



1. INTRODUCTION

- Natural Flood Management (NFM) works with natural processes within the landscape and often delivers multiple benefits (e.g. habitat creation)¹.
- **Eurasian beaver** (*Castor fiber*) modify landscapes through tree-felling, burrowing and dam-building². Beavers can play a role in Natural Flood Management; their dams push water sideways onto floodplains, storing water and reducing flow rates³.
- Beaver populations are re-establishing across Europe, through a combination of natural recolonisation and reintroduction efforts⁴. In England, beavers are being reintroduced after an absence of 400 years. Beaver presence in modern-day England is a new concept for many people living there⁵.
- This study sought **to understand perspectives towards beavers and their NFM role** among some of the first communities to live downstream of beaver sites in modern-day England. This is the first time a study has focused on the downstream community as the focal stakeholders.

2. METHOD: Q-METHODOLOGY

- Purposively selected participants sort a series of statements. Correlations between entire configurations of participant sorts are examined using a factor analysis. Extracted factors indicate a shared perspective.
- Interpretation of factors using factor arrays and participant comments leads to a rich understanding of the shared perspectives identified.
- Participants (n=39) were residents living downstream of three beaver sites in England, where beavers have attenuated flow regimes³: Ladock, Cornwall; Lydbrook, Forest of Dean; and Sinnington, Yorkshire.





Full paper: Auster, R.E., Barr, S.W., & Brazier, R.E. 2022. Journal of Flood Risk Management, 15(2), e12789. https://doi.org/10.1111/jfr3.12789 Funding: University of Exeter, Devon Wildlife Trust, Plymouth City Council, Cornwall Wildlife Trust

Beavers and Flood Alleviation: Human perspectives from downstream communities

r.e.auster@exeter.ac.uk Twitter: @austerroger





3. RESULTS

- Six shared perspectives (factors) were identified (one of which exhibited both positive and negative correlations within the respondent pool).
- Factors were **polarised** as to whether they had favourable views of beaver, but the **prominent values varied**.
- There was observable diversity of perspectives within communities. These may be associated with local contextual experiences as well as different value judgements.

Factor	Sı	Immary features	Exemplar quote
1		Pro-beaver; eco-centric values. Flood management should work with nature and help to restore natural environments.	"I think it's imperative that flood management works with nature, particularly at this critical time of climate change."
2	•		"Man-made flood measures are predictable and work where they are required. Beavers are unpredictable. Beavers can flood river courses in the wrong areas, e.g. below / downstream from houses which can result in worse flooding."
3: Positive correlation	•	Pro-beaver; value placed on economic benefit of beavers. Beavers good for the environment, with potential for beaver tourism.	"They are a keystone species".
3: Negative correlation	•	Anti-beaver; concern for negative impacts of beaver. Beavers not good for the environment, and no benefit for local business.	"Seen the damage they do???? Wait 'til they escape. [] If you let them go there will be problems and then you'll be spending 20 years getting rid of them."
4	•	Anti-beaver; management-focused. Beaver population would need management and regular monitoring.	"If they are as destructive as I have heard them to be their numbers & effects will need monitoring."
5	•	Pro-beaver; anthropocentric values. Beavers good for people, and pleased to have beavers upstream of their property.	"I think it[']s a great idea having beavers upstream and helping to slow the flow."
6	•	Pro-beaver; beaver-focused. Would enjoy seeing beavers and visiting beaver wetlands.	"I enjoy seeing all wildlife in natural settings."

Roger. E. Auster, Stewart. W. Barr, & Richard. E. Brazier

- diversity in perspectives within communities.



1. Ellis et al, 2021. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309133321997299 2. Brazier et al, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1002/wat2.1494 3. Puttock et al, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1002/hyp.14017 4. Halley et al, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1111/mam.12216 5. Auster et al, 2021. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2020.1837089 6. Auster et al, 2023. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2020.1837089 7. Graham et al, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10344-020-01379-w 8. Scamardo & Wohl, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1002/rra.3592





4. DISCUSSION

Among pro-beaver factors, value is placed on **multiple benefits** provided, beyond flow attenuation alone. Anti-beaver factors exhibited lower confidence in beaver-led NFM and a perceived sense of unpredictability regarding where beavers dam. Reliance on beavers was viewed to be of high risk.

Beavers are the primary decision-makers In beaver-led NFM, unlike in other interventions; even in other NFM approaches, humans are usually the primary decision-makers. Beaver-led NFM involves working with beavers to deliver NFM benefits: a true example of **working with natural processes**.

5. MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Localised or **catchment-based approaches** to beaver management are advocated, to engage with and respond to

. To increase confidence within communities in beaver-led natural flood management:

1. Seek to familiarise individuals with beaver activities and available management interventions.

2. Beaver Dam Capacity Modelling indicates where beaver damming is possible⁷. Localised dissemination of such knowledge may provide some reassurance about where beavers can dam.

3. Beaver Dam Analogues (BDAs) built by humans seek to mimic natural beaver dams or their hydrological function⁸. Some evidence suggests beavers may build dams upon BDAs⁹. Research is recommended to investigate whether **BDAs could be used as "starter dams"** to assist establishment of beaver territories in locations which provide optimal flow attenuation benefits. Might this alleviate the sense of unpredictability by encouraging beaver in desired localities?









