

Appendix 10.3

Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Aquifer	A rock formation that is sufficiently porous and permeable to yield a significant quantity of water to a borehole, well or spring. The aquifer may be unconfined beneath a standing water table or confined by an impermeable or weakly permeable horizon.
Bedrock (geology)	This is the solid, consolidated rock beneath any superficial deposits. Bedrock is created over long geological timescales through processes such as sedimentation, compaction, cementation, igneous crystallization, or metamorphism.
EIA Regulations	The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.
Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a means of drawing together by the developer, in a systematic way, a description of the development and information relating to of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a proposed development.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems	Terrestrial wetland ecosystem dependent upon a groundwater supply for their existence.
Natural Power	Natural Power Consultants Limited, the lead EIA Co-ordinator
Peat	An organic surface horizon over 0.5 m deep of partially decomposed remains of plants and organic matter that is formed in wet anaerobic ground.
Permeability	The ability of a fluid, like water or oil, to pass from one pore space to another.
Proposed Development	The Proposed Development comprises the Deucheran Hill 2 repowering and extension, including up to 14 wind turbines (three with a maximum tip height of 220 m, four at 200 m and seven at 180 m), and associated ancillary infrastructure
Proposed Wind Farm Development Area	The area within which the proposed wind farm will be located.
Superficial Deposits (geology)	These are the youngest form of geological deposit formed during the most recent period of geological time. These directly overlie the solid bedrock and can often be unconsolidated and highly permeable.
Tributary	An adjoining stream which flows into the main river.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAR	The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EASR	Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations 2018
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OS	Ordnance Survey
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
WFD	Water Framework Directive

A10.3. GWDTE Assessment

- A10.3.1. This Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystem (GWDTE) assessment forms an appendix (**Volume 3, Appendix 10.3: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem**) to **Volume 1, Chapter 10: Hydrology, Geology, Hydrogeology and Peat** of the Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm (the Proposed Development) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- A10.3.2. The Proposed Development lies approximately 7 km northwest of Carradale on the Kintyre Peninsula in Argyll and Bute, located in the administrative boundary of Argyll and Bute Council (A&BC). The existing, operational Deucheran Hill Wind Farm comprises of 9 turbines with a range of 76 m to 93 m tip heights. Deucheran Hill Wind Farm is due to be decommissioned in 2026, and the Proposed Development would be a repowering of this project. Within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area (refer to **Figure A10.1** at the end of this document) the construction of 14 wind turbines of mixed tip heights up to 220 m tip height with associated infrastructure and ancillary development is proposed. As further detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 4: Project Description** this includes associated turbine foundations and hardstandings, external transformer housing, crane pads, access tracks, underground electrical cabling, a permanent anemometry mast, an onsite substation and control building, temporary borrow pits, batching plant and a construction compound.
- A10.3.3. In accordance with SEPA guidance^{1,2}, National Vegetation Classification (NVC) habitat surveys have identified the presence of a number of potential GWDTEs. These areas have therefore been assessed further to determine actual groundwater dependency and to evaluate the potential for effects on any confirmed GWDTEs. The purpose of this GWDTE assessment is to assess the actual groundwater dependency of the NVC communities that have been identified by these NVC surveys within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area, the proposed temporary blade laydown area, and location of the proposed security hut, as well as within any relevant SEPA buffers associated with proposed infrastructure in these development areas. The proposed new short section of access track immediately west of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area has also been assessed (refer again to **Figure A10.1**).

¹ Scottish Environment Protection Agency. (2024) *Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Developments on Groundwater-Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems*. [Online] Available from: <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sepa.org.uk%2Fmedia%2Fa1yh0blq%2Fguidance-on-assessing-the-impacts-of-developments-on-groundwater-dependent-terrestrial-ecosystems.docx> [Accessed: 15/04/2026].

² Scottish Environment Protection Agency. (2025) *WAT-G-064: Identifying Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE)*. [Online] Available from: https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fbeta.sepa.scot%2Fmedia%2Fyyedyb5e%2Fwat-g-064_identifying_gwdte.docx [Accessed: 15/04/2026].

Approach and Methodology

National Vegetation Classification

- A10.3.4. A series of NVC surveys were undertaken between June to September 2023, with further surveys in October to December 2025 (see **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Ecology** for more details). These surveys identified the presence of potential GWDTEs based on present vegetation communities within the Application Site Boundary, extending to a 250 m buffer of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and proposed section of new access track immediately west of it, excluding where access was not possible (surveys areas are shown on **Volume 2a, Figure 7.1: Site Location and Study Areas**).
- A10.3.5. GWDTEs, which are types of wetlands, are specifically protected under the Water Framework Directive (WFD, 2000/60/EC)³.

GWDTE Assessment

- A10.3.6. This report assesses the potential groundwater dependency of each NVC community that was identified during the habitat surveys within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area, the proposed short section of new access track immediately west of it, and the proposed temporary blade laydown area, as well as within any relevant SEPA buffers associated with proposed infrastructure in these development areas (the Study Area). Those communities that have potential to be of Moderate or High dependence on groundwater, in accordance with UK Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG) list of NVC communities and associated groundwater dependency scores⁴, have been considered further with the aim being to identify the likelihood of actual (true) groundwater dependency. Where true moderate or high groundwater dependency is identified, appropriate mitigation measures, if required, for those communities close to the Proposed Development can be put in place to minimise potential impacts from the Proposed Development.
- A10.3.7. The assessment presented determines the likelihood of actual groundwater dependency, through the identification of underlying geology and its hydraulic properties, the local topography, the presence or absence of groundwater emergence features (such as springs), and the likely contribution of surface water and direct rainfall to the habitat.
- A10.3.8. The nature of the underlying geology determines porosity, permeability and groundwater throughflow, which, in turn, will increase the water supply to wetland habitats. Groundwater flow within low permeability bedrock is limited to lines of faults and/or fractures, and thus, is

³ European Parliament and Council. (2000). Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Water Framework Directive). Official Journal of the European Communities, L 327, 1–72. [Accessed: 07/11/2025]

⁴ Wetlands Task Team. (2003) *Guidance on the identification and risk assessment of groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems*. UK Technical Advisory Group on the Water Framework Directive. Available at: <https://www.wfduk.org/resources%20/risk-assessment-groundwater-dependent-terrestrial-ecosystems> [Accessed: 20/06/2026].

only present where these features exist. Porous bedrock or superficial deposits are likely to support intergranular flow, which is the movement of water between grains. For the purposes of the GWDTE assessment, where the habitat is overlying and/or in the immediate vicinity of permeable or faulted geology, the likelihood of a groundwater contribution is deemed to be the same as the original UKTAG list of NVC communities and associated groundwater dependency scores unless there are other significant considerations.

- A10.3.9. Some NVC communities may be present due to a combination of contributions from surface water, peat or by their location on flat terrain. These habitats are likely to be almost entirely fed by precipitation or very near-surface flow within shallow drift deposits and soils. It is considered that the groundwater component supporting these habitats therefore more resembles surface (or near surface) water regime with very local and shallow rain-fed catchments for each GWDTE. For the purposes of the GWDTE assessment these habitats are considered to have a low dependency on groundwater.
- A10.3.10. Following the assessment of the actual groundwater dependence of each habitat, those habitats that remain within a Moderate or High dependency rating are assumed to be potentially impacted by construction and operational infrastructure/activities, subject to consideration of local groundwater flow pathways, and the presence of appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure/activities and the habitat.
- A10.3.11. The Study Area for the GWDTE assessment has been defined as the area within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area along with the security hut and proposed temporary blade laydown area (located at the site entrance by Killean).
- A10.3.12. This assessment is supported by the following figures located at the end of this document:
- **Figure A10.1: Potential Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems overlain on Topography;**
 - **Figure A10.2: Potential Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems overlain on Superficial Geology; and**
 - **Figure A10.3: Potential Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems overlain on Bedrock Geology.**

Site Setting

Topographical Setting

- A10.3.13. With reference to **Figure A10.1** the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area is dominated by commercial forestry plantation at varying stages of growth, including some sections of felled, with small areas of open muirland and several lochans. Deucheran Hill (330 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) is located within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area while the topographical high point within the Site (336 m AOD) is located immediately south of Deucheran Hill, on the northern slope of Cruach nan Gabhar.

A10.3.14. The proposed temporary blade laydown area and security hut by Killean are within lower elevations within a primarily agricultural setting close to the coastline.

Geological Setting

A10.3.15. According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 Scale Bedrock Geology map⁵, as provided on **Figure A10.3**, the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and proposed new section of access track immediately west of it is underlain by the Beinn Bheula Schist Formation, which is sedimentary in origin. In the eastern part of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area the infrastructure crosses a linear section of the Beinn Bheula Schist Formation running southwest-northeast, which is igneous in origin. The Beinn Bheula Schist Formation is cross-cut by the North Britain Palaeogene Dyke Suite intrusions which generally strike east–west and are present across central and eastern parts of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area.

A10.3.16. The access track which enters the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area from the west crosses four metamorphic bedrock groups all of which were also formed in the Neoproterozoic Era. The eastern most of these is the Green Beds Formation which partially underlies some the most western extent of a limited number of potential GWDTEs assessed in this report. Within the Green Beds Formation lies the Neoproterozoic Basic Minor Intrusion Suite. Furthest west, underlying the proposed temporary blade laydown area and security hut by Killean, is the Ben Lui Schist Formation. The North Britian Palaeogene Dyke Suite is also present within the Ben Lui Schist Formation, striking north-south.

A10.3.17. With reference to **Figure A10.3** several structural features (faults) are also mapped in the area generally striking northeast–southwest, however, none of these are mapped within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area or in the vicinity of the proposed temporary blade laydown area or SEPA buffers of proposed infrastructure.

A10.3.18. A geological summary of bedrock geology, including aquifer productivity as provided by the BGS⁶ is provided below in **Table A10.3.1**.

Table A10.3.1: Bedrock geology summary

Rock Unit	Geology present	Lithological Description	Aquifer Productivity
Beinn Bheula Schist Formation	Gritty psammite and pelite	Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep marine environment. Have subsequently undergone metamorphism. Main rock unit underlying the proposed infrastructure.	Southern Highland Group – Low productivity

⁵ British Geological Survey. (2026) *GeoIndex Onshore – 1:50,000 Bedrock Geology Map*. [Online] Available from: www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/ [Accessed: 15/04/2026].

⁶ British Geological Survey. (2026) *GeoIndex Onshore – 1:625,000 Hydrogeology Map*. [Online] Available from: www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/ [Accessed: 20/02/2026].

Beinn Bheula Schist Formation	Metamafite	Originally igneous rocks formed by intrusions of silica-poor magma. Have subsequently undergone metamorphism.	Southern Highland Group – Low productivity
North Britian Palaeogene Dyke Suite	Olivine microgabbro	Magmatic intrusions in the forms of batholiths, plutons, dykes and sills.	Southern Highland Group – Low productivity
Green Beds Formation	Metavolcaniclastic	Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas with volcanic material. Have subsequently undergone metamorphism.	Southern Highland Group – Low productivity
Neoproterozoic Basic Minor Intrusion Suite	Amphibolite and hornblende schist	Originally igneous rocks formed by intrusions of silica poor magma. Have subsequently undergone metamorphism.	Southern Highland Group – Low productivity
Ben Lui Schist Formation	Semipelite	Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep marine environment. Have subsequently undergone metamorphism.	Argyll Group – Low productivity

Source: Natural Power, 2026

- A10.3.19. According to the BGS 1:50,000 Scale Superficial Deposits map⁷ the majority of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area does not contain superficial deposits, nor do they underly the proposed new section of access track immediately west of it. However, within the Carradale Water and Allt Deucheran valleys there are Quaternary (116–11.9 thousand years ago (Ka)) glacial till deposits. In addition, discrete areas of alluvium are also present in the parts of the riparian corridor of Carradale Water within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area, associated with more recent fluvial deposition. Peat is also present across much of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and areas of deeper peat deposits can also be seen on the higher, flatter areas (refer also to **Volume 1, Chapter 10** and **Volume 3, Appendix 10.2: Outline Peat Management Plan** for more details).
- A10.3.20. The proposed blade laydown area and security hut by Killean are underlain by raised marine deposits of sand and gravel which have been deposited in a shallow marine environment and extend westwards towards the coastline.
- A10.3.21. A summary of the mapped superficial deposits is presented in **Table A10.3.2**, with reference also to **Figure A10.2**.

⁷ British Geological Survey. (2026) *GeoIndex Onshore – 1:50,000 Superficial Geology Map*. [Online] Available from: www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/ [Accessed: 16/02/2026].

Table A10.3.2: Superficial geology summary

Deposit Type	Material Present	Description	Potential Aquifer Productivity ⁸
Till	Gravel in a fine mud matrix	Glaciogenic in origin. They are detrital and created by the action of ice and meltwater.	Not a significant aquifer
Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel, with some peat in places.	Fluvial in origin. Detrital, ranging from coarse to fine grained and form beds and lenses of deposits.	Intergranular flow; moderate to high productivity
Raised marine and coastal zone deposit	Sand and gravel	Shallow marine in origin. Detrital, generally coarse-grained forming beaches and bars in a coastal setting.	Intergranular flow; low to moderate productivity.

Source: Natural Power, 2026

Hydrological/Hydrogeological Setting

- A10.3.22. The presence of water within both the bedrock and the superficial deposits is closely controlled by the hydrogeological characteristics of the hosting lithology. According to the Hydrogeological 1:625,000 data set, the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and the proposed new short section of access track immediately west of it is underlain by the Southern Highland Group. This is characterised as low a productivity aquifer, indicating small amounts of groundwater found in near surface weathered zones and secondary fractures. The Argyll Group aquifer which underlies the proposed blade laydown area by Killean is also classified as a low productivity aquifer.
- A10.3.23. The Base Flow Index (0.264 to 0.276) and Standard Percentage Run-off (54.27-55.73%) values observed for local catchments within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area (refer to **Volume 2a, Figure 10.1** for the relevant catchment areas and **Volume 1, Chapter 10** for further details on catchments) is located on relatively impermeable ground, with just over a quarter of streamflow derived from stored sources.
- A10.3.24. Alluvial or glacial-fluvial deposits which have a high content of sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater rivers or post-glacial riverine processes and typically have the highest permeability. Conversely, where these sediments are interbedded with finer grained, lower permeability deposits (such as silts and clays) water transmission is more limited, resulting in more heterogeneous flow conditions. Alluvial deposits are largely absent within the Proposed

⁸ Ó Dochartaigh, B. É., Doce, D. D., Rutter, H. K. and MacDonald, A. M (2015) *User guide: Aquifer productivity (Scotland) GIS datasets, Version 2 (Open Report OR/15/003)*. British Geological Survey. Available from: <https://nora.nerc.ac.uk/id/eprint/509619/1/OR15003.pdf> [Accessed 15/04 /2026]

Wind Farm Development Area and are wholly absent from the proposed temporary blade laydown area and the proposed new access track immediately west of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area; consequently, they are not considered to represent a significant aquifer resource within these areas.

A10.3.25. The sand and gravel coastal zone deposits underlying the proposed temporary blade laydown area and security hut are considered to have the potential for moderate aquifer productivity and may sustain limited shallow groundwater flow

A10.3.26. Peat within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and underlying the proposed new short section of access track immediately west of it is not considered to comprise a significant aquifer, with groundwater storage and flow typically shallow, localised, and dominated by direct rainfall recharge, and further influenced by historic and ongoing commercial forestry and associated drainage across the site.

A10.3.27. In effect, the groundwater regime relevant to the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area, proposed new section of access track immediately west of it, and the proposed temporary blade laydown area is primarily characterised by low-yield, fracture-controlled flow systems, consistent with the low productivity of the underlying bedrock aquifers. Localised groundwater–surface water interactions may occur in association with weathered zones, fractures, and limited superficial deposits within some riparian corridors; however, these interactions are expected to be small in scale and secondary to the dominant rainfall-driven hydrological regime. At the location of the proposed temporary blade laydown area and security hut, raised marine deposits may locally support shallow groundwater storage, although any groundwater movement is anticipated to be limited and localised.

Results and Assessment

NVC Survey Results

A10.3.28. National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities considered to have a moderate or high potential for groundwater dependency were recorded within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and/or the proposed blade laydown area, and within the relevant SEPA buffer zones associated with proposed infrastructure. The recorded NVC communities are summarised in **Table A10.3.3**.

Table A10.3.3: Recorded NVC communities with potential to be supported by groundwater

NVC Code	NVC Community	Habitats of principle importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland (upland) ¹	GWDTE Potential ⁹
M4	<i>Carex rostrata</i> - <i>Sphagnum fallax</i> mire	Yes	Moderate

⁹ UK Technical Advisory Group on the Water Framework Directive. (2009) *Annex 1: NVC Plant Communities and Dependency on Groundwater (UKTAG Guidance)*.

NVC Code	NVC Community	Habitats of principle importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland (upland) ¹	GWDTE Potential ⁹
M6, M6c, M6d	<i>Carex echinata</i> - <i>Sphagnum recurvum</i> mire	Yes	High
M10a	<i>Carex dioica</i> - <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> mire	Yes	High
M15, M15b, M15c, M15d	<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i> - <i>Erica tetralix</i> wet heath	Yes	Moderate
M23, M23a, M23b	<i>Juncus effusus/acutiflorus</i> - <i>Galium palustre</i> rush-pasture	Yes	Moderate
MG9a	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> – <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> grassland	No	Moderate
W4, W4a	<i>Betula pubescens</i> - <i>Molinia caerulea</i> woodland	Yes	High
W7c	Residual alluvial forests (<i>Alnus glutinoso-incanae</i>)	Yes	High

Source: Natural Power, 2026

Assessment of Actual Groundwater Dependence

A10.3.29. The NVC communities within the Study Area are assessed for actual groundwater dependence in **Table A10.3.4**.

Table A10.3.4: Assessment of actual groundwater dependence of potential GWDTEs and proximity to Proposed Development infrastructure

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
1	No NVC*	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is associated with a tributary of Narachan Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply, alongside surface and very near-surface run-off and infiltration.	No	No	Low
2	M6d:M6c:M4 (60:35:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is associated with a tributary of Narachan Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply, alongside surface and very near-surface run-off and infiltration.	No	No	Low
3	M6:M25a (50:50)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is associated with a tributary of Narachan Burn, which may provide a component of its water	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			In some locations the bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	supply, alongside surface and very near-surface run-off and infiltration.			
4	M6c (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater. The habitat is located on the slope of Cnoc Reamhar hill within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
5	M6d:M6c:M23b (70:20:10)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the south side of Narachan Burn which may provide a component of its water supply and follows open areas between forestry coupes. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
6	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the north side of Narachan Burn which may provide a component of its water supply and follows open areas between forestry coupes. It is	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			In some locations the bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
7	No NVC*	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the south side of Allt Sunadale which may provide a component of its water supply and follows the edge of the forestry coupe. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
8	M23a:M6d (75:25)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the south side of Narachan Burn which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
9	MG9a:M23a:M6d (60:30:10)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the south side of Allt Sunadale, which	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	may provide a component of its water supply, following the edge of the forestry coupe. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
10	W4 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the west side of Narachan Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
11	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the east side of Narachan Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
12	W4 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits limited to the east of the habitat.	located within close proximity to, and follows for part, the Allt Chaltuinn watercourse, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
13	W4 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits limited to the centre and northeast area of the habitat.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows Drochaid Burn which may provide a component of its water supply before reaching Carradale Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
14	M25a:M6d (60:40)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupe, and it is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
15	W4a (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and the absence of faulting or mapped springs indicate	No	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits with alluvium also present under the southeast section of the habitat.	that water supply to the habitat is unlikely to originate from groundwater upflow. The limited extent of permeable superficial deposits means it is unlikely that a superficial aquifer provides significant independent support and these deposits are considered likely to be hydraulically connected to the adjacent watercourse. The habitat is located along the north-east bank of Carradale Water, which is therefore likely to contribute a component of its water supply through direct exchange with surface water and shallow near-surface flows. Overall, the habitat is considered likely to be predominantly supported by surface water and very near-surface runoff and infiltration.			
16	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes, and it is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
17	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits limited to the north area of the habitat.	permeable superficial deposits. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
18	M6d (20)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits limited to the north area of the habitat.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The western edge of the habitat follows an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
19	M25b:M6d (60:40)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
20	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that	No	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.			
21	W4a (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits under the southern section of the habitat.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located along the south bank of an unnamed tributary of Carradale Water, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
22	M6c (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes along a fence line, while crossing an unnamed tributary of Carradale Water, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
23	M6d:M6c (20:10)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes while also following an unnamed tributary of Carradale Water, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
24	W4a (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat is located on the south bank of an unnamed tributary of Carradale Water, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
25	M25b:M23a (60:40)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in close proximity to Loch a'Chomain and in an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage	No	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				pooling of surface water upon the low productivity bedrock aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
26	M20a:M6c (95:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in close proximity to Loch a'Ghlinn Bhig and in an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
27	M23a:M6d:M2 5a (60:35:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits on the banks of Loch a'Chromain, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
28	M25a:M25b:M 6c (50:40:10)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.			
29	M6c:M23a (60:40)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	No	Yes	Low
30	M6d:M25a:M2 3a (70:15:15)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits on an unnamed tributary of Allt Chaltuinn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
31	M23a (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater. The habitat in an open area between forestry coupes in close proximity to Loch	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	a'Chromain. The area is of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
32	W4a:W7c:W17a (50:30:20)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits along the channel with a small area of alluvium also present under the northeast section of the habitat.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and the absence of faulting or mapped springs indicate that water supply to the habitat is unlikely to originate from groundwater upflow. The habitat is located along the south-west bank of Carradale Water and follows the Allt Breac-laraich, both of which are likely to contribute components of its water supply. The habitat is therefore considered likely to be predominantly supported by surface water and very near-surface runoff and infiltration. The limited extent of mapped alluvium in the area is not considered likely to function as a supportive aquifer and is instead likely to exchange water directly with the adjacent watercourses.	Yes	Yes	Low
33	M23a:M6c:M25b (70:25:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an unnamed tributary of Loch a'Chromain, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
34	No NVC *	High	Ben Lui Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. The eastern area of the habitat is underlain by the North Britain Palaeogene Dyke Suite intrusions. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits under the east of the habitat, while to the west, bedrock is overlain by raised marine deposits	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and absence of faulting or mapped springs indicate that groundwater upflow is unlikely to be a significant water source for the habitat. The habitat is located on sloping ground between two unnamed tributaries associated with Killeen Burn, within an area primarily managed as agricultural land and woodland bordering the adjacent road. Raised marine deposits are mapped beneath the woodland; however, this is the eastern edge of these deposits thereby making it unlikely they provide a significant groundwater source. The habitat is considered likely to be predominantly supported by surface water run-off and direct rainfall infiltration.	Yes	No	Low
35	No NVC*	High	Ben Lui Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by raised marine deposits	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and the absence of faulting or mapped springs indicate that groundwater upflow is unlikely to be a significant source of water to the habitat. The area is characterised by relatively flat topography, which can promote pooling of surface water above the low productivity aquifer, and the habitat runs alongside Tarbert Road, which may further increase surface run-off inputs. While raised marine deposits are present locally, the area is	Yes	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				primarily managed as agricultural land and these deposits are considered unlikely to provide a sustained groundwater supply to a GWDTE within the SEPA buffer.			
36	M23a:M6d (80:20)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes and adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn it is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
37	No NVC*	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation seimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in close proximity to an unnamed tributary of Allt Chaltuinn, which may provide a component of its water supply, while also following the edge of a forestry coupe. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
38	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes and follows the channel of an unnamed tributary of Allt Breac-laraich, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
39	M15b:M17a (50:50)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. However, the northwest corner of the habitat sits over the Green Beds Formation – also metamorphic formation largely sedimentary in origin but includes some igneous rocks. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat spans a large area of primarily gently sloping to locally flatter topography, which can encourage surface water accumulation above the low productivity aquifer. The area covers two small unnamed lochans and sits on the banks of a third. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration with localised surface water influence from lochan margins.	Yes	Yes	Low
40	No NVC*	High	Ben Lui Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and the absence of faulting indicate that water supply to the habitat is unlikely to originate from groundwater upflow. The area is characterised by relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water above the low productivity	Yes	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by raised marine deposits	aquifer, and the habitat runs alongside Tarbert Road, which may also contribute to increased surface run-off. While raised marine deposits are present locally and are relatively permeable, the habitat is located close to the mapped upslope extent of these deposits, which are limited in thickness and lateral extent. As such, they are considered likely to support shallow infiltration and lateral water movement rather than sustained groundwater flow. On this basis, the habitat is considered likely to be predominantly supported by surface water and very near-surface run-off and infiltration.			
41	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within forestry clearing and it is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
42	M23a (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing and adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn, which may	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				provide a component of its water supply, and it is considered likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
43	M25b:M6d (50:50)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes and it is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
44	M6d (20)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the channel of Drochaid Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
45	M6d:M4 (95:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within open area between forestry coupes and	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	within the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.			
46	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area adjacent to forestry. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
47	M17b:M15d (50:50)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
48	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area adjacent to forestry. It is likely	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.			
49	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
50	M17c:M25a:M23b (80:10:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area following the line of a fence. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
51	M17c:M15b (70:30)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.			
52	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the path of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
53	M23b:M17c (70:30)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits on the southeast bank of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
54	M17c:M25a:M23b (80:10:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	Drochaid Burn. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
55	M17b:M15b (80:20)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area spanning the top of Deucheran Hill. The highest area is of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer with subsequent run-off being sourced from this point. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
56	M17c:M15b (90:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn, on area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
57	M15b:M17a (50:50)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn, on area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It also follows the edge of the existing access track which may encourage a degree surface run-off. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
58	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coups on the west slope of Deucheran Hill. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
59	M17b:M17a:M15b (50:30:20)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn and Allt Chaltuinn, on area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It also follows the edge of the existing access track which may encourage a degree of surface run-off. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
60	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes on the west slope of Deucheran Hill. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
61	W4a:W11b:W7c (75:20:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. Bedrock is overlain by till deposits along the channel with an area of alluvium also	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and the absence of faulting or mapped springs indicate that water supply to the habitat is unlikely to originate from groundwater upflow. The habitat is located along the west bank of Carradale Water and is underlain by limited superficial deposits, which are not considered to form a significant independent aquifer but are likely to be hydraulically connected to the adjacent watercourse. As such, the habitat is considered	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			present under the north section of the habitat.	likely to be predominantly supported by surface water and very near-surface runoff and infiltration, with watercourse–alluvium exchange contributing to local hydrological conditions.			
62	M17b:M15b (80:20)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. This is cross-cut by the North Britain Palaeogene Dyke Suite intrusions. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Allt Fheannag. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
63	M15b:M23b:M17 (60:30:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	No	Yes	Low
64	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. This is cross-cut by the North Britain Palaeogene Dyke Suite intrusions. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes, following the line of an unnamed tributary of Allt	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	Fheannag. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
65	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. This is cross-cut by the North Britain Palaeogene Dyke Suite intrusions. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes, at the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	No	Low
66	M17b:M15b:M17a (80:10:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin, with the very west extremity of the habitat sitting upon the Green Beds Formation – Metavolcaniclastic sedimentary rock. The southwestern point of the habitat is cross-cut by the North Britain Palaeogene Dyke Suite intrusion. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area following the south side of an existing track which may encourage a degree of surface run-off. It sits on the banks of Loch na Naich on an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
67	M23b:M23a:M15b (50:30:20)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing on an area of relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer, in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
68	M6c (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing on an area of relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer, in the headwaters Allt Fheannag. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
69	M23a (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits	Yes	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	within an open area between forestry coupes, adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn and an existing track which may encourage a degree of surface run-off. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
70	M6d:M4:M25b (70:15:15)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes, on an area of relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer, at the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn and Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
71	M23a (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation mostly sedimentary in origin with the habitat sitting over a small section of Metamafite, igneous in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the line of Allt Fheannag, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.				
72	M4 (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing on an area of relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
73	M23a:M6d:S10 (55:35:10)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the channel of Drochaid Burn, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
74	M6d:M4 (75:25)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes, on	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	an area of relatively flat topography adjacent to an existing track, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.			
75	M15:M6d:M10a (60:35:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing adjacent to an existing track on an area of relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
76	M23a:M25b (50:50)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing adjacent to an existing track and crosses over an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
77	M23a (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing adjacent to Drochaid Burn. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
78	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing adjacent to an existing track. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
79	M17c:M15b:M15c (80:10:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area of relatively flat topography, which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. The northeast extent of the habitat follows the line of an existing track. It is likely that most of the water supply is	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.			
80	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing adjacent to an existing track. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
81	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the channel of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
82	M17c:M15b (60:40)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open adjacent to the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn. It is likely that	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
83	M6d:M25a (90:10)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open adjacent to the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Drochaid Burn. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
84	W4 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits adjacent to an existing track and an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
85	W4 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes and adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.			
86	M17c:M15b:M15c (60:30:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes spanning over a small unnamed topographic high point, which can encourage local run-off originating from this location. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
87	M6d:W4 (85:15)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an open area between forestry coupes before joining the line of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
88	M15d (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an open area between forestry coupes leading to an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
89	M23 (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits along the banks of Loch Losgainn and in an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
90	M15d (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within a forestry clearing adjacent to Loch Losgainn. The topography is also relatively flat which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
91	M15d (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes spanning over a small unnamed topographic high point, which can encourage run-off originating from this location. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	No	No	Low
92	M17b:M15b (90:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in an open area along a fence, in an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	No	Yes	Low
93	W4 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
94	M17c:M15b:M15c (90:5:5)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes in an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low
95	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in an open area between forestry coupes, within the headwaters of Barr Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
96	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	within an open area between forestry coupes in an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.			
97	M15b:M17c (60:40)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits around the banks of Loch nan Eun which form the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. The habitat spans over an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	Yes	Yes	Low
98	M15d:M6d:W4 (70:25:5)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater. The habitat follows an open area between forestry coupes leading to an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	Yes	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
99	M15b:M17c:M15c (60:30:10)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits within an open area between forestry coupes, within the headwaters of Barr Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	No	Yes	Low
100	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits between forestry coupes within an open area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.	No	Yes	Low
101	M6d:M25a (50:50)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial	No	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	deposits. The habitat sits around the banks of Loch nan Eun which form the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. The habitat spans over an area of relatively flat topography which can encourage pooling of surface water upon the low productivity aquifer. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
102	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in an open area in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Barr Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
103	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that	No	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
104	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in an open area in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Barr Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
105	M15d:M6d (75:25)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
106	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits in an open area, adjacent to an existing access track which may encourage a degree of surface run-off, in the headwaters of Barr Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
107	M15:M19:M17 (34:33:33)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and the absence of faulting or mapped springs indicate that water supply to the habitat is unlikely to originate from groundwater upflow, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat spans a large open area forming the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran and Barr Water, with a small section extending along the banks of Loch nan Eun. The area is characterised by gently sloping to locally low-gradient topography, which can encourage the accumulation of surface water above the low productivity aquifer. The habitat is considered likely to be predominantly supported by surface water and very near-surface runoff and infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
108	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat	No	Yes	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	originates from upflow of groundwater. The habitat sits in an open area between forestry coupes, adjacent to Barr Water. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration and direct rainfall.			
109	M23:M6 (50:50)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the channel of Barr Water, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	Yes	Low
110	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
111	M15d (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an open area between forestry coupes and an existing track, which may encourage a degree of surface run-off, leading to an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
112	M15 (100)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits on the banks of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
113	M6 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	deposits. The habitat spans over a large open area which forms the headwaters of Allt Deucheran. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
114	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits on the banks of an unnamed tributary of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
115	M15d:U20 (75:25)	Moderate	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the main channel of Allt Deucheran and part of an unnamed channel of Allt Deucheran, both of which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
				from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			
116	M6 (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows the main channel of Allt Deucheran and an unnamed channel of Allt Deucheran, both of which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
117	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat sits on the banks of Allt Deucheran, which may provide a component of its water supply. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.	No	No	Low
118	M6d (100)	High	Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - Metamorphic formation sedimentary in	The presence of a low productivity aquifer and no faulting or mapped springs means it is unlikely that water supply to the habitat	No	No	Low

GWDTE No.	NVC Community (%age coverage)	Potential GW Dependency	Geology Underlying Habitat	Assessed GW Dependency	Within 100 m of excavation <1 m	Within 250 m of excavation >1 m	Assessed Actual GW Dependence
			origin. Low productivity aquifer with small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures.	originates from upflow of groundwater, further limited by the lack of permeable superficial deposits. The habitat follows an open area between forestry coupes which have now been felled, within the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Allt Buidhe. It is likely that most of the water supply is coming from direct rainfall and surface or very near-surface run-off/infiltration.			

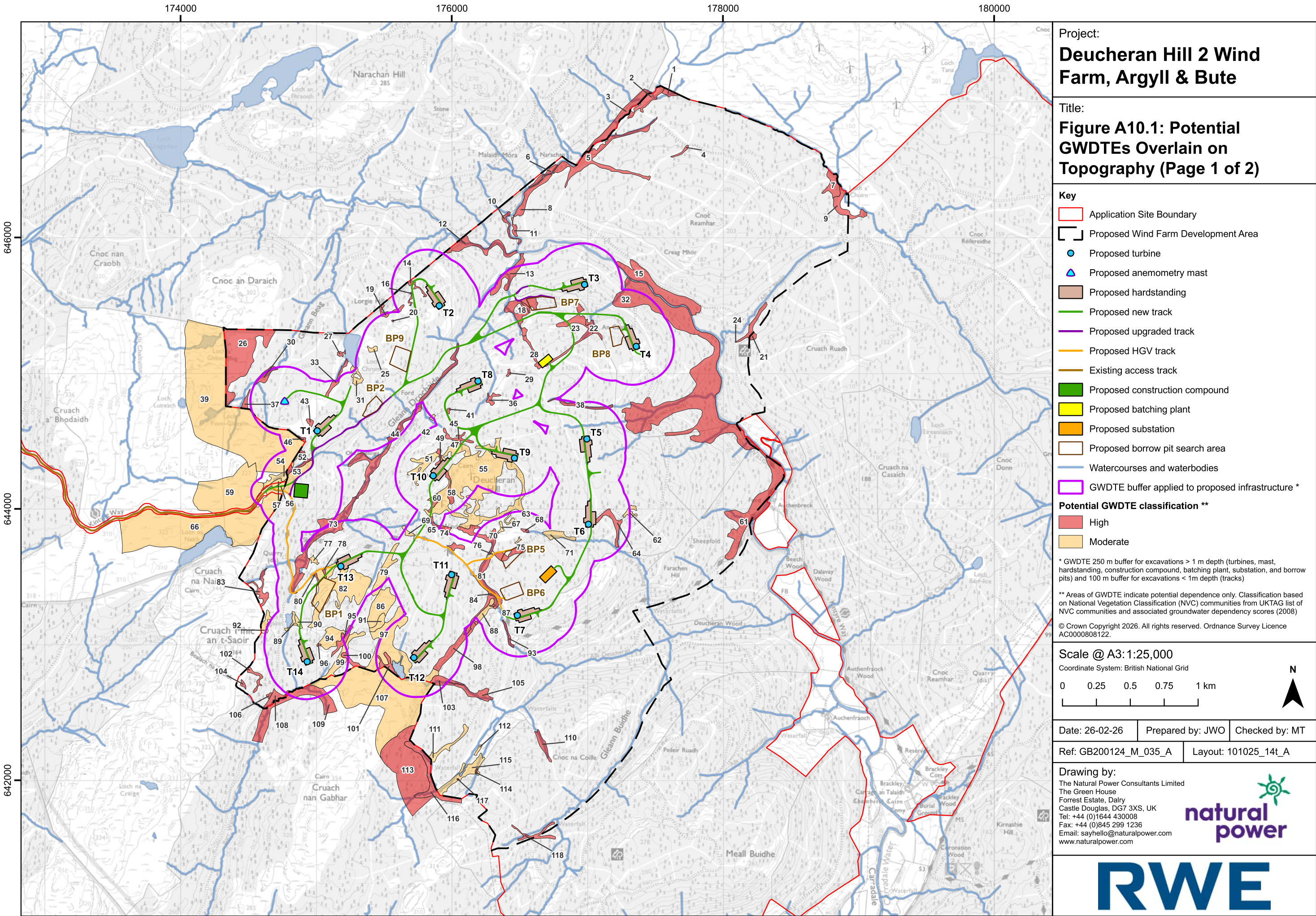
* Conservatively considered as having high potential for groundwater dependency due to a lack of NVC survey data.

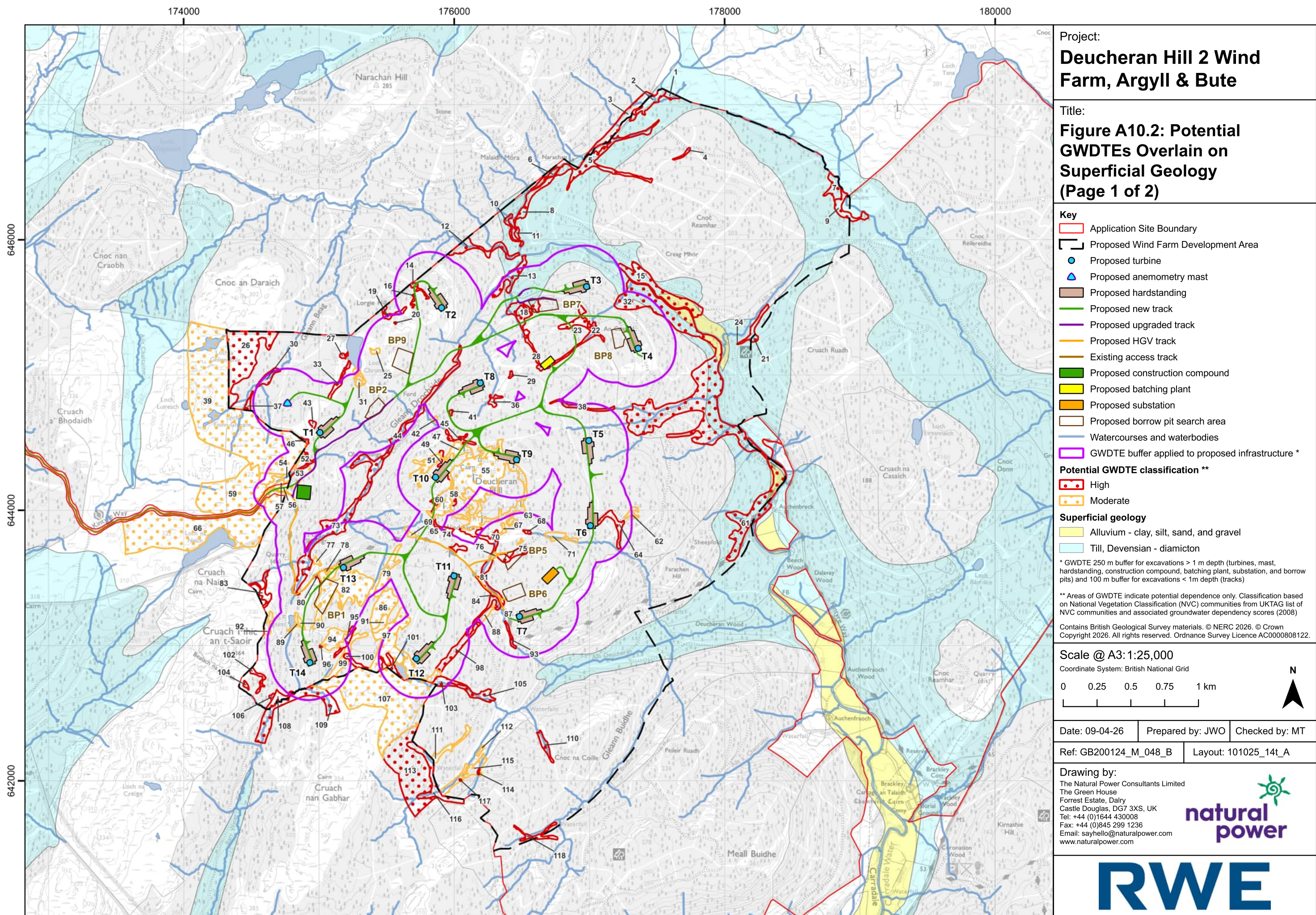
Source: Natural Power, 2026

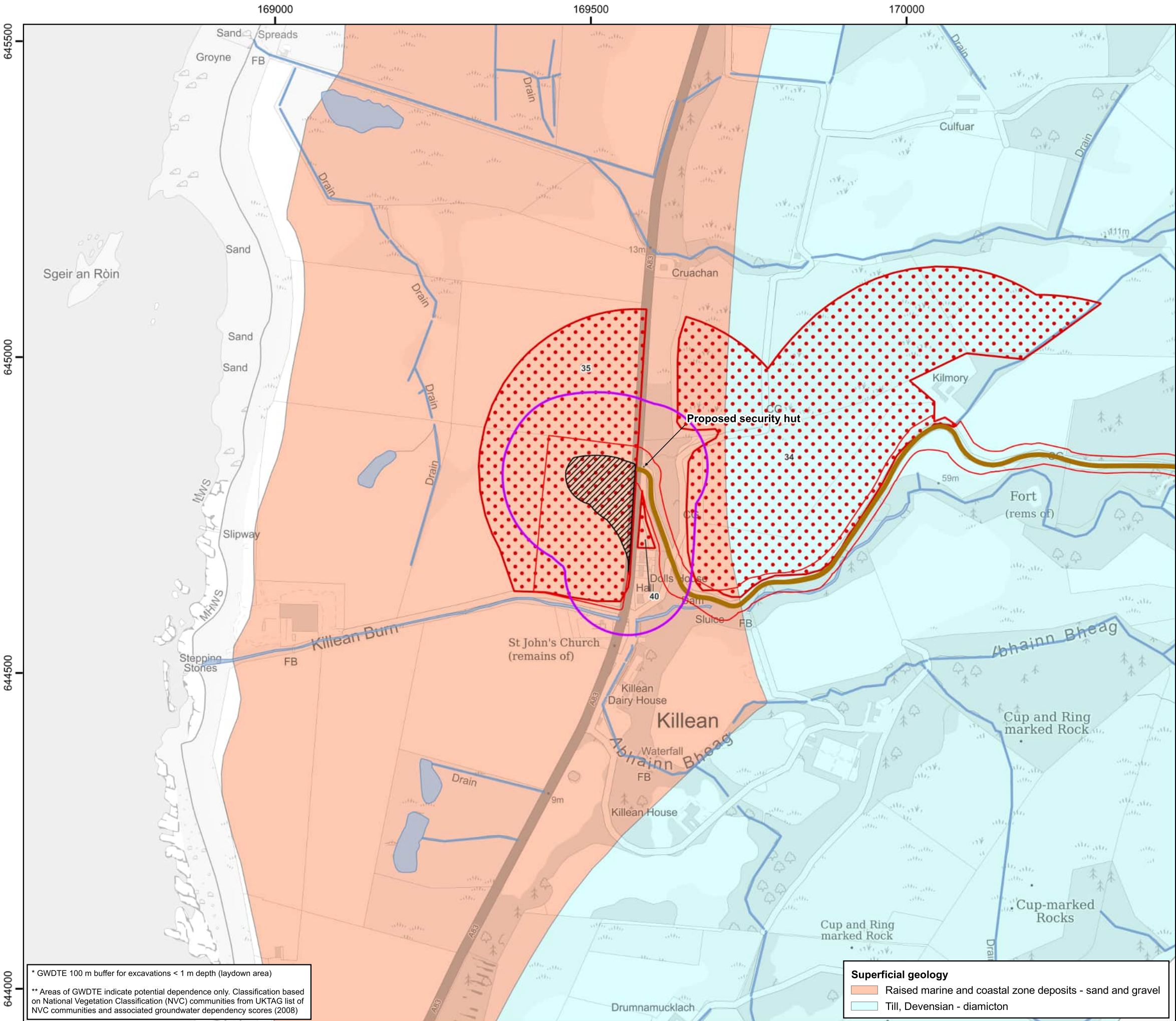
Summary and Conclusion

- A10.3.30. A GWDTE assessment of the potential groundwater dependent habitats identified during the NVC surveys for Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm has been undertaken in accordance with SEPA guidance.
- A10.3.31. The assessment confirms that the bedrock geology underlying the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area and proposed new section of access track immediately west of it comprises predominantly low productivity aquifers, with limited groundwater storage and flow largely restricted to fractures and discontinuities. Superficial deposits are generally limited in extent, with more permeable deposits largely confined to narrow riparian corridors or localised areas at the margins of the assessed area. Peat deposits across the site are associated with shallow, near-surface hydrological conditions predominantly supported by rainfall. Large parts of the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area are also managed as commercial forestry, where historical and ongoing drainage is also likely to have modified the shallow water table and reduced the potential for sustained groundwater expression. No mapped or observed significant groundwater emergence features, such as springs, have been identified within the Proposed Wind Farm Development Area or in proximity to the proposed new section of access track immediately west of it.
- A10.3.32. The proposed temporary blade laydown area and security hut are underlain by low productivity bedrock, with raised marine and coastal zone deposits (sand and gravel) locally present. However, these superficial deposits are spatially limited, and the area is primarily managed as agricultural land, with no mapped or observed groundwater emergence features identified in the vicinity. The local hydrological regime is therefore considered to be dominated by surface water and very near-surface run-off and infiltration processes, rather than by sustained groundwater contributions.
- A10.3.33. The NVC survey identified 118 habitats with potential groundwater dependency, comprising 37 habitats of moderate potential dependency and 81 habitats of high potential dependency. However, when considered in the context of the underlying geology, superficial deposits, topography, and hydrological setting, these habitats are assessed as having low actual groundwater dependency. The majority are associated with watercourse corridors, open areas between forestry coupes, or low-gradient ground where surface water accumulation is common. Consequently, these habitats are considered likely to be predominantly sustained by precipitation, surface water inputs, and very near-surface run-off and infiltration, rather than by groundwater upwelling.

Of the 118 habitats classed as potential GWDTEs, none are assessed to be actually groundwater dependent.







Project:
Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm, Argyll & Bute

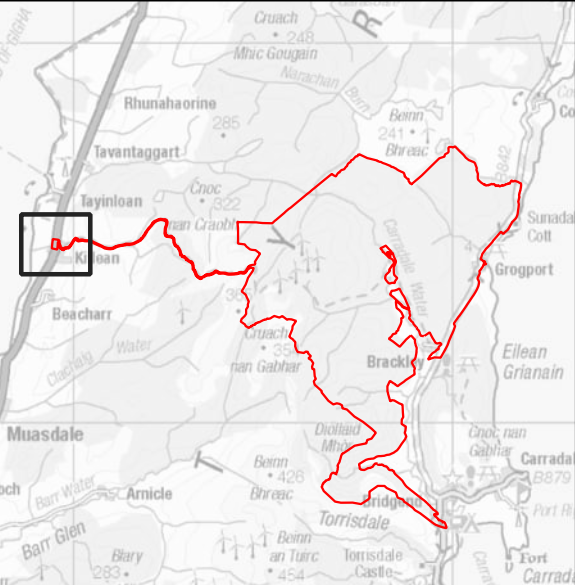
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Figure A10.2: Potential GWDTEs Overlain on Superficial Geology (Page 2 of 2)

Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Existing access track
- Proposed laydown area
- Proposed security hut
- Watercourses and waterbodies
- GWDTE buffer applied to proposed infrastructure *

Potential GWDTE classification **

- High
- Moderate



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Scale @ A3: 1:6,000
Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 50 100 150 200 m

N

Date: 09-04-26 Prepared by: JWO Checked by: MT

Ref: GB200124_M_048_B Layout: 101025_14t_A

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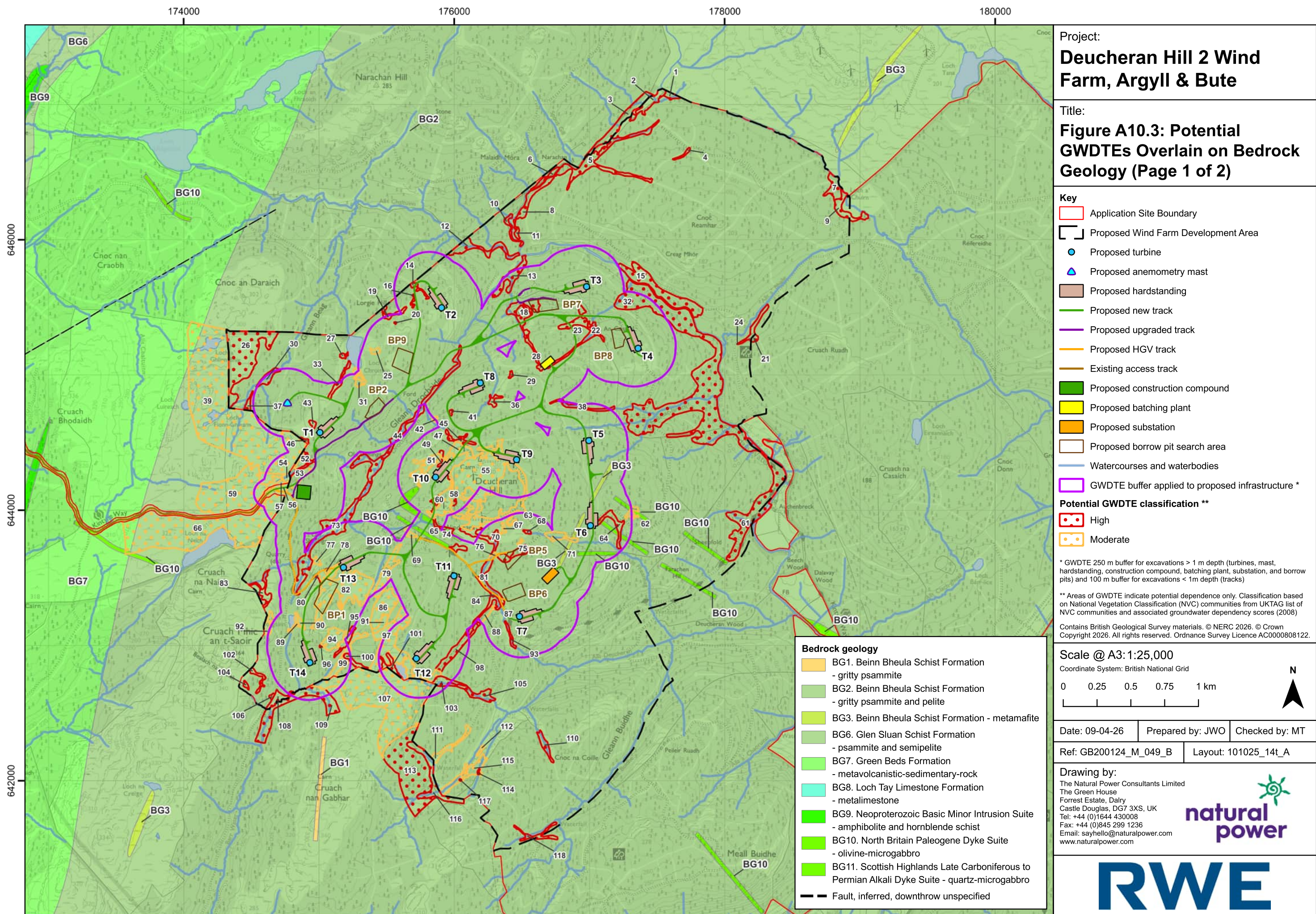
* GWDTE 100 m buffer for excavations < 1 m depth (laydown area)

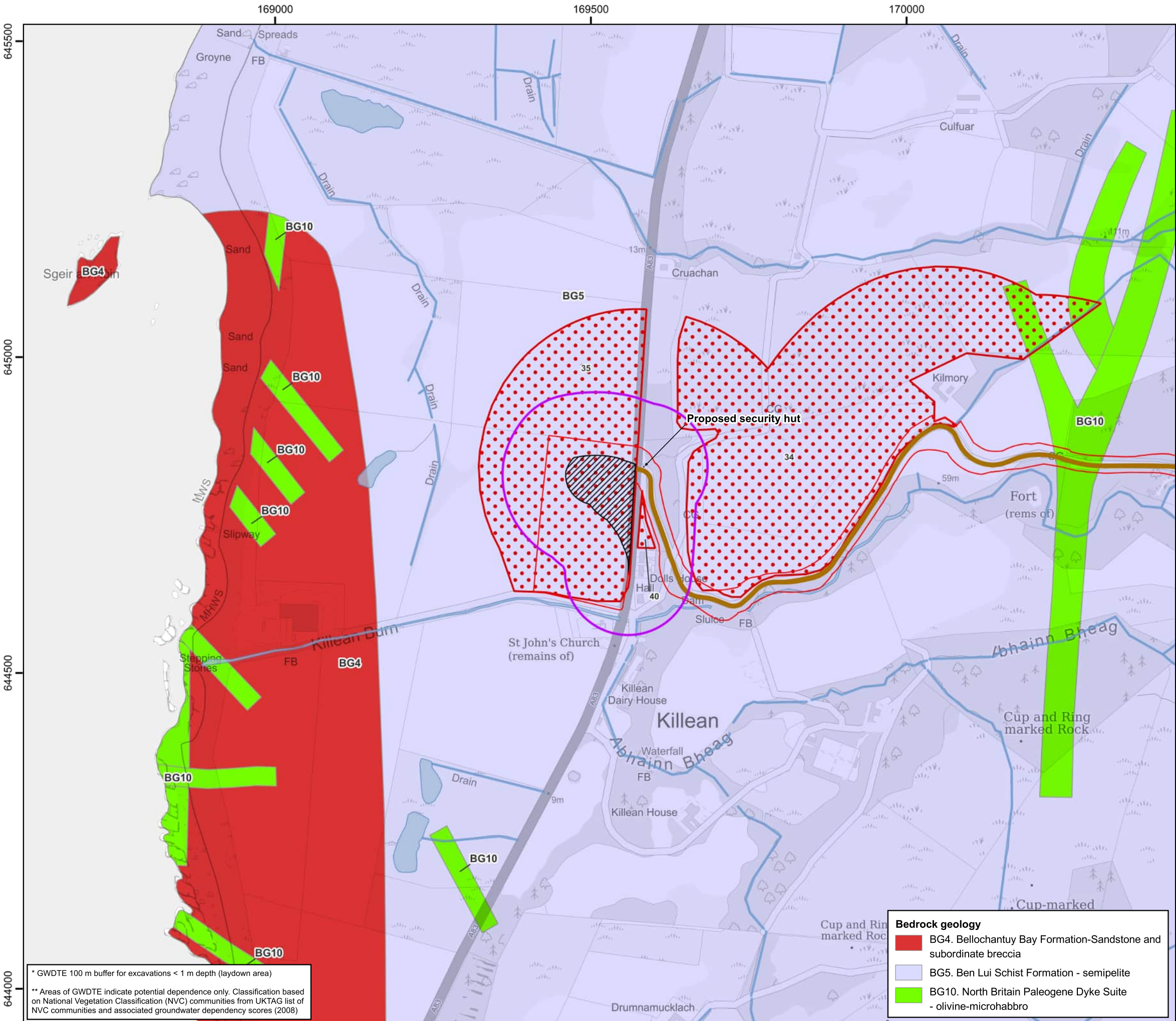
** Areas of GWDTE indicate potential dependence only. Classification based on National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities from UKTAG list of NVC communities and associated groundwater dependency scores (2008)

Superficial geology

- Raised marine and coastal zone deposits - sand and gravel
- Till, Devensian - diamicton

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Project:
Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm, Argyll & Bute

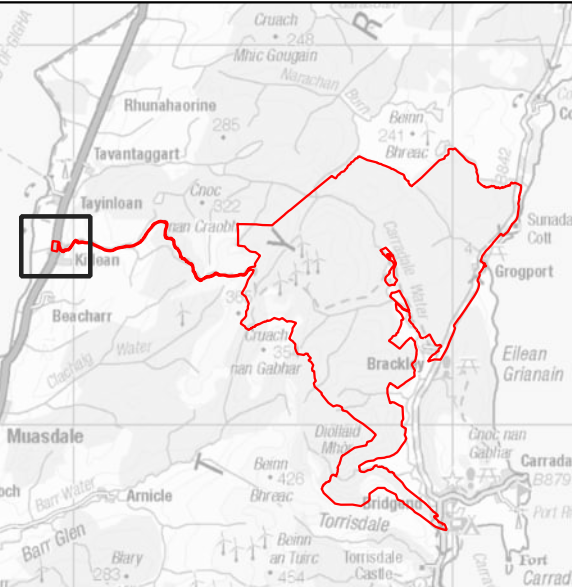
Title:
Figure A10.3: Potential GWDTEs Overlain on Bedrock Geology (Page 2 of 2)

Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Existing access track
- Proposed laydown area
- Proposed security hut
- Watercourses and waterbodies
- GWDTE buffer applied to proposed infrastructure *

Potential GWDTE classification **

- High
- Moderate



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Scale @ A3: 1:6,000
Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 50 100 150 200 m

N

Date: 09-04-26 Prepared by: JWO Checked by: MT

Ref: GB200124_M_049_B Layout: 101025_14t_A

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* GWDTE 100 m buffer for excavations < 1 m depth (laydown area)

** Areas of GWDTE indicate potential dependence only. Classification based on National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities from UKTAG list of NVC communities and associated groundwater dependency scores (2008)

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