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# Holmwood Wellsite Cover Document Exploratory Operations

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Europa Oil & Gas Limited (Europa Oil & Gas) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) Plc, with its head office in London. Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) PLC is an AIM listed international petroleum exploration, development and production company with a portfolio of conventional and unconventional assets at various stages of development in the United Kingdom, Ireland and France. The experienced senior management team has extensive knowledge and experience of high profile national and international contracts with multi-million pound values.

Europa is engaged in the exploration and production of petroleum onshore United Kingdom and holds 32.5% interest in Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) 143 within which it retains Operator status and proposes to drill the Holmwood-1 exploratory well.

The purpose of this document is to outline the proposed operations at the Holmwood wellsite during exploratory operations, which for clarity includes wellsite construction, drilling of an exploratory borehole, well testing, workover operations, abandonment and wellsite restoration.

### 1.1 Site Details

The proposed Holmwood exploratory operations are to be undertaken at the following location:

Holmwood Wellsite  
Europa Oil & Gas Limited  
Bury Hill Wood  
Coldharbour Lane  
Dorking  
RH5 6HN

National Grid Ref:      Easting: 515487  
   Northing: 144820

Site Area: 0.79 Hectares including site access track.

The site surface boundary is detailed in green within Appendix 1 of this Non-Technical Summary.



## **2. SCOPE**

This Non-Technical Summary is applicable to the Holmwood wellsite and all exploratory operations permitted therein, in accordance with planning consent. It is applicable to Europa Oil & Gas, its contractors and subcontractors and can be used in support of applications to the Environment Agency under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, as amended where there is a requirement to provide a Non-Technical Summary.

### 3. DEFINITIONS

”:	Imperial Inch;
DST:	Drill Stem Test;
EPR2016:	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, as amended;
FIT:	Formation Integrity Test;
H1:	Holmwood borehole;
HCl:	Hydrochloric Acid
Km:	Kilometers
m:	Meters;
m <sup>3</sup> :	Meters Cubed;
MDBRT:	Measure Depth Below Rotary Table;
mm:	Millimetres;
NORM:	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material;
TVD;	True Vertical Depth.

#### **4. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES & APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION**

The Holmwood Exploratory operations will involve a number of activities which, under current environmental legislation, requires an Environmental Permit. The Environment Agency regulate all permitted activities covered under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, as amended (EPR2016). Operators are required under EPR2016 to submit environmental permit applications to the Environment Agency to seek approval to undertake such permitted activities. Section 4.1 - 4.4 provide a description of each permitted activity being applied for.

##### **4.1 Industrial Emissions Activity – Oil Storage (Schedule 1)**

The Holmwood exploratory operations will involve the handling and storage of crude oil within the wellsite.

Schedule 1, Part 2 of the EPR 2016 transposes the requirements of the industrial emissions directive, which requires an environmental permit to authorise an installation operation for gasification, liquefaction and refining activities, as detailed within Part A(1) of Schedule 1.2 including the loading, unloading, handling or storage of, or the physical, chemical or thermal treatment of crude oil.

An Oil Storage permit will be applied for to enable the operator to handle and store crude oil at the Holmwood wellsite.

##### **4.2 Mining Waste Activity (Schedule 20)**

The Holmwood exploratory operations will involve the management of extractive waste not involving a waste facility. There will be no permanent storage of extractive waste onsite and as such a mining waste facility will not be required.

Schedule 20 of EPR 2016 defines a mining waste operation as being the management of extractive waste, whether or not it involves a waste facility. Under EPR 2016, an environmental permit is required to authorise a mining waste operation.

A Mining Waste Permit will be applied for to undertake a mining waste operation not including a mining waste facility.

##### **4.3 Radioactive Substance Activity (Schedule 23)**

The Holmwood operations will involve the circulating to surface of fluids exposed to the formation during drilling and/or well testing, which may or may not contain NORM in concentrations exceeding those set out in Table 1 of Schedule 23 of EPR 2016.

Schedule 23 of EPR 2016 provides for the control of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM). Schedule 23 defines the production of oil and gas as a NORM industrial activity and therefore any accumulation of radioactive waste, which exceeds concentrations set out in Table 1 of Schedule 23 of EPR 2016 and its subsequent disposal requires an environmental permit to authorise a radioactive substances activity.

A Radioactive Substances Permit will be applied for to accumulate and dispose of formation water from the wellsite. The disposal method includes transportation by a licenced haulier to an Environment Agency permitted water treatment facility where it is processed, treated and discharged in accordance with the permitted controls of the water treatment facility.



#### **4.4 Notice of Intention to Construct or Extend a Boring**

Under Section 199 of the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended by the Water Act 2003), a notice of the intention to construct or extend a boring for the purpose of searching for or extracting minerals must be submitted to the Environment Agency using form WR11. The WR11 requires that a method statement, including drilling and casing designs, together with storage and use of chemicals and drilling muds, accompanies the WR11 application form.

Any well drilled from the Holmwood wellsite will be the subject of individual WR11 applications.

## **5. ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS NOT BEING APPLIED FOR**

A number of additional permitted activities are regulated by the Environment Agency, however the Holmwood exploratory operations does not require such activities to take place and therefore no environmental permits for the activities are required.

### **5.1 Industrial Emissions Activity – Incineration of Natural Gas (Schedule 1)**

The Holmwood exploratory operations are not anticipated to incinerate natural gas at levels exceeding 10 tonnes per day.

The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU lays down rules on integrated prevention of pollution arising from industrial activities, whilst also laying down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into the air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.

Schedule 1, Part 2 of the EPR 2016 transposes the requirements of the industrial emissions directive, which requires an environmental permit to authorise an installation operation for Incineration and co-incineration of waste, as detailed within Part A(1) (a) of Schedule 5.1 including the incineration of hazardous waste in a waste incineration plant or waste co-incineration plant with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day.

A permit to authorise an Industrial Emission Activity for the incineration of natural gas will not be applied for as the incineration of natural gas will not exceed 10 tonnes per day.

### **5.2 Water Discharge Activity (Schedule 21)**

Schedule 21 of EPR 2016 relates to water discharge activities, including the discharge or entry to inland freshwaters, coastal waters or relevant territorial waters of any trade effluent. For clarity the discharge of clean surface run-off water is considered a trade effluent for the purpose of Onshore Oil and Gas permit applications.

The Holmwood wellsite will not be discharging surface run-off water to site and therefore will not be applying for a permit to discharge surface run-off water.

### **5.3 A Groundwater Activity (Schedule 22)**

Under Schedule 22 of EPR 2016, an activity that could involve the discharge of pollutants into groundwater must be notified to the Environment Agency, together with the nature of these pollutants. The Environment Agency will then determine whether the groundwater activity needs to be permitted.

To enable the regulator to deviate from the requirement for a groundwater activity permit, relating to an acid squeeze and other near wellbore treatments, a description of the operations, together with a technical justification to exclude these operations under Schedule 22 paragraph 3 (3) of EPR 2016, is included within the Waste Management Plan.

The Holmwood wellsite will not be applying for a groundwater activity permit.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

### 6.1 Site Location

The proposed Holmwood wellsite is located approximately 1.5km west of South Holmwood within the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Access to the wellsite is from Coldharbour Lane following a 230m access track to the wellsite.

### 6.2 Site Description and Current Status

The Holmwood wellsite boundary is detailed in green on the site plan included within Appendix 1.

The immediate landscape surrounding the wellsite consists of predominant coniferous woodland area and a pre-existing gravel track leading to the wellsite and running in parallel to the wellsite on the southern and western boundary.

A number of trees will be felled as part of the construction phase of the H1 exploratory operations.

No utilities are present within the site area.

### 6.3 Wellsite Construction

The Holmwood wellsite (including access track) will be constructed by removing trees and existing vegetation followed by the excavation and removal of 850m<sup>3</sup> of top soil and the use of 500m<sup>3</sup> of subsoil to level the surface of the site. A temporary screening bund on the northern boundary of the site will be installed and will be constructed of excavated topsoil with any surplus excavation soil to be stored in a separate bund. The topsoil, which will be stored on the wellsite for subsequent restoration, will be formed into a bund, which will provide partial screening of the wellsite. The subsoil will then be 'cut to fill', a method of removing subsoil from the higher areas of the wellsite and relocating it within the lower areas of the wellsite to create a level plateau.

The proposed wellsite compound consists of a 118m by 55m environmentally sealed drilling pad with fully lined perimeter drainage ditches to the north, east and south of the wellsite. The perimeter drainage ditch will collect any surface runoff water and capture any potential contaminants such as fuel and oil. The compound is to be constructed using a layer of Lotrax geotextile, which overlays the exposed subsoil across the drilling compound and perimeter ditches. A layer of Bentomat (environmental membrane) overlays Lotrax geotextile across the drilling compound and perimeter ditches, which in turn may be overlaid by a sand. The drilling pad is then overlaid by a second layer of Lotrax geotextile. The top layer will consist of either a Type 3 stone (usually 250mm or 300mm) or ground matting to create a hard standing capable of taking the required weight of the drilling rig and associated equipment.

Any stone aggregate that is surplus to requirement will either be transported back to facility from whence it came or stored onsite for subsequent use should the need arise to maintain the wellsite surface and/or access track.

A concrete chamber will be sunk into the ground acting as a well cellar. The well cellar forms a containment area from which the borehole can be drilled, whilst also housing the wellhead. The cellar will comprise a concrete chamber (cellar) with a sealed floor to maintain control of any fluid arising from the drilling operations. The cellar is usually constructed of concrete manhole rings, set into a concrete base and with a concrete apron around the top to facilitate site cleanliness. An initial section of large diameter casing will be built into its base of the well cellar to provide a starting point for the

drilling operations. Once the well cellar has been constructed, an integrity test will be carried out to confirm that it provides suitable and effective containment.

Once the cellar is constructed an integrity test is carried out to confirm its integrity. The test consists of filling the cellar with water and monitoring water loss over a period of 24 hours. The water level is marked on the side wall of the cellar using marker dye to provide a reference point. The cellar is then covered to avoid both water fill (precipitation) and water loss through evaporation. If no water loss within the drilling cellar is observed the test is determined as being successful. Should, however, the test identify that the cellar does not have integrity, the leak point shall be identified, repaired and the integrity test repeated. Immediately following installation of the surface conductor casing, the cellar integrity test will be repeated.

A flare pit 12m by 6m constructed adjacent to the access track. It would be excavated 1 metre below ground level and would be surrounded by a 1.5m bund of soils.

No wellsite construction activities result in the production of extractive waste as all excavated subsoils will be stored on site for subsequent reuse in the restoration of the wellsite.

## 6.4 Well Construction

Europa Oil & Gas has received planning consent to drill and test the H1 exploratory borehole from the Holmwood wellsite. A description of the drilling and construction of the H1 exploratory borehole, is provided below.

The H1 exploratory borehole is a deviated borehole and as such the measurements have been provided in both true vertical depths (TVD) and measured depths below rotary table (MDBRT).

### 6.4.1 Surface Conductor

Upon completion of the site construction, a conductor casing will be drilled and cemented in the top section of the wellbore. A 24" (609mm) top section will be drilled with a geotechnical drilling rig to a depth of circa 50m TVD into the top of the Weald Clay using an auger, air and or water. Once the hole has been drilled a 20" (508mm) conductor casing will be run and cemented back to surface.

### 6.4.2 Main Drilling Operation

Once the surface conductor has been set, a conventional oilfield drilling rig will be used to drill the remainder of the exploratory borehole, which is described below in chronological order.

#### Hole Section 17 ½"

A 17 ½" (444mm) hole will be drilled from circa 50m TVDBRT/ 50m MDBRT to circa 177m TVDBRT / 180m MDBRT using a water based mud system and will Section TD within the Lower Cretaceous formation.

Once this hole section has been drilled, a 13 ⅜" (339mm) casing will be run and cemented back to surface. The 13 ⅜" (339mm) casing will be set in the Weald Clay to provide isolation of the aquifer located within the Hythe beds. Once cemented to surface the casing will be pressure tested to confirm its integrity.

A Formation Integrity Test (FIT) will be carried out on the 13 ⅜" (339mm) casing shoe immediately following the drilling out of the shoe, at the start of drilling the next hole section.

### **Hole Section 12 ¼"**

A 12 ¼" (311mm) hole will be drilled from a depth of circa 177m TVDBRT / 180m MDBRT using an Oil based mud system and will Section TD at 700m TVDBRT / 1287m MDBRT within the Upper Jurassic formation.

Once this hole section has been drilled a 9 5/8" (244mm) intermediate casing will be run and cemented with top of cement at surface. The 9 5/8" (244mm) intermediate casing will then be pressure tested to confirm its integrity.

A FIT will be carried out on the 9 5/8" (244mm) casing shoe immediately following the drilling out of the shoe, at the start of the drilling of the next hole section.

### **Hole Section 8 ½"**

An 8 ½" (222mm) hole will be drilled from a depth of circa 700m TVDBRT / 1287m MDBRT using an Oil based mud system and will Section TD at 1694m TVDBRT / 2390m MDBRT within the Upper Jurassic formation.

Once this hole section has been drilled a 7" (178mm) liner will be run and cemented back to the top of the liner. The top of the liner is estimated at 1200m MDBRT. The 7" (178mm) liner will then be pressure tested to confirm its integrity.

A FIT will be carried out on the 7" (178mm) liner immediately following the drilling out of the shoe, at the start of the drilling of the next hole section in the event that a 6" hole section is required.

### **Hole Section 6"**

A 6" (156mm) hole will be drilled should wellbore conditions dictate the need to set any of the previous casings shallower than planned. In this contingency the 7" liner will be set early at 1102m TVDBRT / 1800m MDBRT. A 6" (156mm) contingency section will be drilled from the base of the 7" liner to borehole TD at a depth of circa 1694m TVDBRT/ 2390m MDBRT using an Oil based mud system and will Section TD within the Corallian sandstone.

Once this hole section has been drilled a 4 ½" (114mm) liner will be run and cemented back to the top of the 4 ½" liner. Top of liner is estimated to be 1750m MDBRT. The 4 ½" (114mm) liner will then be pressure tested to confirm its integrity.

For clarity, Europa Oil & Gas will complete the drilling of the H1 borehole with a 8 ½" hole section, however, should it be required a contingency section will be drilled from the base of the 7" liner to borehole TD at a depth of circa 1694m TVDBRT/ 2390m MDBRT.

## **6.5 Borehole Completion and Testing Operations**

Geological logging is undertaken during borehole construction to determine whether formations encountered during drilling may contain petroleum. The borehole logs assist Europa Oil & Gas in determining specific zones, which justify subsequent testing.

Well completion and testing may involve various different processes, all of which are intended to obtain a greater understanding of the formation properties and ultimately determine whether the formations are capable of producing commercial quantities of petroleum. Borehole testing process does vary, depending on the formation being tested. An overview of the various Borehole testing processes to be undertaken during the H1 exploratory operations is detailed below and will be undertaken following the running and setting of casing across the target formation(s).

### 6.5.1 Acid Wash and Squeeze

To improve the flow of petroleum within the Permian formation, an acid, most commonly hydrochloric acid (HCl) at 15% concentration with water (i.e. 150kg of HCl with 850kg of water), is applied to the formation through the wellbore. The operation is very much akin to acidisation of boreholes in the water well industry and results in high permeability channels through which water or petroleum can flow.

An acid wash is applied using low pressure and can be used to clean out the natural fractures, having potentially been blocked as a result of the initial drilling operation. An acid squeeze is applying the acid to the formation under pressure not exceeding the fracture pressure of the formation, resulting in the acid being squeezed through the natural fractures within the formation and increasing the near hole permeability.

Whilst the introduction of hydrochloric acid to the formation is a groundwater activity, it is anticipated to be considered de-minimis by the Environment Agency, due to the low volumes proposed and once the hydrochloric acid has reacted with the formation the remaining near neutral solution is circulated back out of the well.

### 6.5.2 Hot Oiling (Washing)

Hot oil washing is a process of removing the build-up of paraffin precipitates within the production tubing. Hot oil, previously produced from the formation, is pumped from storage tanks onsite, via a mobile hot oil pump, which heats the oil prior to circulating down the well. Hot oil is pumped down the tubing to immediately above the perforations and circulated back to surface, dissolving or dislodging paraffin precipitates. Paraffin precipitates dissolved or dislodged within the hot oil are diverted from the borehole at surface back to the onsite oil storage tanks where it is comingled with the produced oil. Produced oil is subsequently transferred to road tankers and removed from site by a licenced haulier to a permitted refinery for sale.

For clarity, no hot oil is pumped into the formation and no waste is generated, therefore, a groundwater activity permit is not required nor does the activity fall to be considered a mining waste activity.

### 6.5.3 Drill Stem Testing

A Drill Stem Test (DST) may be carried out during the drilling operation to determine whether petroleum is present in the target formation(s). It is undertaken in cased hole, following the running and setting casing across the target formation(s).

A DST is a short duration test to provide an initial analysis of the petroleum composition and its flow characteristics within the formation. The initial information obtained during the DST will be used to determine whether commercially viable quantities of petroleum are apparent.

In order to perform a DST, a packer will be run on drill pipe and set immediately above the formation being tested to provide isolation from the wellbore. The formation will then be flowed, with produced fluids being flowed to surface through the drill pipe. A DST is conducted with a downhole shut in tool that allows the borehole to be opened and closed at the bottom of the borehole using the drill string. Gauges are also used to monitor and record the wellbore pressure which will be subsequently interpreted once they have been retrieved from the wellbore following the completion of the DST. The produced fluids are expected to be one or any combination of the following: drilling fluids, formation water, oil, gas condensate and associated gas. The amount of produced fluids that pass

through the drill string is recorded and interpreted following completion of the DST. The purpose of a DST is to provide further clarity on the flow characteristics within the wellbore.

Once at surface, fluids will be diverted by temporary pipework to a three phase separator, which will separate out oil, gas and produced fluids. Oil and produced fluids will be diverted via temporary pipework to dedicated storage tanks onsite for subsequent offsite removal for sale and disposal respectively. Oil, which for clarity is not considered a waste, will be transported by a licenced haulier to a permitted refinery for sale. Any natural gas separated during the three phase separation will be diverted by temporary pipework to a ground flare located onsite for incineration. At the point of incineration, the natural gas is considered a waste. The H1 exploratory operations are anticipated to incinerate natural gas at levels not exceeding 10 tonnes per day. A permit to authorise an installation operation for the incineration of natural gas will not be applied for.

#### **6.5.4 Well Abandonment and Partial Well Abandonment**

In the event that the borehole is not successful in establishing commercially producible petroleum, the borehole will be abandoned in accordance with Oil & Gas UK Guidelines for the suspension and abandonment of wells, which requires all distinct permeable zones penetrated by the borehole to be isolated from each other and from surface by a minimum of one permanent barrier. If any permeable zone penetrated by the borehole is hydrocarbon-bearing or over-pressured and water-bearing then the requirement is for two permanent barriers from surface, the second barrier being a back-up to the first.

In addition to the Oil & Gas UK Guidelines for the suspension and abandonment of wells, the borehole abandonment will be undertaken in accordance with the following regulations:

- The Borehole Sites and Operations Regulations 1995; and
- Offshore Installations and Wells (Design & Construction) Regulations 1996

The initial design and construction of the borehole takes into consideration the permeable zones encountered during the drilling operation and whether any of these zones are hydrocarbon-bearing or over-pressured and water-bearing. Construction of the boreholes will therefore provide adequate sealing of these zones when cementing in the various steel casing strings, ensuring compliance with the Oil & Gas UK guidance.

Based on a borehole construction, which complies with Oil & Gas UK guidance for the suspension and abandonment of wells, the internal section of last cemented casing string will be subject to borehole abandonment. The operation involves the setting of cement barriers, extended above and below the permeable zone(s). Retainers are positioned within the internal casing string immediately below the required cement depth, which prevents the cement from moving or slumping during setting.

Once the borehole is abandoned, the casing strings will be mechanically cut off at 1.5m below original ground level and a steel plate welded over the top. The pre-cast concrete drilling cellar would then be removed and the site restored to its former use.

## **7. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

In support of an application for an Environmental Permit under EPR2016 a number of supporting documents have been produced in line with the requirements of EPR2016 and the Environment Agency.

### **7.1 Site Plans**

Site Plans have been provided to illustrate the location of the wellsite, together with a layout plan to illustrate the location of significant equipment such as the drilling rig and flare.

### **7.2 Waste Management Plan**

The Waste Management Plan is the principal document of the Holmwood environmental permit application. It is specifically drafted for an application to operate a Mining Waste Operation, whether or not it includes a Mining Waste Facility.

Environmental permits, which are subject to the Mining Waste Directive, cover the management of extracted waste and not the extraction process. The Waste Management Plan has been drafted such that it aligns with the management of extracted waste and not the extraction process.

The Waste Management Plan is the principal document for the management of all activities permitted at the wellsite under applicable environmental legislation.

### **7.3 Site Condition Report**

The Site Condition Report has been provided as a record of the site condition prior to commencing exploratory operations. It will continue to be updated as the operations progress and will be used to identify any changes to the environment as a result of the operation when surrendering the environmental permit.

### **7.4 Environmental Risk Assessment**

The Environmental Risk Assessment is applicable to the Holmwood wellsite and all exploratory operations permitted therein, in accordance with planning consent. The structure of the Environmental Risk Assessment is consistent with the Environment Agency guidance using a source pathway receptor model.

The Environmental Risk Assessment has included the following items, which have been reviewed for applicability within the Holmwood-1 exploratory operations.

- Accidents & incidents that have potential to cause harm to the environment;
- Air emissions;
- Dust;
- Fugitive emissions;
- Global warming potential;
- Light;
- Noise;
- Odour;
- Releases to water; and
- Waste.

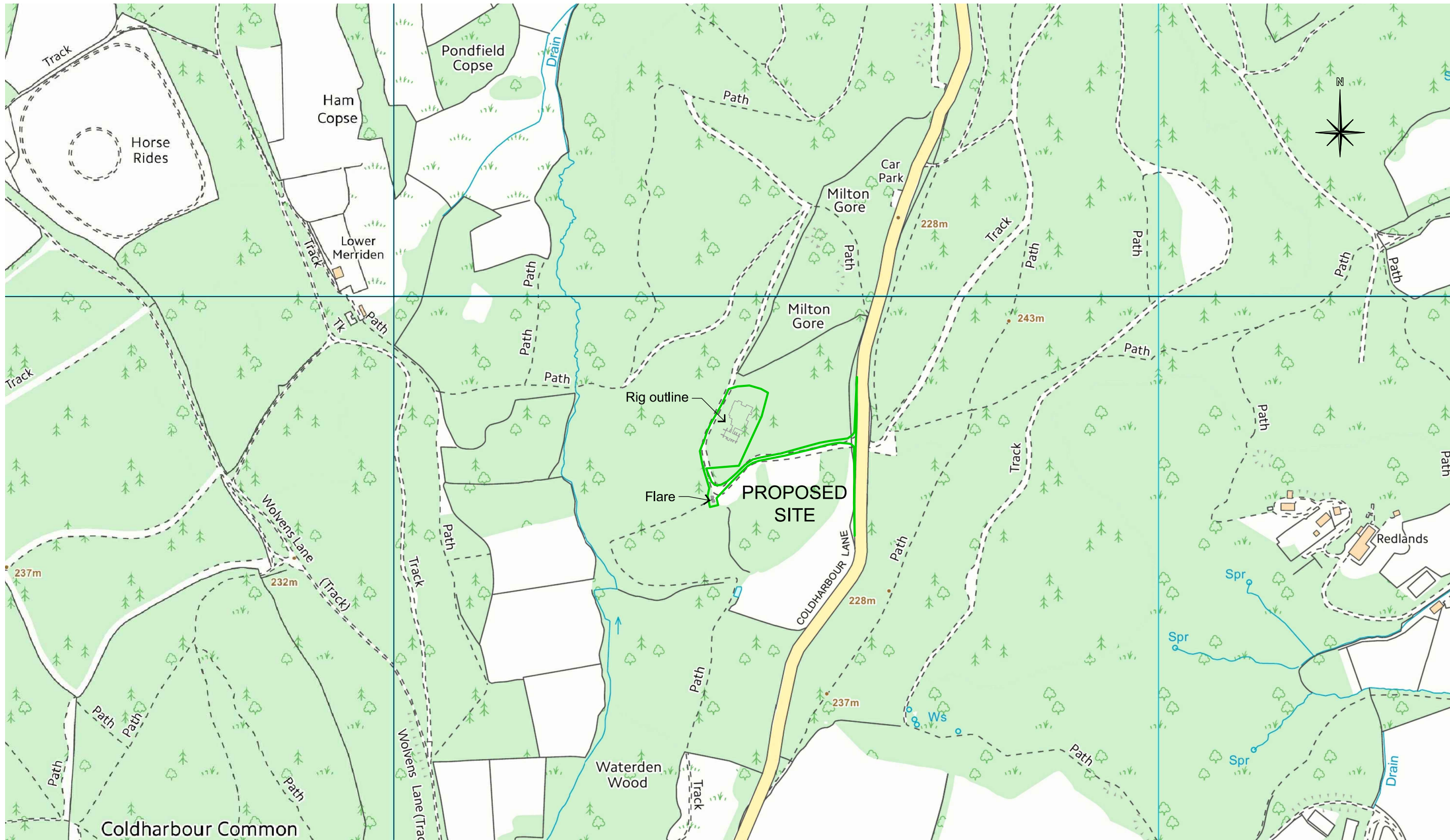




## **APPENDIX 1 – SITE LOCATION PLAN**

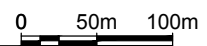


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**Site Location Plan**

Scale 1:5000



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Details	Europa Oil & Gas Bury Hill Woods Coldharbour Lane Dorking	Drawn By	AJNE	Date	October 2016	Sheet Size	A3	
Job Title	PEDL 143 Holmwood Prospect	Drawing Title	Site Location Plan Scale 1:5,000		Drawing Number	4100 EP 01	Revision	A