



Biodiversity Starter Pack

As a member of the Take a Pride in Fife initiative, you're probably interested in improving your local environment to make it a more attractive and enjoyable place to live and work.

Chances are that some of your projects could also benefit your local wildlife. There are many simple ways in which you can improve an area for people as well as biodiversity.

What is biodiversity?

The word simply means the variety of life on earth. It includes every living thing, from plants and animals to fungi and micro-organisms. Think of the incredible variety within the animal kingdom alone, from tiny seahorses to titanic whales in the ocean, and the mighty elephant to the pygmy shrew on land. Over 1.75 million species have been identified, but scientists estimate there could be as many as 14 million! The biodiversity we see today is the fruit of billions of years of evolution.



Why is biodiversity important?

Biodiversity plays a vital role in our everyday life. It sustains the ecosystems that provide us with food, fuel, clean water, health and wealth. For instance, the air we breathe is produced by plants. Insects and fungi break down dead plants to produce soil. Bacteria help break down our waste. Biodiversity provides us with the food we eat as well as the materials in our everyday lives, such as textiles and timber. Many of the drugs we treat our illnesses with have their origins in biodiversity, such as the cardiac stimulant Digitoxin which comes from the common foxglove.



Each ecosystem is finely balanced, and if one or more species is lost, the function of the ecosystem can become disturbed. It is therefore in our interest to manage for biodiversity.



Bees are a good example. These industrious little insects are important pollinators. Cross-pollination helps at least 30% of our crops to thrive. Unfortunately, bee populations are declining in Fife and further afield. It has been said that without bees, we would only have a few years left to live!

The threats that face biodiversity - and us

Sadly, we are losing biodiversity at an alarming rate. Scientists estimate 150 to 200 species are lost every 24 hours. It is human activity that is causing this greatly accelerated loss.

The destruction of habitats is the number one cause of species extinction. Introduced invasive species, pollution, population growth and over-consumption are also to blame. What many of us don't realise is that we are in fact harming ourselves by damaging the biodiversity we rely on. We have to act urgently to protect biodiversity and safeguard our future.

We can make a difference

Fife is fortunate to have a wealth of fantastic habitats, from its stunning coastline to the blustery twin peaks of the Lomond Hills. Many of these habitats are rich with biodiversity. We are also fortunate in that we have the power to protect (as well as destroy!) biodiversity.

Through your projects, you can help make a difference by protecting – and even enhancing - the wildlife and countryside of Fife.



Some projects which benefit wildlife

Sow a wildflower meadow

Wildflower-rich grassland is one of the most threatened habitats in the UK. Wildflower meadows are beautiful in themselves and also provide valuable food and shelter for a range of species. They attract invertebrates including butterflies and bumblebees, as well as birds and small mammals such as voles and shrews. Even creating small patches of native wildflower meadows in urban areas or along road verges can be of great benefit to wildlife.



Create a pond or wetland

Ponds are oases for wildlife. Indeed it is said that a garden pond can do more to enhance your garden for wildlife than any other feature. They can attract frogs, newts, birds, bats and hedgehogs as well as a variety of plants. Try creating a mix of habitats including a boggy area, shallow section and slightly deeper open water. Even a small pond can be very beneficial.

Put up bat and bird boxes

Birds and particularly bats need mature or even dead trees in which to nest and roost. Our countryside is heavily managed and there are far fewer old and dead trees than there should be. You can give birds and bats a helping hand by putting up boxes as artificial nesting and roosting sites. Consider different types of nest boxes, for instance for swifts and swallows or kestrels and owls.

Plant up a border or tub – either at work or in your neighbourhood

Perhaps you'd like to improve the area where you live or work, but only have a small area to play with? You'll be pleased to know that a little planting can go a long way! A bed or border with a variety of flowers and shrubs could provide year-round colour and greenery, as well as nectar for butterflies and bumblebees and shelter for smaller animals. Alternatively, why not plant up a tub? For plant ideas, see the 'beds, borders, walls and containers' list at end of this document.



Create wildlife corridors

Our countryside is heavily fragmented due to our activities, such as industry and agriculture, as well as the urban areas we live in and the roads that connect them. This creates 'islands' of natural habitat, where isolated populations can suffer from lack of food or inbreeding. Connecting up these fragmented habitats, for instance with a hedgerow, a woodland corridor or by creating a 'stepping stone' pond between two others, can greatly benefit wildlife. This also better enables wildlife to adapt to climate change and deal with threats.

Plant a woodland

Fife is one of the least wooded regions of Scotland, and Scotland is one of the least wooded countries in Europe! Woodlands are very valuable habitats for all sorts of wildlife and also help mitigate climate change, prevent flooding and filter urban pollution. Plant native trees and shrubs if possible. Or why not look at improving existing woodland by diversifying the tree species, planting an understorey or removing invasive non-native species such as *Rhododendron ponticum*?

Remove invasive non-native species

Sadly, we have in the past introduced exotic species to our country which are now posing a serious threat to native wildlife. Plants include Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and Giant hogweed. Animals include the American mink and grey squirrel which threaten our native red squirrel, water vole, fish populations and ground nesting birds.



Photo courtesy Richard Bennie

Plant a traditional orchard

Old orchards are associated with many species such as moths, bees and bats. They are an important habitat. Orchards as well as flowering and fruiting hedges provide pollinating and nesting opportunities for insects and birds.

Create a green roof

This makes use of existing surfaces to create new habitat, often in urban areas where it is particularly valuable. Plants that can grow on green roofs include grasses, mosses, rockery plants and ferns. The habitat can be used by butterflies, bees, beetles, lizards and birds. Green roofs can also help reduce flooding in urban areas.

Replace a fence with a hedgerow

If a barrier is needed, consider a natural one! Wherever possible, use native shrubs to create a hedge instead of erecting a new fence. If a fence is due to be replaced or repaired, consider planting a hedge instead. As well as creating a habitat, you will create a more attractive, greener environment.



Hold a clean-up on a beach or river

Litter can pose a serious threat to wildlife. For instance, plastic bags in the sea are mistaken as jellyfish by turtles, which then die from ingesting the litter. String, rope and the plastic rings around six packs can entangle and kill wildlife. A clean up on a beach or even further upstream along a river can reduce this threat.

Report your wildlife sightings

A good way to help protect our local wildlife is to send information about sightings to the local records centre. If we don't know where our wildlife is, it's harder to

protect it. For instance, information about protected species is given to planners and developers so that they don't accidentally harm it. Use the form in this pack and send information to the Fife Nature Records Centre.

Hang on to dead wood

Dead wood is a very important part of the woodland ecosystem. In a natural woodland, about a fifth of the volume should be deadwood. What's more, about half of all woodland species depend on deadwood at some point in their life cycle. Leave dead trees standing wherever possible. Create habitat piles from fallen branches to provide shelter for hedgehogs, nesting sites for wrens, and food for insects and fungi.

Go organic and peat-free

Try to keep the use of pesticides and herbicides to a minimum, as these can have an impact on entire food chains. Using peat-free compost helps protect valuable wetland and moorland habitat from peat extraction.



Bear wildlife-friendly plants in mind

Most wildlife-friendly plants are native. This is because our local wildlife has lived with these plants for a long time and adapted to make use of them. Our native animals may struggle to make use of exotic plants. For instance, pollinating insects such as bees and butterflies may not be able to reach the nectar in exotic flowers. Also, some species such as pansies and double begonias offer very little nectar and pollen.

The plant list has been subdivided into habitat types. These include:

- woodland, shrubs and hedgerows
- riverbanks, ponds and wetlands
- grassland and meadow
- beds, borders, walls and containers
- orchards

The plants listed are suggestions and there are many more possibilities!

Woodland, shrubs and hedgerows

Try to purchase local provenance trees wherever possible. Try the Woodland Trust Scotland for native tree packs.

*The non-native Spanish bluebell hybridises with our native bluebell and is a threat to the wild populations. It is therefore important to plant only the native variety. Scotia Seeds is an accredited supplier of native bluebells.

Trees		Shrubs, hedges and woodland edges		Herbaceous	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Bluebell*	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Common dog violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Dog's mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Greater woodrush	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> or <i>L. xylosteum</i>	Sweet cicely	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>			Wild daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Wood cranesbill	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>

Rivers, ponds and wetlands

Plant trees along rivers and streams to create a riparian corridor. Keep shading of ponds to a minimum, but consider planting some willow, alder, birch or scrub along a small section of bigger ponds to provide shelter for wildlife.

Allow wetland and pond plants to colonise naturally where possible. However, if an area needs to look managed and attractive quickly e.g. in a public park or on a golf course, or if it is likely to be colonised with weeds, consider sowing or planting some of the species listed below.

Trees		Herbaceous plants for water's edge and wetlands		Aquatic plants for ponds	
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Water plantain	<i>Alisma aquatic-plantago</i>	Common duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Common club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Pondweeds	<i>Potamogeton spp.</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Water avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>	Spiked water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Bay Willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	Square-stem St John's wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Amphibious bistort	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	White water-lily	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Yellow water-lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>
		Ragged robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cucli</i>		
		Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		
		Marsh woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>		
		Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>		
		Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis palustris</i>		
		Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>		

Grassland and meadow

Try Scotia Seeds for native wildflower seed mixes suitable for different types of ground, including dry, wet, woodland, hedgerow and coastal. These are a few of the mixes they offer

Meadow mix for well-drained, loamy soil in open sites		Bees, birds & butterflies mix		Wet meadow mix	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Goat's beard	Tragopogon pratense	Meadow cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Autumn hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Water avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Autumn hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
Burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Clustered bell-flower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Ragged robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Selfheal	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Meadow buttercup	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Devils-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Greater trefoil	<i>Lotus pendunculatus</i>	Common sorrel	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Wild marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Devils-bit scabious	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	White campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	Common bent	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Meadow foxtail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum</i>	Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Crested dogs tail	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Crested dog's tail	<i>odoratum</i>	Devil's bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>		

Beds, borders, walls and containers

Try some of the plants below in more formal urban areas to attract birds and insects such as butterflies and bumblebees. Soft fruit flowers are particularly good for honeybees. Species listed in blue are non-native.

Beds - flowers		Beds - shrubs		Containers and walls	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Blackcurrent	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	<u>Climbers for walls:</u>	
Cosmos	<i>Cosmea spp.</i>	Redcurrent	<i>Ribes sativum</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>	Hazelnut	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Winter	<i>Lonicera purpusii</i>
Ice plant	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	honeysuckle	
Scabious	<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.*</i>	Clematis	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Michaelmas daisy	<i>Astor novi-belgii</i>	Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha spp.**</i>	<u>Containers:</u>	
Lavendar	<i>Lavandula spp.</i>	Guelder rose	<i>Vibirnum oppulis</i>	Lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Clustered bell-flower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Marjoram	<i>Oreganum vulgare</i>
Poached-egg plant	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	Wayfaring tree	<i>Vibirnum lantana</i>	Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Golden rod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Chickweed	<i>Stellaria medea</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis spp.</i>
Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>	Blue spiraea	<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	Sweet pea	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Everlasting	<i>Helichrysum spp.</i>	Hebe	<i>Hebe spp.</i>	Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Lilac	<i>Syringa spp.</i>	Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Snowy mespilus	<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Daphne	<i>Daphne spp.</i>	Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis semperivirens</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Bloody cranesbill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>
Morning glory	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>	Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Nasturtium	<i>Nasturtium spp.</i>
Wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>	Mexican orange blossom	<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Violet	<i>Viola tricolour</i>
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium spp.</i>				

Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Fuschia	<i>Fuschia spp.</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Erica	<i>Erica carnea</i>	Petunia	<i>Petunia surfinia</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus spp.</i>	Weilgela	<i>Weilgela florida variegata</i>	French marigold	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus spp.</i>	Sunrose	<i>Cistus spp.</i>	Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium spp.</i>
Bluebell (native only)	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Palace purple	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>			Vinca	<i>Vinca spp.</i>
Marguerite daisy	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>				
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>				

*except *Contoneaster conspicuus* 'Decorus'

** except 'Orange glow'

Orchards

Choose traditional Scottish varieties if possible. You'll not only support biodiversity, but will help protect traditional and often threatened varieties of fruit trees which are part of our cultural heritage.

For advice, contact the Allotments Officer. For orchard packs, try Scottish Fruit Trees, a social enterprise.

Apple	Plum and damson	Pear	Nut
<p><u>Scottish:</u> Beauty of Moray Bloody Ploughman Scotch Bridget Hawthornden Tower of Glamis James Grieve</p> <p><u>Other heritage varieties:</u> Coul Blush Early Julyan Gogar Pippin Hood's Supreme Lady of the Wemyss Lass O'Gowrie Pine Golden Pippin Thomas Jeffrey</p>	<p><u>Scottish plum:</u> Burnet Gordon Castle</p> <p><u>Other heritage plum varieties:</u> Victoria Marjorie's Seedling Opal Czar Belle du Lovain Red Magnum Bonam</p> <p><u>Damsons:</u> Merriweather Shropshire Prune Farleigh</p>	<p><u>Other heritage varieties:</u> Conference Beth Doyenne du Comice Durondeau Williams Jargonelle</p>	<p>Hazelnut Walnut</p>

Need some funding?

Environmental Improvement Fund

If you live in Glenrothes or Levenmouth and need a small grant to help you improve an area for biodiversity, this fund could give you up to £200. Speak to the TAPIF Co-ordinator for more information (see end of document for contact details).

Fife Environment Trust

This grant-giving body offers awards of up to £50,000 and could fund up to 90% of your community, environmental or heritage project. For further information or a grant application form, contact Ashley Birrell at Ashley.birrell@fife.gov.uk, 01592 583260 or visit <http://www.fifedirect.org.uk/fet/>.

CSV Action Earth

Through their easy-to-access grants, you could be awarded £250 for your environmental project, or £500 if it takes place on a Local Nature Reserve. Contact Robert Henderson on 0131 222 9083, rhenderson@csv.org.uk or visit <http://actionearth.csv.org.uk/>.

For guidance on further funding sources and how to apply, contact Sheena Kenny on sheena.kenny@fife.gov.uk or 08451 55 55 55 extension 441 233.

Some useful links

Bat Conservation Trust
www.bats.org.uk

Biodiversity Forum
www.biodiversityscotland.gov.uk

Buglife
www.buglife.org.uk

Bumblebee Conservation Trust
<http://bumblebeeconservation.org>

Butterfly Conservation
www.butterfly-conservation.org

Fife Red Squirrel Project
www.fiferedsquirrels.co.uk

Habitat Aid
www.habitataid.co.uk

International Society for Fungal Conservation
www.fungal-conservation.org

Marine Conservation Society
www.mcsuk.org

Non-native Species Secretariat
<https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/home/index.cfm>

Plantlife
www.plantlife.org.uk

Pond Conservation
www.pondconservation.org.uk

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
www.rspb.org.uk

Scottish Natural Heritage
www.snh.gov.uk

Scottish Wildlife Trust
<http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk>

Take a Pride in Fife
www.fifedirect.org.uk/tapif

Woodland Trust Scotland
www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

For support or advice

Laura Thomson
Policy Officer (TAPIF Co-ordinator)
Fife Council
Brunton House
High Street
Cowdenbeath
KY4 9QU
T 08451 55 55 55 ext. 450 868
E Laura.thomson@fife.gov.uk

Keith Jackson
Parks & Community Events Officer
Fife Council
Bankhead House
211 Tantallon Avenue
Glenrothes
KY7 4QA
T 08451 55 55 55 ext. 440 608
E keith.jackson@fife.gov.uk

Johanna Willi
Biodiversity Co-ordinator
Fife council
Bankhead House
211 Tantallon Avenue
Glenrothes
KY7 4QA
T 08451 55 55 55 ext. 445 363
E Johanna.willi@fife.gov.uk

Peter Duncan
Allotments Officer
Fife council
Bankhead House
211 Tantallon Avenue
Glenrothes
KY7 4QA
T 08451 55 55 55 ext. 440 601
E Peter.duncan@fife.gov.uk

Robbie Blyth
Beaches & Coast Officer
Fife Coast & Countryside Trust
Harbourmaster's House
Hot Pot Wynd
Dysart
KY1 2TQ
T 08451 55 55 55 ext. 444 981
E Robbie.Blyth@fifecountryside.co.uk

Kate Morison
Community Engagement Ranger
Fife Coast & Countryside Trust
Pitcairn Centre
Moidart Drive
Glenrothes
KY7 6ET
M 07950 786245
E Kate.Morison@fifecountryside.co.uk

Alexa Tweddle
Information Officer
Fife Nature Records Centre
Fife Council
Bankhead House
211 Tantallon Avenue
Glenrothes
KY7 4QA
T 08451 55 55 55 ext. 445 361
E Alexa.Tweddle@fife.gov.uk

