

# NATURA 2000

## STANDARD DATA FORM

FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)  
FOR SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)  
AND  
FOR SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

### 1. Site identification:

1.1 Type  1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date  1.4 Update

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

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1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

### 1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	199506
date confirmed as SCI	200412
date site classified as SPA	
date site designated as SAC	200412

### 2. Site location:

#### 2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
04 00 57 W	52 30 09 N

2.2 Site area (ha)  2.3 Site length (km)

#### 2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK912	Dyfed	100.00%

#### 2.6 Biogeographic region

  
Alpine

  
Atlantic

  
Boreal

  
Continental

  
Macaronesia

  
Mediterranean

### 3. Ecological information:

#### 3.1 Annex I habitats

Habitat types present on the site and the site assessment for them:

Annex I habitat	% cover	Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation status	Global assessment
Active raised bogs	62.6	A	B	A	A

Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	30.4	B	C	B	B
Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	3.1	C	C	B	C
Bog woodland	3.9	D			

### 3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Present	-	-	-	D			

## 4. Site description

### 4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	85.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	9.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	5.0
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	1.0
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
<b>Total habitat cover</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.1 Other site characteristics

<p><b>Soil &amp; geology:</b> Alluvium, Nutrient-poor, Peat</p> <p><b>Geomorphology &amp; landscape:</b> Coastal, Floodplain</p>
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### 4.2 Quality and importance

<p>Active raised bogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul> <p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</li> </ul>
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### 4.3 Vulnerability

The quality and extent of the raised mire and transitional brackish mire habitats have been affected by past drainage works, agricultural conversion, peat cutting and fire. A significant proportion of the degraded mire is protected from seawater incursion by artificial structures and is therefore vulnerable to flooding. The potential for restoration of brackish transitions requires detailed assessment. Vulnerability of the intact mire has been significantly reduced in recent decades by land acquisition and designation, such that a broad 'buffer zone' of modified mire is now under conservation management. The maintenance of peripheral drains is the main threat to successful rehabilitation. CCW is addressing this problem through liaison with the Environment Agency, and input to a water level management plan. Monitoring of the hydrology and the mire vegetation indicates a positive response to ditch-blocking works commenced in 1981. Further remedial actions are being addressed, as set out in the management plan.

## 5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	74.4
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0