

Scottish Borders
GRASSLAND AND ENCLOSED FARMLAND
HABITAT ACTION PLAN



GRASSLAND AND ENCLOSED FARMLAND in Scottish Borders

Status

Approximately 85% of the land in Scottish Borders is agricultural, from the sheep rearing units in the Southern Uplands, Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills, to the rich arable areas of eastern Roxburghshire and the Merse of Berwickshire. A diverse range of habitats exist within this farmed landscape.

Grasslands

Grasslands of highest biodiversity value tend to be areas of long established pasture, which have been managed traditionally for generations with low levels of input. Over the last 50 years, agricultural intensification through increased mechanisation, drainage and the use of herbicides and artificial fertilisers has brought about a dramatic increase in grassland performance. As a result, the characteristic variety of wild plants has been replaced by a small number of highly productive grasses. At the same time there has been a move away from grassland production for hay, to more easily produced silage which is species poor. Up to 95% of the UK's species rich meadows have been lost to agricultural intensification since the war. The estimated area of unimproved, species rich grasslands in the Borders, is less than 2,000ha. Though it is possible to create wildflower grasslands under agri-environment schemes that contain a variety of native wildflower and grass species, these grasslands are not readily recolonised by rarer plants and insects because of habitat isolation and fragmentation. These created grasslands may also pose a threat to the genetic integrity of the remaining natural grasslands as there is no requirement to use seed of local provenance. It is,



© Derek Robeson

therefore, very important to retain old unimproved grasslands and to continue their traditional management such as controlled grazing or mowing in late summer. Unimproved grasslands occurring in Scottish Borders can be broken down into four broad types; acid grassland, purple moor grass and rush pasture, unimproved neutral grassland and calcareous grassland, which conform to UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat types.

Boundary Features

Boundary features include hedgerows, dykes, grass margins, beetle banks, shelter belts, field corner plantings, and water margins. It is estimated that 10% of the known species-rich hedgerows occur in Scottish Borders. Modern farming practices, particularly in the arable areas of the eastern Borders e.g. the Merse, have led to an intensification of production which has led to loss of valuable habitats, particularly the removal of hedgebanks, headrigs, rough grass areas and verges. These habitats would also have acted as valuable seed banks. Intensification of agriculture has seen the increased use of inorganic fertilisers and pesticides which have also impacted on biodiversity.

The presence of boundary features is vital to provide network links for the movement of many species. Sympathetic management of these boundary features can have a positive impact on agricultural practices, e.g. beetlebanks which provide suitable habitats for predatory insects, thereby reducing the need for pesticides. Others such as wild bird cover and grassland margins have added benefits for game birds, farmland passerines and other biodiversity.

This Habitat Action Plan provides a framework to link biodiversity and agricultural practices and farm businesses so that all are enhanced.

In the UK Biodiversity Action Plan list the following broad habitats associated with grassland and enclosed farmland habitats:

- acid grasslands
- calcareous grassland
- neutral grassland
- boundary and Linear features

UKBAP priority habitats found in Scottish Borders, as priority:

- ancient and/or species rich hedgerows
- lowland calcareous grassland
- lowland dry acid grassland
- lowland meadows
- purple moor grass and rush pasture
- upland calcareous grassland
- upland hay meadows

Acid Grassland

Much of the acid grassland in Scottish Borders occurs on Silurian siltstones and shales and Devonian sandstones and lavas and on superficial deposits such as sands and gravels. These rock types are generally acid to neutral in composition. Due generally to high levels of rainfall,

soils readily leach to form an acidic substrate. Locally base rich deposits occur which give rise to calcareous soils and flushes which are more species rich. It is often the result of poor management of other priority habitats such as upland heath and may be of low biological interest, although there are some areas of species rich *Nardus* grassland and locally diverse mosaics of other habitat types such as wet base-rich flushes. Characteristic grass species of acid grassland are mat grass *Nardus stricta*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and sheeps fescue *Festuca ovina*.

Upland acid grasslands form an important component of the territories of birds such as short eared owl and several wading bird species such as curlew and golden plover. Acid grasslands are less common in lowland areas but can provide an important reservoir of rare species.

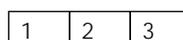
Large expanses of acid grassland occur in the uplands (Lammermuir, Moorfoot and Cheviot Hills). National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities found in Scottish Borders include U1 *Festuca ovina-Agrostis capillaris-Rumex acetosella* grassland U2 *Deschampsia flexuosa* grassland and U4 *Festuca ovina-Agrostis capillaris-Galium saxatile* grassland.

Status of Acid Grassland

Land Cover Map 2000 (LCM 2000) estimates 63,400ha of acid grassland in Scottish Borders, although this will include areas of purple moor grass and rough pasture. The UKBAP estimates in excess of 1,200,000ha of acid grassland in the uplands. Lowland areas are unlikely to account for more than 30,000ha. The true extent of acid grasslands in the Scottish Borders is not known at present

Front Cover Photos:

1. Keith Robeson SBC
2. SNH
3. Derek Robeson



Important sites for Acid Grassland

Moorfoot Hills (SSSI)
Langholm-Newcastleton Hills (SSSI)
Ettrick and Yarrow Hills Cheviot Hills

Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture

Purple moor grass and rush pasture occur in the wettest areas of hill ground, predominantly in the western Borders. Habitat mosaics take the form of; wet grasslands, dry grasslands and upland heath.

Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture

Purple moor grass and rush pasture occur in Britain on poorly drained, usually acidic soils which receive high rainfall. Areas of the country where it is found include: south west England, south Wales, south and west Scotland as far north as Argyll.

In the Borders it is generally confined to the flatter tops and less steep slopes of the western hills, the areas of highest rainfall, particularly localised around the headwaters of the Yarrow, Ewes Water and upper Tweed.

The vegetation types associated with this habitat can form diverse mosaics of wet grasslands, dry grasslands and in Scottish Borders, upland heath. Purple moor grass, wavy hair grass, soft rush and sharp flowered rush are usually abundant in this habitat. The mosaic of vegetation types associated with this habitat and the often very wet nature of the sites provide rich feeding and breeding areas particularly for insects. These insects in turn form the basis of an important food supply for chicks of several of our upland bird species such as black grouse, snipe and curlew.

NVC communities found in Scottish Borders include: M25 *Molinia caerulea*-

Potentilla erecta mire, M26 *Molinia caerulea*-*Crepis paludosa* mire.

Status of Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture

The total extent of this habitat in the UK does not exceed 56,000ha. This is considerably more than is thought to exist in the whole of Western Europe with the possible exception of Ireland. There are no reliable estimates available for Scotland including Scottish Borders but the total extent is estimated at around 2,000ha most of which is concentrated in south west Scotland and western Borders.

Important sites for Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture

Dundreich Plateau (SSSI)
Tweedsmuir Hills (SSSI)
Yarrow Hills

Purple moor grass is particularly susceptible to over-grazing. Rush pasture, because it occurs on lower lying slopes and semi-improved enclosed agricultural land, can be at risk from reclamation work such as drainage, ploughing, liming and reseeded.

Unimproved Neutral Grassland

Unimproved or species rich grasslands are those that are unaffected by agricultural improvement (extensive fertiliser use and reseeded). These grasslands are mainly managed as traditional hay meadows or areas of permanent pasture. These grasslands occur throughout the Borders on a variety of rock types; from the sea cliffs of Berwickshire, through the basin mires and rocky knolls of the Central Borders, to the hill slopes of Tweeddale. Such sites can contain high proportions of native wild flowers and grass species.

Most neutral grasslands (meadows) survive as isolated habitat fragments often enclosed by linear field margins or woodlands. In the uplands they can be bounded by drystone dykes or occur on the lower slopes of unimproved hill ground. Their conservation importance is partly as a component of these biologically rich landscapes, for example as feeding areas for moorland birds in the summer or as a reservoir for woodland edge species. Typical plant communities include: heath bedstraw, germander speedwell, sweet vernal grass and yorkshire fog.

NVC communities found in Scottish Borders include: MG1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland, MG3 *Anthoxanthum odoratum*-*Geranium sylvaticum* grassland, MG5 *Centaurea nigra*-*Cynosurus cristatus* grassland.

Status of Unimproved Neutral Grassland

The total UK extent of unimproved species-rich neutral grasslands is estimated to be less than 1 5,000ha. The precise amount to be found in Scottish Borders is uncertain but unlikely to be more than 1000ha. Unimproved neutral grassland survives best on steep slopes that are inaccessible by plough. These areas however can be under threat from scrub or bracken infestation.

Important sites for Unimproved Neutral Grasslands

Longnewton Cutting (SSSI)
Allan Water (SSSI)
Berwickshire Coast (SSSI)
Drinkstone Hill (SSSI)
Hareheugh Craigs (SSSI)

Calcareous Grassland

These grasslands occur where underlying rock types are base rich. Most commonly these are found on

Silurian greywacke rocks in the uplands. Locally however, rocks rich in lime can outcrop almost anywhere and that is where small pockets of this grassland type can be found.

Generally these sites are very highly species rich with a wide diversity of native wildflower species, including rare or local species such as maiden pink, rock rose, kidney vetch, autumn gentian, northern hawkbeard and mountain pansy. These plant communities may support important populations of invertebrates such as northern brown argus and the small blue butterfly.

NVC communities found in Scottish Borders include: CG2 *Festuca ovina*-*Avenula pratensis* grassland, CG7 *Festuca ovina*-*Hieracium pilosella*-*Thymus praecox* grassland and CG10 *Festuca ovina*-*Agrostis capillaris*-*Thymus polytrichus* grassland.

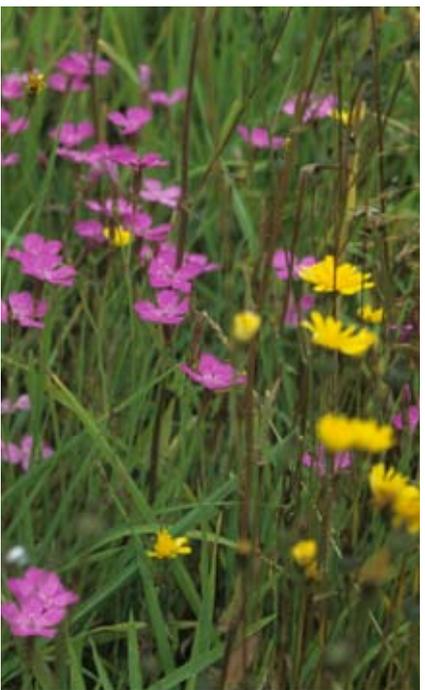
Status of calcareous grassland

It has been estimated that there are between 40-50,000ha of this habitat type in the UK. Calcareous grasslands in the Borders are generally found on steep, south facing slopes with thin soils and basic rocks. Very small areas now remain in the Borders and are of high nature conservation interest. LCM2000 estimates 8,200ha of calcareous grassland in Scottish Borders, this is likely to be a significant overestimate.

Important sites for calcareous grasslands

Clarilaw grasslands SSSI
Redden Bank (SSSI)
Kaimend Medwin/Slipperfield SSSI
Greenlawdean Leap Linn & Hill
Kirkton Hill

Indicative species of enclosed farmland and grassland habitats in Scottish Borders

<p>Acid grassland Mat grass <i>Nardus stricta</i> Common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Stiff sedge <i>Carex bigelowii</i> Butterwort <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> Short eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i></p>	<p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture Purple moor grass <i>Molinia caerulea</i> Wavy hair grass <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> Viviparous fescue <i>Festuca vivipera</i> Jointed rush <i>Juncus articulatus</i> Soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> Bell heather <i>Erica cinerea</i> Common Hawker Dragonfly <i>Aeshnajuinea</i> Emperor moth <i>Saturnia pavonia</i> Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i></p>	<p>Unimproved neutral grassland Crested dogstail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> Quaking grass <i>Briza media</i> Harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> Thyme <i>Thymus polytrichus</i> Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> Meadow cranesbill <i>Geranium pratense</i> Common blue butterfly <i>Polyommatus icarus</i> Yellow meadow ant <i>Lasius flavus</i> Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i></p>
	<p>Calcareous grassland Crested hair grass <i>Koeleria macanthra</i> Soft brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> spp. <i>hordeaceus</i> Annual Knawel <i>Scleranthus annus</i> Maiden pink <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> Rock rose <i>Helianthemum chamaecistus</i> Kidney vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> Autumn gentian <i>Gentianella amarella</i> Northern brown argus <i>Aricia artaxerxes</i></p>	<p>Boundary and linear features Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Purple ramping fumitory <i>Fumaria purpurea</i> Wild pansy <i>Viola tricolor</i> Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> Grey partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i> Tree sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i> Brown hare <i>Lepus capensis</i></p>

© Derek Robeson

Borders Species of Conservation

Concern for grasslands and Borders Species of Conservation Concern for enclosed farmland can be found at:

<http://www.scotborders.gov.uk/life/environment/naturalheritage/17545.html>

Factors for losing Biodiversity in Grassland and Enclosed Farmland Habitats

Impacts

1. inappropriate grazing regimes (sheep, cattle, deer and rabbits) typically excessive grazing at the wrong time of year.
2. afforestation including native woodland.
3. abandonment and undergrazing neglect leading to encroachment by bracken (acid grassland) and reversion to scrub and woodland (unimproved neutral grassland, calcareous grassland).
4. fertilising, ploughing and reseeded.
5. increased use of slurry.
6. change from hay to silage cropping – reduction in seeding, diversity and impacts on breeding birds.
7. increase in spring and summer grazing with associated reduction in mowing, loss of biodiversity intolerant of summer grazing.
8. agricultural intensification through increased use of fertilizers, herbicides, ploughing and reseeded, draining, over burning.
9. development including quarries and in-filling of gullies and bulldozing or quarrying rocky knowes.



© Derek Robeson



© SNH

Threats

- lack of information on the distribution and condition of these habitats across Scottish Borders
- lack of awareness of the value of these habitats

Opportunities

- use of agri-environment schemes to control the spread of bracken,
- management of these habitats under agri-environment schemes.
- flexibility for tailored management on a site by site basis.
- training events and advisory material for farmers to help them recognize the conservation importance of these habitats particularly for Local Wildlife Sites and SNH inventory grasslands...
- adopting a whole farm approach, to ensure that habitat management is complementary to both the local habitat network and farm businesses.

Current Action

- SNH Natural Care scheme for grassland SSSIs
- The SNH Lowland grassland project trailed management for species-rich grasslands at six sites in the Borders.
- Previous action includes management prescriptions for grasslands under RSS, CPS and the former ESA (Central Borders and Southern Uplands)



© Keith Robeson SBC

Boundary and Linear Features

Impacts

- removal of hedgerows, dykes and other boundary features to increase production area of arable fields.
- lack of management of boundary features.
- inappropriate management such as early cut of hedgerows and scrub clearance.
- fertilisers, pesticide and herbicide use, slurry application and silage effluent run-off has affected biodiversity of boundary features

Threats

- return to crop production of field margins e.g. growth in market for biofuels, growth in market for cereals.
- loss of set-aside through EU CAP reform
- lack of funding for Rural Development Contracts

Opportunities

- development of nature-based tourism initiatives on farms.
- options available under Rural Development Contracts
- development of a replacement to the Traditional Boundaries project.

Current Action

- Features such as shelter belts, field corner plantings, grass margins, water margins, hedgerow creation and management, stone dyke management and beetle banks have been created or managed under agri-environment schemes such as CPS, RSS and in future under Rural Development Contracts.
- Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG) and SAC give advice to farmers to help them manage for wildlife whilst retaining a viable farm business. Assessments of whole farms can be carried out as part of the FWAG Whole Farm Conservation plan.
- The LBAP Farming for Partridges and Sparrows project has seen over 80 farms grow Wild Bird Cover for grey partridge and tree sparrows in a core area from Central Borders to the coast since 2003.
- The Borders Tree Grant scheme has been running in various forms since 1988. It is currently developed into the Traditional Boundaries project with a focus on species-rich and long-established hedgerows including parish and local boundaries. Over 45 km of hedgerow have been planted since 1988.
- Other projects and schemes prompting wildlife on farms are available such as Organic Aid, Targeted Input for a Better Rural Environment (TIBRE), Woodland Grant Schemes (previously WGS and SFGS), Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Farming Activities (PEPFAA), the 4 Point Plan (SAC), Game bird management, and nature-based tourism initiatives.

OBJECTIVES FOR GRASSLANDS AND BOUNDARY FEATURES

Objectives for Acid grassland in the Scottish Borders

O1 Maintain areas of species-rich acid grasslands prioritising connectivity through habitat networks.

O2 Enhance areas of species-rich acid grasslands prioritising connectivity through habitat networks.

Targets:

O1T1 Audit area of species-rich acid grassland in Scottish Borders by 2008

O2T1 Enhance (10% of T1) of species-rich acid grassland by 2018

Objectives for the conservation of Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture in the Scottish Borders

O3 Maintain areas of purple moor grass and rush pasture prioritising connectivity through habitat networks.

O4 Enhance areas of purple moor grass and rush pasture prioritising connectivity through habitat networks

Targets:

O3T1 Audit area of purple moor grass and rush pasture in Scottish Borders by 2008

O4T1: Enhance (10% T1) of purple moor grass and rush pasture by 2018



© SNH



© Derek Robeson

Objectives for the conservation of Unimproved neutral grassland in the Scottish Borders

O5 Maintain the existing species-rich neutral grasslands prioritising connectivity through habitat networks.

O6 Enhance the existing species-rich neutral grasslands prioritising connectivity through habitat networks

Targets:

O5T1 Audit area of species-rich neutral grassland in Scottish Borders by 2008

O5T2 Maintain T1 ha of species-rich neutral grassland

O6T1 Enhance (10% of T1) of species-rich neutral grassland by 2018

Objectives for Calcareous grasslands

O7 Maintain the existing species-rich calcareous grasslands prioritising connectivity through habitat networks.

O8 Enhance the existing species-rich calcareous grasslands prioritising connectivity through habitat networks

Targets:

O7T1 Audit area of calcareous grassland in Scottish Borders by 2008

O7T2 Maintain T1 ha of calcareous grassland

O8T1 Enhance (up to10% of T1) of species-rich calcareous grassland by 2018

Objectives for Boundary and linear features

O9 Maintain and enhance the boundary and linear features habitat network in Scottish Borders.

O10 Enhance the boundary and linear features habitat network in Scottish Borders

Targets:

O9T1 Audit boundary and linear features in Scottish Borders by 2008

O9T2 Maintain T1ha of boundary and linear features

O10T1 Enhance 10% of T1ha of each boundary and linear feature identified in T1, including hedgerows and dykes.

Objective for Grassland and Enclosed farmland

O11 Promote grassland and enclosed farmland as a resource of biodiversity, cultural and socio-economic importance.

Target:

O11T1 Hold an event by 2010 to promote the value of enclosed farmland and grassland to the public.

© Keith Robeson SBC



ACTIONS

1. Policy and legislation:	Lead Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	Meets Objective
1.1 Ensure that prescriptions for acid grassland, purple moor grass and rush pasture, unimproved neutral grassland, calcareous grassland and farmland boundary features are included in Rural Development Contracts.	SGRPID	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
1.2 Review and revise as appropriate the prescriptions for acid grassland, purple moor grass and rush pasture, unimproved neutral grassland, calcareous grassland and farmland boundary features for Borders through the RPAC.	SGRPID, SNH, FWAG, SAC		*					1-10
1.3 Promote initiatives for grassland and enclosed farmland habitats under the New Ways Community Plan (A Working Countryside Theme Team)	SBC, SGRPID, SNH, FWAG, SAC		*	*	*	*	*	1-10

2.3 Continue and develop the Traditional Boundaries project for hedgerows	SBC, FWAG, SNH	*		*		*						9,10
2.4 Develop and implement local biodiversity grant scheme to help enhance and create grassland and enclosed farmland habitats	SNH, SBC			*		*		*			*	2,4,6,8,10
2.5 Ensure integration of grassland and enclosed farmland habitats within restoration projects for other LBAP habitats e.g. woodland, wetland, heathland.	SBC, FWAG, SNH, BFT, Tweed Forum, SUP			*		*		*			*	1-10
2.6 Maintain SAC and SSSI grassland sites in favourable condition.	SNH			*		*		*			*	1-10
2.7. Continue the Natural Care grasslands management scheme under Rural Development Contracts	SNH			*		*		*			*	5,6,7,8
2.8 Prioritise management of grassland Local Wildlife Sites through Rural Development Contracts	SGRPID, SBC, FWAG, SNH, SAC			*		*		*			*	1-8
2.9 Create linkage between habitats using boundary features, maintaining the existing resource and expanding from this.	SGRPID, FWAG, SAC, SBC, SNH			*		*		*			*	9,10

<p>2.10 Promote uptake of extended species-rich hedgerow, field margin, beetle bank, conservation headland and stone dyke prescriptions under Rural Development Contracts</p>	<p>SGRPID, FWAG, SAC</p>		*	*	*	*	*	10
<p>2.11 Promote improved management of hedgerows through coppicing, replanting and laying.</p>	<p>SGRPID, FWAG, SAC</p>		*	*	*	*	*	9,10
<p>2.12 Utilise boundary features to meet Water Framework Directive objectives as appropriate and extend and protect margins along water courses and around ponds and lochs through Rural Development Contracts.</p>	<p>FWAG, SAC, SEPA</p>	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,10
<p>2.13 Promote sensitive use of pesticide and insecticide to avoid impacts on boundary features adopting best practice such as TIBRE.</p>	<p>SGRPID, FWAG, SAC</p>	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,10
<p>2.14 Continue the Farming for Partridges and Sparrows project and promote uptake of Wild Bird Cover options under Rural Development Contracts.</p>	<p>SBC, FWAG, LBAP</p>	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,10

3.6 Hold farm walks to encourage and create awareness of wildlife, habitats FWAG ongoing threats, creation and enhancement opportunities.	SGRPID, FWAG, SAC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
4. Research and Monitoring:	Lead Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	Meets Objective	
4.1 Develop a decision support tool for grassland (and heathland) habitats.	SBC, SBBRC, SNH	*	*	*	*	*		1-10	
4.2 Determine extent of grassland and enclosed farmland habitats from Scottish Borders Land Cover Classification.	SBC, Tweed Forum		*					1-10	
4.3 Develop a Lowland Habitat Network as part of an Integrated Habitat Network in Scottish Borders	SBC, LBAP, FRS			*				1-10	
4.4 Develop a survey of grassland sites in Scottish Borders to identify key sites and consider Local Wildlife Site designation as appropriate.	SBC, SNH SBBRC		*	*				1-10	
4.5 Review effectiveness of Rural Development Contract prescriptions and revise as appropriate.	RPAC			*			*	1-10	

4.6 Further expand the SNH inventory of Ancient and Species Rich hedgerows	SNH									9,10
5. Communication and Publicity:	Lead Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	Meets Objective		
5.1 Hold an event for the public to promote grassland and enclosed farmland to highlight biodiversity benefits.	LBAP	*	*	*	*	*	*	11		
6. Plan Monitoring:	Lead Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	Meets Objective		
6.1 Review the grassland and enclosed farmland Habitat Action Plan annually and revise every five years as appropriate	LBAP	*	*	*	*	*	*	1-10		

Linkage to other key plans and programmes:

Scottish Biodiversity Strategy
 Scottish Borders New Ways Community Plan
 Scottish Borders Structure Plan 2001-2011
 Scottish Borders Local Plan
 Scottish Borders Woodland Strategy
 Scottish Borders LBAP
 Scottish Borders LBAP Information Action Plan

Abbreviations

BFT	Borders Forest Trust
FRS	Forest Research Scotland
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
RPAC	Regional Project Assessment Committee
SAC	Scottish Agricultural College
SBC	Scottish Borders Council
SBBRC	Scottish Borders Biological Records Centre (Scottish Borders Council)
SGRPID	Scottish Government Rural Payments and Inspectorate Directorate
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SUP	The Southern Upland Partnership

Contact:

Ecology Officer

Planning and Economic Development

Scottish Borders Council

Newtown St Boswells

Melrose

Scottish Borders TD6 0SA

Tel: 01835-825060

Fax: 01835-825158

email: ped@scotborders.gov.uk

This document and other Habitat Action Plans can be viewed at

<http://www.scottishborders.gov.uk/life/environment/naturalheritage/2715.html>

Notes



Alternative format/language paragraph

You can get this document on tape, in large print, and various other formats by contacting us at the address below. In addition, contact the address below for information on language translations, additional copies, or to arrange for an officer to meet with you to explain any areas of the publication that you would like clarified.

其他格式 / 外文譯本

這份資料冊另備有錄音帶、大字體版本以及多種其他格式。你可以透過以下地址與我們聯絡，索取不同版本。此外，你也可以聯絡以下地址索取本資料的中文和其他外文譯本或索取更多拷貝。亦可要求我們做出安排，由我們的工作人員當面為你解釋你對這份出版物中的不明確之處。

[Alternatywny format/język]

Aby uzyskać kopię niniejszego dokumentu w formie audio, dużą czcionką, oraz innych formatach prosimy o kontakt na poniższy adres. Używać tam można również informacje o tłumaczeniach na języki obce, otrzymaniu dodatkowych kopii oraz zaaranżowaniu spotkania z urzędnikiem, który wyjaśni wątpliwości i zapytania związane z treścią niniejszej publikacji.

Parágrafo de formato/língua alternativos

Pode obter este documento em cassete audio, impressão aumentada e vários outros formatos contactando a morada indicada em baixo. Pode ainda contactar a morada indicada em baixo para obter informações sobre traduções noutras línguas, cópias adicionais ou para solicitar uma reunião com um funcionário para lhe explicar quaisquer áreas desta publicação que deseje ver esclarecidas.

Параграф об альтернативном формате/языковой версии

Чтобы получить данный документ в записи на пленке, в крупношрифтовой распечатке и в других различных форматах, вы можете обратиться к нам по приведенному ниже адресу. Кроме того, по данному адресу можно обращаться за информацией о переводе на различные языки, получении дополнительных копий а также с тем, чтобы организовать встречу с сотрудником, который сможет редставить объяснения по тем разделам публикации, которые вам хотелось бы прояснить.

Business Services, Planning and Economic Development Department, Council Headquarters, Scottish Borders Council, Newtown St Boswells, Tel: 01835 825060, Fax: 01835 825158, email: ped@scotborders.gov.uk to discuss your needs.

It is also available on our website:

www.scottishborders.gov.uk/life/environment/naturalheritage/2715.html

