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Stourhead MIOS Detailed Design - Garden Lake

Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan

Final

C01

Prepared for
National Trust

Date
January 2026



Document Status

Issue date	8th January 2026
Issued to	National Trust
BIM reference	PXG-JBA-00-GL-RP-EN-4003- Invasive_NonNative_Species_Management_Plan
Revision	A3-C01
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This report describes work commissioned by the National Trust. Hannah Webster of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Abbreviations

ID	Identification
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
MIOS	Matter in the Interest of Safety
OSGR	Ordnance Survey Grid Reference
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

In August 2025, JBA Consulting was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) in relation to works at Garden Lake, at the National Trust Stourhead Estate. The survey was commissioned to identify any likely ecological constraints to the proposed works. It was noted during the PEA that two Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) were present on site. These included stands of *Rhododendron ponticum* and the Narrow-clawed or Turkish Crayfish *Astacus leptodactylus*. Subsequently, JBA was commissioned by the National Trust to prepare an INNS Management Plan.

This report details measures required to prevent the spread of *Rhododendron*, and/or environmentally damaging pathogens that could be encountered within the works area, including Crayfish Plague.

1.2 Site Location

The centre of the site is located at National Grid Reference ST 771 339 and the nearest postcode is BA12 6QB. The site is owned by the National Trust and is home to numerous 18th century landmarks. The site location is presented in Figure 1-1 below. Works are required to a section of embankment along the shallow western arm off of the main lake body and to the east of the Grade II Iron Bridge which is hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site covers the full width of the embankment and is approximately 60m in length. The topographical survey undertaken by Grantham Coates Surveys Ltd in June 2021 indicates that the embankment varies between 0.6m and 3.0m in height from crest to footpath level. Within the study area the embankment crest is approximately 2m wide.



Figure 1-1. Site Location

1.3 Proposed Works

The embankment dam at Garden Lake is formed of two components, the main dam and the western arm embankment. The western arm embankment has a long history of seepage issues and has undergone several phases of remedial works as noted within the various Section 10 Reservoir reports produced over the years.

Despite these works, ongoing seepage is evident at the site. The western arm embankment lies within the formal gardens. In the Stantec. 2019 S10 report (Ref.: Report of an inspection under Section 10 of the Reservoirs Act 1975, Garden Lake Reservoir) the Inspecting Engineer included a Matter in the Interest of Safety (MIOS) related to seepage observed at the Western Arm Embankment. The MIOS reads:

‘Measures shall be taken to reduce seepage through the western arm embankment between the Main Dam and the Iron Bridge.’

An initial options review was completed by Stantec UK Ltd (Stantec) in October 2019 (ref: Stantec. 2019. Western Arm Seepage Remedial Options Report), the report considered

sheet piling and re-puddling of the clay core as options, concluding that the sheet pile cutoff was the preferred option. This option was not implemented.

Mr Martin Airey, in the capacity of Qualified Civil Engineer overseeing the implementation of the MIOS recommendations wrote to the Enforcement Authority on 8th September 2022 advising that, due to uncertainty as to the location of the seepage a two phased approach was being adopted:

Phase 1 comprised installation of a new improved drainage network for the downstream face and downstream toe area of the embankment to capture and measure the seepage in an attempt to define the source of the leak and inform the decision on the remedial works.

Phase 2 comprised the implementation of the remedial works.

The Phase 1 works were completed in July 2022 and a six-month monitoring period was initiated.

A further Section 10 reservoir report was produced following an inspection undertaken in 2023 which had a revised MIOS with a deadline of (July 2026);

‘Re-puddle the clay core over the length of the main embankment between the iron bridge and the location of the outlet chamber of the new toe drain. This should be done within 36 months of the date of this report.’

JBA reviewed the data following the installation of the new drainage network and the older ground investigation report and provided the National Trust with an optioneering report outlining the various solutions considered feasible to remediate the dam and reduce further seepage in May 2024.

The National Trust reviewed the options and confirmed a piled solution along the crestline of the dam as their preferred option.

The works currently proposed include sheet-piling approximately 55 meters along the crest of the western embankment to approximately 4 metres above ground level, comprising of GU13N piles, starting at the Grade II Iron Bridge. Sheet piles will be installed using an attachment to an excavator. A temporary gravel working platform with a separator geotextile at the base will be built along the embankment edge to provide access for the excavator.

Water levels of the shallow western arm off of the main lake body will be dropped by approximately 1-2 metres to allow access to the western arm embankment. This will be achieved through the main drainage network and spillway. If the required water level drop cannot be achieved through the main drainage network pumps maybe required.

Given the small-scale nature of the works in relation to the size of the main lake body, the proposed water level drop of the western arm is not anticipated to impact the main lake body. Water levels of the Lake regularly fluctuate with the National Trust often engaging the drainage network to reduce water levels of the main lake body.

The works are currently scheduled to take place in January and February 2026.

1.4 Site Survey

A site survey was undertaken on the 19th of August 2025 by ecologist Hannah Webster as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (JBA Consulting 2025). As part of this survey any INNS observed during the survey were recorded. For stand-forming plant species, the extents of such stands were noted. Rhododendron was recorded within the survey area (as shown in Figure 1-1) and within the wider area. As part of the proposed works, three stands of semi-mature Rhododendron are proposed for removal in order to facilitate the main works.

Sightings of an invasive crayfish species have recently been recorded within the lake. The species is believed to be the Narrow-clawed or Turkish Crayfish *Astacus leptodactylus*, however the species has not been confirmed.

Figure 1-2 below shows the location of the INNS recorded on site, including the Rhododendron stands proposed for removal.



Figure 1-2. Location of INNS on site

1.5 Legislation

Both Rhododendron and Turkish Crayfish are listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to England and Wales. As such it is a criminal offence to plant or cause the spread of these species in the wild.

Any plant material and contaminated soils removed from a site containing Schedule 9 plant material (roots, rhizomes, seeds etc) is regarded as 'controlled waste', unless it has been treated with residual herbicides which would cause it to be reclassified as hazardous waste.

Removal of controlled or hazardous waste material from site is subject to the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and, therefore, a waste management licence would be required prior to any removal of material from site.

2 Specific Control Plan

The aim of this Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan is to prevent the spread of Rhododendron and prevent the potential spread of crayfish plague within and outside of the site, as a result of the works. The Plan will ensure that all work activities and processes are designed to prevent the spread of invasives species on site. The management plan should be kept on site during the works and disseminated to all personnel on site. This management plan should be read in conjunction with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Defra advice on the identification, control and disposal of Rhododendron (GOV.UK, 2016). All staff undertaking the works should be briefed on the two invasive species and biosecurity.

2.1 Rhododendron

Rhododendron is present in the work area and is widespread throughout the wider area. As part of the proposed works three stands of semi-mature Rhododendron are proposed for removal in order to facilitate the main works (Figure 1-2). These include T012, T013 and T015. An arboricultural impact assessment has been completed providing a full assessment of trees recorded within the site boundary (PXG-JBA-00-00-RP-EN-4001-Tree_Condition_and_Valuation_Survey).

Rhododendron is an evergreen shrub that is densely branched growing up to 5m. Its dense thickets can shade out indigenous plants, preventing regeneration of trees in woodland habitats and obliterating ground vegetation. It is also host to the disease organisms *Phytophthora ramorum* and *P. kernoviae*, which attack Oak *Quercus sp.* and Beech *Fagus sylvatica*.

Each flower head can produce between three thousand and seven thousand seeds, so that a large bush can produce several million seeds per year. The small seeds can be dispersed up to 100 m by wind and water under favourable open conditions, but often less far in closed canopy forests and woodland (GB Non-native species secretariat 2019).

2.1.1 Best Practice Measures

The most effective method for the small-scale control of semi-mature/mature Rhododendron is the cut stump application technique (GOV.UK 2025, Forestry Commission 2006). This technique involves applying an approved herbicide to the surface of a stump on the same day of cutting. Drilling a reservoir on the stump surface to contain the herbicide has been shown to be a highly effective technique.

Herbicide can be applied using:

- a knapsack sprayer at low pressure fitted with a solid cone nozzle;
- a forestry spot gun with solid stream nozzle;
- a paint brush;
- a clearing saw with suitable attachment;

- a watering can.

Operators must wear the correct protective safety clothing for mixing and handling herbicides during application.

Approved herbicides and application rate

Applications should saturate the stump cut surface and outer bark area, but should not create run-off into the surrounding soil. Avoid application to adjacent plant foliage or trees as damage is likely to occur at the approved rates. Table 2-1 provides a list of approved herbicides and their application rates.

Time of application

To be fully effective herbicides must be applied on the same day as stem cutting, in frost-free and rain-free conditions and when rain is not forecast for at least six hours.

Applications immediately after cutting have a much greater chance of success. Delayed applications will be less effective, particularly with glyphosate.

Table 2-1. Approved herbicides for cut stump applications

Herbicide	Product Rate	Optimal time of year
Ammonium sulphamate e.g. Amcide	40% solution in water 6 g of crystals per 10 cm stump diameter	June–September
Glyphosate (360 g l ⁻¹) e.g. Roundup ProBiactive	20% solution in water	October–February
Triclopyr (480 g l ⁻¹) e.g. Timbrel	8% solution in water	October–March

Site workers should be fully briefed about exclusion areas and untreated areas as part of the site induction and also pay heed to where they stand and walk when undertaking works as seeds could be picked up in boot treads and spread. Upon completion of the works, all plant, machinery and tools must be cleaned off with arisings dispersed into existing stands. Assume that all soils may be contaminated and implement stringent biosecurity protocols at all times.

2.1.2 Identification

All site operatives and site visitors should be informed about the presence of invasive non-native species on site. They must be able to identify Rhododendron, identification sheets have been provided in Appendix A and should be delivered within the site induction for all visitors and site staff.

2.1.3 Removal of Rhododendron Arisings

All arisings will be delivered to the National Trust Estate team at an agreed location where the National Trust will then treat and dispose of the arisings using an appropriate method.

Where strictly necessary, transport of soils around the site from infested areas should be minimised and distances reduced as far as possible. Machinery used for transporting soil should be thoroughly cleaned following the check-clean-dry biosecurity approach. Contaminated materials should not be taken from site unless strictly necessary and only following strict protocols.

2.2 Turkish Crayfish

Sightings of an invasive crayfish species have recently been recorded within the lake. The species is believed to be the Narrow-clawed or Turkish Crayfish *Astacus leptodactylus*, however the species has not been confirmed.

Turkish crayfish feed on macrophytes and invertebrates and so can therefore affect structure and function of aquatic ecosystems, especially if at high densities. Turkish crayfish can therefore outcompete the native White-clawed Crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* (GB Non-native species secretariat 2016b)

Invasive crayfish species (including the Signal Crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus*) can carry the disease Crayfish Plague *Aphanomyces astaci* that has a negative impact on native crayfish populations.

To help prevent the spread of Crayfish Plague all machinery and equipment (waders, boots and clothing) that has come into contact with water should be thoroughly cleaned following the Environment Agency's check-clean-dry approach as detailed in Section 3.

2.3 Management Summary

Table 2-2. Management Summary

Species/Area/Person	Description and Justification of Mitigation
Removal of Rhododendron	Cut stump application technique through the application of a suitable herbicide to the surface of the cut stump on the same day of cutting.
Clean down areas for plant, machinery, tools and PPE	A cleaning area must be instated at all work areas and this should comprise a root barrier membrane upon which equipment can be checked and cleaned (using a wire brush and water hose). This is to reduce the risk of spread on site and the likelihood of movement off site of INNS plant material and waterborne pathogens. All equipment used within Garden Lake should be thoroughly cleaned with Virkon.
Appoint responsible person to oversee implementation, and maintenance of, INNS management plan.	The responsible person must be appointed by the site manager to oversee full implementation of the plan and will be responsible for ensuring the plan is up to date, in line with changing site conditions.

Species/Area/Person	Description and Justification of Mitigation
Post works monitoring	Monitoring of the site should take place during the following growing season after works completion to investigate any new infestations caused by the works. Chemical treatment of such stands should be undertaken for a minimum of three years post completion.

3 Biosecurity

Good biosecurity practices are vital for preventing the spread of invasive species. The following points should be followed in order to prevent the spread of Rhododendron and crayfish plague both within the site and the wider area.

- All site operatives and visitors should be inducted in good biosecurity practices. This should include adoption of the check-clean-dry campaign (NNSS, 2016).
- All site operatives should be provided information at site induction on what Rhododendron looks like and be informed of the stand locations of Rhododendron within the works boundary. Species ID sheets have been provided in Appendix A.
- A cleaning area must be installed at the work areas and this should comprise a root barrier membrane upon which machinery/equipment can be checked and cleaned of soil and vegetation after each instance of dealing with an infested area and also before leaving site.
- Working boots/ waders and clothes which have come into contact with areas of the infestation must also be cleaned over a membrane (using a wire brush or water hose) within the same area and all washed off material must be contained, collected and disposed of at the infested site.
- Disinfectant must be supplied at the cleaning area to be used on all plant, machinery, tools and equipment (including PPE), which has been in use within Garden Lake. This would entail the use of a suitable disinfectant e.g. Virkon® S Aquatic to decontaminate all machinery and PPE prior to entering site and upon leaving. Following application of a suitable disinfectant, machinery and PPE should be allowed to fully dry for at least 72 hours before being used on another aquatic site.
- If the cleaning area is not immediately adjacent to the infested area the route between the area of infestation and the treatment area must be protected by a membrane layer which should be inspected for contamination on a daily basis, contaminant removed and disposed of as below.

The spread of Rhododendron, crayfish plague and other waterborne diseases should be limited through the adoption of the check-clean-dry campaign.

A Site Resources

A.1 Rhododendron



www.nonnativespecies.org

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Rhododendron

Species Description

Scientific name: *Rhododendron ponticum*
AKA: Rhododendron
Native to: South-west Europe and south-west Asia. UK's stock is believed to come from Spain.
Habitat: Common on acid, peaty or sandy soils in woodland, heathland, rocky hill-sides, river banks, gardens and parks

A large evergreen shrub with leathery leaves, attractive purple to pink flowers and solid stems forming into a trunk when mature. Relatively easy to identify, but can be confused with cherry laurel or horticultural varieties of rhododendron. However, horticultural varieties of rhododendron are relatively rarely found in the wild. Spreads by suckers and seed, which are small and carried long distances by wind.

Introduced by gardeners in the late 18th century into parks and woodlands, where it was also used for game cover. Still widely planted, particularly by gardeners. Often grows in ecologically sensitive habitats, such as heath, broad-leaved woodland and dunes, where dense growth can considerably alter the structure of the habitat.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation



Key ID Features



Leathery leaves with dull green upper surface



Pale underside

6-12cm



Stem usually up to 15cm diameter and 5m tall

Stems / trunk often dense and twisted



Usually pink / purple, occasionally whiteish

5cm

5 petals



Leaves in spiral at end of stem



Seeds pods are formed after flowering

5cm

Identification throughout the year

Varies little throughout the year as leaves are evergreen and woody stems remain the same. Flowers appear May to June followed by seed pods.

Similar Species

Cherry laurel

Non-native
(*Prunus laurocerasus*)



Leaves arranged alternately, ending in a single leaf



Flower heads white and clustered to form a spike

Rhododendron leaf
(for comparison)



Cherry laurel leaf

Toothed edge



Glossy surface

Distribution

Widespread across the whole of the UK, most common in the south and west.

Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution



Varieties of Rhododendron

There are a large number of highly sought after species and varieties of rhododendron, of which the invasive *Rhododendron ponticum* is just one. It is unusual to encounter other varieties or species outside of planted habitats.

Examples of rhododendron varieties:



References in the further reading list can be used to distinguish between the different varieties if necessary.

References and further reading:

- Cullen, J (2005) "Hardy rhododendron species: a guide to identification". Collins
- Preston, C D and Croft, J M (1997) "Aquatic plants in Britain and Ireland". Harley Books
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Photos from: Olaf Booy, David Fenwick, Mike McCabe, Helen Parish

A.2 Invasive Crayfish



www.nonnativespecies.org

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Signal Crayfish

Species Description

Scientific name: *Pacifastacus leniusculus*

AKA: Cimwch dir Croyw (Welsh)

Native to: North America

Habitat: Most freshwater habitats

Their small lobster-like appearance makes crayfish easy to recognise. Distinguishing non-native species from the threatened native white-clawed crayfish is essential. Compared to the native species, the signal crayfish is much larger and its claws are red underneath with a small turquoise / white blotch on the surface. There are several other non-native crayfish species, but these are relatively rare.

Introduced for food in the late 1970s and 1980s but spread quickly across much of the UK. Distribution in Scotland is limited. Spreads up and downstream and may cross land to colonise adjacent water bodies. Human transfer, although illegal, still continues. Negative impacts include the almost complete loss of the native crayfish through the spread of disease and direct competition. Also undermines riverbanks through burrowing and can predate on native fish eggs and aquatic invertebrates.

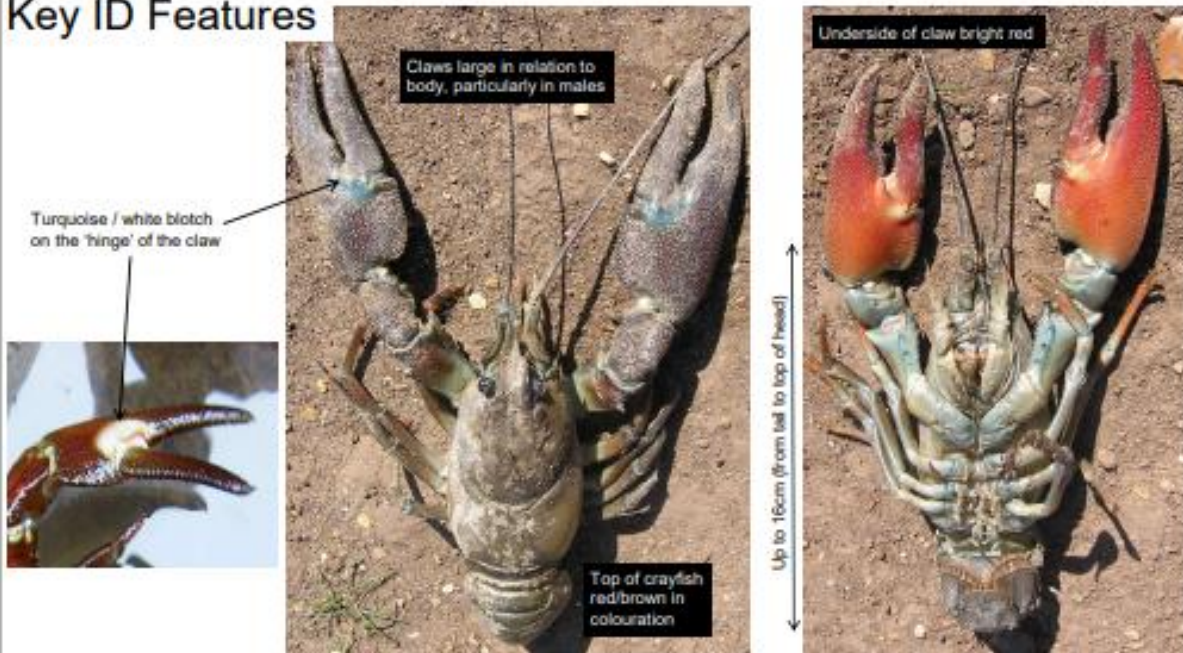
Signal crayfish is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England, Wales and Scotland. As such it is an offence to release or to allow the escape of this species into the wild. In the UK it is an offence to keep any crayfish without a licence, except in some parts of southern England. If trapping of signal crayfish is planned, an application should be made to the relevant environmental protection agency.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.



DH

Key ID Features



Identification throughout the year

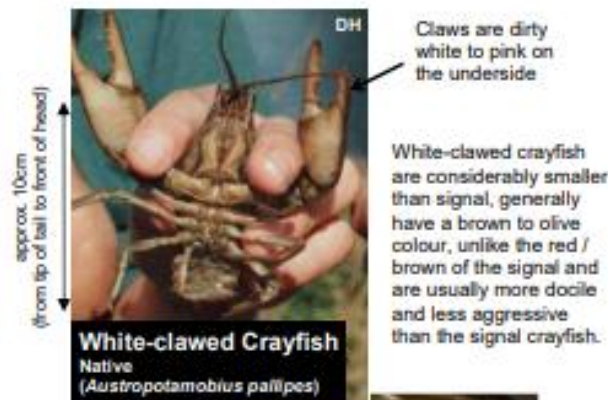
Least active during winter when much time is spent in a state of torpor often in burrows in riverbanks. Peak activity is during the summer. Mating takes place in autumn and early winter and females carry the developing eggs in a dense cluster attached to the underside of their tail over the winter. When the eggs hatch, young remain attached to the female. Release of the young usually begins in May-June. The life cycle then proceeds through a series of moults.

Field signs

- Burrows in banks of water body
- Parts of dead animals including claws and body shell either on shoreline or stream edge, in bird or rodent nests, or discarded by predators
- Unlike natives, active during daylight hours

Similar Species

The only native crayfish in the UK is the white-clawed crayfish, which is under serious threat from non-native species. It is therefore essential to be able to distinguish between this and non-native species.



The cervical groove (line between head and body) of the white-clawed crayfish has spikes whereas the same groove in the signal crayfish is smooth.



Distribution

Wide spread throughout England and Wales. Limited to a few water bodies in Scotland.



A number of other non-native crayfish have been introduced into the UK though they are less prevalent than the signal crayfish, these include:

Narrow-clawed Crayfish Non-native (aka Turkish Crayfish) (*Astacus leptodactylus*)



Spiny-cheek Crayfish Non-native (*Orconectes limosus*)



References and further reading:

Pöckl, M, Holdich, D and Pennerstorfer, J (2006) "Identifying Native and Alien Crayfish Species in Europe". Craynet

Souty-Grosset, C, Holdich, D, Noël, O, Reynolds, J and Haffner, P, (eds) (2006). *Atlas of crayfish in Europe*. Museum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris

Photos from: Dawn Alvarez, David Holdich (DH), Stephanie Peay (SP)

A.3 Check, Clean, Dry



STOP THE SPREAD

Invasive plants and animals harm the environment and block waterways. They can be small and hard to spot so are easily spread on damp clothing and equipment.

Protect the environment you enjoy:

CHECK

CLEAN

DRY

Check your equipment, boat, and clothing after leaving the water for mud, aquatic animals or plant material. Remove anything you find and leave it at the site.

Clean everything thoroughly as soon as you can, paying attention to areas that are damp or hard to access. Use hot water if possible.

Dry everything for as long as you can before using elsewhere as some invasive plants and animals can survive for over two weeks in damp conditions.

Find out more about invasive plants and animals and how you can help to stop the spread at:
nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry










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Ecological Appraisal and Ecological Impact Assessment [Unpublished] PXG-JBA-00-GL-
RP-EN-4001-

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