

**Bishops Dal BESS**  
Wintering Bird Survey Report

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<b>Client</b>	Bishops Dal Energy Storage Limited
<b>Project</b>	Bishops Dal BESS
<b>Version</b>	DRAFT
<b>Project number</b>	P24-005 Bishops Dal BESS

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>
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<b>Reviewed</b>	Alexander Permain	Senior Ecologist	14 February 2025
<b>Approved for issue to client</b>	Ian Heard	Principal Ecologist	18 February 2025
<b>Issued to client</b>	Ian Heard	Principal Ecologist	19 February 2025
<b>Amendments in line with EclA</b>	Harry Glass	Ecologist	24 July 2025

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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 BSG Ecology was commissioned by Renewable Energy Systems Ltd. in October 2024 to undertake wintering bird surveys between November 2024 and February 2025. A further commission was made in January 2025 to produce a wintering bird survey report for the Bishops Dal site (the 'Site'), near Coldstream, Scottish Borders. The survey report considers land within the red line site boundary and an appropriate buffer (the 'Survey Area') provided by the client.

### Description of project

- 1.2 The client proposes to construct a battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated infrastructure on the Site, including two access points from the A697 immediately north of the Site, and associated soft landscaping as illustrated in the current landscape masterplan (Drawing Number: P24-0160\_EN\_08\_E, Appendix 1).

### Site description

- 1.3 The Site is approximately 13.2 hectares (ha) in size and is situated at central ordnance survey grid reference NT 79154 41293. The location of the Site is shown on Figure 1. The Site slopes gently to the north east and is dominated by agricultural crop, delineated by hedgerows and ditches, with blocks of woodland along the southern boundary. The Site is approximately 5.25 km north west of Coldstream.
- 1.4 The wider landscape is dominated by agricultural land, largely arable but isolated pasture fields are present. Discreet blocks of plantation woodland (mostly conifer) are present to the south and east of the Site. Eccles substation is to the immediate north of the Site, separated by the A697.
- 1.5 The Site is not subject to any nature conservation designations, though the scheme lies within the Impact Risk Zones identified for Sites of Special Scientific Interest for the area, currently presented in Defra's interactive map (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>). Consultation with Natural England is not required for the proposed development as it is unlikely to have harmful effects on the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (<https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/>).

### Purpose of report

- 1.6 The aim of this report is to present the wintering bird survey methods and results of the surveys undertaken between November 2024 and February 2025. Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures for breeding birds are considered in the Ecological Impact Assessment (BSG Ecology, 2025).

### Personnel

- 1.7 The wintering bird surveys were completed by Tom Cadwallender. Tom is an experienced ornithologist who has been undertaking breeding bird surveys in England and Scotland for nearly 40 years, for both professional consultancies and volunteer organisations such as the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).
- 1.8 This report was prepared by Jacquelyn Grissom, Ecologist at BSG, who has worked as an ecological consultant for 2 years and has authored several wintering bird survey reports. This report was reviewed by Alex Permain and Ian Heard ACIEEM. Alex has worked in the ecological sector for four years and is an experienced ornithologist. Ian has worked as an ecological consultant for 14 years and has extensive experience as a professional consultant and technical reviewer of wintering bird survey reports.
- 1.9 Further details of experience and qualifications can be found at <http://www.bsg-ecology.com/people>

## 2 Methods

### Field survey

#### Wintering bird survey

- 2.1 Four wintering bird survey visits were completed between early November 2024 to early February 2025, at a rate of one survey per month. Surveys were conducted during the diurnal period and between the timings of 07:30 and 18:30 (adjusted accordingly for daylight changes), in suitable weather conditions (see Table 1 for details).

**Table 1: Wintering bird survey details.**

Date	Timing	Sunrise	Temperature	Wind speed (Beaufort Force)	Cloud cover (Oktas)	Precipitation	Visibility
12/11/24	08:30 - 10:15	07:40	4°C	1	5	Dry	>2 km
06/12/24	08:30 - 10:15	08:23	4°C	1	1	Dry	>2 km
07/01/25	09:15 - 11:00	08:37	0°C	1	1	Dry	>2 km
05/02/25	08:15 - 09:35	07:52	2°C	1	1	Dry	>2 km

- 2.2 The survey methodology followed current industry guidance (Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group, 2023). The methodology employed the 'look-see' methodology (Gilbert *et al.*, 1998) involving the observation of habitats along a pre-determined survey transect route and stopping at intervals and scanning the Survey Area for birds using binoculars. All species heard and/or observed were recorded onto base maps using standard British Trust for Ornithology ('BTO') Species Codes, in accordance with standard practice (Bibby, *et al.*, 2000; Gilbert, *et al.*, 1998).

#### Limitations

- 2.3 The wintering bird surveys were undertaken at an appropriate time of the year in suitable weather conditions. All parts of the Survey Area were covered effectively during each survey.
- 2.4 During the December survey the surveyor noted tree felling had occurred in the north east corner of the Survey Area since the November site visit. During the February survey the surveyor noted ground levelling using heavy plant had taken place in the same area. There is potential for the wintering bird assemblage to be locally impacted through disturbance and loss of habitat. However the activities were localised to the north east of the Survey Area and were not undertaken during the surveys, therefore this is not considered to be a significant limitation to the data collected.

### 3 Results

- 3.1 Survey results are presented in Figures 1 – 4, Section 5.
- 3.2 In total twenty-three species were recorded within the Survey Area. Five species recorded are on the BoCC Red List and are considered to be of high conservation concern: fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, grey partridge *Perdix perdix*, mistle thrush *Turdus viscivorus*, skylark *Alauda arvensis*, and yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*.
- 3.3 Seven species recorded are on the BoCC Amber List, six of which are considered to be of medium conservation concern: bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, dunnock *Prunella modularis*, redwing *Turdus iliacus*, reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*, and wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, was also recorded but is Amber listed due to the UK supporting over 25% of the European population. Woodpigeon are a common and widespread species in the UK and ubiquitous in farmland environments. As such woodpigeon is not considered to be a species of conservation concern.
- 3.4 Ten were Green List species and are of low conservation concern: blackbird *Turdus merula*, blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, buzzard *Buteo buteo*, carrion crow *Corvus corone*, chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*, coal tit *Periparus ater*, goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, jay *Garrulus glandarius*, robin *Erithacus rubecula*, and siskin *Carduelis spinus*.
- 3.5 One introduced species that has not been assigned a BoCC status was recorded.
- 3.6 Table 2 below provides details of the species recorded on Site and their conservation status, including whether the species is listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List<sup>1</sup> (SBL) and Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

**Table 2: Summary list of species recorded during wintering bird surveys and their classification.**

BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	BoCC status	Other classifications
FF	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red	Schedule 1
P.	Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red	SBL
M.	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red	
S.	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red	SBL
Y.	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red	SBL
BF	Bulfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber	SBL
D.	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber	
RE	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber	Schedule 1, SBL
RB	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber	SBL
SH	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber	SBL
WP	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber	
WR	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber	
B.	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green	

<sup>1</sup> As listed in <https://www.nature.scot/scotlands-biodiversity/scottish-biodiversity-strategy/scottish-biodiversity-list>

<b>BT</b>	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green	
<b>BZ</b>	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Green	
<b>C.</b>	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Green	
<b>CH</b>	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green	
<b>CT</b>	Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Green	
<b>GO</b>	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green	
<b>J.</b>	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Green	
<b>R.</b>	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green	
<b>SK</b>	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Green	SBL
<b>PH</b>	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Not assessed	

### Species accounts

- 3.7 Species accounts of notable species (BoCC red and Amber listed species) are provided below. Green list species not listed on the SBL are considered to be of low conservation concern being common, widespread and supported by a wide range of habitats. Therefore potential impacts from the proposed development are likely to be of negligible importance.

#### BoCC Red List

- 3.8 Flocks of fieldfare were recorded on three occasions (see Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, Section 5) with a peak count of 66. Once during November a flock of 15 were recorded in the centre of the Site within the easterly arable field. A flock of 66 were recorded in the same location during December. In February, a flock of 18 were recorded in the south east corner of the Survey Area.
- 3.9 Grey partridge was recorded on a single occasion in February. Two birds were recorded within the Survey Area, adjacent to the ditch dividing the two fields (see Figure 4).
- 3.10 A single mistle thrush individual was recorded on one occasion during December (see Figure 2), flying over the Survey Area.
- 3.11 Two skylarks were recorded on a single occasion during February, within the north western corner of the Survey Area in an arable field (see Figure 4).
- 3.12 Yellowhammer were recorded on three occasions within the Site during December (see Figure 2) with a peak count of eight. Two separate flocks of eight individuals were recorded along the western boundary of the Site (one flock in each arable field). Two individuals were also recorded along the northern boundary of the Site within the north west arable field.

#### BoCC Amber List

- 3.13 Individual bullfinch were recorded during the November and December visits (see Figures 1 & 2). On both occasions the species was outside of the Site boundary, being recorded in woodland habitat within the Survey Area. In November the species was recorded in Egerton Covert, and in December north of the A697.
- 3.14 Individual dunnock were recorded on two occasions in December (see Figure 2). Once within the Site along the northern boundary of the eastern arable field, and once within the Survey Area in the south along the edge of woodland habitat.



- 3.15 Flocks of redwing were recorded on three occasions (see Figures 1 - 3) with a peak count of 38. During November, a flock of 4 was recorded within the Survey Area in Crown Gorse directly south of the Site. During December of flock of 38 were recorded in the central arable habitats on Site. In February, a flock of 35 were recorded again in Crown Gorse.
- 3.16 Two reed bunting were recorded on two occasions during the month of December (see Figure 2). One registration was recorded in the central ditch on Site. The other registration was recorded within Egerton Covert in the Survey Area immediately west of Site.
- 3.17 A single sparrowhawk was recorded on one occasion during the February survey in the Survey Area within the arable field adjacent Site to the west (see Figure 4).
- 3.18 Individual wrens were recorded during all survey visits (see Figures 1 – 4). During November four individuals were recorded, one was recorded within the Site near woodland habitat along the northern boundary of the Site. The other records are from within the Survey Area just beyond the eastern and southern boundaries of the Site. During December three individuals were recorded along the western section of the survey buffer. During January three individuals were recorded in woodland in the western survey buffer. In February, a single individual was recorded within southern section of the survey buffer.

***BoCC Green List & Scottish Biodiversity List***

- 3.19 A single siskin was recorded within the Survey Area, in Egerton Covert immediately west of the Site during the December survey (see Figure 2). No other registrations of siskin were recorded during the other surveys.

## 4 References

Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D, Hill, D.A, and Mustoe, S.H (2000) Bird census techniques. Academic Press, London.

Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. (2023). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org>

BSG Ecology (2024). Bishops Dal Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Report reference: P24-005.

BSG Ecology (2025). Bishops Dal Ecological Impact Assessment. Report reference: P24-005.

BTO (2023). Species Code, Species Scientific Name, BoCC Status and Breeding Protection Status. BTO.

Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.Wand Evans, J. (1998) Bird monitoring methods: A manual of techniques for UK key species. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Sandy, Bedfordshire, England.

Stanbury A., Eaton M., Aebischer N., Balmer D., Brown A., Douse A., Lindley P., McCulloch N., Noble D. and Win I. (2021). The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* **114**: 723–747. (BoCC5)

## 5 Figures

Figure 1: Wintering Bird Survey - Visit 1

Figure 2: Wintering Bird Survey - Visit 2

Figure 3: Wintering Bird Survey - Visit 3

Figure 4: Wintering Bird Survey - Visit 4

(overleaf)



Legend

- Visit 1 - non-breeding
- Survey boundary
- Site boundary

BTO Code	Common Name
B.	Blackbird
BF	Bullfinch
CH	Chaffinch
FF	Fieldfare
PH	Pheasant
R.	Robin
RE	Redwing
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren



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PROJECT TITLE  
 BISHOPS DAL BESS

DRAWING TITLE  
 Figure 1: Wintering bird survey - Visit 1

DATE: 19/02/2025      CHECKED: JG      SCALE: 1:3,300  
 DRAWN: MZ      APPROVED: CD      VERSION: 1.1

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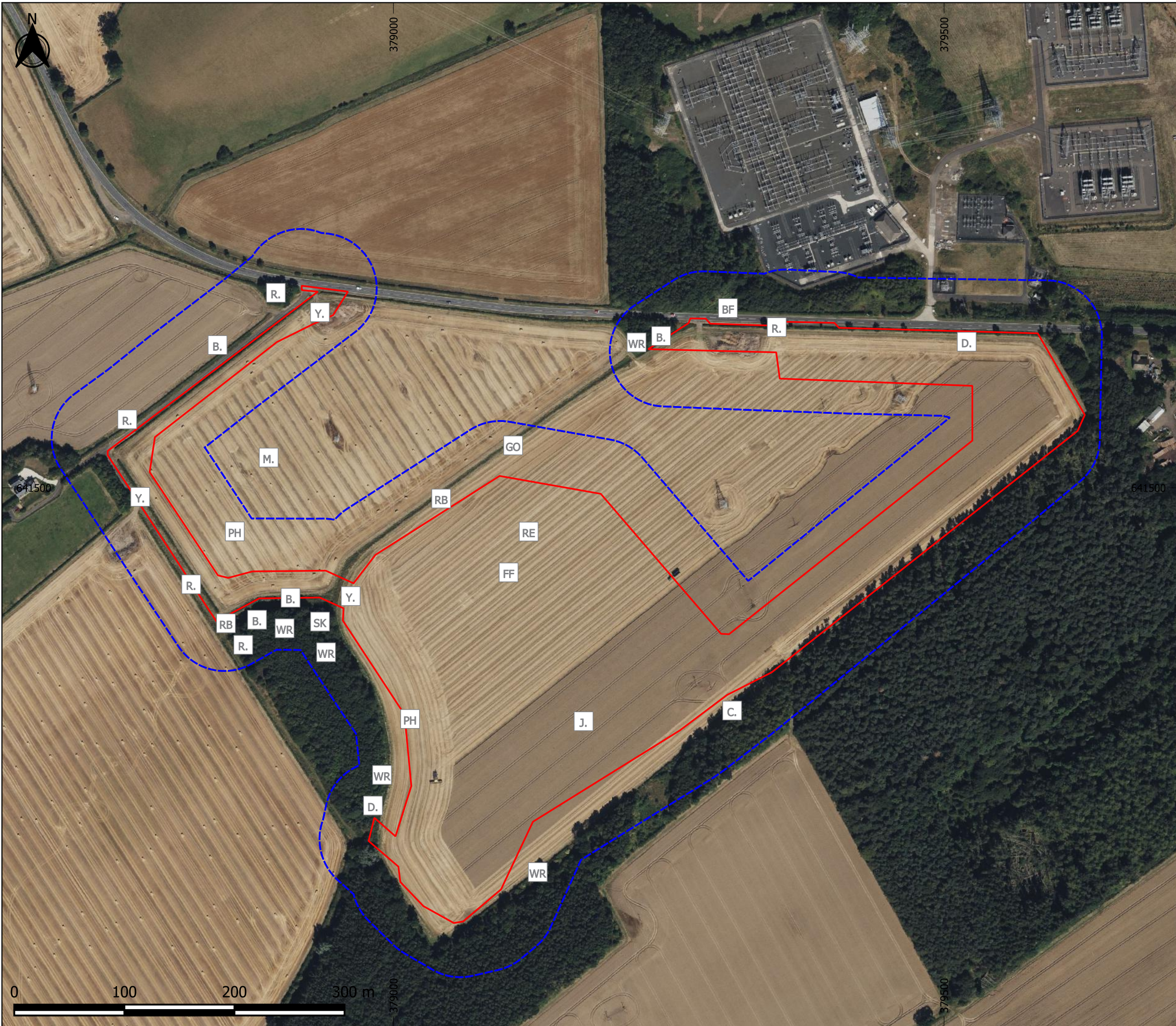
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Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

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- Legend
- CH Visit 2 - non-breeding
  - Bird Flight Line
  - Survey boundary
  - Site boundary

BTO Code	Common Name
B.	Blackbird
BF	Bullfinch
C.	Carrion Crow
D.	Dunnock
FF	Fieldfare
GO	Goldfinch
J.	Jay
M.	Mistle Thrush
PH	Pheasant
R.	Robin
RB	Reed Bunting
RE	Redwing
SK	Siskin
WR	Wren
Y.	Yellowhammer



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PROJECT TITLE  
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DRAWING TITLE  
 Figure 2: Wintering bird survey - Visit 2

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 DRAWN: MZ      APPROVED: CD      VERSION: 1.2

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- Legend
- CH Visit 3 - non-breeding
  - Bird Flight Line
  - Survey boundary
  - Site boundary

BTO Code	Common Name
B.	Blackbird
BZ	Buzzard
C.	Carrion Crow
R.	Robin
WR	Wren



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 Figure 3: Wintering bird survey - Visit 3

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- Legend
- CH Visit 4 - non-breeding
  - Bird Flight Line
  - Survey boundary
  - Site boundary

BTO Code	Common Name
B.	Blackbird
BT	Blue Tit
BZ	Buzzard
C.	Carrion Crow
CH	Chaffinch
CT	Coal Tit
FF	Fieldfare
P.	Grey Partridge
R.	Robin
RE	Redwing
S.	Skylark
SH	Sparrowhawk
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren



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DRAWING TITLE  
 Figure 4: Wintering bird survey - Visit 4

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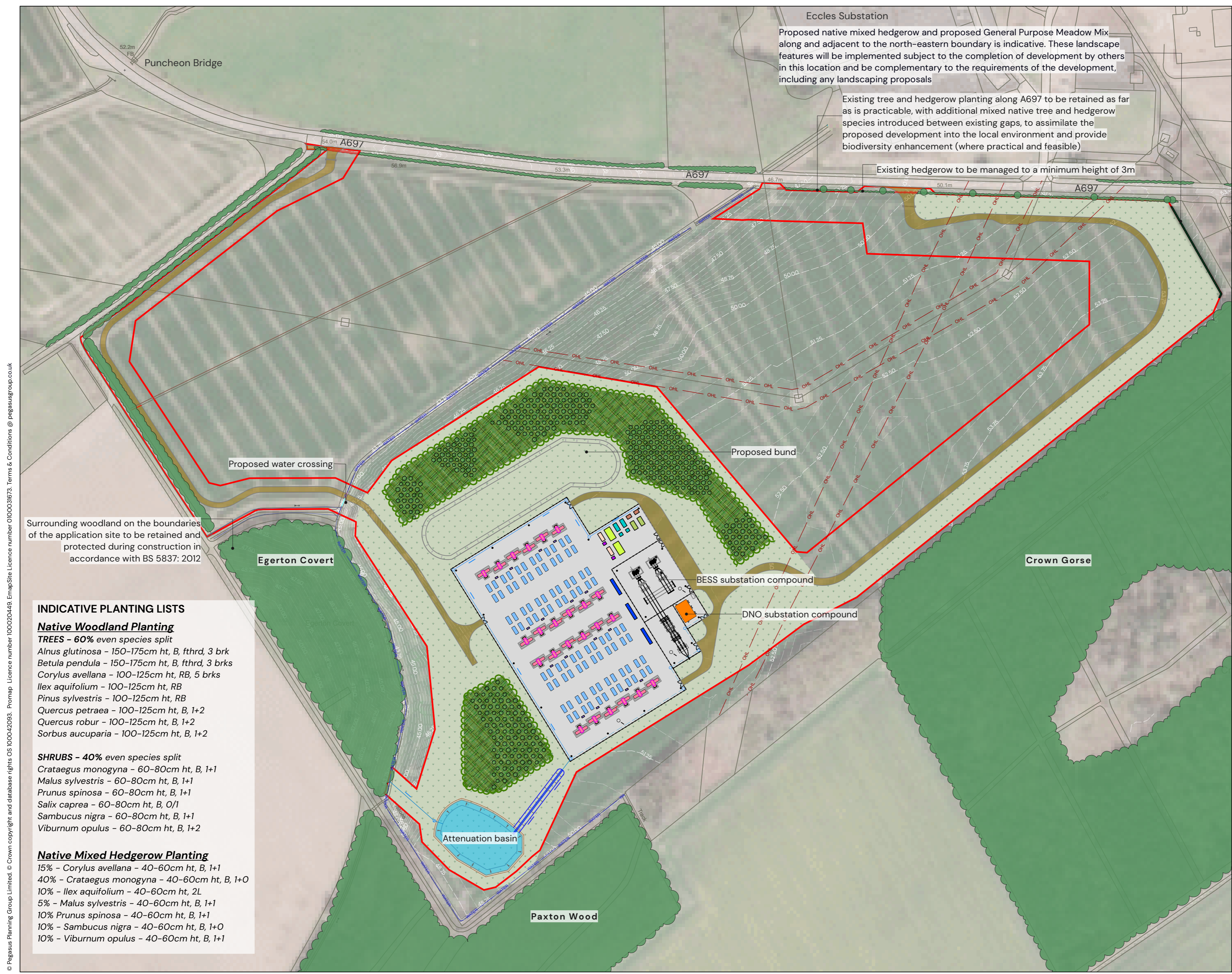
Projection: OSGB 1936/British National Grid - EPSG 27700

Sources: BSG Ecology survey data



## Appendix 1: Landscape masterplan





**Eccles Substation**  
 Proposed native mixed hedgerow and proposed General Purpose Meadow Mix along and adjacent to the north-eastern boundary is indicative. These landscape features will be implemented subject to the completion of development by others in this location and be complementary to the requirements of the development, including any landscaping proposals

Existing tree and hedgerow planting along A697 to be retained as far as is practicable, with additional mixed native tree and hedgerow species introduced between existing gaps, to assimilate the proposed development into the local environment and provide biodiversity enhancement (where practical and feasible)

Existing hedgerow to be managed to a minimum height of 3m

- Key**
- Existing**
- Site boundary
  - Vegetation to be retained
  - Vegetation to be removed
  - Contours
  - Overhead powerlines
  - Drainage infrastructure
- Proposed**
- Palisade, weldmesh / acoustic fence
  - Stock proof fence
  - Battery storage enclosure (BSE)
  - Power conversion systems (PCS)
  - BESS substation building
  - DNO substation building
  - Auxiliary transformer
  - LV distribution equipment
  - Aggregation panel with LV pillar
  - Pre-insertion resistor
  - Capacitor bank
  - Harmonic filter and resistor
  - Spare container
  - Lighting / CCTV column
  - Gravel / asphalt finish - to suit detailed earthing design
  - Access track
  - Surface water filter drain
  - Surface water pipe
  - Surface water catch pit / inspection chamber
  - Flow control manhole
  - Water channel crossing culvert
  - Native woodland planting mix (tree planting shown is illustrative)
  - Native mixed hedgerow
  - General Purpose Meadow Mix - i.e. MG5 Meadow Mix (SCM8) by Scotia Seeds, or similar approved
  - Wet meadow mix - i.e. Wet Meadow Mix (SCM2) by Scotia Seeds, or similar approved

Surrounding woodland on the boundaries of the application site to be retained and protected during construction in accordance with BS 5837: 2012

**INDICATIVE PLANTING LISTS**

- Native Woodland Planting**  
**TREES - 60% even species split**  
*Alnus glutinosa* - 150-175cm ht, B, fthrd, 3 brk  
*Betula pendula* - 150-175cm ht, B, fthrd, 3 brks  
*Corylus avellana* - 100-125cm ht, RB, 5 brks  
*Ilex aquifolium* - 100-125cm ht, RB  
*Pinus sylvestris* - 100-125cm ht, RB  
*Quercus petraea* - 100-125cm ht, B, 1+2  
*Quercus robur* - 100-125cm ht, B, 1+2  
*Sorbus aucuparia* - 100-125cm ht, B, 1+2
- SHRUBS - 40% even species split**  
*Crataegus monogyna* - 60-80cm ht, B, 1+1  
*Malus sylvestris* - 60-80cm ht, B, 1+1  
*Prunus spinosa* - 60-80cm ht, B, 1+1  
*Salix caprea* - 60-80cm ht, B, 0/1  
*Sambucus nigra* - 60-80cm ht, B, 1+1  
*Viburnum opulus* - 60-80cm ht, B, 1+2
- Native Mixed Hedgerow Planting**  
 15% - *Corylus avellana* - 40-60cm ht, B, 1+1  
 40% - *Crataegus monogyna* - 40-60cm ht, B, 1+0  
 10% - *Ilex aquifolium* - 40-60cm ht, 2L  
 5% - *Malus sylvestris* - 40-60cm ht, B, 1+1  
 10% *Prunus spinosa* - 40-60cm ht, B, 1+1  
 10% - *Sambucus nigra* - 40-60cm ht, B, 1+0  
 10% - *Viburnum opulus* - 40-60cm ht, B, 1+1

**NOTE:**  
 - BESS layout based upon drawing no. 05389-RES-LAY-DR-PT-001 REV 6  
 - Proposed bund based on indicative information received from RES Limited. This drawing is therefore indicative only and the site layout may change as more information becomes available.



**BISHOPS DAL ENERGY STORAGE - LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN**

PEGASUSGROUP.CO.UK | TEAM/DRAWN BY: VK/VR | APPROVED BY: DT | DATE: 16/12/2024 | SCALE: 1:2000@A2 | DRWG: P24-0160\_EN\_08\_E | CLIENT: RES LIMITED

