

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 18 W	52 50 52 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK913	Gwynedd	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
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	1	C	C	C	C
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	2.4	C	C	C	C
European dry heaths	70	A	C	A	A
Alpine and Boreal heaths	1	C	C	B	C
Blanket bogs	7.4	C	C	B	C
Transition mires and quaking bogs	0.6	D			
Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	2.5	C	C	B	C
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	1	D			
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	1	B	C	B	B

3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Luronium natans</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	C	C	C

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)	1.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	5.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	75.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	8.0
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	3.0
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	3.0
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	4.0
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	1.0
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Igneous, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sandstone, Sedimentary

Geomorphology & landscape:

Crags/ledges, Montane, Upland

4.2 Quality and importance

Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

European dry heaths

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Alpine and Boreal heaths

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Blanket bogs

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Luronium natans

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

4.3 Vulnerability

The area is popular for walking; however, due to the rough terrain, recreational pressures are largely confined to public rights of way and car parks, with minimal impact upon the special features.

The high rainfall and extensive acidic geology/pedology renders this area, especially its watercourses and lakes, vulnerable to acidification. The lichen-rich and bryophyte-rich oceanic heathland is vulnerable to burning and over-grazing. Current general policy is to continue the traditionally low levels of sheep/feral goat grazing and to discourage burning.

In the woodland areas, the vegetation requires careful management by manipulation of grazing to achieve appropriate light and humidity levels for the exceptionally rich lichen and bryophyte assemblages while ensuring adequate regeneration of the woodland. These issues are being addressed through the use of agri-environment schemes (Tir Cymen/Tir Gofal) and S15 management agreements.

The NNR section of the site is managed in accordance with a CCW management plan.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	18.9
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0