

Beavers and our National Parks

Description

On 24th November the Scottish Government finally [announced](#) it has agreed the permanent re-introduction of beavers to Scotland. Despite beavers being role in improving water quality, flood prevention and promoting more diverse habitats and species, all objectives of the Scottish Government, the “decision” was far from a foregone conclusion. The whole process shows the power of landowning “interests” and prejudice. Over ten years ago, when I was on the Board SNH, the then Environment Minister (I can’t remember who, they change each year) was minded to approve their re-introduction but then some farmers had a word to a senior civil servant and we ended up with the five year re-introduction trial in Knapdale. Two years after the end of that trial the Scottish Government has at last considered the “evidence” and made its decision. An attempt to kick what should have been a simple species re-introduction into the long grass.

Meanwhile the unlawfully released but flourishing beaver population on Tayside showed the trial up for the farce it really was. I suspect that without this direct action a decision might never have been made. The Government’s announcement has made it clear that while they will allow beavers to expand naturally, there will be lots more bureaucracy before beavers are re-introduced anywhere else. Rob Edwards in the Sunday Herald quotes a Government spokesperson as saying *“we have no plans to license the reintroduction further releases in the foreseeable future. We will also take swift action if another illegal release takes place – such an action constitutes a wildlife crime and carries serious potential penalties”*. The lack of vision is lamentable.

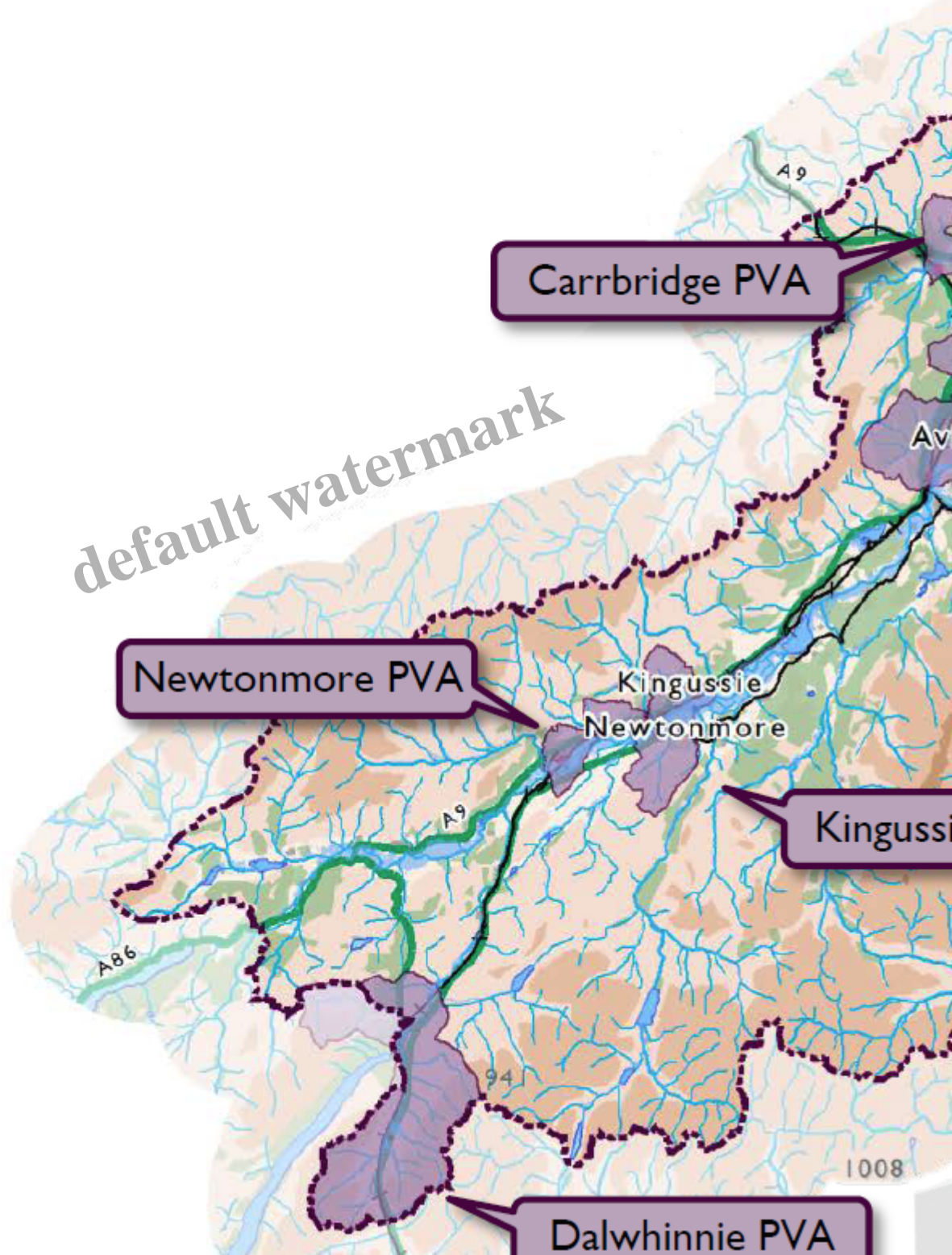
The explanation for this lies with our farmers and landowners whose starting point appears to be that any wildlife, apart from that shot for sport, is a threat to their living and to the viability of “fragile” or “remote” local communities. This actually is the reverse of the truth but the Scottish Government is simply unwilling to challenge the dominant ideology that controls our countryside. What they should have said is that wanted to see further re-introductions over the next five years and that our two National Parks should be at the forefront of this.

Beavers and the Cairngorms National Park

It is good that Grant Moir, Chief Executive of the Cairngorms National Park Authority, welcomed the announcement. Rob Edwards quotes him as saying: *“We will explore the potential for, and the implications of, beaver re-introduction in river catchments in the Cairngorms National Park”*.

This is a step in the right direction. There was not a single mention of beaver re-introduction in the draft Cairngorms Partnership Plan, which was recently subject to public consultation along with the supporting papers on flood management and landscape scale conservation. This was a missed opportunity because they contain lots of information which supports the re-introduction of beavers into the Cairngorms National Park as a priority.

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The Flood Management issues report contains maps of “Potentially Vulnerable Areas” throughout the

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Looking at the flood threat to Aviemore and surrounds one cannot help thinking that re-introducing beavers into Glenmore, along with re-establishment of a montane scrub zone at Cairngorm, would help reduce risks considerably. The Cairngorm-Glenmore Strategy approved by the Park in September said nothing about beavers either.

The CNPA's Flood Issues report quantified the amount of damage caused each year by flooding.

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Summary of National Park Annual Average

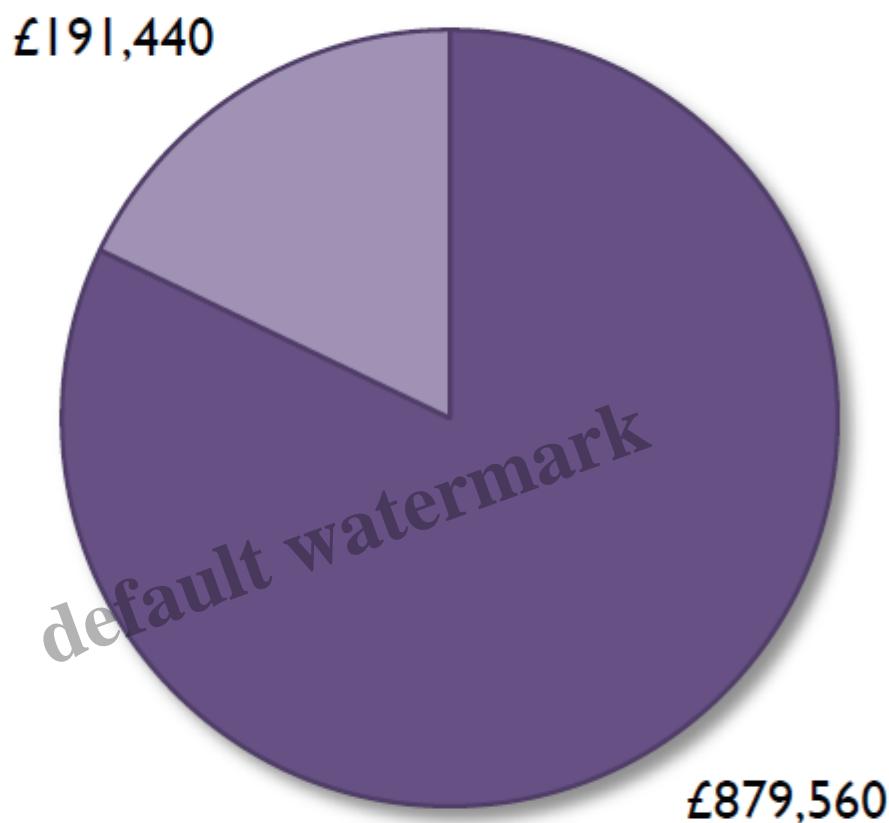


Figure 17 Annual average damages of all PVAs within or over Environment Protection Agency, 2015).

Our National Parks should place the objections that will inevitably be raised by farmers and landowners to beaver re-introduction into the wider context of the social cost of flooding and how current land management practices promote this (muirburn, drainage etc). The CNPA's flood issues report suggested an ecosystems approach to prevent flooding but did not say HOW they would do this. The re-introduction of beavers should be part of the answer.

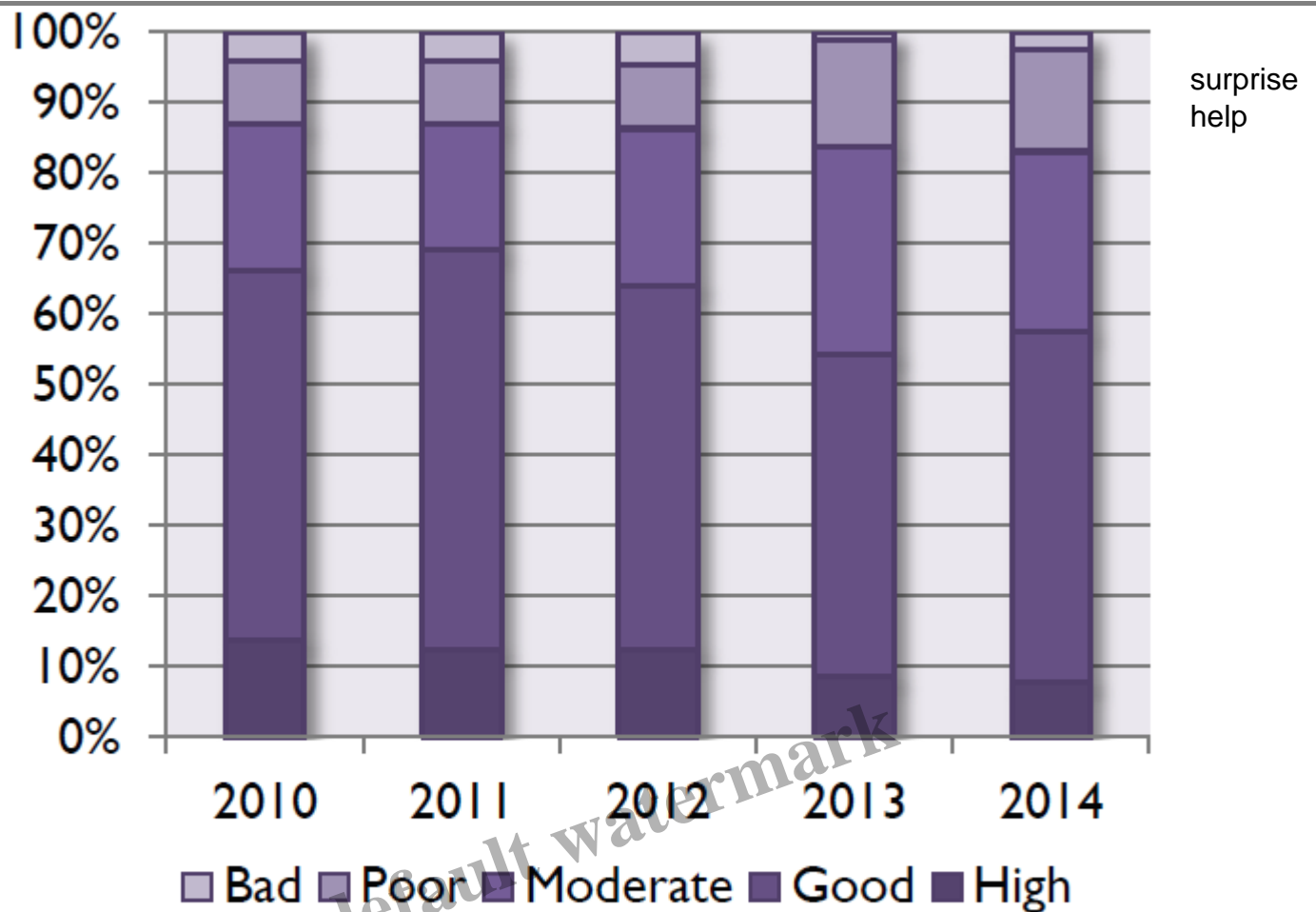


Figure 8 Overall status of waterbodies within and overlapping the Cairngorms National Park.

ECOSYSTEM ENGINEERS

Beavers are well known for their ability to influence their surrounding landscape, introducing greater variety into watercourses by adapting small streams and ditches into broader, deeper watercourses and ponds through damming. This is beneficial for a range of plants, invertebrates, fish, amphibians, birds, and mammals. Beavers became extinct in Scotland due to over-hunting for their very valuable pelts, probably in the 16th or 17th century. The Eurasian beaver has been reintroduced in many locations throughout Europe (at least 157 reintroductions). A trial Scottish reintroduction in Knapdale will end in 2014. In addition, a population is now established on the River Tay catchment.

Public bodies are spending huge sums of money to restore the functions that beavers historically used to provide, in attempts to reduce flood risk and slow the flow caused by heavy rainfall. Beavers could potentially serve as innovative and 'natural' partners to our Natural Flood Management plans in the Cairngorms.

ACTION

Further explore the potential for, and the implications of, either a trial or full reintroduction of Eurasian Beaver *Castor fiber* in river catchments in the Cairngorms National Park.

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While not in the draft Partnership Plan, the CNPA has in fact in the past done quite a bit of work on species reintroduction. The quote above is from the Cairngorm Nature, 2013-18. The Action at the bottom is very cautious, in fact Grant Moir gave almost exactly the same form of words “explore the potential” to the Sunday Herald.

In fact in 2013, the CNPA Ecology Adviser, David Hetherington, produced a report on the potential to re-introduce vertebrate species, into the National Park. This went as far as to identify two priority areas for their re-introduction in the National Park, Insh Marshes and Dinnet. The CNPA therefore has done lots of preparatory work, I am not sure there is any need to “explore” beaver introduction further, what is needed is that negotiations need to start to make it happen. It should be performance indicator for the next Park Plan: the re-introduction of beavers at two sites, one on west and one on east of the National Park, within the next five years. And if the landowners don’t co-operate the land should be secured through compulsory purchase.

Scottish feasibility studies: The feasibility of beaver reintroduction in Scotland has been subject to several assessments. One population viability analysis by South *et al.*, 2000, found that beaver reintroduction in Scotland had a good chance of success. Another assessment by visiting sites visited, they identified the Insh Marshes in the Cairn Robin area as a high quality site for beaver reintroduction (Parker *et al.*, 2000). A survey of beaver habitat across Scotland identified the Spey catchment as particularly suitable, as being among the most suitable beaver habitat. The Insh Marshes and Dinnet catchment in northern Scotland for their suitability for beaver reintroduction, while the Dee catchment as a whole has been identified as suitable to enable the development of a viable, long term reintroduction section of the River Dee between Ballater and Dinnish. The area contains quantities of suitable woody food as well as offering suitable habitat (Gurnell, 1997).

I understand Chief Executives have to be cautious but it really is time that the CNPA started to give a strong lead on this.

Beavers and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park

The LLTPNA appears to have done less work on species re-introduction than the CNPA. There is nothing in their current Partnership Plan for example about species re-introduction although their plan for wildlife, WildPark 2020, does contain some aspirational statements:

Conversely, recolonising native species such as beaver are valued for the role they play in our natural heritage.

The Tay catchment beaver population has expanded into the National Park at Loch Earn and Glen Dochart and is managed sympathetically to prevent damage to fisheries and forestry production, whilst also providing a significant new attraction to tourists and habitat benefits such as coppicing and pond creation in acceptable locations.

The problem, as in the Cairngorms National Park, is what will be “acceptable locations” to landowners. The Royal Scottish Zoological Society, which was involved in the Knapdale re-introductions has said it would be ideal if the beaver populations there could be joined up with the beavers on Tayside. The LLTNP sits between the two and there is a great opportunity to build on their recognition that the Tay population could expand into the National Park.

I have my doubts that they will do this without public pressure. All the LLTNPA’s focus and resources at present is being diverted to prevent people from camping rather than doing anything visionary.

The wider role of our National Parks in beaver re-introduction

Our National Park have a statutory duty to promote conservation, sustainable use of resources and sustainable economic development. Beavers are a great opportunity to do this, to do something that would be visionary for Scotland for a change.

In other countries none of this would be complicated. In North America there are jobs in beaver management (in the few places where beaver dams have adverse consequences there are specialist firms who have invented all sorts of ingenious solutions). Our National Parks should be taking that learning from abroad and applying it to Scotland.

Category

1. Cairngorms
2. Loch Lomond and Trossachs

Tags

1. CNPA
2. conservation
3. LLTNPA
4. Minister Environment
5. planning
6. Scottish Government

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