



Gray Dawes
Projects – January 2024

Project Summary

Doddington North – New Mixed Woodland

Country	England
Location	Wooler, Northumberland
UK grid reference	NT995363
Project completion date	March 2018
Total gross planted area (hectares)	340.63
Anticipated CO2 capture (tonnes)	92,760
Approximate trees planted	677,154
Species planted	Alder, Aspen, Birch, Juniper, Norway Spruce, Oak, Scots Pine, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Willow, Other Conifers

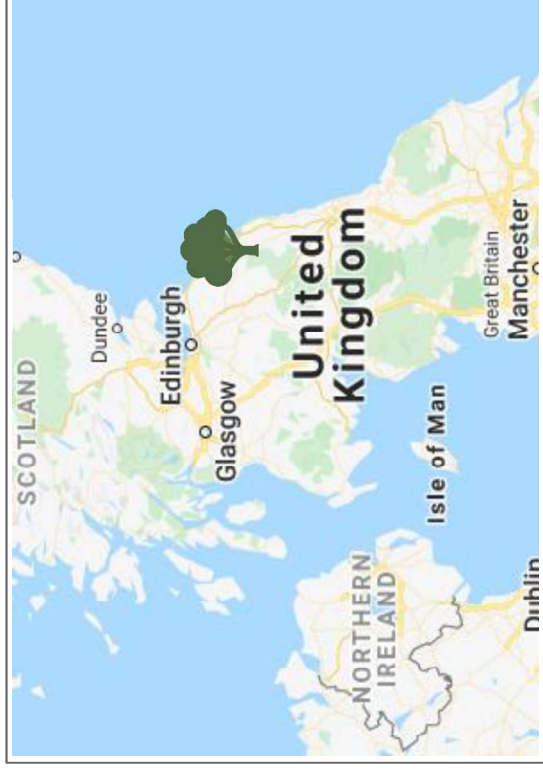
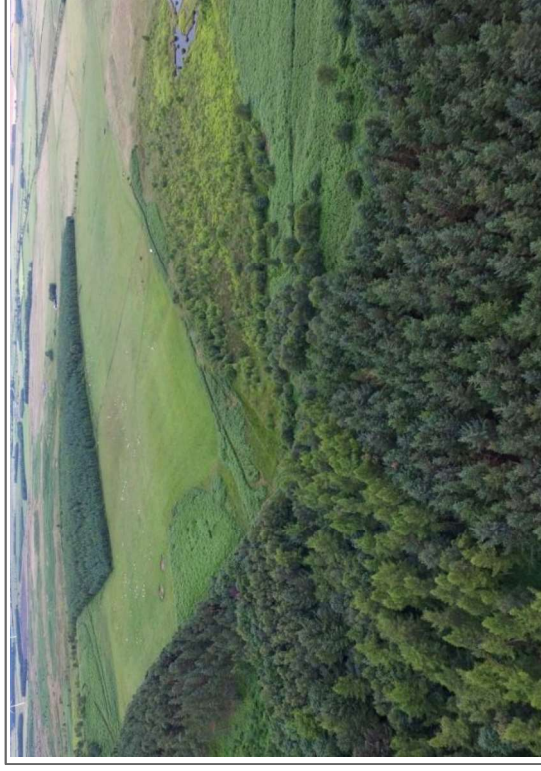
Meets UK Forestry Standard	Yes	Woodland Carbon Code status	Validated
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Narrative

At the time, Doddington North was the largest productive forest to be planted in England for 25 years. It is a brilliantly conceived woodland, designed to harness the multitude of benefits that trees bring with them, and will be managed under a continuous-cover (ie no clear felling) basis.

Slightly over half of the project will be conifers, with a mixture of Scots pine and native broadleaves making up the remainder. The latter will be planted along watercourses to deliver riparian benefits and provide a network of high-biodiversity habitat running through the forest. Footpaths and bridleways have been built into the project design, so that local communities will have access to the woodland for recreation. Additionally, the forest will encompass areas of open ground, preserving these spaces for the important wildlife that depend upon them.

UK projects are stapled with a VCS certified and retired international renewable energy credit, meaning an immediate carbon emissions saving has occurred when supporting a UK project.



Project Summary

Duich Moss

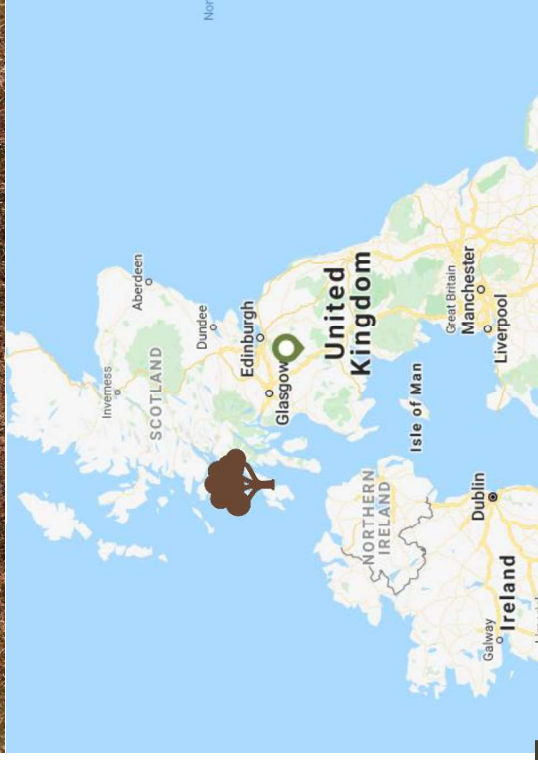
Country	Scotland
Location	Islay, Inner Hebrides
UK grid reference	NR329557
Project completion date	4 th February 2022
Total restoration area (hectares)	297.7
Anticipated CO ₂ e Avoided (tonnes)	33350
Peatland Code status	Validated

Narrative:

Duich Moss is an area low domed bog habitat in Islay. The peatland is highly vegetated and diverse in nature – featuring hummocks, ridges, peat pipes and deep watershed pools. The restoration works have installed dams along artificial drains that run across the site, draining water out the area. The sides of the grips will be reprofiled to a gently sloping gradient in order to project the peat from erosion. The dams prevent the run off of water, raising the water table and enabling more *Sphagnum moss* grow, the peat forming moss species.

The area is designated as an SPA under the European Birds Directive, SSSI, SAC and Ramsar site due to being a key roosting location for Greenland white-fronted Geese, a UK red-listed conservation status species. The geese roost on the pool systems and the surrounding blanket bog is used for nocturnal feeding. The area is thought to host 7% of the UK population.

By restoring the peatland, this project will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it will support a greater biodiversity of plants and wildlife, including iconic species like otters to dragonflies. With it's ecological functioning restored, the area will be more resilient to climatic changes going forward.



Project Summary



Sarah's Wood – New Native Woodland

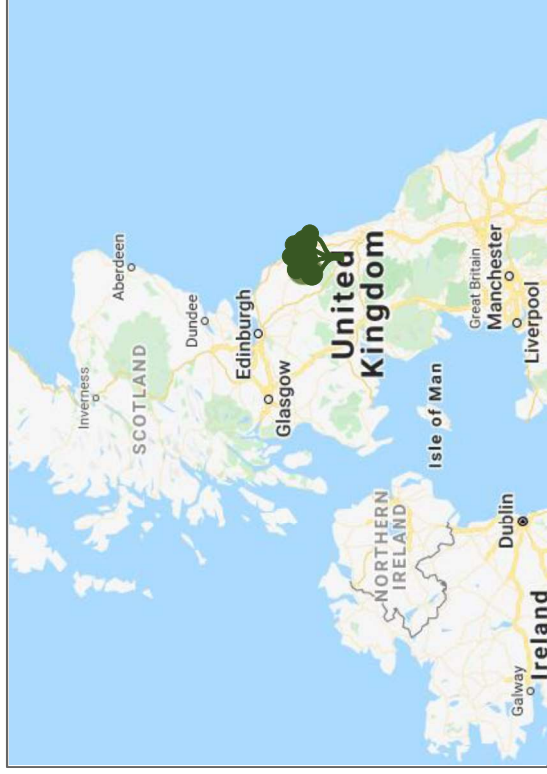
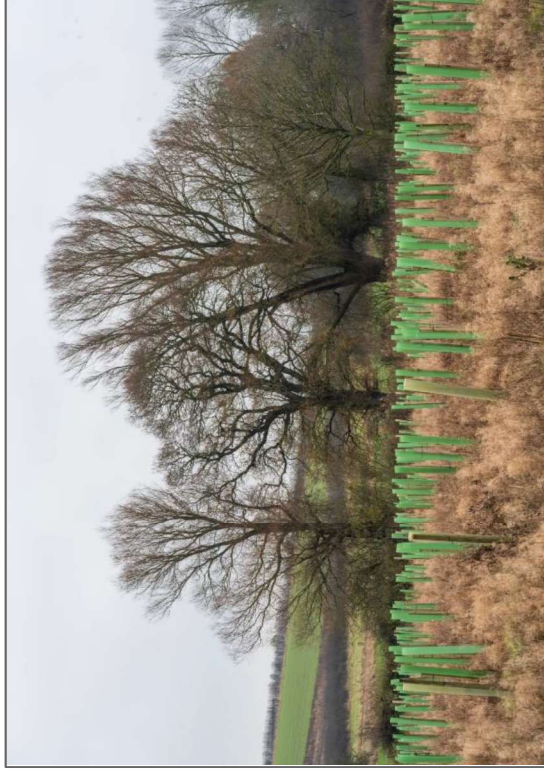
Country	England
Location	Widdington
UK grid reference	NZ229957
Project completion date	(Winter, 2022)
Total gross planted area (hectares)	19
Anticipated CO2 capture (tonnes)	11,810
Approximate trees planted	42,750
Species planted	Alder, Birch, Oak, Sycamore, Willow
Meets UK Forestry Standard	Y
Woodland Carbon Code Status	Validated

Narrative

Sarah's Wood is a new native woodland creation which has been sited next to existing woodland. It was formally land that was used for agricultural purposes, primarily silage cutting, so it will extend the existing woodland. This increased habitat will be beneficial to local biodiversity such as red squirrels and various forms of birdlife.

The carbon sequestration that this woodland will provide was also an important reason for the planting to go ahead, and it will sequester a significant amount of carbon over its lifetime. Carbon finance was vital for this project as without it the project would not have gone ahead.

An additional benefit of this planting is the amenity value it provides to the local community.



Project Summary

Selcoth Burn – New mixed Woodland

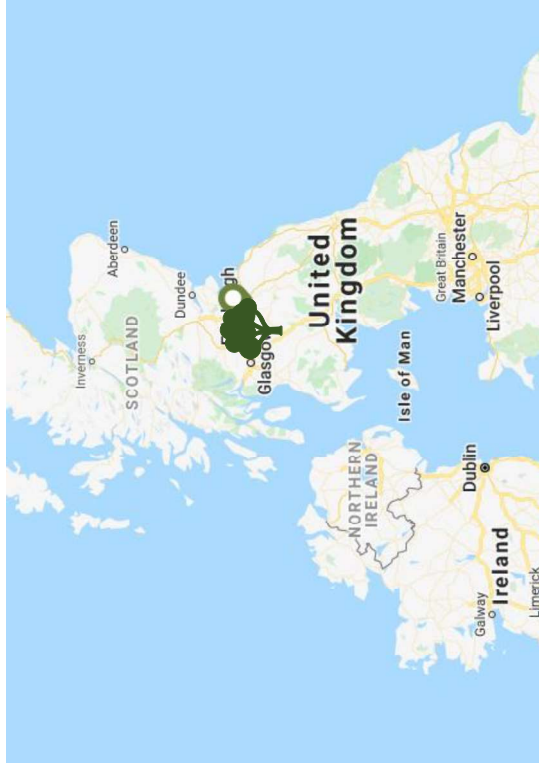
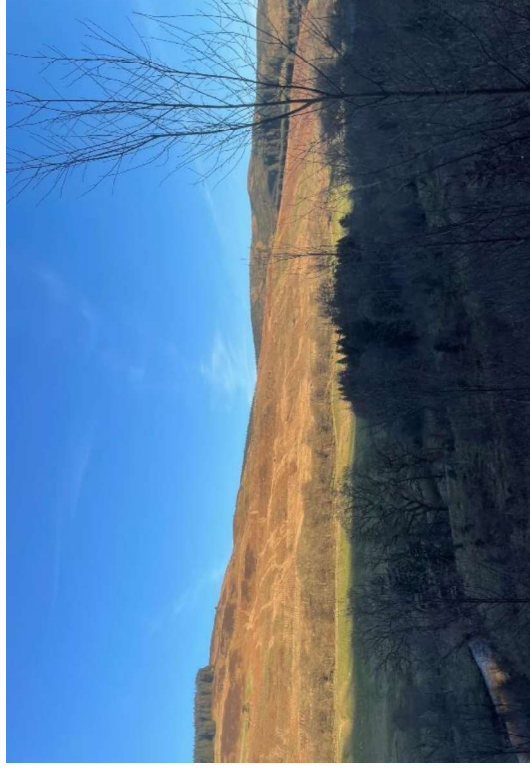
Country	Scotland
Location	Moffat
UK grid reference	NT146068
Project completion date	Winter 2021/2
Total gross planted area (hectares)	75.10
Anticipated CO2 capture (tonnes)	13,971
Approximate trees planted	106,725
Species planted	Alder, Aspen, Birch, Cherry, Hawthorn, Rowan, Sycamore, Norway Spruce, Scots Pine

Meets UK Forestry Standard	Yes	Woodland Carbon Code Status	Certified
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Narrative

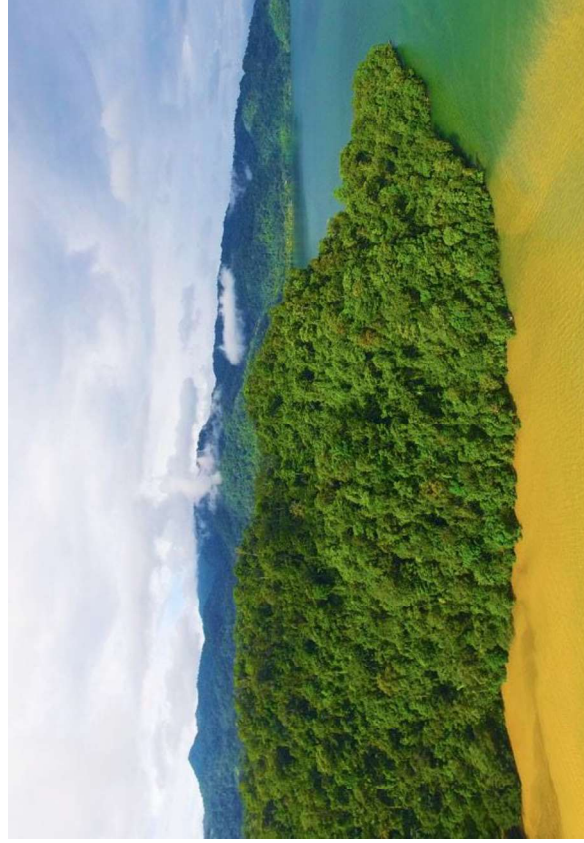
Selcoth Burn is former upland sheep grazing land that has been planted with a mix of predominantly broadleaf woodland, with a large Scots pine element. The aim is to maximise benefits to biodiversity whilst providing a sustainable timber resource, helping to support rural development through farm diversification.

The project has been designed to be species and structurally diverse, bringing significant benefits to local wildlife, benefitting iconic Scottish species such as black grouse, red squirrel and pine marten, and heralding the return of native woodland to Selcoth Glen by connecting and expanding ancient woodland remnants. Careful design along tributaries to the Moffat Water have ensured that watercourses are protected and water quality improved, improving habitat for aquatic invertebrates and fish. In addition the site is currently utilised by juvenile golden eagles, recently released to re-establish a breeding population in south Scotland.



Project Summary

FOREST CARBON



This project protects a critical migratory corridor for biodiversity, including hundreds of bird species, connecting North and South America.

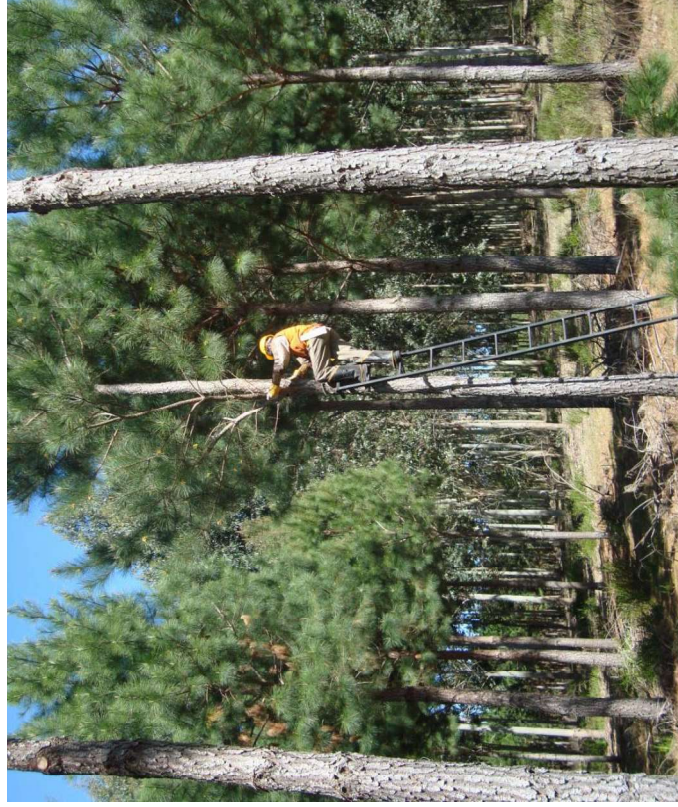
Conservation Coast Forest Conservation REDD+, Guatemala

Project type: Agricultural, forestry and landscapes
Region: Latin America Standards: VCS, CCBA

Description: The project area is located in Department of Izabal in the Caribbean coast region of Guatemala, in the Sarstun-Motagua reference region proposed by the national level REDD+ program. Belonging to the biologically diverse Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, forests in the project area are important nationally and internationally for the ecosystem services they provide. The project is the world's largest grouped forest-based carbon project; hundreds of diverse landowners (including governmental, NGO, private and community) have joined to protect 675 parcels of forest making up a total of 59,341 hectares. A truly landscape-scale and community-based project. Activities on the ground to develop sustainable livelihoods include working with local farmers on technical assistance, agriculture inputs and route to market for a variety of sustainably produced commodities such as spices and jungle leaves, as well as developing this beautiful coastline into a thriving eco-tourism hub. The project is critical to local water supply, as municipal water comes from the watershed protected by our project. In addition, protecting forests along coastlines also can help in coastal defence and disaster risk reduction for local communities.



Project Summary



Forestal el Arriero Sustainable Forestry, Uruguay

Project type: Agricultural, forestry and landscapes
Region: Latin America Standards: VCS

Description

This project represents the conversion of land in the east of Uruguay previously under extensive grazing by beef cattle to high quality and high value timber production, expected to be used for long-lived products and so ensuring continued carbon storage. Forests are re-planted after felling, providing continuous rotations of carbon capture. The projects contribute to sustainable development in Uruguay, mainly through (1) increased employment and quality of employment; (2) rural development (decentralization); (3) improved national balance of payments through exports and value-added activity in country; (4) biodiversity preservation and (5) improvement and preservation of soil quality. Although established on former grazing land there has not been any displacement of grazing activity. Planting is planned and laid out to protect habitat connectivity. Forestry is expected to employ more than twice as many people in the region as the displaced grazing, and also create conditions for investment in downstream timber industries.

Only 33% of the world's timber comes from sustainable sources – projects such as this are vital to protecting old growth forests



Project Summary

FOREST CARBON



Over 90% of the carbon is in the underlying peat soils. The project has prevented the release of over 37 million tonnes CO₂e

Katingan Peatland and Forest Conservation REDD+, Indonesia

Project type: Agricultural, forestry and landscapes
Region: Indonesia Standards: VCS and CCB

Description

The project protects and restores over 140,000 hectares of peatland ecosystems by helping local people build sustainable sources of income through agriculture, agro-forestry, eco-tourism and aquaculture. This prevents the conversion of the area to industrial plantations of acacia, a tree which is commonly used for flooring. Conversion through forest clearance, draining and burning of the underlying peat would release the large carbon and methane stored by the area, as well as destroy the rich biodiversity. Carbon finance funds activities helping residents to make a living from non-timber forest products like rattan, honey, coconut and jelutong, fire prevention, eco-tourism, canal management and sustainable fisheries.

Sustainable Development Goals: In addition to delivering emissions reductions to take climate action (SDG 13), the project delivers several other benefits including:

- **Decent Work and Economic Growth:** A community development programme runs across 34 villages and includes tree nurseries, an agroecology school and microfinance loans.
- **Clean Water and Sanitation:** Conservation activities improve the supply, consistency and quality of drinking water available.
- **Gender Equality:** Financial empowerment increases social mobility for women and inclusion in decision making processes.



Project Summary

FOREST CARBON



Nii Kaniti was the first indigenous FSC certified programme in the world and the first of any kind in Peru. Sustainable timber is critical to protecting old growth forest

Nii Kaniti Community Forest Management & REDD+, Peru

Project type: Agricultural, forestry and landscapes

Region: Latin America **Standards:** VCS, CCBA

Description:

The Nii Kaniti project in Peru focuses on protecting rainforest and avoiding deforestation on community land through scaling up sustainable community forest management. It integrates conservation activities that put a value on indigenous-led development with FSC certified timber extraction and cacao agroforestry.

The project is located in Ucayali, a region in the central part of Eastern Peru, on the edge of the Amazon Rainforest. By protecting 119,837 hectares of critical rainforest ecosystem, the project will reduce global emissions by 2.7 million tonnes of CO2 by 2021. The project area is comprised of community land from seven indigenous communities located around the Ucayali River. Native communities are the second largest managers of forest land in Peru and are key actors in the success of forest, biodiversity, culture and climate protection at the world scale. The project addresses the local, economic drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by supporting the development of socially inclusive businesses.

