

The state of the western Cairngorms (6) – the failure of conservation in Glen Banchor

Description



The repaired track by the Allt Fionndrigh

A week after walking up by the Allt Fionndrigh off Glen Banchor to look at the extensive landslips there ([see here](#)), Dave Morris returned to look at the impacts red deer are having higher up the hill. He was surprised to find that the track, which had been completely covered by debris washed down by the storm, had been repaired. Not the best of jobs, but it is amazing what diggers can do in a short time.

It is interesting too how rich landowners, like Abdul Majid Jafar, the Chief Executive of Crescent Petroleum and apparent owner of the Glenbanchor Estate ([see here](#)), fork out money when they believe its in their interests to do so (the moor above the track is being developed for grouse shooting). What, if anything, Mr Jafar has contributed to the conservation initiatives that are taking place on his

land in Glen Banchor, not far below the landslips, is another question.

Peatland Restoration in Glen Banchor?

Last year I came across work on peat bogs on the floor of Glen Banchor on my return from a visit to look at what restoration work had taken place on the unlawful track up Carn Leth Choin ([see here](#)). Crossing the moor east of Dalballoch, there were signs of recent and extensive work by diggers:



Significant areas of vegetation having been lifted and moved. Older heather, the dead vegetation visible in the photo, rarely survives such treatment although it then usually regenerates. The clumps of deer grass have recovered much more quickly.

Although NatureScot's list of Peatland Action restoration sites funded by the Scottish Government includes three in Glen Balloch ([see here](#)), this site does not appear to be included. It is possible therefore, that this was an initiative paid for by the Glenbanchor estate. If so, that would be unusual as my understanding is only a handful of estates in Scotland have contributed towards the financial cost of restoring peatbogs, Wildland Ltd, who manage Glenfeshie, being the most important exception.



Another view of the restoration around the pool with Creag Liath, the hill around which the recent landslips occurred, behind on the left. If the intention was to split the pool in two, that has been unsuccessful, possibly as a result of trampling by animals.

Unfortunately, I donâ??t have photos to compare how the bog â?? which was formerly used for grazing by people living in the abandoned settlements in Glen Banchor â?? looked prior to this work. Some of the work, however, appeared to me highly questionable in conservation terms:



Looking back to Glen Balloch and the Munro, Carn Dearg, below which are the three Peatland Action restoration schemes which are recorded on NatureScot's data base

Why dig trenches in the sphagnum in an apparent attempt to create pools? The area of bog around the trench doesn't appear damaged, with peat exposed to the open air and leaching carbon into the atmosphere. This, and a number of other trenches, appear to me examples of nature gardening, attempts to make the bog fit someone's conception of what a peat bogs should look like. Humans playing god with nature.



A number of trench pools, marked by heaps of sphagnum, had been cut across the bog

But maybe this work wasn't intended as peatbog restoration at all but was undertaken for another purpose, such as creating new habitat for game birds which the Glenbanchor estate can then shoot. The trenches, for example, may have been dug to attract snipe ([see here](#)).



Looking back across the new enclosure at the eastern end of the bog, not far from the abandoned settlement at Glenballoch, towards the head of Glen Banchor. Note the blue game-bird feeder show

That this might be the case is suggested by the large new pool that has been created on the edge of the bog. The primary use of part of this bog now appears to be game bird farming, not carbon sequestration or flood prevention. How can NatureScot justify paying out shedloads of public money to restore peat bog higher up in Glen Balloch, while all around allowing the estate to continue with practices that damage the peat bogs it claims to be trying to protect?

I will endeavour to clarify with NatureScot exactly what is going on here but for me it raises wider questions about the Peatland Action programme and whether the Scottish Government has been sensible to commit a further Â£250m over the next ten years without actually tackling the power of landowners? It should be obvious there is no point in spending public money to pay for a conservation project on one part of an estate, if the landowner can continue to destroy the natural environment on another.

The Glen Banchor woodland planting scheme

There is an even clearer demonstration of this failure to take a joined up approach to conservation along the banks of the River Calder which flow through Glen Banchor. I first became aware of this when, after stumbling through the "restored" peat bog and its artificial pools, I spotted a digger:

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Rule No 1 for anyone who cares about the uplands, if you see a digger, don't close your eyes in

The work turned out to be related to the creation of three areas of native woodland along the River Calder. When I returned earlier this month there was a new sign which helpfully explains what it is all about:

Glen Banchor environmental enhancements – a better place for wildlife and people

Glen Banchor is appreciated by many for its scenic beauty and history, but like many parts of the Spey catchment it will face challenges in coming years because of our changing climate. We need to act now to introduce nature-based solutions to make the glen and the River Calder resilient to climate change, and to ensure they provide a high quality home for wildlife into the future.

During 2020 and 2021 local landowners teamed up with the Spey Catchment Initiative and other partners to enhance habitats in and along the River Calder. In the long run the improvements will benefit endangered Atlantic salmon and other river life such as otters and dippers, and will help to restore native woodland which has been lost over the centuries, bringing with it new, more diverse habitats, a more varied landscape, and protection from the growing threats of flooding and high temperatures.

Access for recreation will remain unaffected and you are welcome to enjoy your visit and perhaps see for yourself the gradual changes in the river and woodland and their inhabitants. **Please be sure to close gates to planted areas to keep grazing animals out while the trees establish.**

The woodland project was funded by the NatureScot Biodiversity Challenge Fund and the Woodland Trust. Funding for river restoration work was kindly provided by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. The work was undertaken in close partnership with the landowners.

Putting trees into the river...
For several decades the River Calder has not been producing as many juvenile salmon as it should, and this is thought to be linked to the uniformity of the river bed and lack of suitable habitat for fish to lay eggs. To help restore more natural river processes, felled trees have been placed in the river channel to mimic natural dead wood. Over time this will encourage formation of more varied physical habitats such as gravel deposits and deeper pools, add nutrients, and create better conditions for breeding salmon and other river life.

and creating new woodland...
Three enclosures straddling around 4km of the river have been fenced and partially planted with native trees, to boost the expected natural regeneration of trees and shrubs seeded from nearby. The deer fencing is a temporary measure necessary to allow the trees to establish without the pressure of browsing by deer and sheep. The new woodland along the river banks will ensure a sustainable supply of natural dead wood in future. As it grows, the woodland will also provide shading to cool the water, protect the river banks from excess erosion, and help to slow the flow of flood waters out of the catchment, giving some protection from increasing high water temperatures and flood risk due to climate change. Eventually the trees will form a corridor of native woodland habitat currently lacking in the glen, making new homes for a variety of river and terrestrial species.

Logos: NatureScot, SEPA, WOODLAND TRUST SCOTLAND, Spey Fishery Board, Spey Catchment Initiative. Text: With special thanks to landowners Pitmain and Glenbanchor, and Cluny Estate. Further information: www.speycatchment.org

Note the absence of the Cairngorms National Park Authority logo

Native woodland and upland river restoration along with flood prevention ticks a lot of conservation boxes. What could be better?

The sign also says the woodland project has been funded by NatureScot and Woodland Trust Scotland, while the river restoration work was funded by SEPA. Presumably the special thanks given to the landowners is for allowing their land to be used for conservation purposes. There is no mention of them having contributed a penny to these projects. But perhaps the sign is misleading and I do them a disservice?



The downstream edge of one of the fenced areas, which includes some mature birch trees on the left and the edge of any young trees among the birch wood.

With grazing animals fenced out, the birch wood should be able to start regenerating naturally, although the woodland project includes some planting. We shouldn't, however, need to fence off areas to allow woodland to regenerate naturally. NatureScot should know only too well from their land at Inshriach on the edge of Glen Feshie:



View across NatureScot's National Nature Reserve to Carn Ban Beag showing trees spreading naturally up the hillside without fencing. Photo Credit Louise Brimelow, July 2021.

The real conservation problem in Glen Banchor is that natural regeneration of woodland cannot happen because of the large number of grazing animals. But rather than tackle this, which is almost entirely the result of how this sporting estate manage their land, NatureScot and the Woodland Trust have chosen to pay for fencing to keep the animals out. While the exclosures are on a larger scale, this is just as tokenistic and misguided as the postage stamp planting that was funded with public money on Deeside ([see here](#)).

Rather than using their powers under Section 8 of the Deer Act to force the Glenbanchor Estate to reduce the very high numbers of red deer in the area (the main cause of the landslips, peat bog erosion and ecosystem destruction in the glen), NatureScot have persuaded the estate to set aside a small part of their land for conservation. In my view this is totally misguided. What is the point, for example, in SEPA paying for dead trees to be placed across the river in an attempt to reduce water flow if, higher up, water continues to pour ever more quickly off the hill?.



A few dead trees placed in the River Calder appear highly unlikely to mitigate the consequences of overgrazing above. Note the large lump of peat that has been washed down the river and the sheep behind.

Worse, these conservation projects are using public money to pay for actions that promote the use of this land for sporting purposes. Part of the idea of the logs is to trap silt providing areas for salmon to spawn. With the river bed destroyed through a long history of land mismanagement, the agents and factor for the Glenbanchor Estate must have been delighted when NatureScot and SEPA offered to restore the fishing for them! One wonders how much the sporting value of the estate will increase as a result?

After that windfall, contributing Â£1000 to Badenoch Shinty Memories ([see here](#)) in April must have seemed a small price to pay for keeping the local community on-side. Due to the geography of Newtonmore, which is located well above the banks of the River Calder, it is local communities lower down the Spey catchment that are likely to suffer most from the failure of NatureScot to address the real causes of the flood problems in Glen Banchor.



Fenced area visible on left with sheep grazing alongside. July 2021.

While sections of the river bank are now protected from grazing and the new woodland should in time help retain water on parts of the flood plain, outside the exclosures there were sheep everywhere. Indeed, unless Glenbanchor has agreed to reduce the size of its sheep flocks, their impact the unfenced sections of river may get worse, not better.



New fenced area (left) alongside existing plantation. Note the lack of flowers in the older plantation, an indication that it has been opened up for use by grazing animals. Note too that while batons have been included in the new fence (front left) and along the fence shared with the older plantation, none have been added to the older plantation. Any black grouse that see the marked fences and fly over them, risk garrotting themselves on the fences beyond!

The Glenbanchor “environmental enhancements” sign describes the fencing as “a temporary measure” to allow woodland to get established. There are several plantations near to the new ones which provide evidence of what is likely to happen in the medium term if the numbers of grazing animals are not reduced:



Once grazing resumes in the plantation and the woodland regeneration/expansion will stop. All the new native woodland planting will then do is provide a refuge and food source for sheep in summer and red deer in winter. This will actually make it easier for the Glenbanchor Estate to maintain numbers of grazing animals at their current high levels and for the environmental destruction this is causing around Glen Banchor to continue. The new fenced blocks of woodland therefore serve to promote the estate's farming and sporting interests at public expense.

Just why the Woodland Trust agreed to participate in this conservation travesty is unclear.

What needs to happen?

If the new Minister responsible for National Parks, Mairi McAllan, really wants to tackle the climate and environmental crises, the first thing she needs to do is ensure that all the public money being spent on peatbog restoration and woodland planting is well spent. That should mean NO landowner in our National Parks should receive a penny of public funding unless they promote conservation objectives across their entire land-holding. There is no point in paying for the restoration of peat bogs, only for the restoration work to be trampled to bits, or in planting trees that then get nibbled back and are never

able to reproduce because their offspring are beheaded as soon as their lead shoots peak above the surrounding vegetation.

I challenge the Cairngorms National Park Authority, which has a statutory duty to promote conservation and which for whatever reason does not appear associated with the Glen Banchor greenwash, to make that case.

Category

1. Cairngorms

Tags

1. CNPA
2. conservation
3. Deer
4. fencing
5. forestry
6. landed estates
7. NatureScot
8. peat bogs
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