Environmental Risk Assessment

TeleCycle Europe Ltd

wiser environment

Helping clients prosper through compliance

SITE DETAILS

TeleCycle Europe Ltd

Unit 1 Redwither Business Park,

First Avenue

Wrexham

LL13 9XP

OPERATOR DETAILS

TeleCycle Europe Ltd,

Unit 15,

Drome Road,

Deeside Industrial Park,

Deeside,

CH5 2NY

APPLICATION REFERENCE

PPN-01526

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

K419.2~09~003

ISSUE DATE

09/02/2026

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

DOCUMENT TITLE:	Environmental Risk Assessment
REFERENCE:	K419.2~09~003
CLIENT:	TeleCycle Europe Ltd
REPORTED BY:	Wiser Environment Limited
STATUS:	Final
ISSUE:	1
ISSUE DATE:	09/02/2026
AUTHOR:	Wiser Environment Limited
APPROVED BY:	TeleCycle Europe Ltd

REVISION HISTORY

REFERENCE	DATE	ISSUE:	REVISION SUMMARY
K419.2~09~003	29/01/2026	D1	For client review.
K419.2~09~003	09/02/2026	1	For NRW submission.

QUALITY CONTROL

ACTION	DATE	NAME
Prepared	16/01/2026	Joe Speechley
Checked	29/01/2026	Elliott Howard
Approved	09/02/2026	Andrea Petrolati

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K419.2~20~005	Site Setting Plan (2 km)

APPENDICES

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Appendix B	Groundsure Report (GS-G3G-Q7K-4WF-RRZ)	08/10/2025

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) that accompanies the application for a Bespoke Permit application at TeleCycle Europe Ltd, Unit 1 Redwither Business Park, First Avenue Wrexham LL13 9XP. The site is located at National Grid Reference 338323 350206.

The application is for an Installation Waste Operation (Tier 3 Bespoke Installation Permit), as confirmed in the pre-application request (PPN-01526). The site will operate in addition to their already permitted facility at Drome Road (EPR/CB3896ZW).

Operations will fall under:

- Section 5.3 Part A (1) a) (ii) – Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day, physico-chemical treatment;
- Section 5.4 Part A (1) b) (iv) – Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day, treatment in shredders;
- Section 5.6 Part A (1) a) - Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes pending any of the activities listed in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3.

The application has been prepared by Wiser Environment Limited on behalf of the applicant TeleCycle Europe Ltd, The ERA has been produced in line with Environment Agency guidance, 'Risk assessments for your environmental permit'[1].

This ERA identifies potential environmental risks and proposes mitigating measures that can reduce adverse impacts and should be read in conjunction with the other supporting documents included within the application.

1.1. Scope

This risk assessment is based on the source-pathway-receptor approach. All potential sources of pollution associated with waste acceptance, storage and treatment for recovery activities have been assessed against the principal receptor types identified within the site's vicinity.

The requirement for risk management measures is then dependent on a viable pathway being present between the source and the receptor. Where such pathway exists, management measures are required to reduce risk.

[1] Risk assessments for your environmental permit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), updated 31 August 2022

1.2. Aims

This assessment aims to consider potential environmental hazards associated with the activity, to identify sensitive receptors which these may impact, and determine the influence management practice has on reducing risk.

2. SITE SETTING

2.1. Location

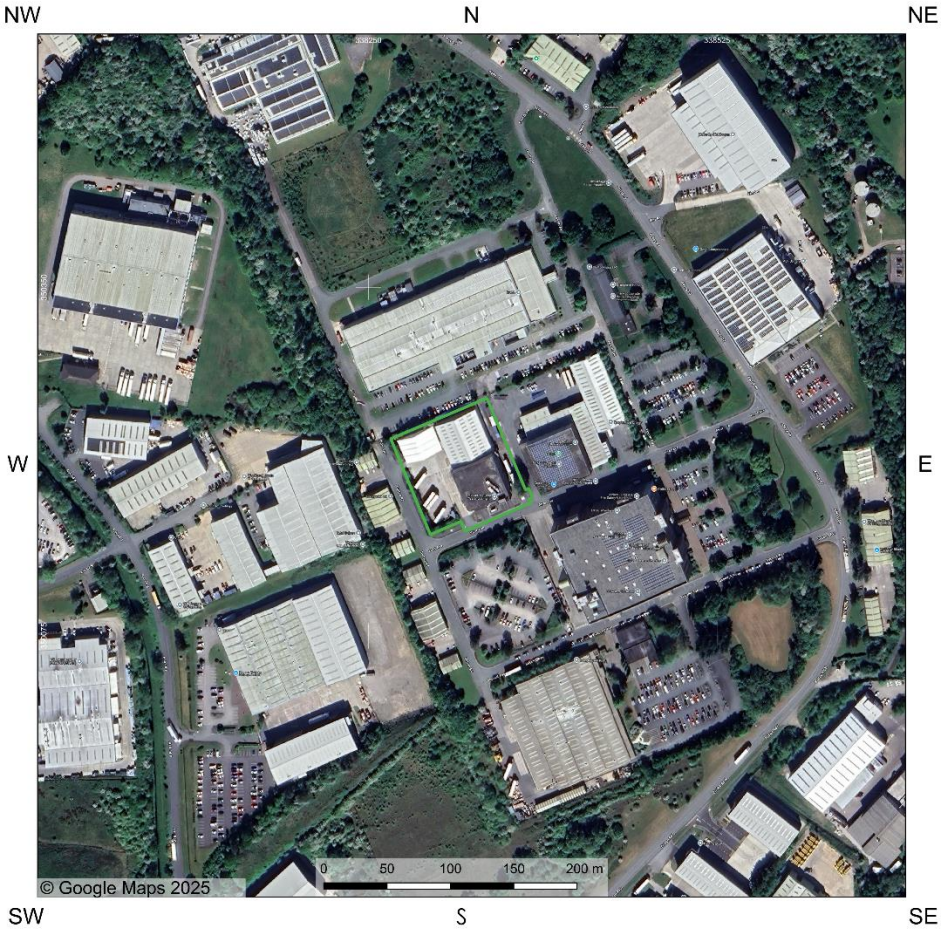


Figure 1 *Aerial image of the site, showing the permit boundary in green*

The site is located 650 m SSW from the nearest residential homes on Bryn Lane and 1.8 km of the A534.

2.2. Humans and Property

The nearest residential homes on Bryn Lane (ID1) are approximately 650 m of the permit boundary shown on the Site Setting Plan (K419.2~20~006).

2.3. Environmentally Sensitive Sites

Environmentally sensitive sites include.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); Special Protection Areas (SPA); RAMSAR sites; National Nature Reserves (NNR); Ancient Woodlands (AW); Local Nature Reserves (LNR): County Wildlife Sites (CWS); World Heritage Sites; Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); National Parks; and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats.

2.4. Designated Environmental Receptors

No designated sites are located within 2 km of the permit boundary.

Table 1 Designated Sites

ID	DESCRIPTION	NEAREST LOCATION FROM SITE (APPROX.)	DIRECTION FROM SITE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.4.1. Non-Statutory Designated Receptors

A series of non-statutory designated environmental sites are located within 2 km of the permit boundary and summarised in Table 1 below. The locations relative to the permit boundary are also shown on the Site Setting Plan (K419.2~20~006) with IDs that correspond to the Receptors Table (ERA2) in Section 3.2.

Table 2 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

ID	DESCRIPTION	NEAREST LOCATION FROM SITE (APPROX.)	DIRECTION FROM SITE
1	Restored Ancient Woodlands Site	500 m	W
2	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	1.3 km	W
3	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	1.35km	W
4	Restored Ancient Woodlands	1.35 km	W
5	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	1.4 km	NW

2.5. Geology

2.5.1. Artificial Ground and Made Ground

There are instances of Artificial and made ground onsite and within 500m , (LEX code- LSGR-UNKNOWN) Landscaped ground (undivided), There is also records of (LEX code-MGR-UNKNOWN) made ground (undivided) Approximately 12 m SW of the permit boundary.

2.5.2. Superficial and Drift Geology

The superficial geology that can be found onsite is described as Till-Diamicton (LEX code-TILL-DMTN). Other records nearby show Alluvium-Clay (LEX code-ALV-C). Approximately 306 m SW of the permit boundary

2.5.3. Bedrock and Solid Geology

Records of bedrock geology onsite are described as Salop formation-mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate (LEX code-SAL-MDSC) from the Westphalians rock age. Records of Kinnerton sandstone formation-sandstone (LEX code-KNSF-SDST) 465 m NW of the permit boundary

2.6. Hydrogeology

Records on site of superficial aquifers, Secondary undifferentiated. Records of Secondary A superficial aquifer is found 306 m SW of the permit boundary; it described as a permeable layer capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

Records on site of Bedrock aquifers, Secondary A described as Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. Records of Principle bedrock aquifer are located 465 m NW of the permit boundary, described as geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/ river base flow on a strategic scale.

2.7. Hydrology

Table 3 Surface Water Features

DESCRIPTION	NEAREST LOCATION FROM SITE (APPROX.)	DIRECTION FROM SITE
-	River Clywedog	1.1 km

2.8. Flood Risk

The area surrounding the permit boundary doesn't benefit from any flood defences.

1.1.1. Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

The RoFRaS is classed as very low Risk less than 0.1% chance each year (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year).

1.1.2. Surface Water Flooding

The risk of flooding from surface water and small watercourses is assessed at low risk, between 0.1% and 1% chance each year.

1.1.3. Groundwater Flooding

The risk of groundwater flooding is low, both on site and within 50 m of site.

2.9. Air Quality

Site is located within no Air Quality Managements Areas (Nox, PM10 and SO2). Treatment activities are undertaken within a building and do not represent a risk to air quality.

2.10. Nature of Risk Assessment

This document provides a broad and general assessment of the risk factors considered to be of significance for the site, and an evaluation of the impact from the principal risk factors to receptors within the site vicinity.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Hazard Identification

A hazard is something with potential to cause harm to something else. Table ERA1 below identifies the principal hazard types which may be associated with the proposed activity; and indicates where hazards are identified and determined to be of significant potential risk to determine further assessment. Potential hazards from this activity are as follows:

ERA1 Identified Hazard Types

PRINCIPAL HAZARD TYPE	SUB-HAZARD TYPE	POTENTIAL SOURCE	RISK	REQUIRES FURTHER ASSESSMENT
Odour	Odour	• Waste delivery • Storage of raw materials of wastes or evaporating volatile organic compounds, dust or bioaerosols. • Treatment Process • Material dispatch	• No risk of odour. Due to the nature of the waste accepted	*X*
Point Source Emissions to Air	Dust and Particulate Matter	• There are no point source emissions to air	• There are no point source emissions to air.	*X*
Fugitive Emissions to Air	Dust and Particulate Matter	• Waste treatment process, • Material delivery and dispatch	Deposition of dust/particles on property and land Liberation of dust from the shredding process.	✓ ERA 8
	Litter and Debris	• Delivery/dispatch of material to and from the site • The processing of Materials	• Litter, debris and nuisance to humans, property, and environmentally sensitive sites	✓ ERA 9
Fugitive Emissions – Pests	Pests, vermin, scavengers	• Waste intake • Waste sorting and segregation.	• Loss of amenity	✓ ERA 10
Fugitive Emissions – Mud and Debris	Mud & debris	• Waste treatment process, materiel delivery and dispatch	• Potential from areas external to site	✓ ERA 11
Fugitive Emissions – to Water	Contaminated runoff	• Run off from stored waste • Post treatment. • Surface water run-off from fire waters	• Contaminants leaving building sealed system and mixing with surface water.	✓ ERA 12
Accidents	Transferring substances	• Materials treatment and processing • Delivery and dispatch of	• Loss of waste from vehicle • Spillage of coarse material during screening	✓ ERA 13

PRINCIPAL HAZARD TYPE	SUB-HAZARD TYPE	POTENTIAL SOURCE	RISK	REQUIRES FURTHER ASSESSMENT
		material to and from the site.		
	Plant or equipment failure	• Delivery and dispatch of material to and from the site. • Materials treatment and processing	• Particulate emissions from shredder • Spillages from vehicles bringing waste to site • Damage to elements of process • Potential injury to operators	
	Flooding	• Flood Risk from Rivers and the Sea • Surface water flooding • Extreme weather and rainfall	• Low risk from both, 0.1% and 1% chance each year. Impact on humans, land, surface and groundwater, amenities, and environmentally sensitive sites.	
	Vandalism	• Unauthorised access	• Risk of damage to machinery vital for process or storage containment • Loss of amenities and property. • Theft of valuable materials	
	Fire	• Dispatch of material to and from the site. • Storage of materials on site. • Materials treatment and processing.	• Risk of fire spreading on site and to neighbouring sites with the industrial estate. • Loss/ damage of amenities and property. • Air pollution to sensitive areas	
Noise and Vibration	Transferring substances	• Vehicular movements during delivery and dispatch of materials to and from site • Noise from equipment during materials processing and treatment	• Noise and disturbance affecting sensitive receptors and environmentally sensitive sites within the site proximity, Site located within industrial area, treatment process takes place within building.	✓ ERA 14
Climate Change	Extreme maximum & minimum temperature Extreme rainfall Drier summers River flow Sea level rise	• Rainfall • Increased temperature	• Extreme rainfall can lead to increased site surface water and flooding. Drainage systems and interceptors may be overwhelmed. • Extreme hot weather conditions may result in increased risk of fires. • Impact on logistics of intake and dispatch of waste.	✓ ERA 15

3.2. Receptors

A receptor is the object (e.g., person, organism, resource, or property) impacted by a hazard. For example, odour may cause offence to a human (the receptor). When identifying receptors which may be at risk from the site, the following have been considered:

- Ancient woods
- Locations used to grow food or to farm animals or fish
- Drain and sewer systems
- Factories and other businesses
- Fields and allotments used to grow food
- Footpaths
- Roads and railways
- Groundwater beneath the site
- Homes, or groups of homes
- Playing fields and playgrounds
- Private drinking water supplies
- Regionally important geological sites
- Schools, hospitals, and other public buildings
- Water
- Conservation and habitats protected areas and areas of scientific interest

Sensitive receptors within 2 km of the permit boundary are shown on the Site Setting Plan (K419.2~20~004). The IDs on the Site Setting Plan correspond to the Receptors Table (ERA2) below.

ERA2 Receptors

RECEPTOR TYPE	ID	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	DIRECTION
HUMANS AND PROPERTY	-	Site Workers	On site	-
	-	Site Visitors	On site	-
		INHABITANTS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES		
	1	Residential house N bryn Lane	650 m	NNE
	2	Bryn Lane houses+gardens	750 m	SE
	3	Residential houses on Hugmore Ln	845 m	NNW
	4	Erlas Lane houses	1.05 km	WNW
	5	Residential house on Redwither ln	1.05 km	WSW
	6	Residential houses on Bridge Rad S	1.20 km	SW
	7	Residential houses on Oak road	1.20 km	SE
	8	Residiential houses on Erlas Ln	1.25 km	NW
	9	Residential homes on Francis Ln	1.25 km	NNE
	10	Residential houses on the B5130	1.3 km	E
	11	Ridley Wood Rd residential homes	1.35 km	NE
	12	Hugmore Villages houses	1.45 km	NNW
	13	Ridleywood, Farm Houses on the B5130	1.55 km	NE
	14	Church Lane residential houses	1.7 km	E
	15	Maesgwyn Lane	1.85 km	E
	16	Farm residential houses E of B5130	1.85 km	ESE
	17	Residential house on Oak Road	1.90 km	SE
	18	Residential houses E of Berras Hall Ln	1.95 km	SE
		SENSITIVE PUBLIC USE		
	1	Wrexham Borough Council Building	635 m	SSE
	2	St Pauls VA Primary School, Isycoed	1.5 km	ESE
		COMMERCIAL USE		
	1	North-East Wrexham industrial estate	0 m	NE
	2	South-East Wrexham industrial estate	5 m	SE
	3	West Wrexham industrial estate	10 m	W
	4	South Wrexham industrial estate	400 m	S
	5	North-West Wrexham industrial estate	675 m	NW
	6	South-West Wrexham industrial esate	810 m	SW
	7	Solar Panel Farm	1.3 km	SSE
	8	F Lloyd Penley, J&L Elite travel	1.4 km	S
	9	Solar Panel farm, Quantum traffic management and civils	1.65 km	SSE
	10	Terrie Tools Ltd, Bonaprene Products, Pollybush	1.79 km	SW
	11	Bradley Motor Company, Waterways Aquatic& garden Centre, Crafty Cafe	1.8 km	NNW
		RECREATIONAL AREAS		
	1	Abbey Road Meadow	128 m	N

RECEPTOR TYPE	ID	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	DIRECTION
	2	Foot tracks+pathways on Oak road	675 m	SSE
	3	Clays Touring park, Clays Golf driving and range course	990 m	NW
		AGRICULTURAL		
	1	Agricultural flied S Bryn Lane	375 m	NNE
	2	Agricultural fields W Bryn lane N Very distribution	620 m	ENE
	3	Agricultural flieds N Bryn Lane, Ridley Wood road	635 m	NNE
	4	Agricultural flieds E of Erlas lane	806 m	NW
	5	Agricultural flieds N of Francis Lane	977 m	N
	6	Agricultural fields W Erlas lane	1.05 km	W
	7	Livestock flieds N of Solar panel farms	1.05 km	S
	8	Agricultural flield W of Erlas Lane	1.1 km	WNW
	9	Agricultural fields S of Llan-y-pwll	1.2 km	NNW
	11	Agricultural fields E of Oak Road	1.4 km	SSE
	10	Agricultural fields E of Shop direct	1.25 km	ESE
	12	Agricultural fields E of the B5130	1.6 km	ENE
		CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
		ROADS AND RAILWAYS		
	-	A5156	690 m	E
	-	B5130	1.45 km	W
	-	A534	1.85 km	W
		PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY		
	-	Public footpath N of Abenbury Way	680 m	NNW
	-	Public footpath N of Shop direct	685 m	ESE
	-	Public Footpath S of Redwither Rd	750 m	SSW
	-	Public Footpath N of Ridley Wood Rd	900 m	NE
	-	Public Footpath W of Erlas Ln	1 km	W
	-	Public footpath N of Francis Ln	1.1 km	NNE
	-	Public Footpath N of Erlas Ln	1.25 km	NW
	-	Public footpath SN of Redwither Ln	1.3 km	WSW
	-	Public footpath N of Abenbury Way	680 m	NNW
WATER		**SURFACE WATER**		
	-	River Clywedog	1.1 km	S
		GROUNDWATER		
	-	Bedrock Aquifer -Secondary A	Onsite	-
	-	Superficial Aquifer - Secondary Undifferentiated	Onsite	-
ENVIRONM-ENTALLY		**DESIGNATED SITES**		

RECEPTOR TYPE	ID	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	DIRECTION
SENSITIVE SITES	NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES			
	1	Restored Ancient Woodlands Site	500 m	W
	2	Ancient Semi natural woodland	1.3 km	W
	3	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	1.35 km	W
	4	Restored Ancient Woodlands	1.35 km	W
	5	Ancient Semi natural woodland	1.4 km	NW
	1	Restored Ancient Woodlands Site	500 m	W
HERITAGE SITES	LISTED BUILDINGS, PARKS & SCHEDULED MONUMNETS			
	1	Grade II lListed Building New Holt Lodge Farm	1.05 km	NNW
	2	Grade II listed building Erals hall	1.1 km	NW
	3	Grade II listed building Chapel Farm House	1.8 km	E

3.3. Prevailing Wind Direction

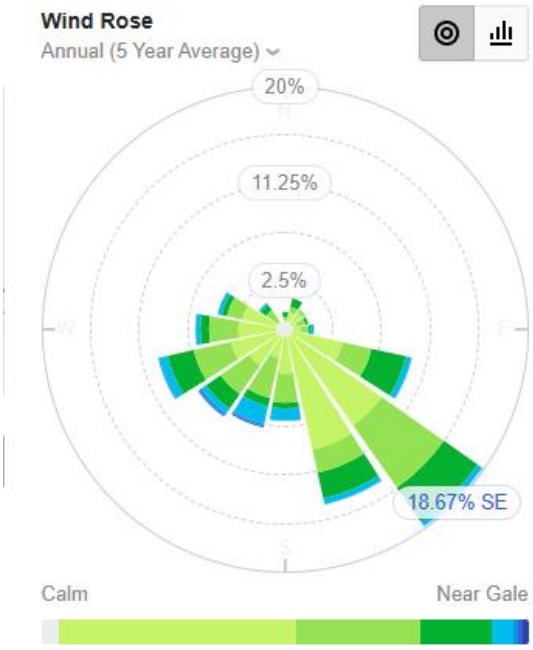


Figure 2 Willyweather wind rose. Annual 5-year average, 2020-2025 *(willyweather.co.uk).*

The closest observing station where wind statistic data is available is at Hawarden approximately 15km North of the permit boundary. Figure 2 presents the wind statistics on a wind rose as an annual average using data from the previous 5 years (2020-2025). The wind rose indicates that the sensitive receptors located towards the NW of the site are potentially at greatest risk from hazards transmitted through the air.

3.4. Pathways

The pathway is how the hazard reaches the receptor and forms the link between the two. For example, a dust hazard may reach a receptor by travelling through air, with the air therefore being the pathway.

The source-pathway-receptor link must be present for there to be a risk. Management measures applied at the site act to minimise the overall risk by impeding or removing the pathway.

ERA3 Pathways

RECEPTOR	HAZARD	PATHWAY
Humans and Property	Odour	Transmitted through the air
	Dust and Particulate Matter	Transmitted through the air
	Noise	Transmitted through the air
	Birds, Vermin & Insects	Physical travel
	Fire	Physical contact and spread
Groundwater	Contaminated runoff	Infiltration through the ground
Surface Water	Contaminated runoff	Direct discharge from site
Environmentally Sensitive Sites	Dust and Particulate Matter	Transmitted through the air
	Noise	Transmitted through the air
	Fire	Physical contact and spread
Atmosphere	Dust and Particulate Matter	Transmitted through the air

3.5. Risk

Assessment of risk is based on the probability of receptor exposure to the identified hazards and the consequences of such exposure. The initial assessment of risk is made assuming no risk management practices are applied.

A matrix is used to determine overall risk and uses the following definitions:

ERA4 Probability of Exposure

PROBABILITY OF EXPOSURE
HIGH – *exposure is probable:* direct exposure likely with no / few barriers between hazard, source and receptor.
MEDIUM – *exposure is fairly probable*: feasible exposure possible, barriers to exposure less controllable.
LOW – *exposure is unlikely*: several barriers exist between hazards source and receptors to mitigate against exposure.
VERY LOW – *exposure is very unlikely*; effective, multiple barriers in place to mitigate against exposure.

ERA5 Consequences of Exposure

CONSEQUENCES OF EXPOSURE
HIGH – *the consequences are severe:* sufficient evidence that short or long term exposure may result in serious damage.
MEDIUM – *consequences are significant;* sufficient evidence that exposure to hazard may result in damage that is not severe in nature and reversible once exposure ceases (e.g. irritant).
LOW – *consequences are minor;* damage not apparent though reversible adverse changes may occur.

CONSEQUENCES OF EXPOSURE
VERY LOW – *consequences are negligible;* no evidence of adverse changes following exposure.

Comparison between probability and consequence provides the overall risk which is reached as follows:

ERA6 Assessing Overall Risk

		CONSEQUENCES			
		Very Low	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
LIKELIHOOD	**High**	Low	Medium	High	High
	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low

3.6. Risk Management

Risk management practices for the key hazards identified above are summarised in Section 4 of this ERA. The information presented below is supported by various documents and this is clearly indicated within each table presented. In addition, risk management measures have been developed with reference to relevant guidance documents, the following being of particular note:

- Environmental Management – Guidance: Risk assessment for your environmental permit[2]
- Guidance: Noise and vibration management: environmental permits[3]
- Guidance: Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit[4]
- Sector Guidance Note S5.06: Recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.[5]

This risk assessment details the key management measures for identified risks.

[2] Risk assessments for your environmental permit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 21 November 2023
[3] Noise and vibration management: environmental permits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 31 January 2022
[4] Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 24 November 2022
[5] Sector Guidance Note S5.06: recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 10 October 2018

3.7. Residual Risk

The application of management practice results in a residual risk which is detailed in Section 4 of this document.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

The key hazards identified for the activity have been subject to a risk assessment against management practice. Each hazard is assessed in a separate table (Appendix A). The information presented is, as appropriate, supported by other documents and these are referenced.

Many of the hazards identified in the tables located in Appendix A relate to 'Environmental Risk Points (ERP)' identified throughout the processes:

ERA7 Environmental Risk Points (ERP)

REFERENCE	PROCESS
ERP1	Material receipt
ERP2	Material storage pending treatment
ERP3	Production processes
ERP4	Material dispatch

5. APPENDICES

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Appendix A

Environmental Risk Assessment Tables

(K419.2~09~003)

Appendix B

Groundsure Report (GSGS-G3G-Q7K-4WF-RRZ)

(08/10/2025)

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