- SLDC freehold
- Leased to Kendal Golf Club
- Kendal Golf Club freehold



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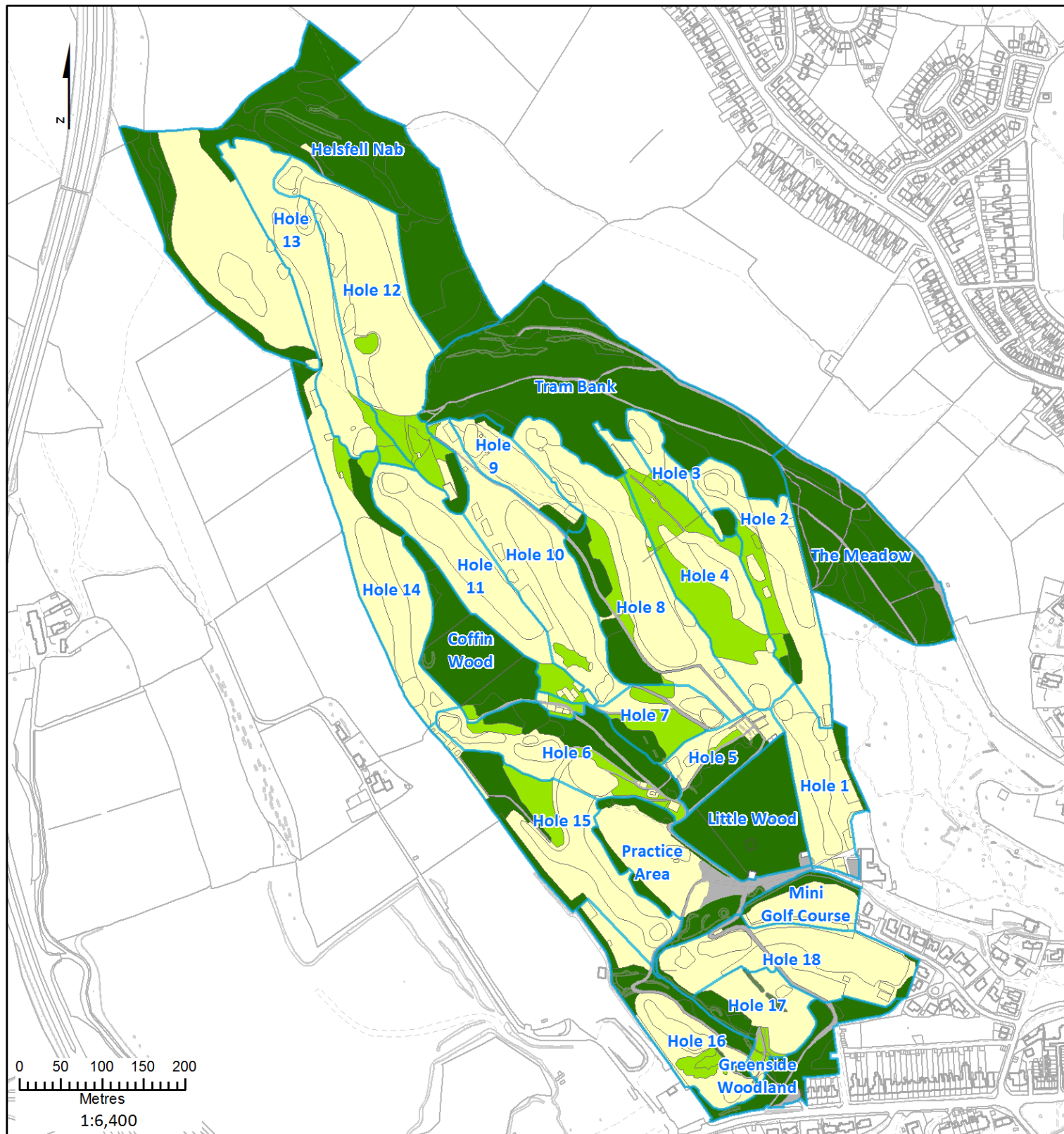


**Map 2 Golf Course Layout**

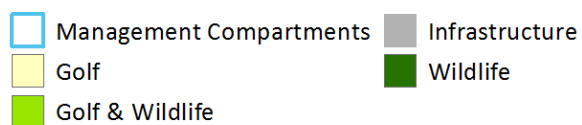
Hole	Natural semi-rough	Direction of play
Bunker	Pond	SLDC freehold
Fairway	Semi-rough	Kendal Golf Club freehold
Green	Tee	
Mature landscaping	Young landscaping	



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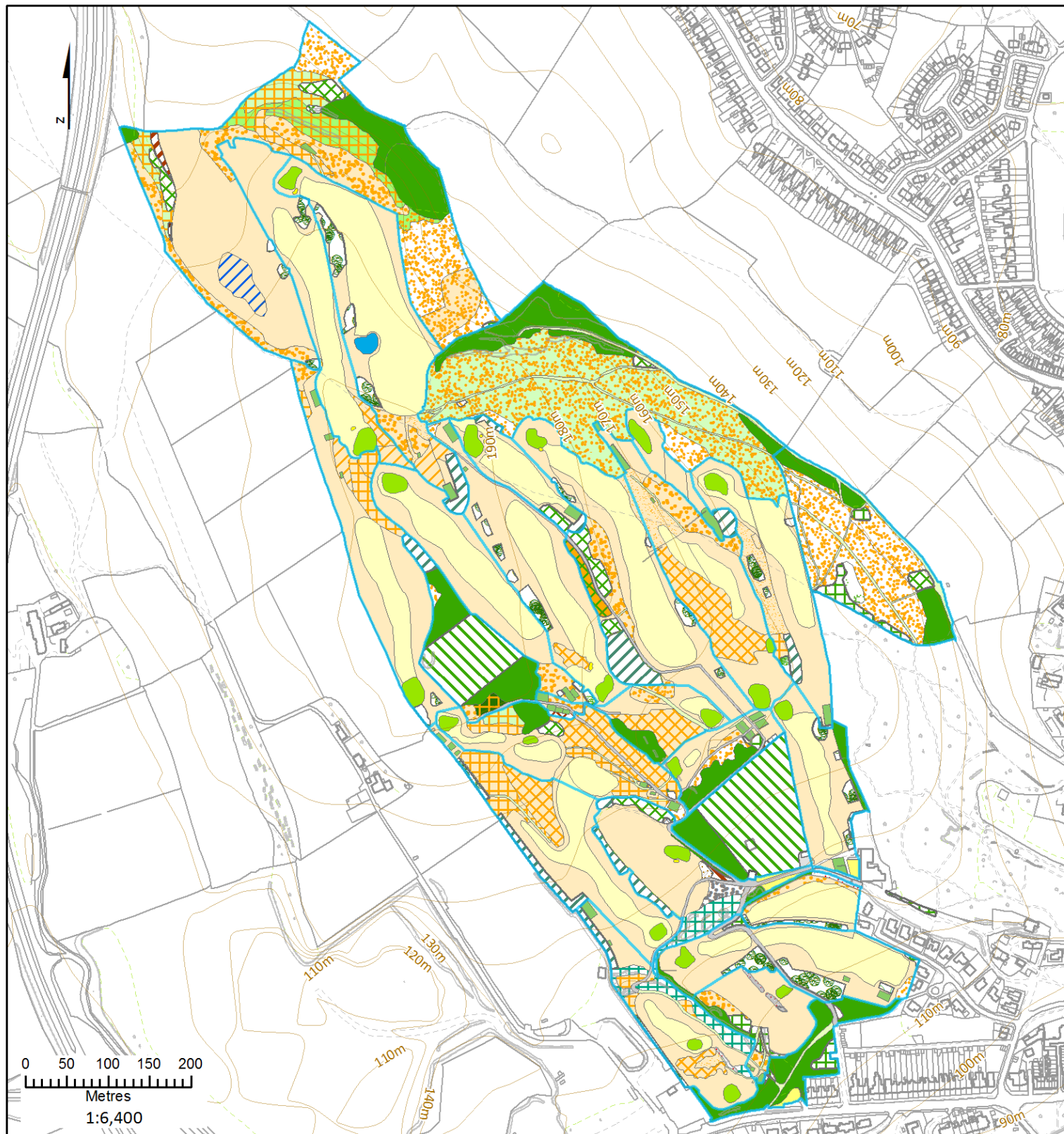


**Map 3 Kendal Fell and Golf Course: Simplified Landuse**



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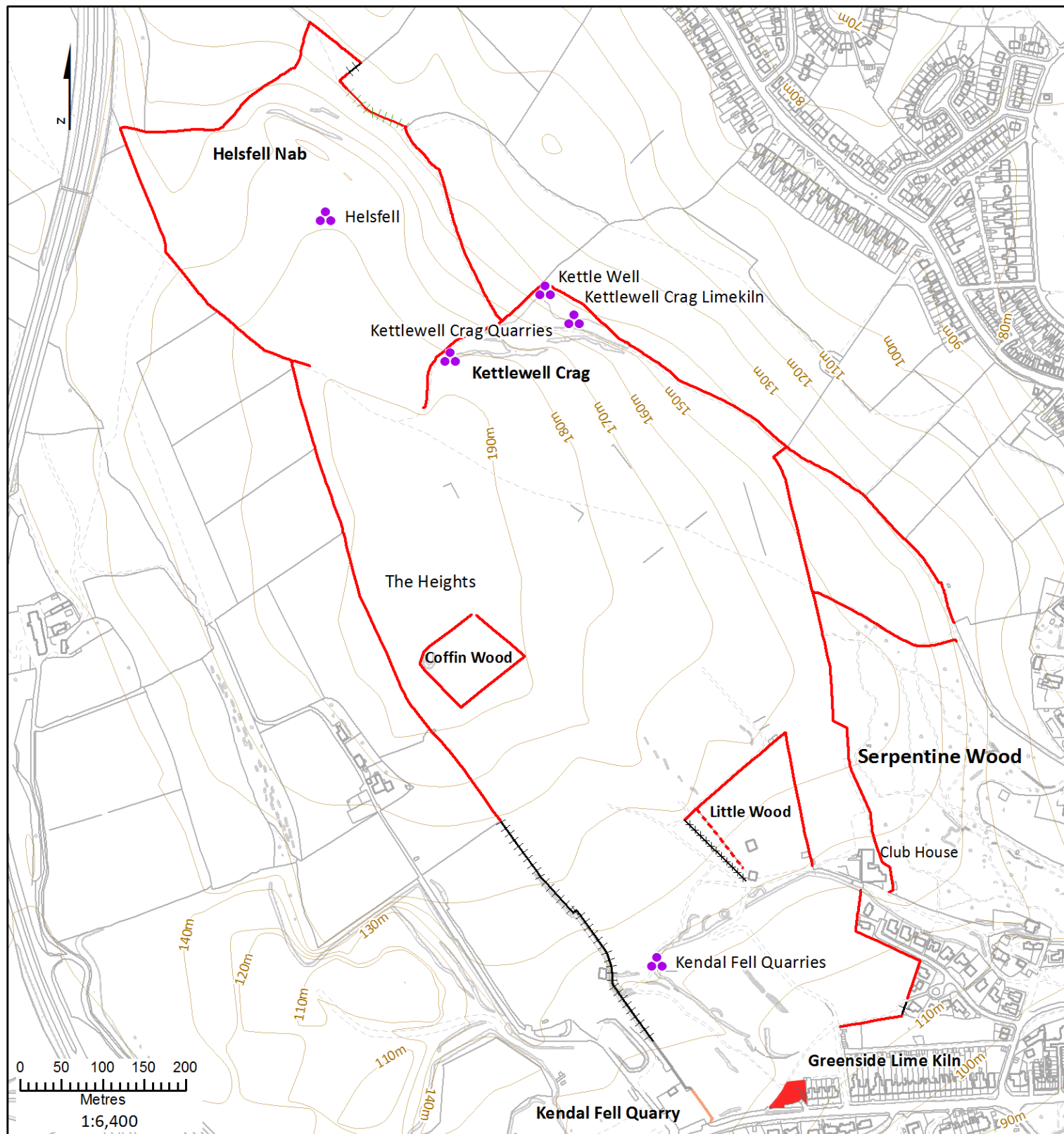
**Map 4 Kendal Fell and Golf Course: Ecological Habitats in 2017**

Management Compartments	Coarse neutral grassland with scrub	Rough, natural: short acid grassland
Amenity grassland	Conifer plantation	Rough, natural: short calcareous grassland
Ash woodland	Cotoneaster scrub	Rough, natural: short neutral grassland
Bare ground	Fairway	Rough, natural: tall acid grassland
Bark chippings	Green	Rough, natural: tall calcareous grassland
Beech & ash woodland	Hawthorn scrub	Rough, natural: tall neutral grassland
Blackthorn scrub	Himalayan balsam	Rough: short
Bramble scrub	Leylandii	Rough: wet
Bunker	Nettles	Rubble
Calcareous grassland	Ornamental shrubs	Ruderal scrub
Cherry trees	Ornamental trees	Scrub with coarse grassland
Coarse calcareous grassland	Path	Tall ruderal herbs
Coarse calcareous grassland with saplings	Pond	Tee
Coarse calcareous grassland with scrub	Raspberry scrub	Tip
Coarse calcareous grassland with trees	Rock	Track
Coarse neutral grassland	Rough, natural: medium calcareous grassland	Young woodland
Coarse neutral grassland with saplings	Rough, natural: medium neutral grassland	

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## Map 5 Kendal Fell and Golf Course: Cultural Heritage

### Boundary Type

- Dry stone wall
- - - Remnant dry stone wall
- + + + Dry stone wall with laid hedge along top
- New stone wall
- Brick wall
- + + Fence
- × × Abandoned wire fence

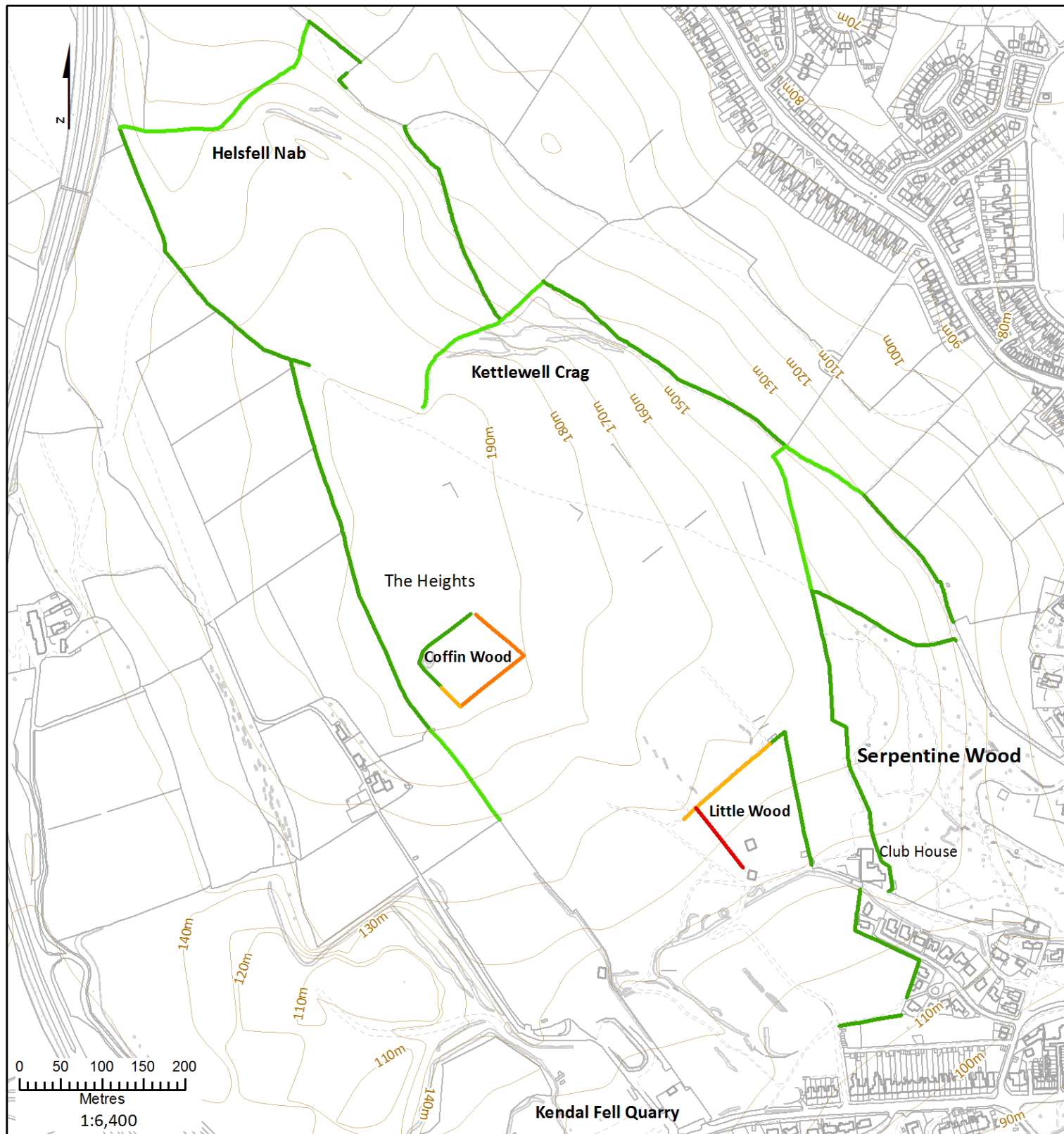
● Cumbria Sites and Monuments Records

■ Scheduled Monuments



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## Map 6 Kendal Fell and Golf Course: Condition of Walls

### Percentage Gaps

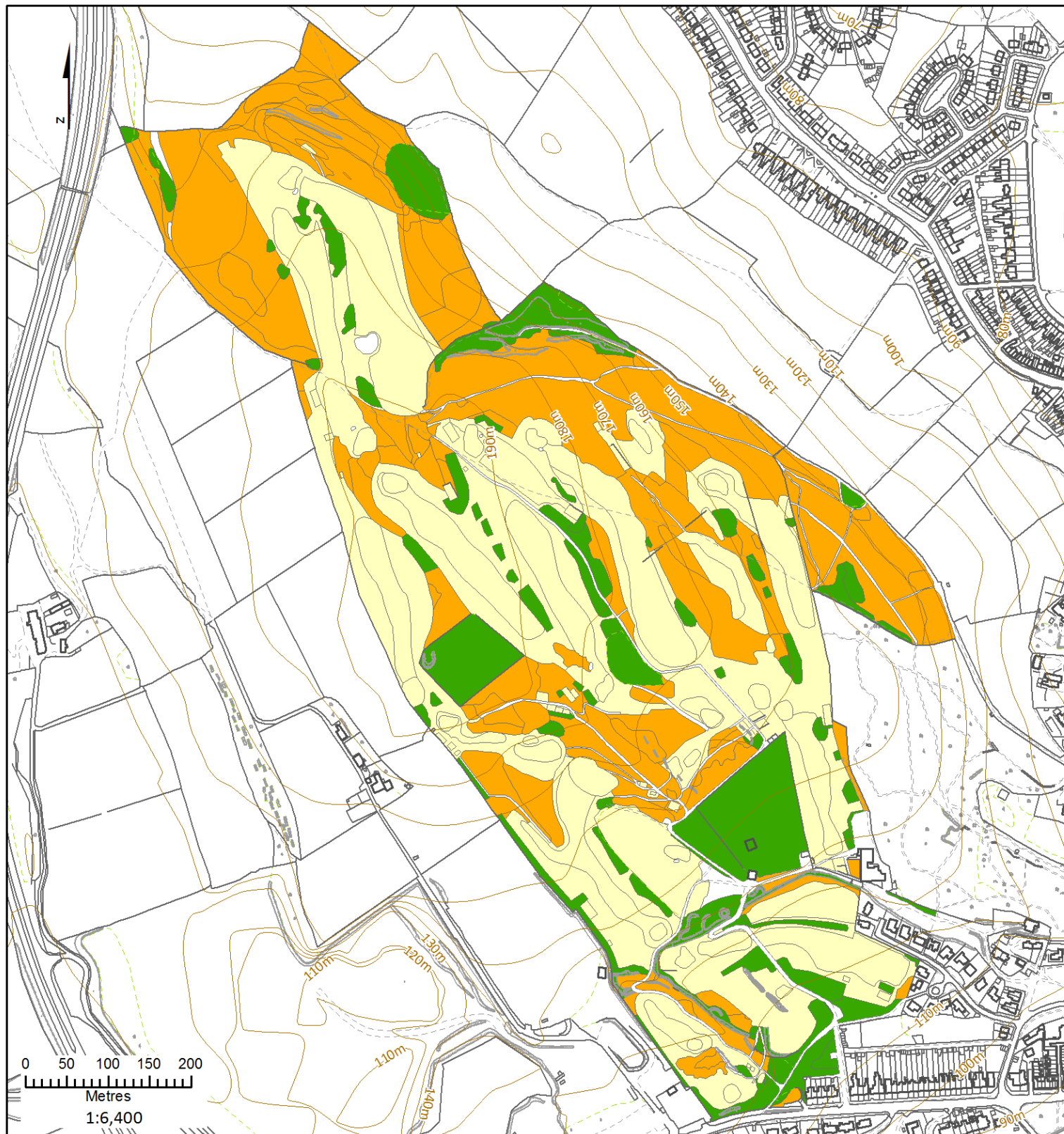
- None
- <10%
- 10-25%
- >75%
- 100% - Remnant dry stone wall



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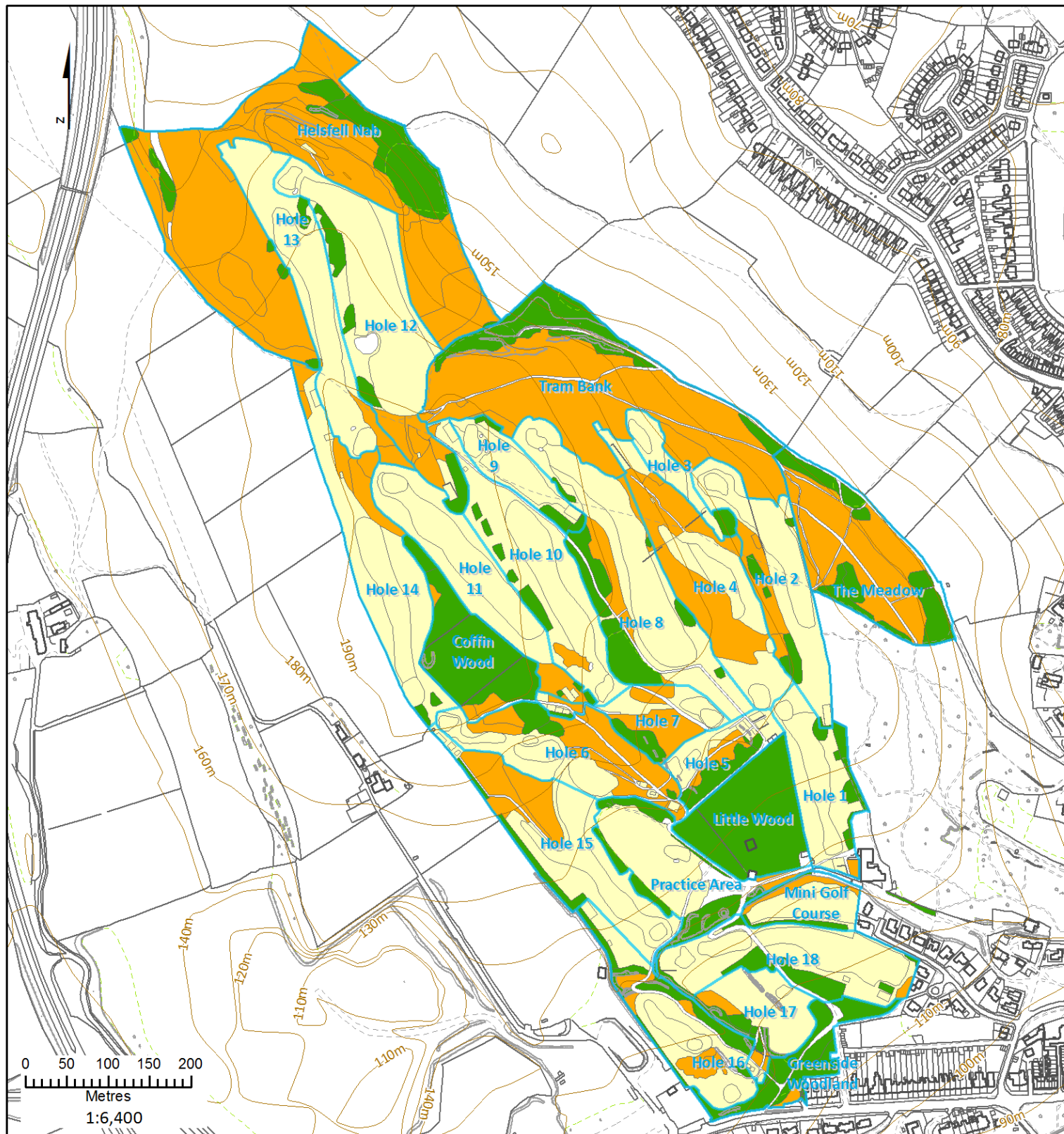


**Map 8 Kendal Fell and Golf Course: Broad Ecological Habitats in 2000**

- Golf course grassland
- Grassland
- Woodland/scrub



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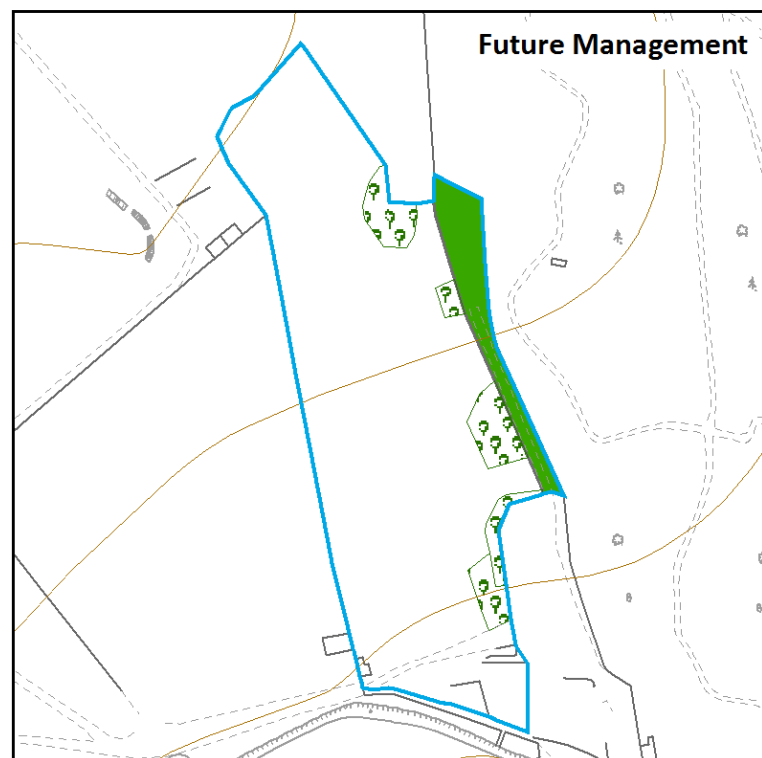
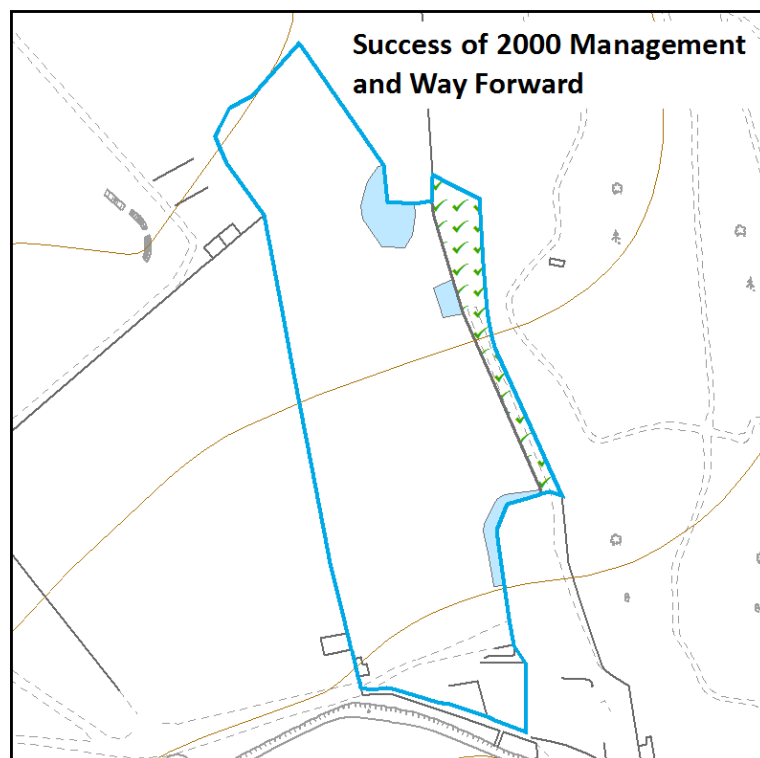
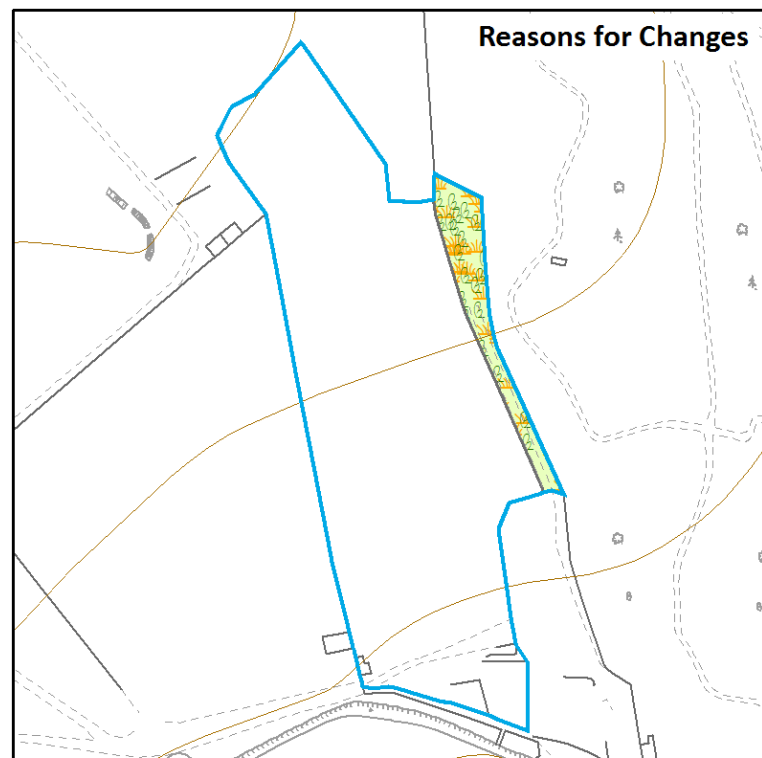
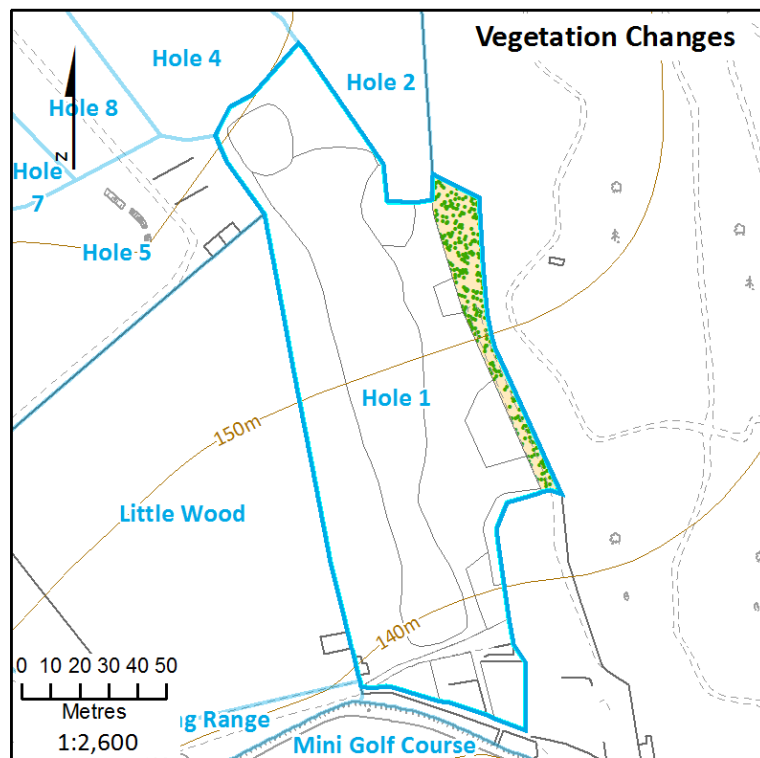


**Map 9 Kendal Fell and Golf Course: Broad Ecological Habitats in 2017**

- Management Compartments
- Golf course grassland
- Grassland
- Woodland/scrub



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**Map 10 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 1**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland to woodland/scrub

#### Reason for change

- Succession

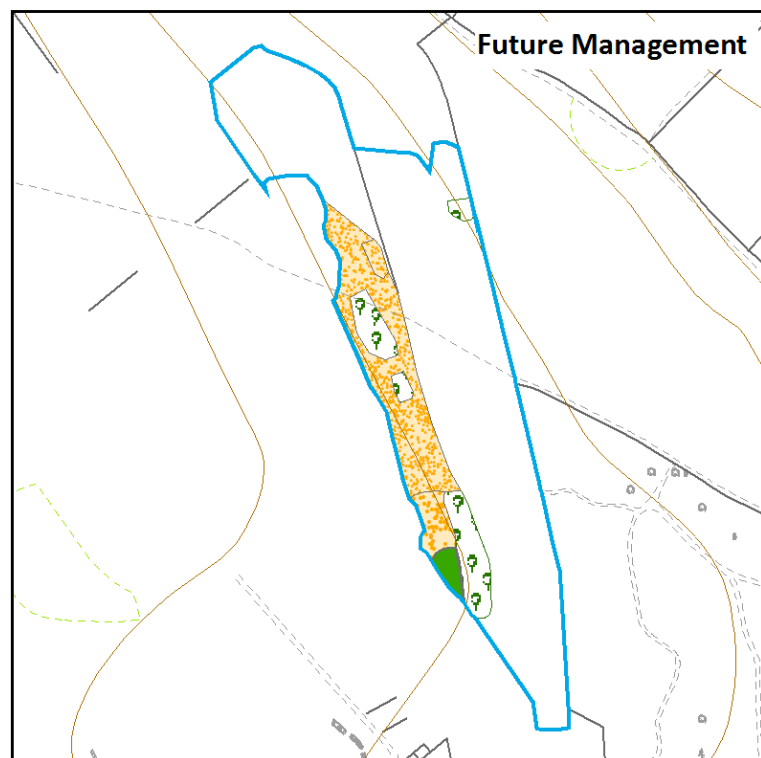
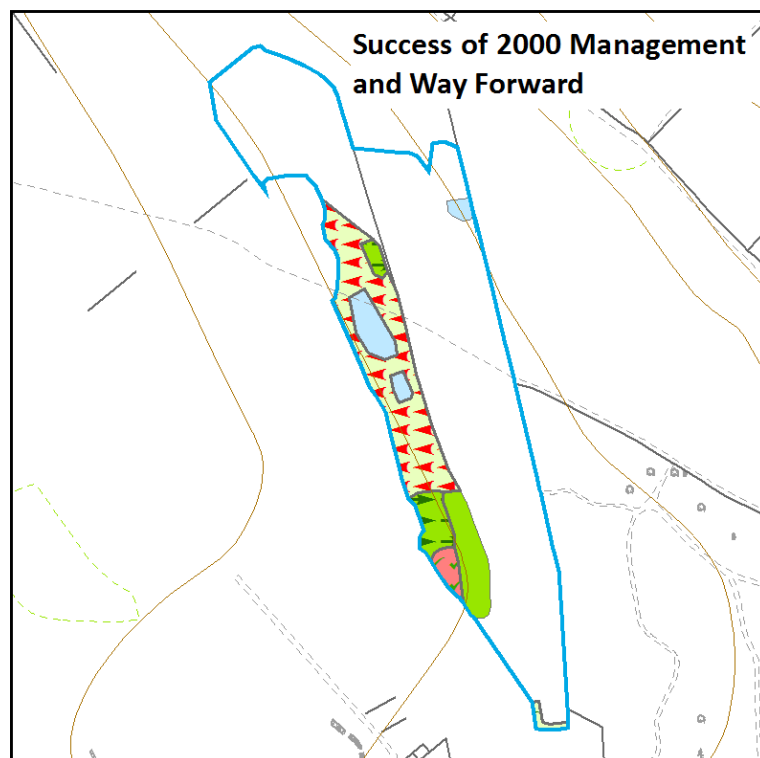
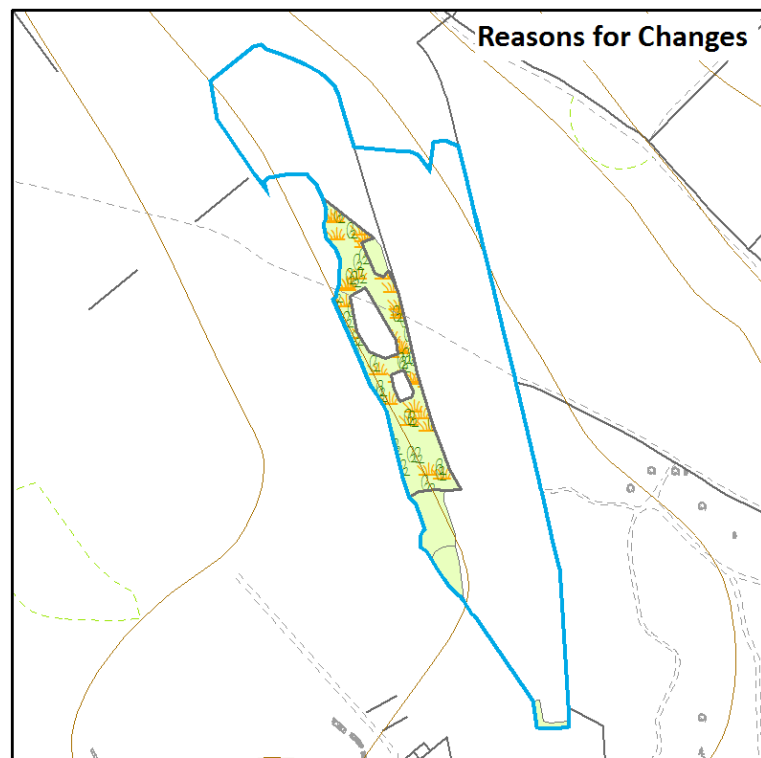
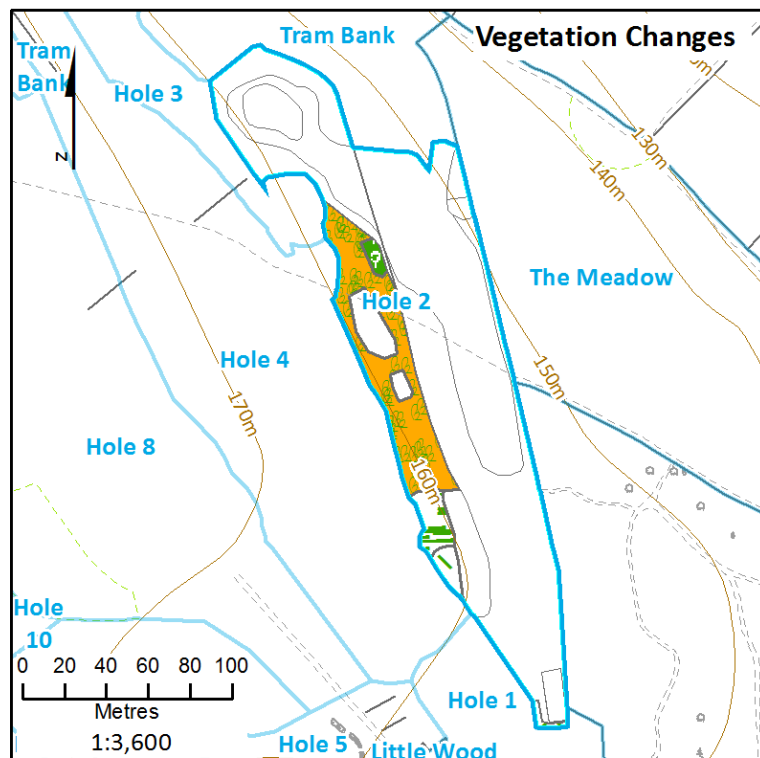
#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented
- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as woodland/scrub





**Map 11 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 2**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- Felled
- No change
- Partially felled
- Species-rich grassland: minor scrub invasion
- Young trees removed

#### Reason for change

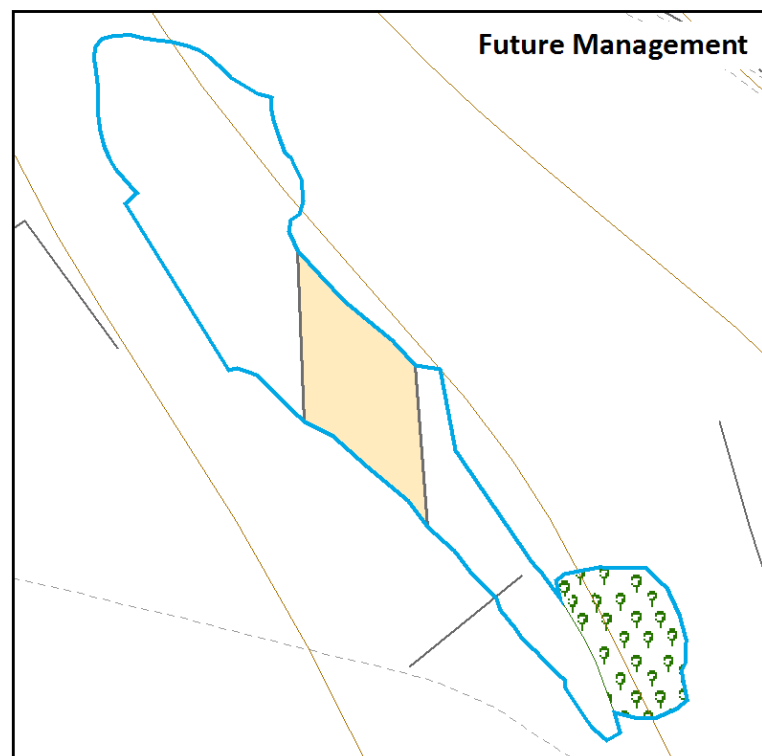
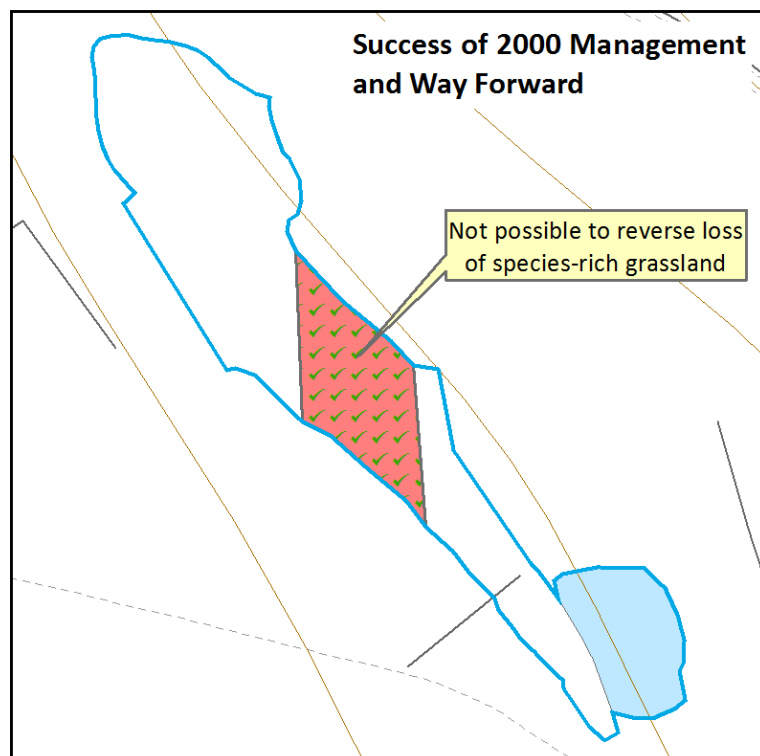
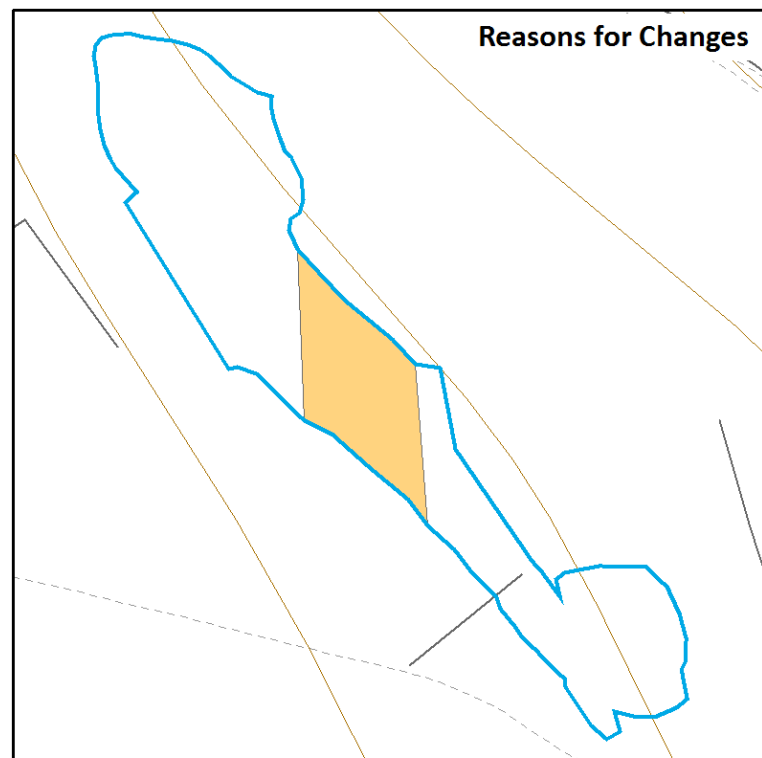
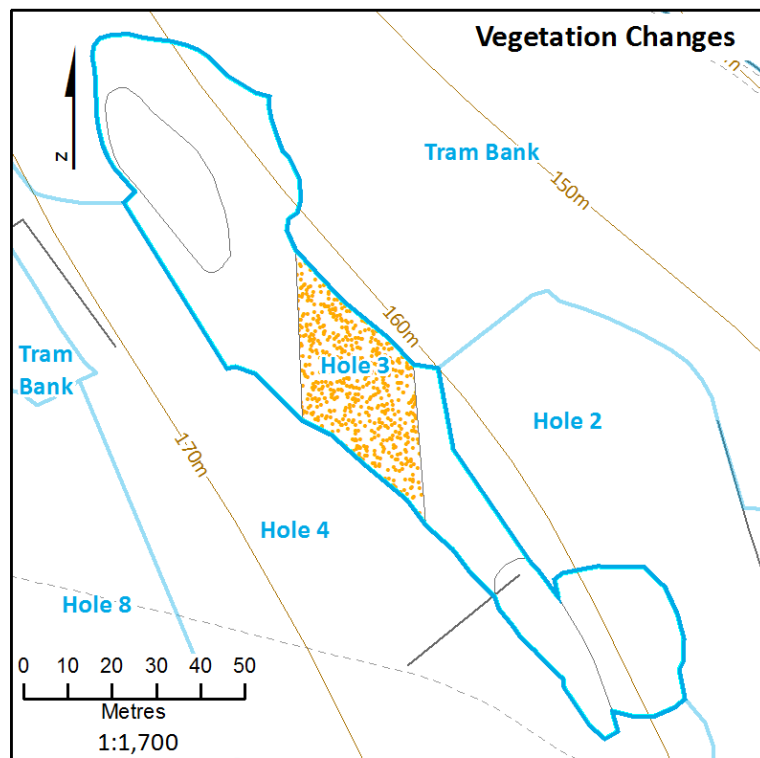
- 2000 Management Plan
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented
- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



**Map 12 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 3**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland to species-poor grassland

#### Reason for change

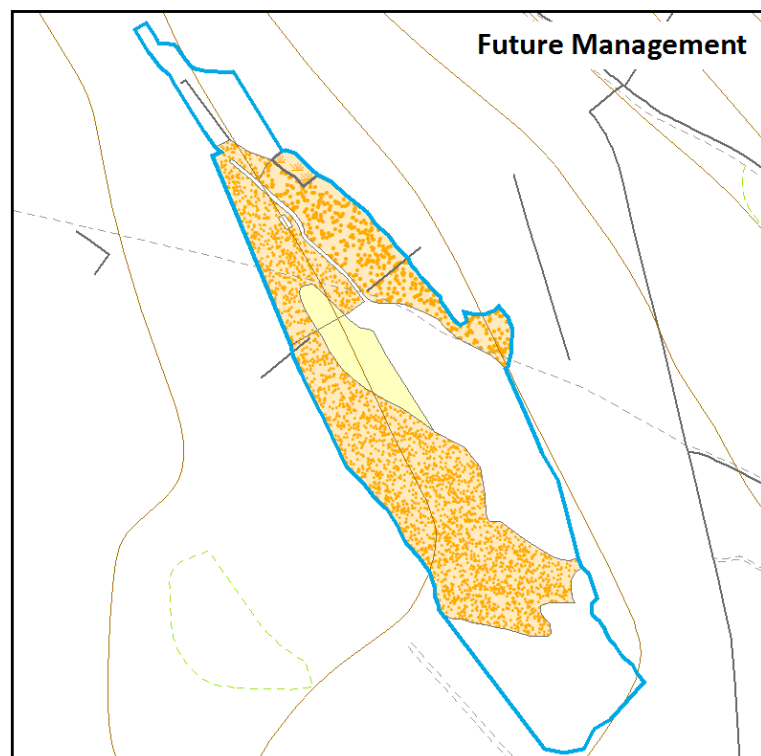
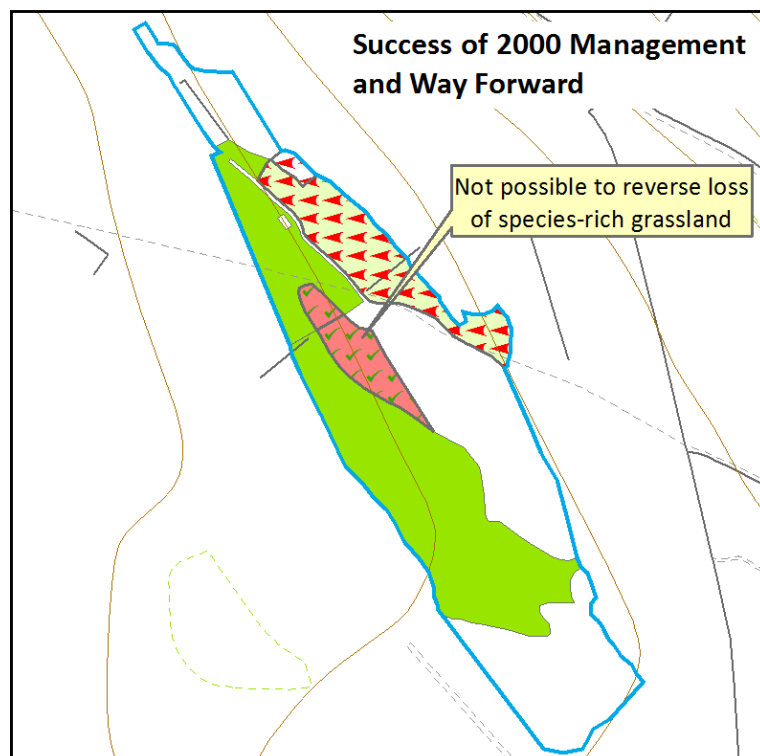
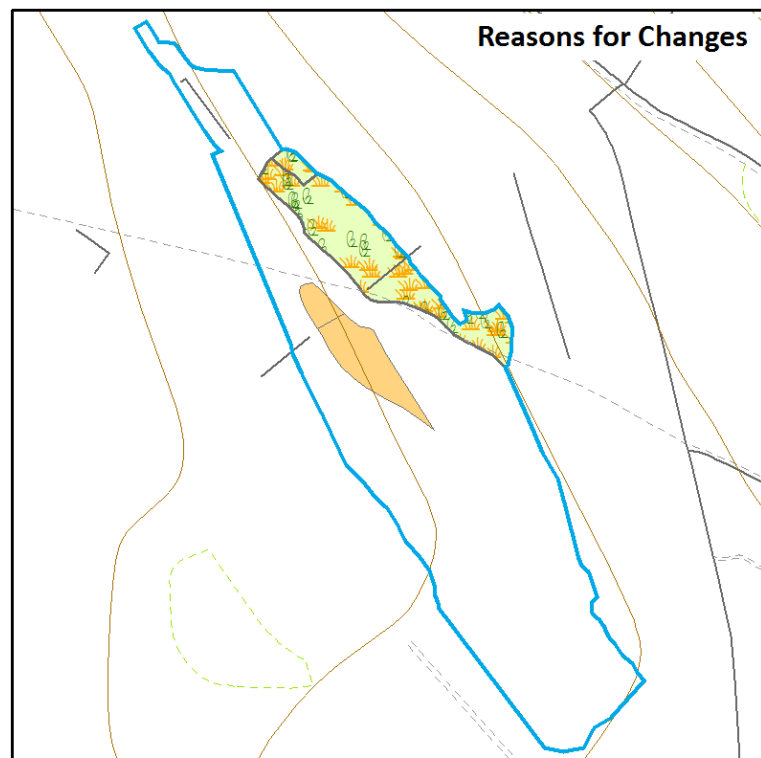
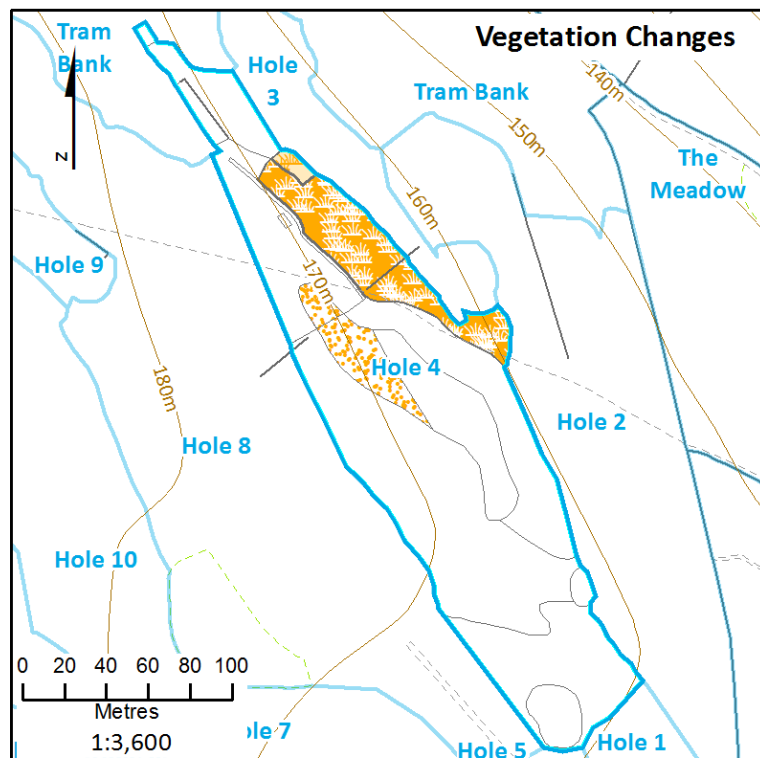
- Golf course management

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented
- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-poor short rough



**Map 13 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 4**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland: invasion by coarse grasses
- Species-rich grassland to species-poor grassland
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

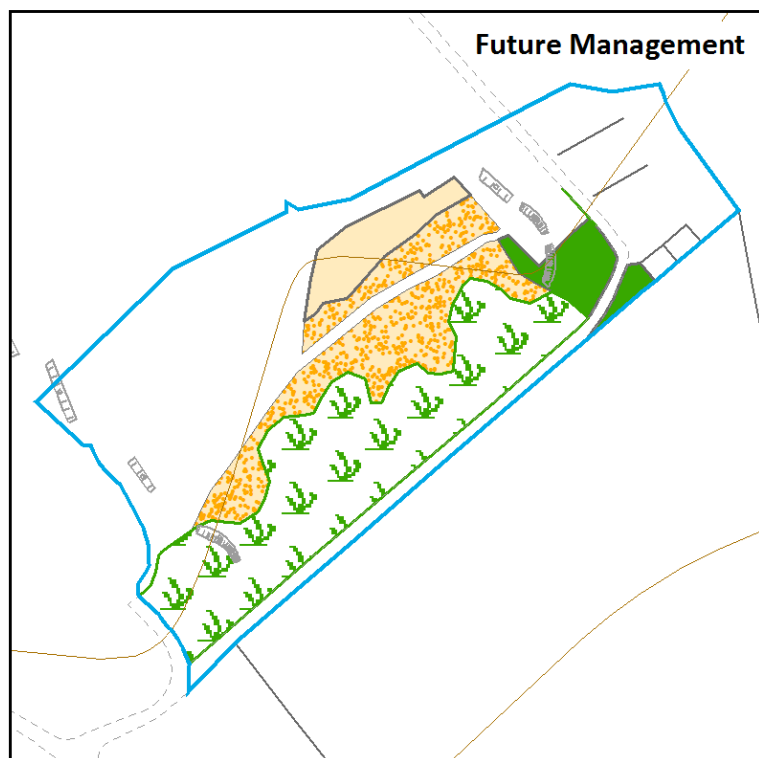
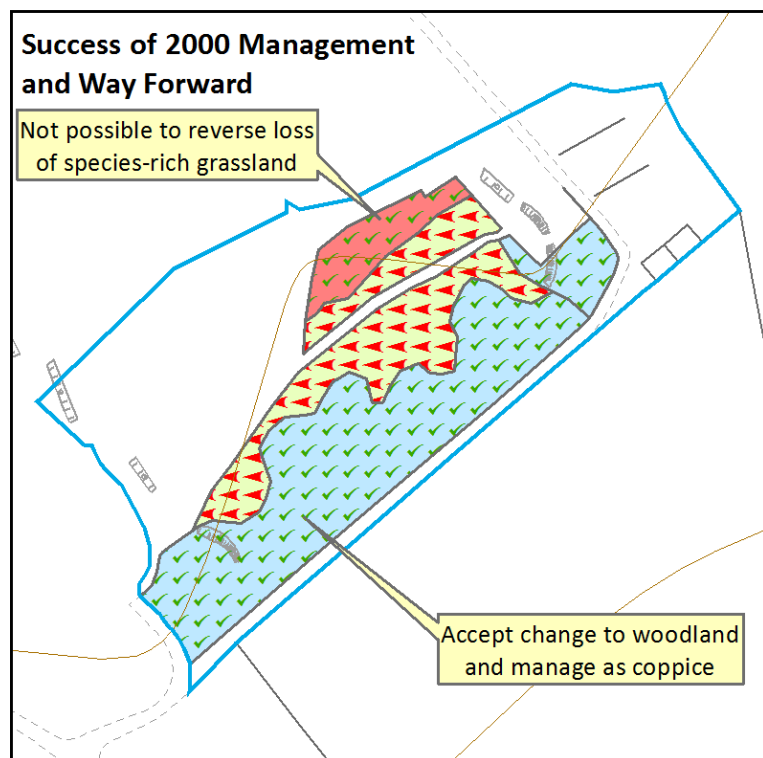
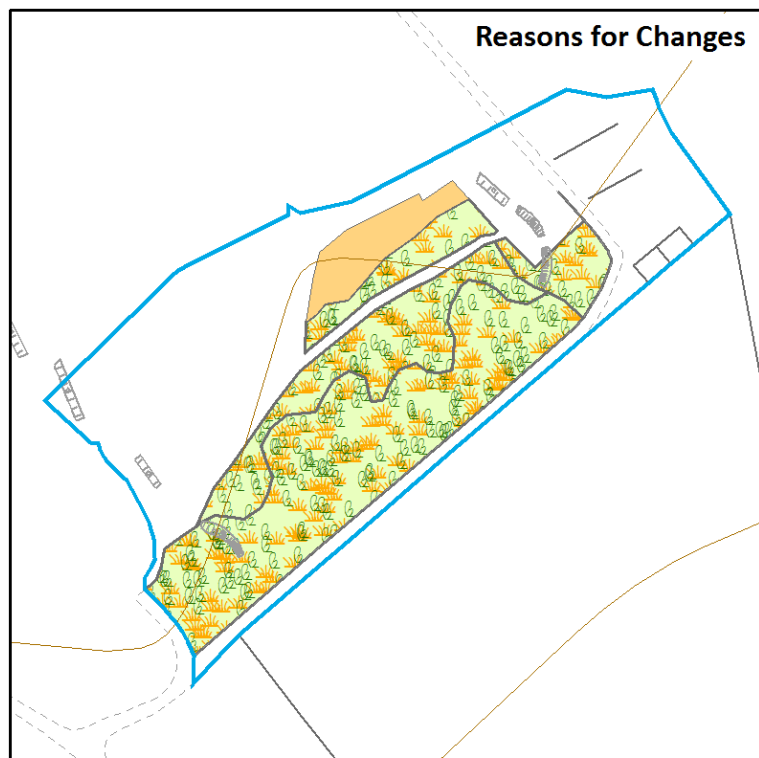
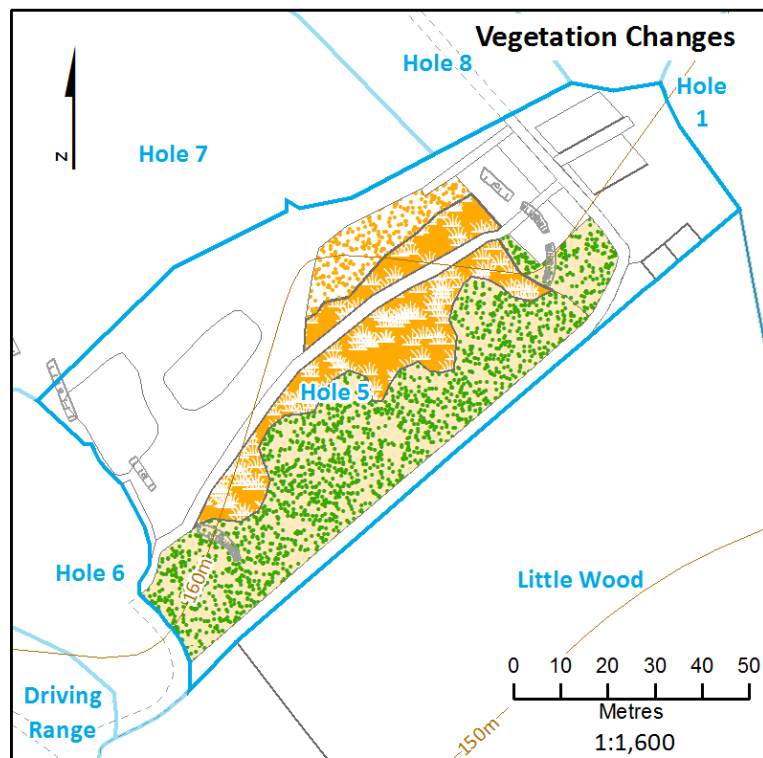
- Golf course management
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented
- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change

#### Future Management

- Manage as fairway
- Manage as species-poor medium rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough



**Map 14 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 5**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland to species-poor grassland
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

- Golf course management
- Succession

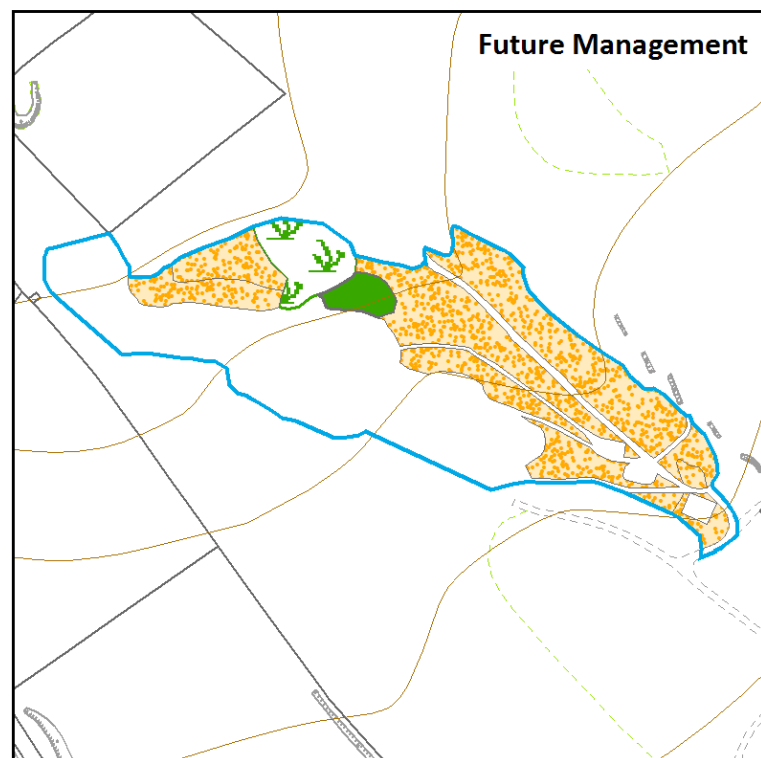
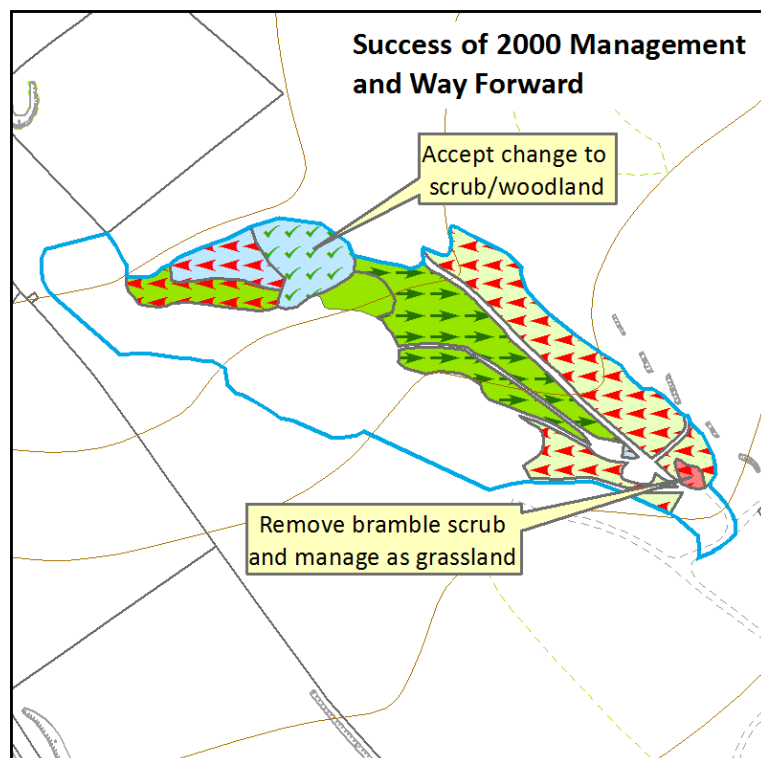
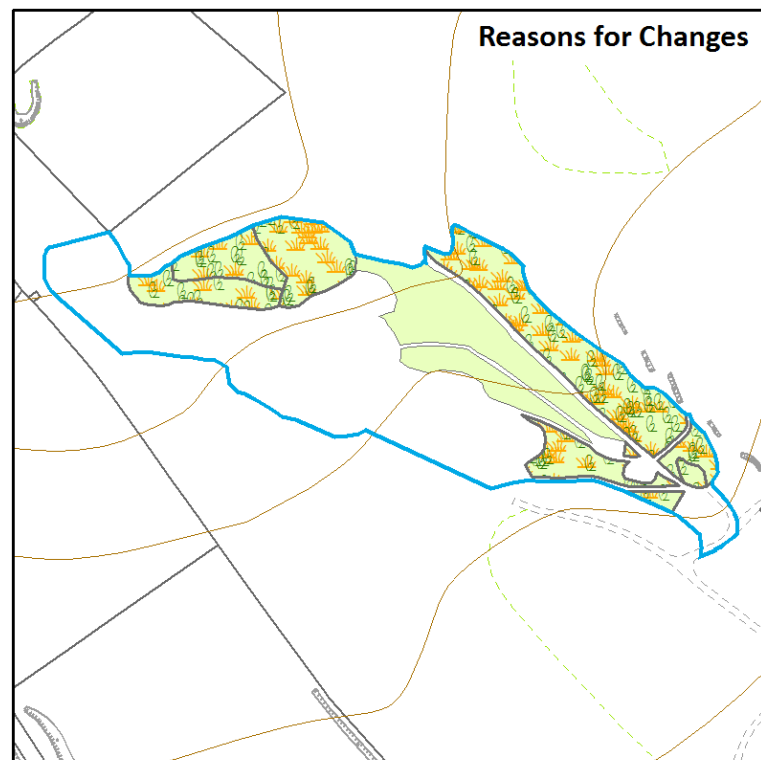
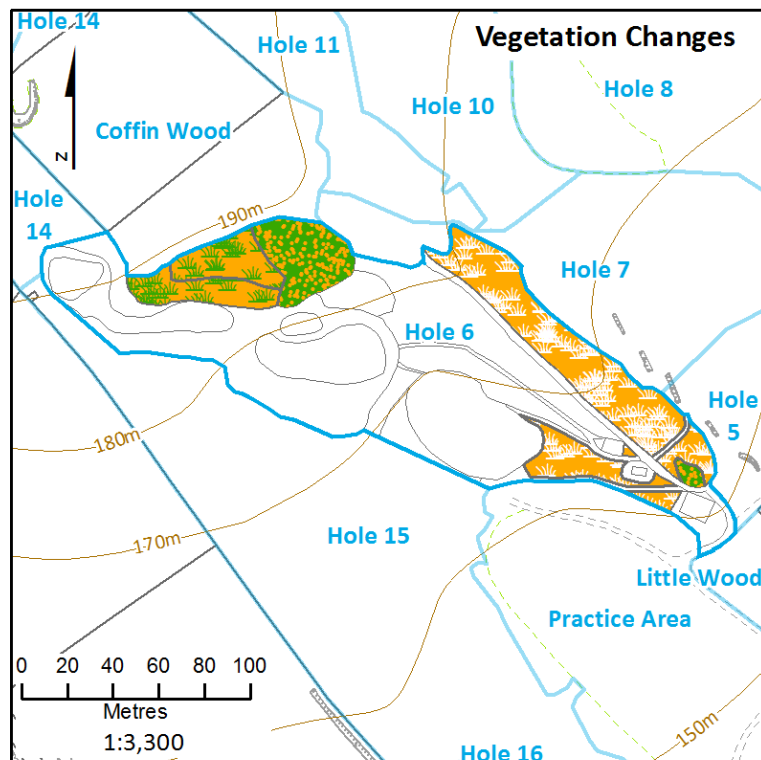
#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented
- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change

#### Future Management

- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as species-poor short rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub





## Map 15 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 6

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub

### Reason for change

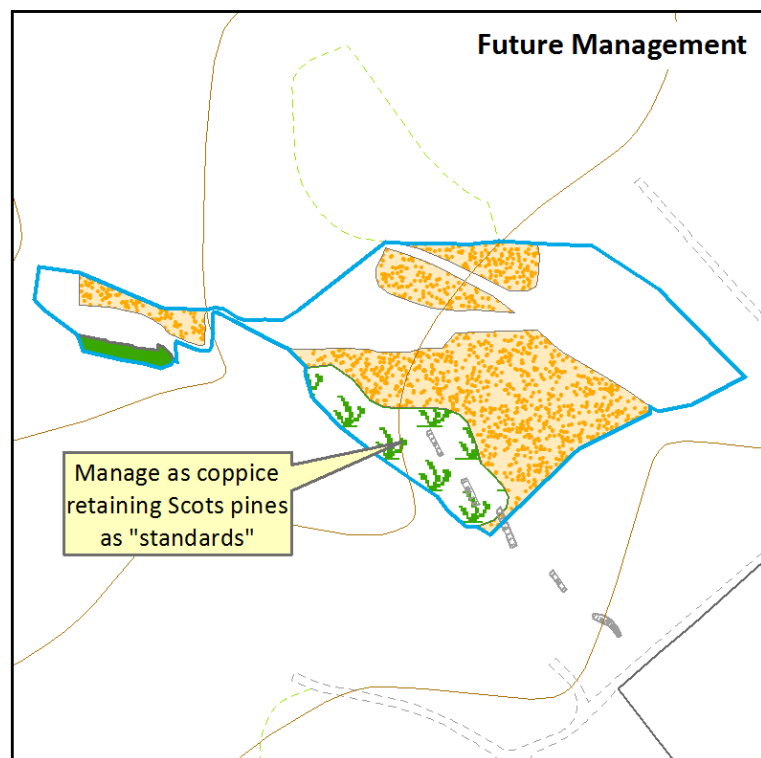
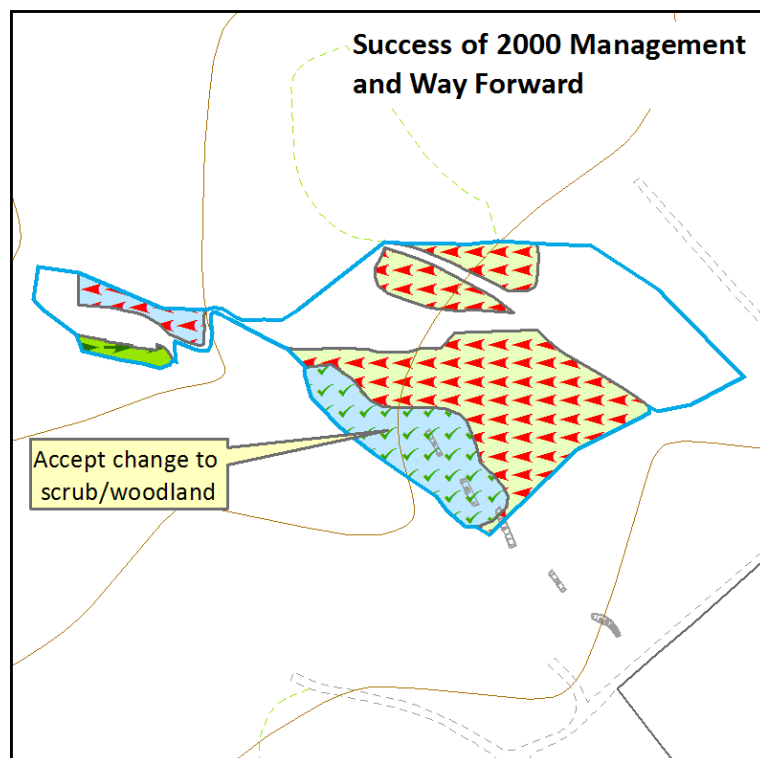
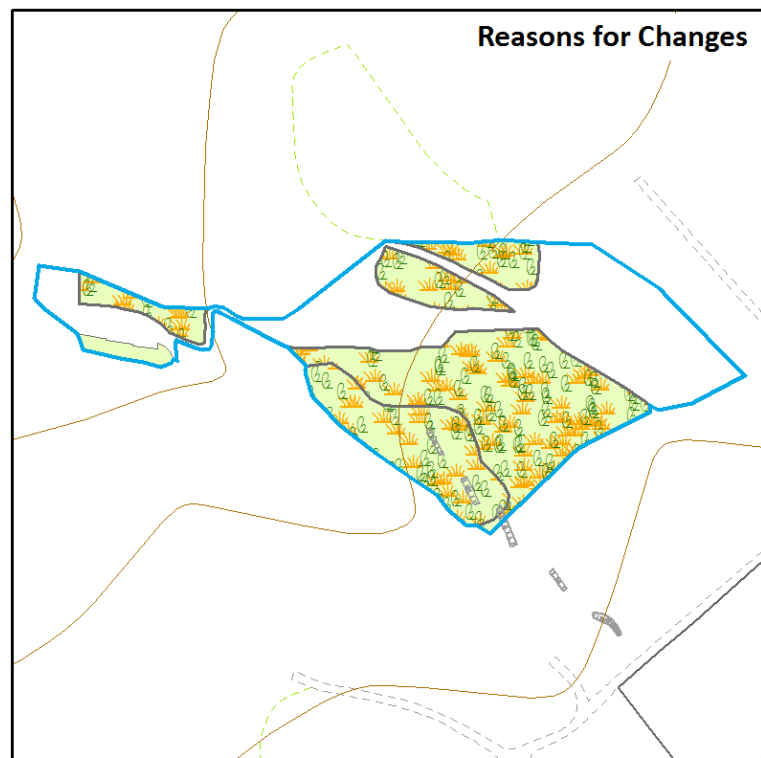
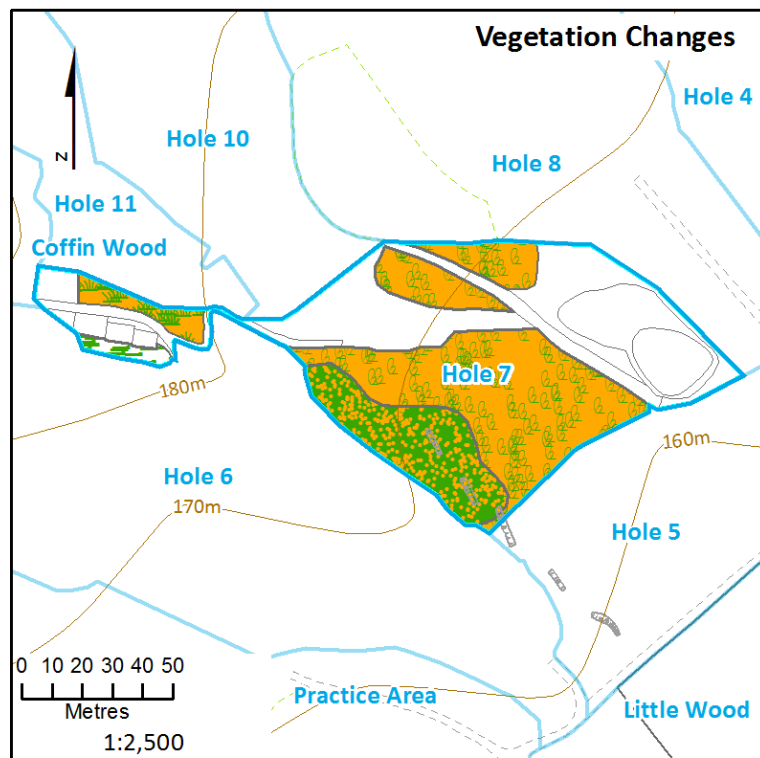
- 2000 Management Plan
- Succession

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



## Map 16 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 7

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- Felled
- No change
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland: minor scrub invasion

### Reason for change

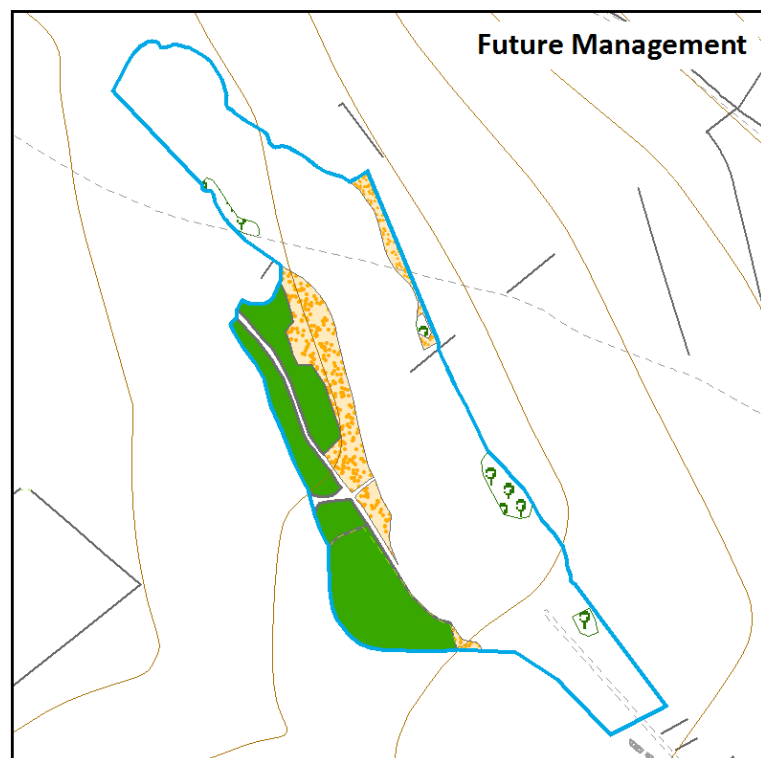
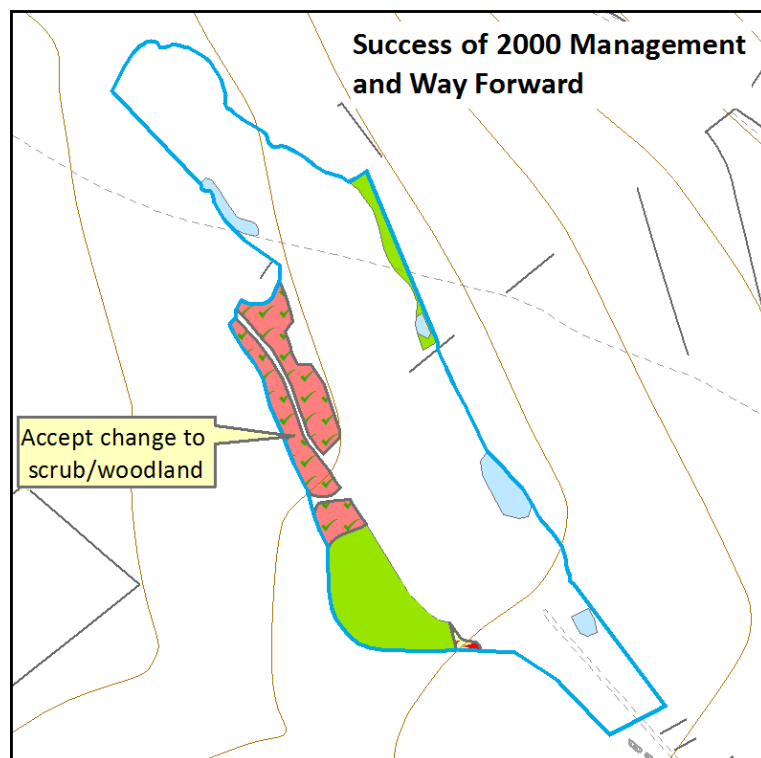
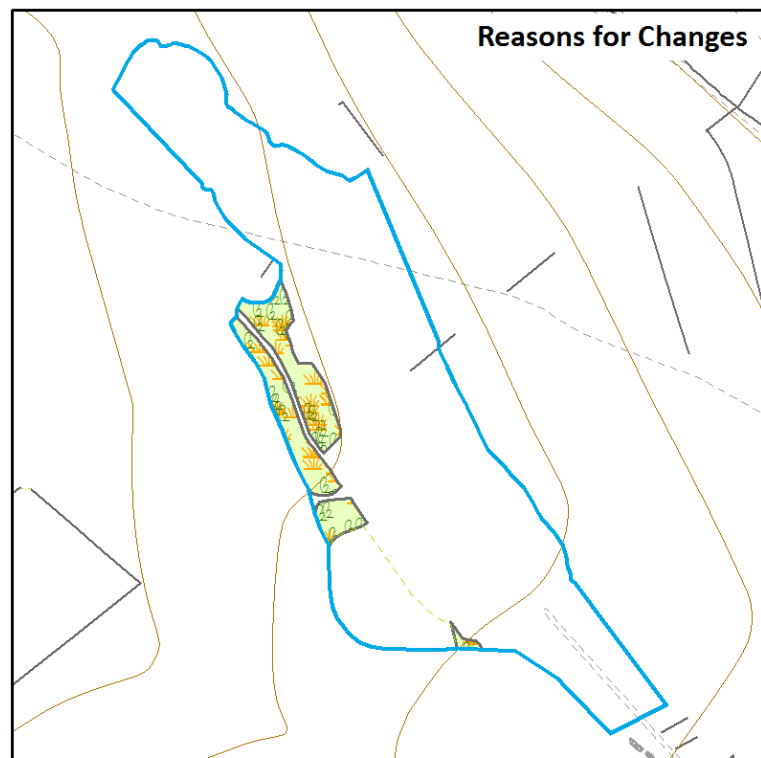
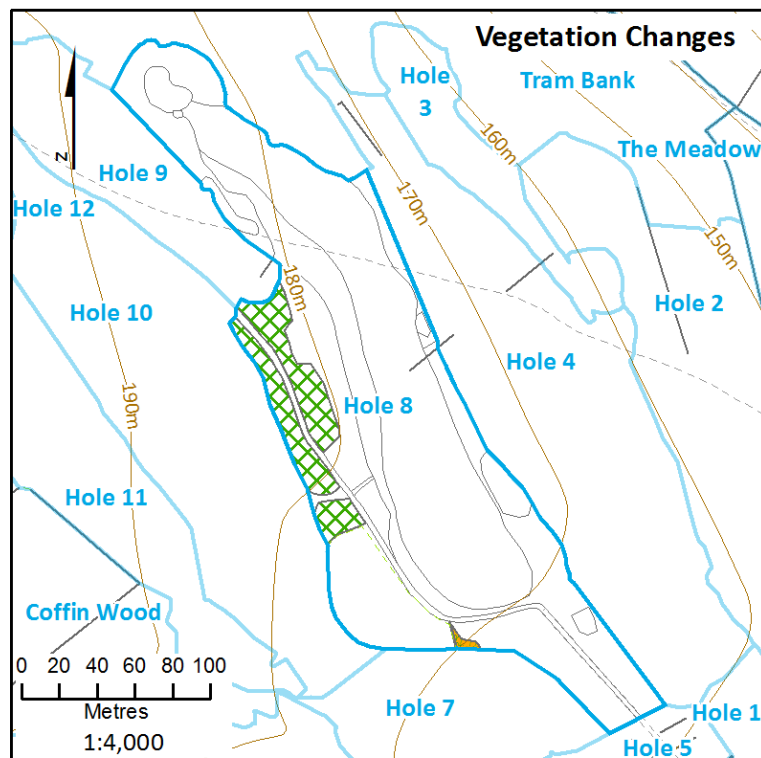
- 2000 Management Plan
- Succession

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



**Map 17 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 8**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- Landscape planting to scrub
- No change
- Species-rich grassland: minor scrub invasion

#### Reason for change

- Succession

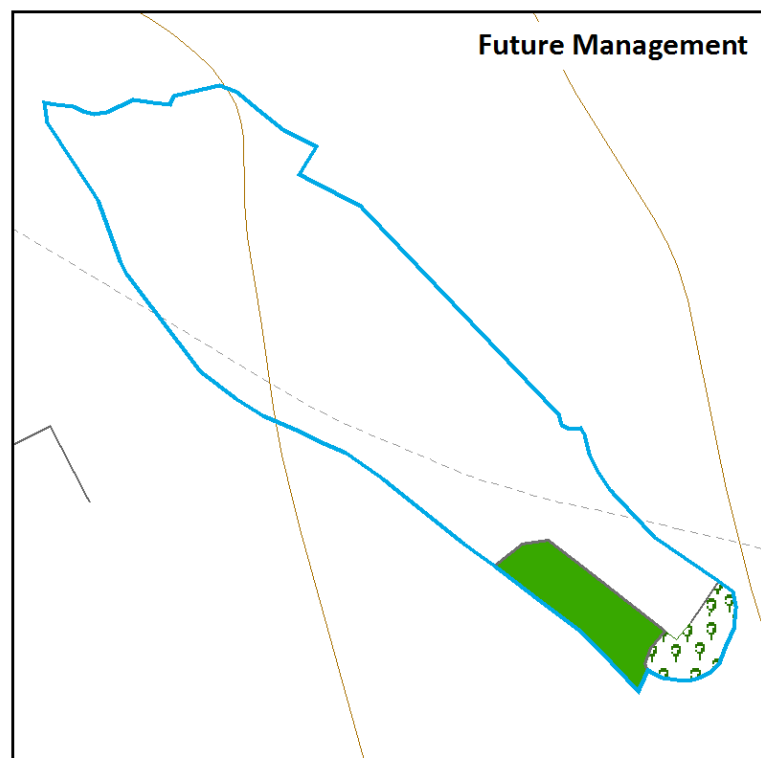
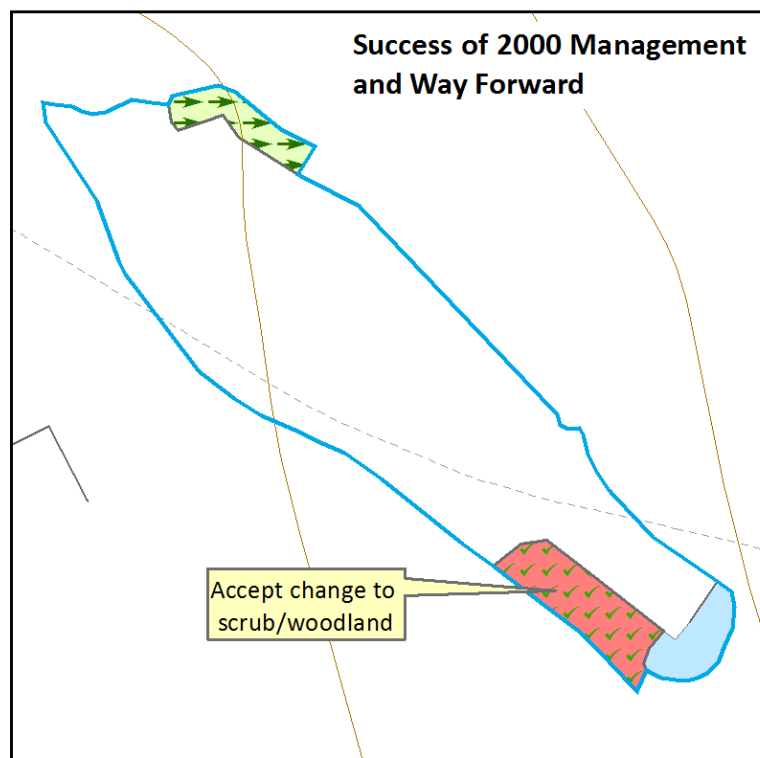
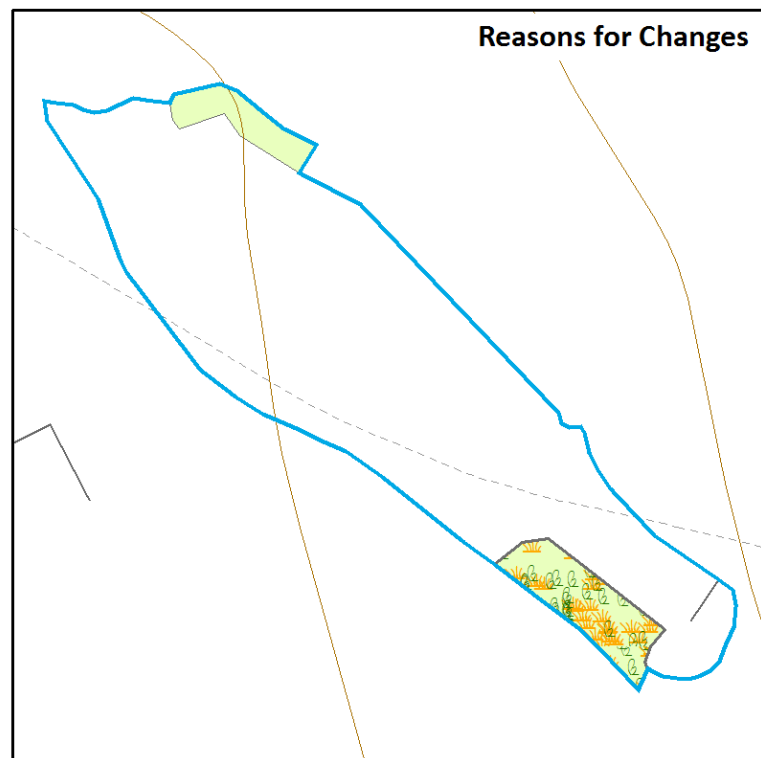
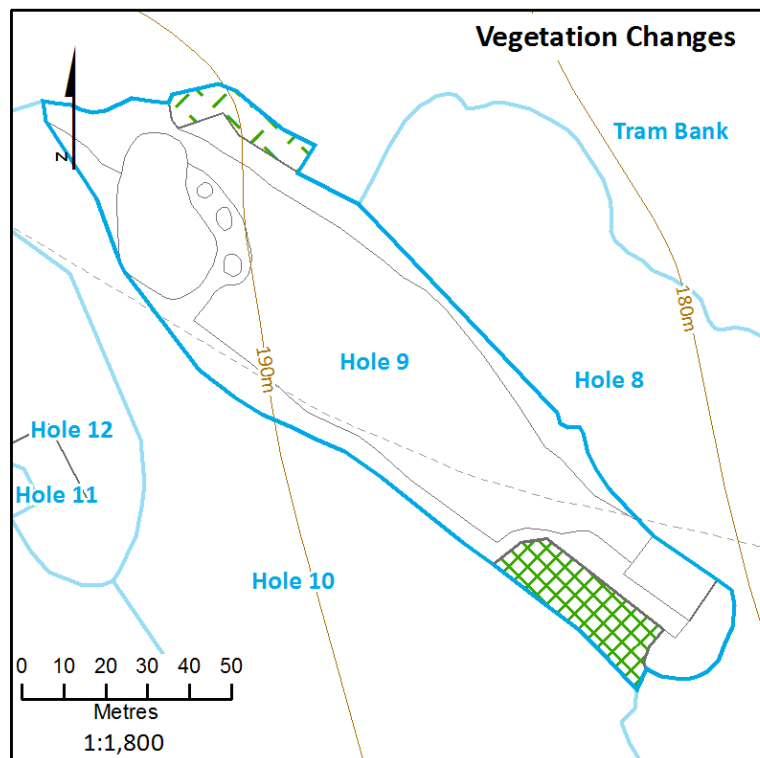
#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub





## Map 18 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 9

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- Landscape planting to scrub
- No change
- Partially felled

### Reason for change

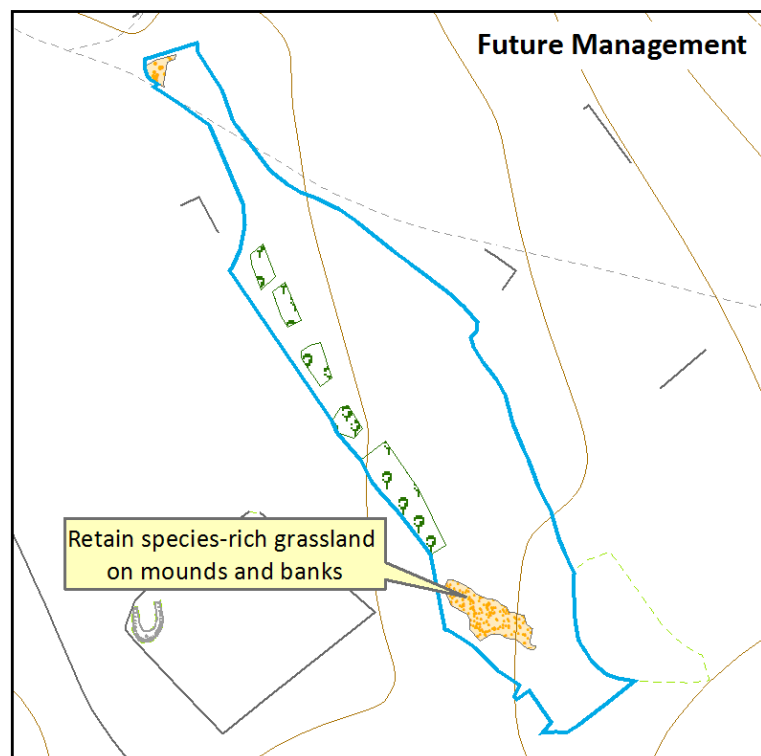
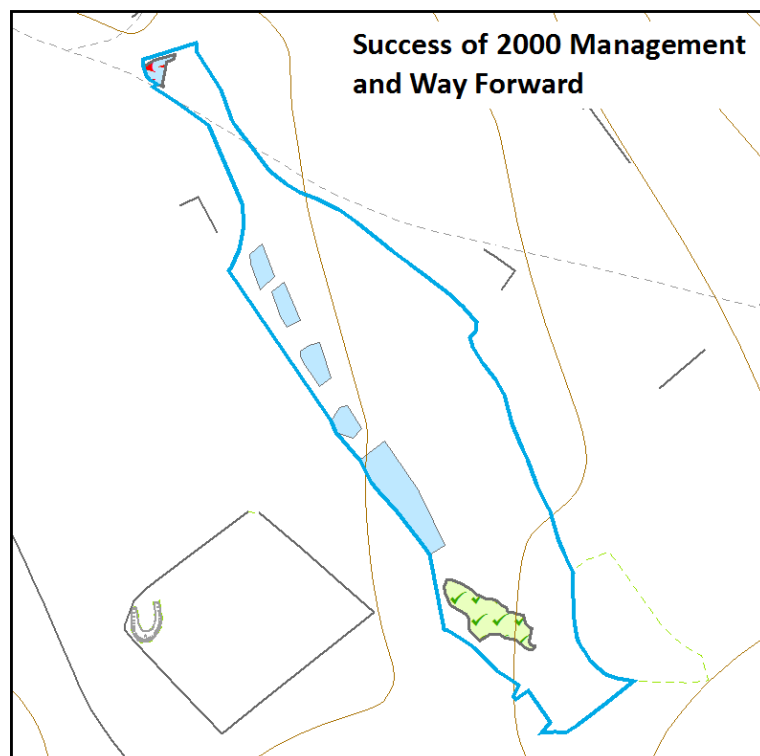
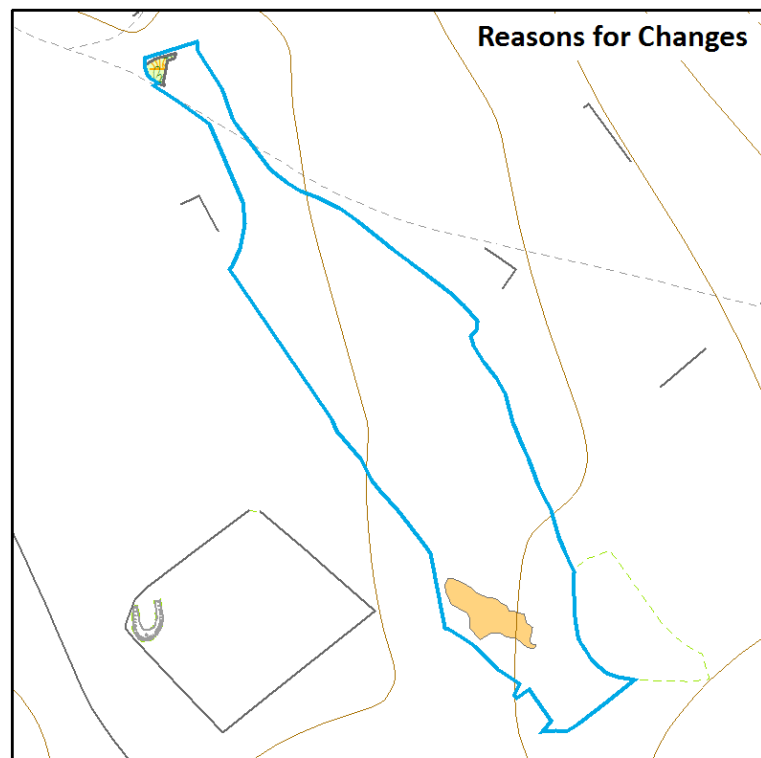
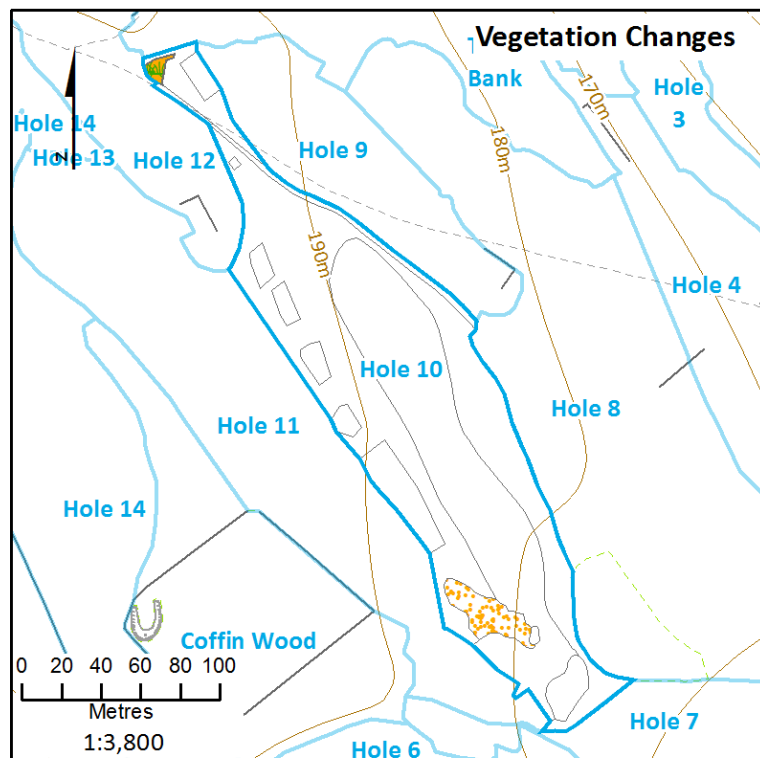
- 2000 Management Plan
- Succession

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as woodland/scrub



## Map 19 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 10

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland to species-poor grassland
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub

### Reason for change

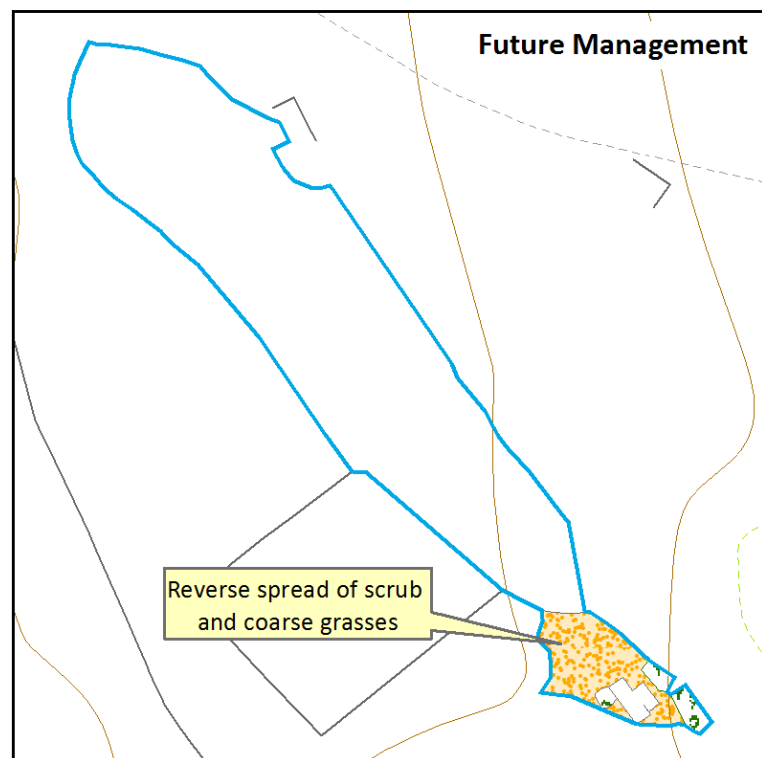
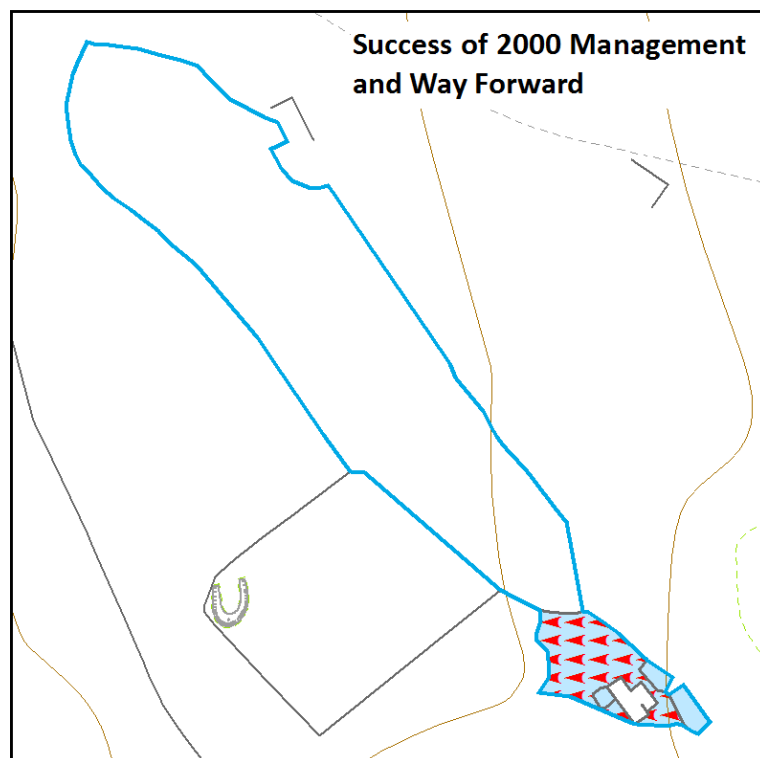
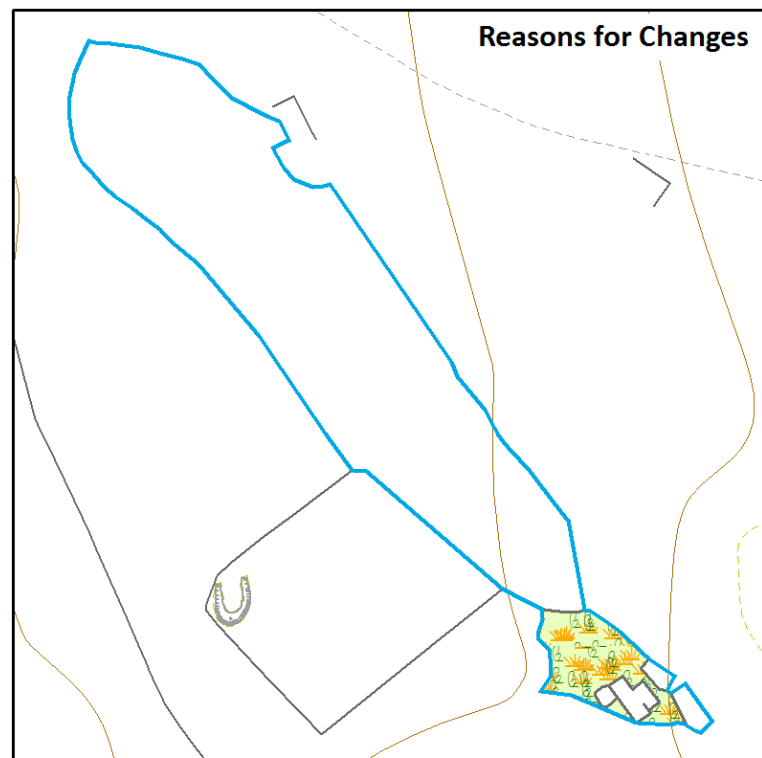
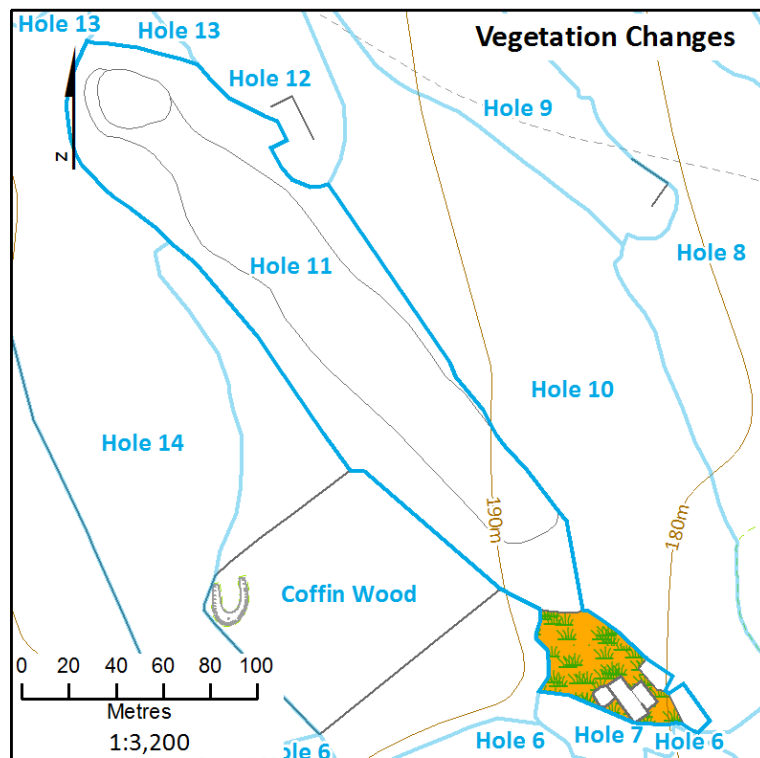
- Golf course management
- Succession

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough



**Map 20 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 11**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub

#### Reason for change

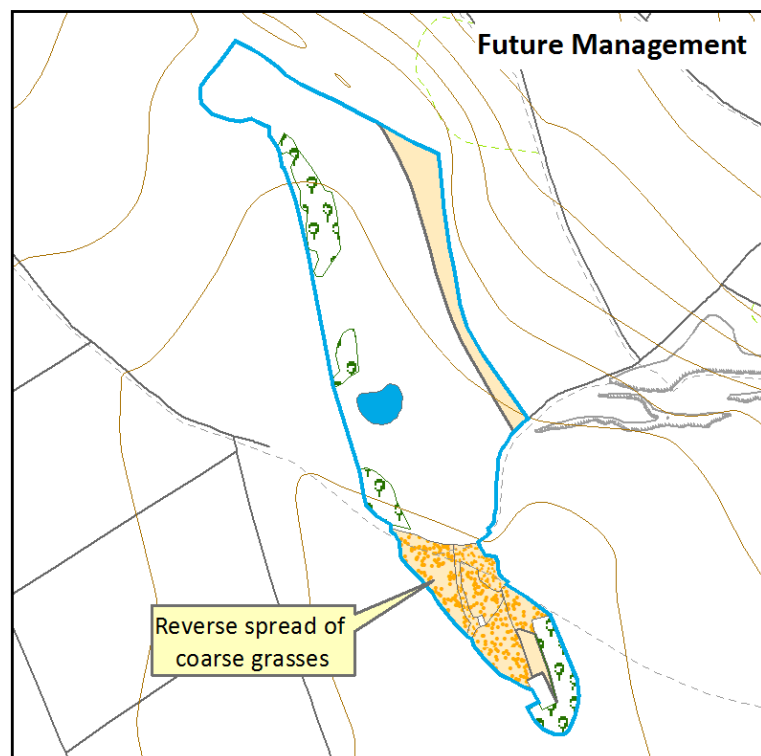
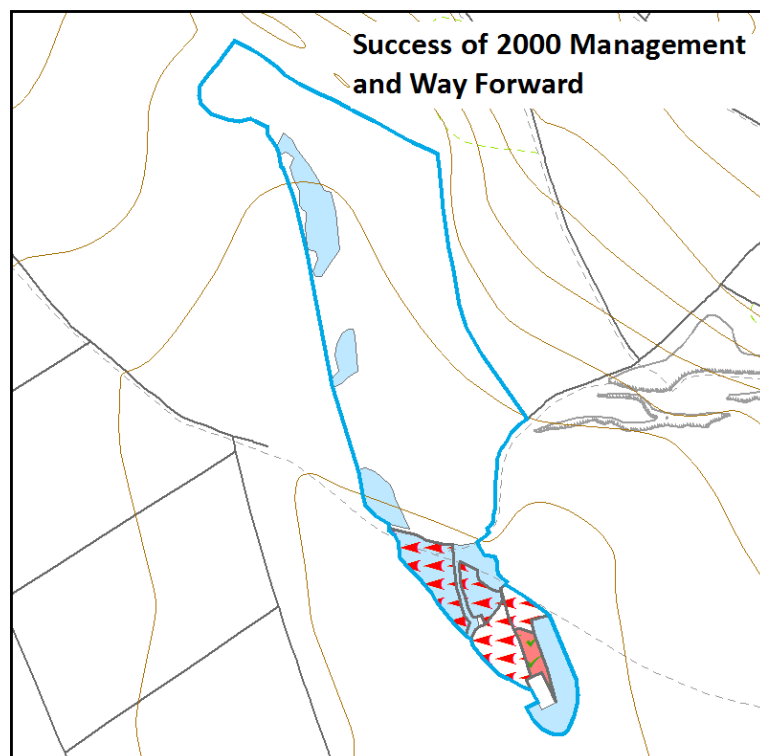
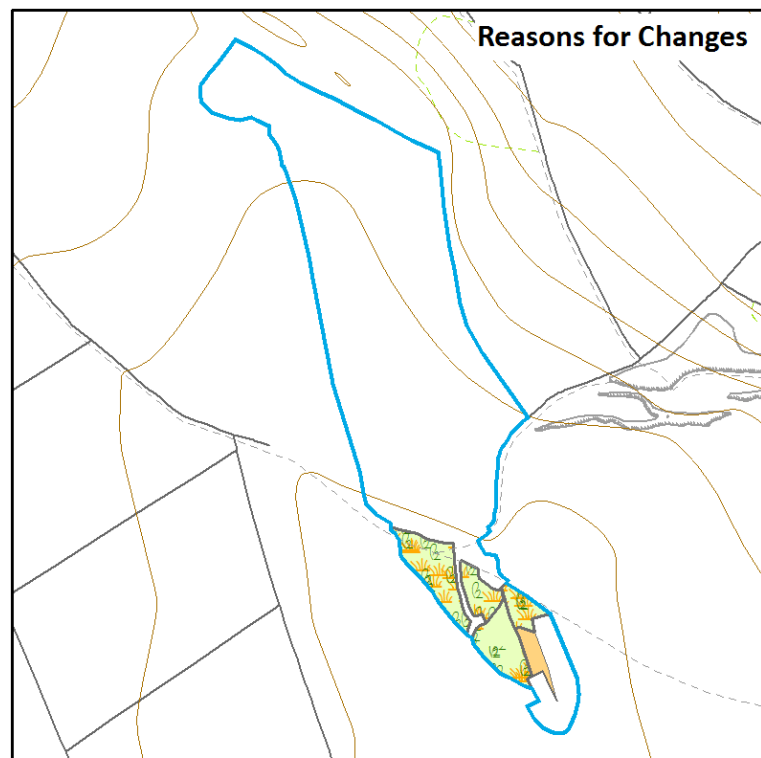
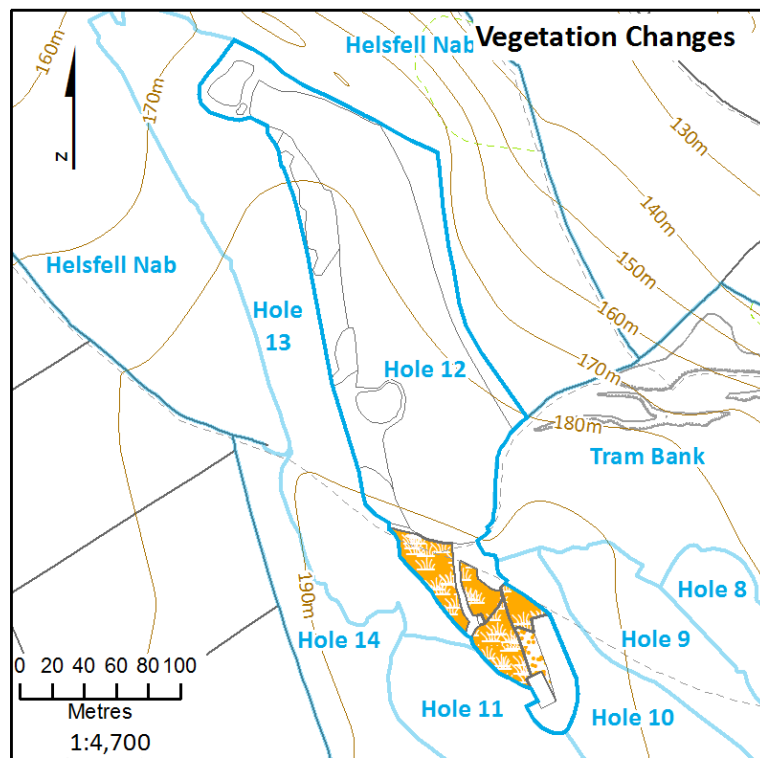
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough



**Map 21 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 12**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland to species-poor grassland
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

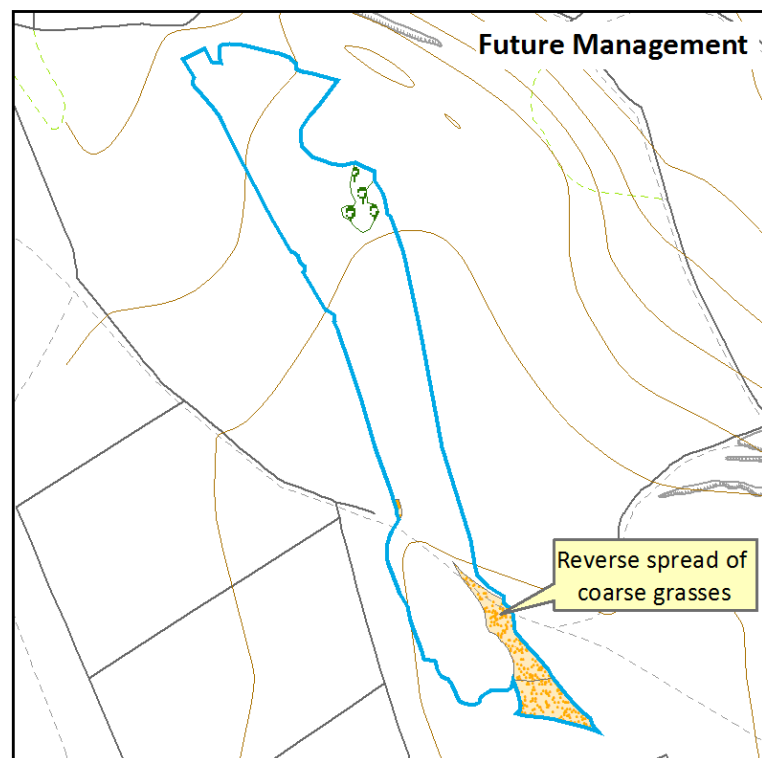
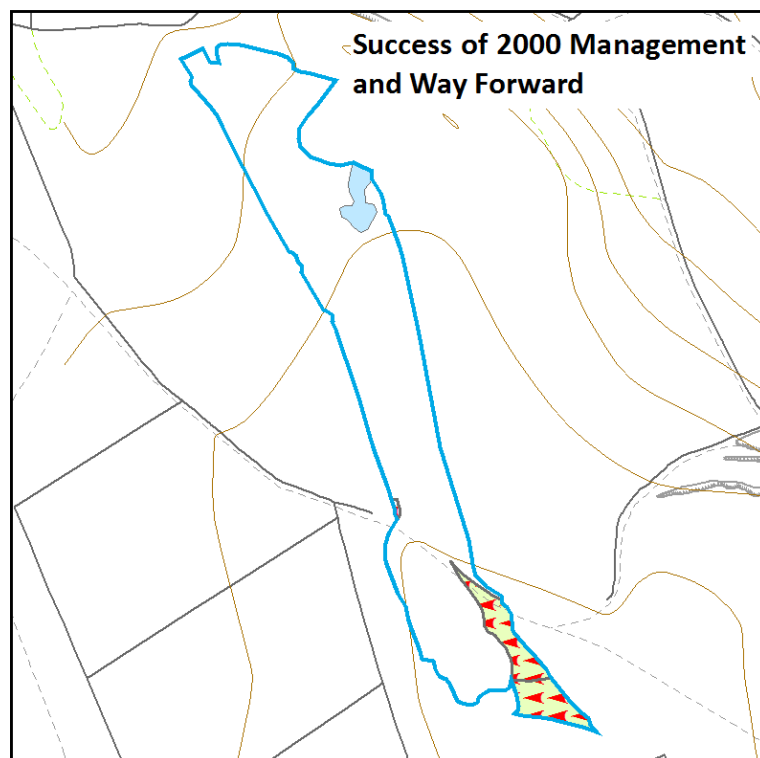
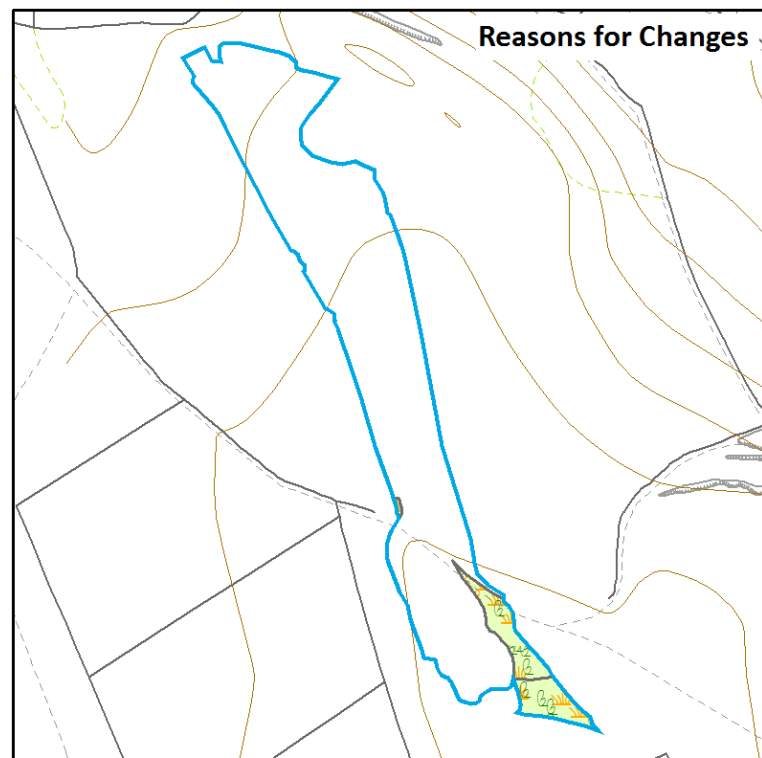
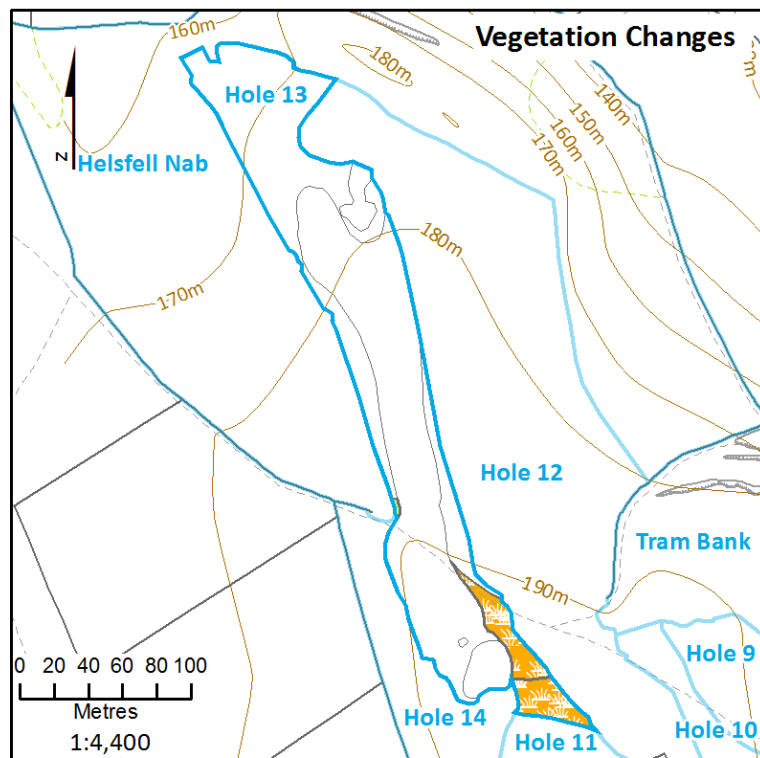
- Golf course management
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as pond
- Manage as species-poor short rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough



## Map 22 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 13

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

### Reason for change

- Succession

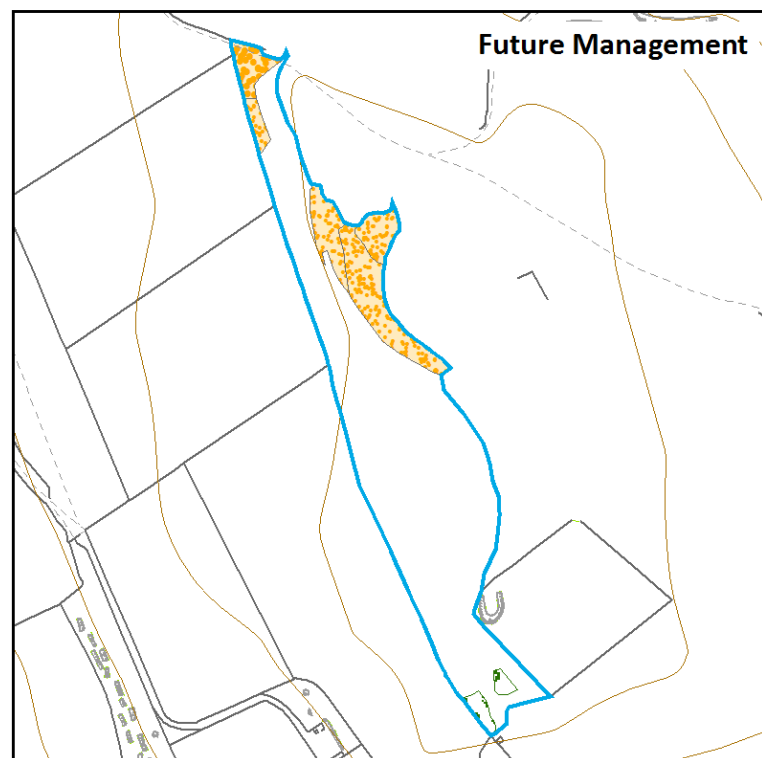
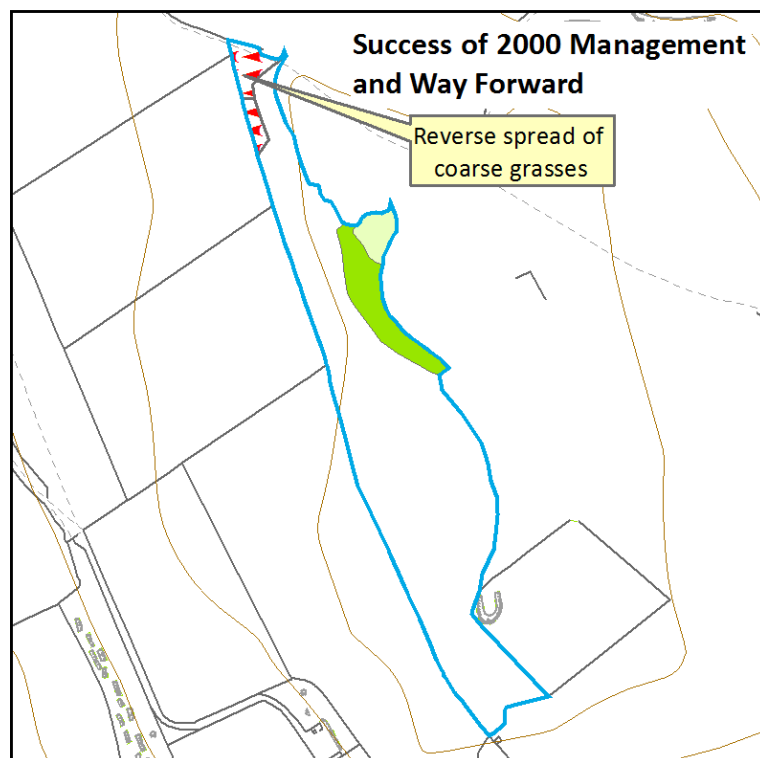
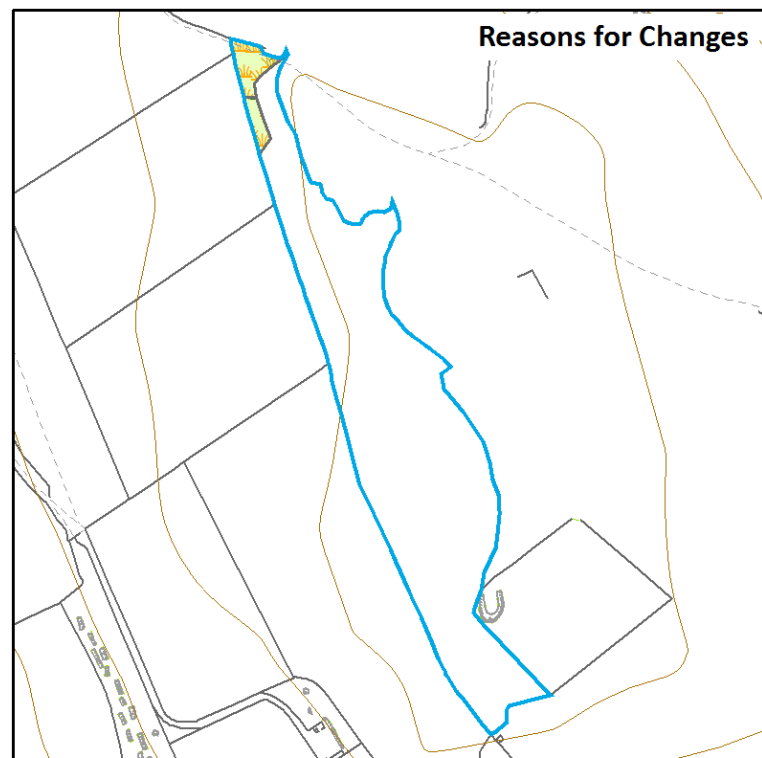
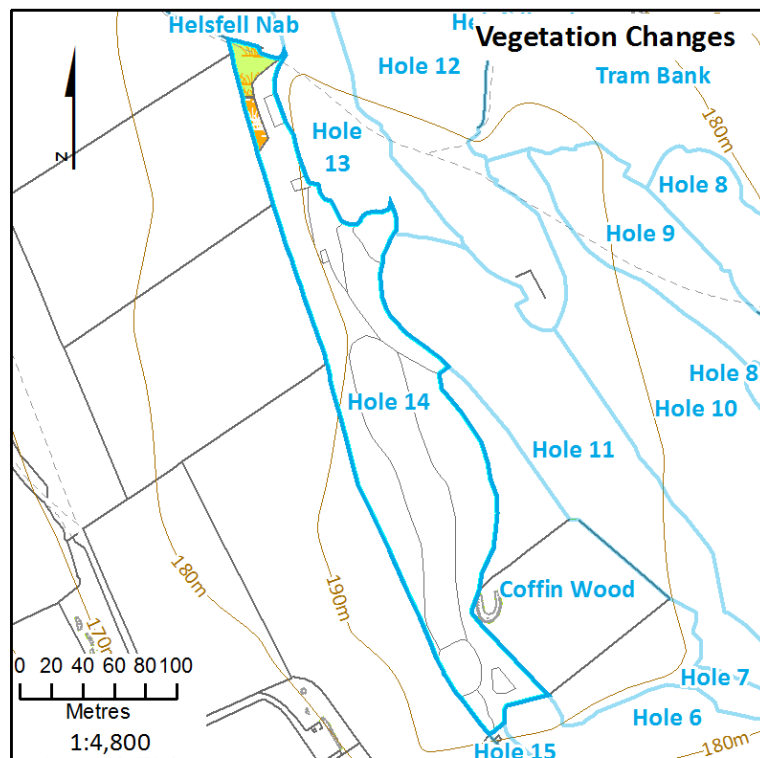
### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as meadow
- Manage as species-rich short rough
- Manage as species-rich tall/medium rough





**Map 23 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 14**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

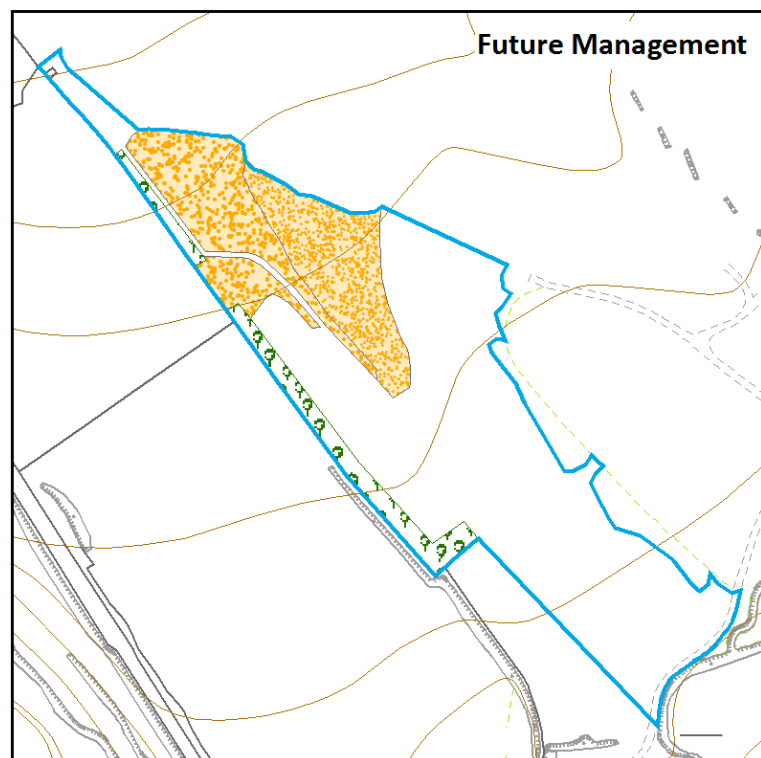
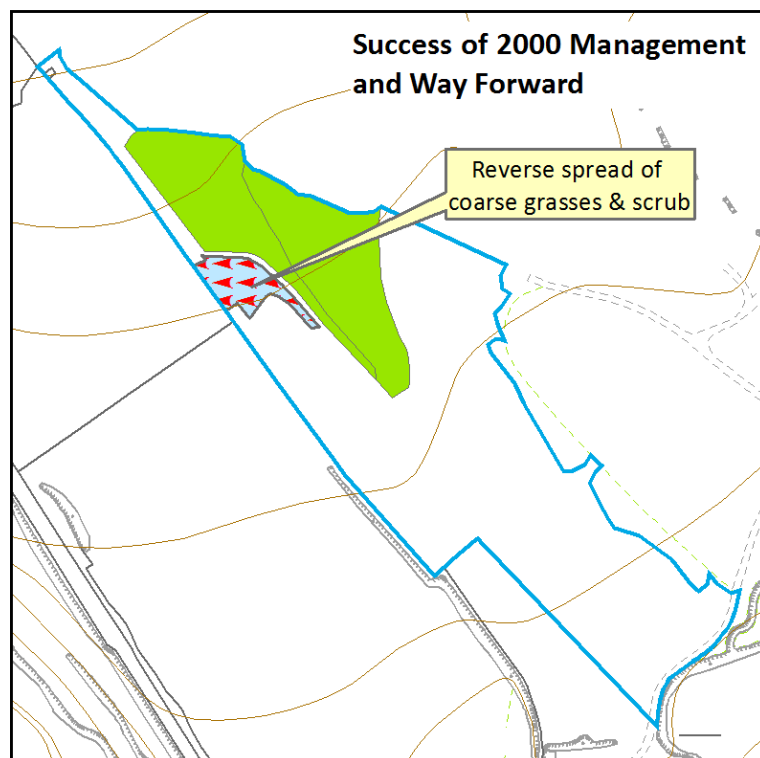
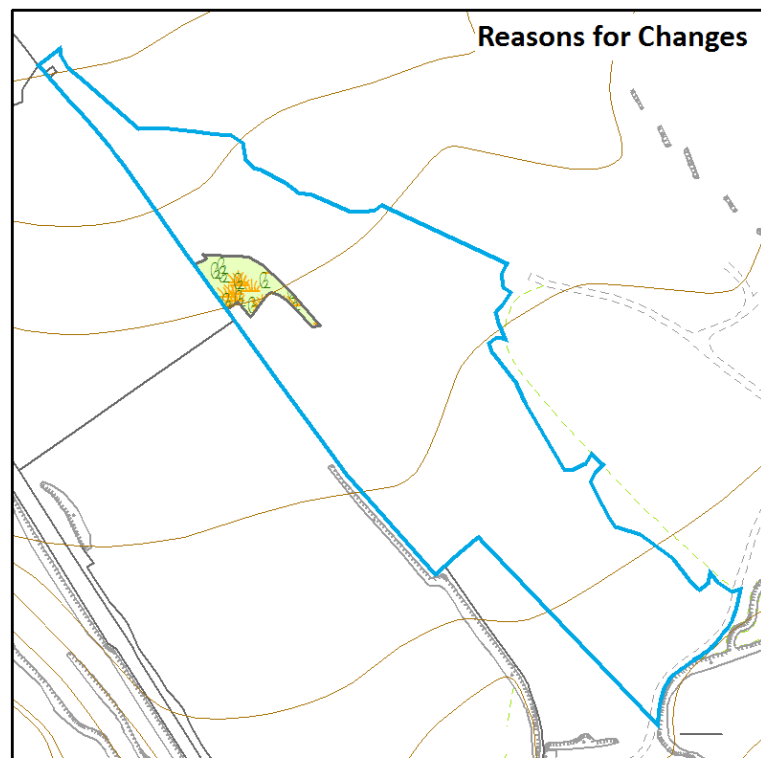
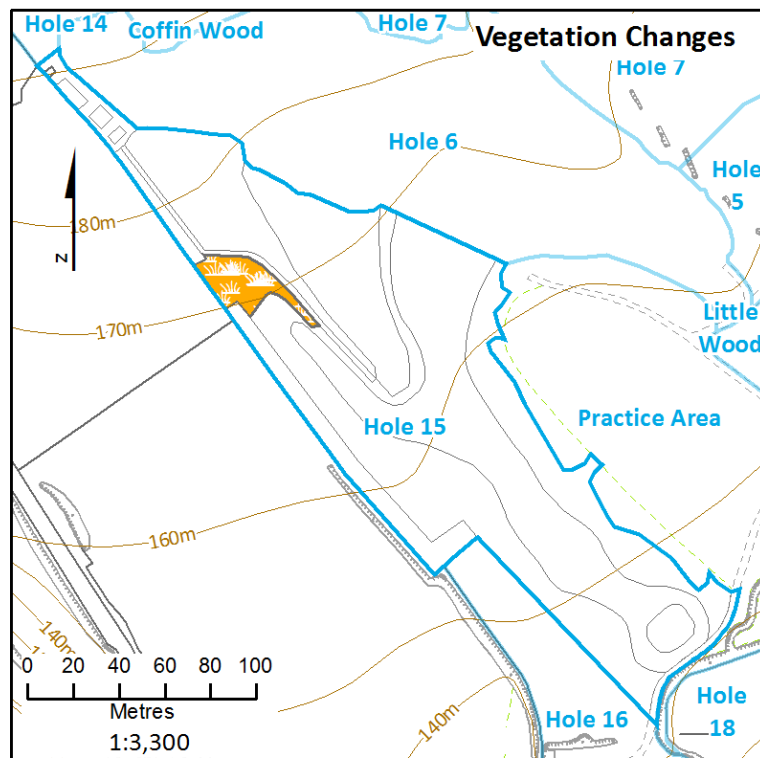
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich tall/medium rough



**Map 24 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 15**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

- Succession

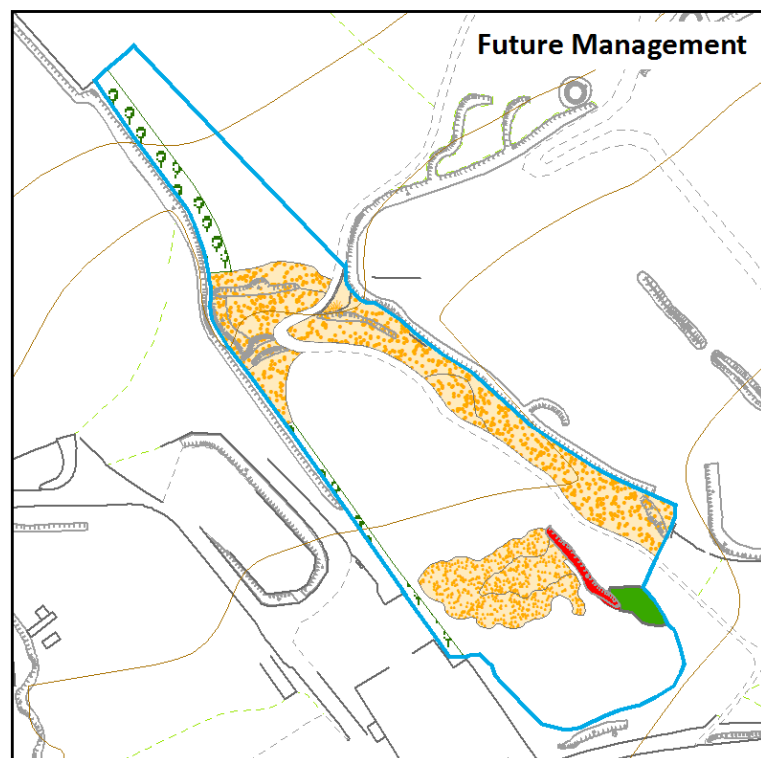
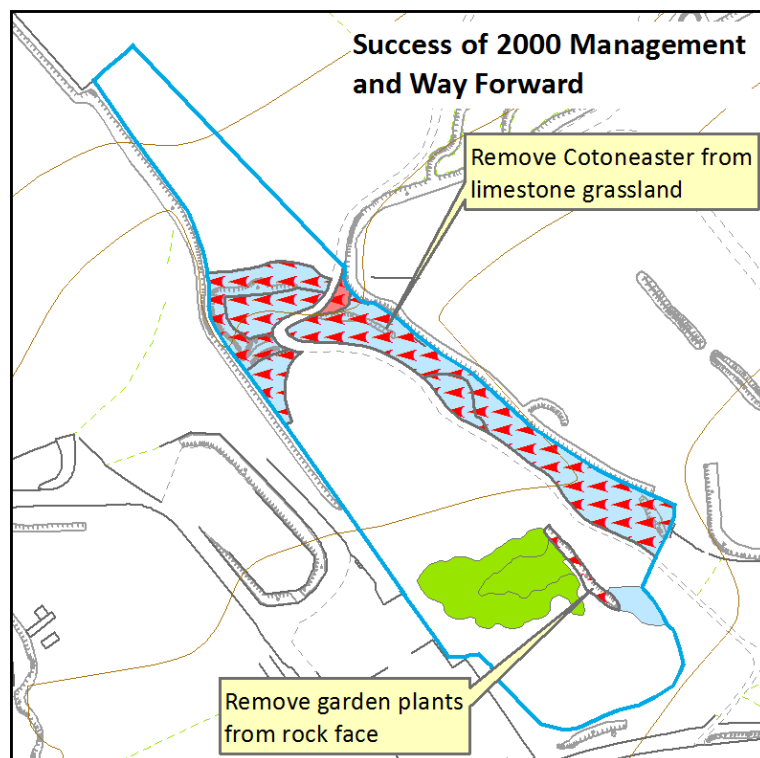
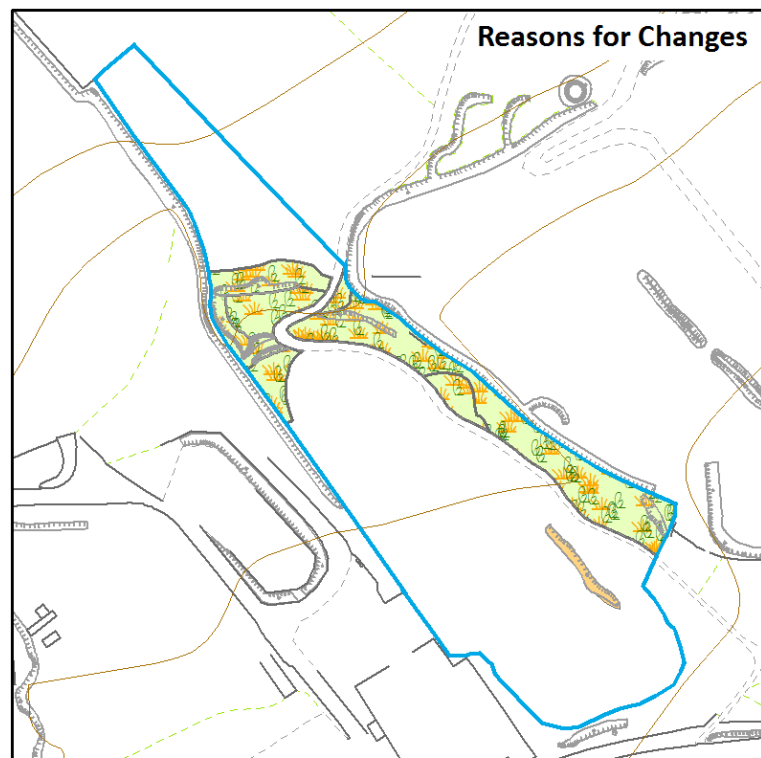
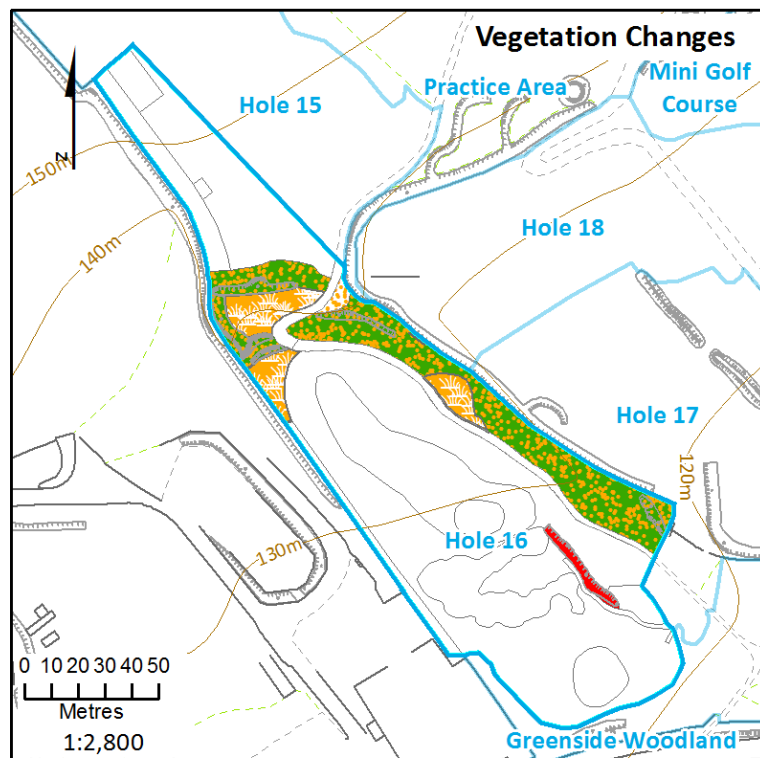
#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough





**Map 25 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 16**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Planting of garden plants
- Species-rich grassland to species-poor grassland
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

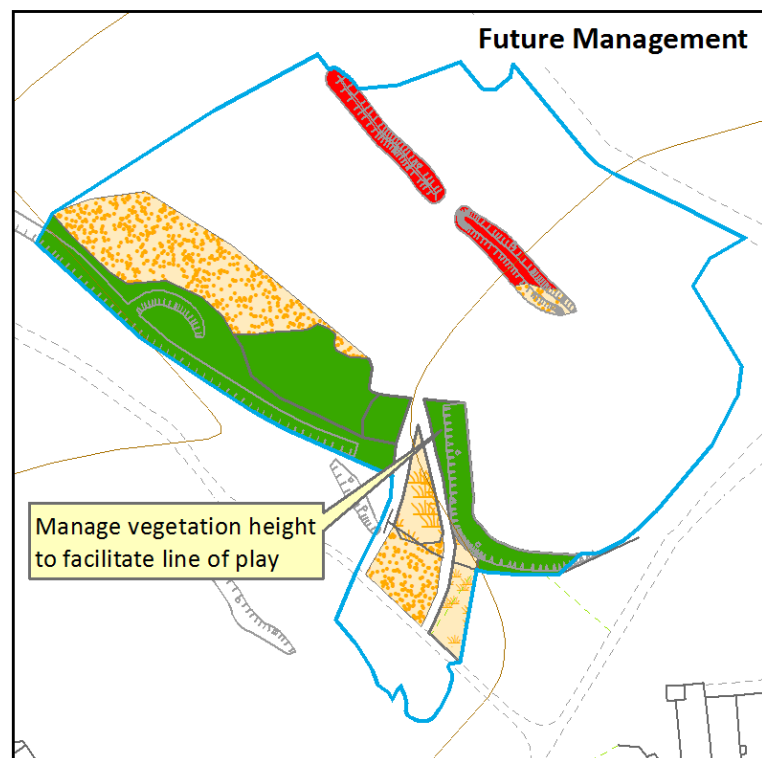
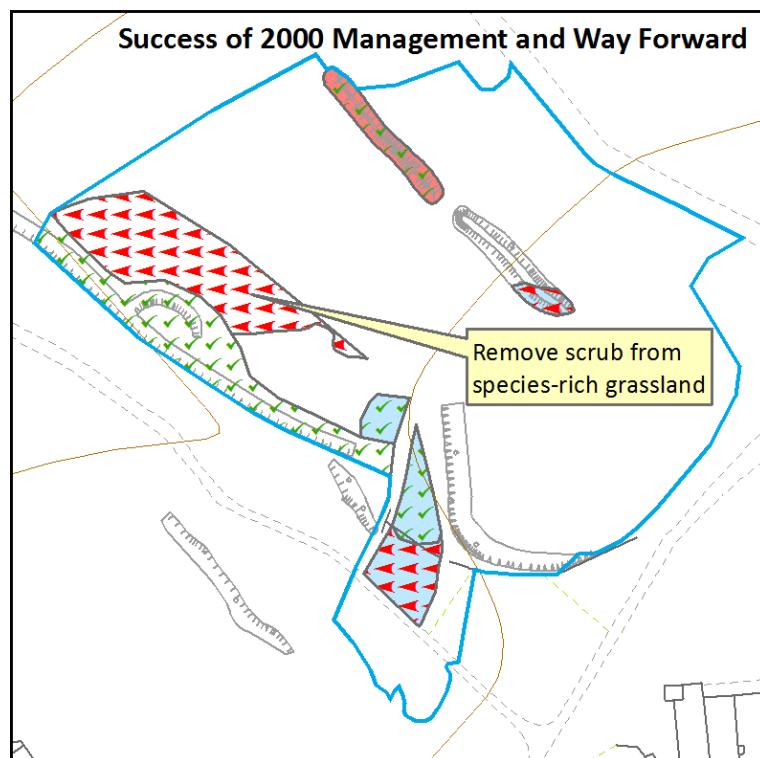
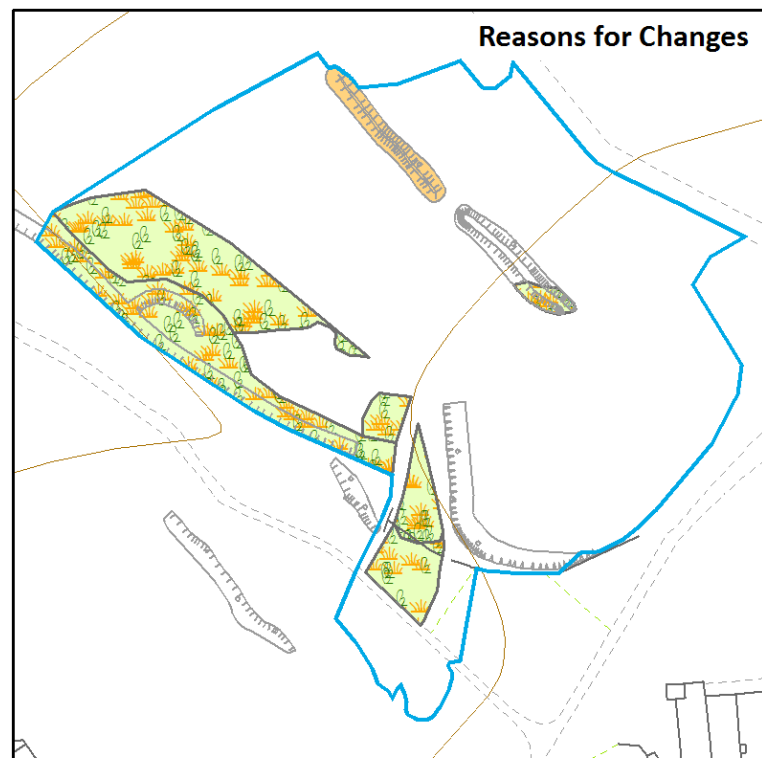
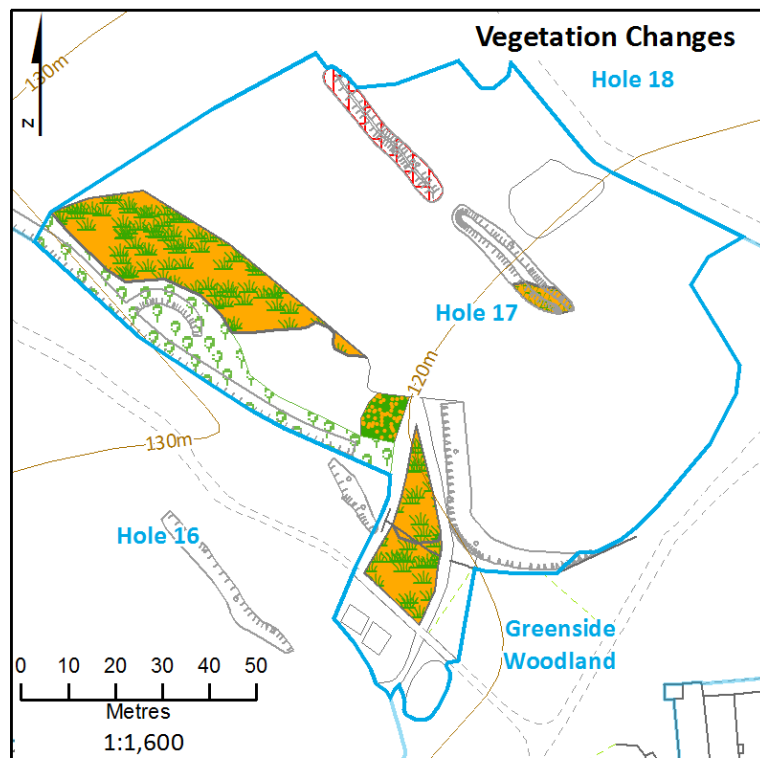
- Golf course management
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as rock face
- Manage as species-poor medium rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



## Map 26 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 17

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Rock face: scrub cleared
- Scrub to woodland
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by scrub

### Reason for change

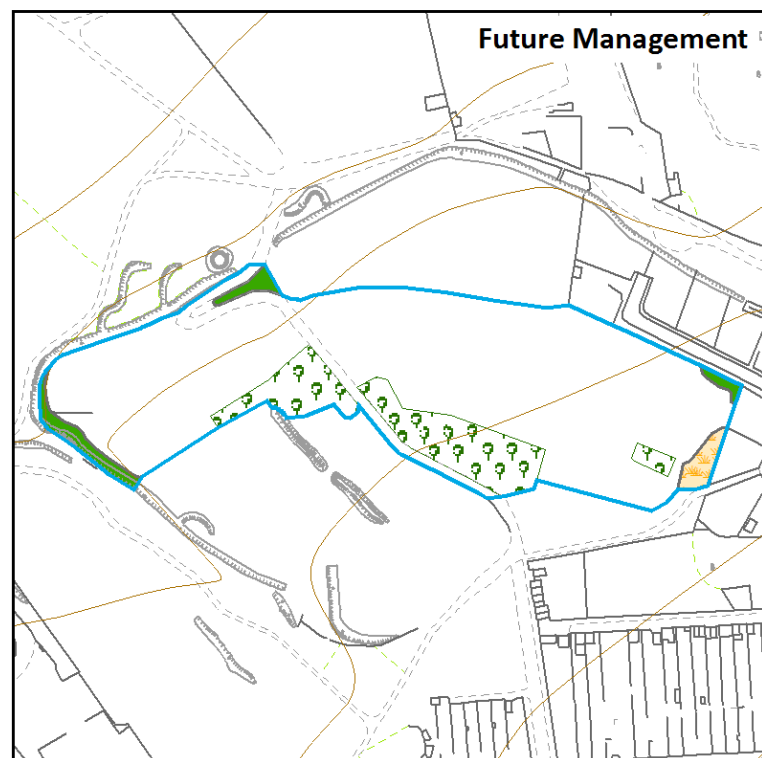
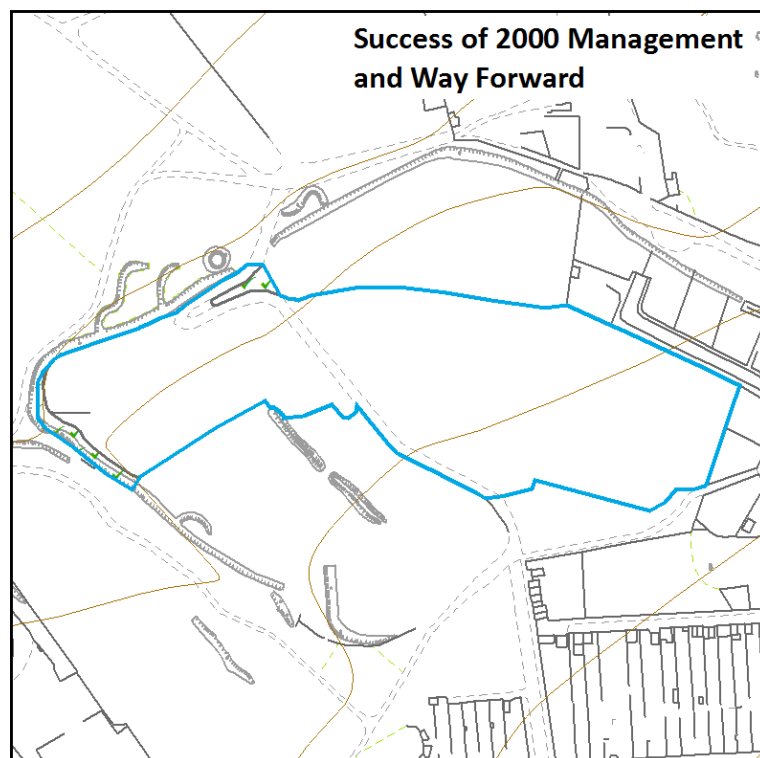
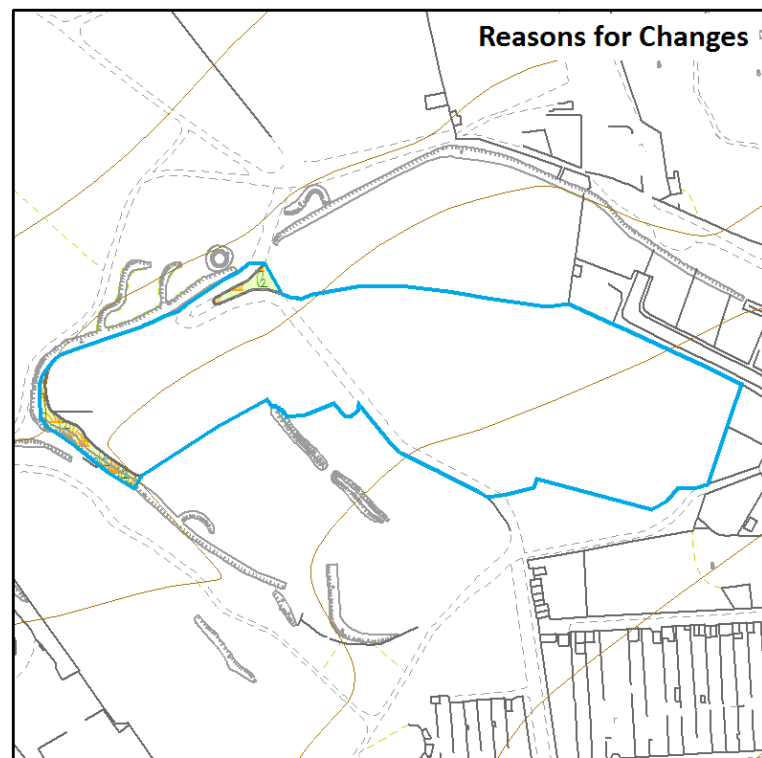
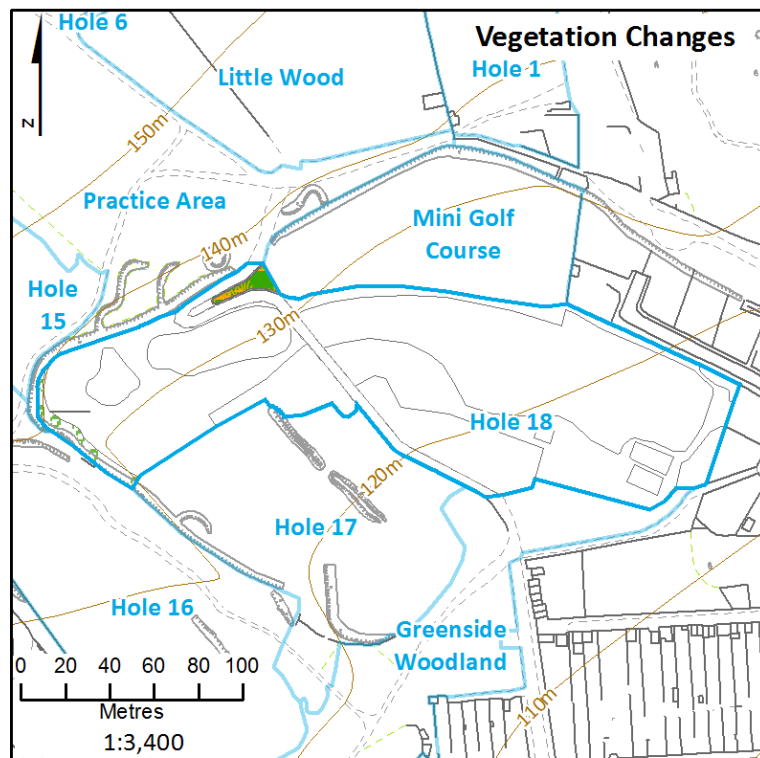
- Golf course management
- Succession

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as rock face
- Manage as species-poor medium rough
- Manage as species-poor tall rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



**Map 27 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hole 18**

**Vegetation Changes**

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Scrub to woodland
- Species-poor rough to woodland

**Reason for change**

- Succession

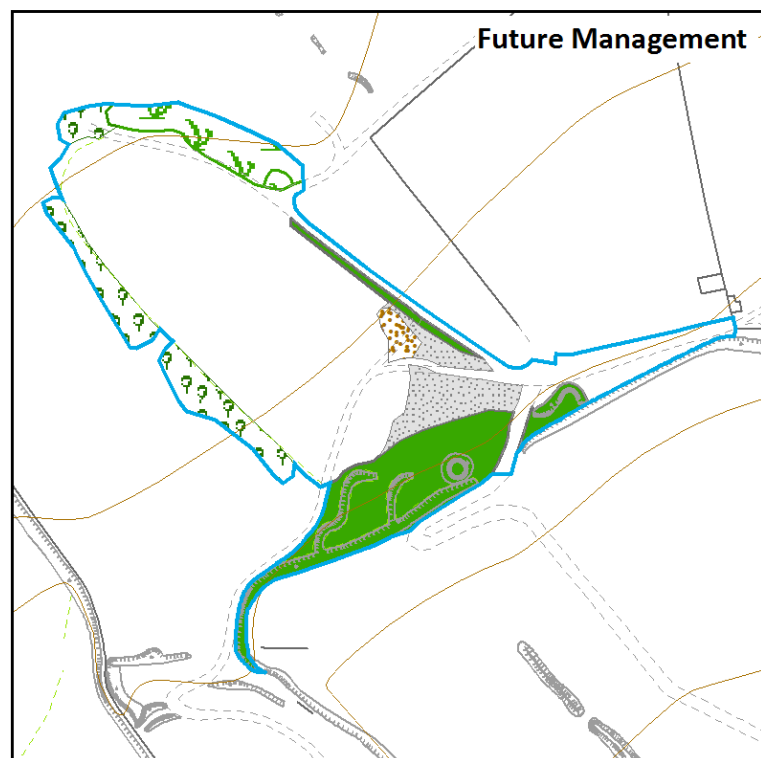
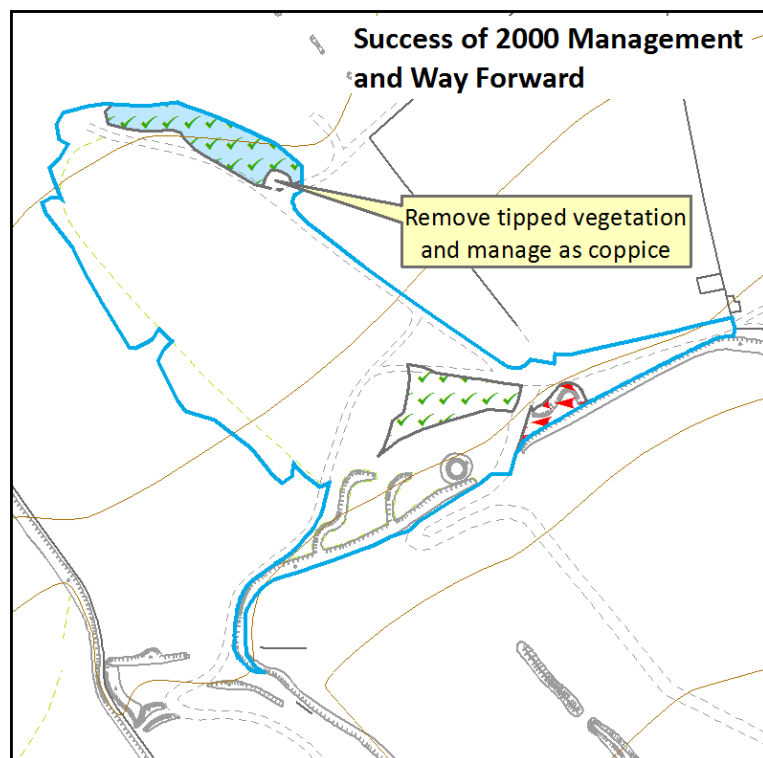
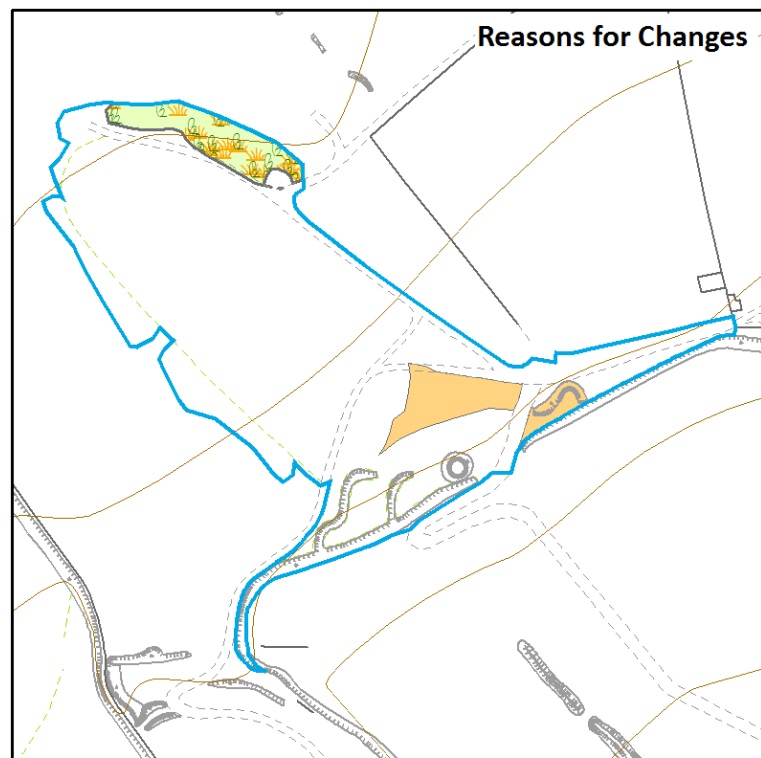
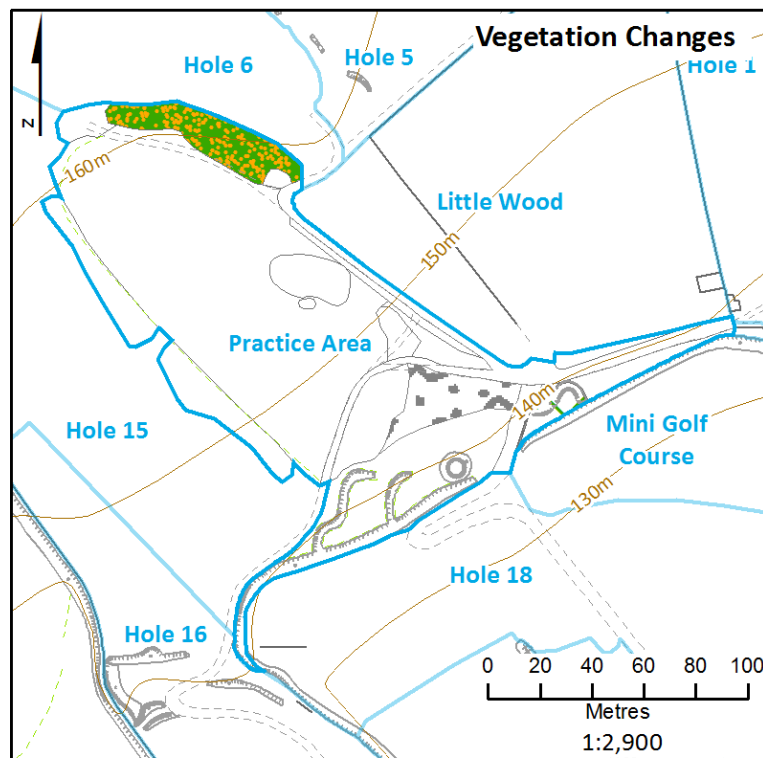
**Success of 2000 management and way forward**

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

**Future Management**

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-poor medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub





## Map 28 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Practice Area

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Partially felled
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Tipping of river dredgings

### Reason for change

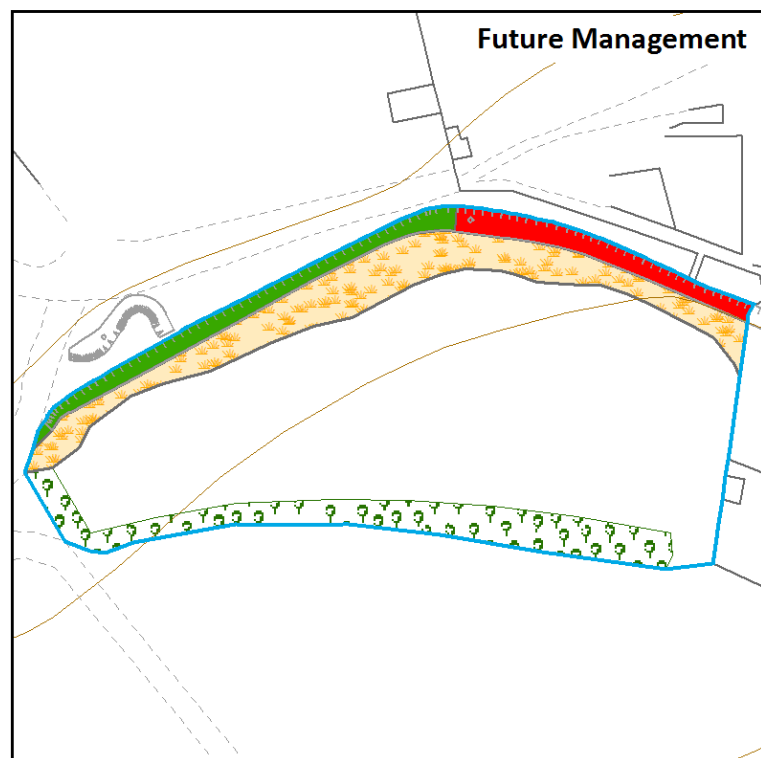
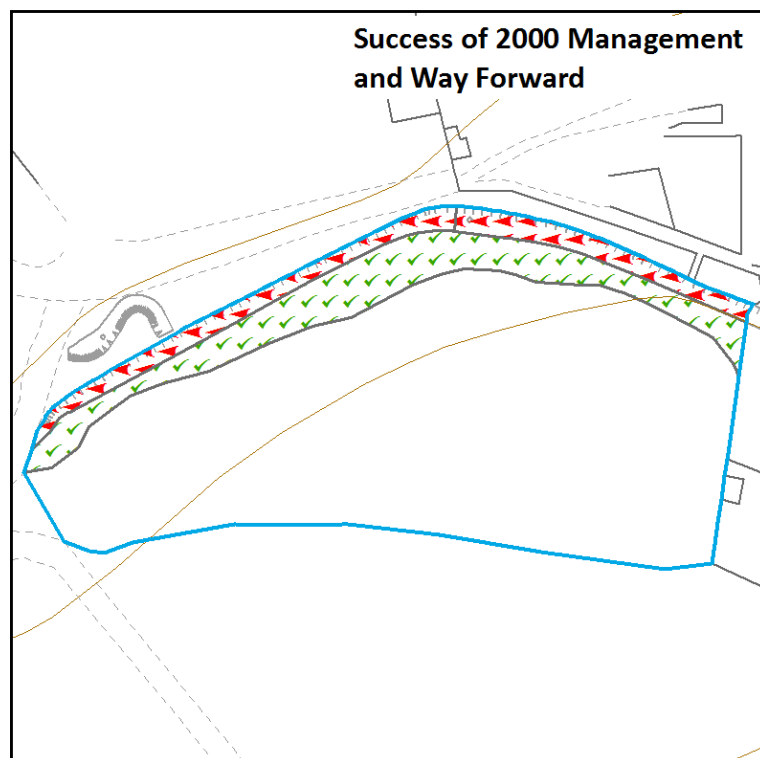
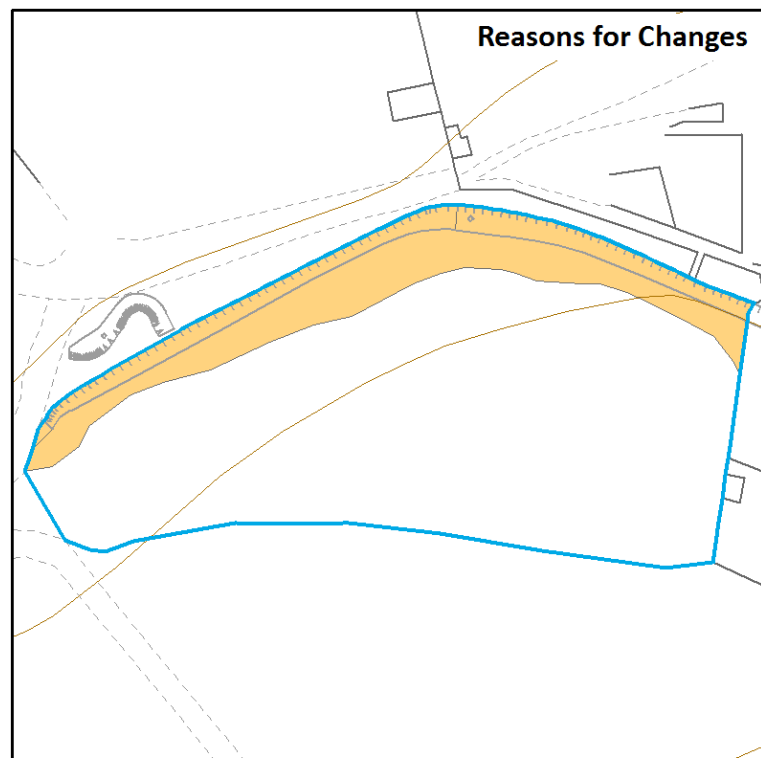
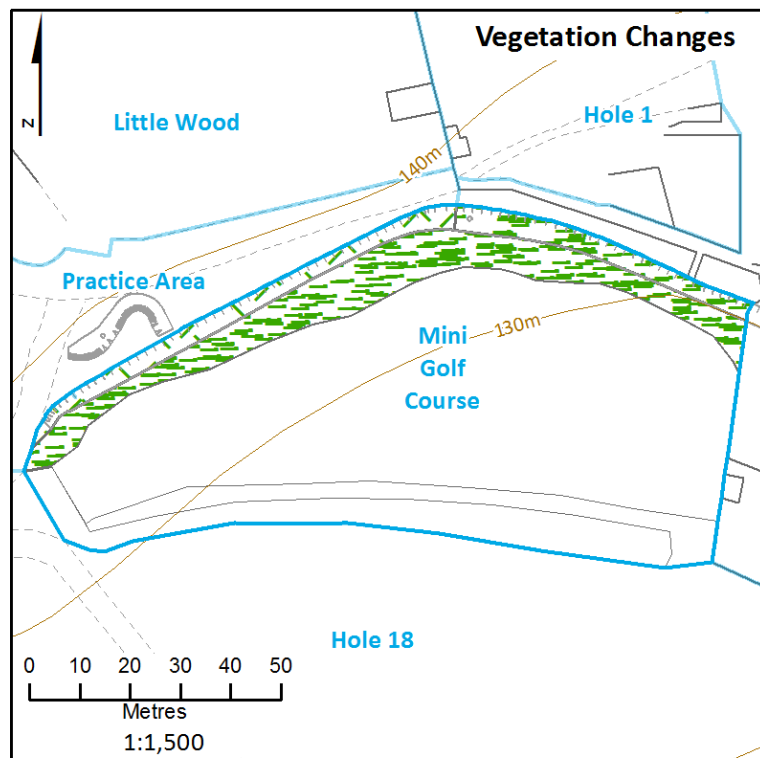
- Golf course management
- Succession

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Bark chippings storage area
- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub
- Storage area



**Map 29 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Mini-Golf Course**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- Felled
- No change
- Partially felled

#### Reason for change

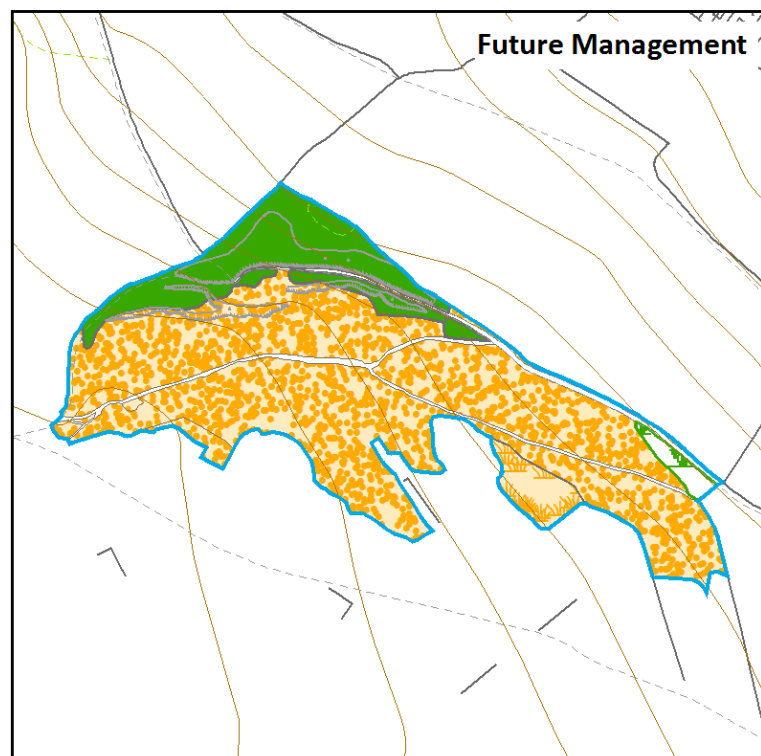
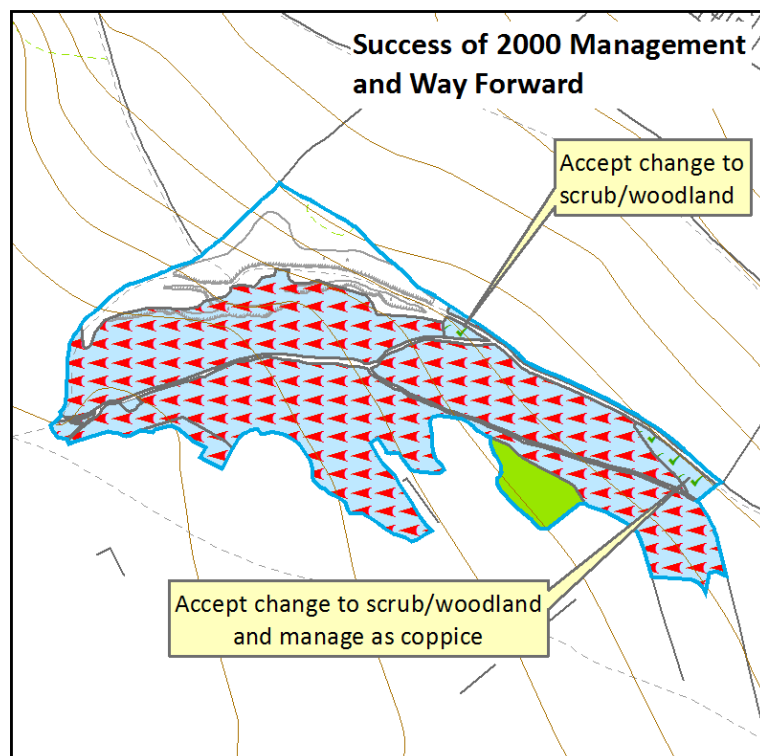
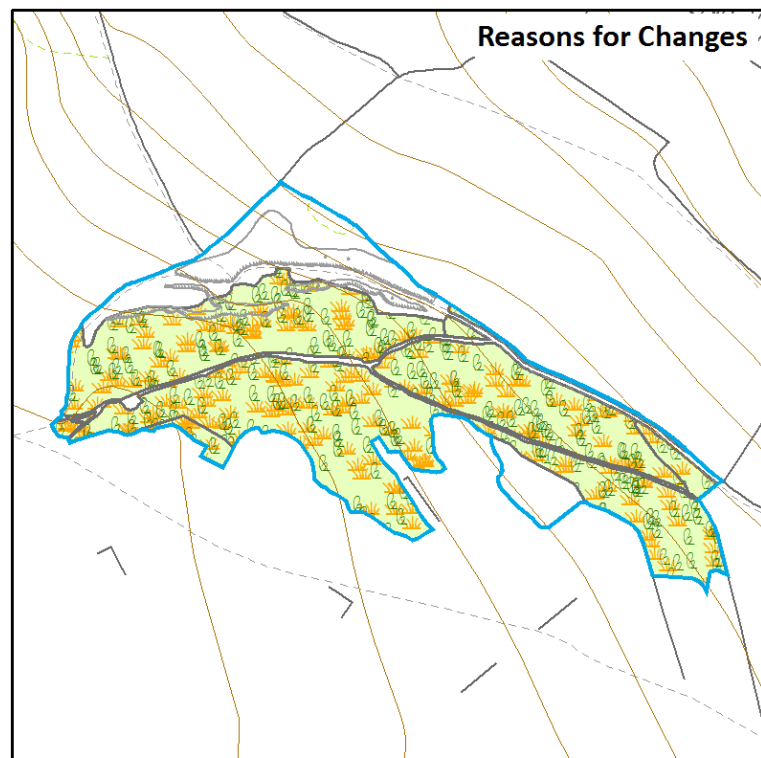
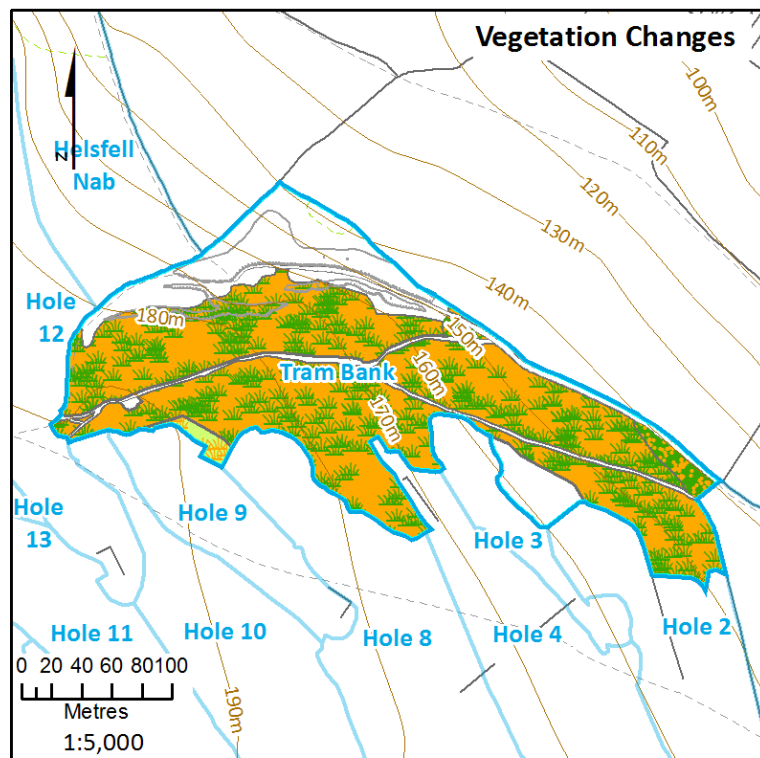
- Golf course management

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as rock face: allow natural revegetation
- Manage as species-poor medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



**Map 30 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Tram Bank**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub

#### Reason for change

- Succession

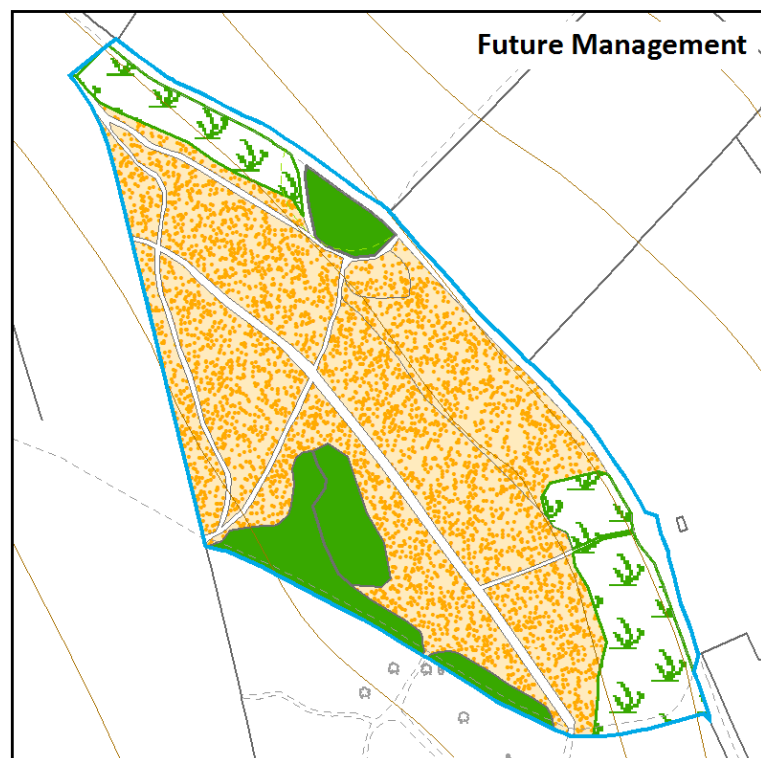
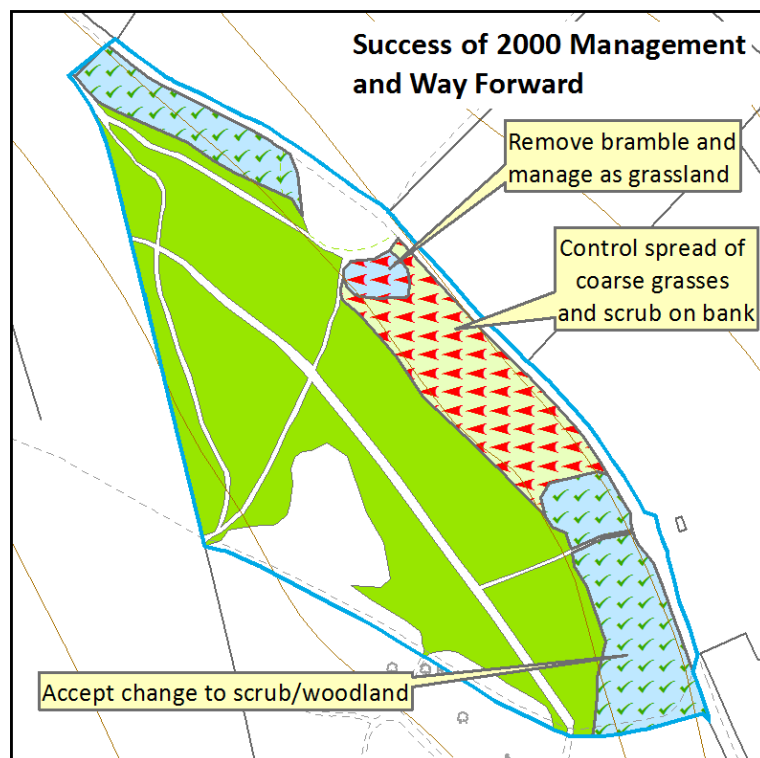
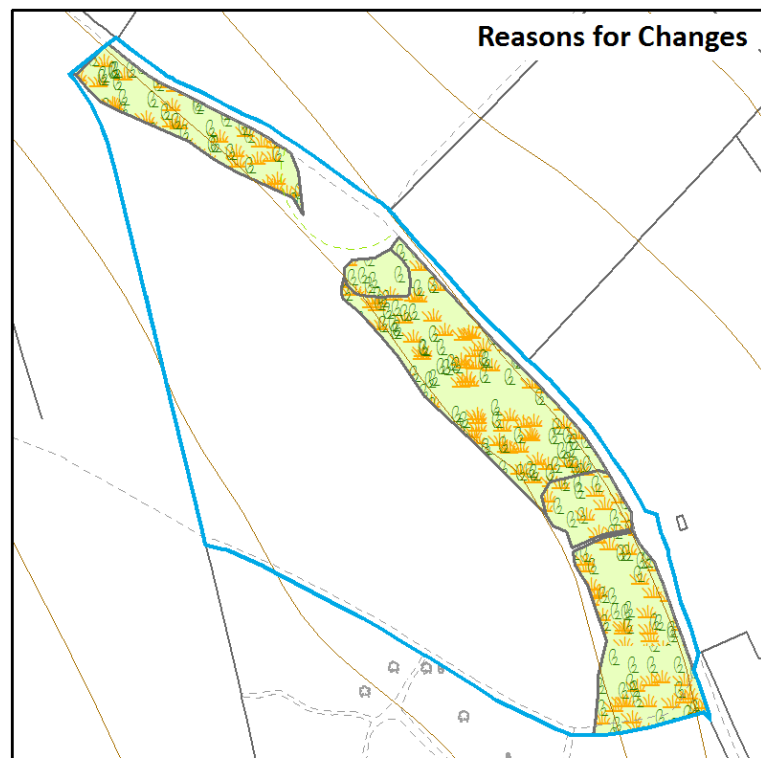
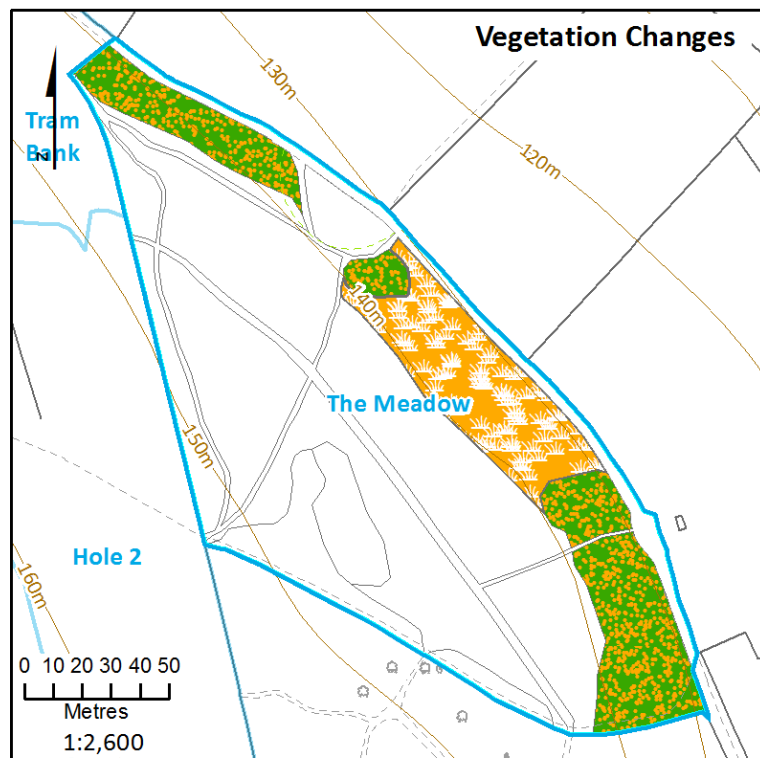
#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as species-poor tall rough
- Manage as species-rich short rough
- Manage as species-rich tall/medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub





**Map 31 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: The Meadow**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

- Succession

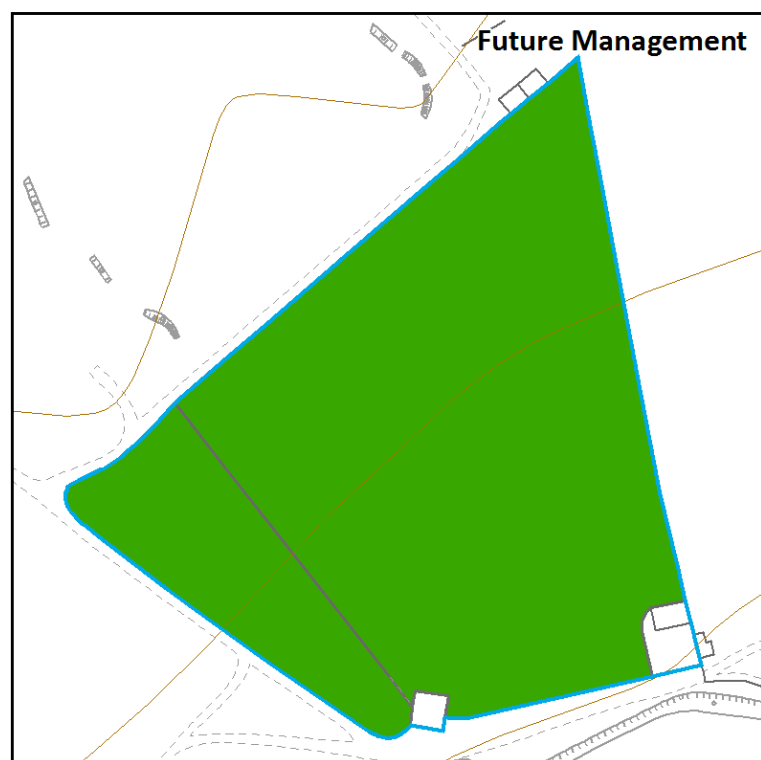
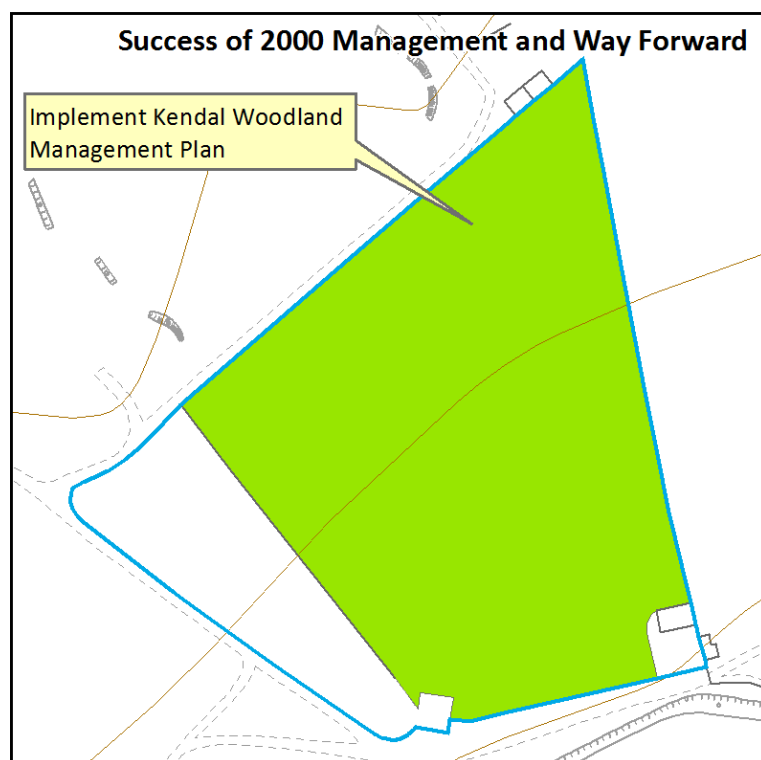
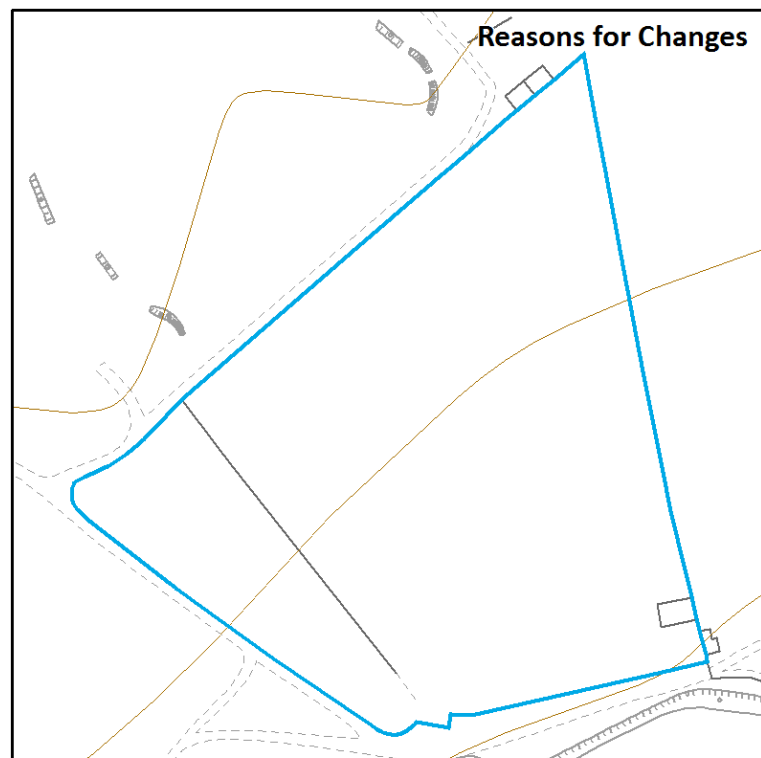
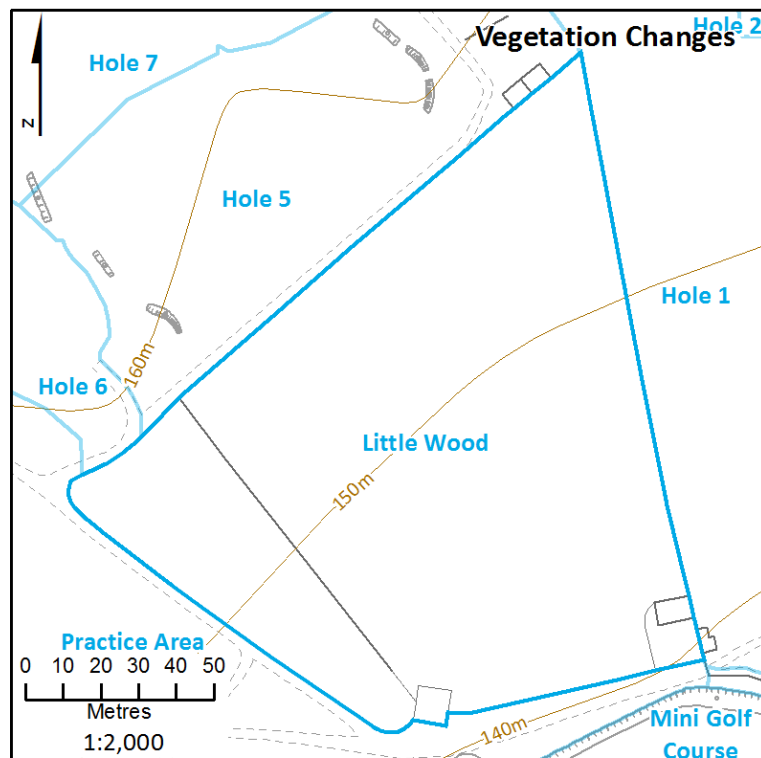
#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub





**Map 32 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Little Wood**

**Vegetation Changes**

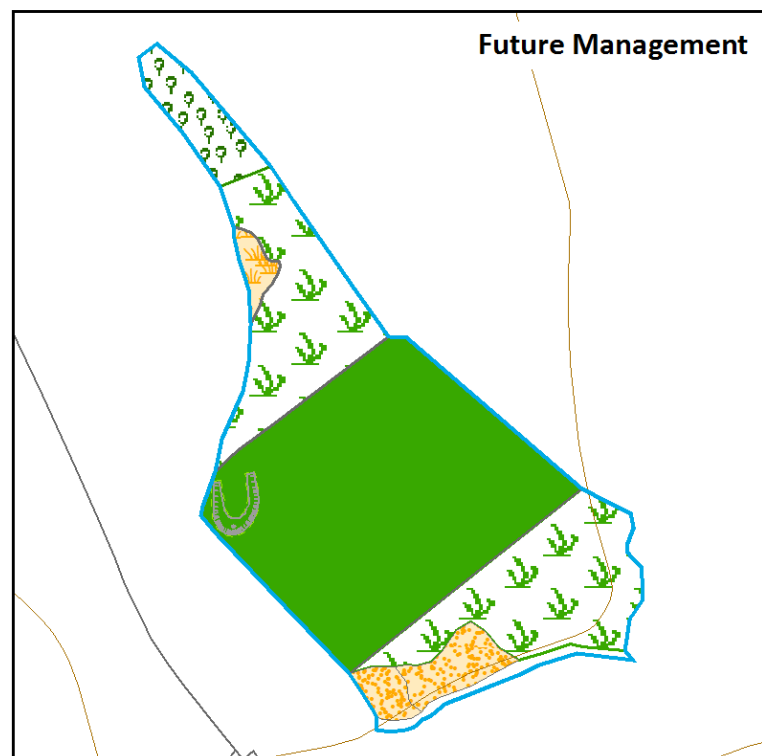
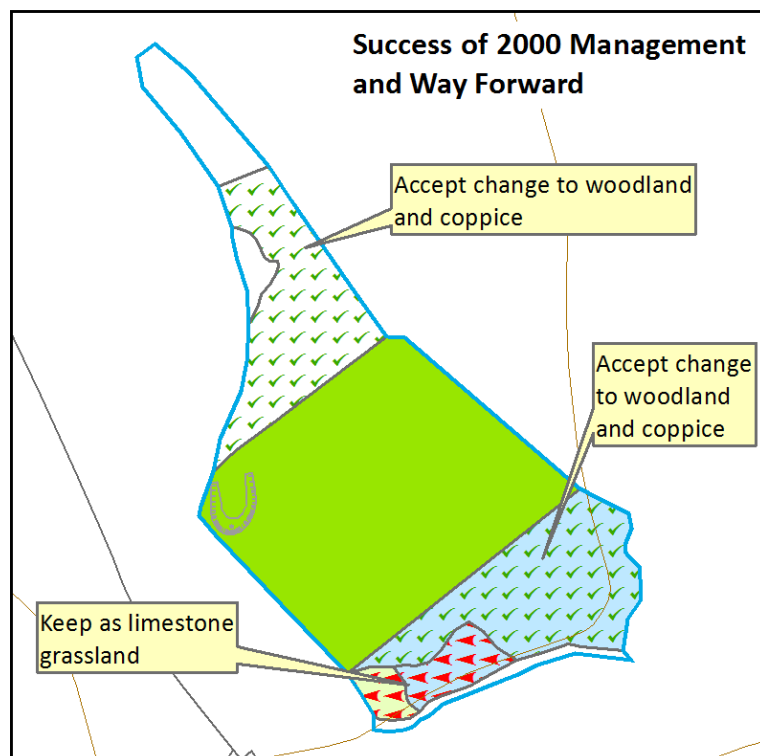
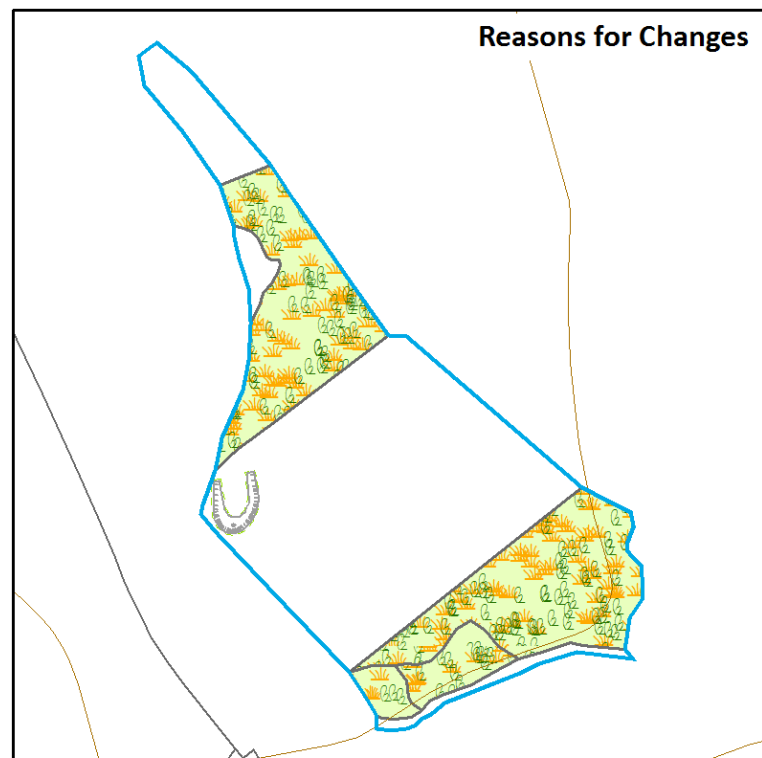
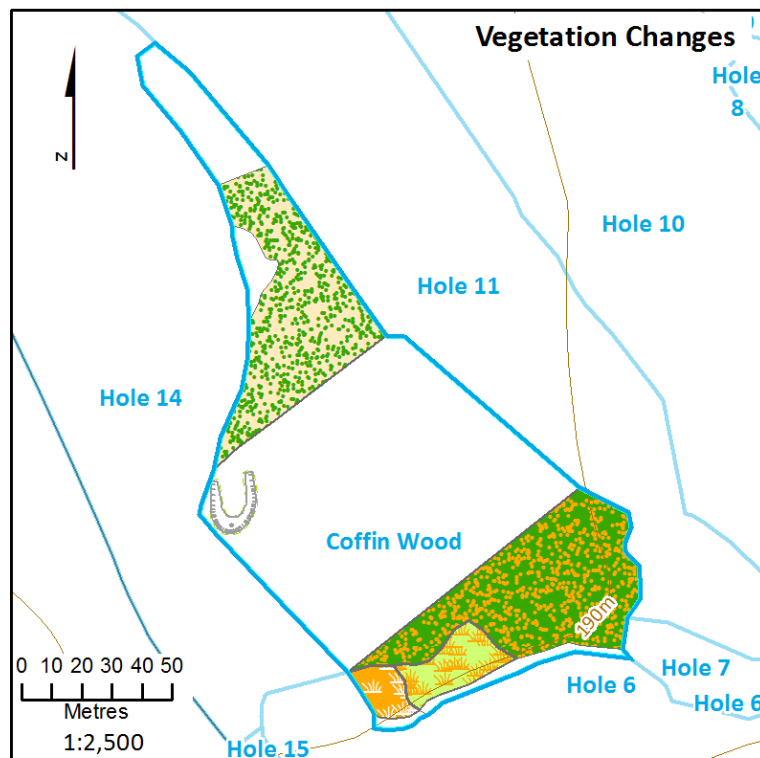
- Management Compartments
- No change

**Success of 2000 management and way forward**

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

**Future Management**

- Manage as woodland/scrub



**Map 33 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Coffin Wood**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-poor grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses

#### Reason for change

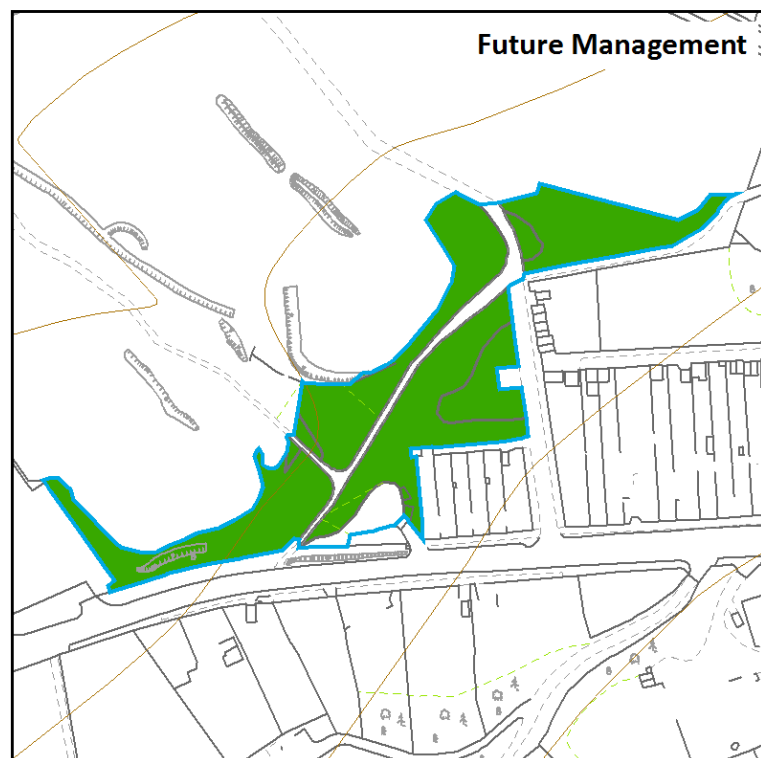
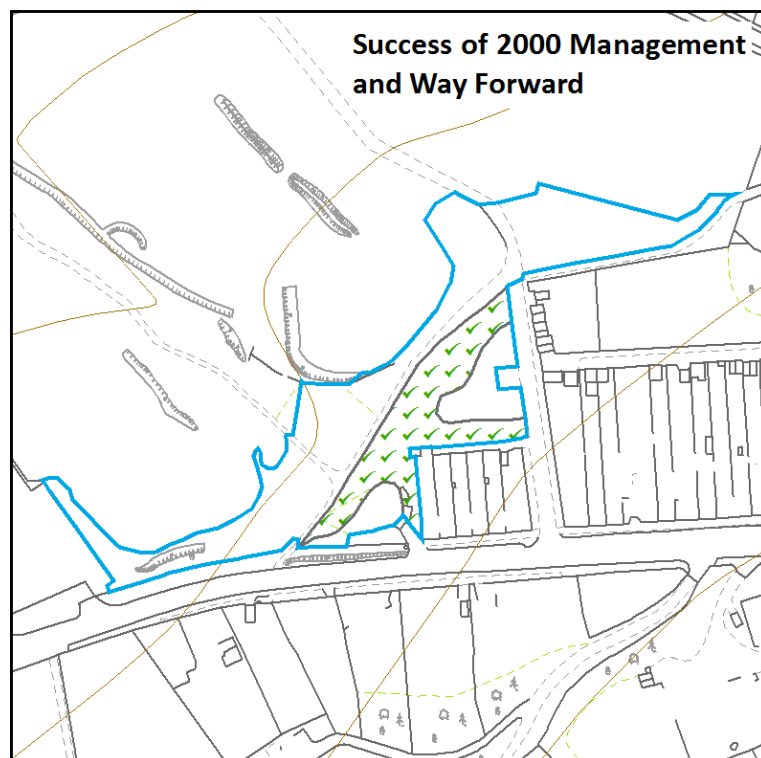
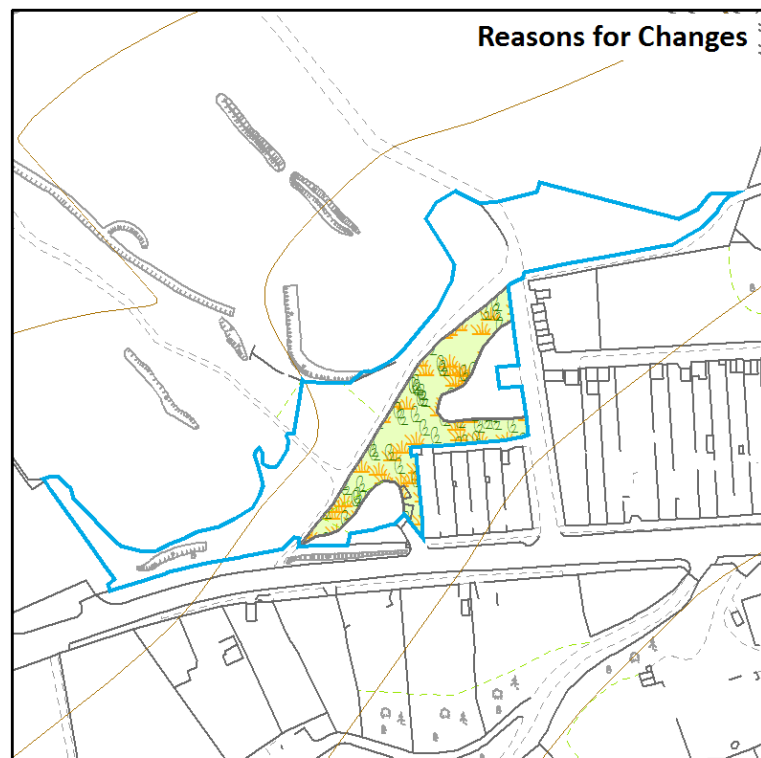
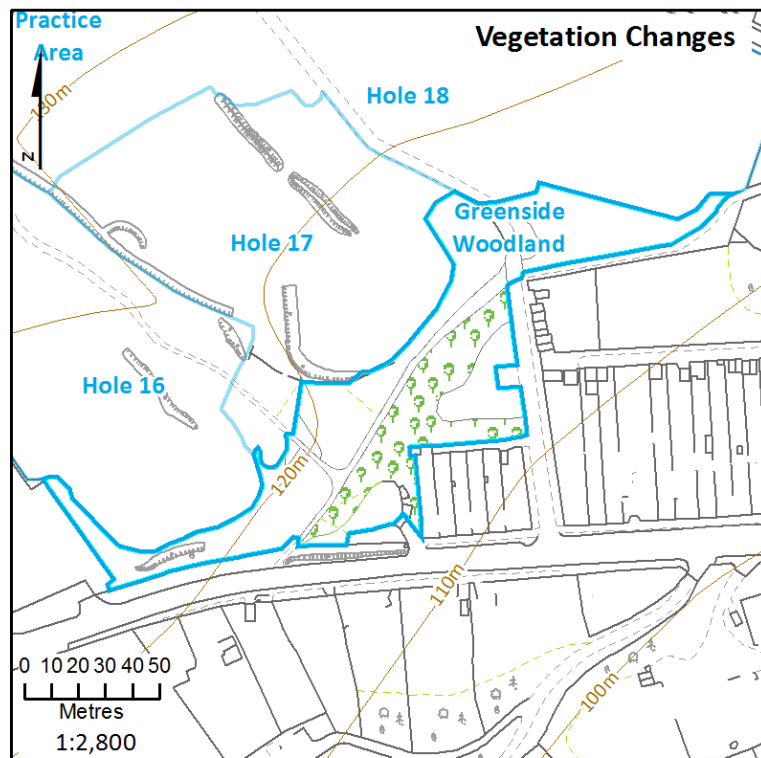
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as coppice woodland
- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as species-poor tall rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



**Map 34 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Greenside Woodland**

#### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Scrub to woodland

#### Reason for change

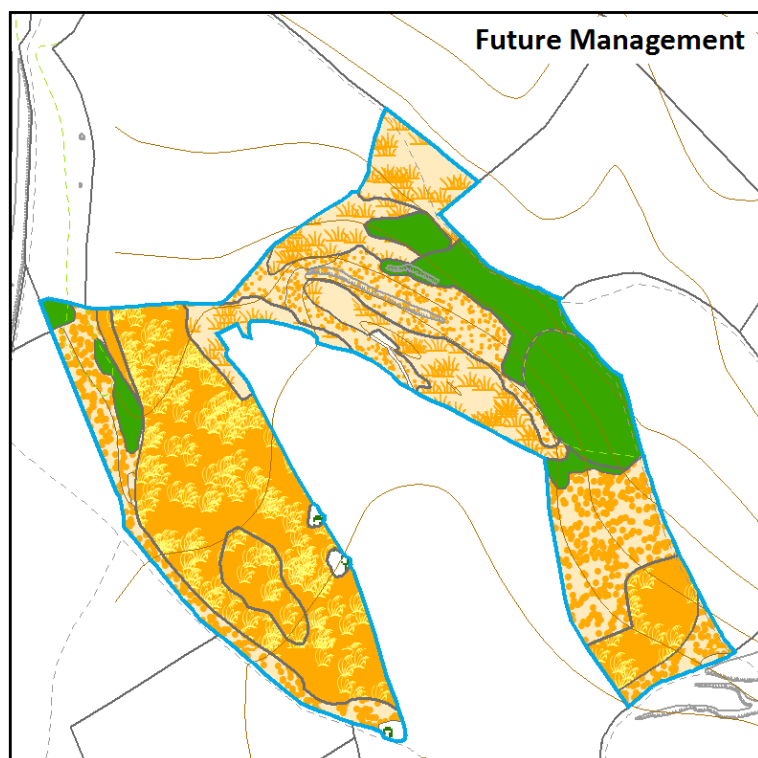
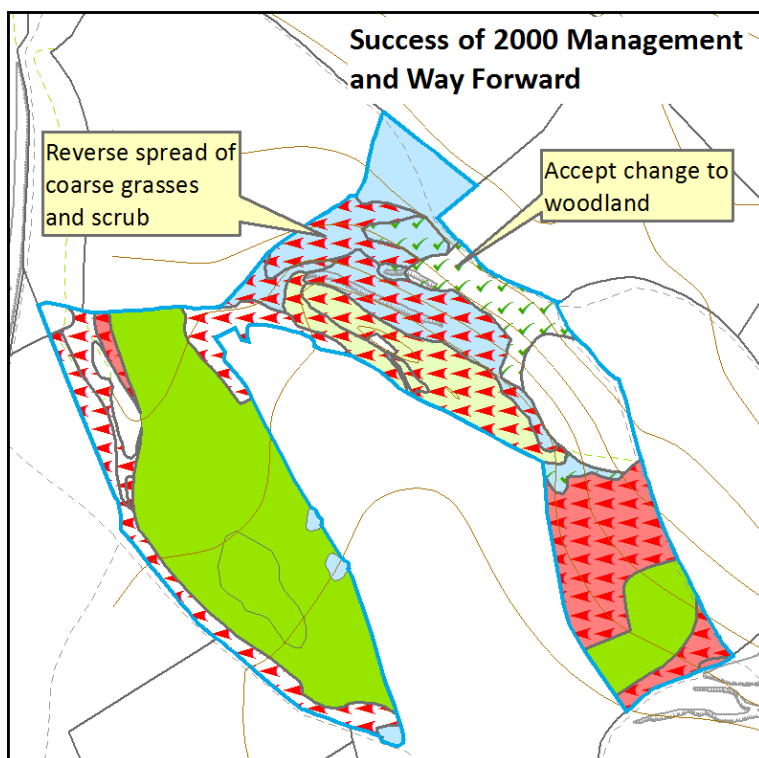
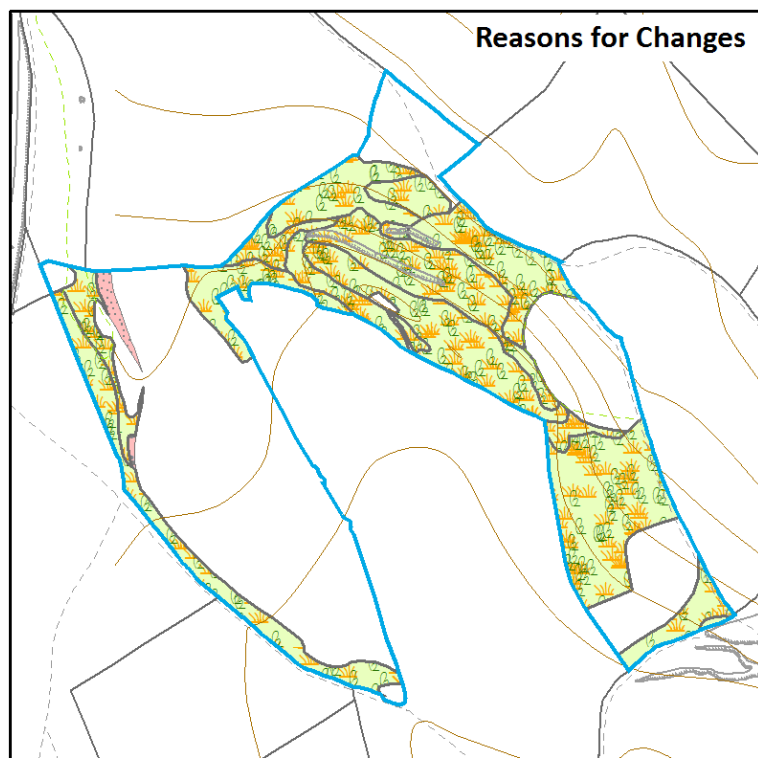
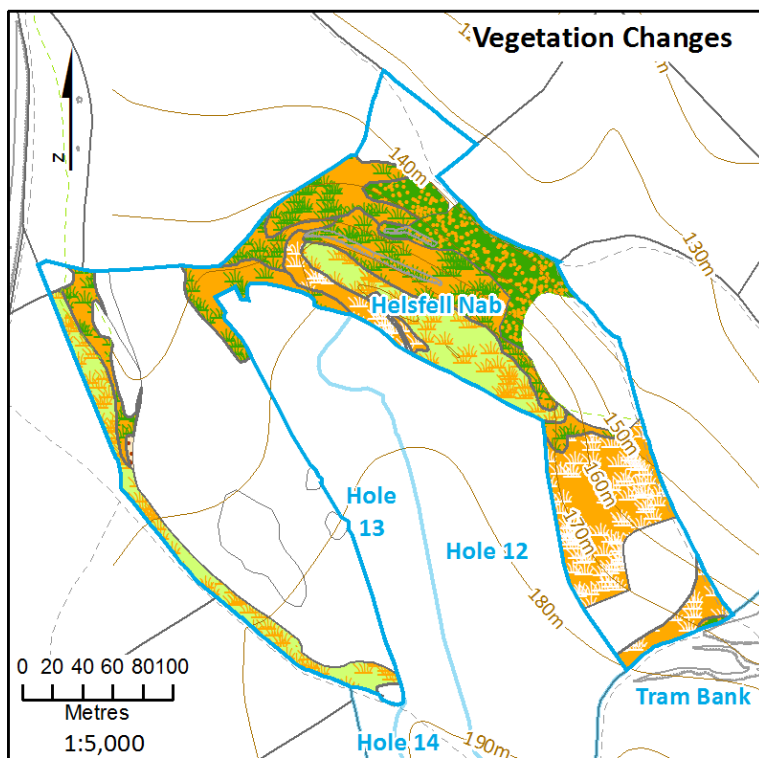
- Succession

#### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

#### Future Management

- Manage as woodland/scrub



## Map 35 Kendal Fell and Golf Course Audit of Changes Between 2000 and 2017: Hellsfell Nab

### Vegetation Changes

- Management Compartments
- No change
- Species-poor grassland to tall ruderal herbs
- Species-poor grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub
- Species-rich grassland to woodland/scrub
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses
- Species-rich grassland: invasion by coarse grasses & scrub

### Reason for change

- Succession
- Ground disturbance
- Importation of soil

### Success of 2000 management and way forward

- Accept changes
- Continue 2000 management
- Intervene to reverse change
- Success
- Partial success
- Failure
- Not implemented

### Future Management

- Manage as landscape planting
- Manage as meadow
- Manage as species-poor tall rough
- Manage as species-rich medium rough
- Manage as species-rich tall/medium rough
- Manage as woodland/scrub



## Species Lists

### Birds species list

List provided by Stephen Palmer.

#### Birds recorded on Kendal Fell and Golf Course

Species	Summer	Winter	Breeding	Status <sup>1</sup>
Mallard	Y		Y	Amber
Common Buzzard	Y	Y		
Sparrowhawk	Y	Y	Y	
Peregrine	Y	Y		
Kestrel	Y	Y		Amber
Pheasant	Y	Y		
Woodcock		Y		Red
Black -Headed Gull		Y		Amber
Herring Gull	Y	Y		Red
Lesser Black-Backed Gull	Y	Y		Amber
Wood Pigeon	Y	Y	Y	
Collared Dove	Y	Y		
Tawny Owl	Y	Y	Y	Amber
Swift	Y			Amber
Green Woodpecker	Y	Y		
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Y	Y	Y	
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Y	Y	Y	Red
Skylark		Y		Red
House Martin	Y			Amber
Swallow	Y			
Meadow Pipit	Y	Y		Amber
Tree Pipit	Y		Y	Red
Pied Wagtail	Y	Y		
Wren	Y	Y	Y	
Waxwing		Y		
Dunnock	Y	Y	Y	Amber
Robin	Y	Y	Y	
Redstart	Y			Amber
Song Thrush	Y	Y	Y	Red
Mistle Thrush	Y	Y	Y	Red
Redwing		Y		Red
Fieldfare		Y		Red
Blackbird	Y	Y	Y	
Garden Warbler	Y		Y	
Blackcap	Y		Y	
Willow Warbler	Y		Y	Amber
Chiffchaff	Y		Y	
Goldcrest	Y	Y	Y	
Spotted Flycatcher	Y		Y	Red
Great Tit	Y	Y	Y	
Coal Tit	Y	Y	Y	
Blue Tit	Y	Y	Y	
Marsh Tit	Y	Y	Y	Red

<sup>1</sup> Birds Of Conservation Concern 4



**Birds recorded on Kendal Fell and Golf Course**

Species	Summer	Winter	Breeding	Status <sup>1</sup>
Long Tailed Tit	Y	Y	Y	
Nuthatch	Y	Y	Y	
Treecreeper	Y	Y	Y	
Magpie	Y	Y	Y	
Jay	Y	Y	Y	
Jackdaw	Y	Y		
Rook	Y	Y		
Carrion Crow	Y	Y		
Raven	Y	Y		
Starling	Y	Y		Red
House Sparrow	Y	Y		Red
Chaffinch	Y	Y	Y	
Brambling		Y		
Goldfinch	Y	Y		
Greenfinch	Y	Y	Y	
Bullfinch	Y	Y	Y	Amber

## Butterfly species list

List provided by Chris Winnick.

Species in **bold** confirmed present

### Butterflies

Species	Scientific Name	Habitat/food plant	Status/comments
<b>Small skipper</b>	Thymelicus sylvestris	Long grass. Soft grasses	Not threatened
<b>Large skipper</b>	Ochlodes sylvanus	Long grass. Coarse grasses	Not threatened
Dingy skipper	Erynnis tages	Calcareous grassland. Bird's-foot trefoil	Section 41 <sup>2</sup> UK BAP <sup>3</sup> . Maybe present. Found on nearby sites. Declining on Kendal Fell
<b>Clouded yellow</b>	Colias croceus	Clover and vetches	Migrant
<b>Brimstone</b>	Gonepteryx rhamni	Buckthorn & purging buckthorn	Not threatened. Visits from adjacent property
<b>Large white</b>	Pieris brassicae	Crucifers	Not threatened
<b>Small white</b>	Pieris rapae	Crucifers	Not threatened
<b>Green-veined white</b>	Pieris napi	Crucifers	Not threatened
<b>Orange tip</b>	Anthocharis cardamines	Crucifers	Not threatened
Green hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	Gorse, rock-rose, bird's-foot trefoil	Medium <sup>4</sup> . Maybe present. Found on nearby sites
Purple hairstreak	Favonius quercus	Woods. Oak	Maybe present as under recorded. Found on nearby sites
White-lettered hairstreak	Satyrion w-album	Woods, hedgerows. Wych elm	Section 41, UK BAP. Maybe present as under recorded. Found on nearby sites
<b>Small copper</b>	Lycaena phlaeas	Grassland. Sorrel and docks	Not threatened
Northern brown argus	Aricia artaxerxes	Grassland. Rock-rose, stork's-bill	Section 41, UK BAP. Maybe present. Found on nearby sites. Declining on Kendal Fell
<b>Common blue</b>	Polyommatus icarus	Grassland. Bird's-foot trefoil, clovers	Not threatened
<b>Holly blue</b>	Celastrina argiolus	Holly, ivy, gorse	Not threatened
<b>Red admiral</b>	Vanessa atalanta	Nettles	Not threatened
<b>Painted lady</b>	Vanessa cardui	Nettles, thistles	Not threatened
<b>Small tortoiseshell</b>	Aglais urticae	Nettles	Not threatened
<b>Peacock</b>	Aglais io	Nettles	Not threatened
<b>Comma</b>	Polygonia c-album	Nettles	Not threatened
Small pearl-bordered fritillary	Boloria selene	Violets	Section 41, UK BAP. Occasional visitor from adjacent sites. Declining on Kendal Fell
Dark green fritillary	Argynnis aglaja	Violets	Medium. Occasional visitor from adjacent sites. Declining on Kendal Fell
<b>Speckled wood</b>	Pararge aegeria	Woodland. Coarse grasses	Not threatened

<sup>2</sup> Section 41 species of principal importance in England under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

<sup>3</sup> Priority Species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan

<sup>4</sup> Butterfly Conservation status

## Butterflies

Species	Scientific Name	Habitat/food plant	Status/comments
Wall	Lasiommata megera	Grassland. Coarse grasses	Section 41, UK BAP. Declining on Kendal Fell
Grayling	Hipparchia semele	Grassland. Grasses	Section 41, UK BAP. Occasional visitor from adjacent sites
Gatekeeper	Pyronia tithonus	Grasses	Not threatened. Occasional visitor from adjacent sites
Meadow brown	Maniola jurtina	Grassland. Coarse grasses	Not threatened
Small heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	Grassland. Grasses	Section 41
Ringlet	Aphantopus hyperantus	Coarse grasses	Not threatened. Increasingly common near hedgerows/edge of woods
<b>Species formerly present</b>			
High brown fritillary	Argynnis adippe	Calcareous grassland	Section 41, UK BAP
Pearl-bordered fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Calcareous grassland	Section 41, UK BAP
Duke of Burgundy	Hamearis lucina	Calcareous grassland	Section 41, UK BAP

## Plant species list

List sourced from surveys by Cumbria Wildlife Trust May & June 1998 and 1999 survey by R Jerram.

Species in italics are introduced/garden plants.

### Plants

Species	Scientific Name
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Ground elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Common agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>
Conjoined lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla</i> sp
Lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Field garlic	<i>Allium oleraceum</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Parsley piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Hairy rockcress	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>
Lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Thyme-leaved sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>
Wall rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>
Maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
Winter-cress	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Quaking grass	<i>Briza media</i>
Upright brome	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Glaucous sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>
Carlina thistle	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Mouse-eared hawkweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium repens</i>
Enchanters nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> ssp
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>
<i>Leyland cypress</i>	<i>Cupressocyparis(x) leylandii</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristata</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>

### Plants

Species	Scientific Name
<i>May flower</i>	<i>Epigaea repens</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Broadleaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
<i>Japanese knotweed</i>	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Sheep's fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Dropwort	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ramping fumitory	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>
Goose grass	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Heath bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>
Limestone bedstraw	<i>Galium sternerii</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Wood crane's-bill	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>
Herb bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Common rockrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
<i>Tutsan</i>	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
<i>Himalayan balsam</i>	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Crested hair-grass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana vulgaris</i>
Yellow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Rough hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Purging flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>
Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>
Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Pineapple mayweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Welsh poppy	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Field forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
<i>Evening primrose</i>	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Early purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>

**Plants**

Species	Scientific Name
Long-headed poppy	<i>Papaver dubium</i>
Herb Paris	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Persicaria	<i>Persicaria</i> sp
Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Mouse-eared hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
Burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Scot's pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Broad-leaved plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Hoary plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Heath milkwort	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>
Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Barren strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Cherry laurel</i>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Dyer's rocket	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Wild rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Salad burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
Rue-leaved saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>

**Plants**

Species	Scientific Name
Small scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
Figwort sp	<i>Scrophularia</i> sp
White stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>
Sticky groundsel	<i>Senecio viscosus</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Blue moor-grass	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Prickly sowthistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Wild thyme	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>
Upright hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>
Hop trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Zigzag clover	<i>Trifolium medium</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Yellow oat-grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Wall speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Bush vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
Common dog violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>