Non-Licenced Method Statement for Bats

Hillingdon Hospital - The Furze

Hillingdon Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

February 2024

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Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
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Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
V1	27/02/24	First draft to issue	27/02/24	JS	Technical Director

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This non-licenced method statement (NLMS) for bats has been developed by AECOM Ltd. to set out the approved method of working pertaining to the refurbishment works and tree felling and pruning (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Works') at and around the Furze building (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') located within the Hillingdon Hospital campus, London UB8 3NN within the London Borough of Hillingdon (at Grid Reference TQ 06996 81806). The Site is shown in Figure 1.

This NLMS provides a brief overview of working methods only, particularly with respect to bats. The guidance within this document is specific to the Site and must not be applied to any similar works required. Should the Proposed Works differ from that described in this document, AECOM must be consulted to update the document. Note that with respect to trees, this NLMS describes updated survey work that **must** be completed prior to the NLMS being implemented. Upon completion of these surveys, AECOM ecologists will confirm whether further surveys are required and/or whether the NLMS can be implemented without any further changes. **Works to trees must not commence until an AECOM ecologist has confirmed whether this NLMS can be implemented.**

No bats were recorded emerging from The Furze during the three bat emergence surveys update surveys undertaken during August and September 2023; therefore roosting bats are considered likely to be absent from the building. T12 is a transitional roost in use during the summer, with a single noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) recorded using the roost in August 2021. T14 is transitional roost in use during the summer, with a single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipstrellus*) recorded using the roost in July 2021.

The Furze building retains high suitability to support roosting bats and therefore the refurbishment works (and new pedestrian pathway – as shown in drawing no. THHFP1-LDW-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-SKET008, Appendix A) to this building will be undertaken following a precautionary method of working, under a non-licenced method statement approach. Without precautionary working methods in place, the refurbishment works proposed could also result in impacts (disturbance - increase in noise, dust, vibration and/or lighting) on bats that could be using the nearby trees with confirmed roosts (Tree References T12 and T14) or direct loss of nearby habitat. This non-licensed method statement has been prepared to establish the precautionary method of working for refurbishment of The Furze and measures to mitigate impacts on roosting bats within trees T12 and T14 with regards to the proposed works to the building.

A total of 10 trees or groups of shrubs will be trimmed to facilitate the works, four of which were found to be suitable to support roosting bats during the November 2020 bat roost suitability assessment. On the basis of the November 2020 survey data, this will include one with low suitability (T4) and two with a confirmed bat roost (T12 and T14).

One tree (T9b elm) (low suitability) and one group of trees (g80 holly) (no suitability) will be felled to facilitate the works.

T12 is a transitional roost in use during the summer, and will be directly affected by trimming works. T14 is transitional roost in use during the summer, and will be affected by severing ivy growing up the tree (noting that the ivy is not part of the roost). It should be noted that if during the course of the refurbishment of the Furze building or works to trees (once permitted by AECOM ecologists) a bat or signs of bats are recorded, the works will need to stop **immediately**, a suitably experienced ecologist contacted, and the area will be made safe for bats or their roost/s if required. Due to the legal protection afforded to bats, prior to works continuing a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) will be required, or the site registered under a Bat Earned Recognition Licence (BERL) so that the refurbishment works can proceed lawfully. Note that prior to obtaining an EPSML or BERL further surveys may be required, to provide up-to-data roost characterisation information required for the licence application. Roost compensation will be required and detailed in the licence application.

1.2 Legal Status of Bats

All UK native bat species and their roosts (whether bats are present or not) are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)[1] and under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)[2]. Taken together, under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Damage/destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat (this is an offence whether the act is deliberate or not);
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb access to any structure which a bat uses for shelter or protection.

A bat roost is defined as "*any structure or place, which is used for shelter or protection"* or a "*breeding site or resting place*". Because bats commonly use the same roosts at particular times of the year after periods of absence, the roost is protected whether or not bats are resident.

In addition, seven of the UK bat species are listed as species of principal importance within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006; as amended)[3]: namely the barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctule*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus)*, greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) and lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*).

2. Ecology Baseline

AECOM completed a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of Hillingdon Hospital in November 2020[4]. The PEA determined that the Furze building (also known as Building 10) had a high suitability to support roosting bats. Description and photos of potential roost features are listed in Table 1. The Furze building is one building, originally a family home but with extensions added on for nursing accommodation when converted to a hospital and now in use as offices /health departments.

Following the 2020 PEA report, an internal inspection of three roof voids on the building was completed on 18th February 2021, followed by three dusk emergence surveys completed in May July and August 2021. These surveys did not record any bat emergences from the building, and the internal inspection did not record any signs of bats, although suitable access points were present. Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), and brown long-eared bat were recorded foraging and commuting in the wider area[5].

Two bat roosts were found in trees nearby the Furze building. A noctule was seen exiting a woodpecker hole from Tree 12 and it is suspected that a common pipistrelle entered the canopy of Tree 14. Description and photos of roosts are listed in Table 2 and their locations shown on Figure 1.

The emergence surveys on the Furze building were updated in 2023, with three bat emergence surveys completed during August and September 2023[6]. The aim of the surveys was to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats using the Furze building. No bats were recorded emerging from or re-entering the Furze building. However, the building retains features that are of high suitability to support roosting bats (see Table 1).

An initial assessment of trees for their suitability to support roosting bats was completed in November 2020 during the PEA. Due to the time elapsed, **this will be updated prior to any works to trees.** Emergence surveys of Tree 12 and 14 were completed in July and August 2021, with roosting bats recorded as shown in Table 2.

Assessment of bat roost suitability will be confirmed and updated as necessary after the updated inspection of trees.

[1] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). London: HMSO
[2] The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). London: HMSO
[3] Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended). London: HMSO
[4] AECOM (2022). Hillingdon Hospital Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (THHR-ACM-ZZ-XX-RP-Y-000010)
[5] AECOM (2022). Hillingdon Hospital Bat Survey Report (THHR-ACM-ZZ-CC-RP-Y-000013)
[6] AECOM (2024). The Furze Bat Survey Report.

Table 1. Preliminary Roost Assessment – The Furze B10

ID	Name	PRF ID	PRF description	Overall BRP	Photograph
B10	The Furze	10a	Slipped roof tiles & gaps in brickwork	High	 
		10b	Gaps in dormer windows		
		10c	Gaps in dormer windows		
		10d	Gap under gutter at roof level		 

ID	Name	PRF ID	PRF description	Overall BRP	Photograph
		10e	Gaps in dormer windows		 
		10f-h	Various gaps in 3 pitched roofs		 
		10i	Lifted lead flashing and gaps in brickwork		 

Table 2. Summary of Bat Tree Roosts adjacent to the Furze building

Building / Tree	Survey date	Species	Description	Photograph

Tree 14	Dawn 13-07-2021	Common pipistrelle	A single bat was seen circling the tree canopy. It is suspected that the bat entered the tree at 04:01am.	
Tree 12	Dusk 04-08-2021	Noctule	A bat was seen exiting the tree via a woodpecker hole at 20:50pm.	

2.1 Rationale for Non-Licensed Method Statement for Bats

No evidence of a bat roost was recorded within the Furze building during the updated bat emergence surveys conducted during 2023. However due to the features present this building retains high suitability to support roosting bats, and the refurbishment works should therefore follow a precautionary method of working under an agreed non-licenced method statement.

The trees support small, lower value roosts (peak counts of one common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) in T14 and one noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) in T12. Based on the characterisation of these roosts and work required, these works are unlikely to affect the favourable conservation status of the populations of these species in the local area and trigger the requirement for a mitigation licence for disturbance under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Disturbance of a bat roost that does not meet the threshold of impacting the favourable conservation status under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) remains an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).Under certain circumstances Natural England will issue a Prior Notification Consent for disturbance to a bat roost where it can be demonstrated that measures are in place to reduce the risk of disturbance as much as possible, where works cannot be conducted at a time of year when bats would not be expected to be present to avoid a disturbance effect, works, are of long duration, and the roost present is a low status (non-breeding) roost of one of the more common species. This is not considered to apply in these circumstances, and works should therefore be timed and conducted in such a way to avoid disturbance to roosting bats.

The confirmed roosts on trees 12 and 14 will not be directly impacted by the work to the Furze, however some minor pruning works will be required to tree 12, that will be limited to minor pruning of branches, and ivy removal on tree 14, but will not damage, destroy or obstruct access to the roost present within the tree. There will also be some potential for vibration, light and noise disturbance during the refurbishment of the Furze, that without mitigation could potentially cause disturbance, if bats were present at the time of the works.

The method of works detailed in Section 4 of this non-licenced method statement document outlines the approach to be taken to avoid disturbance of the adjacent bat roosts within Trees T12 and T14 during refurbishment of the Furze .

This non-licenced method statement document also outlines the approach for pruning activities to avoid damage, destruction, obstruction and disturbance to the known roost within Tree 12 and 14. This document also provides a precautionary method of working for trees that are suitable to support roosting bats, but where no roosting bats have been identified.

Any residual impacts are deemed to be reversible due to the short-term duration of the Proposed Works (<3 years).

3. Programme of Proposed Works

3.1 Scheme Design - Refurbishment of the Furze

The proposed works to the Furze building have been set out in a design and access statement[7] produced by the architect, Llewellyn Davies. These are as follows:

- The ground floor of the Furze building will be changed from healthcare office use to clinical use (Haematology and Audiology). There wouldn't be any changes necessary to the original layout.
- Remedial works to the original part of the building, with all original/ existing features retained unless they are specifically marked otherwise on the drawings.
- Externally, the building is in a very poor condition, which requires repair, replacing existing damaged windows and doors, existing brickwork to be re-pointed where damaged and repainting to match existing with repair to the existing render.
- The proposed Haematology Department within the ground floor requires clear air ventilation. Therefore, an external A/C Unit covered by timber screen has been proposed in the back elevation of the building.
- Repair of damaged and broken single glazed windows, replacement of windows that are beyond repair. Installation of secondary glazing internally, where required.
- The roof of the Furze has not been maintained for a long time. Therefore, an extensive repair might be needed; new tiles/ flashing/ gutters to replace damaged, broken and missing elements. All damaged gutters are to be replaced like for like.
- Resurfacing of existing hardstanding between the Furze and the maternity building. Stone pavers will be laid on this route.
- A new pedestrian path for staff to access the bin store. This will be laid with Trailflex Premium mesh, a product that will reduce impact on the soft landscaping and tree protection zones. A metal ramp will be installed at an existing external door of the Furze building, , leading to the new pedestrian route.

3.2 Scheme Design – Arboricultural Works to Trees

A total of 10 trees or groups of shrubs will be trimmed to facilitate the works. This will include one with low suitability (T4) and two trees with a confirmed bat roost (T12 and T14).

One tree (T9b elm) (low suitability) and one group of trees (g80 holly) (no suitability) will be felled to facilitate the works.

Specifically, with regards to trees that are suitable to support roosting bats on the basis of the November 2020 bat roost suitability assessment, works will comprise:

- T4 – (low suitability) sever ivy at base
- T9b – (low suitability) Fell

[7] Llewellyn Davies (2023) The Hillingdon Hospital, The Furze, Stage 2 Concept Design.

- Tree 12 (confirmed roost) – cut back branches to 2m to provide clearance to the building (north east branches only at scaffold height)
- T14 – (confirmed roost) – sever ivy at base

The bat roost suitability assessment will be updated prior to works commencing. Works to trees must not commence until instructed to do so by an AECOM ecologist.

3.3 Construction

The site set up drawing[8] shows the location of the welfare cabins, storage container, material storage areas, plant rooms, scaffolding and scaffolding bridge. The site lights plan[9] shows the locations of the hoarding, floodlights and hoarding lights.

3.4 Programme

This method statement focuses on works occurring within 10m of the two tree bat roosts within the southern section of the site boundary. The programme of works is outlined in Table 3. This programme of works[10] has been supplied by the proposed main contractor, Graham Construction Ltd.

Table 3. Programme of Works and Ecological Mitigation

Time period	Works details
Site set up – tree pruning, erect hoarding, place cabins and service connections	May -June 2024 (five weeks)
Scaffolding – external	June-July 2024 (three weeks)
External building repairs – roofs, façade stucco, windows and external doors	July – September 2024
Groundworks – hard and soft landscaping	October 2024
Plant room – excavate and form foundation erect enclosure, roofing, MEP fit-out	August – October 2024
Bin store – excavate and form slab, erect bin enclosure, lay paving (plastic composite)	August-September 2024

4. Remediation Methodology – The Furze Building

4.1 General measures during the Proposed Works

Standard working hours and use of artificial lighting should be limited to the hours of **08:00 – 18:00**, with working hours adjusted to avoid dawn and dusk in darker months, with additional hours being subject to a case by case sign off to avoid negative nocturnal disturbance. More details on lighting are listed below.

Pruning of Tree 12 and cutting of ivy on Tree 14 will be required to occur in the bat active season (April to September inclusive) and this timing is acceptable for non-breeding roosts[11] with precautions in place, but noting the potential constraints for nesting birds during this time period. Pruning work will be supervised by a licensed

[8] Graham, The Hillingdon Hospital, The Furze, Logistics Plan, Site Set-Up Overall, 15/12/2023
[9] Graham, The Hillingdon Hospital, The Furze, Logistics Plan, Site Lights 15/12/2023
[10] Graham, The Hillingdon Hospital, The Furze, Stage 4 Programme, 14/02/2024
[11] Reason, P. F and Wray, S. (2023) UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to Impact assessment , mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. CIEEM.

bat ecologist on site during the pruning to deliver a toolbox talk to staff, a sign-off sheet, and inspection of the branch prior to pruning. Low-disturbance tools would be required by the pruning contractor, such as hand saws.

4.1.1 Lighting

Disturbance to bats from lighting will be kept to a minimum during the Proposed Works, as follows:

- Lighting will be limited to normal working hours of **08:00 – 18:00** to minimise nocturnal lighting, with working hours adjusted to avoid dawn and dusk in darker months.
- Lighting will be erected and positioned away from the bat roosts in Trees 12 and 14. No lighting will be directed within 10m of these trees. Any additional security lighting that is required at night will not be directed at Trees 12 or 14, and will be set on a motion sensor with a short (maximum 1 minute) timer.
- There must be no lighting directed at bat roosts at any time, aside from minimised lighting required for works to continue safely.
- Lighting will be aimed towards its intended target and upward light spill avoided. Accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields will be used to direct the light to the intended area only.
- The lighting will be reviewed by the ecologist prior to implementation during the Proposed Works.

4.1.2 Noise / Vibration

The risk of disturbance to roosting bats from noise and vibration during the Proposed Works will be reduced using the following measures:

- Hand-held power tools and hand tools to be used to reduce the level of noise within 10m of Tree 12 and 14.
- Works within 10m of Trees 12 and 14 will be limited to the necessary works on the Furze building. For example, if materials require cutting at ground level, this will be completed as far from Trees 12 and 14 as practicable, and beyond 10m at a minimum.
- Hoarding will reduce noise disturbance at ground level near the trees.
- Follow Considerate Constructors standard advice on limiting disturbance and noise pollution (shouting, machinery, etc.)

4.1.3 Dust

Standard working measures will be used to avoid dust deposition within 10m of the trees:

- Dust suppression techniques i.e. water bowser can be used, except not within 10m of the trees and must be directed away from the trees.

4.2 Toolbox Talk

A toolbox talk will be given by an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) to brief the site staff at the start of the Proposed Works to make them aware of the potential presence of bats.

The toolbox talk will summarise the methods of working provided in this document. Site staff will be provided with an accessible copy of the method statement to be kept on Site or within the possession of the Principal Contractor at all times.

All new staff must sign up to the toolbox talk prior to working at the Site. All staff are required to complete the provided sign off sheet to confirm they have received the toolbox talk and read and understood the relevant method statement.

The toolbox talk is provided in Appendix B and sign off sheets are provided in Appendix C.

4.3 Ecological Supervision of The Furze Building Works

A bat-licenced ecologist (Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence at Level 2 or above) will inspect potential roost features 10a-i (Figure 1) immediately prior to repair works to the lead flashing, slate tiles and guttering using a torch and video endoscope as appropriate. Ladders, scaffold, Mobile Elevated Work Platform (MEWP) or equivalent

shall be made available to enable safe investigation of all potential bat roosting sites. Note: scaffold and/or other semi-permanent features should be erected under direction of a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure they are not constructed where they can block access to a potential bat roosting feature. A suitably qualified ecologist will also be available on call as part of the ecological support services for works across the Site. If all potential roosting sites have been repaired, further checks will not be required.

4.4 Ecological Supervision of Works to Trees

Taking into account the legal protection of bats, a precautionary method of works is required.

The previous bat roost suitability inspection was carried out in 2020 and therefore this information is out-of-date. Therefore**, all trees will require an updated bat roost suitability inspection**. **Works to trees must not commence until that has been completed and the ecologist has confirmed whether additional surveys are required and the methods outlined in the NLMS remain suitable. The measures below are indicative and will be dependent on the results of the updated survey.**

Tree 12 and 14 are confirmed bat roosts. To avoid causing harm or disturbance the following must be followed:

- No works that would impact or alter the roosts (i.e. the holes) in any way must be undertaken;
- The roosts must not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed;
- The roosts will be highlighted to contractors by the ecologist on site;
- The ecologist will remain on site during works to these trees to ensure the roost location is retained within the tree;
- Works to these trees will be with hand saws rather than chainsaws to reduce the risk of disturbance.

All low suitability trees, where the updated bat roost suitability assessment does not find new features, will need pruning or felling in line with the NLMS: The new assessment categories are as follows:

Criteria used to describe the potential suitability of trees to support roosting bats

Suitability	Description	Ground Level Tree Assessment / Aerial Survey
NONE	Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any.	
FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree.	PRF-I - Feature suitable for individual bats or PRF-M – Feature suitable for multiple bats/maternity roost. Or might be scoped out as NONE.
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present	

Source: Adapted from within the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023)[12]

- If the tree assessed as PRF is selected for removal, further surveys should be carried out to refine the type of potential roost feature (as PRF-I or PRF-M). This could be either an aerial inspection survey where safe to do so at anytime or the year, or a dusk emergence survey carried out between May and August. Depending on the results of the surveys, if the tree was classified as PRF-I without the presence of a bat roost this would be felled under the PMoW measures above. If classified as PRF-M or a bat roost was present then further survey and a bat mitigation licence would be required.
- Where the proposed works will remove areas of the tree supporting features suitable to support roosting bats:
  - Features should be inspected by a bat licenced ecologist where possible. Where this is not possible the section of the tree containing the feature should be soft felled, lowered to the ground with the feature facing up and checked by a bat licenced ecologist;
  - The tree sections should be left in situ on the ground for 24hrs before chipping / removal from site so that in the unlikely event bats are present they can safely make their way out of the feature.
  - Trees where the feature is dense ivy –ivy should be cut at the base and allowed to die back. Where this isn't possible within the timescales of the Proposed Works, the tree should be felled, set on the ground,

[12] Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition, Bat Conservation Trust. London

the ivy checked by an ecologist and the tree left in-situ for 24hrs prior to chipping or removal so that in the unlikely event bats are present they can safely make their way out of the feature.

4.5 Discovery of a Bat

If a bat or signs of bat are encountered at any time during any phase of the works, the works in that area will have to stop **immediately**, a suitably experienced ecologist contacted, and the area will be made safe for bats or their roost/s if required. Due to the legal protection afforded to bats, prior to works continuing a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) will be required, or the site registered under a Bat Earned Recognition Licence (BERL) so that the refurbishment works can proceed lawfully. Note that prior to obtaining an EPSML or BERL further surveys may be required, to provide up-to-data roost characterisation information required for the licence application. Roost compensation will be required and detailed in the licence application.

If the bat is in immediate danger, it may be necessary for the suitably qualified ecologist or a local bat worker to move the bat. This will only be done as a last resort if the bat is in immediate danger of injury or death. If a hibernating bat is discovered below 6°C and it is woken by the works, they will be taken into care by a local bat worker, details of these can be obtained through the Bat Conservation Trust https://www.bats.org.uk/.

It is illegal to handle bats without a licence, and in addition some bats are known to carry a form of rabies which can be fatal. **As such no attempt should be made to handle a bat unless specifically informed to do so by a licensed ecologist and wearing appropriate protective equipment (such as suitable gloves)**.

5. Post Works Maintenance and Monitoring

No measures for maintenance and monitoring of ecological features post works are expected for the buildings and trees covered under this non-licenced method statement.

Appendix A Figures

Figure 1. Bat Roost Suitability Assessment

Figure 2. Drawing no. THHFP1-LDW-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-SKET008

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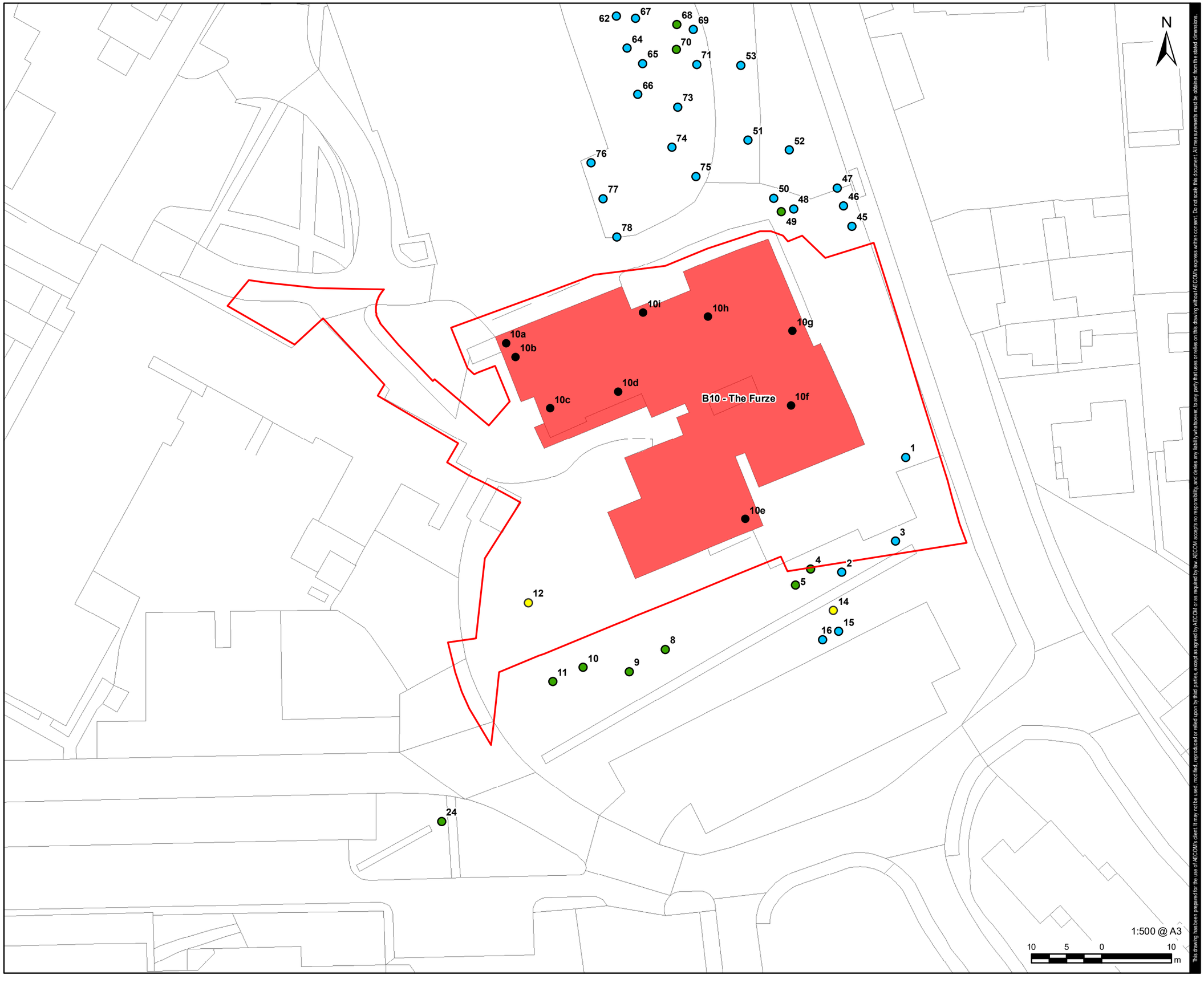
Revision: 01 Drawn: CB Checked: VC Approved: RW Date: 2024-02-26



AECOM

PROJECT

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CLIENT

Hillingdon Hospitals
NHS Foundation Trust

CONSULTANT

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary

Tree Bat Roost Suitability

- Previously Confirmed Roost
- Low
- Negligible

Building Bat Roost Suitability

- Building With High Suitability To Support Roosting Bats To Be Refurbished

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

DRAFT

PROJECT NUMBER

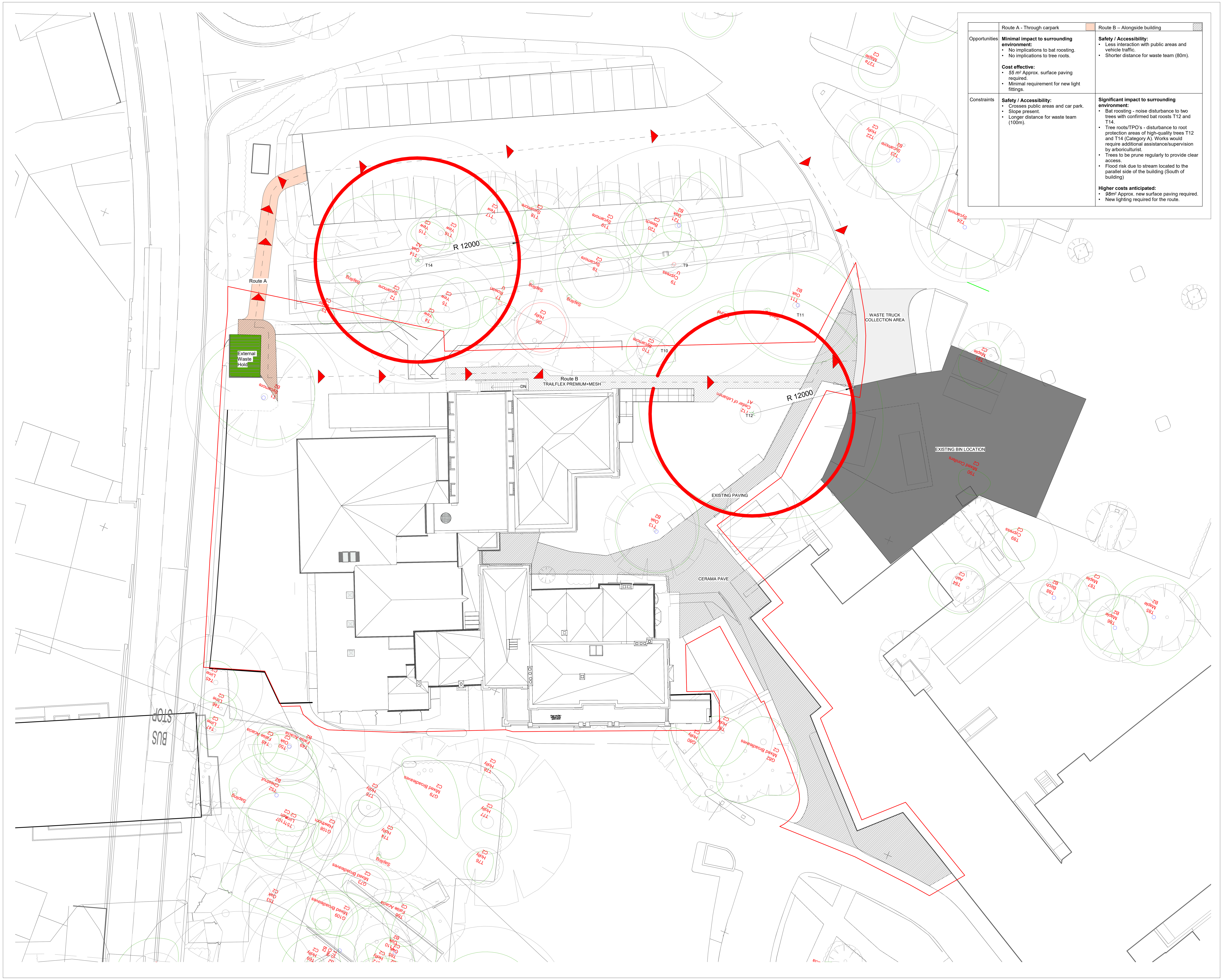
60707737

FIGURE TITLE

Bat Roost Suitability Assessment - Non-Licenced Method Statement

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1

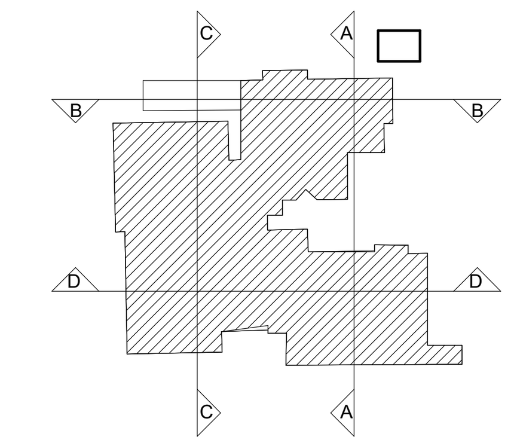


	Route A - Through carpark	Route B – Alongside building
Opportunities	**Minimal impact to surrounding environment:** • No implications to bat roosting. • No implications to tree roots. **Cost effective:** • *55 m²* Approx. surface paving required. • Minimal requirement for new light fittings.	**Safety / Accessibility:** • Less interaction with public areas and vehicle traffic. • Shorter distance for waste team (80m).
Constraints	**Safety / Accessibility:** • Crosses public areas and car park. • Slope present. • Longer distance for waste team (100m).	**Significant impact to surrounding environment:** • Bat roosting - noise disturbance to two trees with confirmed bat roosts T12 and T14. • Tree roots/TPO's - disturbance to root protection areas of high-quality trees T12 and T14 (Category A). Works would require additional assistance/supervision by arboriculturist. • Trees to be prune regularly to provide clear access. • Flood risk due to stream located to the parallel side of the building (South of building) **Higher costs anticipated:** • *98m²* Approx. new surface paving required. • New lighting required for the route.

Notes

- All dimensions to be checked on site
- Do not scale off this drawing
- All dimensions are shown in mm unless otherwise stated
- Refer to drawing issue sheet for purpose of issue
- If in doubt ask

Key Plan



0 2 4 6 8m
1:200

N

Radius Extent

Information in this drawing has been based on the latest issue of the Ecological Impact Assessment (THHR-ACM-ZZ-XX-RP-Y-000018) Date April 2022

Site Boundary

Area displaced from RPA
Area from RPA redistributed

NOTE:
This survey is of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected from the ground only on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method. No samples were taken for analysis. No decay detection equipment was employed. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services.

Branch spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.

Root Protection Areas (RPA) are derived from stem diameter measured at 1.5 m above adjacent ground level (taken on sloping ground on the upslope side of the tree base).

Landmark Trees
Holden House, 4th Floor, 57 Rathbone Place, London W1T 4JU
Tel: 0207 851 4544 Mobile: 07812 989928
e-mail: info@landmarktrees.co.uk Web: www.landmarktrees.co.uk

Site: Hillingdon Hospital, The furze Building	1:200@ A0
Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impacts Assessment	March 2021

Key:
- Category A High Quality
- Category B Moderate Quality
- Category C Low Quality
- Category U Trees Unsuitable for Retention

Category — Crown Spread — Tree Number — Species — Category — Root Protection Area
Tree Position Approximate (not shown on original survey)
Tree Felled To Facilitate Development

Project Work Stage

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CK
P04	For Information	16/02/24	HC	LD
P03	For Review and Approval	30/11/23	HC	LD
P02	For Review and Approval	28/11/23	HC	LD
P01	For Review and Approval	17/11/23	HC	LD

Structural Consultant: **CAMPBELL REITH**
Services Consultant: **CPW**

Cost Consultant: **CURRIE & BROWN**

Project Title: **HILLINGDON HOSPITAL - THE FURZE**

Client: **THE HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST**

Drawing Title: **EXTERNAL WASTE HOLD LOCATION PROPOSALS**

Project Number: **LD20 192.00**
Project Status

Drawing Number: **THHFP1-LDW-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-SKET008**
Revision: **P04**

Scale @ A1: **1 : 200**
Date: **16/02/24**

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Appendix B Toolbox Talk

Appendix C Sign-Off Sheet

Please sign below to confirm you have received the ecological briefing

Name (Print)	Signature	Company	Date

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