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

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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	Waterbodies	2.4 ha lost and		Potential	
drainage)	support a range of	53.26 ha created		fragmentation of	
	vascular plants			proposed ponds	
	including some	Expected increase		as a result of the	
	notable species, in	as a result of the		road, although	
	addition to	final design (+)		new ponds will	
	breeding birds,			be re-sited	
	invertebrates,			immediately east.	
	amphibians and				
	foraging bats.			Unlikely to be	
				affected by the	
	A number of			scheme.	
	waterbodies will			No change as a	
	be retained, and a			result of the	
	number of new			final design (0).	
	waterbodies will				
	be created				
	including a				
	significant				

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

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.	

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 realigned 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

Ecosystem	Diversity	Extent / size	Condition	Connectivity	Expected Future Change Drivers / Risks for broad habitats
	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).				