Appendix 10.2

Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems

Contents

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 In support of **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**) of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report; this technical appendix presents the baseline details related to Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) identified within the study area for Project 7 – Glen Garry to Dalwhinnie of the A9 Dualling Programme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme). GWDTE are types of wetland that are specifically protected under the Water Framework Directive (WFD, 2000/60/EC).

1.1.2 The purpose of the appendix is to identify 'potential' GWDTE based on National Vegetation Classification (NVC) habitat survey findings, further assess their 'likely' groundwater dependence based on their topographical, geological and hyrdo-ecological context, and assess potential impacts which may occur as a result of construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme.

1.1.3 The information presented supports the assessment of potential impacts in **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**) and has been prepared based on analysis of NVC habitat survey (MacArthur Green, 2015) findings presented in **Appendix 12.3** (**Volume 2**). These aspects of the DMRB Stage 3 EIA should therefore also be referred to as necessary.

2 Approach and Methods

2.1.1 The assessment related to GWDTE covers a study area extending to at least 100m from the permanent and temporary works boundaries of the Proposed Scheme, which was extended further where required. In order to identify these, analysis of NVC Survey (MacArthur Green, 2015) findings was initially undertaken in accordance with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 31 (LUPS-GU31) *'Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and GWDTE'* (SEPA, 2014a).

2.1.2 LUPS-GU31 states that assessment of GWDTE is required where these are situated within 100m of excavations less than 1.00m in depth, or within 250m of excavations greater than 1.00m in depth. Based on this, all GWDTE within 100m of the permanent and temporary works boundaries of the Proposed Scheme and those within at least 250m of excavations identified in **Table 10-13** within **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**) have been considered. Some areas were scoped out due to the presence of hydrological barriers such as the River Truim, Allt Dubhaig and Highland Main Line Railway (HML). In these instances, it was considered unlikely that potential groundwater effects would impact these, combined with distance and intervening topography.

2.1.3 The likely groundwater dependency for those remaining GWDTE areas has been assessed through consideration of possible water supply mechanisms based on site observations, the local topography, underlying geology and the potential for surface water contributions to the habitats. Potential impacts on each area are then considered related to direct disturbance within the permanent works boundaries, temporary disturbance in the wider land made available (LMA) and estimated of zones of dewatering influence from excavations likely to intercept groundwater using the empirical formula of Sichardt (Powers *et al.*, 2007; CIRIA, 2016).

2.1.4 The sensitivity of GWDTE considered in the assessment is based on the criteria in **Table 10-4** within **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**). As a result, these are discussed as having likely high, moderate or low groundwater dependency.

3 Baseline Conditions

Geology

3.1.1 As shown in **Drawing 10.1** (**Volume 3**), published BGS mapping indicates superficial deposits within the study area to variably include peat, alluvium, alluvial fan, river terrace deposits, glaciofluvial deposits, till, hummocky glacial deposits, talus and head.

3.1.2 The solid geology comprises Precambrian Psammite of the Gaick Psammite Formation; recorded as predominantly quartzose psammite with scattered biotite flakes and laminae, as shown in **Drawing 10.2** (**Volume 3**). BGS mapping also records the Grampian Group (locally arkosic psammite with subsidiary semipelite to pelite) and a number of Ordovician and Siluro-Devonian igneous intrusions (microdioirite, microgranite, felsite and pegamite) to outcrop beneath and adjacent to the existing carriageway.

3.1.3 The folded metasedimentary units in the southern of the Proposed Scheme near Dalnaspidal, appear to dip in various directions from south east to north east. The angle of dip ranges from approximately 2° to 30°. Further north towards the Pass of Drumochter and Dalwhinnie, there is a dominant dip towards the north and north east at angles between 16° and 26°.

3.1.4 Regionally, the Ericht-Laiden Fault runs approximately parallel to the main carriageway in a north east – south west orientation. Although this fault does not appear to cross cut the existing A9 carriageway in the Proposed Scheme extents, a number of smaller, more local faults do. A fault running for around 1.5km in a south west – north east orientation cross cuts the carriageway at approximate Chainage (ch.) 2,900, with several other smaller faults also present in this area. Further north at the Pass of Drumochter, a fault runs for around 5.5km in a south west – north east orientation, cross cutting the carriageway at approximate ch. 5,800. This fault appears to intersect two smaller faults of up to 2.5km in length, running in a north west – south east orientation. The most northerly of these faults cross cuts the carriageway at ch. 6,150.

3.1.5 These conditions have broadly been substantiated by Ground Investigation (GI) information, as summarised in **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**).

Soils

3.1.6 As illustrated in **Drawings 10.4** and **10.5** (**Volume 3**), the majority of the study area is underlain by peaty and peaty gleyed podzols, with peaty gleys, humus-iron podzols with peat, peaty rankers and mineral and peaty alluvial soils also present. These soil types are derived from metamorphic rock or fluvioglacial sands and gravels, and in the case of peats, accumulations of organic material. BGS mapping in **Drawing 10.1** (**Volume 3**) identifies two areas of peat adjacent to the west of the existing A9 at ch. 6,200 and ch. 7,600 near Balsporran and Drumochter.

3.1.7 Peaty soils and topsoil (less than 0.50m thickness) are predominant in areas of dry and wet heath and grassland, with discontinuous and localised shallow peat (between 0.50 and 1.00m thickness) present within these and mire mosaics. Deep peat (greater than 1.00m thickness) up to 8.40m but generally between 1.00 and 4.50m depth, is present within and adjacent to the Proposed Scheme in several areas. Notable areas of this are to the east at Dalnaspidal (ch. 500 to ch. 1,100), to the west through the Pass of Drumochter (ch. 3,000 to ch. 4,600) and near Balsporran (ch. 7,050 to ch. 7,250), and to the east and west at Drumochter Lodge (ch. 7,500 to ch. 7,700).

3.1.8 The basic peat characteristics across the study area are considered in **Appendix 10.1** (**Volume 2**) and their distribution in terms of depth are illustrated in **Drawings 10.17** to **10.23** (**Volume 3**). This identifies several areas are affected by a network of artificial drainage channels of varying

continuity and length; which are most frequent at the margins of existing or recent infrastructure and areas of grouse habitat or grouse drives. However, several areas of blanket bog, transition mire, swamp and wet heath to the west of the Proposed Scheme through the Pass of Drumochter appear sufficiently wet and contain bog pool communities indicative of good condition.

Hydrogeology

3.1.9 The SEPA River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) interactive map (SEPA, 2017) indicates the study area is predominantly underlain by the Upper Spey Bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifer, with parts of the River Truim floodplain to the west being underlain by the Truim Valley sand and gravel aquifer and the Allt Dubhaig valley to the south being underlain by the Garry and Loch Rannoch bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifer. The WFD classification from 2008 for groundwater in both the superficial and bedrock deposits is 'good' with 'high' confidence for both quantity and quality, with no trend for pollutants and no current pressures.

3.1.10 As shown in **Drawing 10.7** (**Volume 3**), head and glacial deposits (till and hummocky glacial deposits) within the study area are identified as being not a significant aquifer. Talus deposits are low to moderate in productivity and intergranular flow is significant, while fluvial deposits (alluvium, alluvial fan and river terrace deposits) are moderate to high or high in productivity, with intergranular flow. The Gaick Psammite Formation and Grampian Group are classified as very low productivity aquifers, as shown in **Drawing 10.8** (**Volume 3**). Within these, groundwater storage and flow is likely to be limited to near surface weathered zones and fractures.

3.1.11 Groundwater flow in the superficial deposits is likely to follow surface topography towards local surface watercourses. However, flows are likely to be locally complex, influenced by snowmelt from surrounding hillsides and the presence of peat, shallow rock and man-made features associated with the existing A9, Beauly to Denny Power Line, HML railway, tracks and structures. Groundwater emergence, seepage and through-flow has also been observed to be locally significant in the east of the study area, with several spring and flush areas identified.

3.1.12 The flow direction of bedrock groundwater is unconfirmed, but is likely to follow the direction of local surface watercourses and may be locally discontinuous due to fracturing and folding.

3.1.13 Tests conducted during previous GI for the existing dual carriageway at Crubenmore identified permeability estimates between 5 x 10^{-7} and 9 x 10^{-7} metres per second (m/s) for superficial glacial soils and at least 1 x 10^{-4} m/s for bedrock. Similar test results from the Preliminary GI identified estimates of between 4.23 x 10^{-7} and 1.40 x 10^{-5} m/s in glacial soils. Taken together, these results suggest permeability of the materials across the Proposed Scheme is likely to be variable and may indicate the presence of lower and higher permeability bands; which also corresponds to indications from particle size distribution testing and published literature values (Freeze and Cherry, 1979; Wheeler, 2009; Natural England, 2010).

Hydrology

3.1.14 A detailed hydrological catchment baseline survey for the study area based on field visits (CFJV, 2016 and 2017) and desk-based data assessments is presented in **Appendix 11.4** (**Volume 2**). This indicates that the study area in the south drains to the River Garry via the Allt Dubhaig within the wider River Tay catchment. In the north, the study area drains to the River Truim valley within the wider River Spey catchment. There are at least sixty-three minor and/ or major surface watercourses present; the majority of which are direct tributaries to the River Truim.

3.1.15 All surface water features within the study area and individual sub-catchments for these are described in **Chapter 11** (**Volume 1**) and shown in **Drawings 11.1.1** to **11.1.8** (**Volume 3**). Among

the principal surface watercourses, are the River Garry and Allt Dubhaig. The Allt Dubhaig is located to the west of the Proposed Scheme between the Sow of Atholl and Highland Main Line railway; where it emerges from a mountain torrent (Allt Coire Dhomhain) through hummocky moraine drift, and flows south along the base of the Pass of Drumochter. The watercourse and surrounding area comprise the Allt Dubhaig Geological Conservation Review (GCR) site, which is the qualifying geological interest of the Drumochter Hills Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for fluvial geomorphology. South of Dalnaspidal, the Allt Dubhaig flows into Loch Garry, the River Garry and ultimately, the River Tay.

3.1.16 The other principal surface water feature within the study area is the River Truim, whose head waters emerge in the Pass of Drumochter and then flow northwards through the valley, before confluence with the River Spey. The River Truim is located to the west along the length of the Proposed Scheme from ch. 4,000, and it forms part of the River Spey Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is designated for the protection of freshwater pearl mussel, sea lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otter.

Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems

Identification

3.1.17 SEPA has classified several NVC communities as potentially dependent on groundwater sources (SEPA, 2014a, 2014b). Wetlands or habitats containing these communities are to be considered potential GWDTE unless further information can be provided to demonstrate this is not the case. Many of the NVC communities on the list are common habitat types across Scotland, and some are otherwise of generally low ecological value. Furthermore, some of the NVC communities may only be considered GWDTE in certain hydrogeological settings.

3.1.18 Using SEPA guidance (2014a, 2014b), **Table 1** shows which communities recorded within the study area may be considered potential GWDTE. Those with potential moderate dependency on groundwater in certain settings are shaded yellow and those with possible high dependency on groundwater in certain hydrogeological settings are shaded red.

Table 1: Potential GWDTE NVC Communities

NVC Community	NVC Community Name
Moderately Groundwater Dependent	
M15	*Trichophorum germanicum – Erica tetralix* wet heath
M25	*Molinia caerulea – Potentilla erecta* mire
U6	*Juncus squarrosus – Festuca ovina* grassland
MG9	*Holcus lanatus – Deschampsia cespitosa* grassland
MG10	*Holcus lanatus – Juncus effusus* rush pasture
JE and JA[1]	*Juncus effusus* and *Juncus acutiflorus* acid grassland
Highly Groundwater Dependent	
M5	*Carex rostrata – Sphagnum squarrosum* mire
M6	*Carex echinata – Sphagnum fallax/denticulatum* mire
M10	*Carex dioica - Pinguicula vulgaris* mire
M11	*Carex demissa – Saxifraga aizoides* mire
M16	*Erica tetralix – Sphagnum compactum* wet heath
M23	*Juncus effusus/acutiflorus – Galium palustre* rush pasture
M29	*Hypericum elodes – Potamogeton polygonifolius* soakaway

NVC Community	NVC Community Name
M32	*Philonotis fontana – Saxifraga stellaris* spring
CG10	*Festuca ovina – Agrostis capillaris – Thymus polytrichus* grassland

Table Notes:

1. In light of the SEPA classification on GWDTEs these non NVC types 'JE' and 'JA' should also qualify for GWDTE status. The classification of moderate sensitivity is keeping in line with other similar Juncus spp. dominated grassland communities (e.g. MG10)

3.1.19 The location and extent of all wetlands and potential GWDTE in relation the Proposed Scheme are shown on **Drawings 10.24** to **10.30** (**Volume 2**). Within these, based on SEPA guidance (2014a, 2014b) and as per **Table 1**; polygons with a dominant cover of potential moderately groundwater dependent NVC communities or sub-communities are shaded yellow, and polygons with a dominant cover of potential highly groundwater dependent NVC communities or sub-communities are shaded red.

3.1.20 Where mosaics of potential GWDTE and non-GWDTE NVC communities or sub-communities are present and cannot be split, the polygons are assigned as partially groundwater dependent and shaded green; though potential dependency of the sub-dominant communities based on SEPA guidance is considered in this assessment. The location of individual spring and flushes identified from target notes or as part of polygon mosaics are also highlighted to recognise their presence, with these frequently considered to be clear GWDTE.

3.1.21 Further baseline details of potential GWDTE communities and sub-communities identified across the Proposed Scheme are provided in **Appendix 12.3** (**Volume 2**) and summarised in **Table 2**. Additional detail of the vegetation communities and sub-communities in each individual area and their extents are provided in **Table 3**, together with comment on whether the area was scoped in or out of further assessment based on position and distance relative to the Proposed Scheme, or the presence of hydrological barriers and intervening topography.

Table 2: Potential GWDTE NVC Community and Sub-Community Description and Distribution

NVC Community	NVC Community Name	NVC Community Description	NVC Community and Sub-community Distribution
M15	*Trichophorum germanicum – Erica tetralix* wet heath	This wet heath community is characteristic of moist and generally acid and oligotrophic peats and peaty mineral soils in the wetter western and northern parts of Britain. It is also associated with thinner or better drained areas of ombrogenous peat (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001).	M15 is widespread throughout the whole study area, and shows some considerable variation, highlighted by the presence of all four sub-communities; in order of decreasing abundance, M15b, M15a, M15d and M15c. M15 within the study area also appears to be present on varying depths of peat. In some cases, it occupies its natural landscape setting on gentler peaty slopes, but is also present on areas of deeper peat on flatter ground. In these areas, the vegetation may previously have been more referable to the local blanket mire communities, but the flora altered over time by grazing, burning and drainage, thereby facilitating the development of the M15 species assemblage.
M25	*Molinia caerulea – Potentilla erecta* mire	M25 mire is a community of moist, but usually well aerated, acid to neutral peats and peaty soils (Rodwell et al 1991). It generally occurs over gently-sloping ground, marking out seepage zones and flushed margins of topogenous mires, but also extends onto the fringes of ombrogenous mires (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001; Averis et al 2004). Treatments such as burning, grazing and drainage are likely to be largely responsible for the development of this community over ground that would naturally host some other kind of mire or wet heath vegetation (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001).	M25 is not extensive within the study area, although it is common in smaller patches as marginal areas and in mosaics with blanket bog and wet heaths. There are also a few more continuous extents, usually associated with degraded blanket bog.
U6	*Juncus squarrosus – Festuca ovina* grassland	U6 Juncus squarrosus - Festuca ovina grassland is characteristic of moist peats and peaty mineral soils, almost always base-poor and infertile, over gentle slopes and plateaux at higher altitudes (400 m to 800 m) in the cool and wet north and west of Britain (Rodwell et al 1992; Cooper, 1997). U6 is often a secondary vegetation type, strongly encouraged by particular kinds of grazing and burning treatments in damper upland pastures and on the drying fringes of blanket mires.	U6 is widely present in the study area, as generally small stands, often in mosaics and transitions with the local mire and wet heath communities, particularly M6, M15 and M17. U6 often appears to have been derived from these habitats by grazing. Three of the four sub-communities were recorded, U6a and U6d being the most abundant, with two small areas of U6b.
MG9	*Holcus lanatus – Deschampsia cespitosa* grassland	MG9 Holcus lanatus – Deschampsia cespitosa grassland is highly characteristic of permanently moist, gleyed and periodically inundated circumneutral soils across large areas of the British lowlands. It can exist on level to moderately sloping ground in areas of pasture or meadow, but can also be found along woodland rides and fen/ wetland margins. MG9 usually contains a coarse and tussocky sward dominated by D. cespitosa (Rodwell et al., 1992; Cooper, 1997).	A single very small area of MG9 was recorded between the cycle path and the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal in the southern part of the study area.
MG10	*Holcus lanatus – Juncus effusus* rush pasture	MG10 is a form of rush-pasture characteristic of areas with strongly impeded drainage over a wide range of usually acid to neutral mineral soils on level to gently sloping ground (Rodwell et al 1992; Cooper, 1997). This community requires consistently high soil moisture (Rodwell et al 1992). Although found on various soil types including brown earth and calcareous earth throughout its range, this habitat can also have close associations with various types of mire vegetation and can form significant parts of rush-dominated mire mosaics in areas of suitably moist soils.	MG10 was found in three relatively small stands within the study area, the vegetation generally being referable to the MG10a sub-community. This reflects both the species-poor nature of the vegetation as well as absence of the species characteristic of the other sub-communities (i.e. no Juncus inflexus or Iris pseudacorus). The sward is generally species-poor.
JE and JA[1]	*Juncus effusus* and *Juncus acutiflorus* acid grassland	The JE and JA acid grassland communities are present within the study area as patches of a Juncus spp. dominated calcifuge grassland. This is vegetation in which very dominant and tall tussocks of J. effusus or swards of J. acutiflorus grow abundantly among a few shorter 'acid grassland' swards, including frequent to occasional Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Rumex acetosa, Potentilla erecta and Galium saxatile. This vegetation does not fit into any NVC community as it lacks the wetland element of M6 and M23 Juncus spp. mires and has a more acidophilous flora than MG10 Juncus effusus rush-pasture; it is therefore classed separately.	This vegetation is of limited botanical interest, but in light of the SEPA classification of potential GWDTEs, these non-NVC types JE and JA should also qualify for potential GWDTE status. The classification of moderate sensitivity is in line with other similar Juncus spp. dominated grassland communities (e.g. MG10).
M5	*Carex rostrata – Sphagnum squarrosum* mire	M5 mire is typically found as floating rafts or on soft, spongy peats in topogenous mires and in soligenous areas with mildly acid, only moderately calcareous and more nutrient-poor waters. It is characteristically found in zonations and mosaics. The community has a widespread but fairly local distribution in northern and western parts of Britain (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001).	A single small area of M5 was recorded within the study area, as part of a mosaic with M4 and M6. It is located west of the existing A9, in the floodplain of the River Truim, just south of the Pass of Drumochter within a larger wet mire complex (which also includes M17, M19, M23 and M25).
M6	*Carex echinata – Sphagnum fallax/denticulatum* mire	This mire is the major soligenous community of peats and peaty gleys irrigated by base poor waters in the sub-montane zone of northern and western Britain. It typically occurs as small stands among other mire communities, grasslands and heaths, and is sometimes found with swamp and spring vegetation.	M6 is widespread throughout the study area, mostly as small flushes, runnels or soakaways, and along and within occluding ditches and minor watercourses. Three of the four sub-communities occur within the study area, including M6a, M6c and M6d. The M6c and M6d sub-communities are of very limited grazing value and of little economic importance. In some places M6 is associated with drainage but more generally it reflects the topography-influenced passage or retention of surface water.
M10	*Carex dioica - Pinguicula vulgaris* mire	The M10 Carex dioica – Pinguicula vulgaris mire is a soligenous mire of mineral soils and shallow peats kept very wet by base-rich, calcareous and oligotrophic waters (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001). The community includes a range of distinctive calcicolous flush vegetation in which the bulk of the sward is composed of small sedges, dicotyledons and bryophytes. It is essentially a small sedge mire and is usually found in small stands. The community can occur wherever there is flushing with base-rich water, either below a springhead or where water emerges more diffusely from the ground, most stands being constantly irrigated (Averis et al 2004).	Within the study area, M10 flushes are frequently scattered throughout a number of habitats, generally on the lower to mid slopes east of the existing A9, often appearing abruptly from the slope. These mires are present as threads through other habitats, especially M15b wet heath. Located along a break in slope to the east of the existing A9, their presence is evidently related to that of a fault line and the movement of groundwater in contact with base-rich rock. This community is potential GWDTE, due to its dependency on these base-rich groundwater seepages, which are usually associated with a definite source point.
M11	*Carex demissa – Saxifraga aizoides* mire	This community is characteristic of open, stony flushes, strongly irrigated with moderately base-rich waters, on generally steep slopes in sub-montane and montane parts of Britain; it is generally confined to high altitudes and is always associated with calcareous bedrocks (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001). M11 vegetation is typically open with rich mixtures of small sedges, other herbs and bryophytes among water-scoured runnels and with much exposed silt and rock debris.	A number of M11 flushes are present within the study area, all to the east of the existing A9, and generally clustered towards the southern portions of the study area. As with the M10 community, M11 is present as threads through other habitats, especially M15b wet heath. Principally located along a break in slope to the east of the A9, their presence is evidently related to that of a fault line and the movement of groundwater in contact with base-rich rock. This community is also potential GWDTE, due to its dependency on these base-rich groundwater seepages.
M16	*Erica tetralix – Sphagnum compactum* wet heath	This wet heath community is found on acid and oligotrophic mineral soils or shallow peats that are moist and at least seasonally waterlogged. M16 typically occurs on sloping ground, although it can cover almost level ground too. In Scotland, it extends onto thin ombrogenous peats at higher altitudes. Grazing and burning are important in maintaining the vegetation (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001).	In the study area, M16 was found on damp, peaty soils in one gently sloping to flat area east of the A9, surrounded by M15b wet heath and calcifugous grasslands.
M23	*Juncus effusus/acutiflorus – Galium palustre* rush pasture	This rush-pasture is a community of gently-sloping ground in and around the margins of soligenous flushes, as a zone around topogenous mires and wet heaths, and in poorly drained, comparatively unimproved or reverted pasture. It can be found on a variety of moderately acid to neutral soils that are kept moist to wet for most of the year (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001). As a result this community can be, at least partially, potentially dependent on groundwater; however, it is also commonly associated with surface water flows and surface water collection.	M23 is not extensive within the study area but forms scattered patches, predominately towards the lower flatter areas around the floodplain of the River Truim, within depressions where water collects and alongside minor watercourses and ditches. The soft ground conditions mean that it is locally heavily poached, but is also found in very small scattered stands on gentle slopes to the east of the A9, usually associated with surface water flow, or collection, in depressions.

NVC Community	NVC Community Name	NVC Community Description	NVC Community and Sub-community Distribution
M29	*Hypericum elodes – Potamogeton polygonifolius* soakway	The M29 community is characteristic of shallow soakaways and pools in peats and peaty mineral soils with fluctuating water levels, such as seepages and runnels around mires and in heathland pools, at low to moderate altitudes.	Within the study area, M29 is scarce and where present, it tends to take the form of soakaways, most commonly through areas of M15 wet heath.
M32	*Philonotis fontana – Saxifraga stellaris* spring	M32 is a community of springs and rills at moderate to high altitudes, mainly from 450 m to over 1000 m, where there is irrigation with circumneutral and oligotrophic waters. This is one of the most common and widespread types of spring vegetation in the uplands of north-west Britain and is dependent on sustained and vigorous irrigation by groundwater (Rodwell et al 1991; Elkington et al 2001).	A number of M32 springs were recorded on slopes to the east of the A9, particularly towards the southern end of the study area. These small areas of habitat are resistant to burning and grazing because of their wet and unproductive nature and are GWDTE, due to their dependency on groundwater upwellings.
CG10	*Festuca ovina – Agrostis capillaris – Thymus polytrichus grassland*	CG10 is a sub-montane community of base-rich and often moist brown earths which have developed over a wide variety of calcareous bedrocks and coarse-textured superficial deposits. The community can be found up to 750 m in altitude, and is generally restricted to areas of cool, moist and cloudy climatic conditions in the uplands. The grassland is typically a plagioclimax vegetation maintained by grazing (usually sheep) (Rodwell et al 1992; Cooper, 1997).	Small areas of CG10 are frequent within the study area, particularly in the south where there appears to be a greater frequency of calcareous influence in general (also evident by the occurrences here of M10 and M11 flushes). The CG10 within the study area also tends to be located on the slopes to the east of the A9, usually in mosaics with dry heath (H12 in particular, but also H18) and U4 grassland. Most of the vegetation takes the form of CG10a, but a single stand of the CG10c was recorded, occurring as a flushed area through H18b heath and U4a grassland on the lower western slope of Creagan Doire Dhonaich in the Pass of Drumochter.

Table 3: Potential GWDTE NVC Community and Sub-Community Details and Scoping

Polygon ID	Total Area (ha)	NVC Communities and Sub-communities with Percentage of Polygon Cover																Further Assessment Required	
		Comm. 1	%	Comm. 2	%	Comm. 3	%	Comm. 4	%	Comm. 5	%	Comm. 6	%	Comm. 7	%	Comm. 8	%	(Y/N)	Justification
A001	0.57	U5a	40	H12a	40	U4a	17	M6a	2	OV27	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A003	2.24	M17a	50	M15b	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A004	0.20	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A005	0.03	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A007	0.22	M15b	75	M6a	25		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A008	3.01	M23a	40	M6a	25	M15b	15	M6d	15	U5a	3	U4a	2		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A010	0.63	M15b	60	M15d	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A011	0.11	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A014	0.65	M15b	90	U5a	6	U4a	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A018	0.05	M6d	60	M23a	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A019	0.25	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A020	0.14	M6a	96	M6c	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A035	0.92	M15b	80	M6a	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A036	0.92	M19a	98	M6a	1	U4a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A040	0.26	U4a	90	OV27	7	M4	2	M6a	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A042	0.17	M6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A043	0.12	H12a	80	M15d	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A044	0.47	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A047	0.19	M23b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A049	0.51	M15b	96	M6a	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A050	0.42	U4a	45	U5a	40	M6c	15		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A050	0.08	U4a	45	U5a	40	M6c	15		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A055	0.20	M15b	85	M6a	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A056	0.89	H21a	70	H12a	25	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A057	0.03	M6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A059	0.10	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A060	0.09	M15b	98	SWS	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A061	0.26	M6a	60	M23a	35	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A062	0.30	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A063	0.27	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A067	0.08	M23a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	Down-gradient beyond River Truim
A068	0.35	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	Down-gradient beyond River Truim
A071	0.16	M6a	70	M23a	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	Down-gradient beyond River Truim
A072	0.08	M6a	85	SW	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A073	0.01	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML

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		Comm. 1	%	Comm. 2	%	Comm. 3	%	Comm. 4	%	Comm. 5	%	Comm. 6	%	Comm. 7	%	Comm. 8	%	(Y/N)	Justification
A074	0.13	M6a	50	M15b	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A075	0.57	H12a	98	M15b	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A079	0.05	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A084	0.30	M15b	85	M17a	14	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A089	0.06	M6a	95	M6c	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A092	0.09	M15b	99	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A102	0.61	M17a	60	M15b	38	H21a	2		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m upgradient, beyond HML
A104	0.53	M17a	90	M15b	9	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A105	0.89	M17a	80	M15b	19	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A106	2.78	H12a	65	H21a	20	M15b	10	M17a	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A106	0.06	H12a	65	H21a	20	M15b	10	M17a	5		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A106	2.21	H12a	65	H21a	20	M15b	10	M17a	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A111	4.27	M17a	89	M15b	7	H12c	3	M6a	1		0		0		0		0	N	>100m upgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A112	4.82	H12a	70	H21a	20	M17a	8	M6a	2		0		0		0		0	N	>100m upgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A113	3.09	H12a	90	H21a	6	M15b	4		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A115	1.03	H12a	60	M17a	25	M15b	15		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A119	0.38	H12a	70	H21a	26	M15b	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A121	0.26	M15b	99	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A122	0.46	M17a	95	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A123	0.40	M15b	60	U6a	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A124	0.20	U4a	85	U6a	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A126	1.12	H12a	60	H21a	20	M15b	17	U4a	2	U6a	1		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A126	0.72	H12a	60	H21a	20	M15b	17	U4a	2	U6a	1		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A127	0.31	M15b	70	U4a	26	U6a	4		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A128	0.25	U6d	75	U4a	10	U6a	10	H21a	5		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A128	0.92	U6d	75	U4a	10	U6a	10	H21a	5		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A128	0.17	U6d	75	U4a	10	U6a	10	H21a	5		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A128	0.08	U6d	75	U4a	10	U6a	10	H21a	5		0		0		0		0	N	>100m downgradient, beyond River Truim and HML
A129	1.15	M17a	97	M15b	2	H21a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A129	6.30	M17a	97	M15b	2	H21a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A138	1.39	H21a	50	H12a	30	M15b	20		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A139	0.28	M15b	80	M25a	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A142	1.25	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A144	0.20	M25a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A145	0.26	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A149	0.02	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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A151N	0.23	M25a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A151S	0.90	M4	70	M23a	10	M5	10	M6d	10		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A163	0.12	M15b	70	M4	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A168	1.03	M17a	60	M15b	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A172	0.38	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A172	0.21	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A173	0.06	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A177	4.07	M17a	60	H21a	35	M19a	4	M6a	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A177	0.20	M17a	60	H21a	35	M19a	4	M6a	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A182	2.49	M17a	80	M15b	10	H21a	7	H12a	2	M6a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A185	3.00	M17a	70	H21a	15	M15b	10	H12a	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A193	0.87	S9a	85	M15b	10	M17a	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A195	1.20	U4a	85	M23a	10	CG10a	4	M6c	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A197	0.72	U4a	60	U4b	35	M23a	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A198	0.26	M6a	50	M15b	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A200	0.90	U4a	99	CG10a	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A201	0.12	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A202	0.21	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A209	0.38	M6a	60	M15d	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A211	0.13	M6a	90	M15b	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A213	0.25	U4a	90	M15d	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A214	1.68	U4a	96	OV25	3	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A215	1.55	U4a	96	OV25	3	M6a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A218	0.91	H12a	50	OV27	25	SWS	20	M25a	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A219	0.57	M15b	70	M25a	15	OV27	15		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A221	1.11	U4a	90	U6d	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A225	0.14	U6d	90	U4a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A226	0.48	U6d	90	U4a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A227	0.32	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A228	0.06	U6d	80	U4a	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A229	0.24	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A230	1.75	U6d	80	M15d	10	U4a	5	H12a	3	H21a	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A231	0.70	M15b	90	M15d	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A233	0.44	M6a	95	M6c	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A234	0.42	M6c	80	M6a	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A236	0.57	M15b	70	U6a	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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A237	0.49	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A238	0.25	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A238	0.20	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A239	0.27	M15b	70	M6c	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A240	0.08	M6c	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A244	0.58	U6d	80	H12c	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A245	0.22	U6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A248	2.79	U4a	77	U6a	15	U6d	7	M15b	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A249	0.49	U6b	70	U6d	28	U4a	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A250	0.37	M6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A251	2.59	M6a	90	U6a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A252	0.25	M6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A254	0.83	U6d	90	U6a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A255	3.25	M6c	98	M6a	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
A257	0.94	U6d	70	M6a	20	U6a	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A258	0.52	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A260	1.33	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
A261	1.86	S9a	98	M6a	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A262	6.82	M15b	80	M15d	15	U6b	4	U6d	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A263	0.86	U4a	50	M15b	47	M6a	3		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A265	0.42	M6a	97	M6c	3		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
A267	0.17	U6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
A271	0.52	U6d	81	U6a	15	U4a	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A272	0.02	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A273	0.90	U6d	85	U6a	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A279	0.20	U4b	80	MG10a	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A280	0.41	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A281	1.35	M15b	55	U6d	40	U4a	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A283	0.59	U4a	78	M15b	20	U6d	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A284	0.04	M6a	50	M15b	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A286	0.30	U4a	98	M15b	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A287	0.46	U4a	90	M15d	9	U6d	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A288	0.44	U4a	92	M15d	6	U6d	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A289	1.00	M15b	98	M6a	1	U6d	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A291	0.42	M15b	85	M15d	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A294	0.69	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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A295	0.33	M25a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A297	0.05	M23a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A298	0.04	M23a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A299	0.36	M25a	70	M15d	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A302	0.03	M25a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A302	0.10	M25a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A303	0.22	M25a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A304	1.51	U4a	90	CG10a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A305	0.05	M6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A306	0.34	M25a	85	M15b	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A307	0.25	M23a	60	M25a	20	U4a	20		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A907	1.61	H12a	70	H21a	25	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A913	0.14	M6c	50	U4a	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B1	0.03	M6	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B100	0.13	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B101	0.15	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B102	0.05	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B105	0.51	H12a	95	U4	3	CG10a	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B106	0.08	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B107	2.69	H12a	95	M15a	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B117	0.05	U6	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B118	0.07	M15b	90	M17	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B119	0.43	M15b	63	M17	35	M6	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B12	2.73	M15b	88	M10	5	H12a	4	M15a	2	M3	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B120	0.18	M15b	99	M3	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B121	0.16	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B122	9.53	H12a	90	M15a	6	U4	2	U5	1	M32	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B124	0.28	M15b	95	M15a	3	M10	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B126	4.61	H12a	97	U4	2	M32	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B127	0.48	M15b	97	M15a	2	M3	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B128	1.56	M15b	95	H12a	4	M15a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B129	0.12	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B132	0.12	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B134	3.70	H12a	94	M15a	4	U4	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B136	0.81	M15b	90	H12a	4	M15a	3	H10	2	M6	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B137	1.05	H12a	75	M15b	13	H10	8	U4	2	U5	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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B139	0.19	MG10a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B141	0.24	U6	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B142	1.12	M23b	55	U5	20	U6	10	DG	10	U4	5		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B143	0.07	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B144	0.04	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B146	0.13	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B148	0.04	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B156	2.90	M15b	90	U5	5	M15a	2	M6d	1	M10	1	M32	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B159	3.30	M15b	89	M15a	4	U5	3	U6	2	M3	1	M10	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B163	5.85	M15	94	U5	2	M6a	1	U4	1	U6	1	M3	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B164	6.63	M15	90	M17	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B165	0.35	U6a	65	M6	25	M15b	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B168	2.92	M15	75	H12a	6	U4	6	U5	6	M17	4	U6	2	M6	1		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B170	0.07	M6	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B171	0.08	U6a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B173	2.49	H12a	58	M15b	18	U5	10	U4	10	U6	4		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B174	0.05	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B176	0.02	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B177	2.31	H12a	45	H10	38	U4	8	U5	4	M15b	3	M32a	2		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B18	1.85	M17	80	M15b	15	M6	4	M3	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B180	2.10	H10	44	U4	40	H12a	10	U5	5	M32a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B181	0.02	U6a	70	M6c	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B186	0.16	M15b	98	M6d	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B187	0.10	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B189	0.51	H10	90	M15b	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B19	1.72	M15b	85	H12a	8	M17	5	U5	2		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B190	0.46	M15b	73	U4	15	H10	10	M6	2		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B192	0.48	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B193	0.42	M15b	83	U4	10	H10	5	M23a	2		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B194	0.37	M15b	90	U4	7	H10	3		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B195	1.23	M15b	90	U4	5	H10	5		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B198	1.72	H10	45	U4	30	M15b	20	H12a	5		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B199	0.55	H12a	50	U6	40	U4	5	M23b	3	H10	2		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B201	0.83	M15b	50	H10	30	H12a	10	U4	10		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B202	0.14	H12a	60	U6	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m

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B207	0.63	M15b	95	H10	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B209	0.05	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B21	0.09	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B210	0.09	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B211	0.07	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B212	0.11	M15b	75	U6	25		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B214	0.11	M6	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B216	0.40	M15b	47	H12a	40	U4	10	U6	3		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B219	0.33	CG10a	60	OV27	30	U4	5	H12a	4	M32a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B22	0.39	H12a	90	M15b	5	U5	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B220	0.56	OV27	51	MG1	18	H12a	8	W23	8	W24	6	OV25	4	U4	3	CG10a	2	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B224	0.86	U6	55	U5	25	U4	20		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B226	0.59	M15b	85	U5	10	U6	3	H10	2		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B228	0.03	CG10a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B229	0.03	M6d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B23	0.41	M15b	98	M6	1	M3	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B231	0.42	M15b	75	U6	20	U5	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B234	0.14	M23a	98	U6	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B235	0.57	U4	88	OV25	10	MG9	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B236	0.26	M23b	30	M6	30	M23a	20	U6	20		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B237	0.49	U4	70	M15b	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B24	0.58	M17	60	M15b	34	M15a	3	M3	2	M6	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B26	0.90	M15b	80	M17	12	H12a	4	M6	2	M3	1	M10	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B31	1.61	M17	60	M15b	30	M6	8	M15a	2		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B32	0.50	H12a	83	H21a	15	M6a	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B34	0.15	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B36	0.07	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B37	1.34	H12a	75	H21a	10	M15b	5	H18b	5	M6	5		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B4	0.23	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B42	3.77	M15	80	H12a	9	M6	5	H21a	3	M17	2	M3	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B44	1.65	M15	90	H12a	4	M17	3	H21a	3		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B45	1.50	M17	94	M6	2	H12a	2	M3	1	U5	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B49	0.54	H12a	85	H21a	10	M15d	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B51	0.75	H12a	75	M15	15	H21a	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B53	1.82	M15	80	H12a	16	M17	3	M3	1		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m

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B54	0.72	M15b	77	M15a	5	M17	5	H12a	5	M10	3	M3	3	U4	2		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B56	0.12	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B57	0.55	H12a	85	H21a	10	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B58	1.46	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B59	1.85	M17	75	M15b	25		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B6	0.50	M15b	90	M15a	5	H12a	3	H21a	2		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B60	0.06	M6	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B62	0.75	M15	70	M17	27	M2	3		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B63	0.09	M15c	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B66	0.35	M15	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B67	0.42	H12a	80	M15b	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B69	0.67	H12a	80	H21a	10	M15	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B72	1.37	M17	80	M15b	17	M3	2	M2	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B73	0.12	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B74	0.10	H12a	70	H21a	28	M6	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B77	4.31	M15	75	M17	10	M6	5	H12a	5	H21a	4	M3	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B78	0.06	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B79	0.55	M15b	95	U5	3	H12a	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B80	0.42	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B81	0.99	H12a	80	H21a	10	U5	5	M15a	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B82	0.52	H12a	90	H21a	5	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B83	1.46	M15b	95	H12a	4	M3	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B85	0.46	M15b	90	H12a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B87	0.19	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B88	0.13	H10	83	M15b	10	U5	5	CG10a	2		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B89	0.39	M15b	80	H21a	15	M15a	4	M10	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B9	0.84	H12a	82	M15a	8	U4	4	H10	3	U5	2	H21a	1		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B90	1.64	H12a	75	H21a	18	U5	2	M10	2	M11	2	M32	1		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B91	0.48	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B92	1.75	H12a	75	H21a	14	M15a	4	U5	2	M10	2	M11	2	M32	1		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B93	0.09	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B94	0.38	H12c	77	M15b	7	U5	5	CG10	5	U4	3	M11	2	M32	1		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B96	0.16	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B97	0.18	H12a	50	U4	30	M15	10	H10	5	CG10a	5		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B98	0.07	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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B99	1.16	H12a	65	U4	10	CG10a	10	U5	5	M15b	5	DG	3	M15a	2		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
BA3	0.26	M19a	80	M17a	10	M15b	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
BA4	0.09	H10a	40	H21a	40	M15b	20		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C10	0.89	U5	66	H12a	22	U4	8	U6	4		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C100	0.62	H12	98	M29	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C103	0.12	M15b	97	M3	2	M29	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C105	0.22	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C112	0.52	M15b	88	H12a	9	M23b	2	M1	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C113	0.17	H12	80	M15b	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C114	0.78	U5	90	H21a	6	M23b	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C117	1.30	H21a	88	U5	6	M19a	4	M15a	2		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C118	0.55	M15b	94	H12a	4	U4	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C119	0.12	H12	98	M15b	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C12	0.09	M25b	80	H12a	15	U4	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C120	0.05	H12	98	M15b	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C121	0.10	H12	98	M15b	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C122	1.31	M15b	88	M15a	10	M2	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C129	0.55	U5	80	H12	10	U6	5	U4	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C131	0.14	M17a	96	M15a	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C135	0.30	M15b	82	M19a	10	H21a	4	M15a	3	M3	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C136	1.49	M15b	93	U5	6	M1	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C137	0.07	U5	90	M15b	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C138	0.58	U5a	82	M15b	10	U4a	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C142	0.63	M25a	84	M15a	8	U4	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C143	0.96	M15b	96	M15a	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C146	0.19	M15b	85	H12	15		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C150	0.13	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C151	0.19	U5	75	M23a	20	U4	5		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C152	0.06	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C153	0.56	M15b	83	U5	12	M3	2	M29	2	M15a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C154	1.25	M25a	41	U5	35	U4	18	M17a	4	M15a	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C155	0.44	M15b	93	H12	6	M15a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C156	0.06	M15b	84	U5	8	H12a	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C159	0.62	H12	93	U4b	5	M11	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C161	1.28	M15b	82	M25a	12	M15a	4	U5	2		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C165	4.95	M15b	82	M25a	12	U5	6		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

Polygon ID	Total Area (ha)	NVC Communities and Sub-communities with Percentage of Polygon Cover															Further Assessment Required	
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C171	0.26	U5	75	M25b	25		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C174	0.16	M15a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C176	0.18	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C178	0.50	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C179	0.22	M25a	80	U5	12	M15b	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C18	0.29	U5a	96	M6a	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C180	0.75	M15b	95	M15a	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C182	0.42	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C183	0.52	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C185	0.09	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C186	0.29	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C187	0.13	U5	98	M15b	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C188	1.09	M15b	80	M25a	12	M17a	4	U5	4		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C190	0.68	M15b	88	M25a	8	U5	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C191	0.48	M17a	95	M15b	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C193	0.54	M17a	70	M15b	20	H12a	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C196	0.56	M15b	78	H12	22		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C198	0.12	M15b	90	H12	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C199	0.13	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C200	0.20	M6d	98	M11	1	M10	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C201	1.14	H12	55	M15b	22	U5	10	M6d	7	U4	6		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C203	0.45	U5	92	H10c	5	M10	2	M11	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C204	0.30	U5	60	U6	18	H12	10	M10	8	M11	4		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C205	1.50	M15d	80	U5	18	U6a	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C206	3.17	M15b	99	M10	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C208	0.08	U5	84	M15b	8	M6d	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C209	0.57	M15d	88	U5	11	M10	2	M32	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C210	11.09	H12	92	U5	2	U4	2	M11	1	M10	1	M32a	1	M15a	1		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C211	1.31	U4	80	U5	17	CG10	2	M32a	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C212	1.78	M15b	92	U4	4	M6d	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C213	0.18	U5	72	U4	24	CG10	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C215	0.65	H12	93	U5	4	M15b	3		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C217	0.96	U5	84	M15b	8	M6d	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C218	1.48	U5	88	H12	6	M6a	6		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C219	0.34	H12	60	U5	24	M15b	12	OV25a	2	M6d	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C22	0.43	M15b	70	M20	12	U5	10	JA	8		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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C220	0.34	U5	76	U4b	18	M15a	6		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C222	0.25	H12	91	M15b	5	U4	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C223	1.06	H12	94	U4	4	M11	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C224	0.51	U4	44	H12	40	M10	8	CG10	6	M11	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C225	0.58	H12a	95	U4	4	M10	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C226	0.22	U5	80	U4	15	CG10	5		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C229	0.25	M15a	55	M6a	30	M15b	8	M29	4	M3	3		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C230	1.00	H12a	90	U4	8	CG10	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C231	2.89	H12a	90	U4	8	CG10	2		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C232	0.28	M6d	90	M17a	8	M10	1	M3	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C233	2.80	H12	63	U4	30	CG10	4	M6d	3		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C234	0.75	H12a	90	U4	8	CG10	2		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C235	1.25	U4	70	H12a	17	U5	4	CG10	4	M6a	2	M32a	2	M10	1		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C236	2.73	H12a	77	U4	11	U5	5	CG10	4	M6a	3		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C238	0.59	U4b	91	OV25a	5	OV27	2	H12a	1	CG10	1		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C240	0.07	U4a	80	CG10	18	M10	2		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C241	0.55	M23a	56	M6d	40	H12a	4		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C242	0.34	U4a	78	CG10	22		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
C246	1.44	U4a	65	U5	20	U6a	15		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C247	0.92	U4a	55	MG10	25	M23a	20		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C248	0.63	U4a	66	U5	12	M6d	12	M4	5	M15a	5		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C249	0.16	OV27	40	U4b	35	W23	18	H10	4	CG10	3		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C252	0.02	CG10a	82	H10	18		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C253	0.53	U4a	66	U5	22	M15b	12		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C254	0.48	U4	70	H12	20	M15	10		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C26	1.62	M15b	50	M19a	22	M25a	22	U5	5	M15a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C27	2.30	M15	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C28	0.56	M15b	95	M6a	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C29	0.06	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C30	0.12	M25a	95	M15a	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C31	0.68	M25a	80	M15b	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C32	0.50	M15b	82	M25a	17	M15a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C33	2.22	M15b	92	M6c	6	M2	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C34	0.16	M15b	98	M15a	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C35	0.43	M15b	98	M15a	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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C41	0.64	U4b	88	U6	8	U2a	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C42	0.37	M15b	88	H12	12		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C43	0.17	M15b	84	U6	8	H12a	8		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C45	0.08	S9a	98	M10	1	M4	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C48	1.57	M15b	38	M17a	30	H21a	20	H12	8	M15a	4		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C49	0.33	M17a	95	M15b	4	M1	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C5	0.22	U5	92	U6	8		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C50	0.61	H21a	90	M15b	6	H12a	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C52	0.67	H21a	84	H12a	11	M15a	4	H10	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C53	0.85	U5	88	U4	8	M6a	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C54	0.54	M16d	98	U4	2		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C55	0.32	M15b	87	U5	8	H12a	4	H10	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C56	0.25	H12a	88	M15b	8	H21a	2	M15a	2		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C57	0.70	M15d	30	JE	30	U5	20	U4a	20		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C59	0.09	M17a	96	M15b	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C60	0.18	H21a	84	H12a	12	M15b	4		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C62	0.25	M25a	94	U5	6		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C66	0.41	H12	79	M6d	8	H21a	6	U6	4	U4	3		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C69	0.53	M15b	80	U6	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C70	2.75	H12a	86	U4	8	U5	2	H10	2	M15a	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C71	0.21	H18b	85	U4a	17	CG10c	5	H12a	3		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C84	0.68	U4a	80	U5	8	H12a	8	BG	3	M6d	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C85	0.05	M11	96	U5	4		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C89	12.86	H12	86	U4	6	U5	6	M11	1	M32	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C91	0.05	U4	90	CG10	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C92	0.29	M15b	40	U5	20	M15a	25	U4	12	M10	1	M11	1	M6d	1		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C96	1.82	H12a	96	U4	2	M11	1	M32	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
C98	0.73	H12	99	M11	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A010	1.06	U4a	60	MG10a	35	U5a	4	H12c	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A023	0.23	H12c	80	MG9a	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A016	0.21	H12c	90	MG9a	10		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A031	1.97	H12c	70	U4a	18	U5a	10	MG9a	2		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B32	0.07	M4	80	M6	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	N	>100m from permanent and temporary works and >250m from nearest cutting/ widening greater than 1.00m
B30	0.76	M17	80	M15b	20		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J25	0.08	U5	60	M15	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J25	0.39	U5	60	M15	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

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J9	1.19	H12	70	M25	29	S9a	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J8	1.16	H12	55	M15	20	U5	15	M25	9	S9a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J8	0.35	H12	55	M15	20	U5	15	M25	9	S9a	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A020	0.17	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A018	0.12	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A019	1.49	M15b	99	M15d	1		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A001	0.53	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A003	0.71	MG10a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A007	0.34	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A009	0.07	M15a	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A013	0.16	M15d	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A012	1.17	M15b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A006	0.39	MG10a	70	U4a	30		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B12	7.24	M15b	80	M15a	9	H12a	7	S9	2	M4	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J20	0.51	M15	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J18	0.91	M25	75	M15b	10	M15a	10	M19	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J16	2.83	M15	85	M25	14	M3	1		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J15	1.83	M15	50	S9	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J1	1.47	M15	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J14	3.45	M15	70	H12	15	M25	10	U5	5		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J13A	0.43	M25	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J11	0.87	M25	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J13	1.79	M15	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B31	5.27	M15b	80	H12a	15	M10	2	M15a	2	M4	1		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B16	3.36	M15b	95	M15a	2	M10	2	S9	1		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B4	13.17	M15b	83	M15a	6	H12a	6	U5	3	M10	2		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J22	0.65	M25	78	H12	20	M6	2		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J21	0.50	H12	60	M23	40		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
A022	0.06	M23a	50	M6d	50		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B21	0.15	M6b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
B15	0.05	M6b	100		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts
J12	0.80	M6	95	M15a	5		0		0		0		0		0		0	Y	Further consider likely dependency and potential impacts

Assessment of Likely Dependence

3.1.22 A total of 388 potential GWDTE were identified as requiring further assessment from **Table 3**. For each of these, qualitative analysis of the NVC communities and sub-communities present and conceptual consideration of possible water supply mechanisms based on site observations, the local topography, underlying geology and the potential for surface water contributions to the habitats has been undertaken. This was assisted by re-examination of field ecology data, photographs and aerial photography, in addition to SEPA flood mapping data and flood modelling presented in **Appendix 11.3** (**Volume 3**).

3.1.23 This information was used to inform the likely dependency on groundwater for each area within their individual settings and was further guided by the following outline decision tool derived by Botanaeco (2016):

- Where GWDTE vegetation is evidently influenced by groundwater discharge (from a point source such as a spring head (NVC M31, M32, M33) and/ or base-enriched (NVC M10, M11, M37, M38)), groundwater dependency is classed as high
- Where GWDTE vegetation is associated with surface water features in certain topographic settings (watershed, watercourse (river, stream, drain, gulley), floodplain, waterbody (pond, lochan, loch) or ponding location (depression, valley)), groundwater dependency is no more than moderate and likely to be low, depending on additional consideration of the underlying and surrounding hydrogeology and ecology
- Where GWDTE vegetation is associated with an ombrogenous system (presence of bog or wet heath habitat, species and/ or associations (NVC M15 to M19) or deep peat not confined to depressions or valleys), groundwater dependency is no more than moderate and likely to be low, depending on additional consideration of the underlying and surrounding hydrogeology and ecology.

3.1.24 The findings of the analysis and assigned sensitivities based on the criteria in **Table 10-4** within **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**) are summarised in **Table 4**. For each habitat, these are discussed in terms of having high, moderate or low dependence on groundwater inputs, with this predominantly, though not exclusively, being assigned based on the dominant vegetation cover or likely dominant likely dependence.

3.1.25 For instances where groundwater dependent vegetation forms the sub-dominant or partial cover of a habitat; this is acknowledged as such in the hydro-ecological consideration and assigned likely dependence with an asterisk (*). Such sub-dominant features when comprising NVC M6, M10, M11, M15, M29, M32 and CG10 flushes or springs have also typically been identified as target notes and shown on **Drawings 10.24** to **10.30** (**Volume 2**).

Table 4: Potential GWDTE Assessment of Likely Depdendence

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
A001	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 6,500	Online/ Adjacent west	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Mineral alluvial soils with peaty alluvial soils, peat and alluvium overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as being moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a), grassland (U4a) and local mire (M6a) located between the existing A9 carriageway and River Truim near Balsporran. The habitat area is located at the base of and partially comprises existing embankment for the A9, while being within the flood extents of the River Truim. A small watercourse also crosses the area which the wet vegetation is associated with. This suggests it is dependent on flow or water collecting from this as well as run off concentrating downslope of the embankment. Potential groundwater dependence in this setting is therefore assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
A003	Moderate	ch. 7,100	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and mire (M17a) located on flat locally hummocky ground between the existing A9 carriageway and River Truim. The habitat is situated within the flood extents of the River Truim and is crossed by some minor tributaries to this. Peat cover is generally greater than 0.50m, particularly close to the existing carriageway and there were no indications of groundwater supplying the area during ecology surveys. These aspects suggest the area is more likely to be dependent on surface water and part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. Potential groundwater dependence in this setting is therefore assessed to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
A004	Moderate	ch. 7,100	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15d) located on hummocky ground adjacent to the River Truim. The vegetation is situated on a moraine and elevated from the surrounding floodplain. This is therefore likely to be dependent on surface water and runoff and is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting – as additionally evidenced by the typically drier form of wet heath (M15d) present.	None	Low
A005	Moderate	ch. 7,150	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and identified as not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15d) located on hummocky ground adjacent to the River Truim. The vegetation is situated on a moraine and elevated from the surrounding floodplain. This is therefore likely to be dependent on surface water and runoff and is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting – as additionally evidenced by the typically drier form of wet heath (M15d) present.	None	Low
A007	Moderate	ch. 7,100	Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Wet heath (M15b) and local mire (M6a) situated on flat ground adjacent to the River Truim and within its flood extents. No indications of groundwater supplying the area were observed during ecology surveys and the topographical setting suggests it is likely to be at least partially dependent on surface water contributions. Potential groundwater depended in this setting is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A008	High	ch. 7,250	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Rush pasture (M23a) with mire (M6a, M6d), local wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U4a, U5a) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and extending over flat ground towards the River Truim in its flood extents. Several surface water tributaries pass through the habitat area, at least one of which is observed to be spring-fed from the opposite side of the carriageway. Dependence on a groundwater component cannot be ruled out. However, due to the distance between the partial spring-source and likely contributions of surface water generally to the area, such dependence is considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A010	Moderate	ch. 7,300	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b, M15d) located adjacent to the west of the A9 at the base of an embankment for the existing NCN7 cycle track and adjacent to a terraced area of woodland. This is fluvial land, with several watercourse features adjacent to the area, which are likely to locally control groundwater levels within the superficial deposits. The area is also likely to receive surface water and run-off inputs due to the topographic setting. Potential groundwater dependence in this setting is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A011	Moderate	ch. 7,250	150m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Small area of wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the A9 and directly adjacent to the River Truim within its flood extents. The area is also crossed by a minor watercourse tributary to this, which combined with the River Truim is likely to locally control groundwater levels within the superficial deposits. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, though shallow through-flow cannot be entirely ruled out. Based on these considerations, potential dependence on a groundwater component is considered likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A014	Moderate	ch. 7,400	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local grassland (U4a, U5a) located on flat ground beyond a terraced area of woodland, adjacent to the River Truim and within its flood extents. The habitat area is likely to receive inputs of surface water run-off due to the topographic setting, while surrounding watercourses are likely to locally control groundwater levels within the superficial deposits. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, though shallow through-flow cannot be entirely ruled out. Based on these considerations, potential dependence on a groundwater component is considered likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A018	High	ch. 7,650	75m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols and peat deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6d) and rush pasture (M23a) located to the west of the A9 on flat terraced ground adjacent to the River Truim. Its position indicates it may receive surface water contribution from the adjacent watercourse as well as run-off from adjacent higher ground, where extensive peat cover over blanket bog and transition mire is present. Based on these considerations and its topographical setting, potential dependency on groundwater inputs is therefore considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
A019	Moderate	ch. 7,700	40m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Small area of wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the A9 on flat terraced ground adjacent to the River Truim. There were no indications of groundwater supplying the area during ecology surveys and although shallow through-flow cannot be ruled out, its position indicates it may receive surface water contribution from the adjacent watercourse as well as run-off from adjacent higher ground, where extensive peat cover over blanket bog and transition mire is present. Based on these considerations, potential dependency on groundwater inputs in this setting is therefore considered to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
A020	High	ch. 7,750	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols and peat deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6a, M6c) which emerges in a topographical low point within surrounding flat terraced ground to the west of the A9. The area is clearly associated with seepage of water at the base of the low point from adjacent higher areas, where extensive peat cover over blanket bog and transition mire is present, which then flows towards the River Truim. The habitat area is therefore considered likely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting, with dependency assessed as high.	High	Very High
A035	Moderate	ch. 7,800	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local mire (M6a) located to the immediate west of the existing A9, between this and the NCN7 cycle track. The habitat area partially comprises and is located at the base of existing road embankment and areas of cut drainage and surface water features are evident within it. The wettest vegetation (M6a) is coincident with these areas, which suggests more of a significant surface water component than groundwater. The topographical setting also suggests the area is likely to receive surface water run-off from the adjacent embankment. Based on these considerations, this habitat is considered likely to have no more than a low groundwater dependency in this setting.	Low	Medium
A036	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 7,850	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of blanket mire (M19a) and local mire (M6a) over shallow peaty soils between the existing A9 and the NCN7 cycle track. The wet vegetation (M6a) is observed to be associated with cut drainage and adjacent surface water features in the area, suggesting more of a component contribution from this than groundwater. Based on this and the adjacent habitat classifications, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as low.	Low*	Medium
A040	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 7,100	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U4a, OV27) and local mire (M4, M6a) located to the west of the A9 and comprising existing embankment between this and the NCN7 cycle track. The wet vegetation (M6a) is observed to be associated with cut drainage and a surface water crossing in the area, which is noted to have a spring source located on the opposite side of the carriageway some distance upslope. Due to this distance, the habitat setting and that the wet vegetation is a small component part, dependence on groundwater input is considered to be low.	Low*	Medium
A042	High	ch. 7,100	75m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6a) located some distance to the west of the existing A9 and situated adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway, hummocky ground and the River Truim within its flood extents. No evidence of groundwater seepage was observed within the area or immediately upslope of it (beyond the railway) during ecology surveys, though cut drainage channels are evident, associated with the railway in addition to minor channelised through-flows of surface water. Based on these considerations, the topographic setting and underlying geology, the habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off inputs from upslope hummocky and peaty areas which pass under the railway, with potential groundwater dependence considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A043	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 7,100	85m west	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and wet heath (M15d) located on hummocky ground adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway and the River Truim. The vegetation is situated on morainic ground and elevated from the surrounding floodplain. This is therefore likely to be dependent on surface water and runoff and is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting – as additionally evidenced by the typically drier form of wet heath (M15d) present.	None	Low
A044	Moderate	ch. 7,050	30m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located some distance to the west of the existing A9 and situated adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway, hummocky ground and the River Truim within its flood extents. No evidence of groundwater seepage was observed within the area or immediately upslope of it (beyond the railway) during ecology surveys, though cut drainage channels are evident, associated with the railway in addition to minor channelised through-flows of surface water. Based on these considerations, the topographic setting and underlying geology, potential groundwater dependence of this habitat is considered likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A047	High	ch. 7,050	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of rush pasture (M23b) located some distance to the west of the existing A9 and situated adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway. The surrounding habitats comprise predominantly of acid grassland, with this area likely to be a fragment of area A089 prior to construction of the railway. No evidence of groundwater seepage or outflow was observed within the habitat area or immediately upslope of it (beyond the railway) during ecology surveys, though cut drainage channels are evident, associated with the railway in addition to minor channelised through-flows of surface water. Based on these considerations, the topographic setting and underlying geology, potential groundwater dependence of this habitat is considered likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
A049	Moderate	ch. 6,900	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local mire (M6a) located some distance to the west of the existing A9 and adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway and River Truim within its flood extents. The surrounding habitats are predominantly acid grassland and no evidence of groundwater seepage or outflow was observed within the habitat area or immediately upslope of it (beyond the railway) during ecology surveys, though cut drainage channels are evident, associated with the railway in addition to minor channelised through-flows of surface water. Based on these considerations, the topographic setting and underlying geology, potential groundwater dependence of this habitat is considered likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A050	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 6,900	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Acid grassland (U4a, U5a) and local mire (M6c) to the west of the A9, adjacent to Balsporran Cottages and the River Truim within its flood extents. This is a predominantly dry fragmented habitat where the wet vegetation (M6c) occurs in areas closest to the river, suggesting a reasonable surface water contribution. The habitat area is generally therefore considered unlikely to represent GWDTE, but as some groundwater input for the local wet vegetation can't be ruled out, potential dependence of this is assessed to be no more than moderate but is likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
A050	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 6,900	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Acid grassland (U4a, U5a) and local mire (M6c) to the west of the A9, adjacent to Balsporran Cottages and the River Truim within its flood extents. This is a predominantly dry fragmented habitat where the wet vegetation (M6c) occurs in areas closest to the river, suggesting a reasonable surface water contribution. The habitat area is generally therefore considered unlikely to represent GWDTE, but as some groundwater input for the local wet vegetation can't be ruled out based on the underlying hydrogeology, potential dependence is assessed to be no more than moderate but is likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
A055	Moderate	ch. 6,400	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) with local mire (M6a) located on flat terraced ground to the west of the A9 adjacent to the River Truim and within its flood extents. The habitat is downgradient of an existing embankment for the road and a small watercourse tributary of the River Truim runs into it, which suggests surface water and run-off to be reasonable contributors to the area. However, the presence of upslope faulting also suggests a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock cannot be entirely ruled out based on the underlying hydrogeology. Due to these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs is considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A056	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 6,400	Online	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H21a, H12a) and local wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9, partially comprising existing embankment to this and flat terraced ground towards the River Truim. The habitat area is predominantly dry with the small areas of wet heath being observed closest to surface water channels which cross through it. This is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
A057	High	ch. 6,250	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Small area of mire (M6a) located in a topographic low point on terraced ground to the west of the A9 and nearby the River Truim within its flood extents. A watercourse crossing tributary runs directly into the area, suggesting surface water may collect at this location prior to percolation or through-flow to the River Truim. However, the presence of upslope faulting also suggests a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock cannot be entirely ruled out. Due to these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs is considered to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A059	High	ch. 6,200	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols and peat deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6a) located adjacent to the west of the A9, between this and the River Truim within its flood extents. The habitat area partially comprises existing embankment for the A9 meaning it is likely to receive surface water and run-off inputs. However, the presence of upslope faulting also suggests a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock cannot be entirely ruled out based on the underlying hydrogeology. Due to these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs is considered to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A060	Moderate	ch. 6,250	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols and peat deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the A9 and the River Truim on a flat terrace. The area is crossed by a watercourse tributary to the River Truim and is within its flood extents, so is likely to receive inputs of surface water from this as well as run-off from adjacent higher ground. A local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock also cannot be ruled, but based on the underlying hydrogeology, groundwater dependence in this setting is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
A061	High	ch. 6,100	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols and peat deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6a), rush pasture (M23a) and local wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and extending over flat ground from this towards the Highland Main Line railway and River Truim. The area is crossed by a watercourse tributary to the River Truim, but also a fault line, while peat depth is locally >1.00m within the area and adjacent habitats. This suggests the presence of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime, which is likely to control and direct run-off to the majority of the area given the topographic setting. However, a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock also cannot be ruled out. Based on consideration of these aspects and the local hydrotopography, groundwater dependence is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
A062	Moderate	ch. 6,050	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols and peat deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and extending over flat ground from this towards the Highland Main Line railway and River Truim. The area is crossed by a watercourse tributary to the River Truim while peat depth is frequently greater than 0.50m and 1.00m within the area and adjacent habitats. The area is poorly drained due to its location between the A9 and the railway, which suggests the likely presence of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime and is also likely to receive run-off from the adjacent carriageway. A local groundwater supply from upslope fractured bedrock cannot be ruled out based on the presence of faulting and the underlying hydrogeology. However, this is assessed to be no more than moderate and is likely to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
A063	Moderate	ch. 6,050	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and within an area of low ground adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway. The area is poorly drained due to its location, while surrounding peat depth is frequently greater than 0.50m and 1.00m in adjacent habitats. This suggests the area is likely to receive a more significant input of surface water and run-off, rather than groundwater – though some local groundwater supply from upslope fractured bedrock cannot be ruled out based on the presence of faulting and the underlying hydrogeology. Dependence in this setting is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate and is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A089	High	ch. 6,900	30m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Linear stand of mire (M6a, M6c) located adjacent to old shielings to the west of the A9 and beyond the Highland Main Line railway near Balsporran Cottages. The habitat area is situated among hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive reasonable contributions of surface water and run-off from adjacent higher ground as a result. Channelised shallow through-flow of water over peat soils and adjacent ombrotrophic areas of peat within hollows is also likely. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys. Therefore based on the above considerations and the local topography, groundwater dependence is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A092	Moderate	ch. 7,000	50m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Linear stand of wet heath (M15b) and local mire (M6a) located some distance to the west of the A9 and beyond the Highland Main Line railway near Balsporran Cottages. The habitat is situated among hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive reasonable contributions of surface water and run-off from adjacent higher ground as a result. Channelised shallow through-flow of water over peat soils and adjacent ombrotrophic areas of peat in hollows is also likely. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys within it or from upslope. Therefore based on the above considerations and the local topography, groundwater dependence is assessed to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A104	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 7,000	120m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a) and local wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6a) located in topographic hollows among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines. Although groundwater emergence and through-flow from the upslope hillsides cannot be discounted, the topographic setting and likely presence of peat indicates the area is likely to receive more significant inputs from surface water and run-off. Potential groundwater dependence for the wet vegetation (M15b, M6a) is therefore assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
A105	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 7,100	110m west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a) and local wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6a) located in topographic hollows among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines. Although groundwater emergence and through-flow from the upslope hillsides cannot be discounted, the topographic setting and likely presence of peat indicates the area is likely to receive more significant inputs from surface water and run-off. Potential groundwater dependence for the wet vegetation (M15b, M6a) is therefore assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
A106	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 6,900	30m west	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a), local wet heath (M15b) and blanket mire (M17a) located across and within the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Balsporran Cottages within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This is a predominantly dry habitat due to the topographic setting, though local groundwater emergence and through-flow from the upslope hillsides cannot be discounted as being a local contributor to the wet heath communities present within lower points and hollows. Based on the vegetation cover however, this is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
A106	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 6,800	190m west	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a), local wet heath (M15b) and blanket mire (M17a) located across and within the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Balsporran Cottages within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This is a predominantly dry habitat due to the topographic setting, though local groundwater emergence and through-flow from the upslope hillsides cannot be discounted as being a local contributor to the wet heath communities present within lower points and hollows. Based on the vegetation cover however, this is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
A121	Moderate	ch. 5,050	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15a) and local mire (M6a) located to the west of the A9 beyond the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the River Truim. The area is associated with several surface water tributaries that pass under the A9 and railway before entering the adjacent River Truim. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, and the habitat is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting and association with the watercourses. The area is therefore assessed to have a low potential dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
A122	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 5,300	15m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the A9 beyond the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the River Truim. The habitat area is situated at the edge of several moraine ridges and mounds associated with the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines and there was no evidence of groundwater supplying the area during ecology surveys. Based on this, the topographic setting and vegetation cover, this habitat area is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE at this location.	None	Low
A123	Moderate	ch. 5,350	10m west	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15a) and grassland (U6a) located to the west of the A9 beyond the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the River Truim. The area is associated with several surface water tributaries that pass under the A9 and railway before entering the adjacent River Truim. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, and the habitat is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting and association with the watercourses. The area is therefore assessed to have a low potential dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium
A124	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 5,400	20m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U4a, U6a) located to the west of the A9 beyond the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the River Truim. The area is associated with several surface water tributaries that pass under the A9 and railway before entering the adjacent River Truim. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, and the habitat is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting and association with the watercourses. Based on this, the topographic setting and vegetation cover, this habitat area is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE at this location.	None	Low
A129	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 5,900	15m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Blanket mire (M17a) and very local patchy wet heath (M15b) located across flat ground among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The area is adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway through Drumochter and extends into the hillsides. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and the dominant presence of M17a over the extensive topographic lows suggests the likely presence of peatland and thus, a more ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime. Though peat presence has only locally been confirmed in this area, it is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE at this location.	None	Low
A129	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 5,600	15m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Blanket mire (M17a) and very local patchy wet heath (M15b) located across flat ground among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The area is adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway through Drumochter and extends towards the River Truim. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and the dominant presence of M17a over the extensive topographic lows suggests the likely presence of peatland and thus, a more ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime. Peat depth information has confirmed this for the area (this frequently being >1.00m), so the habitat is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE.	None	Low
A138	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 4,550	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H21a, H12a) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the immediate west of the A9, between this and the River Truim, partially within its flood extents. Pockets of deep peat >1.00m are present across the area, which is situated at the base of an embankment and crossed by minor watercourse tributaries to the River Truim. These aspects and peat depth suggest that surface water is likely to be a significant component contribution via ombrotrophic as well as run-off mechanisms. However, a local groundwater supply cannot be entirely ruled out, due to the presence of exposed bedrock, springs (M32) and flushings (M10, M11) on the immediate opposite side of the carriageway. On balance, dependence on local groundwater inputs is assessed to be low for the local wet heath.	Low*	Medium
A139	Moderate	ch. 4,500	Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Linear area of wet heath (M15b) and degraded mire (M25) located to the west of the A9, beyond the River Truim and adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway. Surface water through-flow towards the River Truim is evident crossing the area, which appears to emanate from beneath the railway and upslope ombrotrophic areas of peat on the opposite side of this. In this respect, the habitat probably represents a fragment of a wider area of blanket mire on the other side, which will have previously been connected to this prior to construction of the railway. Based on this and association with the adjacent River Truim, this habitat is considered as being unlikely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
A142	Moderate	ch. 4,300	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and extending of flat ground towards the River Truim within its flood extents. Minor watercourse channels pass through the area towards the River Truim, and peat depth across the habitat has been recorded to be frequently >0.50m and up to 4.00m. This and the vegetation composition suggests a likely ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime, though a local groundwater supply cannot be entirely ruled out due to the upslope hydrogeology where shallow rock and flushings are present. Dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are assessed as low overall.	Low	Medium
A144	Moderate	ch. 4,250	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and extending of flat ground towards the River Truim within its flood extents. A minor watercourse channels passes through the area towards the River Truim, and peat depth across the habitat has been recorded to be frequently greater than 1.00m and up to 3.00m. This suggests a more likely ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime, though a local groundwater supply cannot be entirely ruled out due to the upslope hydrogeology where shallow rock and flushings are present. Dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are therefore assessed as low overall.	Low	Medium

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A145	Moderate	ch. 4,250	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and bordering the banks of the River Truim within its flood extents. Peat depth across the habitat has been recorded to be frequently greater than 1.00m and up to 3.00m. This suggests a likely ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime, with contributions from the local surface watercourses and run-off also likely. Dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are therefore assessed as likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A149	Moderate	ch. 4,050	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and partially comprising existing embankment for the NCN7 cycle track. The habitat area is distinctly associated with a watercourse crossing point of the A9 and cut drainage channel, while being located at the margins of an extensive area of blanket mire (M19) and deep peat up to 8.40m. Based on these considerations and the hydrogeological setting, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are considered likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A151N	Moderate	ch. 3,950	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) located adjacent to the west of the existing A9 on flat ground between this and the River Truim. The habitat is situated between areas of blanket mire (M17, M19) and transition mire (M4, M5), deep peat up to 8.00m, where the local hydrological regime is considered likely to be influenced by both groundwater and surface water mechanisms. Based on the habitat setting, dependence of this habitat on groundwater inputs is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A151S	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 3,900	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Transition mire mosaic (M4, M5, M23a and M6d) located adjacent to the west of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and forming the central basin of a wider mire complex which also includes M17, M19, M23 and M25 over deep peat. The area has been observed to be supplied by surface water, but the hydrogeological setting is considered likely to indicate a distinct groundwater component also. The habitat is therefore assessed to have moderate/ high dependence on groundwater inputs based on these considerations and the vegetative cover.	Moderate/ High*	Very High
A163	Moderate	ch. 3,450	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and mire (M4) located to the west of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat is situated among areas of blanket mire (M17, M19) and deep peat up to 2.00m, and it distinctly follows the line of a surface water feature that crosses the A9 from the eastern side of the carriageway. The habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of water from this as well as run-off from the surrounding ombrotrophic (rain fed) areas. Though upslope faulting indicates a potential local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, the dependence of the habitat on this in this setting is considered to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
A168	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 3,250	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a) and wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter on flat, locally hummocky ground that extends towards the Highland Main Line railway. Peat depth across the habitat has been recorded to generally be >1.00m, which combined with the surrounding areas of blanket mire (M17, M19) and more peat, suggests a likely ombrotrophic (rain fed) regime. There were no indications of groundwater supplying the area or adjacent habitats during ecology surveys. Based on these considerations, the vegetation cover and hydrogeological setting, the habitat is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE.	None	Low
A172	Moderate	ch. 2,700	40m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway on sloping ground towards the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and floodplain. This forms part of a wider area of wet heath to the west, but which is bisected by an access track and there are local cut drainage channels present in the area. Owing to the topographic setting and presence of the railway, the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off from this. Although a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock also cannot be ruled out based on the presence of a fault line crossing the habitat and underlying geology; dependence is assessed as likely to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
A172	Moderate	ch. 2,700	40m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway on sloping ground towards the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and floodplain. This forms part of a wider area of wet heath, but which is bisected by an access track and there are local cut drainage and minor surface water channels present in the area. Owing to the topographic setting, the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off. Although a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock also cannot be ruled out based on the presence of a fault line crossing the habitat and underlying geology; dependence is assessed as likely to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
A173	Moderate	ch. 2,850	55m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway on sloping ground towards the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and floodplain. Owing to the topographic setting and presence of the railway, the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off from this. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and the predominantly dry nature of the immediately surrounding habitats is considered to suggest that this is unlikely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low

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A177	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 3,100	95m west	Mire/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	An expanse of blanket mire (M17a, M19a), dry heath (H21a) and very local acid flush (M6a) among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The area is adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway north of the Allt Dubhaig GCR and extends into the hillsides. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and areas of M6a were generally observed to be located in the topographic lows across the area in association with M17a and M19a. Based on this and the topographic setting, the habitat is considered more likely to form part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with water also being sourced via run-off from the adjacent hillsides and hummocky ground. The M6a areas are likely to represent passage and through-flow of such water and any dependence on groundwater is considered likely to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
A182	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 3,950	200m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Blanket mire (M17a), local wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H21a, H12a) and acid flush (M6a) among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is distanced to the west of the Highland Main Line railway at the base of An Torc. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and areas of M15b and M6a were generally observed as discrete parts of the habitat, located in the topographic lows in association with M17a. Based on the topographic setting, the habitat is likely to form part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with water also being sourced via run-off from the adjacent hillsides and hummocky ground. The M6a areas are likely to represent passage and through-flow of such water and any dependence on groundwater is considered likely to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
A185	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 4,100	120m west	Mire/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Blanket mire (M17a) with dry heath (H21a, H12a) and local wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H21a, H12a) among the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is distanced to the west of the Highland Main Line railway at the base of An Torc. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and the habitat is likely to form part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with water also being sourced via run-off from the adjacent hillsides and hummocky ground. Any potential dependence on groundwater is considered likely to be no more than low in this setting.	Low*	Medium
A193	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 4,000	25m west	Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Swamp (S9a), local wet heath (M15b) and blanket mire (M17a) associated with the emergence of the River Truim headwaters beyond the Highland Main Line railway to the west of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. This is a clear wetland, though only a small percentage cover of vegetation that is potentially dependent on groundwater (M15b) input has been observed. Dependency of this vegetation in this setting is therefore assigned as moderate.	Moderate*	High
A195	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 2,850	Online	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Grassland (U4a), with rush pasture (M23a), nardus grassland (CG10a) and acid flush (M6c) located to the west of the existing A9 and forming an embankment between this and the NCN7 cycle track. This is a predominantly dry habitat and a cut channel is evident at the top of the embankment. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys. However, the nature of the vegetation, the presence of faulting across the habitat and the immediate upslope hydrogeology indicates calcareous influence potentially associated with local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. As the area is also likely to receive significant surface water run-off, dependence of the wet communities (M23a, CG10a and M6c) on groundwater inputs is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate*	High
A197	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 2,600	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Grassland (U4a, U4b) and very local small stands of rush pasture (M23a) located adjacent to the west of the A9 and the NCN7 cycle track. The habitat area is predominantly dry and situated at the base of a large existing embankment, where the wet vegetation (M23a) appears to be associated with local topographic low points and surface water channels which run towards the Highland Main Line railway. No evidence of groundwater was observed supplying the area during ecology surveys, though the habitat is crossed by a fault line. The topographic setting and presence of surface waters also suggest the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water run-off. Due to these considerations, the M23a vegetation is assessed as have a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low*	Medium
A198	High	ch. 2,500	Online	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6a) and wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the A9 and adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway. Faulting is indicated in the vicinity, though the habitat area is distinctly associated with minor watercourse channels and situated in a shallow topographic low adjacent to the railway where local peat deposits up to 1.00m have been encountered. The topographic setting therefore suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off and it is assessed as having a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium
A200	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 2,300	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a) and very local nardus grassland (CG10a) located to the west of the A9, between the NCN7 cycle track and Highland Main Line railway. The wet vegetation (CG10a) is associated with minor watercourse channels which cross the habitat area and the upslope hydrogeology indicates local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock may be possible and connected to these. As the area is also likely to receive surface water and run-off, dependence of the wet communities (CG10a) on groundwater inputs is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate*	High

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A201	Moderate	ch. 2,300	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Small area of wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the A9 and adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat is situated in a shallow topographic low adjacent to the railway, with cut drainage and surface water channels also evident. The topographic setting suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off, while it is noted that the vegetation observed is typically considered to be the driest of the wet heath communities. Potential dependence on groundwater is therefore considered to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
A202	Moderate	ch. 2,200	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Small area of wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the A9 and adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat is situated in a shallow topographic low adjacent to the railway, with cut drainage and surface water channels also evident. The topographic setting suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off, while it is noted that the vegetation observed is typically considered to be the driest of the wet heath communities. Potential dependence on groundwater is therefore considered to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
A209	High	ch. 1,400	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6a) and wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the A9 between the NCN7 cycle track and the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point in the area adjacent to the railway and where local peat deposits up to 1.00m have been encountered. The topographic setting therefore suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off and any potential groundwater dependency is no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A211	High	ch. 1,150	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6a) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the A9 between the NCN7 cycle track and the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point in the area adjacent to the railway and where local peat deposits >0.50m have been encountered. The topographic setting therefore suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off and any potential groundwater dependency is no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A213	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 1,100	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a) and local patchy wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the A9 between the NCN7 cycle track and Highland Main Line railway. Cut channels are evident in the area associated with the railway and there was no evidence of groundwater supplying the area recorded during ecology surveys. Based on this and the fact the wet areas are discontinuous and fragmented, this is not considered to be potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
A214	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 1,100	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a, OV25) and local acid flush (M6a) to the west of the A9 and comprising a large embankment between this and the NCN7 cycle track. The habitat is predominantly dry, with the local areas of M6a also occurring adjacent to watercourse crossings which pass through the area. Combined with the topographic setting and the fact the habitat comprises existing road embankment, this suggests more significant surface water and run-off components than groundwater. The habitat is therefore considered as unlikely to represent GWDTE at this location and any potential local dependence on groundwater input for those wet communities noted (M6a) is considered to be no more than low based on the hydrogeological setting.	Low*	Medium
A215	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 900	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys, till and morainic deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a, OV25) and local acid flush (M6a) to the west of the A9 and comprising a large embankment between this and the NCN7 cycle track. The habitat is predominantly dry, with the local areas of M6a also occurring adjacent to watercourse crossings which pass through the area. Combined with the topographic setting and the fact the habitat comprises existing road embankment, this suggests more significant surface water and run-off components than groundwater. The habitat is therefore considered as unlikely to represent GWDTE at this location and any potential local dependence on groundwater input for those wet communities noted (M6a) is considered to be no more than low based on the hydrogeological setting.	Low*	Medium
A218	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 600	Online	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a), grassland (OV27) and very local degraded mire (M25a) located to the west of the A9 and comprising embankment between this and the NCN7 cycle track near Dalnaspidal. The stand of M25 occurs within a topographic depression at the base of the embankment and no evidence of groundwater supplying this was observed during ecology surveys. The habitat is therefore considered as unlikely to represent GWDTE at this location.	None	Low
A219	Moderate	ch. 500	Online	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), degraded mire (M25a) and grassland (OV27) located to the west of the existing Dalnaspidal access. The habitat is situated within a topographic basin at this location where peat deposits up to 2.00m have accumulated. There were no indications of groundwater supplying the area observed during ecology surveys and it is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. Based on this and the hydrogeological setting, any potential dependence on groundwater inputs is therefore considered to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
A221	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 800	10m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys, till and morainic deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a, U6a) located adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. This is located adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig floodplain which is likely to control local groundwater levels and it is a predominantly dry habitat, where the wet areas (U6a) are likely to be influenced by run-off from the railway and surface water through-flow. Any potential dependence of the wet vegetation on shallow through-flow of groundwater is therefore considered likely to be low due to the topographical setting.	Low*	Medium

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A225	Moderate	ch. 1,200	10m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U6d, U4a) located adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, with it being located adjacent to and elevated above the Allt Dubhaig floodplain, which is likely to control local groundwater levels. This indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of water supply and any potential dependence on shallow through-flow of groundwater within or towards the valley appears unlikely due to the local topographical setting of the habitat.	None	Low
A226	Moderate	ch. 1,200	40m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U6d, U4a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, with it being located adjacent to and slightly elevated above the Allt Dubhaig floodplain, which is likely to control local groundwater levels. This indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of water supply and any potential dependence on shallow through-flow of groundwater towards the valley appears unlikely due to the local topographical setting of the habitat.	None	Low
A227	Moderate	ch. 1,200	40m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is topographically lower than adjacent areas of grassland (A225, A226) among local hummocky ground adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig floodplain. The floodplain is likely to control local groundwater levels, while through-flow of surface water and run-off are likely to be components of the water supply due to the local topography. Based on these considerations, potential dependence of the vegetation on shallow through-flow of groundwater towards the valley from upslope areas is therefore considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A228	Moderate	ch. 1,250	50m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U6d, U4a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, with it being located adjacent to and slightly elevated above the Allt Dubhaig floodplain, which is likely to control local groundwater levels. This indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of water supply and any potential dependence on shallow through-flow of groundwater within or towards the valley appears unlikely due to the local topographical setting of the habitat.	None	Low
A229	Moderate	ch. 1,300	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is topographically lower than adjacent areas of grassland (A228, A230) among local hummocky ground adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig floodplain. The floodplain is likely to control local groundwater levels, while through-flow of surface water and run-off are likely to be components of the water supply due to the local topography. Based on these considerations, any potential dependence of the vegetation on shallow through-flow of groundwater towards the valley from upslope areas is therefore considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A230	Moderate	ch. 1,300	Adjacent west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Large area of grassland (U6a, U4a), wet heath (M15d) and local dry heath (H12a, H21a) located along an esker crestline within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is located adjacent to and elevated above the Allt Dubhaig floodplain, which is likely to control local groundwater levels. This indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of water supply and any potential dependence on shallow through-flow of groundwater within or towards the valley appears unlikely due to the local topographical setting of the habitat.	None	Low
A231	Moderate	ch. 1,400	10m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b, M15d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, between this and an esker crestline (A230) within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is topographically lower than these adjacent areas and is likely to receive contributions of run-off as a result. The presence of the adjacent floodplain is also likely to locally control groundwater levels in the area and although upslope faulting highlights a potential local groundwater supply source from fractured bedrock, no springs or seepages were observed during ecology surveys. Based on these considerations, any potential dependence of the vegetation on shallow through-flow of groundwater is therefore considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A233	High	ch. 1,550	40m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of floodplain mire (M6a, M6c) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, between this and an esker crestline (A237) within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is crossed by a surface watercourse tributary to the Allt Dubhaig which forms on a small alluvial fan and is likely to receive run-off from the adjacent higher areas. However, faulting immediately upslope also highlights a potential groundwater supply source from fractured bedrock and potential seepages appear to be evident in the area based on aerial photography. Based on these considerations and the underlying hydrogeology, dependence on groundwater inputs is assessed to be high.	High	Very High

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A234	High	ch. 1,500	90m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of floodplain mire (M6a, M6c) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR, Drumochter Hills SAC and immediately downgradient of habitat areas A233 and A230. The habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off from adjacent higher ground and is partially within the Allt Dubhaig flood extents, which will control local groundwater levels in the superficial deposits. Notwithstanding, the area also appears to be associated with the spring source of a surface watercourse tributary to the Allt Dubhaig, which was not recorded during ecology surveys. Based on these observations and the hydrogeological setting, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat is assessed as high.	High	Very High
A236	Moderate	ch. 1,600	65m west	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U6a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is located adjacent to and elevated above the Allt Dubhaig floodplain, which is likely to control local groundwater levels. This indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of water supply, but dependence on groundwater inputs from within or towards the valley appears unlikely due to the local topographical setting of the habitat.	None	Low
A237	Moderate	ch. 1,600	100m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Large area of wet heath (M15d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, between this and an esker crestline (A238) in the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area is topographically lower than adjacent areas and is likely to receive contributions of run-off as a result, while evidence of through-flow across the habitat area is evident. Based on the hydrogeological setting and surrounding ecology, potential dependence on groundwater inputs is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
A238	Moderate	ch. 1,600	130m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located along an esker crestline within the Allt Dubhaig GCR site and the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is located adjacent to and elevated above the Allt Dubhaig floodplain, which is likely to control local groundwater levels. This indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of water supply and potential dependence on shallow through-flow of groundwater within or towards the valley appears unlikely due to the local topographical setting of the habitat.	None	Low
A238	Moderate	ch. 1,750	85m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Wet heath (M15b) located on low flat ground to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat area was mapped as a component of A238 above, but is located within a distinctly different setting. It is situated down-gradient of an embankment for a local access track and is likely to receive run-off from this and another area of adjacent higher ground. However, potential seepages of water also appear to be evident in the area based on aerial photography. Based on these factors and the underlying hydrogeology, potential dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A239	Moderate	ch. 1,800	95m west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local acid flush (M6c) located on low flat ground to the west of the Highland Main Line and along the banks of a watercourse tributary of the Allt Dubhaig. The local topographical setting and proximity to a watercourse suggests surface water and run-off may be components of the habitat water supply. However, based on observations of potential water seepage from the adjacent habitat area A238 and hydrogeology, dependence on through-flow of groundwater can't be ruled out and is assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
A240	High	ch. 1,950	55m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6c) occurring in a topographic basin to the west of the Highland Main Line railway beyond an access track and in a local area dominated by dry habitat types. A minor watercourse appears to feed the area directly, with a small debris fan and outflow of water from the habitat clearly evident. These factors and the topographic setting therefore suggest a significant surface water component and dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are considered likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A244	Moderate	ch. 2,500	35m west	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U6d) and local dry heath (H12c) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway and extending towards the Allt Dubhaig watercourse. The habitat is situated downgradient of the railway and an access track. It is also crossed by a minor watercourse feature and surface water flow lines are evident across it, leading toward the Allt Dubhaig. Although these aspects indicate that surface water and run-off are likely to be components of the water supply to the habitat; local faulting indicates a possible source of groundwater supply and the superficial deposits are permeable. While no seepages have been observed, potential dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
A245	Moderate	ch. 2,500	85m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U6d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig watercourse. The habitat is situated downgradient of A244 on a lower terrace and at least partially in the migratory flow path of the Allt Dubhaig. Potential shallow-through flow of groundwater as a component of the water supply to the area cannot be entirely ruled out and for similar reasons to A244, this is assessed to be moderate based on the hydrogeological setting.	Moderate	High
A248	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 2,300	40m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large expanse of grassland (U4a) with local wet grassland (U6a, U6d) and wet heath (M15b) communities to the west of the Highland Main Line railway and extending towards the Allt Dubhaig. This is a predominantly dry habitat, with the wet areas corresponding to flow lines in the area and comprising small component parts of the overall vegetation. The area is generally considered as being unlikely to represent GWDTE and any potential dependence of the wet communities noted on groundwater is likely to be no more than moderate based on the hydrogeological setting.	Moderate*	High

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A249	Moderate	ch. 2,150	195m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Wet grassland (U6b, U6d) located adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig and distanced from the existing A9. The habitat occurs over a low terrace adjacent to the watercourse and the upslope and underlying hydrogeology indicates dependence on a groundwater component cannot be entirely ruled out, despite association with the floodplain. Dependence based on this is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
A250	High	ch. 2,050	35m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway in the Pass of Drumochter and at the base of the Allt Fuar Bheann watercourse. The habitat occurs over flat-lying ground and is distinctly coincident with a debris fan created by the watercourse as its gradient reduces here. Together with being downgradient of the railway and access track, this indicates that surface water as well as run-off may be reasonable water supply mechanisms to the habitat. However, upslope faulting also indicates a possible source of groundwater supply and the superficial deposits are permeable. While no seepages were observed during ecology surveys, potential dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are assessed to be moderate due to partial association with surface water.	Moderate	High
A251	High	ch. 2,100	45m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Large expanse of mire (M6a) and local wet grassland (U6a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over flat lying ground wholly within the Allt Dubhaig floodplain and is immediately downgradient of A250. Upslope faulting also indicates a possible source of groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, while the superficial deposits are shown to have productivity. Based on these considerations, groundwater dependence in this setting however is assessed to be no more than moderate due to presence of the habitat area wholly within the floodplain.	Moderate	High
A252	High	ch. 1,950	115m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over flat lying ground wholly within the Allt Dubhaig floodplain. Upslope faulting also indicates a possible source of groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, while the superficial deposits are shown to have productivity. Based on these considerations, groundwater dependence in this setting however is assessed to be no more than moderate due to presence of the habitat area wholly within the floodplain.	Moderate	High
A254	Moderate	ch. 2,000	45m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U6d, U6a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over flat lying ground almost entirely within the Allt Dubhaig floodplain. Upslope faulting indicates a possible source of groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, while the superficial deposits are shown to have productivity. Based on these considerations, groundwater dependence in this therefore assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A257	Moderate	ch. 1,800	145m west	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Grassland (U6d, U6a) and local mire (M6a) situated on a low terrace to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over a low terrace as noted, adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig watercourse and is wholly within its flood extents. Surface water will therefore be a component contributor to the habitat, but moderate dependence on groundwater inputs cannot be ruled out based on the underlying hydrogeology.	Moderate	High
A258	High	ch. 1,500	85m west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of floodplain mire (M6a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, within the Allt Dubhaig GCR, Drumochter Hills SAC and immediately adjacent to habitat areas A233 and A234. The habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off from adjacent higher ground and is partially within the Allt Dubhaig flood extents, which will control local groundwater levels in the superficial deposits. Like the adjacent habitats however, dependence on groundwater inputs for this area are assessed as high.	High	Very High
A261	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	ch. 1,000	115m west	Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of swamp (S9a) and floodplain mire (M6a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is situated on flat ground directly adjacent to the Allt Dubhaig and is wholly within the flood extents of this. This is a clear wetland, though only a small percentage cover of vegetation that is potentially dependent on groundwater (M6a) has been observed. Dependency of this vegetation in this setting is therefore assigned as moderate.	Moderate*	High
A262	Moderate	ch. 1,000	15m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys, alluvium, till and morainic deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Large expanse of wet heath (M15b, M15d) and grassland (U6b, U6d) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is present over flat ground across the area and is partially within the flood extents of the Allt Dubhaig, which will control local groundwater levels in the superficial deposits. While no seepages were observed during ecology surveys, potential dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are assessed to be moderate due to topographical and hydrogeological setting.	Moderate	High
A263	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 550	15m west	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Grassland (U4a) with wet heath (M15b) and local mire (M6a) located on sloping and hummocky ground adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. This is a predominantly dry habitat, where the wet areas (M15b, M6a) are evidently influenced by run-off from the railway and surface water through-flow. Any potential dependence of the wet vegetation on shallow through-flow of groundwater is therefore considered likely to be low due to the topographical setting.	Low*	Medium

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A271	Moderate	ch. 50	100m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Mineral alluvial soils with peaty alluvial soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6d, U6a, U4a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal on sloping ground adjacent to an area of woodland. The underlying geology does not distinctly suggest a groundwater component, though it is likely to be topographically close to the regional groundwater flow level towards the River Garry. While the habitat is also likely to receive a reasonable contribution of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A272	High	ch. 50	100m west	Mire	Alluvial soils and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire flush (M6a) which emerges as a seepage from an area of woodland adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway at Dalnaspidal. The habitat area is located in a topographic low point relative to the immediate surroundings and is likely to receive inputs of surface water run-off as a result. Notwithstanding and due to association with a seepage, groundwater dependence of this habitat is assessed to be high.	High	Very High
A273	Moderate	ch. 50	15m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Alluvial soils and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6d, U6a) located on gently sloping ground adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. The underlying geology does not distinctly suggest a groundwater component, though it is likely to be topographically close to the regional groundwater flow level towards the River Garry. While the habitat is also likely to receive a reasonable contribution of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A279	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -50	165m west	Calcifugous Grassland/ Mesotrophic Grassland Mosaic	Mineral alluvial soils with peaty alluvial soils and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U4a) and local wet grassland (MG10a) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the banks of the River Garry, wholly within its flood extents. The habitat occurs over sloping ground towards the river and the wet vegetation appears to only locally be present, associated with channelised through-flow of water. Based on these considerations, the underlying and surrounding hydrogeology and ecology, dependence of the MG10a vegetation on groundwater input is assessed to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
A280	Moderate	ch. -50	100m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal on gently sloping ground adjacent to an area of woodland and partially within the River Garry flood extents. The underlying geology does not distinctly suggest a groundwater component, though it is likely to be topographically close to the regional groundwater flow level towards the River Garry. While the habitat is also likely to receive a reasonable contribution of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A281	Moderate	ch. -100	15m west	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U6d, U4a) located on sloping and hummocky ground adjacent to the west of the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. The immediate upslope ecology indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages on the eastern side of the A9 carriageway. While the habitat is also likely to receive a reasonable contribution of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, it is also likely to be located topographically close to the regional groundwater flow towards the River Garry. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A283	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -150	95m west	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a), wet heath (M15b) and local wet grassland (U6d) located on hummocky ground to the west of the Highland Main Line railway and extending towards the River Garry near Dalnaspidal. The wet vegetation within the habitat corresponds to those areas which are topographically lower-lying within the surrounding floodplain. Though these will receive local surface water and run-off as a result, dependence of the wet vegetation on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting.	Moderate*	High
A284	High	ch. -250	95m west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Alluvial soils and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6a) and wet heath (M15b) which emerges through hummocky surroundings to the west of the Highland Main Line railway, between this and the River Garry. Though the underlying hydrogeology does not distinctly suggest a groundwater component, aerial mapping suggests a clear seepage or through-flow of water. Combined with the fact that the area is likely to be located topographically close to the regional groundwater flow towards the River Garry, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is assessed as high.	High	Very High
A286	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -350	80m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a) with local patchy wet heath (M15b) located on hummocky ground to the west of the Highland Main Line railway and adjacent to the River Garry, partially within its flood extents. The wetter areas of wet heath comprise a small component part of the habitat in lower lying areas, and it is generally considered unlikely to represent GWDTE – with the indication being that surface water and run-off are likely to be more significant inputs than groundwater. Dependence on groundwater for the wet vegetation in this setting is therefore considered to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
A287	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -300	20m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Grassland (U4a) and very local wet heath (M15b) and wet grassland (U6d) located to the immediate west of the Highland Main Line railway south of Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs over sloping and hummocky ground, with the locally wetter areas occurring in lower-lying parts of this. The habitat is generally considered unlikely to represent GWDTE – with the indication being that surface water and run-off are likely to be more significant inputs than groundwater. Dependence on groundwater for this wet vegetation component of this habitat in this setting is therefore considered to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium

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A288	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -450	20m west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a) and local wet heath (M15d) and wet grassland (U6d) located downgradient to the west of the A9 and Highland Main Line railway near the River Garry and partially within its flood extents. A number of through-flow channels are present within the area, in addition to a minor watercourse tributary. The underlying hydrogeology does not distinctly suggest a groundwater component and surface water is likely to be a component of the water supply. As the habitat is located topographically close to the regional groundwater flow towards the River Garry however, some dependence on groundwater input cannot be ruled out but this is assessed to be low for the local wet vegetation present.	Low*	Medium
A289	Moderate	ch. -550	20m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), acid flush (M6a) and grassland (U6d) located downgradient of the A9 and Highland Main Line railway adjacent to the River Garry, partially within its flood extents. The habitat is located topographically close to the regional groundwater flow towards the River Garry, though is also likely to receive surface water and run-off due to its setting. Based on these considerations and the vegetation composition, dependence on a groundwater input is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
A291	Moderate	ch. -850	20m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b and M15d) located downgradient to the west of the A9 and Highland Main Line railway near the River Garry and partially within its flood extents. The immediate upslope ecology indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages on the eastern side of the A9 carriageway. While the habitat is also likely to receive a reasonable contribution of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, it is also likely to be located topographically close to the regional groundwater flow towards the River Garry. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A294	Moderate	ch. -900	20m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located downgradient to the west of the existing A9 and Highland Main Line railway near the River Garry. The area is partially within the River Garry flood extents and is flanked by a watercourse tributary to this, forming on a landform resembling an alluvial fan. Immediately adjacent hummocky ground suggest that run-off is likely to be a component of the water supply to the habitat, but as it occurs over flat ground, permeable geology and is likely to be located topographically close to regional groundwater flow to the River Garry; dependence on groundwater inputs is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A295	Moderate	ch. -450	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) located downgradient to the west of the existing A9 on sloping and hummocky ground near Dalnaspidal. The topographical setting suggests a more significant input of surface water and run-off and peat depth in the area has been recorded to be frequently >0.50m. Dependence on a groundwater input cannot be entirely ruled out due to the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting, but this is assessed as likely to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
A297	Moderate	ch. -350	Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of rush pasture (M23a) located downgradient to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway on sloping ground amongst hummocky surroundings near Dalnaspidal. The topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive a significant input of surface water and run-off from the surrounding area. Dependence on a groundwater input cannot be entirely ruled out due to the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting, but this is assessed as likely to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A298	Moderate	ch. -300	Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of rush pasture (M23a) located downgradient to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway on sloping ground amongst hummocky surroundings near Dalnaspidal. The topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive a significant input of surface water and run-off from the surrounding area. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, though dependence on a groundwater input cannot be entirely ruled out due to the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting. Notwithstanding, this is assessed as likely to be no more than moderate in this setting.	Moderate	High
A299	Moderate	ch. -250	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) and wet heath (M15d) located downgradient to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point in the area adjacent to the railway and where local peat deposits >0.50m have been encountered. The topographic setting suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off, which will collect in the area and no outflow was observed. Potential groundwater dependency is therefore considered likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A302	Moderate	ch. -100	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) located downgradient to the west the existing A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point in the area adjacent to the railway, with channelised outflows feeding into cut drainage associated with the railway. The topographic setting suggests the area will receive significant input of surface water and run-off. However, based on the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on a groundwater component cannot be ruled out and is assessed to be no more than moderate, but likely to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
A302	Moderate	ch. -200	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) located adjacent to the west of NCN7 cycle track to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs as a linear area of vegetation adjacent to the track over slightly flatter ground before at the top of more steeply sloping hummocky ground towards the Highland Main Line railway. The area will receive run-off, but the upslope hydrogeology and ecology also indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input therefore cannot be ruled out and this is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High

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A303	Moderate	ch. 0	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) located to the west of the A9 and adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs in a lower lying area of ground adjacent to the railway, at the base of locally steep sloping and hummocky ground. This suggests the habitat area will receive a significant input of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, and channelised outflows feeding into cut drainage associated with the railway are evident. Based on the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting however, local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils are present through various springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input therefore cannot be ruled out and this is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A304	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 0	Online/ Adjacent west	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry grassland (U4a) and nardus grassland (CG10a) located to the east of the A9, between this and Highland Main Line railway on sloping hummocky ground near Dalnaspidal. The stands of CG10a appear to occur as through-flow around the areas of hummocky ground. Although no direct seepage or source of these was observed in the habitat area, the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages on the eastern side of the A9. Dependence on a groundwater input cannot be ruled out and this is assessed as high.	High*	Very High
A305	High	ch. 150	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6a) located downgradient to the east of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point adjacent to the railway at the base of existing embankment and hummocky ground – indicating surface water and run-off are likely to be significant components of the water supply. Although no direct seepage or source of groundwater was observed in the habitat area, the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input cannot be ruled out and this is assessed as moderate in this setting due to likely significant inputs of surface water.	Moderate	High
A306	Moderate	ch. 150	Online	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) and wet heath (M15b) located downgradient to the east of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway. The habitat occurs on lower-lying ground at the base of an embankment and hummocky ground near Dalnaspidal and is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. Although no direct seepage or source of groundwater was observed in the habitat area, the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input cannot be ruled out and this is assessed as no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A307	High	ch. 200	Online	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of rush pasture (M23a), degraded mire (M25a) and grassland (U4a) located to the east of the A9 and extending towards the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs over lower-lying ground at the base of an embankment and hummocky ground, and is flanked by a watercourse which originates from an incision on the eastern side of the A9. The area is likely to receive contributions from this as well as run-off, though the upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting also indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input cannot be ruled out and this is assessed to be no more than moderate in this setting.	Moderate	High
A907	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 5,300	50m west	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a and H21a) and local wet heath (M15b) located on hummocky terrain within Drumochter Hills SAC to the west of the A9, beyond the Highland Main Line railway and the River Truim in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area is situated across several moraine ridges and mounds associated with the Drumochter Hummocky Moraines and there was no evidence of groundwater supplying the area during ecology surveys. Based on this, the topographic setting, vegetation cover and surrounding hydrogeology and ecology, this habitat area is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE at this location.	None	Low
A913	High	ch. 1,700	100m west	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peaty, peaty gleys and glaciofluvial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6c) and grassland (U4a) located to the west of the A9 beyond the Highland Main Line railway within the Allt Dubhaig GCR and partially within its flood extents. The habitat occurs over flat ground adjacent to local areas of higher ground, indicating that it is likely to receive run-off from these. However, potential seepages of water also appear to be evident in the area based on aerial photography. Based on these factors and the underlying hydrogeology, potential dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B1	High	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of mire (M6) located within Drumochter Hills SAC on the upgradient side of the proposed Drumochter Estate Access track. The mire vegetation was observed during ecology surveys to be located around a small watercourse suggesting contribution from this. The area however is also downgradient of groundwater flushed slopes with M15a and M10 occurrence observed further up the hill. In this setting therefore, groundwater dependence is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B100	Moderate	ch. 5,750	85m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping and hummocky ground. The topographic location of the area suggest it is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off. However, springs and flushes (including CG10a) immediately upslope have been observed in the surrounding area and dependence on some groundwater input is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High

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B101	Moderate	ch. 5,800	165m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15d) located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The vegetation cover suggests the habitat represents a drier form of wet heath, while the topographic setting suggests it will likely receive reasonable inputs of surface water and run-off. However, springs and flushes (including CG10a flushing immediately upslope) have been observed in the surrounding area and dependence on some groundwater input is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B102	Moderate	ch. 5,700	110m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The topographic location of the area suggest it is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off. However, springs and flushes (including CG10a flushing immediately upslope) have been observed in the surrounding area and dependence on some groundwater input is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B105	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 5,750	90m east	Dry Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a), grassland (U4) and CG10a flushings located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This is a predominantly dry habitat and the topographic location of the area suggests it is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off. Based on the hydrogeological and ecological setting however, the CG10a vegetation may be representative of base-rich groundwater feeds, which have also been observed elsewhere in this area via M10 and M11 flushing as well springheads. Based on this, dependence of the wet vegetation of this habitat is assessed to be high.	High*	Very High
B106	Moderate	ch. 5,550	60m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 on the steeply sloping hillsides of Creagan Doire Dhonaich within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The topographic location of the area suggest it is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off. However, springs and flushes have been observed in the surrounding area and immediately upslope. Dependence on groundwater input is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B107	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 5,600	40m east	Dry Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 on the steeply sloping hillsides of Creagan Doire Dhonaich within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This is a predominantly dry habitat and is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off. Based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context however, the presence of flushing within the habitat is considered likely indicate some dependence on groundwater input. This is assessed to be moderate for this vegetation.	Moderate*	High
B117	Moderate	ch. 4,200	75m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter, within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs immediately up-gradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly-Denny access track. It was described as distinctly ombrogenous and peaty during ecology surveys, though no depth information is available. A faultline is indicated upslope of the habitat, which may be associated with a local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock – with flushings and springs also observed in the surrounding area. The area may be waterlogged due to the adjacent presence of the track and will receive inputs of surface water and run-off. However, based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B118	Moderate	ch. 4,150	75m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and blanket mire (M17) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter, within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs immediately up-gradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly-Denny access track. It was described as distinctly ombrogenous and peaty during ecology surveys, though no depth information is available. A faultline is indicated upslope of the habitat, which may be associated with a local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock – with flushings and springs also observed in the surrounding area. The area may be waterlogged due to the adjacent presence of the track and will receive inputs of surface water and run-off. However, based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B119	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,050	95m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), blanket mire (M17) and acid flush (M6) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter, within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs immediately up-gradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly-Denny access track. It was described as distinctly ombrogenous and peaty during ecology surveys, though no depth information is available. Faulting is indicated in the area, together with various upslope flushings and springs which may be flowing through to form the M6. While the habitat is immediately downgradient of a break in slope and likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off, the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context suggests moderate dependence on groundwater inputs.	Moderate	High
B12	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peat, peaty gleys, peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H12a) and mire (M3) located to the east of the A9 on sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC and upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat is crossed by a break in slope and may receive inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting. However, distinct wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flushings were observed in the habitat area suggesting a groundwater component. In this setting, dependence is assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
B120	Moderate	ch. 3,900	160m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and mire (M3) located amongst sloping hummocky ground to the east of the A9 through the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area appears to have formed in topographical low points among hummocky surroundings and it is likely to receive overland flow and run-off due to its setting. However, faulting is indicated upslope and may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Added to this, wet heath flushing (M15a) was observed during ecology surveys at the upslope extents and groundwater springs were also noted in the wider vicinity. Due to these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B121	Moderate	ch. 3,850	140m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located amongst sloping hummocky ground to the east of the A9 through the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area appears to have formed in topographical low points among hummocky surroundings and it is likely to receive overland flow and run-off due to its setting. However, faulting is indicated upslope and may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Added to this, wet heath flushing (M15a) was observed during ecology surveys at the upslope extents and groundwater springs were also noted in the wider vicinity. Due to these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B122	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,000	100m east	Dry Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4, U5) located on sloping and hummocky ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This is a predominantly dry habitat, but is crossed by faultline at the northern and southern extents, and a number of wet heath flushings (M15a) were observed across the area flowing through the topographical lows. A springhead (M32) was also observed at the upslope extent of the habitat in the central portion. The wet vegetation present in the area are therefore considered likely to represent GWDTE, with dependence assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High
B124	Moderate	ch. 3,600	155m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located downgradient of a break in slope among steeply sloping ground to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is also situated down-gradient of a faultline, indicating a potential increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock and which appears to be present in the habitat area as wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flushings. Based on this and the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context, dependence of this habitat on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B126	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 3,600	120m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers, head and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the A9 on sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. A springhead (M32) was also recorded at the southern extent, corresponding to the presence of a faultline. The habitat is predominantly dry and is unlikely to represent GWDTE as a result. However, the springhead does and dependence of this element is assessed as high.	High*	Very High
B127	Moderate	ch. 3,450	140m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 on sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs immediately downgradient of a break in slope among hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off. Flushings (M15a) are present within the habitat however and are likely to be associated with similar surrounding features and springheads, the flow paths of which are likely to naturally run toward and pass through this habitat. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B128	Moderate	ch. 3,300	150m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and very local dry heath (H12a) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs immediately downgradient of a break in slope and the general topographic setting suggests that it will receive inputs of surface water and run-off. The area is also crossed by a faultline however, which combined with the presence of wet heath flushings (M15a) indicates a groundwater supply component to the area. Based on this and the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B134	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 2,900	230m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC at the Allt Coire Chuirn alluvial fan apex. The habitat is distinctly dry and does not represent GWDTE, though two discrete areas of wet heath flushing (M15a) were observed at the upslope extent of the area. Dependence of these aspects on groundwater input would be assessed as moderate due to the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological context.	Moderate*	High
B136	Moderate	ch.2,850	155m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H12a, H10) and acid flush (M6) located to the east of the A9 on the hillsides of Creag nan Ubhal within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs on initially steeply sloping ground, originating from an incised terrace watercourse channel and extending across more gently sloping ground. This combined with the topographic setting suggests the area is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off. However, the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting suggests a groundwater component cannot be discounted. On balance, dependence on such inputs is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B137	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 2,750	150m east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a and H10) with local patchy wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U4, U5) located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is predominantly dry and there were no indications in the immediate vicinity of groundwater supplying the area. This combined with the fact that the habitat occurs adjacent to a incised terraced watercourse channel is considered to suggest a more significant surface water and run-off component than groundwater. Dependence of the local patchy wet heath is therefore considered to be low.	Low*	Medium

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B139	Moderate	ch. 2,850	90m east	Mesotrophic Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (MG10a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping ground, adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly-Denny access track. This was distinctly observed during ecology surveys to comprise an area of waterlogged and restored ground, with no indications of groundwater supplying the area. The habitat is therefore considered unlikely to represent GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
B141	Moderate	ch. 2,700	100m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and hummocky moundy deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6) located along a break in slope to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. No evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys within the habitat or upslope of it, with its topographic setting it is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off. Based on these considerations and the immediate hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence of the habitat on groundwater inputs is considered likely to be low.	Low	Medium
B142	High	ch. 2,700	60m east	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of rush pasture (M23b), dry grassland (U4, U5), local wet grassland (U6) and disturbed ground located to the east of the A9 on sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs downgradient of a break in slope and is situated adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up Beauly Denny access track. Observations of the habitat during ecology surveys recorded it to be species poor, partially comprising disturbed ground and there was no evidence of a groundwater input to the area. Based on these considerations, dependence of this habitat in this setting is therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
B143	Moderate	ch. 2,600	80m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping and hummocky ground. The habitat area occurs in a topographic low point surrounded by predominantly dry habitat types including dry heaths and grasslands. With no evidence of a groundwater component supplying this or surrounding areas, this therefore suggests the wet heath vegetation is likely to be associated with surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. Groundwater dependence is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
B144	Moderate	ch. 2,600	160m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols; some peaty gleys and rankers overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping and hummocky ground. The habitat area occurs in a topographic low point surrounded by predominantly dry habitat types including dry heaths and grasslands. With no evidence of a groundwater component supplying this or surrounding areas, this therefore suggests the wet heath vegetation is likely to be associated with surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. Groundwater dependence is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
B146	Moderate	ch. 2,450	240m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols; some peaty gleys and rankers overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground. The habitat area occurs along a break in slope in a predominantly dry area of dry heaths and grasslands, and there was no evidence of groundwater supplying the area identified during ecology surveys. Based on this and the immediate surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting, it is considered the habitat is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off rather than groundwater. Dependence in this setting is therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
B148	Moderate	ch. 2,450	85m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on gently sloping ground adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The area is within a slight topographic hollow amongst predominantly dry habitat surroundings including dry heaths and grasslands, which is considered to suggest that it will receive a more significant input of surface water and run-off than groundwater. Based on this and the immediate surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
B156	Moderate	ch. 2,200	90m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large expanse of wet heath (M15b), local grassland (U5) and areas of wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flushing, acid flush (M6d) and a spring community (M32). The habitat occurs on gently sloping and hummocky ground adjacent to a break in slope, and observations during ecology surveys distinctly recorded the acid flushing to be associated with a minor watercourse. Though the habitat will receive overland flow and run-off due to its topographic setting, the presence of flushing and spring communities indicates dependence on groundwater input and this assessed as moderate/ high based on the vegetation composition.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B159	Moderate	ch. 1,800	170m east	Wet Heath	Peat, peaty gleys, peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15), grassland (U5, U6) and mire (M3) located on a gently sloping ground adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly-Denny access track. The area is flanked by two watercourses at the southern and northern extents, and ecology surveys identified base-rich M10 flushing within the central area as well as wet heath flushings (M15a) across it. These factors are considered to represent dependence on a groundwater input and this is assessed as moderate/ high based on the vegetation composition.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B163	Moderate	ch. 1,300	175m east	Wet Heath	Peat, peaty gleys, peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15), with local grassland (U4, U5, U6), mire (M3) and acid flush (M6a) located on gently sloping and hummocky ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The M6a flushing was observed during ecology surveys to be distinctly located within a local wet hollow associated with channelised flow of run-off from an adjacent upslope area of blanket mire (M17), with water inputs being dependent on this. The topographical setting otherwise suggest it is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off, and with no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area, dependence on such inputs is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium

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B164	Moderate	ch. 800	130m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15) and blanket mire (M17) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. No evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the area is likely to receive surface water and run-off. Groundwater dependence is therefore assessed to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
B165	Moderate	ch. 550	Adjacent east	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6a), acid flush (M6) and wet heath (M15b) located along a meltwater channel to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC amongst sloping and hummocky surroundings. The topographic setting suggests this will receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off from the hillsides and although the presence of a faultline may indicate a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fracture bedrock, no evidence of springs or seepages were observed. On balance dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
B168	Moderate	ch. 700	140m east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15), dry heath (H12a) with local grassland (U4, U5, U6), blanket mire (M17) and acid flush (M6) located on gently sloping ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. Though no peat depth information is available, observations during ecology surveys indicated that the area is distinctly peaty and likely to form part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system in this setting. However, the presence of faulting in the area also indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs are assessed to be no more than moderate, but are likely to be low.	Low	Medium
B170	High	ch. 550	60m east	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of acid flush located within a runnel/ depression on sloping ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC amongst sloping and hummocky ground. The area is likely to receive reasonable inputs of surface water and run-off as a result, though faulting upslope of the area indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Groundwater dependence in this setting is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
B171	Moderate	ch. 550	30m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6a) located at the base of the runnel/ depression associated with B170. The habitat occurs in what was observed to comprise a peaty hollow during ecology surveys and is likely to represent an area where surface water and run-off collect, with no outflow from the area evident. Based on this and the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are assessed as low.	Low	Medium
B173	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 500	Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large expanse of dry heath (H12a), with wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U4, U6) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The nature of the topography means that wetter vegetation within the habitat occurs in lower-lying points around the hummocky areas, and suggests these are likely to receive reasonable inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. The presence of upgradient faulting indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock cannot be ruled out, but no evidence of springs or seepages were observed. On balance, dependence on groundwater inputs for the local wet vegetation present is assessed as low.	Low*	Medium
B174	Moderate	ch. 200	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal and adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the former grubbed-up Beauly Denny access track. The habitat occurs over sloping ground adjacent to the road side and is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. While no evidence of a groundwater component directly supplying the area were observed, the hydrogeological and ecological setting is such that groundwater flushed slopes are present in the immediate vicinity and inputs from this cannot be discounted as a result. Dependence on groundwater in this setting is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B176	Moderate	ch. 125	20m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located upgradient to the east of the existing A9 on sloping and hummocky ground near Dalnaspidal. There were no indications of groundwater supplying the area directly during ecology surveys. However, flush and spring communities have been identified within the adjacent and upgradient areas, indicating a likely groundwater influence. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B177	Partial (Moderate/ High sub-dominant)	ch. 0	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty gleyed podzols with dystrophic semi-confined peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock and local siluro-devonian intrusion site. Aquifer productivity is mapped as being very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and superficial soils are identified as being not a significant aquifer.	Large area of dry heath (H12a and H10), dry grassland (U4 and U5), local patchy wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the existing dual carriageway on sloping ground near Dalnaspidal. This is a predominantly dry habitat and does not represent GWDTE. However, two spring communities (M32a) were identified within it which do and these are considered to have a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
B18	Partial (Moderate/ High sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of blanket mire (M17), mire (M3), local wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC near Allt Coire Chuirn. The habitat was observed as distinctly peaty during ecology surveys and recorded as being likely to form part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. The acid flush community was also observed as being located in a depression/ runnel within a wider bog system. Based on these considerations and no observed evidence of groundwater supplying the area, dependence on such inputs are considered to be low in this setting.	Low*	Medium

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
B180	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -150	Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock and local siluro-devonian intrusion site. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H10, H12) and dry grassland (U4, U5) located adjacent to the east of the A9 on sloping and hummocky ground near Dalnaspidal. This is a dry habitat and does not represent GWDTE. However, a spring community (M32a) was identified within it does, and which is considered to have a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
B181	Moderate	ch. -350	70m east	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U6a) and mire (M6c) located on a very steep slope to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. The habitat distinctly occurs in a wet hollow amongst hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. It is however also located downslope of several areas observed springs and flushing, meaning a groundwater component cannot be discounted. In this setting, dependence is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
B19	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H12a), blanket mire (M17) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC adjacent to the Allt Coire Chuirn alluvial fan apex. The habitat occurs over ground sloping towards the watercourse and is likely to receive run-off from an adjacent area of ombrotrophic (rain fed) blanket mire, which would drain toward this location. Combined with no evidence of groundwater supplying the area during ecology surveys, dependence on groundwater inputs is assessed as low.	Low	Medium
B209	Moderate	ch. -900	90m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located on sloping and hummocky ground to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs in a topographic hollow amongst hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive surface water and run-off as a result. Notwithstanding, this occurs within a groundwater flushed slope setting – with several springs and flushes evident in the area. Some dependence on input from these sources cannot therefore be ruled out and is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B21	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	50m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Small area of wet heath (M15b), located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC near the Allt Coire Chuirn alluvial fan apex. The habitat is topographically lower relative to its surroundings within what may be a former channel associated with the Allt Coire Chuirn itself. Due to the topographic setting and the adjacent habitats (B24 and B18) being considered likely to be part of ombrotrophic (rain fed) systems, the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off from these areas. Combined with the fact that no evidence of groundwater was observed supplying the area during ecology surveys, dependence on groundwater is assessed to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
B214	High	ch. -700	40m east	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs in a runnel within a topographic depression around a channel on sloping ground amongst hummocky surroundings. The area will receive surface water and run-off as a result and although no evidence of groundwater directly supplying the area was observed; the wider upslope groundwater flushed slope setting means such input cannot be discounted from the various springs and flushes present. Based on the distance between the groundwater sources and the habitat area however, dependence is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B216	Moderate	ch. -650	25m east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4, U6) located adjacent to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal. The habitat is impacted by drainage and adjacent disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track and there were no observations of groundwater supplying it during ecology surveys. However, the wider upslope groundwater flushed slope setting in this area means such input cannot be discounted from the various springs and flushes present. Dependence is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B219	High	ch. -850	Online	Vegetation of Open Habitats	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of nardus grassland (CG10a), with other dry grasslands (OV27, U4) and local dry heath (H12a) located between the north and southbound carriageways of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. Though essentially comprising part of the existing road, a spring community (M32a) was also observed in the area and this habitat is considered likely to be GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater input.	High	Very High
B22	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a) with local wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and near the Allt Coire Chuirn alluvial fan apex. The habitat is topographically lower relative to its surroundings within what may be a former channel associated with the Allt Coire Chuirn itself. Due to the topographic setting and the adjacent habitats (B24 and B18) being considered likely to be part of ombrotrophic (rain fed) systems, the local wet vegetation is likely to be more depended on surface water and run-off input than groundwater. Combined with the fact that no evidence of groundwater was observed supplying the area during ecology surveys, dependence on groundwater is assessed to be low in this setting.	Low*	Medium
B220	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -900	Online	Vegetation of Open Habitats	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of open vegetation (OV27 and OV25), with grasslands (MG1, U4), CG10a flushing and dry heath (H12a) located between the north and southbound carriageways of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. Though essentially comprising part of the existing road and likely to receive surface water and run-off inputs, the hydrogeological and ecological setting of this and upslope areas indicates that dependence of the wet vegetation at this location cannot be discounted and this is assessed to be high.	High*	Very High

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B229	High	ch. -900	60m south	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Small patch of acid flush mire (M6d) located to the west of the A9 on the opposite side of the Highland Main Line railway. Though the habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off from the adjacent railway, aerial mapping suggests a clear seepage or through-flow of water to the habitat area. Combined with the immediate upslope ecology indicating local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages on the eastern side of the A9 carriageway, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is assessed to be high.	High	Very High
B23	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), acid flush (M6) and mire (M3) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC near the Allt Coire Chuirn alluvial fan apex. The habitat is situated downgradient of a break in slope, with adjacent areas of blanket mire (B22 and B24) assessed as being likely to be part of local ombrotrophic (rain fed) systems. This area may therefore receive run-off from these, but areas of M10 flushing are also noted a little further upslope. Dependence on a groundwater input for this habitat is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B231	Moderate	ch. -900	Adjacent south	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U6, U5) located downgradient to the west of the A9 and Highland Main Line railway near the River Garry. The area is partially within the River Garry flood extents and is flanked by a watercourse tributary to this, forming on a landform resembling an alluvial fan. Immediately adjacent hummocky ground suggest that run-off is likely to be a component of the water supply to the habitat, but as it occurs over flat ground, permeable geology and is likely to be located topographically close to regional groundwater flow to the River Garry; dependence on groundwater inputs is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B234	High	ch. 300	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of rush pasture (M23a) and grassland (U6) located adjacent to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal, at the base of the existing embankment to the NCN7 cycle track and occurring over a locally flat area of ground amongst hummocky surroundings. The area was observed to be poorly drained during ecology surveys and likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off, causing waterlogging here. The habitat may therefore be associated with drainage from the existing carriageway, though a groundwater component cannot be entirely ruled out. On balance, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B235	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 300	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry grassland (U4, OV25) and local wet grassland (MG9) located to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal, between this and the Highland Main Line railway on gently sloping ground. The habitat is predominantly dry, as surface water, run-off and any groundwater through-flow appears to collects in the adjacent area B234. As the wet vegetation represents a small component part of the area, dependence for this is therefore considered likely to be low.	Low*	High
B236	High	ch. 250	Online	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of rush pasture (M23a, M23b), mire (M6) and grassland (U6) located in a wet flat area in Dalnaspidal south of the A9 carriageway immediately downgradient of B234 on an area of flatter ground. This area is likely to be a fragment of the same habitat and is assessed to have a moderate dependence on groundwater inputs for similar reasons.	Moderate	High
B237	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 250	Online	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry grassland (U4) and wet heath (M15b) located on sloping and hummocky ground adjacent to the east of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. The habitat is predominantly dry and the local wet vegetation is considered most likely to be associated with surface water and run-off. Dependence on a groundwater input is therefore assessed as low.	Low*	High
B24	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	50m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of blanket mire (M17), mire (M3), with local wet heath (M15b) and wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat was observed and described as peaty during ecology surveys and considered likely to be part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. The presence of flushing within the area as well as M10 upslope however indicates that a groundwater component cannot be ruled out and this assessed to be no more than moderate in this setting.	Moderate*	High
B26	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	80m east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), blanket mire (M17), mire (M3), local dry heath (H12a) and acid flush (M6) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and upgradient of the Drumochter Estate access track. The area was described as peaty and ombrogenous, though three M10 flushes were observed adjacent to one another at the upslope extent of the area. These were described as species-poor, although clearly represent GWDTE originating from the adjacent slope and thus, providing water input to the habitat. Dependence is therefore assessed as moderate/ high based on the vegetation composition.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B31	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17), wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat area is flanked by watercourse channels at the southern and northern extents and was distinctly observed to be peaty and likely part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. Due to the recorded presence of wet heath flushings (M15a) within the area however and that the habitat is underlain by a faultline, a groundwater component cannot be discounted. In this setting, dependence on input from this would be considered no more than moderate.	Moderate*	High

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B32	Partial (High sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	90m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) with local acid flush (M6a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track and habitat B31. The flushing was observed in a hollow through the area with surface water, which geological mapping identifies as a meltwater channel and ecology surveys observed surrounding areas to be peaty. The area is however located between two faultline, meaning a local potential increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock is possible. Based on these considerations and the setting, the acid flush vegetation is considered to have a moderate dependence on groundwater inputs.	Moderate*	High
B34	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	100m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat occurs in a natural topographic depression amongst hummocky surroundings and is additionally crossed by a surface watercourse. A fault is indicated upgradient, which may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, however no springs or seepages were observed in the immediate vicinity. The topographic setting also suggests the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water run-off. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
B36	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	180m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat occurs in a natural topographic depression amongst hummocky surroundings and is additionally crossed by a surface watercourse. A fault is indicated upgradient, which may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, however no springs or seepages were observed in the immediate vicinity. The topographic setting also suggests the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water run-off. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
B37	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	100m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H18b, H21a) with local wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat is predominantly dry, with the wet vegetation and flushing occurring within a hollow through the area, which geological mapping identifies as a meltwater channel. The area is however located between two faultline, meaning a local potential increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock is possible. Based on these considerations and the setting, the local wet and flush vegetation is considered to have a moderate dependence on groundwater inputs.	Moderate	High
B4	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Expanse of wet heath (M15b) within the Drumochter Hills SAC, with local patches of dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U5). Several distinct wet heath (M15a) and other flush (M10) features were observed upgradient of the area and dependency is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B42	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	100m east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Expanse of wet heath (M15) within the Drumochter Hills SAC amongst hummocky ground, with local patches of dry heath (H12a, H21a), blanket mire (M17a), mire (M3) and flushes (M6, M15a). Though the area will receive surface water and run-off, distinct wet heath and other flush have been observed in the surrounding area and a faultline crossing the area indicates a potential increase in local groundwater supply. In this setting, the habitat is considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B44	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	35m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Expanse of wet heath (M15) within the Drumochter Hills SAC amongst hummocky ground, with local patches of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and blanket mire (M17a). Though the area will receive surface water and run-off, distinct wet heath and other flush have been observed in the surroundings and a faultline immediately upslope of the area indicates a potential increase in local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. In this setting, the habitat is considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependency is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B45	Partial (High sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17) with local mire (M3), acid flush (M6), dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and upgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat was observed to be distinctly peaty and likely to form part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system during ecology surveys, while it is additionally downgradient of a break in slope. The habitat is crossed by a faultline, which may be associated with a local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, though no seepages were observed in the immediate vicinity. Based on these considerations and the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater inputs for the local flush vegetation are assessed as low in this instance.	Low*	Medium
B49	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	25m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and very local wet heath (M15d) located amongst hummocky ground in the Drumochter Hills SAC to the east of Drumochter Lodge. The habitat is located between two faultline, though it is predominantly dry and no evidence of springs, seepages or flushing were observed in the area or immediately upslope. As the habitat is also likely to receive reasonable inputs from surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, potential dependence of the wet vegetation on a groundwater component is considered to be low.	Low*	Medium

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B51	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	25m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and local wet heath (M15) located amongst hummocky ground in the Drumochter Hills SAC to the east of Drumochter Lodge. The habitat is located between two faultline, though it is predominantly dry and no evidence of springs, seepages or flushing were observed in the area or immediately upslope. As the habitat is also likely to receive reasonable inputs from surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, potential dependence of the wet vegetation on a groundwater component is considered to be low.	Low*	Medium
B54	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), blanket mire (M17), mire (M3) and local dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U5) located across hummocky ground in the Drumochter Hills SAC to the east of Drumochter Lodge. Several distinct wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flushes were observed in the habitat area, with the latter observed to be more stony and open. Based on the habitat composition, the hydrogeological and ecological setting; dependence on groundwater inputs is assessed to be moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B56	Moderate	ch. 6,950	90m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC amongst hummocky ground, adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat occurs over a discrete gently sloping ground downgradient of a break in slope. Though it will receive surface water and run-off from the surroundings, the adjacent habitat area is noted to contain a small feature resembling a kettle hole and springs have been observed in areas upslope. Dependence on groundwater inputs are therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B57	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,850	100m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 and adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up Beauly Denny access track near Drumochter Lodge. The habitat area is situated on and across hummocky ground, with the wet heath vegetation situated in the low-lying points among these. A small feature resembling a kettle hole is also present amongst the moraines in the habitat area, suggesting a groundwater component to lower-lying points is likely. Although it comprises a small part of the habitat, the wet vegetation here may therefore be moderately dependent on groundwater inputs.	Moderate*	High
B58	Moderate	ch. 6,800	110m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large expanse of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC amongst hummocky ground, adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat occurs downgradient of several moraines and is likely to receive input of surface water and run-off due to the local topography. Springs have also been observed in areas upslope however and dependence on a groundwater component cannot be ruled out. Based on these considerations, this is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B59	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 7,050	125m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17) and local wet heath (M15) located within the Drumochter Hills SAC to the east of Drumochter Lodge. The habitat is flanked by a watercourse channel and occurs over gently sloping ground downgradient of several moraines. This combined with the blanket mire vegetation may suggest more significant inputs of surface water and run-off within a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. However, it is additionally noted that the habitat is crossed by the flow-line of a spring-fed watercourse, which originates immediately upslope. Based on these considerations, dependence of the sub-dominant wet heath on a groundwater component is assessed as moderate.	Moderate*	High
B69	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,700	145m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and local patchy wet heath (M15) located across and amongst hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC to the east of the A9 near Drumochter Lodge. The wet vegetation occurs in lower-lying points of the hummocky ground, evidently influenced by the passage of water among these and springs have also been observed in areas upslope. Although it comprises a small part of the habitat, the wet vegetation here may therefore be moderately dependent on groundwater inputs.	Moderate*	High
B72	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,500	240m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Expanse of blanket mire (M17), local wet heath (M15b) and other mire (M2, M3) distanced to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills. The habitat occurs over a flatter lying area of ground at the top of a break in slope and was observed to be distinctly peaty and likely part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system during ecology surveys. Based on this and the hydrogeological setting, this habitat is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE.	None	Low
B73	Moderate	ch. 6,400	170m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC near Drumochter Lodge and occurring over steeply sloping, locally hummocky ground. No evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area was observed during ecology surveys, which is noted to occur downgradient of a break in slope and habitat B72. Due to the topographical and surrounding ecological setting, this is considered likely to suggest that the wet heath here may be more dependent on surface water input, as well as run-off from the adjacent area of peatland. Based on these considerations, any potential dependence on a groundwater component would be no more than low.	Low	Medium
B74	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 6,450	200m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and flush (M6) located on sloping ground among hummocky surroundings to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills. There were no indicators of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys, with the wet vegetation (M6) in distinctly identified to be located within a runnel around an area of water through-flow. Examination of the upslope ecology identifies an expanse of blanket mire (M17a) (B72) which is likely to be part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system that would drain toward and through this habitat location. Based on this, dependence on a groundwater input is considered to be low.	Low*	Medium

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
B77	Moderate	ch. 6,500	90m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15), blanket mire (M17), mire (M3), and dry heath (H12a, H21a) with local acid flushing (M6) located on a steep sloping ground to the east of the A9, upgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. There were no indicators of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys, with the wet vegetation (M6) in distinctly identified to be located within a runnel around areas of water through-flow. Examination of the upslope ecology identifies an expanse of blanket mire (M17a) (B72) which is likely to be part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system that would drain toward and through this habitat location. Based on this, dependence on a groundwater input is considered to be low.	Low	Medium
B78	Moderate	ch. 6,350	75m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located amongst hummocky ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over sloping ground and it is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. There were no indications of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys, with only localised flushing indicated some distance up and cross-gradient of the area and a minor watercourse observed to outflow from the area. Dependence on a groundwater component is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
B79	Moderate	ch. 6,300	150m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large area of wet heath (M15b), with local grassland (U5) and dry heath (H12a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground. The habitat is situated immediately downgradient of a break in slope and is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. Examination of the upslope ecology also identifies an expanse of blanket mire (M17a) (B72) which is likely to be part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system that would drain toward and through this habitat location. Based on this, dependence on a groundwater input is considered to be low.	Low	Medium
B80	Moderate	ch. 6,200	160m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground adjacent to an incised watercourse channel. The topographic setting suggests this area will receive surface water as well as run-off, though the presence of flushings in adjacent habitats may indicate a groundwater component may also be present. Based on the information available, dependence in this setting is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B81	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,250	150m east	Dry Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a), grassland (U5) and local wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground adjacent to an incised watercourse channel. The area will receive run-off due to the topographic setting. However, wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flushings with small sedges and butterwort were identified within the habitat area, indicated a groundwater input. Based on this, dependence is assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B82	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,350	55m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12a, H21a) and very local wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping, locally hummocky ground. The areas of wet vegetation occur in topographic low points in the local topography, associated with channelised overland flow. Due to the presence of flushing, dependence of the sub-dominant wet vegetation on a groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate*	High
B83	Moderate	ch. 6,250	55m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H12a) and local mire (M3) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping, hummocky ground. No evidence of springs or seepages were observed directly within the area. However, wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flush features have been observed in adjacent upslope habitats. While the area is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, dependence on a groundwater component is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B85	Moderate	ch. 6,150	40m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) and local dry heath (H12a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping ground adjacent to the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat occurs immediately downgradient of a break in slope, as well as surface water channel incision and is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off as a result. However, the surrounding hydrogeology and ecology suggests that a groundwater component cannot be ruled out due to the presence of soligenous (M15a) and base-rich flushings (M10, CG10a) located upslope. Dependence on groundwater is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B87	Moderate	ch. 6,050	65m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground. The habitat occurs in slightly hummocky surroundings, with those upslope appearing to be predominantly dry. Notwithstanding, the immediate upslope areas are also noted to contain several instances of discrete soligenous (M15a) and base-rich (M10, M11) flushes, as well as spring (M32a) communities. The habitat is therefore considered likely to represent GWDTE in this setting, with dependence assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
B88	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,150	160m east	Dry Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H10) with local wet heath (M15b), grassland (U5) and CG10a flushing located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on sloping ground. The habitat is predominantly dry, with the wet areas appearing to be distinctly associated with through-flow of base-rich water originating from immediately upslope (M10). Dependence of the sub-dominant wet heath and CG10a flushings on groundwater inputs is therefore assessed to be moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High

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B89	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 6,150	160m east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a), grassland (U5) and local wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground adjacent to an incised watercourse channel. The area will receive run-off due to the topographic setting. However, wet heath (M15a) and other (M10) flushings with small sedges and butterwort were identified within the habitat area, indicated a groundwater input. Based on this, dependence is assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High
B90	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 6,000	90m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H12a) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground. The habitat is distinctly dry and does not represent GWDTE. However, a spring community (M32a) with a large water upwelling was observed at the downslope extent of the area, becoming M10 and M11 flushing. This small component of the habitat area represents GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
B91	Moderate	ch. 6,000	175m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground. The habitat area will receive surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. However, several instances of distinct soligenous (M15a) or base-rich (M10, M11) flushing and springs have been observed in the immediate surrounding area, indicating a groundwater input cannot be discounted. Based on these considerations, this is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B92	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 5,900	90m east	Dry Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a), local grassland (U5) and wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping ground. The habitat is distinctly dry and does not represent GWDTE. However, two spring communities (M32a) with water upwelling were observed at the downslope extent of the area, grading into M10 and M11 flushes. These small component of the habitat area represent GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
B93	Moderate	ch. 5,850	160m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground adjacent to an incised watercourse channel. The surrounding habitats are predominantly dry in this locality and the area is likely to receive surface water and run-off. However, springs and flushes (including CG10a flushing) have been observed in the adjacent areas and dependence on some groundwater input is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B94	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 5,900	90m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12c), with local wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U4, U5) located to the east of the A9 on steeply sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is predominantly dry and does not represent GWDTE. However, a spring community (M32a) with a large water upwelling was observed at the downslope extent of the area, grading into M11 flushing. These small component of the habitat area represent GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
B96	Moderate	ch. 5,850	75m east	Wet Heath	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC an steeply sloping, locally hummocky ground. The area is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off, owing to the topographic setting. However, clear evidence of groundwater inputs were observed immediately upslope of the area and in the vicinity via the occurrence of several springs and flushings. Dependence on groundwater in this setting is therefore considered to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B97	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 5,850	85m east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12a), with grassland (U4) and local wet heath (M15) and CG10a flushings located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on steeply sloping ground. The habitat is predominantly dry and does not represent GWDTE. However, the wet vegetation and flushings present are demonstrably associated with groundwater seepage and through-flow from a springhead observed immediately upslope. The sub-dominant wet vegetation in this setting is therefore considered to have a moderate/ high dependence on groundwater inputs.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High
B98	Moderate	ch. 6,050	25m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat occurs over gently sloping hummocky ground and is situated immediately downgradient of a break in slope. The topographic setting suggests the area will receive inputs of surface water and run-off. However, the surrounding hydrogeology and ecology indicate the presence of several groundwater sources via springs and flushings. Groundwater dependence of the habitat in this setting is therefore considered likely to be moderate.	Moderate	High
B99	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 5,900	50m east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4, U5) with local wet heath (M15b), wet heath flushing (M15a) and CG10a flushings located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC, upgradient of disturbed ground associated with the former grubbed up Beauly Denny access track. The flushed areas within the habitat occur as channelised through-flow and although sub-dominant, are clearly associated with groundwater emergence and flushing immediately upslope. Dependence of the sub-dominant wet vegetation in this habitat is therefore assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High
BA3	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,500	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M19a, M17a) and local wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area occurs over gently sloping ground and hummocky ground, with the area of M15b observed to be associated with upslope flushings of M15a flowing over a large pocket of deep peat >1.00m. Though this and the upslope presence of faulting mean a potential groundwater component cannot be discounted, dependence on this for the sub-dominant vegetation is considered to be no more than low in this setting.	Low*	Medium

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BA4	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,550	Online	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H10a, H21a) and local wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area occurs over gently sloping ground and hummocky ground, with the area of M15b observed to be associated with upslope flushings of M15a flowing over a large pocket of deep peat >1.00m. Though this and the upslope presence of faulting mean a potential groundwater component cannot be discounted, dependence on this for the sub-dominant vegetation is considered to be no more than low in this setting.	Low*	Medium
C10	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry grassland (U5, U4) and dry heath (H12a) with local wet grassland (U6) located on sloping ground adjacent to Allt Coire Chuirn and on the down-gradient side of the existing Beauly Denny access track. This is a predominantly dry habitat situated on an alluvial fan and the wetter areas of vegetation are coincident with surface water flow paths through the area. The wet vegetation is therefore likely to be dependent on this more than groundwater, as well as local run-off. This is unlikely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
C100	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,200	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12) located adjacent to the east of the A9 on hummocky sloping ground, with the local occurrence of an M29 soakaway, which appears to emerge through an adjacent habitat (C103) prior to running down the slope towards the road and into an artificial drain. This sub-dominant community is considered likely to be highly dependent on groundwater input based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting.	High*	Very High
C103	Moderate	ch. 4,100	40m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), with local mire (M3) and M29 soakaway located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area was described as distinctly peaty and waterlogged during ecology surveys and is likely to receive surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting. Faulting upslope however combined with various observations of springs and flushes indicate that groundwater inputs are likely and this is assessed as moderate/ high based on the vegetation.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
C105	Moderate	ch. 4,000	30m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located on slope behind an area of plantation woodland to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track and was described during ecology surveys as peaty and waterlogged. Though disrupted by the grubbed up track, the habitat area will receive surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. However, several instances of distinct soligenous (M15a) or base-rich (M10, M11) flushing and springs have been observed in the immediate surrounding area, indicating a groundwater input cannot be discounted. Based on these considerations, this is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C112	Moderate	ch. 3,900	50m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), dry heath (H12a), mire (M1) and rush pasture (M23b) located on sloping ground to the east of the A9, behind an area of plantation woodland and downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat was observed to be waterlogged and peaty during ecology surveys, with the rush pasture (M23b) community noted to be associated with a drainage ditch. Though disrupted by the grubbed up track, the habitat area will receive surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. However, several instances of distinct soligenous (M15a) or base-rich (M10, M11) flushing and springs have been observed in the immediate surrounding area, indicating a groundwater input cannot be discounted. Based on these considerations, this is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C113	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,850	70m east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12) and local wet heath (M15b) amongst disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat is disturbed and was observed to be waterlogged during ecology surveys. Dependence of the sub-dominant wet vegetation on a groundwater input is however assessed as moderate based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting.	Moderate*	High
C114	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 3,800	Online/ Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U5), dry heath (H21a) and local rush pasture (M23b) located on gently sloping ground adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat is predominantly dry, with the wet vegetation observed to be distinctly associated with a surface watercourse which crosses through the area. The immediate surrounding habitat is woodland, which is likely to disrupt through-flow of observed groundwater flushing upslope. Based on this and occurrence of the M23 alongside a watercourse, this is assessed to have only a low dependence on groundwater inputs.	Low*	Medium
C117	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,600	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H21a), grassland (U5), blanket mire (M19a) and local wet heath flushing (M15a) located adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and extending upslope across sloping and hummocky ground. The habitat partially comprises existing cut slope for the A9 carriageway and extends between two stands of plantation woodland. The flushings were observed at the upslope extent of the area during ecology surveys and noted to be associated with an area where several soakaways converge resulting in waterlogged ground within the habitat closer to the carriageway. Dependence on a groundwater component cannot be ruled out based on the surrounding hydrogeology and ecology, but this is assessed to be low in this setting.	Low*	Medium

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
C118	Moderate	ch. 3,650	45m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) with local dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter over gently sloping and hummocky ground. The habitat occurs downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. Though disrupted by the grubbed up track, the habitat area will receive surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. However, several instances of distinct soligenous (M15a) or base-rich (M10, M11) flushing and springs have been observed in the immediate upslope area, indicating a groundwater input cannot be discounted. Based on these considerations, this is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C119	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,600	80m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter over hummocky ground. The habitat occurs downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track and is elevated from its surroundings on a moraine. The patchy wet vegetation is therefore likely to be dependent on surface water and runoff and is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
C12	Moderate	ch. 8,350	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of degraded mire (M25a), dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located adjacent to the east of plantation woodland near the Allt Coire Chuirn. The habitat is distinctly dry, and situated at the base of a large alluvial fan, associated with the adjacent Allt Coire Chuirn over shallow peat and peaty alluvial soils, within the flood extents of the watercourse. It is also evidently affected by land management, including grazing and muirburn and no evidence of groundwater supplying the area was identified during ecology surveys. Based on these considerations and the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C120	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,600	50m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter over hummocky ground. The habitat occurs downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track and is elevated from its surroundings on a moraine. The patchy wet vegetation is therefore likely to be dependent on surface water and runoff and is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
C121	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,650	60m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter over hummocky ground. The habitat occurs downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track and is elevated from its surroundings on a moraine. The patchy wet vegetation is therefore likely to be dependent on surface water and runoff and is not considered to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
C122	Moderate	ch. 3,450	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and mire (M2) located adjacent upgradient of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs in hummocky surroundings within a natural topographic depression, which is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off from surrounding higher ground. While the presence of local M15a flushings and the upslope presence of a faultline indicate a groundwater component cannot be discounted, this is considered likely to be low in this setting.	Low	Medium
C129	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,050	Online/ Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry grassland (U4, U5), dry heath (H12) and local wet grassland (U6) located adjacent to the east of the A9 and extending up the hillside alongside an incised watercourse channel. The wet vegetation was observed during ecology surveys as being associated with water from the adjacent watercourse, indicating a more significant input from this than groundwater. Given the predominantly dry nature of the habitat also, this is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
C131	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,350	95m east	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a) and local wet heath flushing (M15a), located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. A meltwater channel was observed during ecology surveys to flank the southern extent of the habitat, with which the local wet vegetation was noted to be associated with. This combined with the topographic setting suggests the habitat is likely to be more reliant on surface water and run-off than groundwater. Dependence of the sub-dominant vegetation is therefore considered to be low.	Low*	Medium
C135	Moderate	ch. 3,300	65m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), blanket mire (M19a), mire (M3) and local wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat is crossed by a faultline, indicating a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, though the mire and flush communities were observed to be associated with a meltwater channel which flanks the northern extent of the habitat area. The area is also likely to receive significant surface water and run-off from adjacent areas of higher ground. Dependence on a groundwater component is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
C136	Moderate	ch. 3,250	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), grassland (U5) and mire (M1) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and downgradient of disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. The habitat occurs over sloping hummocky ground and is likely to receive surface water and run-off due to the local topography. A faultline crossing the area however also indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater input is therefore considered to be moderate in this setting.	Moderate	High

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C137	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,300	Online/ Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5) and local wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point amongst hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off than groundwater as a result. Dependence of the sub-dominant vegetation in this setting is therefore considered to be low.	Low*	Medium
C138	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 3,200	Online/ Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry grassland (U5a, U4a) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs in a topographic low point amongst hummocky surroundings and is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off than groundwater as a result. Based on this, the vegetation cover and upslope hydrogeological and ecological setting; dependence of the sub-dominant vegetation in this setting is therefore considered to be low.	Low*	Medium
C142	Moderate	ch. 2,700	40m east	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a), local wet heath flushing (M15a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the A9 on sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs downgradient of a break in slope and is situated adjacent to disturbed ground associated with the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track. Observations of the habitat during ecology surveys recorded it to be mostly disturbed, degraded and evidently influenced by artificial drainage. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat in this setting is therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C143	Moderate	ch. 2,750	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) with local wet heath flushing (M15a) the east of the A9 on sloping ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs downgradient of a break in slope and is situated adjacent to General Wade's Military Road. Observations of the habitat during ecology surveys recorded it to be mostly disturbed, degraded and evidently influenced by artificial drainage. Based on these considerations, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat in this setting is therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C146	Moderate	ch. 2,600	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) and dry heath (H12) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on gently sloping ground adjacent to an area of plantation woodland. The area appears to be slightly disturbed by furrows associated with planned or former woodland and no evidence of groundwater supplying it was observed during ecology surveys. The habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off and based on the underlying and surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C150	Moderate	ch. 2,600	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b)) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on gently sloping ground adjacent to an area of plantation woodland. The area appears to be slightly disturbed by furrows associated with planned or former woodland, and no evidence of groundwater supplying it was observed during ecology surveys. The habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off, and based on the underlying and surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C151	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 2,500	30m east	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry grassland (U5, U4) and rush pasture (M23a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, on gently sloping ground behind an area of plantation woodland. The habitat occurs immediately downgradient of General Wade's Military Road and the wet vegetation is observed to be associated with through-flow of surface water – with upslope habitats being predominantly dry and no evidence of groundwater springs or seepages observed. As the habitat is also likely to receive inputs of run-off, dependence of the sub-dominant wet vegetation on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate*	High
C152	Moderate	ch. 2,400	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, on behind an area of plantation woodland. The habitat occurs downgradient of General Wade's Military Road within what appears to be a shallow topographic basin in this area, where an observed seepage from a waterlogged area upslope is likely to drain to. Based on these considerations and the hydrogeological and ecological setting, groundwater dependence for this habitat is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C153	Moderate	ch. 2,300	30m east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), grassland (U5) and mire (M3) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, behind an area of plantation woodland. The habitat occurs over gently sloping ground downgradient of General Wade's Military Road. The area was identified as waterlogged during ecology surveys, with evidence of an M15a flush seepage at the northern extent and development of an M29 soakaway in the central area, due to several soakaways running down from the grubbed up track and into a drain running parallel to the woodland. Based on these considerations and adjacent upslope observations of local flushing and springs, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C154	Moderate	ch. 2,100	Adjacent east	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a), grassland (U5, U4), and local blanket mire (M17a) and wet heath (M15a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC behind an area of plantation woodland. Observations during ecology surveys identified the areas of degraded mire to be located with fluvial land around the surface watercourse at the southern extents, indicating a more significant surface water component than groundwater. However, the local wet heath flushings elsewhere appear to be associated with similar upslope flushings and springs (B156), indicating a groundwater input to the habitat. Based on these observations, this is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High

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C155	Moderate	ch. 2,100	20m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), patchy dry heath (H12) and local wet heath (M15a) flushings located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over sloping ground. The habitat is downslope of flushed areas containing M32a springs and M10 flushes, flowing over peaty soils and peat. Though shallow through-flow appears to be disrupted due to General Wade's Military Road, the habitat is considered to represent potential GWDTE with moderate dependence on groundwater input.	Moderate	High
C156	Moderate	ch. 2,100	15m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) and local patchy grassland (U5) and dry heath (H12a), located to the east of the A9 in the Drumochter Hills SAC in the Drumochter Hills SAC over sloping ground. The habitat is downslope of flushed areas containing M32a springs and M10 flushes, flowing over peaty soils and peat. Though shallow through-flow appears to be disrupted due General Wade's Military Road, the habitat is considered to represent potential GWDTE with moderate dependence on groundwater input.	Moderate	High
C159	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 1,950	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12) and dry grassland (U4b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 and extending eastward along a watercourse channel. This is a dry habitat and does not represent GWDTE. However, the area is crossed by a faultline and several small M11 flushes were observed during ecology surveys along an area of raised bedrock next to the watercourse and flowing down to the roadside drains. Based on these observations, the sub-dominant M11 flushings are considered to represent GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
C161	Moderate	ch. 1,900	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), with local degraded mire (M25a) and wet heath flushing (M15a) located on sloping ground to the east of the A9 southward of the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat crosses two breaks in slope and contains several flushings which converge at its southern extent to form a channel which then crosses the A9. Though disrupted by General Wade's Military Road adjacent to the east, the areas upslope have been identified to contain additional flushings including M10 and indicate a groundwater component. The habitat is therefore considered to represent potential GWDTE with moderate dependence.	Moderate	High
C165	Moderate	ch. 1,650	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large expanse of wet heath (M15b), with local degraded mire (M25a) and grassland (U5) located on sloping hummocky ground to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is situated immediately downgradient of areas containing M10 flushing, flowing over peaty soils and peat. Though shallow through-flow of this may be disrupted due to the grubbed up former Beauly Denny access track, the habitat is considered to represent potential GWDTE with moderate dependence on groundwater input in this setting.	Moderate	High
C171	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 1,600	70m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry grassland (U5) and local degraded mire (M25b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat is situated downgradient of General Wade's Military Road and is drier in comparison to its surroundings. It appears this may be influenced by cut drainage located on the opposite side of the road, which is likely to have influenced potential groundwater input associated with the upslope flushings. Based on this and the vegetation composition, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are therefore assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
C174	Moderate	ch. 1,450	20m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of flat lying ground behind plantation woodland. The habitat is situated downgradient of a break in slope and an area of blanket mire (M17a) and is considered likely to be part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with the wet heath being at least partially dependent on surface water and run-off inputs from the upslope bog which would naturally drain to here. A large area of M15a flushing was observed in the habitat however, together with C180 and dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C176	Moderate	ch. 1,450	130m east	Wet Heath	Peat, peaty gleys, peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC and immediately downgradient of General Wade's Military Road on gently sloping ground. There was no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive surface-water and run-off. Due to these considerations and those applied for the adjacent B163 habitat area, a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system is considered likely to be present upslope, with the downslope habitats in this area likely to be at least partially dependent on run-off from this. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C178	Moderate	ch. 1,500	20m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC on gently sloping ground adjacent to a surface watercourse. There was no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive surface-water and run-off. Due to these considerations and those applied for the adjacent habitat areas, a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system is considered likely to be present upslope, with the downslope habitats in this area likely to be dependent on run-off from this. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C179	Moderate	ch. 1,450	50m east	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a), grassland (U5) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of gently sloping ground behind plantation woodland. The habitat is situated downgradient of a break in slope and an area of blanket mire (M17a) which is likely to be part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. As there were no indications of a groundwater component supplying the habitat in this area or upslope, so it appears likely that it may be more dependent on surface water and run-off inputs from the upslope bog, which would naturally drain to here. Dependence on groundwater input is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
C18	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 8,300	Online/ Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U5a) and local mire (M6a) adjacent to the east of plantation woodland near the Allt Coire Chuirn. The habitat is distinctly dry, and situated at the base of a large alluvial fan, associated with the adjacent Allt Coire Chuirn over shallow peat and peaty alluvial soils, within the flood extents of the watercourse. It is also evidently affected by land management, including grazing and muirburn and no evidence of groundwater supplying the area was identified during ecology surveys. The flush vegetation was observed during ecology surveys to be associated with a through-flow of surface water from up the hillside and was considered likely to be surface water-driven. Based on these considerations and the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C180	Moderate	ch. 1,400	20m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of gently sloping ground behind plantation woodland. The habitat is situated downgradient of an area of blanket mire (M17a) which is likely to be part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with the wet heath being at least partially dependent on surface water and run-off inputs from the upslope bog which would naturally drain to here. A large area of M15a flushing was observed in the habitat however, together with C174 and dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C182	Moderate	ch. 1,300	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of gently sloping ground behind plantation woodland. There was no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive surface-water and run-off. Due to these considerations and those applied for the adjacent habitat areas, a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system is considered likely to be present upslope, with the downslope habitats in this area likely to be at least partially dependent on run-off from this. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C183	Moderate	ch. 1,250	40m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of gently sloping ground behind plantation woodland. There was no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive surface-water and run-off. Due to these considerations and those applied for the adjacent habitat areas, a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system is considered likely to be present upslope, with the downslope habitats in this area likely to be at least partially dependent on run-off from this. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C185	Moderate	ch. 1,150	20m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) located in a shallow depression to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC, immediately downslope of an area of blanket mire (M17a) and peat >0.50m. There was no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive surface-water and run-off. Due to these considerations, a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system is considered likely to be present upslope, with the downslope habitats in this area likely to be at least partially dependent on run-off from this. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C186	Moderate	ch. 1,150	70m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of gently sloping ground behind plantation woodland. There was no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area during ecology surveys and the topographic setting suggests the habitat will receive surface-water and run-off. Due to these considerations and the presence of peat up to 1.00m, a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system is considered likely to be present upslope, with the downslope habitats in this area likely to be at least partially dependent on run-off from this. Dependence on groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore considered to be low.	Low	Medium
C187	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 1,100	70m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 within the Drumochter Hills SAC over an area of gently sloping ground behind plantation woodland. The habitat is situated downgradient of General Wade's Military Road and is distinctly drier in comparison to its surroundings. It appears this may be influenced by cut drainage located on the opposite side of the road, which is likely to have influenced run-off from the upslope areas. Combined with there being no evidence of a groundwater component supplying the area, this habitat is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE.	None	Low
C188	Moderate	ch. 1,000	20m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), degraded mire (M25a), local blanket mire (M17a) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The nature of the topography means that the habitat is likely to receive reasonable inputs of surface water and run-off. No evidence of spring or seepages were observed within the area or upslope and the area is generally underlain by peat >0.50m. It may therefore reasonably be considered to be part of a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system which extends up the hillside in this area. Groundwater dependence is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C190	Moderate	ch. 900	10m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), degraded mire (M25a) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The nature of the topography means that the habitat is likely to receive reasonable inputs of surface water and run-off. No evidence of spring or seepages were observed within the area or upslope and the area is generally underlain by peat >0.50m. It may therefore reasonably be considered to be part of a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system which extends up the hillside in this area. Groundwater dependence is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium

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C191	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 800	15m east	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. Peat depth within the habitat area is between 0.50 and >1.00m and there were no indications of a groundwater component supplying it. The habitats upslope and adjacent have been identified as being likely to be part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with groundwater dependence assessed to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
C193	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 700	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Blanket mire (M17a), with local wet heath (M15b) and dry heath (H12a) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. Peat depth within the habitat area is generally >0.50m and there were no indications of a groundwater component supplying it. The habitats upslope and adjacent have been identified as being likely to be part of a local ombrotrophic (rain fed) system, with groundwater dependence assessed to be no more than low in this setting.	Low	Medium
C196	Moderate	ch. 700	Adjacent east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) and dry heath (H12) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping and hummocky ground within the Drumochter Hills SAC. The nature of the topography means that the habitat is likely to receive reasonable inputs of surface water and run-off and though the presence of faulting across the habitat area also indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, no evidence of spring or seepages were observed within the area or upslope. The area is generally underlain by peat >0.50m and may therefore also reasonably be considered to be part of a broader ombrotrophic (rain fed) system which extends up the hillside in this area. Groundwater dependence is therefore assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C198	Moderate	ch. 500	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and dry heath (H12) located to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal and the edge of the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over sloping ground towards the Allt Coire Mhic Sith and is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off from adjacent higher ground as a result. Though a groundwater component cannot be discounted due to the upslope presence of faulting, no evidence of springs or seepages were observed during ecology surveys.	Low	Medium
C199	Moderate	ch. 450	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal and the edge of the Drumochter Hills SAC. The habitat occurs over sloping ground towards the Allt Coire Mhic Sith at the base of the existing hillside. Due to its topographic setting, the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off from adjacent higher ground. However, a groundwater input also cannot be discounted due to the topographic level of the habitat, local bedrock depth and observations of flushings in the immediately adjacent habitat. Dependence is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C200	High	ch. 500	Online	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M6d) located to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal and the edge of the Drumochter Hills SAC. The acid flush emerges at the base of the existing hillside here over ground which slopes towards the Allt Coire Mhic Sith and may be a potential through-flow associated with habitats B170 and B171. The flushing flows toward Allt Coire Mhic Sith, where three discrete flushes (M10, M11) emerge in contact with exposed rock adjacent to the incised channel. Based on the hydrogeological and ecological setting and inferred association with B170 and B171, this habitat is assessed to have a moderate dependence on groundwater input in this setting, with the three base-rich flush areas having a high dependence.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
C201	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 500	Online	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12), with wet heath (M15b), grassland (U5, U4) and local acid flush (M6d) adjacent to the existing A9 and extending up the hillside at the start of General Wade's Military Road across a break in slope. The habitat is predominantly dry and located on steeply sloping ground, with the area of flushing recorded during ecology surveys as a soligenous. This is considered likely to be associated with run-off from upslope ombrotrophic (rain fed) areas of peat, and it was observed to run into the Allt Coire Mhic Sith with the adjacent C200. Based on the topographic setting and upslope hydrogeology and ecology, this habitat is considered likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off than groundwater and dependence is assessed to be low.	Low*	High
C203	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 450	245m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and ardverikie till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5) and dry heath (H10c) located to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal, on steeply sloping ground on the southern bank of the Allt Coire Mhic Sith. The habitat is predominantly dry and does not represent GWDTE. However, base-rich flushings (M10, M11) were recorded to emerge in contact with exposed rock adjacent to the incised watercourse channel before grading into CG10 patches as they flow towards this. These sub-dominant communities are therefore considered to represent GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
C204	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 450	170m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and ardverikie till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5, U6) and dry heath (H12) located to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal, on steeply sloping ground on the southern bank of the Allt Coire Mhic Sith. The habitat is predominantly dry with only local patches of wet grassland. However, base-rich flushings (M10, M11) were recorded to run through the habitat within drainage/ through-flow channels before entering the Allt Coire Mhic Sith. These sub-dominant communities are considered to represent GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High

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C205	Moderate	ch. 400	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15d), grassland (U5, U6) located to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal, on steeply sloping ground on the southern bank of the Allt Coire Mhic Sith. Owing to the topographic setting, the habitat was observed during ecology surveys to be extremely dry and unlikely to represent potential GWDTE. However while this may be the case, additional examination of the ecology survey data suggests several upgradient M10 flushes grade into this area via through-flow to the Allt Coire Mhic Sith. Dependence on groundwater in this setting is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C206	Moderate	ch. 400	80m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal on gently sloping ground to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. The habitat occurs at the top of a break in slope and was observed to contain M10 flushes associated with drainage/ through-flow channels in the area. Based on these observations and the hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
C208	Partial (Moderate/ High sub-dominant)	ch. 350	115m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and ardverikie till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5) with local wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6d) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal on sloping ground to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. Observations during ecology surveys identified the wet vegetation to be associated with a drainage runnel and unlikely to represent GWDTE. However, the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting suggests a groundwater input cannot be discounted due to the occurrence of several flushings and springs. The sub-dominant vegetation are therefore assessed to have a moderate dependence in this setting.	Moderate*	High
C209	Moderate	ch. 350	140m east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and ardverikie till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15d) and grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal on sloping ground to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. Observations during ecology surveys also recorded several M10 flushes over an area of 20m, grading into wet heath downslope (C205) while a spring community (M32) was also recorded. The habitat is therefore considered to represent GWDTE, with dependence assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
C210	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 100	160m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys and rankers overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is not mapped in superficial soils and is identified as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12) and grassland (U5, U4) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal on sloping ground to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. The habitat is predominantly dry and unlikely to represent GWDTE. However, ecology surveys identified discrete occurrences of wet heath (M15a) as well as base-rich (M10, M11) flushings and a spring community (M32a), which are GWDTE and dependence on groundwater for these sub-dominant communities is assessed as high.	High*	Very High
C211	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 250	130m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4, U5) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal on sloping ground to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. This is a dry habitat and does not represent GWDTE. However, ecology surveys identified two spring (M32a) communities at the upper-most extent of the habitat which merge into one and grade into CG10. These sub-dominant communities are considered to represent GWDTE, with dependence on groundwater assessed as high.	High*	Very High
C212	Moderate	ch. 300	70m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), with local grassland (U4) and acid flush (M6d) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal on sloping ground to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. The flushing within the area was observed at the northern most extent of the habitat at the edge of a break in slope and draining down the hillside. While the habitat is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, the upslope drier habitats are interspersed with several flushings and springs; indicating a potential groundwater component to supply this area. Based on this and the hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C213	Moderate	ch. 200	210m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and ardverikie till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Grassland (U4, U5) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal, with local CG10 flushing. Based on the hydrogeological and ecological setting in this area, the sub-dominant wet vegetation is considered likely to depend on groundwater input from adjacent springs or flushings, and this is assessed as high.	High*	Very High
C215	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 100	160m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, humus-iron podzols, some peaty gleys, rankers and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12), grassland (U5) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) located on hummocky ground to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. The habitat appears to occur directly over a moraine, meaning it is elevated in comparison to its surroundings and a groundwater supply component is unlikely. The wet vegetation is therefore considered likely to be dependent on surface water and run-off and does not represent potential GWDTE at his location.	None	Low
C217	Partial (Moderate/ High sub-dominant)	ch. 350	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5), with local wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6d) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal across sloping ground and a break in slope to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. Consistent with adjacent areas, the flushing was observed at the northern most extent of the habitat at the edge of the break in slope and draining down the hillside and most likely to be surface-water driven. While this is the case however and the habitat is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, the upslope drier habitats are interspersed with several flushings and springs; indicating a potential groundwater component to supply the area in general. Based on the vegetation cover and local topography for this habitat however, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as low.	Low*	Medium

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C218	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 300	Online/ Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U5), dry heath and local acid flush (M6d) located to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal across sloping ground and a break in slope to the south of Allt Coire Mhic Sith. Consistent with adjacent areas, the flushing was observed at the northern most extent of the habitat at the edge of the break in slope and draining down the hillside and most likely to be surface-water driven. While this is the case however and the habitat is likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, the upslope drier habitats are interspersed with several flushings and springs; indicating a potential groundwater component to supply the area in general. Based on the vegetation cover and local topography for this habitat however, dependence on groundwater input is assessed as low.	Low*	Medium
C219	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 400	Online	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Dry heath (H12), grassland (U5) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal and over sloping ground towards the roadside. Owing to the topographic setting, the habitat is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off. While the surrounding and upslope habitats are interspersed with several flushes and springs, the distance between those recorded and this habitat, combined with the vegetation cover, indicate that any dependence on groundwater input is likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
C22	Moderate	ch. 8,300	Online	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), with mire (M20) and grassland (U5) located in a topographical depression and distinctly described as surface-water driven during ecology surveys. With no additional evidence of groundwater supplying the area, dependence in this setting is therefore assessed to be no more than low.	Low	Medium
C220	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 300	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U5, U4b) with local wet heath flushing (M15a) located adjacent to the east of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. The habitat largely comprises existing cut slope for the road, with the flushed area being observed to comprise an area by the roadside where pooled water collects as it runs down from the hillside and was acknowledged as surface-water driven during ecology surveys. While some dependence on groundwater input for the sub-dominant wet vegetation cannot be ruled out due to the wider hydrogeological and ecological setting here, this is assessed as likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
C222	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 50	100m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12), with grassland (U4) and local wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal across and amongst sloping hummocky ground. The wet vegetation in this area is associated with a topographic low point in the moraines, elevated from its surroundings and is unlikely to represent GWDTE despite the hydrogeological and ecological setting here.	None	Low
C223	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -50	115m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal on steeply sloping ground. This is a dry habitat that is not considered to represent potential GWDTE. However, a flush community (M10) was identified within it which does, and which is considered to have a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
C224	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 0	185m east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is not mapped in superficial soils and is identified as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal on steeply sloping ground. This is a dry habitat that is not considered to represent potential GWDTE. However, flush communities (M10, M11) and nardus grassland (CG10) were identified within it which do, and which are considered to have a high dependence on groundwater in this setting.	High*	Very High
C225	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 100	150m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is not mapped in superficial soils and is identified as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal on steeply sloping ground. This is a dry habitat that is not considered to represent potential GWDTE. However, a flush community (M10) was identified within it which does, and which is considered to have a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
C229	Moderate	ch. 350	55m east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15a, M15b), with acid flush (M6a), mire (M3) and M29 soakaway located upgradient to the east of the A9 at Dalnaspidal on steeply sloping ground. The habitat occurs immediately downgradient of a break in slope, with ecological surveys noting that the wet vegetation is associated with drainage coming off the hillsides. Though inputs of surface water and run-off are likely, additional examination of the hydrogeological and ecological setting indicates several upslope and surrounding habitats containing spring and flush communities. A groundwater input cannot therefore be discounted and dependence is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C230	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -400	90m east	Dry Heath	Peat, peaty gleys and peaty podzols overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is not mapped in superficial soils and is identified as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U4) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal. This is a dry habitat that does not represent GWDTE. However, nardus grassland flushings (CG10) were identified in the area and are considered likely to have a high dependence on groundwater component based on the hydrogeological and ecological setting in this area.	High*	Very High
C232	High	ch. -600	100m east	Mire	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of acid flush (M6d), blanket mire (M17a) and mire (M3) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal on hummocky ground. Observations during ecology surveys recorded the wet vegetation as being more likely to be related to the local topography, receiving inputs of surface water and run-off. However, the habitat area was also identified to contain areas of M10 flushing, likely to originate from springheads further upslope. The habitat is therefore considered likely to represent GWDTE, with dependence assessed as high.	High	Very High

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C233	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -500	50m east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H12), grassland (U4), nardus grassland (CG10) and acid flush (M6d) located to the east of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal on steeply sloping and hummocky ground. Observations during ecology surveys identified the areas of M6 flushing to comprise the emergence of several channels running down the hillside through the hummocky surroundings. However, upslope and surrounding habitats containing spring and flush communities have been identified in this area and a groundwater component to the sub-dominant wet vegetation considered likely. Dependence in this setting is considered to be moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High
C236	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -900	Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a), grassland (U4, U5 and CG10) and acid flush (M6a) located adjacent to the east and upgradient of the existing dual carriageway near Dalnaspidal on steeply sloping and hummocky ground. Observations during ecology surveys identified the areas of M6 flush to located within a topographical hollow where surface water and run-off will collect, with the stands of nardus grassland potentially being associated with several M32a spring communities which grade into M10 flushing observed at the upslope extents of the area, flowing downslope through the topographical lows. The habitat is predominantly dry and does not represent GWDTE, but the sub-dominant nardus and flush communities do and dependence is assessed as moderate/ high.	Moderate/ High*	High/ Very High
C246	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -900	Online/ Adjacent south	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of grassland (U4a, U5, U6a) located to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway on sloping hummocky terrain. The wet vegetation was observed during ecology surveys to be distinctly associated with the topographic setting, sloping ground and alternation of natural drainage by the railway line. The area is therefore likely to be supported by surface water and run-off more so than groundwater, and though groundwater input cannot be entirely discounted, dependence on this is likely to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
C247	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -900	Online	Calcifugous Grassland/ Mesotrophic Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a, MG10) and rush pasture (M23a) located to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway on sloping hummocky terrain. The wet vegetation was observed during ecology surveys to be distinctly associated with the topographic setting, sloping ground and alternation of natural drainage by the railway line. The area is therefore likely to be supported by surface water and run-off more so than groundwater, and though groundwater input cannot be entirely discounted, dependence on this is likely to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
C248	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -800	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a, U5), mire (M6d, M4) and wet heath (M15a) located to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway on sloping hummocky terrain. The wet vegetation was observed during ecology surveys to be distinctly associated with the topographic setting, sloping ground and alternation of natural drainage by the railway line. The area is therefore likely to be supported by surface water and run-off more so than groundwater, and though groundwater input cannot be entirely discounted, dependence on this is likely to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
C249	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. -350	Online	Vegetation of Open Habitats	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (OV27, U4b), dry heath (H10) and local CG10 flushing located adjacent to the west of the NCN7 cycle track to the west of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs as a linear area of vegetation adjacent to the track over slightly flatter ground before more steeply sloping hummocky ground terrain towards the Highland Main Line railway. The area will receive run-off, but the upslope hydrogeology and ecology also indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input therefore cannot be ruled out and this is assessed as high for the CG10 vegetation.	High*	Very High
C252	High	ch. 200	Online	Calcicolous Grassland/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and alluvium deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Nardus grassland (CG10a) and dry heath (H10) located adjacent to the west of NCN7 cycle track to the west of the A9 near Dalnaspidal. The habitat occurs as a linear area of vegetation adjacent to the track over slightly flatter ground before more steeply sloping hummocky ground terrain towards the Highland Main Line railway. The area will receive run-off, but the upslope hydrogeology and ecology also indicates local potential groundwater supplies to the superficial soils through various springs and seepages. Dependence on a groundwater input therefore cannot be ruled out and this is assessed as high.	High	Very High
C253	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. -500	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U4a, U5) and wet heath (M15b) located on sloping hummocky ground to the west of the A9, between this and the Highland Main Line railway near Dalnaspidal. The wet heath vegetation was observed to be associated with the local topography and natural pooling of water during ecology surveys, suggesting dependence on groundwater input is likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
C254	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 250	15m east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, peat, peaty gleys and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12) and local patchy wet heath (M15) located upgradient to the east of the existing A9 on sloping and hummocky ground near Dalnaspidal. There were no indications of groundwater supplying the area directly during ecology surveys. However, flush and spring communities have been identified within the adjacent and upgradient areas, indicating a likely groundwater influence. Based on these considerations, dependence of the sub-dominant wet heath vegetation on groundwater input is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High

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C26	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b, M15a), local blanket mire (M19a), degraded mire (M25a) and grassland (U5) located on gently sloping ground adjacent to the down-gradient side of the existing Beauly Denny access track near Drumochter Lodge. The habitat is situated on a large alluvial fan, associated with the adjacent Allt Coire Chuirn over shallow peat and peaty alluvial soils and is within the flood extents of the watercourse. It is also evidently affected by land management, including grazing and muirburn and no evidence of groundwater supplying the area were identified during ecology surveys. Based on these considerations and the topographic setting, dependence on groundwater input for this habitat is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C27	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	25m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15) located upgradient to the east of the A9, adjacent to an area of woodland and downgradient from the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The area is crossed by minor watercourse features and drainage channels, and is partially within flood extents of Allt Coire Chuirn. The habitat was observed as waterlogged and peaty during ecology surveys, though peat depth across it does not exceed 0.50m. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area were observed. But based on the hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C28	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and acid flush (M6a) located to the east of the A9 and downgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat is situated on a large alluvial fan, associated with the adjacent Allt Coire Chuirn over shallow peat and peaty alluvial soils and is within the flood extents of the watercourse. The habitat is likely to run-off from upslope ombrotrophic (rain fed) areas on the opposite side of the track, though a groundwater component cannot be discounted. Dependence is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C29	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Small area of wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 downgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track on sloping ground. The habitat is flanked by watercourse channels and though presently partially disrupted by the track, run-off may be a component of the water supply. A faultline is indicated immediately upgradient, indicating a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Combined with the observed presence of flushings upslope, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C30	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) and wet heath flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 beyond an area of plantation woodland and downgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track on sloping ground. The habitat is flanked by a watercourse and though presently partially disrupted by the track, run-off may be a component of the water supply. A faultline is indicated immediately upgradient, indicating a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Combined with the observed presence of flushings within the area and upslope, dependence on groundwater input is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C31	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) and wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 beyond an area of plantation woodland and downgradient of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track on sloping ground. The habitat is flanked by a watercourse and though presently partially disrupted by the track, run-off may be a component of the water supply. A faultline is indicated immediately upgradient, indicating a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Combined with the observed presence of flushings upslope, dependence on groundwater inputs for the habitat is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C32	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and degraded mire (M25a) located to the east of the A9 and on the downgradient side of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track on sloping ground between these. Local wet heath flushings (M15a) were observed in the area, which is also crossed by a surface watercourse at its southern extent. Though presently partially disrupted by the track, run-off is a likely component of the water supply, but a faultline immediately upgradient also indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Dependence on groundwater inputs for the habitat is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C33	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b), acid flush (M6c) and mire (M2) located to the east of the A9 near Drumochter Lodge and on the downgradient side of the proposed Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat is located over pockets of deep peat >1.00m, which are notably deepest adjacent to the plantation forestry surrounding the lodge. The areas of M6 flushing were identified during ecology surveys to be associated with a drainage pipe outflow, likely to be influenced by the upgradient areas of blanket mire. Based on the surrounding hydrogeological and ecological setting, dependence on groundwater for this habitat is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C34	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local wet heath (M15a) flushing located to the east of the A9 on sloping ground on the downgradient side of the Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat area is located over pockets of deep peat >1.00m and potentially was formerly connected to an upgradient area of ombrotrophic (rain fed) blanket mire (B45) on the opposite side of the track. Though presently partially disrupted by the track, run-off from this area may be a component of the water supply, but a faultline immediately upgradient also indicates a potential local increase in groundwater from fractured bedrock. Dependence on groundwater inputs for the habitat is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High

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C35	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local wet heath (M15a) flushing located to the east of the A9 on sloping ground on the downgradient side of the Drumochter Estate access track. The habitat area is located over pockets of deep peat >1.00m and potentially was formerly connected to an upgradient area of ombrotrophic (rain fed) blanket mire (B45) on the opposite side of the track. Though presently partially disrupted by the track, run-off from this area may be a component of the water supply, but a faultline indicated immediately upgradient also indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. Dependence on groundwater inputs for the habitat is therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
C41	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,900	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Grassland (U4b, U6 and U2a) located to the east of the A9 near Drumochter Lodge and partially comprising an existing embankment for the road. The wet vegetation in the habitat area was described as being located in a natural topographical depression during ecology surveys and likely to be surface-water driven. This is likely to partially be the case, although it has also been subsequently identified to be located along the flow line of a spring source approximately 90m upslope. Due to the distance between the spring source and the wet area, and the likely contribution of surface water run-off due to the local topography, the wet vegetation in the habitat is considered to have a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low*	Medium
C42	Moderate	ch. 6,900	Adjacent east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b) and local dry heath (H12) located in a natural topographical depression in hummocky surroundings which ecology surveys identified to be surface-water driven. However faulting immediately upslope of the habitat area and spring communities immediately adjacent to it have been subsequently been identified as evident sources of groundwater input to the area. Based on these considerations, dependence on these is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
C43	Moderate	ch. 7,000	30m east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), grassland (U6) and dry heath (H12a) located in a natural topographical depression in hummocky surroundings where water collects. Surface water and run-off are likely to be key component contributions, though the presence of faulting immediately upslope is noted as being a possible source of a local increase in groundwater supply. Based on these considerations the habitat is assessed as having a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium
C45	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 6,850	Adjacent east	Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of swamp (S9a) and mire (M4) located in a natural topographical depression in hummocky surroundings, but with evidence of groundwater seepage (M10) recorded and likely associated with fractured bedrock due to faulting a little upslope of the habitat. The GWDTE vegetation (M10) is a small percentage cover of the habitat, but this is a clear groundwater emergence point and dependence is assessed as high.	High*	Very High
C48	Moderate	ch. 6,600	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Large area of wet heath (M15b), blanket mire (M17a), dry heath (H21a, H12) and local wet heath flushings (M15a) located to the east of the A9 across and amongst hummocky ground. The habitat area underlain by pockets of peat >1.00m amongst the moraines, and is also crossed by the channelised through-flow of numerous watercourses. The nature of the habitat topography and its surroundings indicates that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of the water supply to the area and it may also locally be part of an ombrotrophic (rain fed) system. Potential dependence on a groundwater component is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
C49	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,650	Adjacent east	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of blanket mire (M17a), with local wet heath (M15b) and mire (M1) located in a natural topographical depression in hummocky surroundings where water collects. Surface water and run-off are likely to be the key components of supply to the area and peat depth has been observed to be >1.00m within it. Based on these considerations and the local nature of the wet vegetation, this is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE.	None	Low
C5	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 8,500	25m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of blanket mire (M17a), other mire (M1) and very local wet heath (M15b) located to the east of the A9 on gently sloping hummocky ground near Drumochter. Although the presence of faulting immediately upslope is noted as being a possible source of a local increase in groundwater supply, peat depth across the area has been observed to be >1.00m and the habitat is likely to receive surface water and run-off due to its topographic setting. Based on this and the vegetation cover, this habitat is likely to be part of a more ombrotrophic (rain fed) system and any potential dependency of the wet heath vegetation on groundwater inputs is considered to be no more than low.	Low*	Medium
C50	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,700	60m east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H21a, H12a) and local wet heath (M15b) located in a natural topographical depression in hummocky surroundings where water collects. While the presence of faulting immediately upslope is noted as being a possible source of a local increase in groundwater supply, the predominantly dry nature of the habitat is considered to suggest that this area is unlikely to represent potential GWDTE.	None	Low
C52	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,500	Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H21a, H12a, H10) with very local wet heath (M15a) flushing located across and amongst hummocky surroundings to the east of the A9 near Drumochter Lodge. The habitat is located over locally deep peat >1.00m, which extends from an adjacent area of lower-lying blanket mire. The habitat is crossed by a faultline which may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, but the local wet areas are likely to receive inputs of surface water and run-off due to the local topography. Dependence of the wet vegetation on groundwater input in this setting is therefore assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium

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C53	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 6,450	Online	Calcifugous Grassland	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5, U4) and local acid flush (M6a) located adjacent to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter and predominantly comprising the existing road verge to this. The habitat is predominantly dry, with the wet vegetation (M6a) noted to occur in low points adjacent to watercourse channels which pass through the area and cross the A9. These are also located down-gradient of sizeable pockets of deep peat >1.00m. This indicates a more significant surface water component than groundwater. Based on the underlying and surrounding hydrogeology and ecology therefore, dependence of the wet vegetation in this habitat is assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
C54	High	ch. 6,350	Online	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M16d) and local grassland (U4) located to the east of the A9 northward of the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs over gently sloping hummocky ground downgradient of a break in slope and is flanked by minor watercourse channels. The habitat is impacted by land management and drainage; and although it is located downgradient of a faultline, its topographic setting and presence surface watercourses suggest it is likely to receive significant inputs from these and run-off. Based on these considerations and the drier form of the wet heath vegetation present, groundwater dependence is considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
C55	Moderate	ch. 6,400	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15b), grassland (U5) and dry heath (H12a, H10), located to the east of the A9 northward of the Pass of Drumochter on gently sloping and hummocky ground. The habitat is crossed by a faultline which may be a possible source of a local groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. However, the no evidence of groundwater was observed directly supplying the area during ecology surveys. Based on these considerations, groundwater dependence for this habitat is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C56	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,300	Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H21a) and local patchy wet heath (M15b) and flushing (M15a) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter across and amongst hummocky ground. A faultline is indicated underlying the habitat which may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, however the wet heath and flushed areas were distinctly observed to be associated with topographic low points, the passage of surface water through these and artificial drainage. This combined with the topographic setting suggests the wet vegetation is likely to receive more significant inputs of surface water and run-off. Due to these factors, potential dependence of the wet vegetation on groundwater inputs in this instance is assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
C57	Moderate	ch. 6,300	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15d) and wet grassland (JE), with drier grassland (U4a, U5) also present, located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs over flat slightly hummocky ground downgradient of a break in slope and is flanked by minor watercourse channels. It is impacted by land management and drainage, evidenced by the drier form of wet heath present. Although it is located downgradient of a faultline, only very local flushings were observed in the immediate surroundings and the topographic setting suggest it is likely to receive significant inputs from surface water and run-off. Based on these considerations, the habitat is assessed as having a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium
C59	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,250	Adjacent east	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Blanket mire (M17a) and local wet heath (M15b) located in a topographic low amongst hummocky surroundings over shallow peat, between 0.50 and 1.00m. The topographical setting of the habitat suggests more significant inputs of surface water and run-off are likely, while the wet heath vegetation was observed to be distinctly associated with a watercourse channel running through the area. A faultline is indicated underlying the habitat which may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, however no springs or seepages were observed within it or upslope. As the wet vegetation comprises a small component part of the habitat, this is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting.	None	Low
C60	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 6,200	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Dry heath (H21a, H12a) and local wet heath (M15b) located on and amongst hummocky ground to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. This is a predominantly dry habitat, with the wet heath vegetation occurring in topographic lows among the hummocky ground and appearing to be distinctly associated with watercourse/ drainage channels. A faultline is indicated underlying the habitat which may be associated with an increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, however no springs or seepages were observed within it or upslope. The habitat is also likely to receive significant inputs of surface water run-off due to the topographic setting. Due to these considerations and distinct association with a watercourse, the wet vegetation is assessed as having a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low*	Medium
C62	Moderate	ch. 6,150	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of degraded mire (M25a) and local grassland (U5) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs on a flatter area of ground downgradient of hummocky ground and a break in slope, with several watercourse channels and drainage lines observed to run into the area – one of which appears to originate from a spring adjacent upslope and coincident with the presence of a faultline. The topographic setting of the habitat suggests it is likely to receive significant inputs of surface water and run-off, though a groundwater input cannot be discounted on the basis of the foregoing observations. Based on these factors, dependence on groundwater is considered to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium

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C66	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 6,000	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12, H21a) and local acid flush (M6d) located to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The flush vegetation was distinctly observed to be associated with an artificially blocked drain located downgradient of the now grubbed up Beauly-Denny access track. Subsequent examination of the hydrogeological setting however indicates that the habitat is crossed by faultline, which indicates a potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock. No evidence of seepages were observed in the association with the flush, but such evidence was noted upslope. Based on these considerations as well as likely contributions of surface water due to the topographic setting, dependence of the flush vegetation on groundwater input is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate*	High
C69	Moderate	ch. 5,500	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b) and grassland (U6) located in a flat area of waterlogged boggy ground to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat occurs immediately downgradient of a break in slope and the former Beauly-Denny Power Line track which is now grubbed up and peat depth within the area was observed to be locally up to 1.00m. The topographic setting and nature of the habitat suggest that surface water and run-off are likely to be key components of the water supply. However, based on the underlying and upslope hydrogeology and habitats, a groundwater component cannot be entirely ruled out. Based on the considerations applied though, dependence on this is assessed to be low.	Low	Medium
C70	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 5,200	Online	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and head deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12a, H10), grassland (U4, U5) and very local wet heath flushings (M15a) located on sloping ground adjacent to the east of the A9 through the Pass of Drumochter, above local areas of exposed bedrock. The local flushings are associated with similar but distanced upslope features, including springs and the habitat area largely comprises an existing road verge and cut slope, with several watercourses and drainage channels passing through it. Based on the predominantly dry and fragmented nature of the habitat, dependence of the local flushings on groundwater inputs is assessed to be low.	Low*	Medium
C71	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,850	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and head deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H18b, H12a), grassland (U4a) and a narrow strip of CG10c flushing occurring on sloping ground at the base of Creagan Doire Dhonaich in the Pass of Drumochter. The flushing occurs as a narrow stand and is evidently supplied by surface water which spreads flow through the habitat. The watercourse was observed to be fed by a spring >100m upslope. Due to the distance between the spring source and the wet vegetation, and the likely contribution of surface water runoff due to the local topography, this is assessed to have only a moderate dependence on groundwater.	Moderate*	High
C84	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 5,450	Adjacent east	Calcifugous Grassland	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of local acid flush (M6d) located on sloping ground to the east of the A9 among a wider habitat area mapped as grassland (U4a, U5) and dry heath (H12a). Ecology surveys recorded this to be distinctly associated with a drainage channel, but re-examination of the area indicates the wet vegetation occurs downslope of habitat areas C85 and others, where clear evidence of groundwater emergence and seepage was observed via springheads and flushes. Due to the distance between the spring and flush areas observed, together with other likely contributions of surface water and run-off due to the topographic setting, dependence of the flush vegetation in this setting is assessed to be moderate.	Moderate*	High
C85	High	ch. 5,400	70m east	Mire	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and head deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of mire (M11) and patchy grassland (U5) located on steeply sloping ground to the east of the A9 through the Pass of Drumochter. Evidence of groundwater seepage was observed during ecology surveys, with the flushing noted to appear suddenly out of the slope. This is GWDTE and groundwater dependence is assessed as high.	High	Very High
C89	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 5,200	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and talus deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	A large expanse of dry heath (H12) and grassland (U4) located on the steeply sloping hillsides of Creagan Doire Dhonaich adjacent to the east of the A9 through the Pass of Drumochter. This is clearly a dry habitat and unlikely to represent GWDTE. However, several spring (M32) and flush (M11) features were identified at the mid and downslope extents of the area as target notes during ecology surveys – with these evidently being associated with a break in slope slightly upgradient and representing clear GWDTE with a high dependence on groundwater.	High*	Very High
C91	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,200	50m east	Calcifugous Grassland	Rankers, lithosols, some alpine soils and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry grassland (U4) and nardus grassland (CG10) to the east of the A9 in the Pass of Drumochter. The habitat area is located adjacent to disturbed ground along the route of the former Beauly-Denny Power Line access track on gently sloping ground. The wet vegetation however is clearly linked to through-flow of water from an upslope watercourse/ incision which is crossed by a fault line a little upslope. This indicates a surface water supply as well as potential local increase in groundwater supply from fractured bedrock, with springs and flushes also noted upslope. Dependence of the wet grassland here on groundwater is therefore assessed as moderate.	Moderate*	High
C92	Moderate	ch. 4,550	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and head deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15b), with grassland (U4, U5), mire (M6) and local flushings (M10, M11, M15a) which ecology surveys identified to be located within a topographical depression where water collects and distinctly surface-water driven. Despite association with areas of M10 and M11, groundwater dependence in this setting is assessed to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
C96	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,700	Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and talus deposits overlying Grampian Group bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry heath (H12a) and local dry grassland (U4) located adjacent to the east of the A9 on the steeply sloping hillsides of Creagan Doire Dhonaich. This is a dry habitat and does not represent potential GWDTE. However, a springhead (M32) and flushing (M11) were identified along a break in slope the downslope extents of the area, nearby the existing road. The spring and flush represent clear GWDTE and groundwater dependence of these features within the habitat are assessed as high.	High*	Very High

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C98	Partial (High sub-dominant)	ch. 4,500	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath	Peaty podzols, some humus-iron podzols, peat and hummocky moundy glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12) located across and among hummocky ground adjacent to the east of the A9 through the Pass of Drumochter at the base of Creagan Doire Dhonaich. This is a dry habitat and does not represent potential GWDTE overall. However, a flushing (M11) was identified along an area of exposed bedrock adjacent to a watercourse channel in the area, nearby the existing road. This is considered to represent GWDTE and dependence of this feature within the habitat is assessed as high.	High*	Very High
A010	Partial (Moderate sub-dominant)	ch. 8,800	Online/ Adjacent west	Calcifugous Grassland/ Mesotrophic Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of dry grassland (U4a, U5a), local dry heath (H12a) and wet grassland (MG10a) located adjacent to the west of the existing A9 and NCN7 cycle track, partially within the River Truim floodplain. Watercourses and cut drainage present crossing the area indicate that surface water is likely to be a component contribution to the marshy areas recorded, as well as run-off, with the wet areas appearing to be associated with these and local through-flow from them. Dependence on groundwater inputs for this habitat are therefore assessed to be no more than moderate, but are likely to be low.	Low*	Medium
A023	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 9,741	100m north	Dry Heath/ Mesotrophic Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as being not a significant aquifer in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Predominantly dry heath (H12c) with local wet grassland (MG9a) located between the existing A9 and NCN7 cycle path, partially within the River Truim floodplain. Watercourses present crossing the area indicate that surface water is likely to be a component contribution to the marshy areas recorded. Available ground investigation information indicates sand and gravel, groundwater was struck at 1.80m bgl and it appears likely that the marshy areas are associated with minor watercourses. The area additionally forms part of the existing A9 embankment and is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE in this setting as a result.	None	Low
A016	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 9,700	Online/ Adjacent west	Dry Heath/ Mesotrophic Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Predominantly dry heath (H12c) with local wet grassland (MG9a) between the existing A9 and NCN7 cycle path, adjacent to a lay-by and partially within the River Truim floodplain extents. Available ground investigation information indicates sand and gravel, groundwater was struck at 1.80m bgl and it appears likely that the marshy areas are associated with minor watercourse areas. The area additionally forms part of the existing A9 embankment and is considered unlikely to represent potential GWDTE at this location.	None	Low
J25	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent north	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (facture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5) and wet heath (M15) located adjacent to the east of winter resilience plantation and downgradient of existing part of the Beauly-Denny Power Line access track. The presence of the track and an upgradient pylon have evidently disrupted shallow through flow in the area based on the vegetation distribution and no evidence of this or groundwater seepage was observed. In this setting for these reasons, the habitat is not considered to represent potential GWDTE.	None	Low
J25	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	75m north	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (facture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of grassland (U5) and wet heath (M15) located adjacent to the east of winter resilience plantation and downgradient of existing part of the Beauly-Denny Power Line access track. The presence of the track has evidently disrupted shallow through flow from upslope to the area, though cross-drainage and associated channels are present running through the area towards the winter resilience plantation. Local M15a flushing was also observed in the area, potentially indicating the area is a fragment of a larger upslope area B31 that would have been connected prior to the track construction. In this regard, the habitat is therefore considered to have a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low*	Medium
J9	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 22,400	Online/ Adjacent east	Dry Heath/ Mire Mosaic	Peaty podzols and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Area of dry heath (H12) with local degraded mire (M25) and swamp (S9) located adjacent to winter resilience plantation woodland and partially comprising existing cut slope for the A9. The area is predominantly dry and fragmented, with several minor watercourse channels and ditches cut through it. Wetter areas are patchy and likely to be associated with local surface water collection and this is not likely to represent potential GWDTE.	None	Low
J8	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 150	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock.	Dry heath (H12) with local patches of wet heath (M15), degraded mire (M25) and swamp (S9a) adjacent to winter resilience plantation woodland over peaty soils, local made ground, silt, sand and gravel. No evidence of groundwater seepages were recorded in the area during ecology surveys and groundwater levels in the area are known to vary between 1.34 and 6.35m. The wetter areas are situated closes to surface waters which cross the area and their flow paths. Combined with the fragmented and patchy vegetation cover, these are therefore considered unlikely to have any dependency on groundwater.	None	Low
J8	Partial (Moderate Sub-dominant)	ch. 9,700	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock.	Dry heath (H12) with local patches of wet heath (M15), degraded mire (M25) and swamp (S9a) adjacent to winter resilience plantation woodland over peaty soils, local made ground, silt, sand and gravel. No evidence of groundwater seepages were recorded in the area during ecology surveys and groundwater levels in the area are known to vary between 1.34 and 6.35m. The wetter areas are situated closes to surface waters which cross the area and their flow paths. Combined with the fragmented and patchy vegetation cover, these are therefore considered unlikely to have any dependency on a groundwater component.	None	Low
A020	Moderate	ch. 9,741	140m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, alluvium and river terrace deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) distanced from the permanent and temporary works adjacent to the River Truim within its flood extents. This indicates that surface water may be a reasonable component contribution. However, as there is no ground investigation or groundwater information available for the area; some dependency on shallow through flow towards the River Truim cannot be entirely ruled out based on topographic levels and hydrogeology. In this setting, dependency would be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High

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A018	Moderate	ch. 9,500	100m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, alluvium and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) distanced from the permanent and temporary works adjacent to the River Truim within its flood extents. This may indicate that surface water may be a reasonable component contribution. However, as there is no ground investigation or groundwater information available for the area, some dependency on shallow through flow towards the River Truim cannot be entirely ruled out based on topographic levels and hydrogeology. In this setting, dependency would be considered no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A019	Moderate	ch. 9,741	40m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b and M15d) located adjacent to the existing A9 and extending across terraces towards the River Truim and its flood extents. Limited ground investigation and groundwater information is available for the area, though localised pockets of peat >0.50m are known to be present within it closer to the existing road and some minor watercourse/ drainage channels. The habitat is likely to receive inputs of surface water due to the topographic setting, but the limited information available otherwise means on shallow through flow towards the River Truim cannot be ruled out. In this setting, this would be considered to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A001	Moderate	ch. 8,550	Online/ Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located adjacent to the west of the existing A9 and NCN7 cycle track on gently sloping ground nearby the Allt Coire Chuirn crossing point. The area is likely to receive inputs of surface water run-off due to being adjacent to the A9, but the underlying geology and wider topographic setting indicate that dependency on shallow through-flow towards the River Truim and Allt Coire Chuirn cannot be ruled out. In this setting therefore, dependency would be considered to be no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A003	Moderate	ch. 8,550	15m west	Mesotrophic Grassland	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet grassland (MG10a) located to the west of the A9, extending over flat ground towards the River Truim and almost entirely within its flood extents. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was identified during ecology surveys, though a surface water tributary of the River Truim is noted to cross directly into the area. This, as well as presence within the flood extents indicates that surface water may be a reasonable component contribution to the habitat. However, some dependency on shallow through flow towards the River Truim cannot be entirely ruled out based on topographic levels and hydrogeology. In this setting therefore, dependency would be considered no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
A007	Moderate	ch. 8,950	Online/ adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) located on flat terraced ground adjacent to the west of the A9 and extending towards the River Truim, partially within its flood extents. No evidence of groundwater supplying the area was identified during ecology surveys, though a minor watercourse tributary to the River Truim has been noted to emerge within the habitat. Based on the topographic and hydrogeological setting, some dependence on shallow groundwater through-flow to the River Truim cannot be discounted and is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High
A009	Moderate	ch. 9,050	10m west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat, alluvium and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of flushed wet heath (M15a) occurring over flat terraced ground adjacent to the NCN7 cycle track to the west of the A9 and extending towards the River Truim. The habitat is located within the flood extents of the River Truim and emerges from the base of a higher terrace and an adjacent watercourse. Association with the watercourse as well as the topographic setting indicate the habitat will receive surface water and run-off inputs. However, dependence on a shallow through-flow and flushing of groundwater from upslope cannot be ruled out based on the hydrogeological setting of the habitat and upslope. Groundwater inputs in this setting are therefore assessed to be moderate.	Moderate	High
A013	Moderate	ch. 9,150	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15d) located a terrace elevated above the River Truim floodplain and adjacent to an area that morphologically resembles a raised bog (A012) with a low dome. Peat depth is generally greater than 1.00m in the adjacent area and part of an ombrotrophic system in this setting. This indicates this drier form of wet heath (M15d) is likely to receive a significant input of surface water run-off from this as well as the adjacent A9. Groundwater dependence is therefore considered to be no more than moderate, but likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A012	Moderate	ch. 9,250	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, alluvium and alluvial fan deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet heath (M15b) which occurs on a terrace elevated above the River Truim floodplain and morphologically resembles a raised bog with a low dome. Peat depth is generally greater than 1.00m and there are no indications of groundwater supplying the area. It therefore appears likely to be part of an ombrotrophic system in this setting, with groundwater dependence considered to be no more than moderate, but likely to be low.	Low	Medium
A006	Moderate	ch. 8,800	115m west	Mesotrophic Grassland/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Peaty podzols; some humus-iron podzols, peat and river terrace deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity is mapped as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Area of wet grassland (MG10a) and local dry grassland (U4a) located to the west of the A9 on a flat terrace adjacent to the River Truim, wholly within its flood extents. This may indicate that surface water may be a reasonable component contribution. However, as there is no ground investigation or groundwater information available for the area, some dependency on shallow through flow towards the River Truim cannot be entirely ruled out based on topographic levels and hydrogeology. In this setting, dependency would be considered no more than moderate.	Moderate	High
B12	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow) in bedrock.	Expanse of wet heath (M15b) within the Drumochter Hills SAC, with local patches of dry heath (H12a), swamp (S9) and mire (M4). Several distinct wet heath flushings (M15a) were observed across the central and upslope extents of the area, flowing over peaty soils and locally peat that is present. Sources of the flushes were not confirmed. However in this setting, this is considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependency is assessed as moderate.	Moderate	High

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
J20	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Online/ Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (facture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of wet heath (M15) adjacent to winter resilience plantation on gently sloping ground and partially comprising existing cut slope on the A9 with minor watercourse channels running through this and which cross under the road. The area is situated downgradient of winter resilience plantation and part of the existing Beauly-Denny Power Line access track, which are likely to disrupt any shallow through flow from upslope except via local cut drainage. As there was no evidence recorded of groundwater seepage in the area during ecology surveys, it therefore appears likely that the wet vegetation is more significantly influenced by surface water contributions and run-off in this setting and is considered unlikely to represent GWDTE.	None	Low
J18	Moderate	ch. 9,741	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock).	Degraded blanket bog (M25), local wet heath (M15b) and mire (M19) on waterlogged and level ground in winter resilience plantation ride. The area is likely to be supplied by surface water and run-off from upslope, instances of which are noted to have a groundwater origin within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This supply is also likely to be affected by water uptake due to the winter resilience plantation, though conditions remain waterlogged. Based on this and due to the distance between the groundwater spring sources and the bog area, and additional likely contributions of surface water runoff or precipitation, the habitat is considered only to have a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium
J16	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols, hummocky (moundy) glacial and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this to be very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Wet heath (M15b), mire (M3 and M25) adjacent to Drumochter Hills SAC with local M15a flushings downslope of groundwater flushed slopes flowing over peaty soils and peat. In this setting, the habitat is considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependency is assessed as moderate based on the vegetation composition.	Moderate	High
J15	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Wet Heath/ Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols and ardverikie till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (facture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Wet heath (M15) and swamp (S9) with local clusters of M15a flushing downslope of groundwater flushed slopes flowing over peaty soils and locally peat. In this setting the habitat represents potential GWDTE with moderate dependency.	Moderate	High
J1	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty podzols, alluvium and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow in bedrock) and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Area of wet heath (M15) adjacent to the Drumochter Hills SAC and downslope of a groundwater flushed slope with occurrences of wet heath (M15a) and flush (M10) flowing over peaty soils and locally peat that is present. Sources of the upslope flushes were not confirmed. However in this setting it suggests a relevant groundwater component and represents potential GWDTE with moderate dependency.	Moderate	High
J14	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock).	Area of wet heath (M15) with local mire (M25), dry heath (H12) and grassland (U5) adjacent to the Drumochter Hills SAC and downslope of groundwater flushed slopes with occurrences of wet heath (M15a) and flush (M10) flowing over peaty soils and peat. In this setting the habitat represents potential GWDTE with moderate dependency.	Moderate	High
J13A	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock).	Area of wet heath (M15) adjacent to the Drumochter Hills SAC and downslope of groundwater flushed slopes with occurrences of wet heath (M15a) and flush (M10) flowing over peaty soils and peat. In this setting the habitat represents potential GWDTE with moderate dependency.	Moderate	High
J11	Moderate	ch. 9,500	Online/ Adjacent east	Mire	Peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock).	Degraded blanket bog (M25) on waterlogged and level ground in winter resilience plantation ride. The area is likely to be supplied by surface water and run-off from upslope, instances of which are noted to have a groundwater origin within the Drumochter Hills SAC. This supply is also likely to be affected by water uptake due to the winter resilience plantation, though conditions remain waterlogged. Based on this and due to the distance between the spring sources and the bog area, and additional likely contributions of surface water runoff or precipitation, the habitat is considered only to have a low dependency on groundwater inputs.	Low	Medium
J13	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Wet Heath	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols, alluvial fan and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as moderate to high (intergranular) in superficial soils and very low (fracture flow in bedrock).	Area of wet heath (M15) adjacent to the Drumochter Hills SAC, containing M15a wet heath flushes and downslope of groundwater flushed slopes with occurrences of wet heath (M15a) and flush (M10) flowing over peaty soils and locally peat. In this setting the habitat represents potential GWDTE with moderate dependency.	Moderate	High
B16	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols, hummocky (moundy) glacial and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this to be very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Wet heath (M15b), swamp (S9) and wet heath (M15a) and other flushes (M10) within and adjacent to Drumochter Hills SAC. Sources of the flushes were not confirmed. However in this setting, these and the wider habitat are considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependency is assessed as moderate to high based on the vegetation composition.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High
B4	Moderate	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent east	Wet Heath	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Expanse of wet heath (M15b) within the Drumochter Hills SAC, with local patches of dry heath (H12a) and grassland (U5). Several distinct base-rich wet heath (M15a) and other flush (M10) features were observed across the central and upslope extents of the area, flowing over peaty soils and locally peat that is present. Sources of the flushes were not confirmed. However in this setting, these and the wider habitat are considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependency is assessed as moderate to high based on the vegetation composition.	Moderate/ High	High/ Very High

Polygon ID	SEPA Potential Groundwater Dependency	Approximate Chainage	Position and Distance relative to Proposed Scheme	Broad Habitat Type	Hydrogeology Consideration (geology, soils and groundwater)	Hydro-ecological Consideration (vegetation, topographic setting, visual signs of groundwater, surface water features)	Likely Groundwater Dependency	Sensitivity
J21	Partial (High Sub-dominant)	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent north	Dry Heath/ Mire Mosaic	Peaty podzols and devensian till deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (facture flow) in bedrock and not a significant aquifer in superficial soils.	Area of dry heath (H12) and rush pasture (M23) adjacent to winter resilience plantation on gently sloping ground and partially comprising existing cut slope on the A9 with minor watercourse channels running through this and which cross under the road. Like J20, the area is situated downgradient of winter resilience plantation and part of the existing Beauly-Denny Power Line access track, which are likely to disrupt any shallow groundwater through flow from upslope except via local cut drainage. This is supported by the lack of any obvious groundwater seepage and depth to groundwater in the area (2.30m), suggesting it is likely to be influenced by surface water contributions and run-off more so in this setting. This is therefore considered unlikely to represent GWDTE.	None	Low
B21	High	Drumochter Estate Access Track	40m north	Mire	Peaty podzols and peaty gleys with blanket peat and hummocky (moundy) glacial deposits overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Area of mire (M6b) within Drumochter Hills SAC which ecology surveys recorded to be distinctly following a natural drainage channel and situated on peat. The presence of the drainage channel and likely wider presence of peat in this area suggests a more significant surface water and run-off component. Groundwater dependency is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
B15	High	Drumochter Estate Access Track	30m east	Mire	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this to be very low (fracture flow) in bedrock and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Area of mire (M6a) adjacent to Drumochter Hills SAC which ecology surveys recorded to be distinctly following a natural drainage channel and situated on deep peat. The presence of the drainage channel and likely wider presence of peat in this area suggests a more significant surface water and run-off component. Groundwater dependency is therefore assessed to be no more than moderate, but is likely to be low.	Low	Medium
J12	High	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Adjacent west	Mire	Peaty gleys with blanket peat, peaty podzols and devensian till overlying Gaick Psammite Formation bedrock. Aquifer productivity mapping identifies this as very low (fracture flow in bedrock) and that superficial soils are not a significant aquifer.	Area of mire (M6) downgradient of existing Beauly-Denny Power Line access track. Distinct wet heath flushings (M15a) were observed in the area as well as adjacent to it upslope in B12, these flowing over peaty soils and locally peat. Sources of the flushes were not confirmed. However in this setting, this is considered to represent potential GWDTE and dependency is assessed as high based on the vegetation cover.	Moderate	High

3.1.26 Based on **Table 4** and the review of the hydro-ecological context of each habitat; the landforms, topography and vegetation present varies significantly throughout the study area. Combined with the hydrogeological setting, this means there is a complex range of groundwater and other water supply mechanisms present, which will significantly and locally influence the vegetation.

3.1.27 In this respect, it has been identified that groundwater is unlikely to be a contributory source to some 43 habitats locally, particularly those comprising existing road verge, embankment or cut slopes, and where wet vegetation comprises small fragmented and discontinuous parts within or at the margins of these, frequently associated with surface water features or run-off. A total of 135 have also been assessed as being likely to have only a low dependency on groundwater inputs due to their topographic setting, the likely influence of surface water and run-off, presence in areas of floodplain or association with ombrotrophic (rain fed) areas of peatland.

3.1.28 The remaining areas of wet heath (NVC M15 and M16), mire (NVC M5 and M6), soakway (NVC M29), rush pasture (NVC M23) and calcifugous and mesotrophic grasslands (NVC U6, MG9, MG10, CG10) have been identified as dominant or sub-dominant communities in several habitat areas and considered likely to be dependent on groundwater to varying degrees. As identified in **Table 4**; 151 have been identified to have moderate dependence on groundwater inputs, 22 have been identified to have moderate/ high dependence on groundwater inputs, and 37 have been identified to have a high dependence on groundwater inputs.

3.1.29 These habitats are located throughout the Proposed Scheme, to the east and west; where either the topographic setting and presence of faulting correspond to potential or evidenced increased groundwater supply from fractured bedrock via emergence, seepage and through-flow from spring heads (NVC M32) and soligenous (NVC M15a) or base-enriched (NVC M10 and M11) flushings, or the hydrogeological conditions are such that regional groundwater through-flow within permeable and productive superficial soils are likely to support GWDTE presence.

4 Potential Impacts

Embedded Mitigation

4.1.1 Throughout the DMRB Stage 3 design development process for the Proposed Scheme; a number of environmentally-led workshops considered each aspect of the developing design and made recommendations for certain features to be included, or aspects of the design to be reconsidered. Potential GWDTE were afforded consideration throughout this process and their presence informed a number of infrastructure layout and positioning changes such as widening of the carriageway to the east (instead of the west) between ch. 3,800 and ch. 4,400, as well as micrositing of SuDS and compensatory flood storage areas where possible. Potential GWDTE presence also informed alternatives that were considered for particular scheme elements, including the location of the Balsporran Cottage/ Drumochter Lodge Junction and the Balsporran Mast and Drumochter Estate access tracks, as further described in **Chapter 4** (**Volume 1**).

4.1.2 Notwithstanding, almost all infrastructure for the Proposed Scheme is located within 100m of habitat areas with at least a degree of groundwater dependence as detailed in **Table 4**. Although further actions to avoid or reduce impacts may still be achievable through the use of appropriate construction materials and techniques, and further micrositing and groundwater management during detailed design or construction, several areas are likely to be unavoidable and will be disturbed directly and/ or indirectly.

Potential Impact Assessment

4.1.3 The Proposed Scheme has the potential to impact on those areas which are unavoidable during both construction and operation, through dewatering or aspects of infrastructure which may impede or alter local hydrological regimes and groundwater flows. The areas are also susceptible to direct loss within permanent works areas, temporary disturbance in the wider LMA and potential groundwater disruption associated with these.

4.1.4 Based on this, a semi-quantitative assessment of potential impacts has been undertaken and is summarised in **Table 5**. Within this, the extents of individual habitat areas affected due to the permanent or temporary works have been quantified, and consideration of indirect effects in relation to widenings or cuttings likely to intercept groundwater has been based on the semi-quantitative empirical formula of Sichardt (Powers *et al.*, 2007; CIRIA, 2016), as applied for the groundwater level and flow assessment in **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**).

4.1.5 The Sichardt calculations have been based on the maximum local groundwater depth level anticipated in each widening or cutting area, as per **Table 10-13** in **Chapter 10** (**Volume 1**), and hydraulic conductivities ranging from 10^{-4} and 10^{-5} metres per second (m/s) have been applied. This was considered reasonably conservative based on the range of anticipated permeabilities and the fact that the excavations are anticipated to be predominantly formed in coarse granular till, hummocky glacial and locally head deposits to the east and west, but also alluvium and alluvial fan in northern extents of the Proposed Scheme, to the west at Dalnaspidal and to the east and west near Balsporran and Drumochter.

4.1.6 The magnitude and significance of impact for each area is based on combined consideration of the potential direct and indirect effects where relevant, together with the potential drawdown at the receptor against the intervening topography and the nature of the anticipated local water supply mechanisms from **Table 4**.

4.1.7 Where no impact is anticipated, or the areas have been identified to be outwith zones of dewatering influence for widenings or cuttings, magnitude and significance are either assigned as negligible and neutral or qualitatively considered in the context of other works proposed up or downgradient where relevant. All habitats based on their likely groundwater dependence and assigned sensitivity from **Table 4** have been considered. Those determined to have no dependency on groundwater input are excluded, as direct impacts on these areas are considered as part of the ecological impact assessment in **Chapter 12** (**Volume 1**) and indirect effects related to groundwater are not considered to be applicable.

Table 5: Potential GWDTE Impact Assessment Summary

Polygon ID	Total Area (ha)	Likely Groundwater Dependence	Environmental Designations	Broad Habitat Type	Sensitivity	Total Permanent Area Affected (ha)	Total Temporary Area Affected (ha)	Nearest Earthworks Ref.	Magnitude	Significance
A001	0.57	Low*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.39	0.04	-	Major	Large
A003	2.24	Low	-	Wet/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.13	1.38	CSA-071	Moderate	Moderate
A007	0.22	Moderate	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.03	0.01	CSA-071	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A008	3.01	Moderate	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.23	0.62	CSA-071, P7-BJ-01	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A010	0.63	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.29	0.27	P7-BJ-01	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
A011	0.11	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A014	0.65	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	<0.01	0.04	P7-BJ-01	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A018	0.05	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-BJ-01	Negligible	Neutral
A019	0.25	Low	-	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.02	P7-BJ-01	Negligible	Neutral
A020	0.14	High	-	Mire	Very High	<0.01	0.03	P7-BJ-01, SuDS-077	Minor	Moderate/ Large
A035	0.92	Low	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.44	0.48	P7-BJ-01	Moderate	Moderate
A036	0.92	Low*	-	Mire	Medium	<0.01	0.92	P7-BJ-01	Minor	Slight
A040	0.26	Low*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.26	0.00	P7-MC-36	Major	Large
A042	0.17	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A044	0.47	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A047	0.19	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A049	0.51	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A050	0.42	Low*	-	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A050	0.08	Low*	-	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A055	0.20	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.02	0.14	SuDS 063, CSA-064, P7-NCN-06	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
A057	0.03	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.03	SuDS 063	Moderate	Moderate
A059	0.10	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	<0.01	0.07	SuDS 063	Moderate	Moderate
A060	0.09	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.06	SuDS 063	Moderate	Moderate
A061	0.26	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High	0.02	0.21	-	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A062	0.30	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.15	0.13	-	Major	Large
A063	0.27	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.11	0.07	-	Major	Large
A089	0.06	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A092	0.09	Low	-	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A104	0.53	Low*	-	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A105	0.89	Low*	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	CSA-071	Negligible	Neutral
A121	0.26	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A123	0.40	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-28, P7-MC29	Negligible	Neutral
A138	1.39	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.26	0.33	-	Minor	Slight
A142	1.25	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.11	0.54	P7-MC21	Minor	Slight
A144	0.20	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.02	P7-MC21	Negligible	Neutral
A145	0.26	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.10	P7-MC21	Negligible	Neutral

Polygon ID	Total Area (ha)	Likely Groundwater Dependence	Environmental Designations	Broad Habitat Type	Sensitivity	Total Permanent Area Affected (ha)	Total Temporary Area Affected (ha)	Nearest Earthworks Ref.	Magnitude	Significance
A149	0.02	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.01	0.01	P7-MC21	Major	Large
A151N	0.23	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High	<0.01	0.20	P7-MC21	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A151S	0.90	Moderate/ High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High/ Very High	0.08	0.64	P7-MC21	Moderate	Large
A163	0.12	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.02	0.05	-	Minor	Slight
A172	0.38	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
A172	0.21	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
A177	4.07	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
A182	2.49	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC21, CSA-041	Negligible	Neutral
A185	3.00	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC21, CSA-041	Negligible	Neutral
A193	0.87	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC21, CSA-041	Negligible	Neutral
A195	1.20	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	High	0.28	0.92	P7-UP-01	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
A197	0.72	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.72	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate
A198	0.26	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.23	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate
A200	0.90	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.89	P7-MC-09, P7-MC-10	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
A201	0.12	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.12	P7-MC-09, P7-MC-10	Moderate	Moderate
A202	0.21	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.21	P7-MC-08	Moderate	Moderate
A209	0.38	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.29	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Moderate	Moderate
A211	0.13	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.13	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Moderate	Moderate
A214	1.68	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.56	1.12	P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-03	Major	Large
A215	1.55	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.83	0.71	P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-03	Major	Large
A219	0.57	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.37	0.11	P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03, SuDS 004, P7-NCN-01	Major	Large
A221	1.11	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03, SuDS 004, P7-NCN-01	Minor	Slight
A227	0.32	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Negligible	Neutral
A229	0.24	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Negligible	Neutral
A231	0.70	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Negligible	Neutral
A233	0.44	High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Negligible	Neutral
A234	0.42	High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Negligible	Neutral
A237	0.49	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07, SuDS 020, P7-NCN-02	Negligible	Neutral
A238	0.20	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07, SuDS 020, P7-NCN-02	Negligible	Neutral
A239	0.27	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07, SuDS 020, P7-NCN-02	Negligible	Neutral
A240	0.08	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07, SuDS 020, P7-NCN-02	Negligible	Neutral
A244	0.58	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-09, P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
A245	0.22	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-09, P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
A248	2.79	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-08, P7-MC-09, P7-MC-10	Negligible	Neutral
A249	0.49	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-08, P7-MC-09, P7-MC-10	Negligible	Neutral
A250	0.37	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-07, P7-MC-08	Negligible	Neutral
A251	2.59	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-07, P7-MC-08	Negligible	Neutral

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A252	0.25	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-07, P7-MC-08	Negligible	Neutral
A254	0.83	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-07, P7-MC-08	Negligible	Neutral
A258	0.52	High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Negligible	Neutral
A261	1.86	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03, P7-MC-05	Negligible	Neutral
A262	6.82	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03, P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Negligible	Neutral
A263	0.86	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03, SuDS 004, P7-NCN-01	Moderate	Moderate
A271	0.52	Moderate	-	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A272	0.02	High	-	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A273	0.90	Moderate	-	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Negligible	Neutral
A279	0.20	Low	-	Calcifugous/ Mesotrophic Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A280	0.41	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A281	1.35	Moderate	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Negligible	Neutral
A283	0.59	Moderate*	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A284	0.04	High	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A286	0.30	Low	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A287	0.46	Low	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A288	0.44	Low	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A289	1.00	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A291	0.42	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A294	0.69	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
A295	0.33	Low	-	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.27	P7-MC-02	Moderate	Moderate
A297	0.05	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.04	P7-MC-02	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
A298	0.04	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.03	P7-MC-02	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
A299	0.36	Low	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.05	0.26	P7-MC-02	Minor	Slight
A302	0.03	Low	-	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.02	P7-MC-02	Moderate	Moderate
A302	0.10	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.09	0.01	P7-MC-02	Major	Large/ Very Large
A303	0.22	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.03	0.19	P7-MC-02	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A304	1.51	High*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.70	0.79	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Moderate	Large/ Very Large
A305	0.05	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.03	0.01	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, SuDS 003	Major	Large/ Very Large
A306	0.34	Moderate	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.26	0.07	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, SuDS 003	Major	Large/ Very Large
A307	0.25	Moderate	-	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	High	0.16	0.07	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, SuDS 003	Major	Large/ Very Large
A913	0.14	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-07	Negligible	Neutral
B1	0.03	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High	<0.01	0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B100	0.13	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B101	0.15	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B102	0.05	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B105	0.51	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Minor	Moderate/ Large

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B106	0.08	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B107	2.69	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B117	0.05	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
B118	0.07	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
B119	0.43	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
B12	2.73	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.15	0.39	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Moderate
B120	0.18	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
B121	0.16	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
B122	9.53	Moderate/ High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
B124	0.28	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B126	4.61	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B127	0.48	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B128	1.56	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
B134	3.70	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
B136	0.81	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
B137	1.05	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
B141	0.24	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
B142	1.12	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
B143	0.07	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
B144	0.04	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
B146	0.13	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Negligible	Neutral
B148	0.04	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Minor	Slight
B156	2.90	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-08	Negligible	Neutral
B159	3.30	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-08	Negligible	Neutral
B163	5.85	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Negligible	Neutral
B164	6.63	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	<0.01	<0.01	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
B165	0.35	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Medium	0.00	<0.01	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
B168	2.92	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02	Minor/ Moderate	Slight/ Moderate
B170	0.07	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
B171	0.08	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02	Moderate	Moderate
B173	2.49	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.05	0.11	P7-DJ-02	Moderate	Moderate
B174	0.05	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.03	0.01	P7-MC-04	Major	Large/ Very Large
B176	0.02	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.02	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Major	Large/ Very Large
B177	2.31	High*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.33	1.18	P7-MC-02	Moderate	Very Large
B18	1.85	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.02	0.06	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
B180	2.10	High*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.01	P7-MC-02	Minor	Moderate/ Large
B181	0.02	Moderate	-	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral

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B19	1.72	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.02	0.09	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
B209	0.05	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
B21	0.09	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B214	0.11	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
B216	0.40	Moderate	-	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B219	0.33	High	-	Vegetation of Open Habitats	Very High	0.00	0.33	P7-MC-02	Minor	Moderate/ Large
B22	0.39	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	<0.01	0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
B220	0.56	High*	-	Vegetation of Open Habitats	Very High	0.00	0.14	P7-MC-02	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
B229	0.03	High	-	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
B23	0.41	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.01	0.04	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
B231	0.42	Moderate	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
B234	0.14	Moderate	-	Mire	High	0.14	<0.01	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02	Major	Large/ Very Large
B235	0.57	Low*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.31	0.17	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02	Major	Large
B236	0.26	Moderate	-	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.21	0.04	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02	Major	Large/ Very Large
B237	0.49	Low*	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.45	0.04	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, P7-DJ-01, P7-DJ-02	Major	Large
B24	0.58	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B26	0.90	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B31	1.61	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.07	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
B32	0.50	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B34	0.15	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B36	0.07	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B37	1.34	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B4	0.23	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.23	<0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Major	Large/ Very Large
B42	3.77	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track, P7-BJ-01	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
B44	1.65	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track, P7-BJ-01	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
B45	1.50	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Medium	0.08	0.13	Drumochter Estate Access Track, P7-BJ-01	Minor	Slight
B49	0.54	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track, P7-BJ-01	Minor	Slight
B51	0.75	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight
B54	0.72	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
B56	0.12	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Negligible	Neutral
B57	0.55	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Negligible	Neutral
B58	1.46	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Negligible	Neutral
B59	1.85	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track, P7-BJ-01	Negligible	Neutral
B69	0.67	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Negligible	Neutral
B73	0.12	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36	Negligible	Neutral
B74	0.10	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B77	4.31	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral

Polygon ID	Total Area (ha)	Likely Groundwater Dependence	Environmental Designations	Broad Habitat Type	Sensitivity	Total Permanent Area Affected (ha)	Total Temporary Area Affected (ha)	Nearest Earthworks Ref.	Magnitude	Significance
B78	0.06	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B79	0.55	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B80	0.42	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B81	0.99	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B82	0.52	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B83	1.46	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B85	0.46	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B87	0.19	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B88	0.13	Moderate/ High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B89	0.39	Moderate/ High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B90	1.64	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B91	0.48	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Negligible	Neutral
B92	1.75	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B93	0.09	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Negligible	Neutral
B94	0.38	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Negligible	Neutral
B96	0.16	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Negligible	Neutral
B97	0.18	Moderate/ High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B98	0.07	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B99	1.16	Moderate/ High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-30	Negligible	Neutral
BA3	0.26	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Medium	0.17	0.07	P7-NCN-06, P7-NCN-07	Major	Large
BA4	0.09	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.09	0.01	P7-NCN-06, P7-NCN-07	Major	Large
C100	0.62	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.02	0.24	P7-MC-21	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C103	0.12	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Minor	Moderate
C105	0.22	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C112	0.52	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C113	0.17	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C114	0.78	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.28	0.23	-	Major	Large
C117	1.30	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.65	0.27	-	Major	Large
C118	0.55	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
C12	0.09	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.01	-	Negligible	Neutral
C122	1.31	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.01	0.07	-	Minor	Slight
C131	0.14	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
C135	0.30	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-UP-01	Negligible	Neutral
C136	1.49	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.01	0.07	P7-UP-01	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
C137	0.07	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.01	0.02	-	Negligible	Neutral
C138	0.58	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.01	0.18	P7-UP-01	Minor/ Moderate	Slight/ Moderate

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C142	0.63	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-11	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C143	0.96	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.29	P7-MC-11	Minor	Slight
C146	0.19	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.06	0.09	P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate
C150	0.13	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.01	P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate
C151	0.19	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C152	0.06	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C153	0.56	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-10, P7-MC-11	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C154	1.25	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	High	0.00	0.02	P7-MC-08, P7-MC-10	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C155	0.44	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-08, P7-MC-10	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C156	0.06	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-08, P7-MC-10	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C159	0.62	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.04	0.37	P7-MC-07, P7-MC-08	Moderate	Large/ Very Large
C161	1.28	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.24	P7-MC-07	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C165	4.95	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.56	0.46	P7-MC-07	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C171	0.26	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Minor	Slight
C174	0.16	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C176	0.18	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Negligible	Neutral
C178	0.50	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Moderate	Moderate
C179	0.22	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06, P7-MC-07	Minor	Slight
C18	0.29	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	<0.01	0.02	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
C180	0.75	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C182	0.42	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06	Moderate	Moderate
C183	0.52	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-06	Minor/ Moderate	Slight/ Moderate
C185	0.09	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Moderate	Moderate
C186	0.29	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-05, P7-MC-06	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C188	1.09	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-03, P7-MC-05	Moderate	Moderate
C190	0.68	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
C191	0.48	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
C193	0.54	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.05	0.10	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
C196	0.56	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	<0.01	<0.01	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
C198	0.12	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.02	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03	Moderate	Moderate
C199	0.13	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02, P7-DJ-03	Major	Large/ Very Large
C200	0.20	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	High/ Very High	0.02	0.12	P7-DJ-02	Major	Very Large
C201	1.14	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.95	0.14	P7-DJ-02	Major	Large
C203	0.45	High*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02	Negligible	Neutral
C204	0.30	High*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02	Negligible	Neutral
C205	1.50	Moderate	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.28	P7-DJ-02, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C206	3.17	Moderate/ High	-	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Moderate

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C208	0.08	Moderate*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C209	0.57	Moderate/ High	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-DJ-02, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
C210	11.09	High*	-	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Negligible	Neutral
C211	1.31	High*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
C212	1.78	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C213	0.18	High*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
C217	0.96	Low*	-	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.07	P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Slight
C218	1.48	Low*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.53	0.31	P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Moderate	Moderate
C219	0.34	Low*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.13	0.16	P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Major	Large
C22	0.43	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.26	0.17	-	Major	Large
C220	0.34	Low*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.29	0.05	P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Major	Large
C223	1.06	High*	-	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Negligible	Neutral
C224	0.51	High*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
C225	0.58	High*	-	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02, P7-MC-04	Negligible	Neutral
C226	0.22	Moderate	-	Mire/ Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
C229	0.25	High*	-	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Moderate/ Large
C230	1.00	High*	-	Dry Heath	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
C232	0.28	High	-	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
C233	2.80	Moderate/ High*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High/ Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
C236	2.73	Moderate/ High*	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High/ Very High	0.00	0.01	P7-MC-02	Negligible	Neutral
C246	1.44	Low*	-	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.08	0.93	P7-MC-02	Minor	Slight
C247	0.92	Low*	-	Calcifugous/ Mesotrophic Grassland	Medium	0.42	0.49	P7-MC-02	Moderate	Moderate
C248	0.63	Low*	-	Mire/ Calcifugous Grassland Mosaic	Medium	0.19	0.44	P7-MC-02	Minor	Slight
C249	0.16	High*	-	Vegetation of Open Habitats	Very High	0.16	0.00	P7-MC-02	Major	Very Large
C252	0.02	High	-	Calcicolous Grassland/ Dry Heath	Very High	0.02	0.00	P7-MC-04	Major	Very Large
C253	0.53	Low*	-	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.07	0.41	P7-MC-02	Major	Large
C254	0.48	Moderate	-	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	<0.01	0.00	P7-MC-04, Dalnacardoch Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C26	1.62	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.02	0.10	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight
C27	2.30	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
C28	0.56	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.00	<0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral/ Slight
C29	0.06	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.00	<0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
C30	0.12	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High	0.00	<0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
C31	0.68	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C32	0.50	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.01	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
C33	2.22	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.10	0.38	Drumochter Estate Access Track, P7-BJ-01	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C34	0.16	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	<0.01	0.08	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C35	0.43	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	<0.01	0.05	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Moderate	Moderate/ Large

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C41	0.64	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.50	0.15	P7-MC-36	Major	Large
C42	0.37	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet and Dry Heath Mosaic	High	0.00	0.02	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C43	0.17	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Negligible	Neutral
C45	0.08	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Swamp and Tall-herb Fen	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-36, SuDS 069	Minor	Moderate/ Large
C48	1.57	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.13	0.57	P7-MC-36	Minor	Slight
C5	0.22	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Neutral/ Slight
C52	0.67	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.00	<0.01	P7-NCN-06	Minor	Slight
C53	0.85	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.79	0.06	P7-NCN-06	Major	Large
C54	0.54	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.47	0.07	P7-NCN-06	Major	Large/ Very Large
C55	0.32	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Minor	Slight
C56	0.25	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.00	0.00	P7-NCN-06	Minor	Slight
C57	0.70	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.19	0.23	P7-NCN-06	Moderate	Moderate
C60	0.18	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Medium	0.00	0.01	P7-NCN-06	Minor	Slight
C62	0.25	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.18	0.07	P7-NCN-06	Major	Large
C66	0.41	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	High	0.05	0.10	-	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
C69	0.53	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.07	0.23	P7-NCN-30	Moderate	Moderate
C70	2.75	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Dry Heath	Medium	2.29	0.46	P7-MC-28, P7-MC-29	Major	Large
C71	0.21	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.03	0.08	P7-MC-22	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C84	0.68	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	<0.01	P7-MC-29, P7-MC30	Minor/ Moderate	Moderate
C85	0.05	High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mire	Very High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-29, P7-MC30	Negligible	Neutral
C89	12.86	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Very High	0.00	0.01	P7-MC-22, P7-MC-28, P7-MC-29, P7-MC-30	Negligible	Neutral
C91	0.05	Moderate*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-21	Negligible	Neutral
C92	0.29	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.09	0.13	-	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
C96	1.82	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	0.04	0.32	P7-MC-22	Minor	Moderate/ Large
C98	0.73	High*	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Dry Heath	Very High	<0.01	0.15	-	Minor	Moderate/ Large
A010	1.06	Low*	-	Calcifugous/ Mesotrophic Grassland	Medium	0.17	0.20	-	Minor/ Moderate	Slight/ Moderate
J25	0.39	Low*	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath/ Calcifugous Grassland	Medium	0.00	0.01	-	Negligible	Neutral
A020	0.17	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	<0.01	0.03	P7-MC-39	Negligible	Neutral
A018	0.12	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	P7-MC-39	Negligible	Neutral
A019	1.49	Low	-	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.02	P7-MC-39	Negligible	Neutral
A001	0.53	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.09	-	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
A003	0.71	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Mesotrophic Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A007	0.34	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.03	0.02	-	Negligible	Neutral
A009	0.07	Moderate	-	Wet Heath	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
A013	0.16	Low	-	Wet Heath	Medium	0.00	0.16	P7-MC-39	Moderate	Moderate
A012	1.17	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	Medium	0.32	0.77	P7-MC-39	Moderate	Moderate
A006	0.39	Moderate	-	Mesotrophic/ Calcifugous Grassland	High	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral

Polygon ID	Total Area (ha)	Likely Groundwater Dependence	Environmental Designations	Broad Habitat Type	Sensitivity	Total Permanent Area Affected (ha)	Total Temporary Area Affected (ha)	Nearest Earthworks Ref.	Magnitude	Significance
B12	7.24	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High	0.15	0.31	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral/ Slight
J18	0.91	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	Medium	0.00	0.05	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral/ Slight
J16	2.83	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.01	0.34	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
J15	1.83	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath/ Swamp/ Tall-herb Fen	High	0.06	0.24	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
J1	1.47	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.03	0.30	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
J14	3.45	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire/ Wet Heath Mosaic	High	0.09	0.32	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
J13A	0.43	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High	0.02	0.11	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
J11	0.87	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.08	0.13	P7-MC-39, Drumochter Estate Access Track	Moderate	Moderate
J13	1.79	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Wet Heath	High	0.02	0.12	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Minor	Slight/ Moderate
B16	3.36	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.11	0.21	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
B4	13.17	Moderate/ High	Drumochter Hills SSSI, SAC, SPA	Wet Heath	High/ Very High	0.23	0.41	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight
B21	0.15	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	-	Negligible	Neutral
B15	0.05	Low	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	Medium	0.00	0.00	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible	Neutral
J12	0.80	Moderate	Drumochter Hills SSSI	Mire	High	0.02	0.09	Drumochter Estate Access Track	Negligible/ Minor	Slight

5 Conclusions

5.1.1 In summary, direct impacts have been identified as being predominantly on habitats or mosaics likely to have only a low groundwater dependence throughout the Proposed Scheme. However, several areas of wet heath, mire, grassland and other habitat mosaics assessed as moderate or highly dependent on groundwater inputs may also be affected locally, as summarised in **Table 6**. In the majority of instances, it is notable that the groundwater dependent vegetation has been identified as the sub-dominant cover in affected areas; meaning the total areas affected by the permanent and temporary works may be slightly over-stated.

Table 6: Potential GWDTE Direct Loss and Temporary Disturbance

Likely Groundwater Depdendence	Total Permanent Area Affected (ha)	Total Temporary Area Affected (ha)
High	0.02	0.36
High*	1.29	3.21
Moderate/ High	0.51	1.13
Moderate/ High*	0.08	0.65
Moderate	3.46	5.80
Moderate*	0.36	2.06
Low	2.78	7.80
Low*	10.83	9.03

5.1.2 With the exception of some that are locally present in habitat mosaics around Dalnaspidal and through the Pass of Drumochter, known flush and spring features in the study area such as NVC M10, M11 and M32 are also predominantly avoided. However, a number of NVC M10, M11 and M15a flushings are present within and at the margins of the Drumochter Hills SAC to the east of the northern extents. The Drumochter Estate access track proposed on the alignment of the existing Beauly Denny Power Line track bisects groundwater dependent habitats in this area; running perpendicular to the flow direction across sloping ground.

5.1.3 Barrier effects to this flow are presently evident in the area, with frequent ponding and gathering of water on the upslope side. However, as proposed track upgrades include up-gradient ditches for the interception of the flow and transmittal of this via check-dams, then cross-track culverts to the down-gradient side; this barrier effect will be removed.

5.1.4 The Outline Habitat Management Plan in **Appendix 12.11** (**Volume 2**) and **Drawings 6.1** to **6.12** (**Volume 3**) details outline measures for the re-instatement and restoration of GWDTE habitat types such as wet heath, mires and grasslands, as well as local wet/ riparian woodland proposals. These measures are anticipated to provide some compensation for habitat losses, together with re-instatement and restoration of areas temporarily affected as far as practicable following construction. The Outline Peat Management Plan in **Appendix 10.6** (**Volume 2**) also outlines candidate areas for re-instatement, restoration or creation of wet heath and mire habitat types via peat re-use, as well as potential opportunities for creation of wetland-based habitat within proposed compensatory flood storage areas or SuDS basins.

5.1.5 As well as direct loss and temporary disturbance, areas of widening and cutting for the Proposed Scheme that intercept groundwater have potential to lower groundwater levels in surrounding superficial soils/ bedrock and alter local flow directions in the immediate vicinity. Pre-earthworks

drainage is included in the Proposed Scheme to minimise potential effects this may have on adjacent habitats; however, alterations in water supply mechanisms could lead to short or long-term vegetation deterioration or change, depending on local topographical and hydrogeological considerations.

5.1.6 Due to the nature of the existing topography across the Proposed Scheme and that the majority of cuttings relate to widening of existing ones to the east, the impacts on groundwater level and flow in surrounding superficial soils/ bedrock have been assessed as predominantly minor, with localised zones of dewatering influence that are considered unlikely to affect longer-term or ongoing groundwater supply mechanisms to upslope or downslope GWDTE habitats.

5.1.7 More extensive and deeper cuttings are proposed for the Dalnaspidal and Balsporran/ Drumochter Lodge Junctions, and the magnitude of potential impacts is assessed higher due to the depth of excavation, drawdown and greater likelihood for local flow patterns to be altered. Retaining walls through the Pass of Drumochter may also alter flow patterns at the superficial-bedrock interface due to piled foundations. Potential impacts on groundwater levels and flows in these areas have therefore been assessed as moderate, but predominantly equivalent to only partial change or loss of adjacent GWDTE habitats based on the nature of the water supply mechanisms to these.

5.1.8 Given the nature of these effects, it is difficult to quantify the area of potential GWDTE that may be affected indirectly. However, a detailed assessment of those widening or other cutting areas anticipated to result in indirect groundwater-related impacts on GWDTE is recommended prior to construction. If impacts are confirmed as significant, groundwater exclusion, containment and other measures, such as maintaining natural flows and redirecting abstracted groundwater, will be considered during detailed design and implemented where appropriate. This will be further supplemented by a specific GWDTE monitoring and mitigation plan and further micrositing during detailed design and construction where possible.

5.1.9 Those GWDTE identified to be at risk of impact would be monitored prior to, and following, construction to determine the level of impact from groundwater drawdown in areas of widening or cutting, together with a representative sample of downslope GWDTE. This monitoring would include both groundwater level and repeated NVC surveys, in accordance with SEPA guidance (SEPA, 2014a). In this regard, the monitoring may feature hand-driven groundwater monitoring wells, with a minimum of one upgradient location and two downgradient locations where GWDTE may be impacted. Requirements prior to and following construction would include:

- Pre-construction: a minimum of ten samples of groundwater level over a minimum of six months prior to construction, including at least five in the summer period
- Post-construction: a minimum of ten measurements of groundwater level per year, conducted for a minimum of three years until it is demonstrated the receptors are not impacted.

5.1.10 Monitoring during construction phase should also be considered where required in order to provide meaningful indications of the ongoing works, potential adverse impacts and mitigation implementation.

6 References

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