

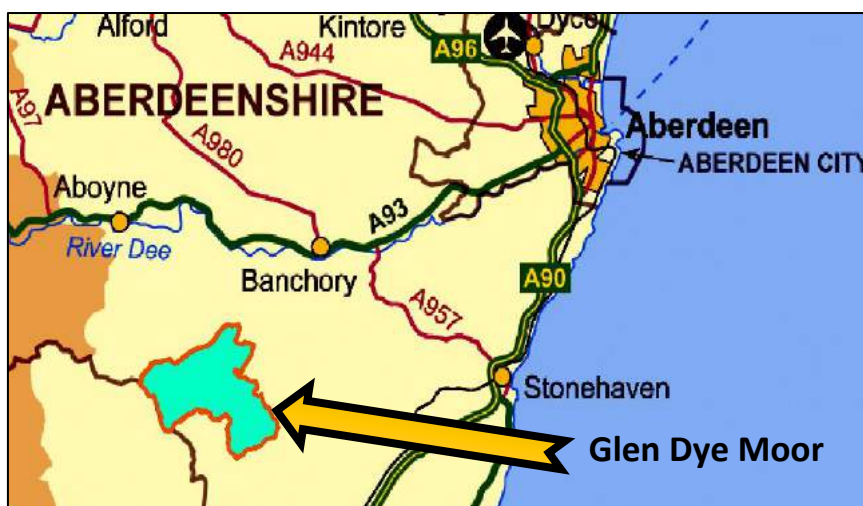


**Glen Dye Moor is the site of an ambitious project to help tackle the great challenge of climate change while creating rural jobs and preserving a landscape that people will enjoy for generations to come.**

The project aims to restore peatlands, establish new mixed woodlands and provide multiple benefits to communities, activity groups, visitors and the local economy.

### Location

Located around 14 km southwest of Banchory near the edge of the Grampian Mountains in Aberdeenshire, Glen Dye Moor spans over 6,300 hectares (15,700 acres) encircling the hills of Badymicks, Edendocher and Clachnaben. The site comprises mainly forestry and peatland, much of which has degraded over time.



### By Car

Banchory	⇐	20 mins
Laurencekirk	⇐	20 mins
Stonehaven	⇐	35 mins
Aberdeen	⇐	45 mins

## Ownership

Glen Dye Moor is owned by an investment vehicle, Par Forestry IV L.P., which is managed by Edinburgh-based alternative asset manager Par Equity. Par Equity has been actively involved in woodland investment for over 10 years.

The sole investor in this vehicle is Aviva Investors. Aviva Investors is the global asset management business of Aviva plc. Aviva Investors is committed to achieving net zero in its Real Assets division by 2040 through investment in low-carbon solutions, decarbonising existing assets in its portfolio, as well as carbon insetting through afforestation and peatland restoration.

The project is being designed, implemented and managed by Scottish Woodlands Ltd. Scottish Woodlands is one of the largest forest management companies in the UK. Glen Dye Moor is being managed by the local office in Banchory.



## The Project

At this early stage, details about the project are still coming into focus but it is estimated that around 1,800 hectares of peatland restoration work may be possible along with another 3,000 hectares of new woodland creation, which could include both productive conifer planting and native woodland. A number of other community projects may be possible such as footpath development, carpark improvements, hosting community group events, as well as using the site for educational and research purposes.



As with any large-scale project, extensive work is currently underway surveying the site and assessing sensitivities, constraints and opportunities to maximise the benefits to both the environment and the community. A variety of public consultations, outreach and meetings will aim to gather background and interests from the local community before any final designs are drafted.

The information included on the following pages outlines details currently known about the project area as well as proposals, aims, benefits, sensitivities and a series of maps.



More information can be found on The Glen Dye Moor website at <http://www.glendyemoor.com/> or by scanning the QR code.

Questions or requests for further information can be sent to [consultation@glendyemoor.com](mailto:consultation@glendyemoor.com)

## Key Proposals and Benefits

**Peatland restoration** of degraded areas to prevent further carbon loss and restart natural sequestration processes as well as enhance habitats for wetland specialist species like waders



**Woodland creation** to expand surrounding woodland types onto the hills to improve biodiversity and environmental resilience to climate change as well as encourage sustainable rural economies

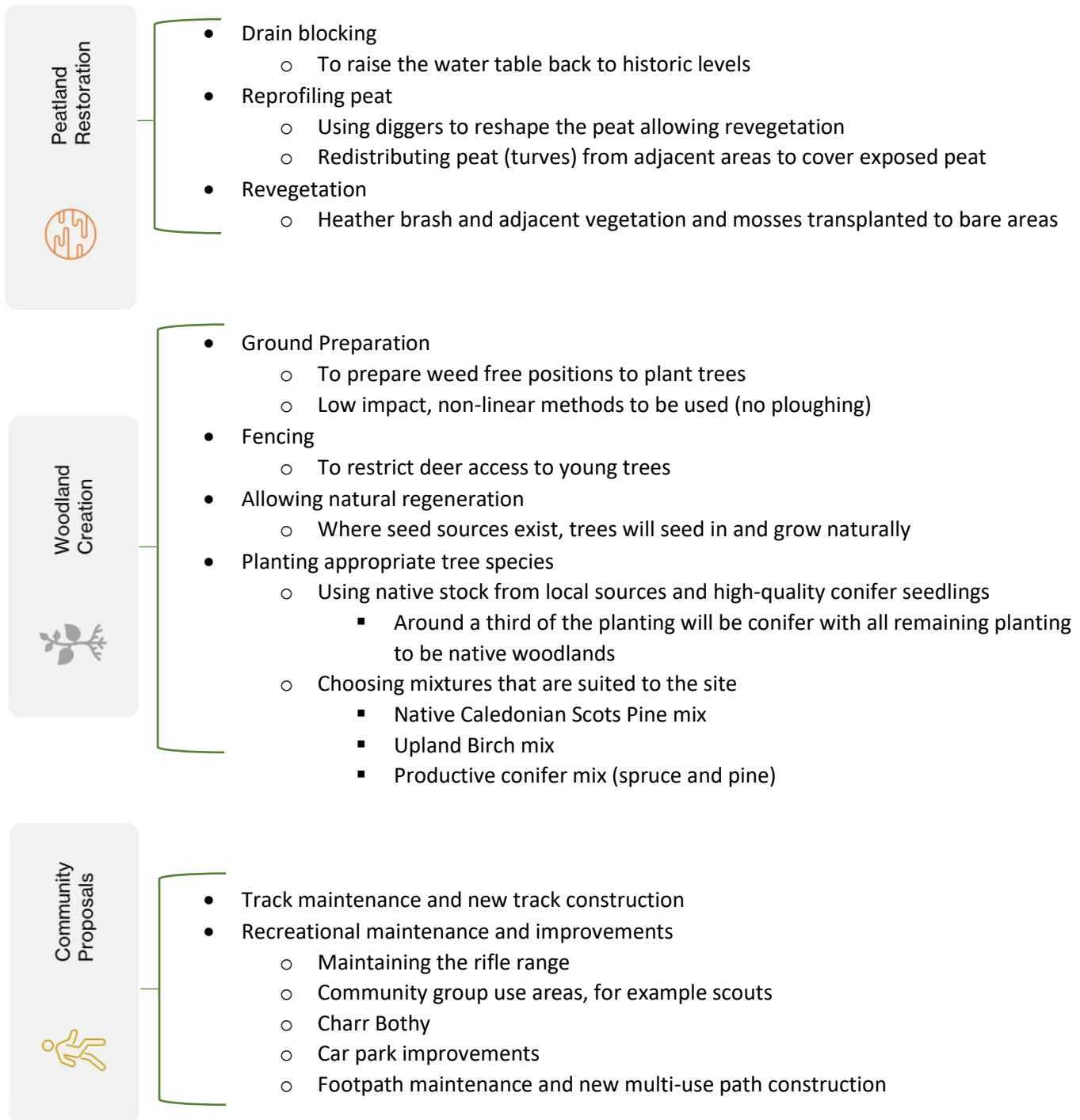


**Community proposals** to improve access and welcome people into the places that foster community identity and enhance social wellbeing



## Further Details

Each of the proposals will incorporate a variety of operations designed to maintain and enhance the environment and the community. Though quantities and final design may not be known at this stage, it can be expected that proposals would include the following:



In order to carry out these types of works, careful planning must take into account the sensitivities of the site which includes those features listed in the table below. This table is not exhaustive, and it is anticipated that additional features will be revealed as surveys continue. Surveys currently being carried out include, breeding bird, archaeology, soil, as well as habitat and vegetation surveys. Additional investigations may be carried out if findings suggest a need for more information.

Designated sites	River Dee SAC, Feughside LNCS
Protected and sensitive species	black grouse, bats, curlew, otter, red squirrel, water vole, golden plover, hen harrier, merlin, mountain hare, osprey, wildcat, and more
Sensitive habitats	Groundwater dependant terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE), native Caledonian pinewoods
Herbivore impacts	Deer, sheep, hare
Water Supplies	Private and public supply and infrastructure
Landscape	Visual sensitivities/impacts
Recreation	Public access, Clachnaben path, Charr bothy, rifle range
Historic setting	Archaeological sites and historic land use

Landscape sensitives for example, may require a full landscape appraisal which would look at the current setting, illustrated in the computer-generated models below-left, and evaluate how the proposals, illustrated in the models below-right, could impact upon these sensitivities.

