

The sporting mindset in the Cairngorms National Park â?? the case of the Phoinies estate

Description



View into Coire Chuaich, the southernmost point of the Phoinies estate, from Sgurr Ruadh showing the extensive muirburn. A run of river hydro dam is visible near the centre of the photo, the construction of which resulted in the upgrading of the track, making it easier to burn the land above.

I have spent several days in the last couple of years in and around the Phoinies Estate and, while not blogging about the estate itself, have included photos of way they manage the land in posts about muirburn madness ([see here](#)) and the politics of muirburn in the National Park (showing the state of the ground by the A9 in Glen Truim ([see here](#))). A very high proportion of land on the estate is subject to intensive grouse moor management, adding to the climate and nature emergencies and is clearly inappropriate for a National Park.



View north from Creag Ruadh to Glen Truim. Note the extensive drainage ditches in the flat area at the centre of the photo, designed to drain what would otherwise be peat bog. The estate boundary runs along the River Truim with the land on the far side belonging to other landholdings.

In March, my eye was caught by this extract from OneKind's annual report on snares ([see here](#)):



I had no idea who owned or managed the Phoinies Estate and the report prompted me to investigate a little further. I found that the Phoinies Estate, appears to be owned by a self-professed philanthropist.

How, I asked myself, can someone profess to care about people but treat wildlife and the natural environment in this way?

The ownership of the Phoinies estate



Map showing boundary of the Phones, Etteridge and Cuaich estate, also known as the Phoinies estate. Map credit Cairngorms National Park Authority

Phoinies basically occupies a swathe (22,000 acres) of land east of the A9, extending from Dalwhinnie northwards to Ralia near Newtonmore. The map showing the estate's boundaries ([see here](#)) is on the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) website but when you click the "View Details" there is no further information about who owns the estate. The estate has not been sold recently, so no information about its ownership is readily available on the Land Registry either.

I turned therefore to Andy Wightman's Who Owns Scotland website which records that in 2002 the estate was owned by Michael J Samuel. I could find no media coverage about the estate's ownership from a google search but I did discover that in 2019 a Michael Samuel from the Phoinies Estate offered a day's roe deer stalking in the Heather Trust's annual fundraising auction ([see here](#)).

There is also a Phoinies website, which refers to Phoinies Lodge grouse moor, Withycome pheasant shoot on Exmoor and Mells Park pheasant shoot in Somerset "as a private collection of outstanding estates for fields sports and sporting holidays". A check on Companies House ([see here](#)) shows that Michael John Samuel is a Director for a host of companies whose registered address is Mells Park House, Mells Park, Mells, Frome, Somerset. All this strongly suggests that Mr Samuel still owns Phoinies, if not directly then possibly through one of the Samuel Family Trusts of which he is a trustee

(Hon A.G. Samuel Charitable Trust; Michael Samuel Charitable Trust; Col. W.H Micholls Trust; Peter Samuel Royal Free Hospital Trust; Peter Samuel Charitable Trust ([see here](#))).

It is to Scotland's shame that so many barriers are still placed in the way of finding out who actually owns the land, whether within our National Parks or outside of them, and that often as in this case it is very difficult to say with certainty who is ultimately responsible for how a particular piece of land is being managed.

The management objectives of the Phoines estate

The CNPA at one time encouraged estates to produce management statements which it then published on its website along with the estate map. But when you click on the map for Phoines there is no further information.

Another way of discovering how estates are managed is to try searching the Scottish Forestry website to see if there is a Long Term Forest Plan. Unfortunately, in the absence of a decent map based data base which links landholding to plans and grants, trying to find whether such information exists is like searching for a needle in a haystack. In the case of Phoines, after 30 minutes I gave up, although there are planted areas on the estate which are likely to have been paid for out of the public purse.



Native woodland planting on the Phoinies estate viewed from the Ralia Estate and just above the military road. Deer fencing separates the two estates.

In the absence of good information from our public authorities, I turned to the Phoinies Estate website ([see here](#)). This is all about shooting: *“The first drive of the Corrie is one of the most challenging grouse drives in the world.”*

Phoinies Lodge

EXCEPTIONAL DRIVEN GROUSE IN THE HIGHLANDS

Spanning 22,000 acres of the Cairngorm National Park and the Monadhliath hills, Phoinies Estate is one of the finest **grousemoors** in Scotland. With the bulk of the drives set within five spectacular corries, each over 3,000 feet, a day spent in any one of the 200 year old grouse butts is as demanding and magnificent a day's sport as can be had anywhere in the world.

WALKED-UP/ ROUGH SHOOTING PACKAGES

The low ground shoot, which borders the grouse moor is equally challenging and incorporates rush valleys, birch woods and exciting varied terrain all the way down to the banks of the River Spey itself. Next season we are offering three exclusive walked up shooting packages:

Early Season Grouse Package

Late September or early October for two days and two nights in Phoinies Lodge including one day waled up grouse (20 brace and one days rough shooting of partridge, pheasant, duck, rabbit and pigeon (30-50 head).

Mid Season Ptarmigan Package

Late October or early November for two days and two nights in the lodge including one day ptarmigan and grouse (2 1/2 brace per gun) followed by one days rough shooting of partridge, pheasant, duck, rabbit and pigeon (30-50 head).

Late Season Special

December or January for two days rough shooting and two nights in the Lodge. Shooting will include partridge, pheasant, duck, rabbit and pigeon (30-50 head per day).

The author appears to have been carried away by the hype and to have forgotten to check their spelling. While Phoinies extends to the summit of two Munros, Meall Cuaich and Carn na Caim, neither is much higher than 3000ft. Rather than *“five spectacular corries each over 3000 ft”* there is possibly one, Coire Cam below the summit of Carn na Caim, which reaches this height. That is probably just as well as the prospective shooter is unlikely to find *“waled up grouse”* at that altitude, which is normally the preserve of the Ptarmigan.



Ptarmigan on the summit plateau of Carn na Caim, September 2020 (beyond the Phoinies Estate boundary). It is unusual for Ptarmigan to be seen away away from the cover of boulders

Unfortunately, not even these beautiful birds whose continued presence in Scotland is at risk due to global warming, are safe on the Phoinies Estate. The William Powell *“sporting”* website ([see here](#)) reveals that mid-season Ptarmigan Package *“can offer, if stocks allow, the rare opportunity to shoot walked-up Ptarmigan. The anticipated bag of Ptarmigan would be one brace per gun, with a maximum of four guns, priced at Â£850 per gun.”* This in what is supposed to be a National Park.

The Phoinies website has a short section on Conservation ([see here](#)) which claims that *“Managing sporting estates and rural conservation go hand in hand”* and that *“Our teams work tirelessly to maintain a carefully balanced eco system on all of the estates to help nature thrive”*.

PHOINES LODGE CONSERVATION

Phoinies Estate is actively managed to preserve the unique eco system of the moorland which is part of the Caledonian National Park.

The sheep that are farmed across the moor roam free and add to the rich environment.

An unobtrusive 100kW hydro scheme has been introduced to the land to help reduce emissions on the estate and increase sustainability.

x

The Caledonian National Park! Imagine that, sheep roaming free!

One wonders how much agricultural subsidy the estate has received for these sheep (see below). They are used to mop up ticks that might otherwise infect the artificially high numbers of red grouse, and help ensure that where-ever ground is burned, all the more palatable plants and trees get eaten and only heather returns.

William Powell appear to be involved in the management of the estate and a statement on their website is revealing:

Highland Deer stalking is possible at Phoines Lodge on the hill ground for both Red and Roe deer, with a maximum of two rifles per outing. The Estate offers the most beautiful location to stalk both species of deer. However, as a result of the challenging environments, the trophy quality of the stags and bucks is poor.

Far from nature thriving, as the Phoines website claims, the deer are in poor condition. This is not, however, purely attributable to the challenging environments but is also intricately linked to the number of deer and the availability of land to graze in winter:



View from the boundary of the Phoines and Ralia Estate south of Garbh Meall Mhor with Cruban Beag across Glen Truim in the background.

A huge area of the Phoines Estate, both the grouse moor and the woodland used for pheasant shooting, is enclosed by a fence designed to keep deer out:



The view south from Clach Meall Dubh. The deer fence is visible running along the floor of the glen to Loch Cuaich, while the estate boundary heads up the slopes of Meall Chuaich (left).

The deer fence runs all the way along the boundary between the Phoines and Ralia estates before dropping down to the glen above Loch Cuaich. Effectively, the fence excludes the deer that live on the higher parts of the estate from using the lower parts in winter. But even if they manage to cross it â?? fences deteriorate quickly and drifting snow can create crossing points in winter â?? deer are then faced with an unpalatable heather monoculture and further fencing around the woodland.



More drainage ditches, on what should be developing as peatbog, below one of the many bulldozed tracks that scars this part of the National Park

Michael J Samuel MBE – the apparent owner of Phoinès

The entry in wikipedia describes Michael John Samuel, as a philanthropist ([see here](#)). He has had a long involvement in the Anna Freud Centre, is chair of the trustees and appears to write fairly regularly about children and mental health ([see here](#)). He is also known for having set up Full Fact ([see here](#)) – a UK precursor to the Ferret’s Fact Service ([see here](#)) – which he helps fund through the M J Samuel Charitable Trust (£17,500 in 2021 ([see here](#))). Full Fact does some very good work exposing lies and misinformation issued by politicians and others.

To put this amount in perspective, Michael Samuel’s Wikipedia entry shows that *between 2009 and 2019 he has donated £160,000 to the Conservative Party, according to Electoral Commission records*•

Among all the information available about the Hon Michael Samuel’s good work, I could find nothing to indicate that he appears to own a large chunk of the Cairngorms National Park. It is a shame that this information is not more public because in 2013 the same Michael Samuel was caught speeding at 104mph along the A9 and, after unsuccessfully trying to use his charitable work as a means of keeping license, made the following plea ([see here](#)):

“Solicitor Greg Smith, defending Samuel, said: “He is deeply embarrassed and ashamed. He was driving a hired vehicle, which was unfamiliar to him and on a road unfamiliar to him”.

Really?

Time that the public were given the full facts about landownership

Full Fact checks claims that are made about the environment. I was interested to discover that in February 2019 they had considered the question “Does the government subsidise grouse shooting” (see here) in response to a Facebook post that claim Theresa May had increased taxpayer subsidies for her wealthy mates’ sport of grouse shooting from £45m to £84m a year in England.

The fact check concluded that while in 2015 subsidies in England were increased from an average of around £30 per hectare up to around £56 per hectare, the figure of £84m was probably a result of the writer overestimating the amount of land devoted to grouse moor. The really important point however was:

“We asked The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for the total amount of subsidy received by grouse moors. They said they didn’t have a breakdown of subsidies received by grouse moors. Nor did they have a breakdown of the amount received by moorland farmers.”

The position is no different in Scotland where the Werritty Review into Grouse Moor Management made no attempt to quantify the amount of subsidy received by the owners of grouse moors. If Full Fact had really wanted to find out the answer to this important question, perhaps they could have asked the Hon Mr Samuel, as one of their trustees, how much if anything he had received for Phoinés Estate?

Unfortunately, there is almost no means in Scotland by which a member of the public can find out what public subsidies a landowner like Michael Samuel may have received. The DEFRA Rural Payments database did in 2019 and 2020 allow one to search for the names of those people or organisations who received payments under the Common Agricultural Policy (see here). It is a scandal that this information is not linked to the landholding so unless you happen to know the name of the person or organisation in which the claim was submitted, it is very difficult or impossible to find out what landowners are receiving from the public purse. The fact that no payments come up if you search on Phoinés means nothing.

What I did find, however, is that a body called Mells Park Trust did receive £201,518.95 in 2020 and it not only appears to share a name with Mr Samuel’s other interests at Mells Park it was once linked to Mr Samuel through Quercus Investments Limited Liability Partnership (now dissolved):

Beneficiary Code:

Beneficiary Name: MELLS PARK TRUST

Town/ City: FROME

Postcode: BA11

Year: 2020

MEASURE DESCRIPTION	PAYMENT
Investments in physical assets	£103,604.00
Investment in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests	£263.13
Agri-environment-climate	£19,974.38
Reimbursement of financial discipline	£1,039.80
Basic payment scheme	£53,667.63
Greening: practices beneficial for climate and environment	£22,970.01

£22,970.01 for greening practices. If Michael Samuel is a beneficiary of this payment, as appears likely, it illustrates that we need to joined up approach to rural payments not just in Scotland but across the UK.

Why pay someone for greening in England while they are still being allowed to manage part of a National Park in Scotland in such a destructive way?

What needs to happen?

When I started researching this post, I was half-hopeful that the fact that Michael Samuel professes to be a philanthropist might be used to persuade him to change how Phoinés Estate is managed (if indeed he is the beneficial owner). After all, people and the natural world are interdependent and rationally it is difficult to care for one without caring for another.

Unfortunately, however, the sporting mindset has little to do with rational land-management or the good of humanity but is steeped in class and power as is epitomised by this photo from the Phoines estate website:



You cannot produce bags like this without considerable effort, effort that would be much better spent restoring nature, not destroying it.

Who, one might ask, is being used here, the people or the wildlife?

Just like at Balmoral and Delnadamph, whose royal owners profess to care deeply about the natural environment while trashing the land they own in the name of sport ([see here](#)), so I suspect it is at Phoines.

While I would be delighted if Michael Samuel was open to reason, with the climate and nature emergencies we don't have the time to wait and see which sporting estate landowners, if any, might be amenable to change. If we are serious about addressing those emergencies we need complete transparency about land ownership, complete transparency about the public funds landowners receive and mechanisms to change how the land is managed. The Cairngorms National Park will never achieve its desired goal of landscape scale conservation until it proactively intervenes to change the way that estates like Phoines are managed.

The opportunity is immense: with Wildland Ltd managing the land along part of its eastern boundary and Standard Life having bought up Ralia to the north, if muirburn ceased, the deer fencing was removed and deer numbers reduced to 2 per square kilometre the Phoines sporting estate, like many others, could be transformed within a few years. That would be good for carbon, good for people and good for wildlife.

Category

1. Cairngorms

Tags

1. CNPA
2. grouse moors

3. hill tracks
4. landed estates
5. wildlife persecution

Date Created

May 23, 2022

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