

Superseded

Appendix 7T

Table of broad ecosystems and effects on ecosystem resilience

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T1 Table of broad ecosystems and effects on ecosystem resilience

Table 7.14: resilience assessment of the existing ecosystems along with indication of how the scheme may change this resilience (increase +/- decrease -).

Ecosystem	Diversity	Extent / size	Condition	Connectivity	Expected Future Change Drivers / Risks for broad habitats
Grassland and heathland	Species rich grassland comprising acid, neutral and marshy grassland which also occur in a mosaic with heathland provide value for invertebrates, fungi, foraging bats and birds. Areas around the washery will be retained and enhanced, including SINC's, and new habitats will be created on the embankment slopes, and in other areas	88.44 ha lost, 88.48 ha created and 34 ha retained / managed (including retained SINC's). Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)	Retained and newly created habitats to be managed to enhance condition Expected increase as a result of the final design (+) subject to long term management	Unlikely to be affected by the scheme. No change as a result of the final design (0).	Over population / over use, non-native invasive species, pollution, habitat change, inadequate management

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Ecosystem	Diversity	Extent / size	Condition	Connectivity	Expected Future Change Drivers / Risks for broad habitats
	adjacent to the development which will be managed in the long term to enhance their diversity. Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)				
Waterbodies (including drainage)	Waterbodies support a range of vascular plants including some notable species, in addition to breeding birds, invertebrates, amphibians and foraging bats. A number of waterbodies will be retained, and a number of new waterbodies will be created including a significant	2.4 ha lost and 53.26 ha created Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)		Potential fragmentation of proposed ponds as a result of the road, although new ponds will be re-sited immediately east. Unlikely to be affected by the scheme. No change as a result of the final design (0).	

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Ecosystem	Diversity	Extent / size	Condition	Connectivity	Expected Future Change Drivers / Risks for broad habitats
	proportion as a result of site drainage (ditches, lagoons and swales) which will be designed to accommodate biodiversity. Three waterbodies which will be affected the by the new road will be re-sited immediately east of the original proposed location. Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)				
Ephemeral grassland		4.25 ha lost, although areas of ephemeral grassland likely to be created as part of newly establishing grassland – detailed above.		Unlikely to be affected by the scheme. No change as a result of the final design (0).	Over population / over use, non-native invasive species, pollution, habitat change, inadequate management

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Ecosystem	Diversity	Extent / size	Condition	Connectivity	Expected Future Change Drivers / Risks for broad habitats
		No change as a result of the final design (0).			
Broadleaved woodland and scrub	A very small area of broadleaved trees / scrub will be lost. New tree / woodland planting as a result of the landscaping will create additional habitat for breeding birds, foraging and potentially roosting bats, in addition to some invertebrates. Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)	1.7 ha lost and 23.08 created Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)	Retained and newly created habitats to be managed to enhance condition Expected increase as a result of the final design (+) subject to long term management	Unlikely to be affected by the scheme. No change as a result of the final design (0).	Over population / over use, non-native invasive species, pollution, habitat change, inadequate management
Plantation woodland	Plantation woodland offers limited opportunities for wildlife. A small area will be lost	1.52 ha lost, and 1.98 ha retained and enhanced.	Retained and newly created habitats to be managed to enhance condition	Unlikely to be affected by the scheme.	

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Ecosystem	Diversity	Extent / size	Condition	Connectivity	Expected Future Change Drivers / Risks for broad habitats
	but a larger area retained within the site will be enhanced through management. Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)	Expected increase as a result of the final design (+)	Expected increase as a result of the final design (+) subject to long term management	No change as a result of the final design (0).	
Watercourses	The Afon Dulais and its tributaries provide habitat for otter foraging / commuting. A culvert will be installed over the tributary of the Afon Dulais, although this will follow best practice design and allow continued passage by otter. A small section of one of the tributaries will be	Small section of Afon Dulai tributary to be re-aligned and a new culvert to be installed. These will follow best practice design and construction guidance. The extent of these habitats will not be affected. No change as a result of the final design (0).	Unlikely to be affected by the scheme; providing habitat condition maintained during reconstruction. No change as a result of the final design (0).	Unlikely to be affected by the scheme; providing connectivity for wildlife maintained during reconstruction. No change as a result of the final design (0).	Over population / over use, non-native invasive species, pollution, habitat change, inadequate management

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	re-aligned, although providing this is similar to the conditions of the existing habitat there should be no effects. No change as a result of the final design (0).				