

Native Deer – Red and Roe



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Summary

- Scotland's two native deer species, red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), are widespread across Scotland. They contribute to Scotland's biodiversity, tourism and economy, especially in rural areas. Deer can also have negative impacts on natural habitats, crops, forestry and public safety. With no natural predators, land managers play a vital role in managing these impacts.
- 2007 to 2012 was a period of significant change within deer management. In 2008, *Scotland's Wild Deer: A National Approach* (WDNA) was developed by a broad range of organisations. This 20-year vision set the strategic approach for deer management during the Species Action Framework (SAF) period. In 2014 the first five-year Review of WDNA was completed and [a new version](#) published.
- A suite of 84 [Wild Deer Best Practice Guides](#) provided practical and technical guidance on deer management. Further guidance for deer managers was provided in the [Code of Practice on Deer Management](#) (Deer Code) which came into effect at the beginning of 2012.
- The challenges and opportunities associated with managing red and roe deer in the SAF period were set out in WDNA. The principal of these were to:
 1. Articulate the public interest associated with deer and their management and explain what sustainable deer management meant in practice.
 2. Encourage people, organisations and government to work together to deliver deer management.
 3. Encourage deer to be managed as part of an integrated approach to land management.
 4. Develop and deliver practical hands on training events to increase skills, knowledge and capacity within the deer sector e.g. Wild Deer Best Practice demonstration events and habitat impact assessment courses.

Introduction

Species background

There are two species of native wild deer in Scotland: red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). The red deer is Britain's largest native land animal and is an iconic species, often topping public opinion polls as the animal most associated with Scotland, and was one of Scotland's [Big Five](#) animals. Woodland edge provides ideal habitat for red deer but they have adapted to the open hill and occur widely across upland regions. Roe deer is the most widely distributed deer species in Scotland and can be found across all habitat types. Roe are adept at expanding into new areas and are increasingly found in urban areas, including gardens, parks and community woodlands (Fig. 1).



Fig 1. Roe deer in woodland.

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Why were native deer on the Species Action Framework?

Red and roe deer satisfied the criteria for 'sustainable use' species (criterion 4 of the SAF; Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2007). Deer are an important natural resource for Scotland. They contribute to Scotland's biodiversity, tourism and economy and provide jobs, especially in rural areas. Wild deer management in Scotland was estimated in 2005 to be worth over £100 million annually to the economy, with more than 2,500 full-time equivalent jobs supported, many in remote and fragile communities (Public and Corporate Economic Consultants, 2006). However, deer can also have negative impacts on natural habitats, crops, forestry and on public safety. Costs can be significant, for instance road collisions with deer are estimated to cost £9.4 million a year (Putman, 2012). With no natural predators, man plays a vital role in managing these impacts.

Distribution and abundance of red and roe deer

The total population of wild deer in Scotland is not known. The most recent population counts give national estimates of 360,000–400,000 red deer and 200,000-350,000 roe deer (SNH, 2013a). Red deer numbers on the open hill have increased substantially (by about 75-80%) since the 1960s, although current count methodology may be more accurate than it was in the 1960s. More recently numbers have stabilised, and the most recent count data show a small decline of around 5% (Edwards and Kenyon, 2013).

Roe deer have been increasing since the 1700s, when they 'disappeared in most regions of Scotland except for the northern Highlands' (The Deer Initiative, undated). Roe are particularly difficult to count nationally and regionally, because so many are distributed across woodland, particularly around and within towns and cities.

At a local level it is important to focus on the impacts of deer (both red and roe) to achieve land management objectives. In recent discussions the Rural Affairs, Climate Change & Environment (RACCE) Committee concluded that 'we need to continue to focus on the impacts of deer rather than their absolute numbers' (Letter from Paul Wheelhouse, the Minister for Environment and Climate Change, to the RACCE Committee, 5 March 2014).

General ecology

Red deer have adapted to living on the open hill throughout much of Scotland. Groups of stags and hinds generally live separately, apart from during the rut. Hinds tend to be 'hefted' to a particular area and do not range far. More information on red deer ecology can be found on the [Wild Deer Best Practice website](#).

Roe are generally seen in loose family groups or as individual animals. Does tend to be accompanied by their kids and bucks tend to be solitary, although they may form small groups in winter. More information on roe deer ecology can also be found on the [Wild Deer Best Practice website](#).

History of managing wild deer

Nobody owns Scotland's wild deer – they are *res nullis*. The right to shoot deer is inextricably linked to land ownership. Landowners have the right to shoot deer and they can pass on this

right to employees and tenants. During the SAF period there was considerable thinking about what responsibility meant in the context of deer management. This resulted in the Deer Code. This explains: '...at the heart of the voluntary approach to deer management is that with this right to shoot or take deer on land goes a responsibility to safeguard their welfare and manage them sustainably' (SNH, 2012). SNH is the government body tasked with promoting the conservation, control and sustainable management of deer in Scotland. However, these responsibilities are shared amongst all those who own or manage land where wild deer are found.

People are at the heart of wild deer management. Wild deer are not confined by human boundaries and as a result often need to be managed collaboratively. Deer Management Groups were established over 30 years ago to help manage deer, particularly in the uplands. Work to establish lowland deer groups has developed in recent years.

Aims

Aims for 2007-2012

The aim of the SAF implementation plan for native deer (SNH, 2007) was to:

- Promote the sustainable management of native deer populations to meet a range of private and public objectives relating to biodiversity interests.

The following types of actions were identified for the five-year period of the plan:

- Expand the programme of Joint Agency Working on designated sites with features identified as in 'unfavourable condition' in relation to deer impacts.
- Articulate the public and private benefit delivered through the sustainable use of native deer.
- Explore models for achieving sustainable deer management in a range of upland and lowland situations through the Sustainable Deer Management Project.

Work contributing to these actions was co-ordinated through WDNA.

Management Action

Overview

Scotland's Wild Deer: A National Approach (Scottish Government, 2008) co-ordinated practical deer management actions and projects across a range of organisations during the SAF period. These actions responded to and were directed by legislative changes introduced through the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 (WANE Act). Discussions leading up to the WANE Act confirmed the Scottish Parliament's desire to see wild deer management principally delivered on a non-statutory basis. This was underpinned by the Deer Code which sets out the public interests in deer management for the first time in a targeted way.

Another significant change during this period was the merger of the Deer Commission for Scotland with SNH in 2010 through the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010. This merger continued the trend of broadening the context within which approaches to deer management were being developed.

A number of major initiatives and projects have been co-ordinated through WDNA during the SAF period. Collaboration has been central to many of these.

Projects and initiatives delivered since 2007

2007 to 2012 saw the introduction of a number of significant policy, strategic and legislative changes affecting deer management. This period highlighted the important role that Scotland's ecosystems play in delivering public benefits, including the health and wellbeing of the public and wider economic goals. This context is set out in the *Land Use Strategy* (Scottish Government, 2011a), the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, the *2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity* (Scottish Government, 2013) and the ensuing 'route map' (Scottish Government, 2015b). The Scottish Government's *Economic Strategy* (2011b) also recognises that Scotland's natural environment is a national asset. Its continuing health and improvement is vital to sustainable economic growth. Together these strategies recognised that healthy ecosystems, where deer and other herbivores are in balance with the environment, should deliver a range of public benefits including

reduced carbon emissions, better water quality, increased productivity of woodlands, as well as improvements in deer welfare and performance.

Below is a summary of the main legislative, policy and strategic approaches developed during the lifetime of the SAF project.

Scotland's Wild Deer: A National Approach

Up until 2008 deer management was guided by *Wild deer in Scotland: a long term vision* (Deer Commission for Scotland, 2000). In 2008 this was replaced by *Scotland's Wild Deer: A National Approach* (WDNA) (Scottish Government, 2008). This set the strategic direction of deer management and the co-ordination of delivery on the ground for the majority of the duration of SAF.

WDNA includes guiding principles, a 20-year vision, objectives and key actions to direct deer management. It has recently undergone its first five-year review and a second version has been published (Scottish Government, 2015a). WDNA was developed, reviewed and is being delivered by a range of government and non-government organisations.

WDNA is being delivered through a series of rolling action plans, each covering a period of three years. The plans set out actions to be delivered across the deer sector. During the SAF project period the industry delivered four action plans and is now in the process of developing the sixth (2015–18). Each plan sets out actions for the coming year, gives a report on the previous year's actions and sets priorities for the coming years. Since 2008 a range of organisations have delivered over 200 actions helping the economy, the environment and people and communities.

Fig. 2 shows the number of actions against each of the 2008 WDNA objectives and subsequent progress. This does not show the impacts of these actions but does give an insight into the number and breadth of actions achieved.

The Code of Practice on Deer Management

The Deer Code was introduced by Section 27 of the WANE Act and came into force on 1 January 2012 (SNH, 2012). It is a statutory code designed to support the voluntary approach to deer management. It sets out what land managers must, should and could do to deliver sustainable deer management. There is no statutory obligation

Table 1. Structure of *Scotland's Wild Deer: A National Approach* (SNH, 2015a).

<p>Vision</p>	<p>By 2030:</p> <p>1. There will be widespread understanding and achievement of sustainable deer management so as to contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A high quality, robust and adaptable environment. – Sustainable economic development. – Social well-being. <p>2. Wild deer will be managed in an inclusive way with knowledge used to underpin all decisions.</p>		
<p>Principles</p>	<p>Wild deer should be managed throughout their range in a way that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrates deer management and other land-use objectives. 2. Uses collaboration to achieve the management objectives. 3. Uses a geographical scale and timescale best suited to achieving the management objectives. 4. Engages and communicates with all relevant interests. 5. Uses sound science and the best available evidence. 6. Promotes deer welfare. 		
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Management of all species of wild deer will contribute to:</p>		
	<p>A high quality, robust and adaptable environment</p>	<p>Sustainable economic development</p>	<p>Social well-being</p>
<p>Objectives</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Contribute to healthy ecosystems and conserve and enhance biodiversity in the wider countryside. b) Secure the favourable condition status of Scotland's sites designated for nature. c) Help tackle and adapt to the effects of climate change. d) Minimise further spread of non-native deer species in Scotland. e) Safeguard the welfare of all species of wild deer. f) Conserve and enhance the cultural and historic environment and the distinct identity, diverse character and special qualities of Scotland's landscapes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase the economic opportunities associated with wild deer. b) Minimise economic costs attributable to wild deer. c) Provide the skills and knowledge required to manage deer as an integral part of Scotland's natural resources. d) Contribute to the social and economic development of communities. <p>Contributing to all objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish a shared, trusted and high quality knowledge base associated with wild deer to support local action. b) Develop effective frameworks for sustainable deer management. c) Raise awareness and understanding of wild deer and their management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Contribute to a safe and healthy environment for people. b) Increase participation in management and enjoyment of wild deer. c) Manage the impacts of wild deer in and around communities. d) Promote venison as a healthy food.

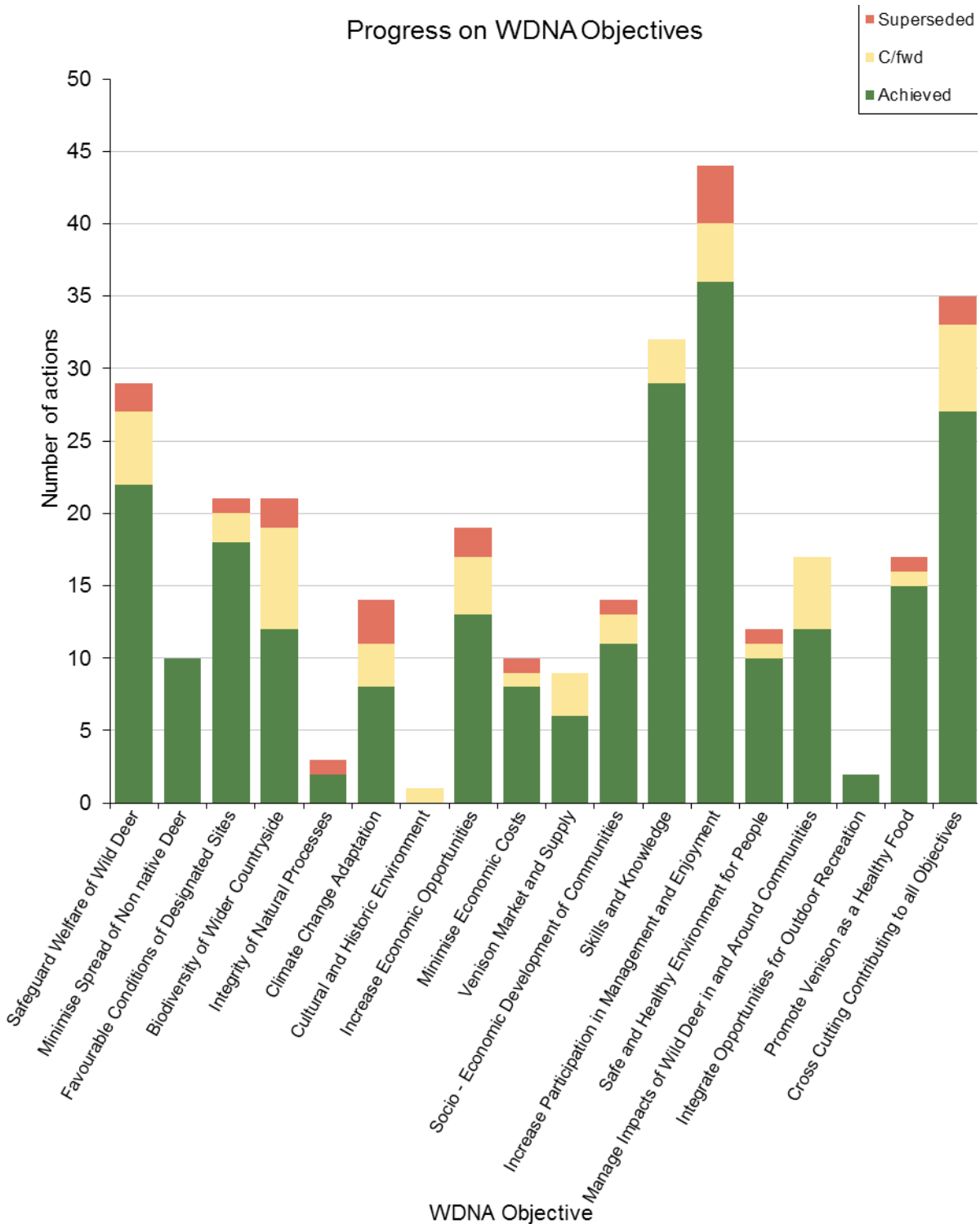
to follow the Code (except for Public Bodies) but, where there is damage by deer, whether or not the Deer Code has been followed would be taken into account.

The Deer Code is applicable to all wild deer in Scotland and it reinforces that deer management is required across all habitats and species. It

highlights the need to manage roe in the lowlands and in urban areas as well as the more traditional forms of management of red deer in the uplands.

The Deer Code emphasises the need for collaboration and shows that we all have responsibilities to value deer and their habitats. It has been and will continue to be promoted throughout the deer sector.

Fig. 2 Chart showing progress on actions for each WDNA objective since 2008 (achieved, carried forward or superseded).



Wild Deer Best Practice Guides

A suite of 84 [Wild Deer Best Practice Guides](#) was published and launched in 2008. These guides were developed by a steering group of industry representatives and provide detailed, practical and technical guidance on a range of deer management skills, including butchering, habitat impact assessments and deer ecology. Revisions and additions to the guides are ongoing to ensure that they remain up-to-date and cover the key areas required by those involved in practical deer management.

There are approximately 2,500 WDBP subscribers, and demonstration events and workshops have been held around the country to explain some of the techniques and principles set out in the guides and to encourage wider awareness and uptake.

WDNA, the Deer Code and WDBP all work together. Fig. 3 shows the relationship between the three elements.

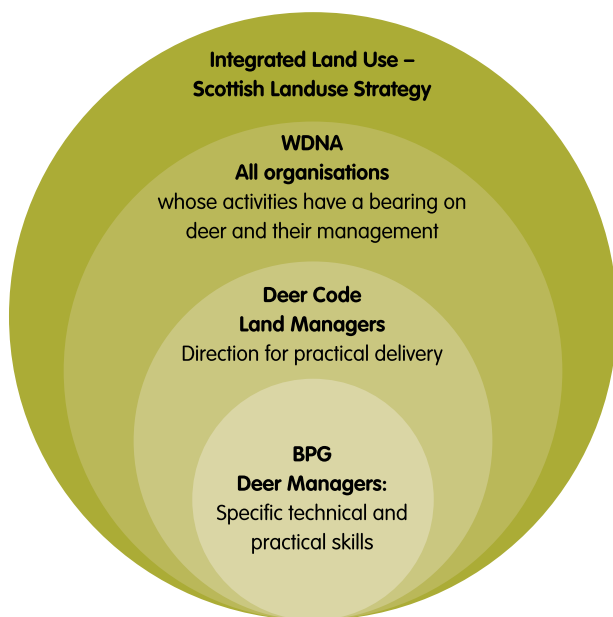


Fig 3. Relationship between WDNA, the Deer Code and WDBP.

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The Joint Working Process and Section 7 Control Agreements

The Joint Working Process was set up in 2004 to facilitate collaborative working amongst the agencies on deer management issues. The main purpose was to agree the most effective use of both incentive and regulatory tools and address those sites in most need of management action. A group formed of the then Deer Commission, Forestry Commission, SNH and Scottish

Government agreed the strategic principles needed to work with land managers to deliver a co-ordinated approach to deer management. This Joint Working process has had a major influence on the delivery of deer management during the SAF period, particularly in relation to designated sites and achieving favourable condition.

Since 2007 there have been 12 Section 7 Agreements (SNH, 2013a). A Section 7 Voluntary Control Agreement, as per the Deer (Scotland) Act (as amended), is a voluntary, formal agreement which sets out specific deer management measures to be carried out to prevent damage to an identified public interest

Since 2007 the focus has been on achieving favourable condition of designated features i.e. those habitats or species recognised to be important on specific protected sites. A recent assessment concluded that, of the 942 features in the red deer range, 23% are in unfavourable condition (SNH, 2013a). However it has been and continues to be difficult to differentiate data on deer impacts from those of other herbivores. SNH is currently carrying out more work to distinguish between these different herbivore impacts.

Deer vehicle collisions (DVCs)

A project was set up to assess the scale and distribution of DVCs, to develop a database of DVCs in Scotland and to try and identify potential black spots. The research estimates that there are likely to be in the region of 7,000 to 10,000 DVCs in Scotland each year. A report was published in 2011 covering research and data collated from 2008 to 2010 (Langbein, 2011). During this time actions such as deer fencing, vegetation management, focused deer control and different types of signage to improve driver awareness have been carried out in priority areas to try and reduce the risks of DVCs. While much progress has been made with this project, this area of work will continue to be a priority.

Urban deer

During this period there has been a growing interest in deer in and around urban areas. This has been a challenging area of work because of the fragmented land ownership in urban areas and because of the dense human populations. A report on *The Management of Deer in Peri-urban Scotland* (Dandy *et al.*, 2009) concluded that managing interactions between deer and people

was critical to the successful management of deer in urban areas. Guidance on how to achieve this was trialled at three sites: Mugdock Country Park, Loch Arding Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserve, and Beecraigs Country Park.

During 2010/11 the first full year of thermal imagery census, which involved four local authorities, was carried out. This helped to develop a better understanding of the distribution and number of roe deer in specific urban areas. Thermal imagery census will continue to be used as a tool to inform local deer management and help involve and inform stakeholders.

Deer management and Scotland's woodland expansion target

In 2006 the revised *Scottish Forestry Strategy* was published (Forestry Commission Scotland, 2006). This included an aim to increase Scotland's woodlands to about 25% of our land area. The Woodland Expansion Advisory Group (2012) represented this as 100,000 hectares of woodland over the period 2012-22. This is part of Scotland's efforts to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.

This woodland expansion target has had a significant impact on approaches to deer management during the SAF period, including the provision of grants. Planting trees in the presence of deer can be challenging. The use of fences has been guided by the [Joint Agency Fencing Guidelines](#), published in 2004. These guidelines set out what needs to be considered, including deer welfare and public safety, and have to be followed where public money is being used to erect the fence/s.

One of the recommendations from the Woodland Expansion Advisory Group was that 'Upland red deer range has the potential for the creation of significant areas of woodland, especially where it can provide shelter to improve deer welfare and make a positive contribution to the environmental value of the land'. In the longer term areas of woodlands in the uplands will provide forage and shelter. Having areas of woodland can also reduce the impacts on nearby fragile habitats. Planting in the lowlands has also brought challenges and opportunities. New woodlands have and will increase the habitats for roe deer. In urban settings this means taking into account the impacts on road safety in particular.

One of the remaining challenges is for deer/land managers to understand how much woodland their land can accommodate. Mindsets are changing and this period has seen a gradual shift away from the dualistic view of deer versus woodlands to recognition that woodlands planted in appropriate places can benefit deer, land managers and the surrounding environment.

Case studies on sustainable deer management

From 2008 to 2010 the Sustainable Deer Management Project sought to develop a better understanding of the key components and processes behind sustainable deer management. It drew on the findings from over 90 individual meetings with landowners, factors, stalkers, non-government organisations (NGOs) and community councillors. A report on *Sustainable Deer Management: A Case Study* (Rose, 2010), collated this range of views. It concluded that the main elements of sustainable deer management were to: safeguard deer welfare, conserve/enhance biodiversity, maintain balanced integration between forestry, agriculture and the natural heritage, minimise costs associated with deer management, and ensure that deer management is proactive. This report paved the way for and has been drawn on and referenced in the development of the Deer Code.

Deer research

A broad range of research areas were explored during 2007–2012. Subjects of reports produced included: deer impacts on blanket bogs in the Monadhliaths (Campbell and Marchbank, 2013), the management of roe deer in peri-urban Scotland (Dandy *et al.*, 2009), understanding perceptions of deer and their management (Green *et al.*, 2013), and understanding the costs and benefits of deer management (Putman, 2012). Together these helped to develop our understanding of and approaches to deer and their management.

Deer Management Groups and Lowland Deer Network Scotland

Deer Management Groups have been established over the last 30 years, with some dating back almost 50 years. The Groups cover much of the uplands of Scotland, are voluntary and

are predominantly in the uplands. They play important roles in the collaborative management of a common resource and helping to reconcile potentially conflicting land uses. There are currently about 45 functioning upland DMGs of which 41 are now in the process of developing 'effective' Plans (ADMG response to Convenor of RACCE Committee, 15 June 2015). During the SAF period expectations of DMGs changed and increasingly their role in contributing to delivery of the public interest came to the fore. This has resulted in a specific focus on the deer management planning process, building the capacity of deer management groups and developing ways of dealing with conflict. The DMG benchmark, published in 2014, which sets out criteria whereby a DMG can assess its effectiveness against the Deer Code, is an example of work helping to take this forward. The reviewed WDNA includes priority actions for 2015-2020 to contribute to and help deliver collaboration and effective deer management planning and implementation. This will continue to be a key focus over the next few years.

Whilst there are well established Deer Management Groups in the uplands, this arrangement has been lacking in the lowlands. The Lowland Deer Network Scotland (LDNS) was launched in November 2012 to address this, at a conference on deer in the lowlands held in Peebles. LDNS is a network taken forward by organisations with an interest in deer management and deer welfare. It aims to address the growing need for deer management in lowland and urban areas.

Since its launch LDNS has established good connections with local authorities. This remains a challenge in active planning but will continue to help consolidate and build on the collaborative networks and partnerships to manage deer in the lowlands.

Other key achievements since 2007

Promotion of wild venison as a healthy meat

The first 'Eat Scottish Venison Day' was launched in September 2009 by the Scottish Venison Working Group (now Scottish Venison Partnership), which includes producers, processors, assurance scheme representatives and agencies. This was a flagship event seeking to promote Scottish venison.

The [Deer in Scotland Education Zone](#), a website resource providing information and materials, including activities, facts and worksheets on venison and deer management was launched at Scone Game Fair 2012 by the Minister for the Environment. It is aimed at primary and secondary schoolchildren and is based on the Curriculum for Excellence.

Deer Competence Working Group

Another significant change introduced by the WANE Act was the requirement for SNH to monitor the effects on deer welfare of the current levels of competence among those who shoot deer. A Deer Competence Working Group was formed of representatives from across the deer sector in 2012. The group agreed the standard needed for deer competence as being Deer Stalking Certificate Level 1 or equivalent.

What have been the principal issues facing deer managers since 2007?

A number of key issues have emerged and or developed during the period of SAF. Some of these are outlined below:

Protecting designated sites vulnerable to deer impacts

A major part of the effort in deer management from 2007 to the present has been trying to get designated sites at risk of damage by deer into favourable or recovering condition. All work to date has been achieved through a partnership of public agencies and land managers and will be continued in 2015 and beyond.

Conflict resolution and balancing objectives

Balancing opposed objectives within deer management continues to be a challenge. If for example one estate wishes to manage its deer as a sporting resource and its neighbour wishes to manage its area to establish new woodland, this can lead to tension. Nature conservation objectives are seen, in some circumstances, as an unwelcome imposition on those that manage deer. This can act as a barrier and make it difficult to reconcile different management objectives. Resolving this

relies on effective conflict management - the tools, skills and motivations for this need to be further developed and promoted.

Much work has been done and is being done to identify and develop tools to help resolve conflict. As the pressures on land increase so will the need for effective conflict resolution.

Road Safety

Reports suggest there has been an increase in deer vehicle collisions since 2007. One of the reasons for this may be an increase in roe populations in urban areas. Awareness campaigns have been run, with press articles alerting drivers to the possibility of deer on the roads and the use of Variable Message Signs. These campaigns are particularly focused on the spring and autumn clock-changes. This area of work remains a priority.

Lessons Learnt, Further Work and Future Recommendations

Lessons learnt

The principal lessons learnt during this period are the need to:

- Understand better how to support the voluntary approach to deer management.
- Build on work to develop conflict management tools.
- Be clearer on the priorities within deer management and express them in a way that practitioners can understand.
- Promote the contributions made by the deer sector to deer management (for example better promotion of the WDNA Action Plan).
- Encourage more action to protect ecosystem health, both within and outwith designated sites.

Future recommendations

Areas for future work include:

- **Supporting the non-statutory approach to deer management.** The WANE Act

discussions through parliament concluded that the voluntary approach to deer management should continue to be supported. However this is still coming under scrutiny, with evidence having been submitted to the RACCE Committee in 2013/14. In particular we need to continue to support and build capacity for Deer Management Groups and the deer management planning process in both rural and urban environments.

- **Helping private/public working together.** At the heart of WDNA is the recognition that deer are managed by people working together. WDNA has been delivered by a blend of private and public but the majority of the actions (approximately 70%) have been delivered by public bodies. This is perhaps reasonable and inevitable. However to continue to deliver sustainable deer management we need to forge better working relations between public and private interests and ensure that we are recognising all the efforts of private interests in delivering public benefit.
- **Developing and supporting conflict resolution tools.** As mentioned above there continues to be a need to develop and use conflict resolution tools. Work continues to identify new tools. We need to trial these and also enable groups and individuals to recognise situations where they could/should be used. These tools will focus on facilitating negotiation to achieve compromise between land management objectives.
- **Taking more action to address ecosystem health.** Since 2008 there has been an increased focus on 'ecosystem health' and an understanding of the importance of healthy ecosystems underpins the 2014 reviewed WDNA. We need to support and encourage actions which contribute to the 2020 Biodiversity Challenge. We need to recognise the pivotal role of ecosystem health in delivering social and economic benefits from deer management.
- **Developing a better understanding of deer in the low ground.** Deer are increasingly found in urban and other lowland areas. We need to understand the implications of this to address any issues and capitalise on any opportunities.

Key Management Messages

- Deer contribute to and impact on a range of public interests.
- Deer should be managed collaboratively in most circumstances.
- A 20-year vision, challenges and priorities for deer management are set out in *Scotland's Wild Deer: A National Approach*.
- Responsibilities for deer management are set out in the *Code of Practice on Deer Management* – this applies to anyone who owns or manages land on which deer occur.

New and ongoing work since SAF ended

- The first five-year review of WDNA has been carried out and published (Scottish Government, 2015a). This includes a set of priorities for 2015-2020.
- The 2015-2018 WDNA Action Plan is currently under development. This is part of a series of rolling Action Plans which will be refreshed on an annual basis.
- Further WDBP Guides have been developed e.g. on Muntjac. Revisions to existing guides and new guides will continue to be developed.
- A self-assessment process for DMGs has been developed and baseline information established.
- A number of Lowland Deer Groups have been established, further Groups will be established in the future.

Further Information

<http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-wildlife/managing-deer/> – further information on deer can be accessed through the SNH website

<http://www.deer-management.co.uk/dmgs/deer-management-groups> – further information on Deer Management Groups can be accessed through the ADMG website

<http://www.bestpracticeguides.org.uk> – further information on Wild Deer Best Practice Guides can be accessed through the WDBP website

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The SAF Partners

- [Association of Deer Management Groups. \(ADMG\).](#)
- [British Association of Shooting and Conservation \(BASC\).](#)
- [British Deer Society \(BDS\).](#)
- [Cairngorms Deer Advisory Group \(CDAG\).](#)
- [Cairngorms National Park Authority \(CNPA\).](#)
- [Forest Enterprise Scotland \(FES\).](#)
- [Forest Research \(FR\).](#)
- [Forestry Commission Scotland \(FCS\).](#)
- [John Muir Trust \(JMT\).](#)
- [Lantra](#)
- [Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority \(LL&TNP\).](#)
- [Scottish Environment LINK \(LINK\).](#)
- [Scottish Land and Estates \(SLE\).](#)
- [Scottish Gamekeepers Association \(SGA\).](#)
- [Scottish Government \(SG\).](#)
- [Scottish Natural Heritage \(SNH\).](#)
- [Transport Scotland](#)
- [Scottish Venison Partnership \(SVP\).](#)
- [University of the Highlands & Islands \(UHI\).](#)
- [Wild Scotland](#)

The Species Action Framework Handbook

This account comes from the Species Action Framework Handbook published by Scottish Natural Heritage. For more information on the handbook please go to www.snh.gov.uk/speciesactionframework.

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