



Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre Phase 5
for:

Edge Consulting Ltd

SHF.1717.001.EC.R.002

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Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Project:	Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre Phase 5, Barnsley
For:	Edge Consulting
Status:	Final
Date:	09 March, 2020
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1 Introduction

1.1 Commission

- 1.1.1 In February 2020 Enzygo Ltd was commissioned by Edge Consulting Ltd to produce a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for the site of the proposed Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre, Barnsley, S75 1JL Located within the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council planning authority.
- 1.1.2 The proposed works will involve the erection of an Innovation Centre with a mixed use of offices and workshop units in the north-western corner of the site, which includes the reconfiguration of the existing car park. Existing car parking near the south-western and the eastern boundary will be extended. Refer to Appendix A site proposals plan for further details.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The LEMP is required to provide the necessary supporting information to allow the relevant credits to be achieved under LE05 of the BREEAM Assessment.
- 1.2.2 The aim of the LEMP is to provide documentation in accordance with BS42020:2013: Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI, 2013) and to detail all future habitat management (and monitoring) across the site, specifically those areas to be restored to nature conservation use. It solely covers biodiversity and deals with the operational phase of the site, once all construction related activities have been completed, and covers the first 5-years of management. This will include:
- Description and evaluation of features to be managed;
 - Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management;
 - Aims and objectives of management;
 - Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives;
 - Prescriptions for management actions;
 - Extent and location/area of proposed works on appropriate scale maps and plans;
 - Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a five-year period);
 - Details of the body or organization responsible for implementation of the plan;
 - Ongoing monitoring and remedial measures;
 - Legal and funding mechanism(s) by which the long-term implementation of the plan will be secured; and
 - How contingencies and/or remedial action will be identified, agreed and implemented.

1.3 Background

- 1.3.1 The following relevant reports and documents have been consulted:
- Ecological Impact Assessment (Access Ecology, 2017);

- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Enzygo Ltd, 2019)
- Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre Landscape Plan (Enzygo Ltd, 2019);
- Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre Soft Landscape Plan (Enzygo Ltd, 2019);
- National planning policy, including UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species of Principal Importance (SPI) and Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI);
- Local planning policy, including Local BAP species and habitats;
- The established mitigation hierarchy as set out in BS42020:2013 (BSI, 2013); and
- Current best practice guidance as identified by CIEEM (CIEEM, 2018) with any avoidance/mitigation measures being proportionate to the level of impact identified and to the nature and scale of the proposed works.

1.4 Site Context

1.4.1 The approximately 0.7ha site comprises a parcel of a land at the north west of the Barnsley Business & Innovation Centre approximately 2km north-west of Barnsley town centre. Pre-commencement, and at the time of the Phase I Habitat Survey (Access Ecology, 2017), the site predominantly supported bare ground hardstanding with two areas of young mixed plantation woodland, amenity grassland and young scattered trees and shrubs. The immediate surrounding landscape is dominated by suburban residential housing.

Figure 1.1: Site Location



Image courtesy of Google Image Pro 53°33'56.16"N 1°30'15.09"W Imagery date 15th May 2019. Image accessed 7th March 2020.

2 Ecological Features

2.1.1 Ecological features that will be present on-site (and which will be subject to management), following completion of all construction activities, are described below. This includes those which will be newly created/installed during soft landscaping works, and in this instance does not include any existing habitats as no features are to be retained and protected.

Table 2.1: Ecological Features

Description	Evaluation
Soft Landscaping	A variety of habitats are to be created through the soft landscaping proposals which have been specifically designed to provide ecological value in addition to aesthetic and sensory benefits. This scheme will include mixed shrub and perennial planting to include native species and species which are known to be of value to wildlife, wildflower meadow and planting of standard native trees which are appropriate to the site location and conditions.
Bats	The EclA (Access Ecology, 2017) identified minimal levels of bat commuting and foraging activity associated with the existing scattered trees and assessed to be of site value only. The soft landscaping described above, including planting of new native trees, will provide Local value to foraging and commuting bats, with the range of shrub and herbaceous planting likely to attract a diverse assemblage of invertebrate prey. Four Bat Boxes are to be positioned at suitable locations on the new building and within the existing trees. Box types are to include Two Schwegler 1FR Bat Tubes and two Schwegler 1FF Bat boxes (or similar products if unavailable).
Birds	Four bird boxes are to be positioned at suitable locations at the new building and within the existing trees. A mixture of box types is to be provided to provide enhance nesting opportunities at the site for a range of bird species likely to be present at the site and local area post-development. Box types are to include one Schwegler 3S Starling Next Boxes, two Schwegler 1SP Sparrow boxes, one Schwegler 1B General Next Boxes (or similar products if unavailable). Boxes will be installed at least 3m above ground level, ideally in sheltered locations, clear of any obstructions (to provide a clear flight path to the box) and located away from human disturbance and sources of artificial lighting. South-facing elevations will be avoided as these can receive excessive sunlight causing chicks to overheat in the nest.

2.1.2 Given the nature of the proposals (i.e. business units), it is not considered there are likely any ecological trends and/or constraints on-site that might influence future management. For instance, it is not considered likely to be any significant degradation of the created habitats by the new occupants of the new building (with occupiers unlikely to undertake management of the landscaping themselves), and no recreational pressures (e.g. from dog walking) or incidents of vandalism are considered likely.

2.1.3 All proposed soft landscaping (i.e. amenity grassland, Wildflower meadow, shrubs and trees associated with new Business unit) provide suitable conditions for a range of Species of Principal Importance (SPI)/Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and Notable species, and whilst no specific

ecological value has been assigned to these (hence species not individually covered by the LEMP), they will be managed with due consideration of general biodiversity.

3 Management Objectives

3.1.1 Management objectives are detailed within Table 3.1, along with a brief description of the intended end state & indicators of success. These have been determined through consideration of the following, with information collated from historical ecological reports as detailed within Section 1.3:

- Ecological Features identified on site and within the zone of influence;
- Historical records of protected species/habitats present within the locality;
- National planning policy, including UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species of Principal Importance (SPI) and Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI);
- Local planning policy, including Barnsley Local Plan (BMBC, 2019a) and the Barnsley Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BMBC, 2009);
- Any consultation with third parties/stakeholders (e.g. the Council Biodiversity Officer, Natural England, Environment Agency etc.); and
- Other influencing factors such as, Geology, Hydrology, intended operational activities, and existing disturbance activities within the locality (i.e. farming practices, adjacent residential properties).

Table 3.1: Management Objectives

Ecological Feature	Objective & Target
Soft Landscaping	No net loss of habitat, no degradation of habitat quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse range of species and habitats present providing value for feeding invertebrates, foraging birds and bats, and cover and refuge for other wildlife such as small mammals and amphibians; • Trees and shrubs continuing to function as wildlife corridors, providing structural diversity and contributing to green infrastructure across and around the site.
Bats	Maintenance of suitable foraging and commuting habitat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a range of species and habitats attracting a diverse invertebrate assemblage providing prey items for foraging bats; • Trees and shrubs continuing to function as wildlife corridors with no gaps, maintaining opportunities for bats to commute across and around the site.
Birds	Maintenance of favourable conservation status, and overall net gain/enhancement in nesting opportunities for local bird populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nest boxes remain present and functional (i.e. not stolen, removed or damaged); and • Tree and shrub planting established and continuing to provide nesting opportunities as well general foraging and shelter value.

4 Relevant Legislation and Policy

4.1 Legislation

4.1.1 Wildlife legislation and policy relevant to the proposed works are set out below. This legal information is a summary only, and the original legal documents should be consulted for definitive information.

Table 4.1: Legislation Protection Afforded to Sites/Habitats that could Potentially be Affected by the Proposed Works

Designated Site/Habitat	Legal Status
None	-

Table 4.2: Legislation Protection Afforded to Species that could Potentially be Affected by the Proposed Works

Species	Legal Status
European Protected	
Bats	<p>These animal species and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012, which makes it illegal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal or to deliberately take or destroy their eggs; • Deliberately disturb such an animal; • Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal. <p>European Protected Species (EPS) licences can be granted by Natural England in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the Conservation Regulations, providing that the following 3 tests (set out in the EC Habitats Directive) are passed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development is for reasons of overriding public interest; • There is no satisfactory alternative; and • The favourable conservation status of the species concerned will be maintained and/or enhanced. <p>Under Regulation 9(5) of the Conservation Regulations, Planning Authorities have a legal duty to 'have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive in the exercise of their functions'. This means that they must consider the above 3 tests when determining whether Planning Permission should be granted for developments likely to cause an offence under the Conservation Regulations. As a consequence, Planning Applications for such developments must demonstrate that the 3 tests will be passed.</p>
Nationally Protected	
Bats	<p>These animals receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentionally kill, injure or take any such animal; • Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any such animal; and • Intentionally or recklessly disturb such animals while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection.

Species	Legal Status
Nesting Birds (general)	All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; • Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.
<i>Invasive Species</i>	
Flora species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) contains measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9 of the Act.

4.1.2 Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (the NERC Act) places a legal duty on public bodies, including planning authorities, to ‘have regard’ to the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their normal functions, which includes consideration of planning applications.

4.1.3 In compliance with Section 41 of the NERC Act, the Secretary of State has published a list of species and habitats considered to be of principal importance for conserving biodiversity in England under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. This is known as the list of Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (HPI/SPI), of which there are 56 habitats and 943 species. The HPI/SPI list is used to guide planning authorities in implementing their duty under the NERC Act.

4.2 National Planning Policy

4.2.1 The NPPF (2019) set out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. This presumption does not apply where development requiring Appropriate Assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.

4.2.2 The NPPF states that:

‘When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and

around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity

- the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites: potential Special Protection Areas (SPA) and possible Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.'

4.2.3 Under the NPPF, the Planning Authority has a responsibility to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

4.2.4 Also, under the NPPF, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan) and to minimise impacts on, and provide net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing a coherent ecological network that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

4.3 Local Planning Policy

4.3.1 The following policies of the Barnsley Local Plan (BMBC, 2019a) are relevant to this assessment. Policy information is a summary only, and the original Barnsley Local Plan documents should be consulted for definitive information:

- Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure (to protect, maintain, enhance and create and integrated network of connected and multi-functional GI including enhancements for biodiversity through protection and creation of open space as part of new developments),
- Policy GS1: Green Space (includes open areas which are valuable for amenity, recreation, wildlife or biodiversity, loss of such space will not normally be permitted. To improve green space in the county, new residential developments will contribute in accordance with Green Space Strategy and Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy following assessment to determine appropriate provision), and
- Policy BIO1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity (development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features by, protecting and improving habitats, species and sites of value, maximising opportunities around new developments, conserving and enhancing local character, following mitigation hierarchy, protecting ancient woodland and trees and provision of biodiversity enhancements).

4.3.2 There is also a recently adopted Biodiversity and Geodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (BMBC, 2019b) which is of relevance to this project and supplements the Barnsley Local Plan in relation to biodiversity-related local policy.

5 Management Prescriptions

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides details of the management prescriptions required to meet the objectives for each of the identified ecological features. Refer to Drawing SHF.1717.001.L.D.001-PL01 Soft Landscape Details for the location of bird and bat boxes.

5.2 Soft Landscaping

Outline

5.2.1 As illustrated on the appended Soft Landscape Details drawing, the soft landscaping scheme is to include tree, shrub, perennial and meadow planting.

5.2.2 As described at Table 3.1 above, the objectives of the management of these habitats is to maintain a diverse range of species with no degradation in the habitat quality, ensuring to habitats continue to provide value for a range of wildlife, provide wildlife corridor function, do not support weak/diseased plants and that invasive flora does not establish.

Management Activities

5.2.3 Management activities at the new trees, shrubs and meadow will follow best practice management (or as recommended by an Arboriculturalist where applicable)

5.2.4 If Herbicide required (only for pernicious weeds or schedule 9 species) this should be non-residual and implemented by suitably qualified individuals in line with all current standards and regulations. Mulching (PAS100 compost or similar) should be the default option for Weed control. No invasive species to establish within the site.

5.2.5 Planting areas to be maintained weed-free throughout the growing season. All litter and other debris should also be removed.

5.2.6 Meadow planting in year one to have 1 establishment cut in late March- early May and secondary cut in late September with cuttings left for minimum of 1 week to allow for seed dispersal. All arisings to be removed of site or stockpiled in suitable single area as hibernacula.

5.2.7 Year 2 onwards meadow to be cut back in mid to late September with cutting left to lie for a minimum of a week and then removed off site or to a suitable composting area so as to maintain nutrient stress and biodiversity of the sward.

5.2.8 Regular investigations of failed growth of trees and subsequent removal and replacement. No undesirable gaps are to be present and no weak/diseased plants. Any dead or dying plants should be removed and replaced during the next available planting season.

5.2.9 Remove any stakes and tree guards once establishment is deemed to be complete through site visits.

5.2.10 Mulch to be topped-up annually in Spring.

5.2.11 Aeration of compacted soils (if required).

5.2.12 During prolonged periods of dry weather water base of trees and shrubs (as necessary).

5.2.13 Trimming/pruning of trees and shrubs to maintain shape and/or to prune back encroachment from footpaths, windows, doorways etc. Cutting will be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (which is from March to August inclusive). All material to be chipped and spread on site and used as mulch to base of shrubs and trees.

5.3 Bats

5.3.1 The management activities described above will ensure habitats suitable for foraging and commuting bats are maintained at the site. Well-established trees, shrubs and meadow will likely attract a diversity of invertebrate prey items and provide habitat connectivity to the surrounding landscape.

5.4 Birds

5.4.1 Bird boxes will be inspected and repaired/replaced annually as necessary. All damaged or missing boxes will be replaced with a box of the same specification (or similar if unavailable).

5.4.2 Any nesting material and other debris will be removed from the boxes from October to December (i.e. after the nesting season) in order to help prevent nest parasite infestation.

5.4.3 The management activities described above in relation to the Soft Landscaping will maintain further nesting and foraging opportunities for a range of bird species likely to be present at the site and the surrounding area.

6 Works Schedule

6.1.1 An annual work plan has been detailed below for relevant time restricted activities. This can be reviewed and/or rolled forward over a 5-year period as necessary.

Table 6.1: Work Plan

Management Prescription	Yr-1 to Yr-5											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Trimming of shrubs, & trees (outside of bird nesting season)												
Tree Maintenance Year 5, Remove Tree stakes ensuring a firm and established rootball. canopy lift to min 3m clear stem from ground and thin crown by 10-20% to ensure good form and structure.												
Replacement planting of missing, damaged or diseased trees/shrubs												
Topping up of mulch												
Cutting of Meadow and removal of arisings Year 1												
Cutting of Meadow and removal of arisings Year 2 Onwards												
Herbicide spot-treatment or hand removal of undesirable noxious weeds												
Inspection and emptying of bird boxes and replacement/repair where necessary												

*Green shading indicates when works will be undertaken.

7 Monitoring and Remedial Actions

- 7.1.1 The LEMP will be reviewed annually and updated accordingly to take account of any changes to management prescriptions, and identify any contingencies/remedial action accordingly. Its review will ensure that the identified ecological objectives are achieved.
- 7.1.2 At least an annual inspection will be undertaken of all habitats on-site, with any incidents or damage reported as soon as this is noticed.
- 7.1.3 No specific monitoring is required in respect of any protected or notable species as confirmed by the Ecological Impact Assessment (Access Ecology, 2017).

8 Mechanisms to Secure Delivery

8.1 Legal and Funding Mechanisms

8.1.1 The requirement associated with BREEAM ties the client into the provision of the 5-year management.

8.2 Persons Responsible

8.2.1 The appointed management company (details TBC) will be responsible for implementing the LEMP. As required, they will employ specialist contractors to undertake specified tasks.

8.2.2 It is understood the below contact will be responsible for appointing the management company and ensuring the measures described in this management plan are implemented:

Lyndsey Maw

Operations Manager

Barnsley Business & Innovation Centre Ltd

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Innovation Way

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9 References

Access Ecology. (2017). *Ecological Impact Assessment - Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre, Barnsley*. Sheffield: Access Ecology Ltd.

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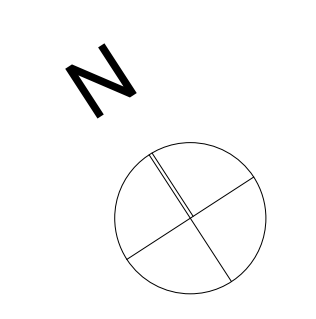
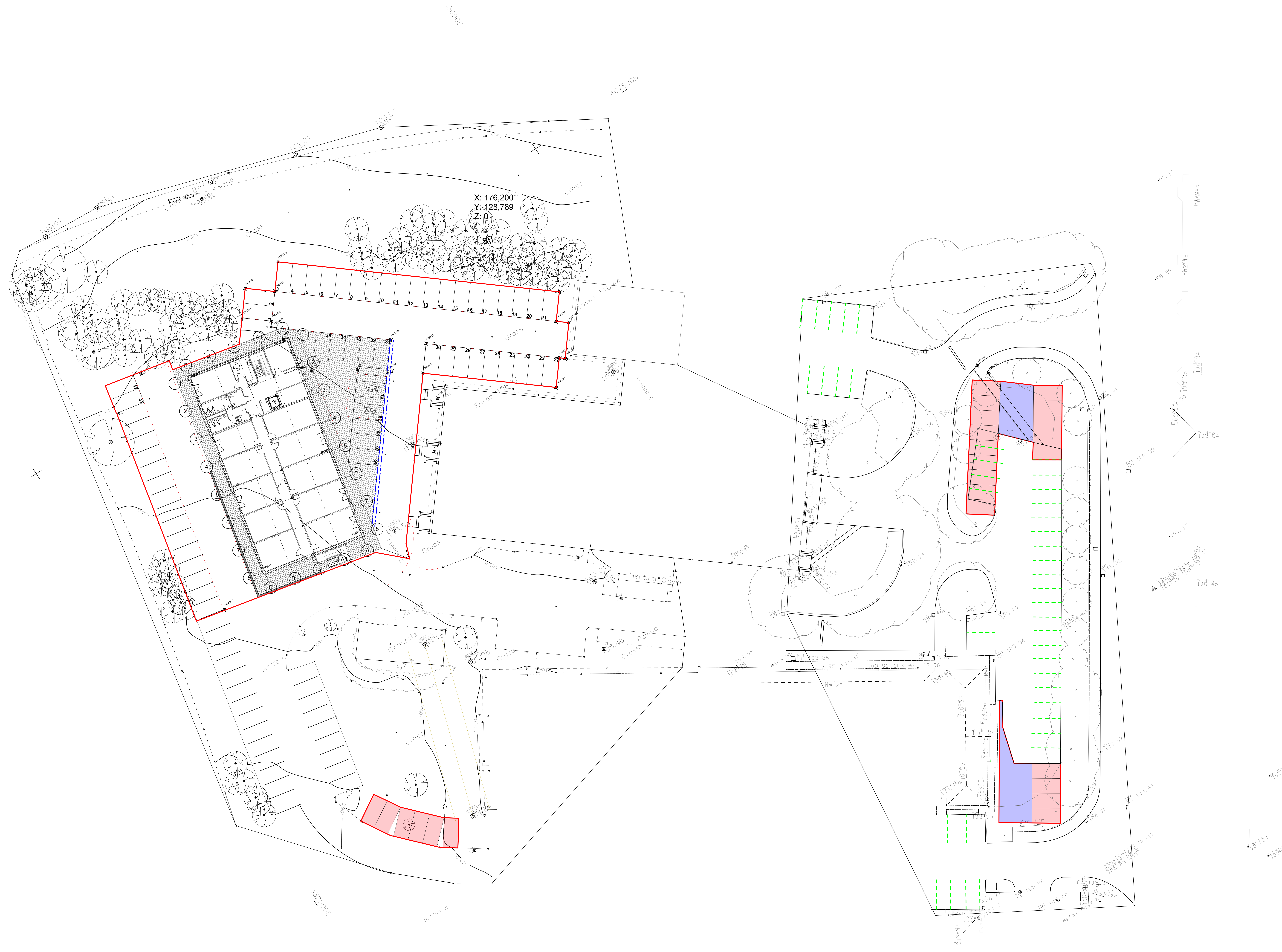
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Drawing SHF.1717.001.L.D.001-PL01 – Soft Landscape Details

Appendix A – Site Proposals

Issue No	Issue Name	Date
001	Issue Name	2020/01/10
002	Issue Name	2020/01/10
003	Issue Name	2020/01/10



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New Phase 5 Building

Proposed Site Plan
Scale: 1:200 @A0
Date: 09/10/2019
Job Number: 019-034

Document Number:
019-034-AAD-ZZ-00-DR-A-0100-P02

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