Ecological Design, Management and Monitoring Strategy

Addendum to Ecological Design Strategy (Area 4)

Final

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Prepared by	Max Robards BSc (Hons) QCIEEM Ecologist
Reviewed by	Robin Searle BSc (Hons) ACIEEM Senior Ecologist Iain Armstrong BA, Dip Town Planning MRTPI Principal Planning Consultant
Authorised by	Graham Kenn BSc MSc CEng MICE CEnv MCIWEM C.WEM Project Director

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Contract

JBA Project Manager	Johan Skanberg-Tippen
Address	35 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, RH16 3BW
JBA Project Code	2021s1221

This report describes work commissioned by Brighton and Hove City Council. Max Robards and Robin Searle of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Abbreviations

ADC	Adur District Council
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
BHCC	Brighton & Hove City Council
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CVS	Coastal Vegetated Shingle
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EDMMS	Ecological Design, Management and Monitoring Strategy
EDS	Ecological Design Strategy
FCERM	Brighton Marina to River Adur Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

JBA Consulting have been appointed by Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC) to produce an Ecological Design, Management and Monitoring Strategy (EDMMS) in relation to condition 6 of the planning permission (ref. BH2023/00627) for a rock revetment in Area 4 of the Brighton Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Scheme. Full details of the items listed in Planning condition 6 are listed in Table 1-1 below.

The purpose of the EDMMS is to detail the approach to mitigating, compensating and enhancing habitats which are to be affected as part of the project. This includes the conservation objectives, design and working methods, monitoring, maintenance, funding and responsibilities.

An Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) was produced in 2023 and updated in 2024 which covered most of the items required for the EDMMS. However, details on the post-development management and monitoring of the habitats created for compensation and enhancement on site were not included at this time, due to design details not being fully finalised. This report aims to cover the outstanding items listed in planning condition 6 as detailed in Table 1-1 below.

1.2 Planning Context

Planning permission was granted for the Area 4 works in September 2023 by BHCC (Ref: BH2023/00627). This included plans for the construction of a rock armour revetment in Area 4.

An application was submitted to seek a variation to planning permission BH2023/00627 under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act in July 2024. This variation was to alter the location and amounts of compensatory Coastal Vegetated Shingle Priority Habitat.

Condition 6 of planning permission BH2023/00627 states:

Within 12 months of approval, an ecological design, management and monitoring strategy (EDMMS) addressing the provision of a biodiversity wall to provide biodiversity net gain will be submitted to the local planning authority for approval in writing.

The planning condition also states that the EDMMS is to include items a-j, listed in Table 1-1 below. Table 1-1 signposts where this information is detailed in the existing documents for the planning submission and what items are covered within this report.

It should be noted that although the planning condition refers to the biodiversity wall only, the EDMMS also includes details for the management and monitoring of the compensatory habitat provided for Coastal Vegetated Shingle, which is an integral part of the ecological design of the project.

Table 1-1: Condition 6 of planning permission BH2023/00627 and where the information is located for the proposed biodiversity wall.

Items within Condition 6 of planning permission BH2023/00627	Location
a) Description and evaluation of habitat / features proposed.	Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) EDS
b) Identification of adequate baseline conditions (for management and monitoring purposes) prior to the start of works.	EcIA (Chapter 3) EDS (Chapter 3)
c) Aims and objectives for the proposed works.	EDS
d) Site specific and wider ecological trends and constraints that might influence works.	Chapter 2
e) Details of the body/organisation/person/s responsible for undertaking the works and lines of communication.	Chapter 3
f) Details of the legal and funding mechanism(s) by which the implementation of the EDMMS will be secured by the developer with those responsible for its delivery.	Chapter 3
g) Detailed design(s) and/or working method(s) to achieve stated objectives including type / source of materials, disposal of any wastes arising from works and appropriate scale plans showing location / area of proposed works.	EDS (Chapter 6 and Appendix C)
h) Works Schedule, aligned with any proposed phasing and including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a five-year period.	Chapter 2
i) Prescriptions for initial aftercare and long-term management that will ensure the aims/objectives are met	Chapter 4
j) Details for on-going monitoring in years 1-5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 following creation including: i. Appropriate success criteria, thresholds, triggers and targets against which the effectiveness of the work can be measured; ii. Methods for data gathering and analysis; iii. Location, timing and duration of monitoring; iv. Review, and where appropriate, publication of results and outcomes, including when monitoring reports will be submitted to the local planning authority.	Chapter 4

2 Timetable of works

The EDS (JBA, 2024b) provides full design detail on the compensatory habitats and ecological enhancements provided in support of the project and should be read alongside this document. A timetable showing the phasing of habitat creation and enhancement works is provided below for the construction phase of the project (Year 1).

Table 2-1: Coastal vegetated shingle habitat creation and enhancement works schedule.

Works activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seed collection from local provenance (if applicable)								✓	✓			
Walkover to identify Silver Ragwort presence			✓	✓								
Area lost (Area 4) to be scraped and stockpiled	✓											✓
Beach re-profiling and trough works	✓	✓										
Fencing of new creation area		✓	✓									
Seeding and application of stockpiled material			✓	✓								
Hand pulling and removal of Silver Ragwort				✓	✓							
Removal of undesirable rank species			✓	✓								
Seeding of enhancement and creation areas			✓	✓								

Table 2-2: Biodiversity wall works schedule

Works activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bespoke planter and bee brick installation	✓	✓										
Seeding of planters and initial watering before installation			✓	✓								

2.1 Ecological Constraints

All management and monitoring should take into consideration any ecological constraints and impacts activities may have on protected species and habitats supported at the site. The management prescriptions within this report are very low impact and unlikely to significantly impact on any species and habitats. However, the following precautionary measures are recommended:

- Care should be taken not to spread or introduce Invasive Non-Native Species present at the site.
- The site is likely to support common foraging and wading wintering bird species, therefore any works that will cause noise disturbance (excavation/machinery) on the areas of shingle should allow birds to disperse prior to works.
- Good construction practice will be implemented throughout the works to reduce the risk of dust and a pollution incident. Working practice guidance to be followed includes but is not limited to topics covered as Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs) - http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/.

3 Funding and Responsibilities

Details of funding and the responsibilities for managing and monitoring the site are provided within this section.

3.1 Funding and commitments

A section 106 agreement was signed in September 2023, as part of planning permission BH2023/00627 which details an agreement between BHCC to make a Biodiversity Net Gain Contribution sum of £10.470.00 towards the management of monitoring of habitats as part of this project (BHCC, 2023). The section 106 also secures a commitment for BHCC to manage and maintain ecological features described in the Ecological Design Strategy for the project for 30 years post-development.

3.2 Responsibilities

The project is being managed under direction of Brighton and Hove City Council.

The council will appoint suitable contractors to undertake the habitat creation works as outline in the EDS (JBA, 2024b) and this work will be undertaken alongside coastal engineers. BHCC will be responsible for the initial management of the new habitats over the 24 months defects liability period.

Subsequent management over the remainder of the 30-year management period will be undertaken by BHCC Sustainability Team.

It is anticipated that management will be monitored by a suitably qualified ecologist appointed by BHCC.

Table 3-1: Responsible persons for each management and monitoring activity

Activity	Responsible person	Responsible body
Habitat Creation / Enhancement	Contractor's Project Manager	Contractor
24-month defect period	Ed Santry or an appointed stakeholder	BHCC
Management of habitats	Ed Santry or an appointed stakeholder	BHCC
Monitoring of habitat and report	Ed Santry or an appointed stakeholder	BHCC
Review of monitoring reports	Ed Santry or team member	BHCC

4 Management and Monitoring Plan

To ensure the newly created habitats are successfully established on the site, management and monitoring will be undertaken for a period of 30 years post-development, as secured by the section 106 agreement.

4.1 Coastal Vegetated Shingle

The project includes 0.33ha of coastal vegetated shingle creation and/or enhancement at four different locations across the coastal frontage, to compensate for habitat losses. Target conditions for the newly created and/or enhanced habitats are provided in accordance with the biodiversity metric version 3.1, which was the version of metric used at the time of the planning application (See Appendix A). The areas are listed below, along with their target condition, and locations are shown on the Compensation and Enhancement Plan in Appendix C:

- Enhancement of 0.22ha of existing poor condition coastal vegetated shingle in Area 2a to moderate condition
- Creation of 0.021ha of new coastal vegetated shingle in Area 2d (within BHCC), with a target of moderate condition;
- Creation of 0.017ha of new coastal vegetated shingle within Area 1, near Carat's café (ADC) with a target of moderate condition;
- Enhancement of 0.065ha of existing moderate condition coastal vegetated shingle (to good condition) within Area 7, Spending Beach (ADC).

Coastal vegetated shingle habitat is a highly dynamic habitat that grows in a stressful environment above the intertidal zone of shingle beaches. The habitat comprises a series of successional communities which fluctuate in response to disturbance from environmental stressors and more stable conditions. It is therefore likely to change over time and management is generally low-maintenance and focused on reducing additional pressures to the habitat. Ongoing monitoring will be key to the success of the habitat creation and enhancement to ensure that pressures to this habitat are kept to a minimum.

The subheadings below describe the specific management and monitoring required in each period to ensure newly created and enhanced habitats are successful.

4.1.1 Years 1-5

The newly created or enhanced coastal vegetated shingle should be carefully managed within the first year of establishment to ensure it is successful during its most vulnerable period. This will comprise 3 No. bi-monthly checks during the growing season (May-September) in Year 1 to assess:

- Success of planting/seeding. If new growth is not detected, where planting has been undertaken then this should be noted, and additional seeding may be required.

- Removal of litter and undesirable weeds (if required). Only weeds that are easily pulled be hand and are not invasive should be removed. Any Silver Ragwort present should be removed by hand if possible, however chemical treatment may be required and actioned for the next appropriate time, as shown on Table 4-1 below.

Following the initial first year, annual monitoring visits should then be undertaken in Years 2, 3, 4 and 5 to collect survey data and assess the condition of habitat created. A habitat condition assessment of both the enhanced and the created coastal vegetated shingle areas should be undertaken. This condition assessment should follow that which is outlined from the biodiversity metric 3.1 which was the version used at the time of the original planning application.

The surveyor should take detailed photographs on every visit, so that colonisation, succession and zonation may be compared across each yearly visit. The surveyor should record the position each photograph is taken, so that photographs may be compared side by side, over successional years.

Monitoring reports should be produced at the end of each years' monitoring detailing the results and providing recommendations on any adaptive management techniques in response to the findings. The monitoring report will detail whether any management or maintenance is required in the upcoming year.

4.1.2 Years 6-10

After the initial 5 years, monitoring visits can be reduced to once every 5 years. This should commence in Year 10 and be followed up with a coastal vegetated shingle habitat condition report. The monitoring report will detail whether any management or maintenance is required in the upcoming year.

4.1.3 Years 11-15

Monitoring visit in Year 15 and followed up with a coastal vegetated shingle habitat condition report. The monitoring report will detail whether any management or maintenance is required in the upcoming year.

4.1.4 Years 16-30

The coastal vegetated shingle habitats should have reached their target condition by this period; therefore, a final assessment of the success of the habitat creation and enhancement can be undertaken in Year 20. If the condition of the habitats falls below the target condition, then final remedial measures must be put in place to ensure that the habitats reach their target condition in the final 10 years of the maintenance period. If this is not thought possible due to changing conditions on site, then alternative compensation may be required.

A final closing report should be produced in Year 30 which publishes the results of the management and monitoring.

Table 4-1: Coastal vegetated shingle created and enhanced areas management and monitoring plan

Works activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Years 1-5												
Initial first-year aftercare (bi-monthly check for weeds/litter and failed plants during summer period)					✓		✓		✓			
Re-seeding of coastal vegetated shingle (if required)		✓	✓	✓								
Hand pulling and removal of Silver Ragwort (if required)				✓	✓							
Spot-spraying Silver Ragwort with chemical control (if required)				✓	✓							
Annual monitoring and habitat condition assessment in Years 2, 3, 4 and 5						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Production of annual monitoring report and adaptive management techniques										✓	✓	✓
Years 6-10												
Hand pulling and removal of Silver Ragwort (if required)				✓	✓							
Year 10 monitoring and habitat condition assessment						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Year 10 monitoring report and adaptive management techniques										✓	✓	✓

Works activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Years 11-16												
Hand pulling and removal of Silver Ragwort (if required)					✓							
Year 10 monitoring and habitat condition assessment						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Year 10 monitoring report and adaptive management techniques										✓	✓	✓
Years 16-30												
Hand pulling and removal of Silver Ragwort (if required)					✓							
Year 16 monitoring and habitat condition assessment						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Year 20 assessment of success of target condition and final adaptive management report												
Year 30 final monitoring report										✓	✓	✓

4.2 Biodiversity Wall

To provide a biodiversity net gain (on-site) for the scheme, the existing concrete wall will be enhanced, to create a Biodiversity Wall based upon the 'Greening the Grey' concept. The biodiversity wall will comprise a series of Accoya planters integrated onto the top of the wall and planted with coastal plant species. A total of 138 bee bricks will be integrated into the design of the biodiversity wall, as detailed in the EDS (JBA, 2024b) to provide habitat for bees and other invertebrates. The planters have been designed to be very low maintenance; however, monitoring is required to check for weed growth and success of planting.

4.2.1 Years 1-5

The planters should be carefully managed within the first year of establishment to ensure it is successful during its most vulnerable period. This will comprise quarterly (every three

months) checks in Year 1 to assess the success of planting/seeding. If new growth is not detected, where planting has been undertaken then this should be noted, and additional seeding may be required.

Following the initial first year, annual monitoring visits should then be undertaken in Years 2, 3, 4 and 5. The surveyor should also take detailed photographs on every visit, so that success may be compared across each yearly visit. The surveyor should record the position each photograph is taken, so that photographs may be compared side by side, over successional years.

A monitoring report should be produced at the end of each years' monitoring and any adaptive management techniques should be recommended and implemented in the following year.

The planters should have reached their target condition by Year 3; therefore, a habitat condition assessment should be undertaken at this point to assess the success of this target and inform management for the following years. No specific target condition has been provided to date; however, it is advised that a minimum condition of 'moderate' is targeted (see Appendix B). If the condition of the habitats falls below the target condition, then final remedial measures must be put in place to ensure that the habitats reach their target condition in the remaining maintenance period. If this is not thought possible due to changing conditions on site, then alternative compensation may be required.

4.2.2 Years 6-10

After the initial 5 years, monitoring visits can be reduced to once every 5 years. This should commence in Year 10 and be followed up with a monitoring report which will detail whether any management or maintenance is required in the upcoming year.

4.2.3 Years 11-15

Monitoring visit in Year 15 and followed up with a monitoring report which will detail whether any management or maintenance is required in the upcoming year.

4.2.4 Years 16-30

Monitoring visit in Year 20 and followed up with a monitoring report which will detail whether any management or maintenance is required in the upcoming year.

A final closing report should be produced in Year 30 which publishes the results of the management and monitoring.

Table 4-2: Biodiversity wall management and monitoring plan

Works activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Years 1-5												
Initial first-year aftercare (bi-monthly check for weeds/litter and failed plants during summer period)					✓		✓		✓			
Re-seeding (if required)		✓	✓	✓								
Annual monitoring in Years 2, 3, 4 and 5						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Habitat condition assessment in Year 3						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Production of annual monitoring report and adaptive management techniques										✓	✓	✓
Years 6-10												
Year 10 monitoring						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Year 10 monitoring report and adaptive management techniques										✓	✓	✓
Years 11-16												
Year 10 monitoring						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Year 10 monitoring report and adaptive management techniques										✓	✓	✓
Years 16-30												
Year 16 monitoring						✓	✓	✓	✓			

Works activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Year 20 assessment of success of target condition and final adaptive management report												
Year 30 final monitoring report										✓	✓	✓

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A Coastal vegetated shingle habitat condition criteria

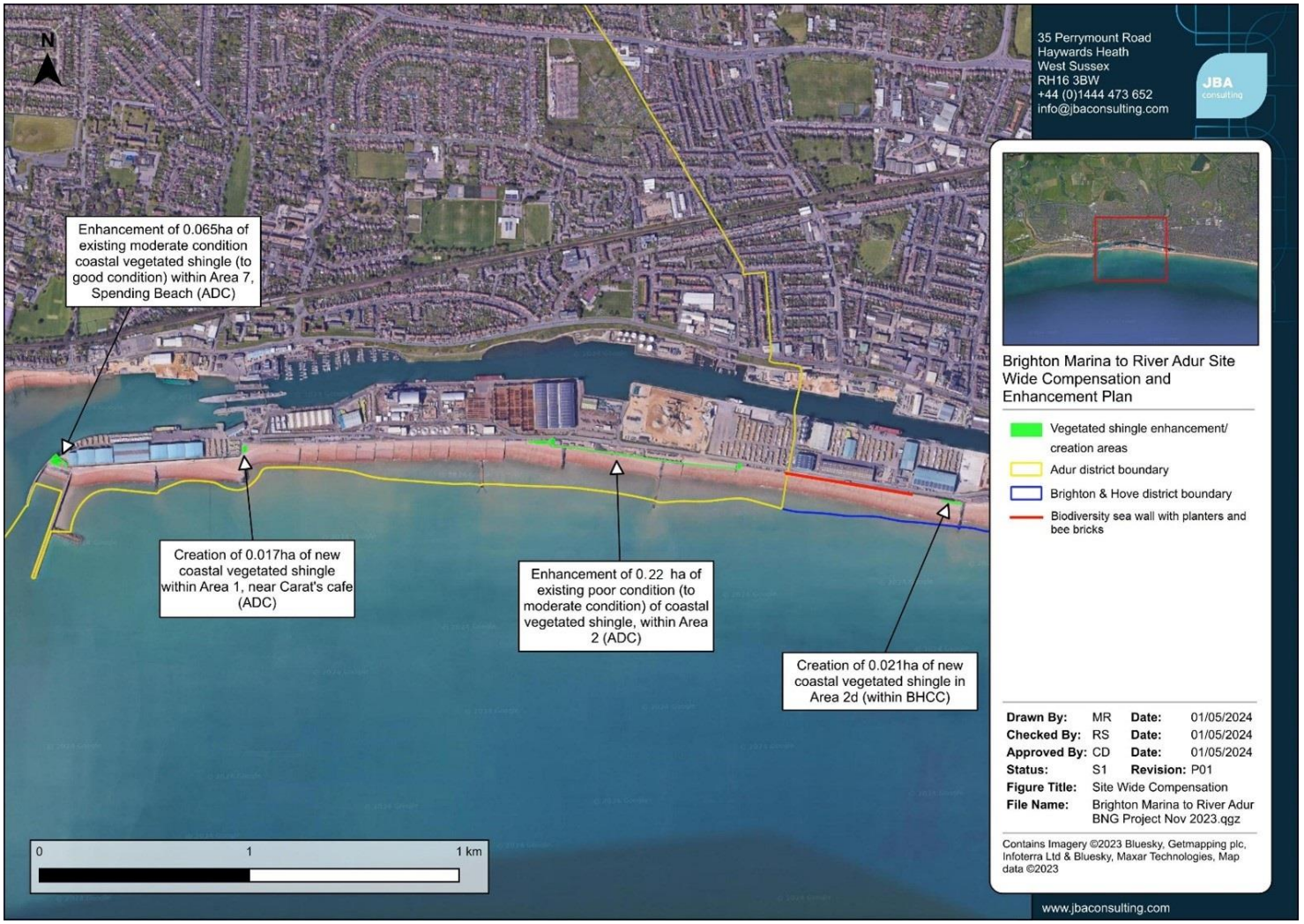
Criteria reference	Criterion
A	The habitat is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as: the vegetation composition is formed of native species typical of the relevant habitat and present in the typical successional stages, transitions and or mosaics, at sufficient cover and frequency to be a good example of the relevant habitat. **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.**
B	Vegetation structure (sward height variation, zonation) is varied and not uniform.
C	Naturally open ground or bare surfaces are present as part of a sequence of colonisation and succession.
D	Coastal processes needed to support the habitat are functional and are not modified by hard engineering or other forms of negative intervention.
E	The landform reflects the interaction of coastal processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the relevant range of habitat types.
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native species[1] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[2]). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition[3] and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.
G	Some scattered scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) may be present, but scrub covers less than 10% of area within the habitat and bare substrate matrix. Blocks of scrub or woodland, which might be desirable in their own right should be classified and mapped separately.
H	Water quality and quantity (for example, seasonal fluctuations in dune slacks or seepages on cliff slopes) is sufficient to support the range of water-dependent parts of the habitat.
Results	
Good	Passes 7 or 8 criteria including essential criterion A
Moderate	Passes 5 or 6 criteria; OR Passes 7 criteria **excluding** essential criterion A.

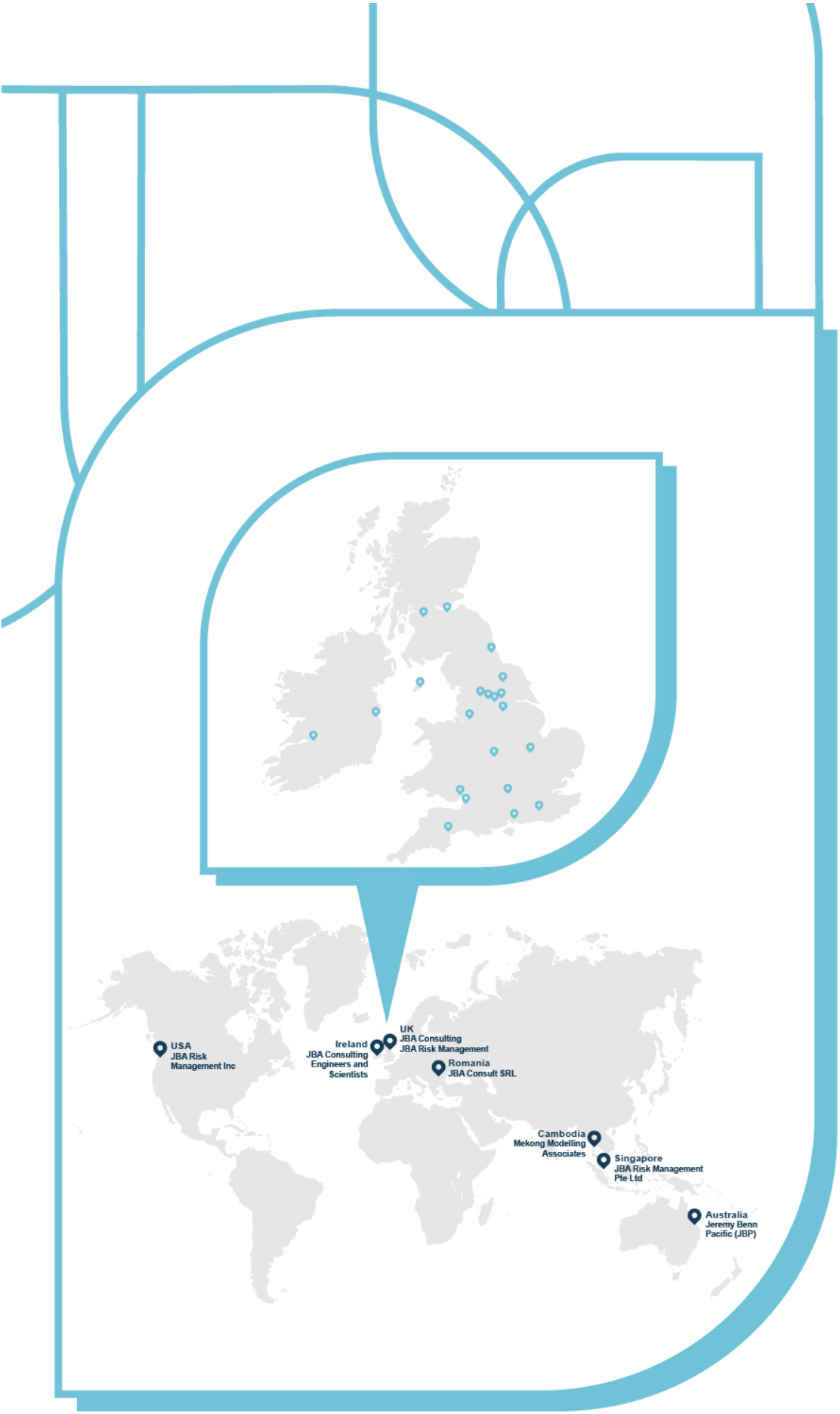
Criteria reference	Criterion
Poor	Passes 4 or fewer criteria

B Biodiversity wall habitat condition criteria

Criteria reference	Criterion
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA1) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement)2 cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area3. **Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).**
D	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.
Results	
Good	• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.
Moderate	• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.
Poor	• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.

C Coastal vegetated shingle compensatory habitat areas





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Registered Office
1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
SKIPTON
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
United Kingdom

+44(0)1756 799919
info@jbaconsulting.com
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