Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	Are you looking at linked activities complimenting each other, such as cycling/access activities around Craig of Dalfro? What about linking paths between Clachnaben and other parts of the property?	There will be ongoing consultation with local groups to ensure all known trails are mapped out and linkages or complimentary works are identified. Opportunities for cooperative projects will be considered. Aberdeenshire Council has noted that there are no plans to create a core path currently within or around the proposal area. Trail maps posted to the Glen Dye Moor website will be one output of the community projects though details are not yet developed.	**Population & Human Health** **Access** **Paths** **Footpath** **Public Use** **Community**
 	Will tree planting around the Cairn o'Mount road create driver hazards from roadside trees, deer or snow & ice retention? Will it block views?	Any planting near public roads will ensure suitable setbacks to preserve public safety, this will include setback of any fencing to reduce risk of deer being directed onto the road. Key viewpoints will also be considered to ensure scenic quality is maintained for road users. A full Landscape appraisal will aid in designing new planting around public roads.	**Population & Human Health** **Traffic** **Views** **Landscape** **Tree Planting** **Road Hazards** **Driver Safety** **Public Use** **Fences**
  	Can you share more information on the proposals as they develop and how do we get involved?	Summaries of preliminary survey findings will be published on the Glen Dye Moor website for public viewing. This site will also be updated periodically to share progress of the various projects. A calendar of events, should they be developed, will also be hosted on the website as part of the community projects such as ranger walks, tree planting days, or other events. Enquiries through the website will enable the community to continue to add suggestions or comments as the proposals develop over time. As applications are submitted to government bodies for approval, further public consultation will take place and more detailed plans will be available publicly through the relevant statutory approval bodies such as Scottish Forestry or Aberdeenshire Council. Other technical plans such as the Deer Management Plan or Wildfire Management Plan may also be made available online though this has not yet confirmed.	**Population & Human Health** **Community** **Management Plans**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	How do you plan to maintain the current good levels of public access, particularly when fences will be put up?	All new fencing will be designed to comply with the Outdoor Access Code. Known access points and areas where access may be expected (desire lines) will be provided with gates, additional access infrastructure such as stiles may be provided in areas where access is not expected but may be useful for woodland inspections and management of the site. It has also been recommended that gate location maps are placed at main access points to facilitate loop walks, also suggested are signs placed along fence lines directing cross country or winter users to access infrastructure, such as the example shown here. 	**Population & Human Health** **Paths** **Footpath** **Waymark** **Public Use** **Access** **Community** **Fences** **Gates**
	Visitors can disturb wildlife, how will access be balanced wildlife and use of the site by people?	Additional signage is being conisdered to advise visitors of the sensitive time of year for wildlife and guideinles to avoid distrubance of sensitive speceis. These signs would likley be placed at main entrances. Through improving habitat for wildlife on site, it is hoped that sensitive wildlife populations will have more avaiable high quality habitat and space in which to expand, making the wildlife populations more resilient to current visitor use levels.	**Population & Human Health** **Access** **Wildlife** **Public Use** **Community** **Monitoring** **Sustainability**
	Do you propose to provide waymarked routes for the public to enjoy?	No specific routes are planned for waymarking at this time however full mapping of routes will be carried out, perhaps in collaboration with orienteering, educational, or other community groups. Mapped routes will be signposted at main access points as well as posted on the Glen Dye Moor website. It is appreciated that the challenge and reward of navigating Glen Dye Moor is part of the draw of visitors at all seasons along with the ability to use iconic landmarks such as Clachnaben.	**Population & Human Health** **Paths** **Footpath** **Waymark** **Public Use** **Access** **Community**
	Can we see the Wildfire Management Plan?	A Wildfire Management Plan is being prepared for the property. In part, this is to ensure risk from wildfire to newly planted trees is reduced to the	**Population & Human Health**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		greatest extent possible. Key findings of the Wildfire Management Plan will be added to the Glen Dye Moor website. Consideration is being given to making the entire technical plan available though this has not yet been confirmed.	**Wildfire** **Fire** **Management Plan**
	How will job losses compare to job gains for these proposals? Will these projects benefit the local rural economy?	A change in land use for such a large area will necessitate a change in management activities and the people needed to support those activities. The diversity of proposals including native woodland expansion, commercial conifer planting, peatland restoration and a variety of community projects represents a significant amount of work which will be created in the short term as well as future ongoing work as part of commercial forest management which will be sustained over a longer period of time. Local resources will be utilised as much as possible both to improve sustainability of the project as well as contribute to the local rural economy. A broad socio-economic review of the project is being considered and a summary of this will be made available in future once the final proposals have been designed.	**Population & Human Health** **Rural Economy** **Jobs** **Community** **Sustainability**
	How will the management of the site be funded over time once the grant funded projects are done?	Commercial forestry, though only proposed for one third of Glen Dye Moor, will provide future income as timber is sustainability and responsibly harvested over time. This will ensure long term income for continued management of the property. Grant funding is expected to support the project during initial planting along with a five-year maintenance period. Carbon credits may also be sold to provide further revenue available to ensure sustainable management of the site can take place over the lifetime of the project.	**Population & Human Health** **Rural Economy** **Community** **Sustainability**
	Can young people get involved? How will future job options be created at Glen Dye Moor to benefit the next generation?	Glen Dye Moor represents a valuable opportunity to bring local groups and young people onto the site for a variety of social and environmental benefits. A number of groups have voiced interest in developing or continuing monitoring projects, citizen science projects, or environmental education activities. Using the current baseline of conditions on site and the diversity of restoration activities proposed, groups have potential to track changes over time and see first-hand how the environment they are familiar with is	**Population & Human Health** **Community** **Sustainability** **Mentoring** **Young People**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		changing. With the spotlight on climate change and an increased focus on peatland restoration as a way forward to make a meaningful impact on climate change, the need for highly skilled environmental professionals has never been more important. Glen Dye Moor projects also represent an opportunity for vocational learning and a way to expose young people to potential careers in environmental restoration. A calendar of events, should they be developed, will also be hosted on the website as part of the community projects such as ranger walks, tree planting days, or other events. These may also include vocational trainings or job shadowing days. Community projects will continue to be developed as the projects progress, led by continuing input from the community either directly or through the website enquiry form.	
	What other partners are involved with these projects? Are there partners with environmental or biodiversity expertise involved?	Though initial development of these projects is led by the landowners and delivered by Scottish Woodlands Ltd, a number of partners and other groups are involved in development and implementation in order to see such a large-scale project successfully delivered. These other groups, organisations, and individuals range from key stakeholders such as NatureScot, to environmental groups such as the Highland Raptor Study Group and the Dee District Salmon Fishery Board & River Dee Trust. Researchers are also being consulted with including those who have been carrying out long term monitoring of the local environment at Glen Dye Moor.	**Population & Human Health** **Community** **Research**
	What are your plans for allowing maximum natural regeneration as opposed to planting?	There is preference to include natural regeneration where seed sources of the desired species are present (generally within 50m) and where regeneration can be expected within a five-year period in order to accomplish afforestation targets within required timeframes.	**Biodiversity** **Natural Regeneration** **Tree Planting** **Seed Source**
	How will the River Dee Special Area of Conservation be protected?	Full extent of the River Dee SAC will be shown on operational maps. Site specific mitigations will be included within contracts during implementation to ensure diffuse pollution is suitably planned for and controlled during operations. Design elements will be incorporated into woodland proposals to ensure that appropriate buffers are created around the SAC. Within these buffers where there is opportunity, riparian enhancement work will be	**Biodiversity** **Protection Buffers** **Water** **Rivers** **Riparian** **Native Woodland**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		carried out such as bankside native woodland creation using suitable species or encouraging natural regeneration of trees through reduction of deer browsing pressure. Details of design elements are included within the Operational Plan for new woodland creation.	
	What percentage of native to conifer planting will occur and where will the native species be planted? What native species are chosen and who decides this? Can conifer planting have negative impacts?	New woodland is designed to ensure the right tree is planted in the right place, taking into account the climate, soils, topography and other sensitivities such as cultural heritage, visual amenity or wildlife populations. Scottish Woodlands Ltd will design new woodland areas based on all of the site survey information and following consultation with stakeholders. The final design will be discussed and agreed with Scottish Forestry to ensure it meets all of the regulatory requirements. Approximately one third of the project area will be productive conifer though within this conifer plantation there will still be a certain percentage of native species. The Forestry Grant Scheme guidance requires a 5% to 10% native component and the planting design for this productive area will aim to plant closer to the 10% native woodland threshold where this is appropriate. To avoid potential negative impacts from conifer plantations such as acidification, productive forests will be planted in areas which create connections with neighbouring plantations, are suitable to the species chosen, and have appropriate buffers from sensitive areas such as watercourses and Ground Water Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs). Forest design will follow current guidelines and best practice principles of UKFS which will promote diverse and resilient forests with high levels of biodiversity. The remaining two thirds of the afforestation area will be native woodland including areas of Natural Regeneration. Native woodland types, such as Caledonian pinewood (W18) and upland birch (W4), will be chosen based on each plating site and the conditions found there.	**Biodiversity** **Tree Planting** **Native Woodland** **Commercial Timber** **Protection Buffers** **Habitat Assessment** **Surveys** **Water** **Rivers** **Riparian** **Mitigations** **Methodology** **Approval** **Regulation**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		In all riparian areas willow and alder will be planted close to riverbanks where this is appropriate. All riparian areas will be planned for enhancement where feasible in line with current guidelines, best practice, and regional initiatives such as the Riverwood Initiative. Standard minimum protection buffers from watercourses will be expanded where this improves protection of site sensitivities.	
	Eagles forage on certain areas, will these areas be monitored and retained? What research will be used to design forests around areas used by eagles?	Golden Eagles are one of the iconic species which can be seen soaring above Glen Dye Moor on a good day. Recent research will be used to aid in designing a new woodland which will maintain or enhance this area for eagles. Use of the Golden Eagle Terrain (GET) model, which indicates potential usage of areas by eagles, will be used to aid in afforestation planning. This will ensure that areas potentially important for eagles are mitigated through prey habitat enhancement or other improvements. Operations will also take into account potential disturbance to eagles and implement timing restrictions in sensitive areas during critical periods of the year. Breeding bird surveys carried out will also aid in identifying active areas.	**Biodiversity** **Birds** **Eagles** **Protection Buffers** **Monitoring** **Surveys**
	Merlin have been studied at Glen Dye for many years, how will the projects be designed with Merlin in mind?	Planting designs are being developed through consultation with local Merlin researchers to maximise potential for positive outcomes. Previous woodland designs have yielded valuable information on how Merlin populations respond to afforestation in this region and learning points are being used to design a more sympathetic woodland. Ongoing research will be encouraged on site.	**Biodiversity** **Birds** **Merlin** **Protection Buffers** **Research** **Monitoring** **Surveys**
	How will birds like Hen Harrier be protected?	Breeding bird surveys and historic data indicate a number of raptors including hen harrier are present at Glen Dye Moor. Breeding sites will be identified and protected in line with current best practice mitigations including timing restrictions, planting buffers, and habitat enhancement.	**Biodiversity** **Birds** **Hen Harrier** **Protection Buffers** **Surveys**
	Will populations of red listed waders be safeguarded?	Woodland creation and peatland restoration designs will take into account results from breeding bird surveys. This will ensure that where significant	**Biodiversity** **Birds**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		wader populations are present, these are suitably protected from disturbance or habitat change.	**Wader** **Protection Buffers** **Surveys**
	How will Black Grouse be protected?	Glen Dye Moor hosts an active black grouse population with multiple leks currently identified. Locations of leks will be mapped and mitigation measures planned to ensure disturbance does not occur during critical periods. Habitat management will also be planned to ensure new woodland design complements Black Grouse habitat needs including connected open corridors and mixed density woodland comprised of varying woodland types. Where fences are erected within 1.5km of a black grouse lek, these will be marked to improve visibility and reduce risk of bird strike.	**Biodiversity** **Birds** **Black Grouse** **Protection Buffers** **Fence** **Surveys**
	Glen Dye and the surrounding areas have a rich geological history, noting Clachnaben as a granitic tor. How will this be protected?	The Feughside Local Nature Conservation Site (LNCS) sits within some of the proposal area. Relic glacial and fluvial landforms are present within the proposal area which could be at risk from peatland and afforestation proposals. Identification of these sensitive features will aim in mitigating operational design to ensure these features are not degraded either through ground disturbance, or through planting resulting in obscuring these features from view.	**Biodiversity** **Geology** **Soils** **Mitigations** **Methodology** **Clachnaben** **Surveys**
	Will commercial conifer focus on low impact species and management methods?	Using examples of high yielding trees in neighbouring plantations, species choice at Glen Dye Moor will lean heavily on those which have performed well in this environment. Sitka spruce, Norway spruce, Scots pine, and Douglas fir are modelled to be the most suited to local climate predictions. These species will likely aid in efforts to maximise rapid carbon sequestration. Damage from recent windstorms has highlighted the vulnerability of commercial stands in this region to catastrophic windblow where they are in exposed locations, have reached terminal tree height, are on wet soils, or have undergone later thinning and more prone to instability. Silvicultural practices in future will aim to consider this and Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS), or Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF), will only be utilised in areas where stability can be expected. As such, felling and	**Biodiversity** **Material Assets** **Commercial Timber** **Harvesting** **Felling Trees** **Silviculture** **Renewable Resource** **Methodology** **Sequestration** **Sustainability**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		restocking through natural regeneration may also be limited. This will be evaluated as the stands develop over time.	
	Will deer be managed in agreement with neighbours as a strategic plan?	A Deer Management Plan will be produced for these proposals. A summary of this and other technical plans such as the Wildfire Management Plan may also be made available online though this has not yet confirmed. Through consultation with neighbouring landowners and NatureScot an appropriate compensatory cull level will be agreed to ensure any potential loss of habitat does not have welfare issues on the local deer populations.	**Biodiversity** **Deer** **Management Plan** **Mitigations**
	Are there invasive species present, how will risk of this be managed?	Invasive non-native species are not currently present at Glen Dye Moor. Good biosecurity practices for all machinery and equipment entering the site must be carried out to reduce risk of spread. Industry standard practices for biosecurity will be referenced in all contract materials issued to operators.	**Biodiversity** **Non-Native Invasive Species** **Exotic plants and animals** **Biosecurity**
	Some rare plants grow in the marshes and mires of Glen Dye Moor, will these be protected?	Ground Water Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs), including marshes and mire, have been identified in surveys and through historic data. Many of these are species rich and sensitive to change. All GWDTEs will be protected in line with industry guidance including 'Practice guide for forest managers to assess and protect GWDTEs when preparing woodland creation proposals' dated January 2018 as well as relevant peatland restoration guidance when working near rare or protected plants and animals.	**Biodiversity** **Habitat Assessment Survey** **Wetlands** **Protection Buffers**
	What criteria do you use to say that a certain area is right for peatland restoration and another area is right for reforestation. Is it simply peat depth? If so, what value did you use? Will areas restored remain as peatland or be planted later?	Peatland restoration areas are based on a condition survey of the peatland and will be targeted in areas where drying or erosion is occurring. Once restored, these areas will remain as peatland habitat. Woodland creation areas are based on soil type (including depth of peat being less than 50cm), fertility, and wetness, generally referred to as an 'Ecological Site Classification'. The type of species to be planted are based on a woodland design process which will look at objectives of the site, sensitive features and the landscape setting to ensure the right tree is planted in the right place.	**Land** **Peat** **Planting Trees** **Restoration Techniques** **Methodology** **Habitat Assessment Survey**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		Areas with degrading peatlands not suitable for woodland creation will be targeted for restoration while areas suitable for woodland creation (generally not identified as peatland habitats in ecological survey findings) will be targets for afforestation. In most cases, the ground will either be suited to one or the other and there will be no need to prioritise one habitat over the other.	
 	Will peatland restoration compensate for commercial tree planting?	Carbon sequestration is an important aim at Glen Dye Moor, this will be accomplished through peatland restoration as well as tree planting and natural regeneration of woodlands. Ensuring trees are planted on suitable sites using methods and species which will establish rapidly, a net carbon sink will be created in just a few years. In areas with degraded peatland where carbon is being lost, restoring these areas will quickly prevent further carbon losses, and carbon absorption will begin to occur as the peatland become a functional ecosystem once again over time. As each type of project sequesters carbon differently, there is no need to compensate for one type over the other. For example, carrying out peatland restoration to compensate for planting commercial species of trees is not required, as both operations will accomplish the same goal but are suited to different types of settings. Commercial tree planting would not occur in areas of degraded deep peat, inversely peatland restoration would not occur on shallow organic soils.	**Land** **Climate** **Peat** **Planting Trees** **Carbon** **Sustainability** **Sequestration**
	Do you plan to use plastic tree guards to protect the saplings? If so, how do you plan to remove them later?	Introduction of plastics into the environment will be avoided where possible, use of alternative tree shelter materials such as biodegrading or composting materials will be considered where feasible. If plastic shelters or guards are utilised for any part of the project a removal and recycling program will be set out to ensure these materials are not retained on site as future waste. Time of removal will be planned at the point when they are no longer of use to protect the tree.	**Land** **Plastic** **Waste**
	Will tracks be built on peat and will they cause erosion?	New access tracks will avoid sensitive areas wherever possible, including areas of deep peat. All new tracks will be carefully planned to include pre-operational diffuse pollution strategies as well as diffuse pollution	**Land** **Soil** **Peat**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		management mitigations during operations to ensure that organic compounds do not reach surface waters.	**Tracks** **Roads** **Sediment Runoff** **Methodology** **Erosion**
	Will reprofiling of eroded peat on steep slopes be possible or sufficient, and how will this work be done? What peatland restoration methods will be used in other areas?	All peatland restoration techniques will be suited to the conditions found on site and will vary with terrain. Steeper slopes requiring restoration will utilise techniques to reduce risk of instability and peat movement downslope. These methods will be outlined within Peatland Action applications and summaries of restoration methodologies will be posted on the Glen Dye Moor website as projects develop.	**Soil** **Peat** **Restoration** **Techniques** **Methodology** **Erosion**
	What approvals do you need for peatland restoration?	All peatland restoration works will be planned in line with current regulatory requirements as well as the Peatland Action framework. This will include applications for Prior Notification to the Aberdeenshire Council.	**Soil** **Peat** **Planning Permission** **Approval** **Regulation**
	How will peatlands, wetlands, or other wet areas be protected from planting?	Woodland creation design will follow UKFS recommended buffers for watercourses of 10m for watercourses less than 2m in width, 20m for watercourses more than 2m in width and along edges of wetlands, and 50m for abstraction points of water supplies. In addition to this woodland creation will be designed in line with the 'Practice guide for forest managers to assess and protect Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems when preparing woodland creation proposals.	**Soil** **Water** **Peat** **Methodology** **Wetlands** **Rivers** **Protection Buffers**
	Will deep peat be planted with trees?	A peat depth survey was carried out across the project area, no areas 50cm or greater of deep peat will be planted. This also fits into Forestry Grant Scheme eligibility requirements which dictate that deep peat will not be planted.	**Soil** **Peat** **Planting Trees** **Methodology**
	What types of ground preparation will be used and how is this decided? How does	Minimising carbon losses will be a specific objective of the Operational Plan. Ground preparation methods chosen for planting will be guided by the 'Cultivation of Upland Woodland Creation Sites – Applicants Guide' to ensure methods chosen represent the lowest feasible impact. Areas of Natural	**Soil** **Ground Preparation** **Cultivation** **Carbon Loss**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	the ground get prepared for planting?	Regeneration will likely not receive any ground preparation though light scarification may be utilised where vegetation is expected to limit success.	**Mounding** **Methodology**
	The Burn of Greendams in an important salmon and sea trout river, will it be specially protected?	The Burn of Greendams and its headwaters currently have higher levels of native woodland cover, this existing riparian corridor will be extended further up the watercourses and a minimum buffer of 20-30m will be provided from conifer planting.	**Water** **Fish** **Salmon** **Rivers** **Riparian** **Protection Buffers** **Methodology**
 	Isn't the reservoir near Charr bothy a water supply? How will this be protected?	There are no known water supply abstraction points or infrastructure currently in use within the project area. The reservoir to the south end of the property and an abandoned ductile water line to the east of the property have been confirmed by Scottish Water as no longer in use. Efforts will be made to maintain the reservoir as a biodiversity feature. As part of this project area falls into a Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA) catchment, best practice standards will be applied during operations to ensure low risk of pollution to the water catchment and operations are planned to prevent pollution incidents, for example storage of fuels al least 50m from watercourses within the DWPA.	**Water** **Public Water Supply** **Drinking Water** **Reservoir** **Rivers** **Riparian** **Protection Buffers**
	Will peatland restoration impact on rivers and streams?	Peatland restoration will be planned to ensure damage and excessive runoff does not occur during works. Water quality and flood mitigation will be improved following restoration of peatlands. For more information on how peatland restoration improves the water environment, visit NatureScot's PeatlandACTION website at: https://www.nature.scot/climate-change/nature-based-solutions/peatland-action-project/peatland-action-project-resources All operations will comply with current best practice guidelines and all rules and regulations.	**Water** **Peat** **Soils** **Sediment Runoff** **Erosion** **Rivers** **Riparian** **Methodology**
	Will there be instream projects to benefit the water environment?	At this time the project does not include scope for instream projects such as weir removal/modification, porous log jams, reconnecting backwater channels, etc. There is opportunity to explore these projects as separate proposals.	**Water** **Rivers** **Riparian**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	There is conflicting evidence suggesting trees don't result in net carbon capture, only native trees result in carbon capture, or conifer trees capture more carbon. Which research is correct and will tree planting capture carbon?	Research continues to be published looking at carbon capture of trees and indeed results can contradict each other with some recent studies showing commercial conifer planting capturing significantly more carbon than native woodland planting while other research suggesting planting trees can result in net carbon release. Most studies focus on net carbon trends which take into account the full picture of how sites are chosen, prepared, planted, and managed over time. As woodland creation at Glen Dye Moor intends to only plant suitable species on suitable ground, 'the right tree in the right place', many of the issues around organic soils and slow tree growth will be avoided. This ensures that trees have the maximum chance of realising their full carbon capture potential. If you'd like more background, Forest Research, the leading UK organisation engaged in forestry and tree related research, recently published the summary report below looking at carbon capture at a sector wide scale in the UK. Matthews, R.W., Henshall, P.A., Beauchamp, K., Gruffudd, H., Hogan, G.P., Mackie, E.D., Sayce, M. and Morison, J.I.L. (2022) Quantifying the sustainable forestry carbon cycle: Summary Report. Forest Research: Farnham.	**Climate** **Carbon** **Sustainability** **Sequestration** **Research**
	Is this greenwashing? Are the landowners using other carbon cutting strategies or is tree planting and peatland restoration being used to offset their environmental impacts elsewhere?	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 in-setting through afforestation and peatland restoration. For more information about their corporate strategies visit their websites at: https://www.avivainvestors.com/en-gb/responsibility/our-climate-approach/ https://www.parequity.com/about-us/environmental-social-and-governance	**Climate** **Carbon** **Sustainability** **Decarbonising** **Sequestration** **Net Zero** **Corporate Strategy**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	Will felling regimes be managed with consideration of tree heights?	Where commercial timber is planted, this will be planned under a long term strategy to maximise yield while also maintaining and enhancing diversification and resilience of the stand, this may involve a variety of silvicultural practices and felling schedules of which tree height may play a factor though this will likely not be driven by tree height. Landscape considerations, to do with views being obscured by tall trees, are explained under the Landscape section.	**Material Assets** **Commercial Timber** **Harvesting** **Felling Trees** **Renewable Resource** **Tree growth** **Landscape** **Views**
	How will the traffic risk from timber lorries be managed?	The areas around Glen Dye Moor include extensive commercial forestry and timber transport on the public road networks currently occurs on a somewhat regular basis. The B974 is currently classified as a agreed timber transport route while the C17M is a consultation route. It is not expected that timber harvesting would occur for at least 15 years assuming thinning of the trees begins around this time. It may be much later when timber harvesting occurs if thinning is delayed due to risk of windthrow. At that time discussions with the Aberdeenshire Council roads department and the local Timber Transport Group will inform current conditions of the road network, and mitigations required to ensure safety and efficiency of timber transport on public roads. It is likely these discussions will be incorporated into the application for felling permission at the time which would also look at the wider context of felling.	**Material Assets** **Timber Transport** **Timber Lorries** **Traffic** **Public Roads**
 	Are you building fences, where are they going?	New deer fencing is planned around the perimeter of the site. This will reduce the total amount of fencing required which would otherwise result from several large blocks. This also allows for a minimal about of deer browsing to be sustained within the site which will benefit the ecosystems and reduce the overaccumulation of vegetation which could otherwise increase fire risk. Within the fence, deer will be managed to around 2.5 deer per square kilometre. All new infrastructure will be planned to enable access for all user types including cyclists, walkers and horse riders. Additional signage will be installed at access points and elsewhere around the site ensuing users can easily navigate between access points. Fencing riparian	**Material Assets** **Deer** **Fence** **Access** **Gates** **Methodology**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
		areas will also consider risk from flooding and location and number of Watergates to ensure long term resilience.	
	Will Spittal Burn carpark be the main Access Point? What improvements to the car park will be made? Will there be car parking charges?	The current Spittal Burn car park is undeveloped and located behind a vehicle barrier, this will be the main entrance to the project area. One of the projects being developed will improve the parking area next to Spittal Burn and there is interest in developing composting toilets at this location (though a feasibility study will be needed) as well as removing the vehicle barrier and installing a main signage board. Any requirements for planning permission or other approvals from local authorities will be secured. There are no plans at this time to charge for car parking. Please note, the main car park to Clachnaben (Quarry car park) is located on neighbouring land and not included within this project. It is recognised that the Quarry carpark is insufficiently sized for current summer usage levels.	**Material Assets** **Car Park Spittal Burn** **Access** **Public use**
 	What will happen with Charr Bothy? Will the locked half of the bothy be available in future? How will you plan the project around the approach and surrounding areas of the Bothy?	Charr Bothy is an important feature at Glen Dye Moor as well as being a valued publicly available asset for community use. Following a recent long term lease agreement with the Mountain Bothy Association, it will be maintained as a Bothy open to the public in future. Half of the bothy remains locked and will be used privately for the time being to host project meetings and workshops. Woodland creation around the Bothy will be carefully planned to ensure the setting and scenic qualities are maintained.	**Material Assets** **Charr Bothy** **Access** **Public Use** **Landscape**
	Will the nearby windfarm project be using Glen Dye Moor for habitat compensation mitigation?	Proposals for a neighbouring windfarm have, at the time of writing, not yet been awarded planning permission however should permission be secured, there is an option for the windfarm project to carry out compensatory peatland restoration works within the Glen Dye Moor ownership. If this occurs, the area of compensatory restoration will be clearly delineated and excluded from the Glen Dye Moor project area. Under no circumstances would the windfarm compensatory restoration areas be included in these proposals, nor these proposals included in the windfarm compensatory proposals.	**Material Assets** **Neighbours** **Mitigation** **Habitat Restoration** **Planning Permission**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	Will the areas of native Scots pine planting eventually be harvested?	Proposals to create native Scots pine woodland (W18) will aim to mimic native woodlands found nearby including a mixture of associated species such as birch, rowan and holly for example. These will be planted to the minimum densities advised within the Forestry Grant Scheme requirements. Consideration may be given to transitioning the Scot pine planting around commercial plantation planting so that strong lines are not created within the canopy, this may result in an area of native Scots pine planting being at higher density then transition to a lower density further away. Some commercial Scots pine will likely be included in the commercial planting proposals.	**Material Assets** **Commercial Timber** **Harvesting** **Felling Trees** **Renewable Resource** **Caledonian Pine** **Scots pine**
	Can community groups access the private tracks/roads for events? Will the gate at the bridge remain locked?	All existing access rights holders or permissive users will not be affected by this project. The main vehicular gate at the Spittal bridge will remain locked. Community groups wishing to request access to the property may do so and permission will be granted at the discretion of the landowner or their representatives. As part of the community engagements proposed within these projects, access will be facilitated as needed.	**Material Assets** **Shared Access** **Community Groups** **Gates**
	Will the cultural heritage sites be protected during operations? Will this include the field enclosures near Charr Bothy?	A full archaeological survey has been completed and all sites have been mitigated as outlined within the report. A summary of this work will be published onto the Glen Dye Moor website. This will include details of all the sites and their protection measures.	**Cultural Heritage** **Historic land use** **Protection Buffers** **Archaeology** **Methodology**
	Will Cairn o'Mount be damaged or altered by operations?	The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) at Cairn o'Mount sits directly next to the project boundary. An access point to the site is nearby and there may be potential for machinery to stray into the 20m SAM buffer area around the protected site. This will be post marked or taped off prior to operations occurring in this area.	**Cultural Heritage** **Cairn o'Mount** **Protection Buffers** **Archaeology**
	Views of the surrounding area are important. Will you only plant well back from main access tracks and avoid	A landscape appraisal will inform the project design to ensure key viewpoints, access corridors and sensitive landforms are taken into account. Clachnaben in particular will be carefully incorporated into the design	**Landscape** **Views** **Clachnaben** **Access**

Type*	Question	Answer	Keywords/Topics
	planting at good viewpoints? Will planting around Clachnaben and the approach path occur and create and 'enclosed' landscape?	including the approach paths to ensure the recreational vistas are maintained and a sense of 'enclosure' is not created at key areas.	**Paths**
	The Concept Map shows boundaries running up rivers, wont the boundary rivers look unnatural if only one side is planted?	Discussions are ongoing with neighbouring landowners and tenants to determine whether joint planting of both sides of the river would be possible. Should this not be possible, planting design will aim to look patchy with open gaps and a feathered edge to avoid creating an unnatural one-sided appearance while still ensuring riparian woodland improvements can be accomplished.	**Landscape** **Boundaries** **Natural features** **Methodology** **Rivers**
	Is there opportunity to carry out re-wilding?	Many of the proposals included within this project will, in effect, work to re-wild the site through improving ecosystems and encouraging wildlife back onto the site. More remote parts of the proposal area will fit the loose definition of re-wilding. Areas planned for future timber resources will not fit this description and these will be located within more developed areas with fewer wild characteristics.	**Landscape** **Rewilding**