

**CYNGOR CEFN GWLAD CYMRU
COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES**

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST CITATION

POWYS

CORS LAWNT

Date of Notification: 1988

National Grid Reference: SJ 047122

O.S. Maps: 1:50,000 Sheet number: 125
1:25,000 Sheet number: SJ 01

Site Area: 3.2 ha

Description:

This wetland site, situated in a depression in the hills above Dolanog at an altitude of about 290 metres, consists of a valley mire merging into a poor-fen. The site supports a rich and diverse flora, past peat cutting possibly contributing to the formation of the floristic and structural variety.

Much of the mire displays a hummock and hollow structure. The drier hummocks support a rich flora dominated by such plants as bottle sedge *Carex rostrata*, greater tussock-sedge *C. paniculata*, marsh cinquefoil *Potentilla palustris* and marsh lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*. Among the hummocks are species commonly associated with blanket bog, namely common cottongrass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccus* and cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*. The wetter hollows contain a variety of acidic bog and flush communities, with bog-pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata* and areas of well developed bog-moss *Sphagnum* spp. carpet.

On the drier ground, adjoining the farm road to the east, the flora becomes dominated by rush species such as soft rush *Juncus effusus*, jointed rush *J. articulatus* and sharp-flowered rush *J. acutiflorus*. Other species include marsh violet *Viola palustris* and heath spotted-orchid *Dactylorhiza maculata* subsp. *ericetorum*. Dove's-foot crane's-bill *Geranium molle* is also present on the drier parts of the site.

To the west the site is bordered by a strip of improved grassland, from which extends a tongue-like rock outcrop covered with a mosaic of grasses *Agrostis/Festuca* and herbs, including extensive patches of English stonecrop *Sedum anglicum*. The improved grassland and rock outcrop are separated by the remnants of a stone wall. Grazing appears to be only occasional and mostly restricted to the drier grassland strip, as general access is restricted by ground conditions.

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