



Development Site off Chestnut Close.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
For Castlemead Group

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Contact Details:

Enzygo Ltd.
Unit 24
Singleton Court Business Park
Wonastow Road Industrial Estate (West)
Monmouth
NP25 5JA

tel: 01600 719838
fax: 01600 716744
email: chris.formaggia@enzygo.com
www: enzygo.com

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Project:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land off Chestnut Court, Wrexham
For:	Castlemead Group
Status:	Final v1.2
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Author:	Kirsty Rogers- Consultant Ecologist
Reviewer:	Chris Formaggia – Director of Ecology

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Enzygo Limited Registered in England No. 6525159
Registered Office Stag House Chipping Wotton-Under-Edge Gloucestershire GL12 7AD

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Executive Summary

- i. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out for a proposed development to a ~1.5ha plot adjacent to Chestnut Court in Wrexham.
- ii. The site consists of recently felled mature woodland which appears to have been a mixed stand of veteran, mature and younger self-seeding species predominantly around the edges of the site. The majority of trees were broadleaf and the under-storey contains ancient woodland indicator species.
- iii. The site is heavily contaminated with Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*.
- iv. A Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out to identify habitats and species present. An extended Phase 1 survey was conducted to assess the potential for protected species.
- v. Potential for bats, reptiles and breeding birds was found in and around the site. In addition there was 1 surface water feature within 500m radius of the site boundary.
- vi. Recommendations for further Phase 2 surveys for bats, reptiles and breeding birds are made.

1.0 Introduction

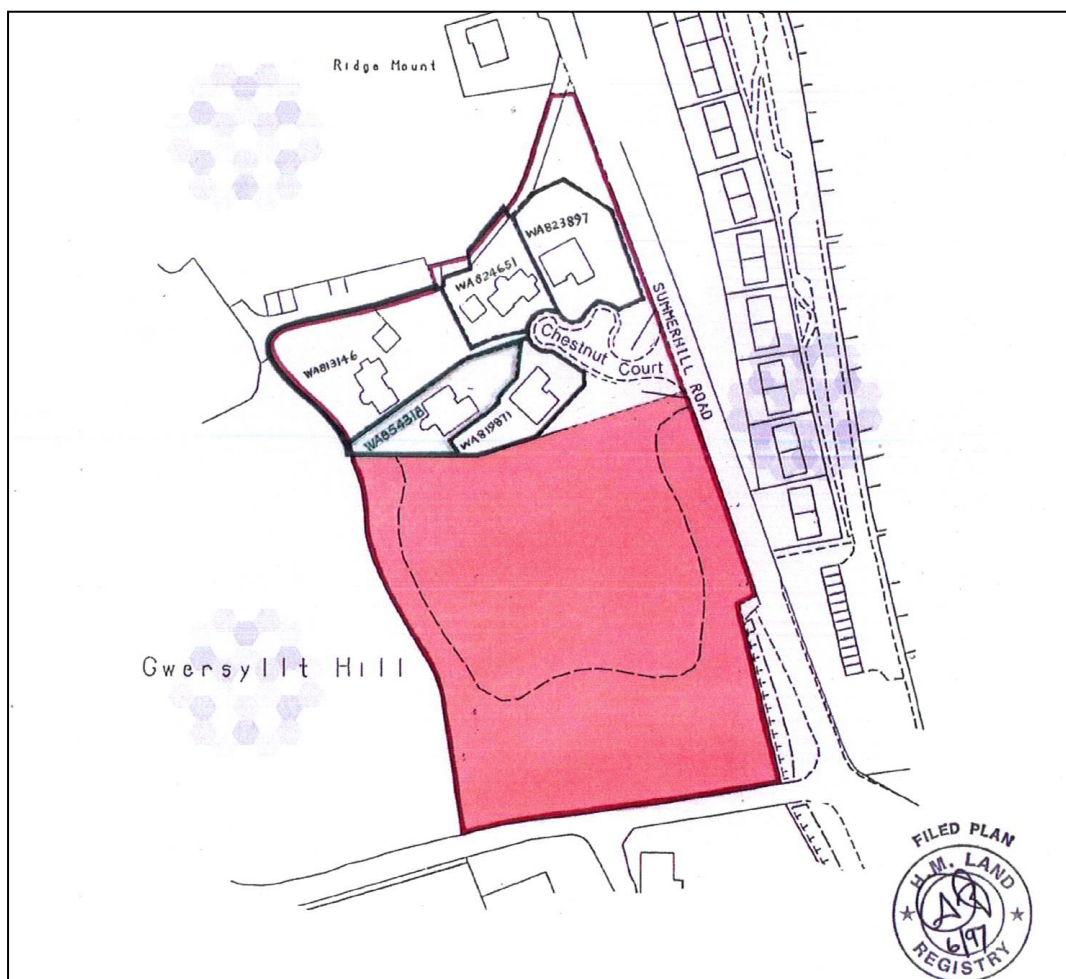
1.1. Commission

- 1.1.1. Enzygo Ltd was commissioned by Castlemead Group Ltd, to conduct a preliminary ecological appraisal of proposed development upon a plot of woodland adjacent to Chestnut Court.
- 1.1.2. The purpose of the survey was to identify and map the habitats present in and around the proposed development site, and to assess their potential to support protected species including reviewing ecological records from MAGIC and to provide an extended Phase 1 Habitat map with target notes and descriptions and provide recommendations for further work in relation to protected species.

1.2. Site Details

- 1.1.1. The site is approximately centred on the National Grid Reference SJ 31204 53135, and lies off Chestnut Court, Wrexham LL11 4UE. The site is approximately 1 hectare in area. The site's red-line boundary is shown in **Figure 1.1**.
- 1.1.2. Detailed habitat descriptions are given in Section 3.

Figure 1.1: View of the sites red-line boundary.



- 1.1.3. On arrival it was noted that the site had been recently felled, the site had originally comprised of mature woodland. Some mature trees remain around the peripheries which are understood to be the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. The TPO report is presented with the report but refers to a non-specific group of trees.

Figure 1.2: Aerial photograph of the site showing the site (outlined in red) and the wider surrounding habitat.



- 1.1.4. The site is boarded by domestic properties to the north (Chestnut Close) and roads to the west and south (Summer Hill Road and Moss Road respectively). The eastern border is a small agricultural field which is currently in use for grazing livestock.
- 1.1.5. Beyond the site is a large expanse of urban development and domestic properties to the east and a corridor of ancient woodland to the west which has been adopted as a wildlife site.

Photograph 1: View of the site from the main access point at the north western corner.



Photograph 2: View of the site looking north towards Chestnut Close.



- 1.1.6. A 1:7176 scale habitat map based upon the conventions of the JNCC Phase 1 Habitat Survey¹ is attached in *Appendix 1* of this report.
- 1.1.7. The site was assessed within the normal timing window (March to October) that would be considered optimal for the conduct of this type of evaluation.

¹Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey – a Technique for Environmental Audit. (2003) JNCC. Peterborough.
ISBN 0-86139-636-7

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Details

- 2.1.1 The site was surveyed on 14th March 2014. The site was visited and the vegetation was mapped onto an Ordnance Survey Mastermap (scale 1:7176) using standard colour codes for the ninety plus specified habitat types as defined in the JNCC guidelines. The surrounding land was similarly mapped but third-party land was only accessed where open and is assessed on the basis of what could be viewed from publically accessible areas.
- 2.1.2 Target notes were made for particular areas of interest and annotated.
- 2.1.3 An ecological walkover survey of the site was also conducted. The survey looks for direct and indirect evidenced (through sightings or field signs) of protected species and speculates on likely presence based upon habitat type and quality.

2.2 Enzygo Ltd Ecology Experience

- 2.2.1 This study and the site survey was led by Christopher Formaggia BSc (Joint Hons) CBiol CEnv MBS MIEEM MBPR (aquatic) – Director of Ecology. The Director of Ecology has been a professional ecologist for 22 years both as a regulator and consultant. He has held senior positions in environmental protection and management and is an experienced field ecologist. A CV describing his experience is provided in *Appendix 2*.
- 2.2.2 Kirsty Rogers MSc – Consultant Ecologist was the second member of the survey team.

2.3 Survey Objectives

- 2.3.1 On the basis of the brief provided by the client Enzygo Ltd has conducted an ecological study:
 - To determine the baseline ecological value of the site.
 - To determine the baseline ecological constraints that might require further evaluation with respect to any site development.
 - Advice on further ecological evaluation that might be necessary.

2.4 Survey Area

- 2.4.1 The appraisal has considered the whole of the site and its immediate peripheries where visible/accessible.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Phase 1 Habitat Mapping

- 3.1.1 The completed Phase 1 Habitat map is presented in *Appendix 1* .Currently being digitised
- 3.1.2 The vast majority (>90 of the site was comprises of recently felled mixed woodland [A.4.3]. The main logged timbers were still in place and suggest that the woodland was mixed age ranging from veteran to self-seeders and predominantly broadleaf. The tree remains include specimens that likely had high bat roosting and bird nesting potential.
- 3.1.3 The under-storey vegetation contains ancient woodland species indicators such as dog's mercury, ramsons and bluebell
- 3.1.4 The whole of the site is heavily infected with Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*).
- 3.1.5 The peripheries are comprised of shrub and mature tree species.

3.2 Habitat Quality Assessment

- 3.2.1 The remaining felled timber suggests that a mixed woodland with trees ranging in age from veteran to young self-seeders was present on site. The trees were in many cases apparently rich in tree architecture and may have had an intrinsic specimen value. The under-storey is relatively rich in ancient woodland indicator species particularly on the south west side of the site. However off-setting the woodland habitat value is the presence of a gross infestation of Japanese knotweed.
- 3.2.2 At the time of the survey, Japanese knotweed was just coming out of winter die-back and the first signs of emerging plants were visible. However the knotweed contamination of the site is so extensive that there are skeletal stands of previous years growth all over the site. Some of the skeletal stalks are as wide as the Director of Ecology has ever noted on any site in the UK (the Director of Ecology has extensive experience of knotweed management and has been involved in managing the species for over two decades). This indicates that the contamination of the site by knotweed is old and has been ongoing for many years. Large amounts of crown and recently disturbed rhizomal material was evident all over the site. It is normal practice to apply a 7m lateral buffer around any emerging knotweed plant and a 3m soil depth buffer zone. On the basis of the visual evidence on the surface it is considered that the whole surface area of the site is to be treated as infested and that knotweed rhizome penetration into the sub-surface soil is likely to be extensive.

3.3 Desk Study

- 3.3.1 A 2km interrogation of the DEFRA Magic database reveals the following statutory nature designations.
 - Gatewen Marsh is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located approximately 1.9km from the site boundary. The site is the only designated habitat within the 2km buffer area. It is not considered that the development of the site poses any direct or indirect risks to the SSSI.

3.4 Protected Species Audit

3.5.1. Bats

Several of the remaining mature trees hold a high potential for roosting bats, with a thick covering of Ivy (*Hedera* sp.) which is desirable for crawling species such as the pipistrelle species (*pipistrellus* sp.), and may potentially conceal a number of cracks or crevices which may be appropriate for other species of bat. All of the remaining trees on site (which are understood to be subject to a Tree Preservation Order) are assessed as being Category 1* or Category 1 trees in accordance with the visual inspection protocol as set out in Table 8.4 of the BCT guidelines.

There are a number of historic records of various bats species within the 2km buffer area, as revealed by CONFOD, the North Wales Environmental Information Service. There are 5 records of bats (Chiroptera) which have not been identified to species level; the closest record to the site was taken in 1993 at ~651m from the site boundary. The most recent record was taken in 2000.

Records taken at species level include:

- Seven records of common pipistrelle *pipistrellus pipistrellus* the most recent taken in 2010 at 1690m from the site boundary.
- Five records of lesser horseshoe bat, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, taken at 1884m between 1997 and 2001. The evidence indicates that these records were of a roost.
- A single record of a Daubenton's bat, *Myotis daubentonii*, taken in 2010 at approximately 1690m from the site boundary.
- Two records of whiskered bats, *Myotis mystacinus*, taken in 1981 at 1931m from the site.

All bat species are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended, the CROW Act 2000 and the Habitats Directive 1992. It is illegal to disturb, injure or kill a bat or disturb its resting place.

Photograph 3: View of a remaining TPO mature tree with high bat roost potential.



3.5.2. Badgers

No badger, *Meles meles*, setts were located on site. However, it was not possible to ascertain a presence or likelihood of badgers using the site at the time of the visit due to the removal of a large number of trees causing a site wide disturbance. Many secondary field signs of badgers (such as obvious signs of scratching posts, signs of foraging, badger tracks and paths, or dung and/or latrines) were difficult to spot and in many cases could have been lost during the coppicing. The boundaries and fences were checked for any signs of badger tracks and/or badger hairs during the survey, and no evidence of the same was witnessed.

There are 24 records of badgers within the 2km buffer zone of the site boundary; the closest and most recent was taken in 2009 at ~645m from the boundary. Almost half of the records taken were of badger setts.

3.5.3. Breeding Birds

Within the site a small number of birds were observed, including blackbird (*Turdus merula*), European robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) and jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*). No current nest forming was observed but several previous years nests were seen in the remaining trees within the site. It is highly likely that a number of bird species will utilise the remaining mature trees along the sites peripheries during the breeding season.

All nesting birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and CROW Act 2000. It is illegal to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.

3.5.4. **Reptiles**

The site contains little habitat that would be expected to support common reptile species. Common reptile species are protected by the Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and CROW Act 2000.

The data search revealed 17 records of grass snake, *Natrix natrix*, between 1993 and 2011. The closest record to the site boundary is at ~1380m. There is also two records of common lizards (*Zootoca vivipara*) also taken at ~1380m in 1993.

3.5.5. **Amphibians**

The site itself contains no water-bodies, or habitats which are suitable to support breeding amphibians. There is one water-body within 500m of the proposed site (at ~500m from the site centre) This water body appears to be a service reservoir and probably does not contain optimal habitat from the species. For planning guidance it is normally accepted that amphibians may use land up to 500m from the around the pond for foraging and seeking new ponds to breed. The identified pond is on the extreme range of this search. If great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) occupy such a site and they and it are protected by International Law (The Conservation of Natural Habitats, &c. Regulations 1994) and National Law (Schedule 5, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and CROW Act 2000).

There are over 70 records for great crested newts within the 2km buffer area. The closest record is at ~666m from the site boundary, taken in 2002. The most recent record was taken in 2011.

Other amphibian species recorded within the buffer zone, are common frog (*Rana temporaria*), common toad (*Bufo bufo*) and smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*).

4.0 INVASIVE SPECIES

4.1. Invasive Species

4.1.1. Approximately 90% of the site is contaminated with Japanese Knotweed.

Photograph 4: View of mature canes of Japanese Knotweed.



Photograph 5: View of mature Japanese Knotweed stands.



Photograph XX: View of Japanese Knotweed crown material.



4.2. Biosecurity and Invasion Ecology

- 4.1.1. 'Biosecurity' is the protection afforded from the risks posed by organisms to the economy, environment and public health; through exclusion, eradication, and control.
- 4.1.2. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature [IUCN] has stated that one of the major threats to native biological diversity is now acknowledged by scientists and governments to be biological invasions caused by non-native species. The impacts of non-native invasive species are immense, insidious and usually irreversible. They may be as damaging to native species and ecosystems on a global scale as the loss and degradation of habitats.
- 4.1.3. Non-native species are a species introduced by human agency indirectly or directly, into a geographical region outside its natural range. The species has become established and self-maintaining.

4.3. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981

- 4.3.1 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 there is provision that any person that releases or allows to escape into the wild any animal, which:
 - a) is of a kind which is not ordinarily resident in and is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state; or
 - b) is included in Part I of Schedule 9, shall be guilty of an offence.

Plant Species currently on the Schedule include:

- i. All species of the genus *Elodea* (waterweeds) (including Canadian waterweed *Elodea canadensis* & Nuttall's waterweed *Elodea nuttallii*)
- ii. Californian red seaweed *Pikea californica*
- iii. Curly waterweed *Lagarosiphon major*

- iv. Duck potato *Sagittaria latifolia*
- v. Entire-leaved cotoneaster *Cotoneaster integrifolius*
- vi. *Fallopia japonica* x *Fallopia sachalinensis* (a hybrid knotweed)
- vii. False Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus inserta*
- viii. Fanwort (Carolina water-shield) *Cabomba caroliniana*
- ix. Few-flowered leek *Allium paradoxum*
- x. Floating pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*
- xi. Floating water primrose *Ludwigia peploides*
- xii. Giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
- xiii. Giant kelp *Macrocystis pyrifera*, *M. angustifolia*, *M. integrifolia*, *M. laevis*
- xiv. Giant knotweed *Fallopia sachalinensis*
- xv. Giant rhubarb *Gunnera tinctoria*
- xvi. Giant salvinia *Salvinia molesta*
- xvii. Green seafingers *Codium fragile*
- xviii. Himalayan cotoneaster *Cotoneaster simonsii*
- xix. Hollyberry cotoneaster *Cotoneaster bullatus*
- xx. Hooked asparagus seaweed *Asparagopsis armata*
- xxi. Hottentot-fig *Carpobrotus edulis*
- xxii. Indian balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*
- xxiii. Japanese kelp *Laminaria japonica*
- xxiv. Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*
- xxv. Japanese rose *Rosa rugosa*
- xxvi. Japanese seaweed *Sargassum muticum*
- xxvii. Laver seaweeds (except native species) *Porphyra* species
- xxviii. Montbretia *Crocasmia* x *crocosmiiflora*
- xxix. New Zealand pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii*
- xxx. Parrot's-feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum* Perfoliate Alexanders *Smyrniium perfoliatum*
- xxxi. Purple dewplant *Disphyma crassifolium*
- xxxii. Red algae *Grateloupia luxurians*
- xxxiii. Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum*
- xxxiv. Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* x *Rhododendron maximum*
- xxxv. Small-leaved cotoneaster *Cotoneaster microphyllus*
- xxxvi. Three-cornered garlic *Allium triquetrum*
- xxxvii. Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* subsp. *argentatum*
- xxxviii. Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

- xxxix. Wall Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*
- xl. Water fern *Azolla filiculoides*
- xli. Water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*
- xlii. Water lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*
- xliii. Water primrose *Ludwigia grandiflora* / *Ludwigia uruguayensis*
- xliv. Yellow azalea *Rhododendron luteum*
- xl. Wakame *Undaria pinnatifida*

4.4. Japanese Knotweed

- 4.4.1 Japanese Knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*, is a non-native invasive species of plant introduced into the United Kingdom in the mid-nineteenth century as an ornamental garden plant. Since its introduction it has spread across UK through watercourses, transport routes and infested waste sites.
- 4.4.2 Japanese Knotweed is a member of the dock family (Polygonaceae), and is a rhizomatous perennial plant with distinctive branching, hollow, bamboo-like stems, covered in purple-speckles, often reaching 2-3 metres high. The rhizome system may extend up to and beyond a depth of 2metres and extend 7metres laterally from a parent plant. Within the UK Japanese knotweed is mainly spread by rhizome fragments of cut stems, as little as 0.7gram or rhizome material can produce a new plant within 10 days.
- 4.4.3 The plants vigorous growth can damage buildings and hard surfaces, once established underneath or around the built environment it can be particularly hard to control. Riverside Japanese knotweed can damage flood defences and structures and reduces the channels capacity to carry floodwater. Particularly at risk are brownfield development sites which gardeners may have used to fly-tip waste.

4.5. Legislation

- 4.5.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 (**WCA 1981**), section 14(2), states that “if any person plants or causes to grow (*which includes causing it to spread from one site to another*) in the wild a plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9, he shall be guilty of offence”.

Currently, Schedule 9 Part II currently lists 26 species of plant including Japanese knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*.

- 4.5.2 Additionally the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (**EPA 1990**), contains legal provisions concerning “controlled waste”, which are detailed in Part II. Any plant material or soil contaminated with Japanese Knotweed that is discarded, intended to be discarded or is required to be discarded is likely to be classified as controlled waste.

Section 33 (1a) and (1b) makes it an offence to; keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste without a licence or to keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm or human health.

Section 34 places duties on any person who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste.

Waste has to be handled responsibly and in accordance with the law at all stages between its production and final recovery or disposal. Waste must be transferred to an authorised person (a person who is either a registered carrier or exempted from registration by the **Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991**). A waste transfer note has to be completed and signed and must include written description of the waste that enables the receiver of the waste to handle it in accordance with their own duty of care. The provisions concerning waste transfer notes are set out in the **Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991** (as amended). Failure to comply with these provisions is an offence.

4.6. Our Services

4.6.1. Enzygo Limited offers high quality advice to the private and public sectors on the implications of non-native species, their management and control and how to plan for biosecurity.

4.6.2. We work to BSI PAS 2010 and the IEEM Code of Practice.

4.6.3. Enzygo Limited offers the following services:

- Presence/likely-absence surveys of problematic species such as Japanese knotweed, giant Hogweed, and Himalayan balsam and Injurious Weeds
- Detailed site investigation/mapping
- Advice on control programmes and management
- Control programmes for problematic fauna
- Desk studies
- Clerk-of-works, supervision of contractors and audit services
- Production of Biosecurity Plans
- Expert witness services
- Evaluation of novel methodologies and treatments
- Non-native species monitoring
- Training and toolbox talks
- Japanese knotweed management plans
- Controlled waste advice

The Director of Ecology is BASIS qualified and as such is qualified to give advice on pesticide and fertiliser as covered by the FEPA Act 1985 and the Control of Pesticide Regulations 1997.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. General

- 5.1.1 The habitats on site consisted mainly of recently cleared mixed woodland. Surveys needed to assess the presence of protected species and habitats are outlined as follows.

5.2. Bats

- 5.2.1. As previously described, the remaining trees are categorised as either 1* or 1 – i.e. they are all trees that possess characteristics that make them suitable to host roosting bats. All trees would need to be surveyed during the summer months using bat detectors to confirm whether bat roosts were actually present. Remaining mature trees will be incorporated into the scheme design. If bat roosts are determined to be present in the trees a bat lighting plan will be developed to ensure that there is not undue light-spill onto any bat roosts arising from new lighting sources within the development.
- 5.2.2. **Operations on trees are best carried out in April/May and late September, when the likelihood of bats being present is lower, however trees will still need to be surveyed even at these times, using an endoscope, to ensure that no bats are present prior to any works taking place.**

5.3. Birds

- 5.3.1 There is a high potential for breeding birds on the site particularly in the remaining mature trees along the peripheries as a number of bird species were observed during the survey and older nests are evident.
- 5.3.2 **The area would need to be surveyed for breeding birds if the trees, hedgerows and scrub were to be removed during the breeding season (March to August inclusive).**

5.4. Great Crested Newt

- 5.3.3 On the basis of distance and habitat quality it is considered that the presence of GCN can be discounted on this site and it is recommended that no further evaluation for this species is necessary.

5.5. Japanese Knotweed

- 5.4.1 The site is heavily contaminated by Japanese knotweed. The likely treatment solutions would either be :
- a. Removal to landfill of all knotweed and soil material contaminated with knotweed
 - b. A long-term *in situ* herbicidal programme to eradicate knotweed prior to development. This would necessarily be a multi-year programme given the extent of the contamination.
 - c. The use of root barrier membranes to protect newly built areas and structures (c would probably be used in combination with either a) or b).

6.0 CONCLUSION

- i. The proposal site is almost certainly an ancient woodland site and has until very recently been a mixed-age broad-leaf dominated woodland of value to protected species and bats. The site has now been clear felled and some mature trees remain on the peripheries. These retain potential to host roosting bats and nesting birds.
- ii. The site is heavily contaminated by a very mature infestation of Japanese knotweed.
- iii. It is recommended that:
- iv. Mature trees remaining on site be retained within the scheme and be protected throughout construction according to BS standards.
- v. It is confirmed that a broadband bat detector survey of the remaining trees will be undertaken in the summer of 2014 with at least three emergence visits being made in June, July and August by a survey team of two experienced bat surveyors. Broadband bat detectors and night vision equipment will be deployed to check for any emerging bats. Surveys will be undertaken under favourable weather conditions and in accordance with best practice as described in 2nd Edition BCT survey guidelines.
- vi. If bat roosts are determined to be present it is recommended that a Planning Condition be employed to ensure that a lighting mitigation plan be submitted to the LPA for approval that will detail light mitigation measures to protect roosting bats and their commuting routes.
- vii A Japanese knotweed management Plan should be formulated to describe how the species will be managed during construction to ensure that it is not caused to spread beyond the site and how it will be treated to protect new structures from damage caused by it.
- viii 6 months before construction the site should be checked for badger activity and setts.
Badger is a dynamic species and might commence sett building in the intervening period.
- ix We assess that further evaluation for reptiles and amphibians is unnecessary because of the relative isolation of the habitat by urban features from any greater metapopulations that exist in the locale.

7.0 APPENDIX 1 –PHASE 1 HABITAT AND KEY

8.0 APPENDIX 2 – DIRECTOR’S CV

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BRISTOL OFFICE

The Granary
Woodend Lane
Cromhall
Bristol GL12 8AA
Tel: 01454 269237
Fax: 01454 269760

kevin.parr@enzygo.com

SHEFFIELD OFFICE

STEP Business Centre
Wortley Road
Deepcar
Sheffield S36 2UH
Tel: 0114 2903677
Fax: 0114 2903688

matt.travis@enzygo.com

Please visit our website for more information.

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