

MORAY WEST

OFFSHORE WINDFARM

Onshore Transmission Infrastructure Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report

Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited

Technical Appendix 5.2: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems Assessment



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Acronyms	
Acronym	Expanded Term
NVC	National Vegetation Class
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
PAB	Planning Application Boundary

1 Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
1	M15	Moderate	Till and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Psammite and semipelite, quartzite	This GWDTE is situated along the steep-sided cliffs at West Head and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore a shallow groundwater supply to this habitat is unlikely. A fault intersects the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deeper groundwater component is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
2	M15	Moderate	Till	Quartzite	This GWDTE is situated along the steep-sided cliffs and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore a shallow groundwater supply to this habitat is unlikely. A fault intersects the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deeper groundwater component is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
3	M15	Moderate	Till	Psammite and semipelite, quartzite	This GWDTE is situated along the steep-sided cliffs and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore a shallow groundwater supply to this habitat is unlikely. A fault intersects the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deeper groundwater component is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
4	M15	Moderate	Till	Psammite and semipelite, quartzite	This habitat is situated on a steep cliff side at Skedam Cliff, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
5	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Psammite and semipelite	This habitat is situated on a steep cliff side at Skedam Cliff, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
6	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till, Kirkburn Silt Formation, Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation and Raised Marine Deposits	Psammite, semipelite, cetalimestone, calcisilicate rock	This habitat is situated along the steep sided cliff edges between Findlater and Sandend Harbour. The majority of the site overlies the Kirkburn Silt Formation and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, but the sands and gravels of the Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation mean that some shallow groundwater supply to this habitat is possible. Water supply also comes from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the adjacent drain) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
7	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Psammite and semipelite	This habitat is situated on the steep sided slope between Broad Craig and Skedam Cliff, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
8	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Psammite and semipelite, quartzite	This habitat is situated on the steep sided cliff at Broad Craig. The habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore a shallow groundwater supply to this habitat is unlikely. However, two fault lines intersect the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deeper groundwater component is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
9	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation	Psammite and semipelite	This habitat is situated on the edge of the steep-sided cliff above Red Haven Bay. The habitat overlies Kirkburn Silt Formation and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
10	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Raised Marine Deposits and Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation	Sandstone breccia; limestone (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is situated on the edge of the steep sided cliff above Red Haven Bay. With the presence of sand, gravel and silt overlying sandstone breccia, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deeper groundwater component is also possible. Water supply will also come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
11	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation	Limestone (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is situated on the edge of the steep sided cliff edge above Red Haven Bay and above GWDTE 10. The habitat overlies Kirkburn Silt Formation and a low productivity bedrock. As a result, a local shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, a fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deeper groundwater component is also possible. Water supply will also come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
12	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation and Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation	Limestone (metacarbonate rock)	This habitat is to the east of Sandend Bay beach, and the majority of this coastal slope overlies Kirkburn Silt Formation and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. However, the presence of the Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation means that a local shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a wider-scale deep groundwater supply is also possible. Water supply will also come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
13	CG10, MG10, MG11	Moderate	Marine Beach Deposits, Kirkburn Silt Formation and Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation	Sandstone breccia; and limestone (metalimestone, pelite and semipelite, metacarbonate rock)	A large component of this habitat is just beyond the mean high water mark to the east of Sandend Bay beach. The habitat overlies Kirkburn Silt Formation but also Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation and Marine Beach Deposits over a sandstone breccia, so a local shallow groundwater supply is possible. Two fault lines intersect the habitat, meaning that a wider-scale deep groundwater supply is also possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
14	CG10, MG10, MG11	Moderate	Blown Sand, Marine Beach Deposits, Kirkburn Silt Formation and Whitehills Glaciogenic Formation	Sandstone breccia, limestone (pelite and semipelite)	The habitat is on a steep valley side above Sandend Bay beach, and overlies Blown Sand, Marine Beach Deposits, and Kirkburn Silt and Whitehills Glaciogenic Formations. As a result, a local shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is possible. Water supply will also	Moderate	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.		
15	CG10, MG10, MG11	High; Moderate	Blown Sand and Marine Beach Deposits, Diamicton Clay, Sand and Gravel, and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Sandstone breccia; schist (pelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate-rock and calcsilicate rock); limestone (metalimestone and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite; metalimestone)	The majority of this habitat just beyond the mean high water mark at Sandend Bay beach overlies Blown Sand and schist bedrock. Some groundwater may be available to this low-lying habitat by way of the Blown Sand and near-surface bedrock weathered zone and fractures. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
16	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Semipelite; limestone (pelite and metalimestone)	This habitat is to the west of Sandend Bay beach, and the majority of this steeply inclined site overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, rapid surface runoff (including from the adjacent road) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
17	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Semipelite; limestone (pelite and metalimestone)	The majority of this steeply inclined habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and is parallel and just to the north of GWDTE 10, to the west of Sandend Bay beach. Groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, rapid surface runoff (including from the adjacent road) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
18	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Blown Sand and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Schist (pelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate-rock and calcsilicate rock); limestone (metalimestone and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite; metalimestone)	The majority of this habitat overlies Blown Sand and low productivity bedrock aquifers, and is on a steep valley side above Sandend Bay beach. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming instead from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
19	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation and Raised Marine Deposits	Schist (pelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate-rock and calcsilicate rock); limestone (metalimestone and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite; metalimestone)	The vast majority of this habitat overlies Kirkburn Silt Formation and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and is on a steep valley side adjacent to GWDTE 18, above Sandend Bay beach. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming instead from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
20	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Semipelite	Another site alongside the A98 carriageway, the presence of Alluvium, the Scatterry Burn and an unnamed drain which flows through the habitat, albeit overlying low productivity bedrock, would ensure that the habitat is supplied with both surface runoff and local shallow groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
21	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Semipelite	Just downstream from GWDTE 20, the presence of Alluvium, the Scatterry Burn and an unnamed drain which flows through the habitat, albeit overlying low productivity bedrock, would again ensure that the habitat is supplied with both surface runoff and local shallow groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
22	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation and Alluvium	Semipelite	Alongside GWDTE 22 but further up the valley side, the majority of this habitat overlies the Kirkburn Silt Formation and the small portion of Alluvium is located downgradient of the site, and therefore the majority of the water supply is likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
23	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Superficial Deposits and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Semipelite; limestone (pelite and metalimestone)	The majority of this habitat overlies undifferentiated superficial deposits and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and is on a valley side just south of the A98 carriageway, and south of Sandend Bay. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming instead from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the nearby A98 carriageway) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
24	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation	Limestone (pelite and metalimestone); schist (pelite)	The habitat overlies Kirkburn Silt Formation and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and is on a steep valley side just north of the A98 carriageway, and south of Sandend Bay. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming instead from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
25	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Kirkburn Silt Formation	Semipelite; limestone (pelite and metalimestone)	This habitat is on the lower slopes above and to the south of the A98 carriageway near Sandend Bay. The majority of the site overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the adjacent drain) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
26	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Alluvium	Psammite and semipelite	This habitat sits at the bottom of a valley close to GWDTE 27, adjacent to a drainage ditch and the A98 carriageway. The majority of this area is underlain by Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, but the presence of some Alluvium means that some shallow groundwater supply is possible. Three faults also intersect the habitat, meaning that a wider-scale deeper groundwater supply is also possible. A water supply to the habitat also comes from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drain at the edge of the forestry and adjacent road surfaces) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
27	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium, Till and Peat	Phyllite and limestone (Psammite and semipelite, metacarbonate rock and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is on the north eastern flanks of Durn Hill above the Burn of Fordyce, close to GWDTE 26. The habitat largely overlies Alluvium, with some Till and Peat, over a low productivity bedrock aquifer and two faults. As a result, shallow and wider-scale deeper groundwater supplies to the habitat are possible. A water supply to the habitat also comes from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drains at the edge of the forestry) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
28	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Kirkburn Silt Formation and Till	Limestone (Pelite and semipelite, metacarbonate rock and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is at the bottom of the valley, perpendicular to the Burn of Fordyce and just to the west of GWDTE27. With the presence of the Kirkburn Silt Formation overlying a low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater supply is likely to be limited, with the majority of the water supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
29	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (Metacarbonate rock)	This habitat lies on the lower slopes of Durn Hill within an area of forestry adjacent to a drain and a road. This habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the road and the forestry drain) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
30	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Alluvium	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); phyllite and limestone (metalmestone and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	The majority of this habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, near Mains of Glassaugh. However, local groundwater supply could occur to that part of the habitat overlying the small area of Alluvium associated with the Burn of Fordyce which flows through the habitat. The water supply also comes from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
31	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Alluvium	Limestone (metacarbonate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat near Breach on the north east flanks of the wooded Cotton Hill overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Groundwater supply to the habitat is therefore likely to be quite limited, with the majority of the water supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
32	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Schist (pelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate-rock and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is just downhill from GWDTE 35, and again overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
33	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	This habitat runs alongside the unnamed burn above Leitchestown, on the north west flanks of Cotton Hill. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer and a nearby spring and line of fault, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although water supply is also likely to derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including the burn) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
34	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	This habitat sits in the woods above Leitchestown, on the north west flanks of Cotton Hill. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, and a mapped spring (issues) in the vicinity, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although water supply is also likely to derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including the local burn) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
35	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Schist (pelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate-rock and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is on the north east flanks of the wooded Cotton Hill, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
36	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be entirely discounted, although with the sites location high on Cotton Hill the water supply is	High; Moderate	Yes

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					most likely to derive from rainfall and near-surface water within the local shallow forest soils.		
37	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27; M29	High; Moderate; High	Alluvium and Glen Dye Silts Formation	Conglomerate	This habitat is in the valley between Cotton Hill and Hill of Summertown. With Alluvium overlying a moderately productive aquifer and faults intersecting the habitat, and a spring mapped nearby, a local shallow and wider-scale deep groundwater contribution cannot be discounted. This habitat will also be fed from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the burn that runs through the site) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	High; Moderate;	Yes
38	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	This habitat is on the north west flanks of Hill of Summertown, above Kirktown of Deskford. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer and the presence of a nearby well, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although water supply is also likely to derive from surface runoff from the burn that flows through part of the habitat.	Moderate	Yes
39	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	This habitat is on the north west flanks of Hill of Summertown, above Kirktown of Deskford. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, and the presence of a nearby spring private water supply, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although water supply is also likely to derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Linn Burn that flows through the habitat) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
40	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	This habitat is on the north west flanks of Hill of Summertown, above Kirktown of Deskford and immediately below Greenhill Plantation. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be entirely discounted, although given the site's position high on a valley side the main water supply is likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the adjacent road) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
41	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Alluvial Fan Deposits	Psammite and semipelite; conglomerate	This habitat is on the west flanks of Hill of Summertown and Green Hill, above Berryhillock and the Burn of Deskford. This habitat covers a large area and is underlain by highly permeable Alluvial Fan Deposits in the lower part of the site and a moderately productive bedrock aquifer in the upper part of the site, and is also intersected by a line of fault. A groundwater contribution to this habitat therefore cannot be discounted, although the water supply is also likely to derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including the local burn) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone over the low productivity geology in the central part of the site.	Moderate	Yes
42	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Bedrock close to surface, Till and Alluvium	Conglomerate	This habitat is just within woodland on the western flanks of Green Hill, between GWDTEs 41 and 44 and alongside GWDTE 26. With predominantly Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although given the sites position high on a valley side the main water supply is likely to come from surface runoff from the adjacent track and	Low	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					Hoggie Burn, and near-surface water within the local shallow forest soil zone.		
43	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till, bedrock close to surface and Alluvium	Conglomerate	This habitat is on the western flanks of Green Hill, above GWDTEs 41 and 26. With predominantly Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although given the sites position high on a valley side the main water supply is likely to come from surface runoff from the adjacent road and track and near-surface water within the local shallow forest soil zone.	Low	Yes
44	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Conglomerate	This habitat is just within woodland on the western flanks of Green Hill, above GWDTEs 43, 42 and 45. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although given the sites position high on a valley side the main water supply is likely to come from surface runoff from the adjacent track and Hoggie Burn, and near-surface water within the local shallow forest soil zone.	Low	Yes
45	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Conglomerate	This habitat is just within woodland on the western flanks of Green Hill, just down from GWDTE 44. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although given the sites position high on a valley side the main water supply is likely to come from surface runoff from the adjacent track and Hoggie Burn, and near-surface water within the local shallow forest soil zone.	Low	Yes
46	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Conglomerate	This habitat is on the west flanks of Hill of Summertown and Green Hill, above the Burn of Deskford and GWDTE 47. With Till overlying a moderately productive aquifer, a wider-scale groundwater contribution to this habitat cannot be discounted, although water supply is also likely to derive from surface runoff from the burn that flows through the habitat.	Moderate	Yes
47	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Semipelite	This habitat is on the west flanks of Hill of Summertown and Green Hill, above the Burn of Deskford. The majority of this habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the unnamed burn that runs through the site) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
48	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till, River Terrace Deposits and bedrock close to surface	Semipelite; limestone (metalimestone); schist (pelite); conglomerate	This habitat is on the northern flanks of Lurg Hill, just downhill from GWDTE 49. The majority of this habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone. However, the presence of two fault lines and some springs would indicate possible groundwater pathways to the surface, and groundwater supply to the habitat cannot be discounted.	Moderate	Yes
49	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Semipelite; conglomerate	This habitat is on the northern flanks of Lurg Hill, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. In this part of the site the water supply is therefore likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including	Moderate	Yes

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New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					from the local road) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone. However, the northern end of the habitat is underlain by a moderately productive aquifer and intersected by two faults, meaning that a wider-scale deep groundwater component feeding the habitat cannot be discounted.		
50	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Semipelite	This habitat is on the northern flanks of Lurg Hill, just downhill from GWDTE 49 and close to GWDTE 48. This habitat overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
51	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till, Alluvium and bedrock close to surface	Schist (pelite); quartzite	This habitat is on the northern flanks of Lurg Hill, on the margins of Lurghill Plantation. With the presence of Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, the groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone. However, with Alluvium in the southern part of the habitat and a spring also located upstream, a local shallow groundwater component feeding the habitat cannot be discounted.	Moderate	Yes
52	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat sits above GWDTE 53 and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drain that runs through the habitat) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
53	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Quartzite	This habitat sits above GWDTE 54 and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
54	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till, Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits and Alluvium	Limestone (semipelite); limestone (metalimestone)	This habitat sits within the valley near Clochmacreich, and partly overlies Alluvium and Glaciofluvial deposits and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, shallow groundwater could be a source of water, whilst a further water supply is likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the adjacent drain and road) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
55	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits	Schist (pelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat sits on relatively flat ground at the head of the Burn of Deskford valley, next to GWDTE 56. Despite the underlying low productivity bedrock aquifer, the presence of permeable superficial deposits, a nearby mapped well, and a fault intersecting the habitat would indicate that water supply to the habitat could originate from both local shallow and deep groundwater. A water supply to the habitat is also likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drains at the edge of the habitat and adjacent road surfaces) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Moderate	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
56	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till, Alluvium, Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits and bedrock close to surface	Limestone (semipelite); quartzite	This habitat sits on relatively flat ground at the head of the Burn of Deskford valley, next to GWDTE 55. Despite the underlying low productivity bedrock aquifer, the presence of permeable superficial deposits, two mapped wells and a fault intersecting the habitat would indicate that an element of water supply to the habitat could originate from local shallow and deep groundwater. A water supply to the habitat is also likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drains at the edge of the habitat and adjacent road surfaces) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
57	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Intrusion (metagranite)	This habitat sits of the western flanks of Lurg Hill, on the opposite side of the valley to GWDTE 56, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drain that runs through the habitat) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
58	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is on the western flanks of Lurg Hill and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
59	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Intrusion (metagranite); quartzite	This habitat sits on the south west flanks of Lurg Hill, immediately below GWDTE 60. Despite the underlying low productivity bedrock aquifer and low permeability superficial deposits, two faults intersect the habitat. This would indicate that an element of water supply to the habitat could originate from up-flow of local deep groundwater via the faults in the immediate vicinity of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
60	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Intrusion (metagranite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat sits on the south west flanks of Lurg Hill, immediately above GWDTE 59. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from adjacent surface tracks) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
61	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till and Alluvium	Quartzite	This habitat sits within a shallow valley beyond the south west flanks of Lurg Hill, close to GWDTEs 59, 60 and 65. It overlies Till and Alluvium over a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Whilst the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff (including from adjacent tracks) and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone, some shallow groundwater may be available in the Alluvium.	High; Moderate	Yes
62	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Intrusion (metagranite); limestone (metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is close to GWDTE 63 on the south west flanks of Lurg Hill and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
63	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Intrusion (metagranite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat sits between GWDTEs 62 and 64, on the south west flanks of Lurg Hill. Despite the underlying low permeability Till and low productivity bedrock aquifer, a fault intersects the habitat. This would indicate that an element of water supply to the habitat could originate from up-flow of local deep groundwater via the fault in the immediate vicinity of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
64	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Intrusion (metagranite); quartzite	This habitat sits between GWDTEs 63 and 65, on the south west flanks of Lurg Hill. Despite the underlying low permeability Till and low productivity bedrock aquifer, a fault intersects the habitat and a well is mapped nearby. This would indicate that an element of water supply to the habitat could originate from up-flow of local deep groundwater via the faults in the immediate vicinity of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
65	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till and Alluvium	Quartzite; phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat sits within a shallow valley beyond the south west flanks of Lurg Hill, close to GWDTEs 61, 64 and 66. The presence of permeable superficial deposits and an intersecting fault would indicate that groundwater may be available to supply the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
66	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Intrusion (metagranite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat sits within a shallow valley beyond the south west flanks of Lurg Hill, close to GWDTEs 64 and 65. Despite the underlying low permeability Till and low productivity bedrock aquifer, a fault intersects the habitat. This would indicate that an element of water supply to the habitat could originate from up-flow of deep groundwater via the fault in the immediate vicinity of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
67	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	The habitat sits within a shallow valley just north of Burnend, associated with the Burn of Crook and between GWDTEs 66 and 68. The presence of permeable superficial deposits and a fault intersecting the habitat would indicate that a portion of water supply to the habitat could be of groundwater origin. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
68	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	The habitat sits within a shallow valley at Burnend, associated with the Burn of Crook and Bowie Burn and just south of GWDTE 67. The presence of permeable superficial deposits and a fault intersecting the habitat would indicate that a portion of water supply to the habitat could be of groundwater origin. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
69	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (metacarbonate rock)	This habitat is mid-way up the western valley side of Bowie Burn near Balnamoon, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Although a well is mapped nearby, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from	Low	No

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.		
70	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate rock)	This habitat is on the lower western valley side of Bowie Burn near Croftgibb, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
71	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Semipelite	This habitat is situated adjacent to a tributary of the Burn of Roehill, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	No
72	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Semipelite	This habitat is on the southern flanks of Kilbady Hill, just up from GWDTE 73, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Although a well and spring are mapped nearby, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
73	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Semipelite; intrusion (metagranite)	This habitat is on the southern flanks of Kilbady Hill, alongside GWDTEs 74 and 72, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Although a well and spring are mapped nearby, the water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone. However, with two fault lines, a fraction of the habitat may receive some local deep groundwater contribution.	High; Moderate	No
74	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Semipelite	This habitat is on the southern flanks of Kilbady Hill, alongside GWDTE 73, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Although a well and spring are mapped nearby, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	No
75	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (quartzite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is on the generally gently sloping ground to the north of Black Stripe burn and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. The water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone. However, with a spring and a well mapped within close proximity of the habitat and a fault to the north west, a fraction of the habitat may also receive some local deep groundwater contribution.	High; Moderate	No
76	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Alluvium and till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate rock)	The presence of Alluvium and the Burn of Paithnick and Bowie Burn adjacent to the habitat, albeit overlying low productivity bedrock, suggests that the water supply derives from rainfall, surface runoff, near-surface water within the shallow soil zone, and shallow groundwater.	High; Moderate	Yes
77	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on the eastern valley slope above the Burn of Pathnick and GWDTE 76, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. A fault just intersects the south eastern corner of the	Low	Yes

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					habitat and may provide some local deep groundwater, but groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.		
78	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and bedrock close to surface	Limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); quartzite	This habitat is situated on the eastern valley slope above the Burn of Pathnick. With the presence of Alluvium, albeit overlying a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and with a fault intersecting the full length of the habitat, both a local shallow and deep groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Water supply will also come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
79	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Quartzite	This habitat is situated on the eastern valley slope above the Burn of Pathnick. With the presence of Alluvium, albeit overlying a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and with a fault running along the northern boundary of the habitat, both a local shallow and deep groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
80	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on the northern valley slope high above the River Isla. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and occupies a high valley side location. Therefore, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes (partly)
81	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Quartzite	Given the location of the habitat within the Burn of Paithnick floodplain, along with the presence of Alluvium, albeit overlying a low productivity bedrock aquifer, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersect the habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
82	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite; quartzite	Given the location of the habitat within the River Isla floodplain, along with the presence of Alluvium, albeit overlying a low productivity bedrock aquifer, a shallow wider-scale groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the narrow habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible, although probably limited. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
83	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite; quartzite	Given the location of the habitat within the River Isla and Burn of Paithnick floodplains, along with the presence of Alluvium, albeit overlying a low productivity bedrock aquifer, a wider-scale shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Two faults also intersect the habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
84	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); quartzite	This habitat is situated on the lower northern valley slope above the River Isla, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. A fault just intersects the eastern edge of the habitat and may provide some very limited local deep groundwater, especially as it is coincident with a mapped spring, but the majority of the supply is likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
85	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite; quartzite	Given the location of the habitat within the River Isla floodplain, along with the presence of Alluvium, albeit overlying a low productivity bedrock aquifer, a wider-scale shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the narrow habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible, although probably limited. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
86	MG9; MG10	Moderate	Till	Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock	The habitat is situated on the northern slopes of the River Isla, adjacent to the A95, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. As a result, groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply coming from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the road drainage) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	No
87	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite	Given the location, within the River Isla floodplain, along with the presence of Alluvium, overlying low productivity bedrock, a wider-scale shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is likely. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including the River Isla) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes (partly)
88	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and River Terrace Deposits	Semipelite	Given the location, within the River Isla floodplain, along with the presence of Alluvium and River Terrace Deposits, overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is likely. A fault is also just beyond the southern edge of the habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible for at least part of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including the River Isla) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes (partly)
89	MG9, MG10	Moderate	River Terrace Deposits	Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock; semipelite	This habitat is located adjacent to a railway line/embankment within the River Isla valley. With the presence of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel with lenses of silt or clay) overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible for at least part of the habitat. Water supply will also come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
90	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock; semipelite	This habitat is located adjacent to a railway line/embankment within the River Isla valley, and adjacent to GWDTE 91. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a spring is coincident with the site and a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a local	Moderate	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					deeper groundwater component is also possible for some of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.		
91	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock	This habitat is located adjacent to a railway line/embankment within the River Isla valley, and adjacent to GWDTEs 90 and 92. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible for some of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
92	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock	This habitat is located adjacent to a railway line/embankment within the River Isla valley, and close to GWDTE 70. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. A fault also intersects the habitat, meaning a local deeper groundwater component is also possible for some of the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
93	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium	Semipelite	Given the location within the River Isla floodplain, along with the presence of Alluvium, overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is likely. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
94	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Intrusion (metagranite); semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock; semipelite	This habitat is within the Burn of Drum valley, just before the burns confluence with the River Isla. With the presence of predominantly Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock and with a fault intersecting the northern part of the habitat, both local shallow and deep groundwater components supplying the habitat are possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn of Drum) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
95	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Quartzite	This habitat is situated on steep ground on the Hill of Ardrone, south of the Isla valley. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. A fault intersects the northern edge of the habitat and may provide some local deeper groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
96	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Quartzite	This habitat is situated adjacent to the Burn of Ardrone below GWDTE 97. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn of Ardrone) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
97	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock, pelite and semipelite)	The habitat is located adjacent to the Burn of Ardrone and another (unnamed) burn on the north eastern slope of Meikle Balloch Hill. With the presence of Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, with a fault the	Moderate	Yes

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					habitat, and a spring to the south, a wider-scale deeper groundwater supply is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the burns that flow through the habitat) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.		
98	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	The habitat is located in a small valley on the south east flanks of the Hill of Ardrone. With the presence of Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, with a fault intersecting much of the habitat, a local deeper groundwater component supply is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the unnamed burn that flows through the habitat) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
99	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	The habitat is located on a slope above a small valley on the south west flanks of the Hill of Ardrone. With the presence of Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, with a fault intersecting the habitat, a local deeper groundwater component supply is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
100	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Quartzite; phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	The habitat is located on the steep northern slope above the Mill of Wood Burn and GWDTE 101, on the western flanks of the Hill of Ardrone. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. The steep slope ensures that a significant proportion of the water supply to the habitat is from runoff from Meikle Ardrone, in the direction of the Mill of Wood Burn. Water supply will also derive from rainfall and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
101	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Quartzite; phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated in the steeply incised valley of the Mill of Wood Burn, below GWDTEs 100 and 102 on the western flanks of Hill of Ardrone. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including the Mill of Wood Burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes (partly)
102	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Quartzite; phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite)	The habitat is located on the steep southern slope above the Mill of Wood Burn and GWDTE 101. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
103	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on relatively steep ground adjacent to the Mill of Wood Burn, on the western flanks of the Hill of Ardrone, above GWDTE 101 but below GWDTE 104. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Mill of Wood Burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
104	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate rock)	This habitat is situated on relatively steep ground adjacent to the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTE 103 but below GWDTEs 106-108. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, although a fault could provide local deep groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff	Moderate	Yes

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					(including from the Mill of Wood Burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.		
105	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and Alluvium	Limestone (pelite)	This habitat is situated on relatively steep, partly wooded slopes either side of a tributary of the Mill of Wood Burn, and just below GWDTEs 109 and 110. With the presence of some Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the unnamed burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
106	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (metacarbonate rock)	This habitat is situated in a disused quarry adjacent to the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTE 104 and alongside GWDTEs 107 and 108. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
107	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (metacarbonate rock)	This habitat is situated in a disused quarry adjacent to the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTE 104 and alongside GWDTEs 82 and 84. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes (partly)
108	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (metacarbonate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is situated in a disused quarry adjacent to the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTE 104 and alongside GWDTEs 106 and 107. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
109	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Limestone (pelite)	This habitat is situated on a relatively steep wooded slope to the south of a tributary of the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTE 105. With the presence of some Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
110	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (pelite)	This habitat is situated on a relatively steep wooded slope to the south of a tributary of the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTE 105. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
111	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Limestone (metacarbonate rock); limestone (pelite and semipelite); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on a relatively steep, wooded slope near the headwaters of the Mill of Wood Burn, above GWDTEs 106-108 and on the western flanks of the Meikle Balloch Hill. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
112	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated in the (managed) grounds of a water treatment works, on the western flanks of the Meikle Balloch Hill, just beyond Balloch Wood. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Mill of Wood Burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
113	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Quartzite; phyllite and limestone (semipelite, metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock); limestone (pelite); limestone (metacarbonate and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on steep ground on the western flanks of the Meikle Balloch Hill, within the Herricks Burn valley. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and so a shallow groundwater supply is unlikely. However, a fault intersects the western edge of the habitat and may provide some wider-scale deeper groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High, Moderate	Yes (partly)

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
114	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on a relatively flat wooded area along the Herricks Burn, on the western flanks of the Meikle Balloch Hill. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Herricks Burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
115	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on sloping topography adjacent to an unnamed tributary of the Birken Burn, at the edge of Balloch Wood, on the western flanks of The Balloch. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
116	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on relatively flat ground at the edge of Balloch Wood, on the western flanks of The Balloch, and at the confluence of Birken Burn and an unnamed tributary. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the burns) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes
117	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (metalimestone); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rocks)	This habitat is situated on a relatively flat wooded area along the Birken Burn, on the western flanks of The Balloch. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Birken Burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	Yes (partly)
118	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock); quartzite	This habitat is situated on the steep eastern valley slope (opposite GWDTE 119) above the Burn of Tarnash, just to the east of the A96 carriageway into Keith. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, with two faults intersecting the habitat, it may be fed by local deeper groundwater. The water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes (partly)
119	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Phyllite and limestone (metalimestone); phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rocks)	This habitat is situated on the western valley slope (opposite GWDTE 118) above the Burn of Tarnash and also encircling two ponds, just to the east of the A96 carriageway into Keith. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. With a fault also intersecting part of the habitat, it may also be fed by local deeper groundwater. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn of Tarnash and the ponds) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes (partly)
120	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Quartzite	This habitat is situated at the base of the hill at Denhead, adjacent to the A96 south of Keith, with an unnamed tributary of Den Burn flowing through it. With Till overlying low productivity, but faulted, bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, but a local deeper source of groundwater is possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
121	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Quartzite; amphibolite; schist (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is situated in an incised channel along Den Burn and Burn of Drum, and just below GWDTE 122. With the presence of predominantly Alluvium overlying low productivity, but faulted, bedrock, both local shallow and deep groundwater components supplying the habitat are possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the burns) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
122	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Quartzite; amphibolite	This habitat is situated in a valley below Dunnyduff Wood and associated with the Burn of Drum, and lies just above GWDTE 121. With	Moderate	No

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					the presence of predominantly Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn of Drum) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.		
123	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Quartzite; schist (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is situated on flat ground at the base of the hill at Denhead, close to the A96 and GWDTE 101, with an unnamed tributary of Den Burn flowing through it. With low permeability superficial deposits overlying low productivity, faulted bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, but a local deeper source of groundwater possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the burn) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
124	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Quartzite; schist (pelite and semipelite)	This habitat is located on steeply sloping ground labelled as "The Den" near Denhead and GWDTE 100. Despite the Till and low productivity bedrock underlying the habitat, a number of faults intersect the site and a spring is mapped immediately upstream. It is therefore possible that local deep groundwater is supplying the habitat. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
125	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till and Peat	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is situated along the top of the catchment divide between the River Isla catchment and the Burn of Haughs catchment. Till and Peat overlie low productivity bedrock, and the presence of Peat means that a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is possible. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the roadside) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High, Moderate	Yes
126	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till and Peat	Intrusion (metagranite)	This habitat is situated on steep ground on the western slopes of the River Isla valley. Till and Peat overlie low productivity bedrock, and the presence of Peat means that a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is possible. A fault intersects the western edge of the habitat and may provide some wider-scale deeper groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High, Moderate	No
127	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Alluvium, Till and bedrock close to surface	Intrusion (metagranite); metagranite; semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock	This habitat is located in a well-incised channel of an unnamed tributary of the River Isla, south of Keith. With predominantly Alluvium overlying low productivity, but faulted, bedrock, and a nearby spring, both local shallow and deep groundwater components supplying the habitat are possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
128	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Alluvium and Till	Calcareous (Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on the eastern valley slope of the River Isla, above an unnamed tributary adjacent to a local access road. With the presence of Alluvium overlying low productivity bedrock, a local shallow groundwater component supplying the habitat is possible. With a fault to the north of the habitat, and a spring upstream of the habitat, it may also be fed by local deeper groundwater. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the Burn of Tarnash and the ponds) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High, Moderate	No
129	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is situated along the top of the catchment divide between the River Isla catchment and the Burn of Haughs catchment. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the roadside) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	No
130	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Quartzite, Intrusions (Metagranite), Limestone (Semipelite)	This habitat is situated in at the confluence of a tributary of the River Isla and the main River Isla channel, just below GWDTE 131. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, suggesting indicating that a shallow groundwater supply is unlikely. However, a fault intersects the	Moderate	No

New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					northern edge of the habitat and may provide some wider-scale deeper groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.		
131	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Calcareous (Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated alongside an unnamed tributary of River Isla and a waterfall, just above GWDTE 130. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the roadside) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	No
132	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcerous (Psammite and semipelite)	This habitat is situated alongside an unnamed tributary of River Isla, just above GWDTE 131. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. Water supply will derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the roadside) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Low	No
133	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Calcareous (Semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock)	This habitat is situated on the steep northern slopes on the edge of Cairds Hill, adjacent to an unnamed tributary of the River Isla. The majority of the habitat overlies Till on low productivity bedrock, and a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, that a spring is mapped immediately upstream means that it is possible that deep groundwater is supplying the habitat. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the roadside) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High, Moderate	No
134	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Schist (pelite, semipelite)	This habitat is situated on steep ground on the north east flanks of Cairds Hill, next to GWDTE 135. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore a shallow groundwater supply is unlikely. However, a fault intersects the eastern edge of the habitat and may provide some wider-scale deeper groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	No
135	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Schist (pelite, semipelite)	This habitat is situated on steep ground on the north east flanks of Cairds Hill, next to GWDTE 134. It overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer, and therefore a shallow groundwater supply is unlikely. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a shallow or deep groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely. However, a fault touches the southern edge of the habitat and may provide some wider-scale deeper groundwater. Water supply will also derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	No
136	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till and bedrock close to surface	Schist (pelite)	This habitat is located on relatively flat topography near the summit of Cairds Hill, alongside GWDTE 137, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, a groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes (partly)
137	U6	Moderate	Till	Schist (pelite)	This habitat is located on relatively flat topography near the summit of Cairds Hill, alongside GWDTE 136, and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, a groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
138	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is on the western valley slope above the headwaters of the Burn of Nethertown at North Whiteley. With Till overlying low productivity but faulted bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, but a local deeper source of groundwater is possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
139	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is on the western valley slope above the headwaters of the Burn of Nethertown and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock	Low	Yes

Table 1.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Assessment							
New GWDTE ID	NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependency	Drift Geology	Solid Geology	Surface Hydrology	Assessed Groundwater Dependency	Within PAB (inc. 250m buffer for excavation >1m)?
					aquifer. Therefore, a groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.		
140	MG9, MG10	Moderate	Till	Phyllite and limestone (semipelite, psammite, metalimestone and calcsilicate rock); quartzite	This habitat is located on the side of Hill of Greenwood, close to GWDTE 141. With Till overlying low productivity but faulted bedrock, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, but a local deeper source of groundwater is possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	Moderate	Yes
141	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is located on the side of Hill of Greenwood, close to GWDTEs 140 and 142. With Till overlying low productivity but faulted bedrock, and mapped springs in the vicinity, a shallow groundwater supply to the habitat is unlikely, but a local deeper source of groundwater is possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
142	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is close to GWDTE 141 and overlies Till and a low productivity bedrock aquifer. Therefore, a groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes
143	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M29	High; Moderate	Alluvium	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is located next to the B9115, on relatively flat ground, with a drain flowing through it. With Alluvium overlying low productivity, but faulted, bedrock, and a spring in the vicinity, both local shallow and deep groundwater components supplying the habitat are possible. The water supply will further derive from rainfall, surface runoff (including from the drain and road) and near-surface water within the local soil zone.	High; Moderate	Yes
144	M22, M23, M24, M26, M27, M28	High; Moderate	Till	Calcareous psammite and semipelite	This habitat is located on relatively flat ground at Pitlurg Wood. With Till overlying low productivity bedrock, a groundwater supply to the habitat is likely to be limited, with the majority of the supply likely to come from rainfall, surface runoff and near-surface water within the local shallow soil zone.	Low	Yes

MORAY WEST

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