1000 New Hey Road, Huddersfield

Installation : 1000 New Hey Road, Huddersfield

Project number : DB-2350-534
Customer : Complete M&E Services
Processed by : Dean Bramley
Date : 05.12.2025
Revised : 10.02.2026

We have pleasure in attaching our recommendations for lighting in the aforementioned project for your approval.

Our assigned document / project reference **DB-2350-534 - 1000 New Hey Road, Huddersfield**

The two usual things we need to look at when these queries come up is the light coverage and more specifically overspill form site and also upward light spill. On the upward dependant on the location of site, there is a permissible limit as to the amount of light you are allowed going up and artificially illuminating the night sky. The more rural the location the more restricted you are on the amount of upward light you are allowed – these are generally categorised into Environmental Zones from E0 (protected areas) up to E4 (high District Brightness – town/city centres). The environmental zones is usually decided by the local council.

My assumption is, that in accordance with established guidance Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023) Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night GN08/23 this site is situated in an E2 Environmental zone (rural location) and as such we would be allowed up to 2.5% upward light and the following Floodlight is recommended:-

•40W Asymmetric Floodlight (to be switched vis standalone PIR and in built timer)

Illuminance and uniformity levels are shown for your approval with calculations having been carried out as per the information, drawings and/or specifications details provided. Please check to confirm that all details are correct,
In the absence of a written specification areas will be illuminated to the recommended standards according to their primary function
All to be installed in accord with policy LP30 of the Kirklees Local Plan and Requirements of chapter 15 of the National Planning poilicy Framework.
Where applicable our recommendation conforms to the latest regulations and guidelines. If conformity to LG7 is to be proved with exact figures, we may need to add or change the luminaire types. We will generally assume common design parameters for ceiling heights and reflectance values of room surfaces based where information detailing this is not provided - these should all be confirmed as correct prior to order of goods.
Maintenance Factors will also be assumed unless otherwise advised.

Please note that it is the installers responsibility to check and confirm TP(a) and TP(b) requirements as per Building Regulation Approved Document B Fire Safety document. Compliant luminaires will generally be proposed dependant on the application and/or area type. Should the product specified by us be subsequently replaced with an inferior/non-compliant product type - any liability and/or cost incurred for subsequent remedial works required would be the responsibility of the client.

Where emergency lighting has been requested, this will be carried out using BS5266 as guidance however, all of our recommendations are subject to a risk assessment by the relevant party. In addition, details relating to the positioning of firefighting equipment, alarm call points and also identification of any high-risk areas is required to ensure the proposed system fully complies with current regulations. As a result, our recommendations are limited until this information is provided. Any assumptions made regarding the emergency lighting will be outlined in the accompanying correspondence to the customer. If any of assumptions made are incorrect, the lighting designer will need to be notified at the soonest opportunity to ensure any required amendments are made for compliance.

The following calculations are based on manufacturer lamp / luminaire data however, in practice gradual divergences can occur. Specific site conditions (such as ambient temperature) can also affect the performance of luminaires and any such adverse conditions should be detailed prior to calculations being carried out to ensure adequate provision has been for made these.

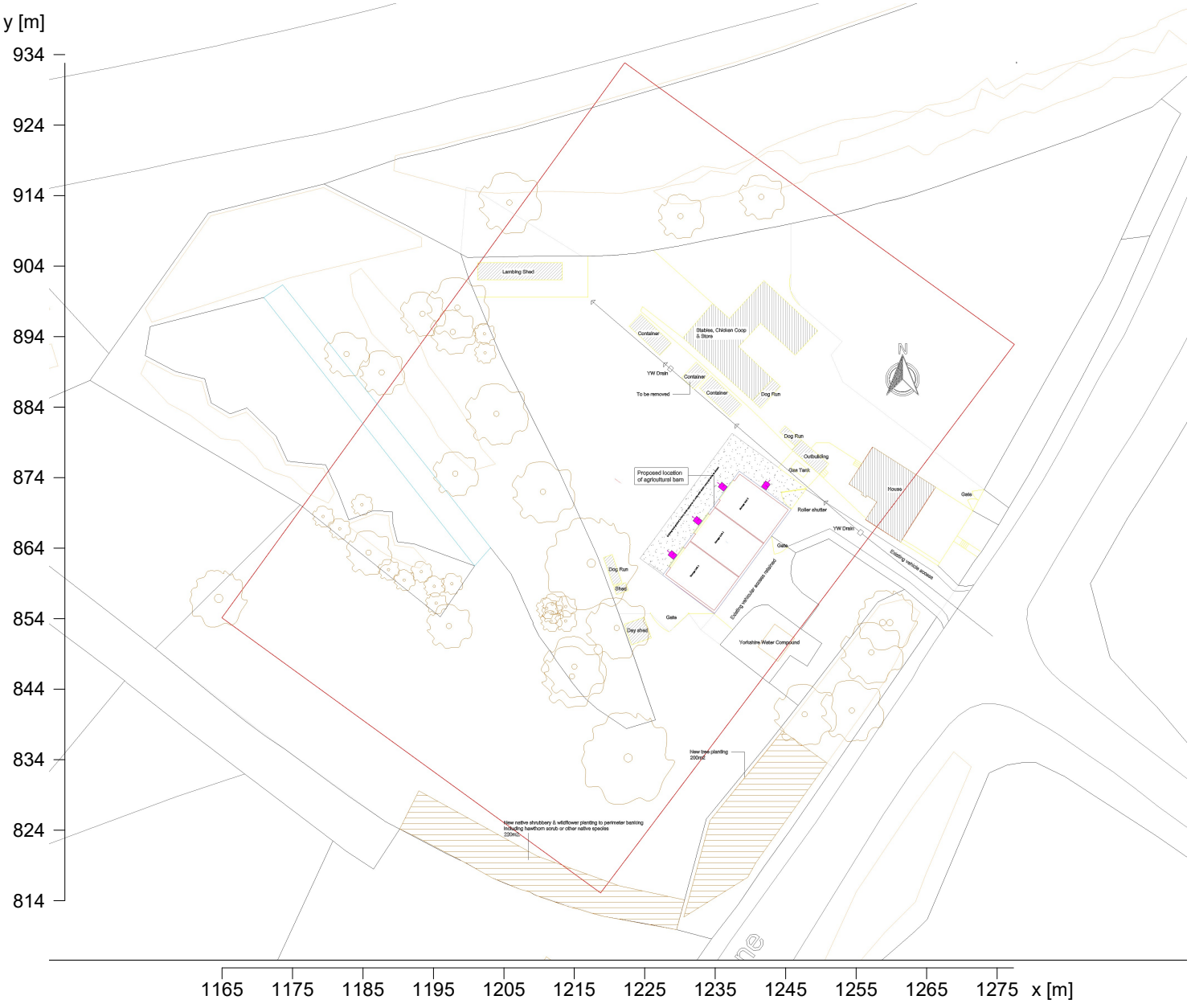
Whilst every effort will be made to adhere to the written or product specification provided, it is always the responsibility of the customer to ensure that any design, specification and/or product supplied satisfies fully and meets with the end users requirements, and is suitable for the installation - If unsure of any suggested fittings, it is advised that samples are ordered in advance or a demonstration is requested.

The following values are based on precise calculations performed on calibrated lamps and luminaires, and their configurations, whereby gradual, unavoidable deviations can occur in practice. All guarantee claims are excluded for the specified data.This exclusion of liability applies irrespective of the legal grounds for both damages and consequential damages suffered by users and third parties.

4 40W ASYMMETRIC LED FLOODLIGHT 20 DEGREE

4.1 Description, 40W ASYMMETRIC LED FLOODLIGHT 20 DEGREE

4.1.1 Floor plan



- Lighting should be directed to where it is needed, with horizontal spillage towards retained or establishing habitats minimised. This can be achieved by restricting the height of the lighting installation and the design of the luminaire;
- Light fixtures should be erected at the lowest reasonable height;
- Luminaires must have an upward light ratio of 0%, mounted on the horizontal (or overhead in porches);
- Lighting mounted on the dwellings should incorporate Passive Infra-Red (PIR) motion sensor
- To be installed in accord with Policy LP30 of the Kirklees Local Plan and the requirements of Chapter 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework

All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, compact fluorescent sources should not be used

- LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability
- A warm white light source (2700Kelvin or lower) should be adopted to reduce blue light componentGuidance Note 08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting At Night 30 Institution of Lighting Professionals
- Light sources should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats (Stone, 2012)
- Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill and glare visibility. This should be balanced with the potential for increased numbers of columns and upward light reflectance as with bollards
- Only luminaires with a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio, and with good optical control, should be considered - See ILP GN01
- Luminaires should always be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt

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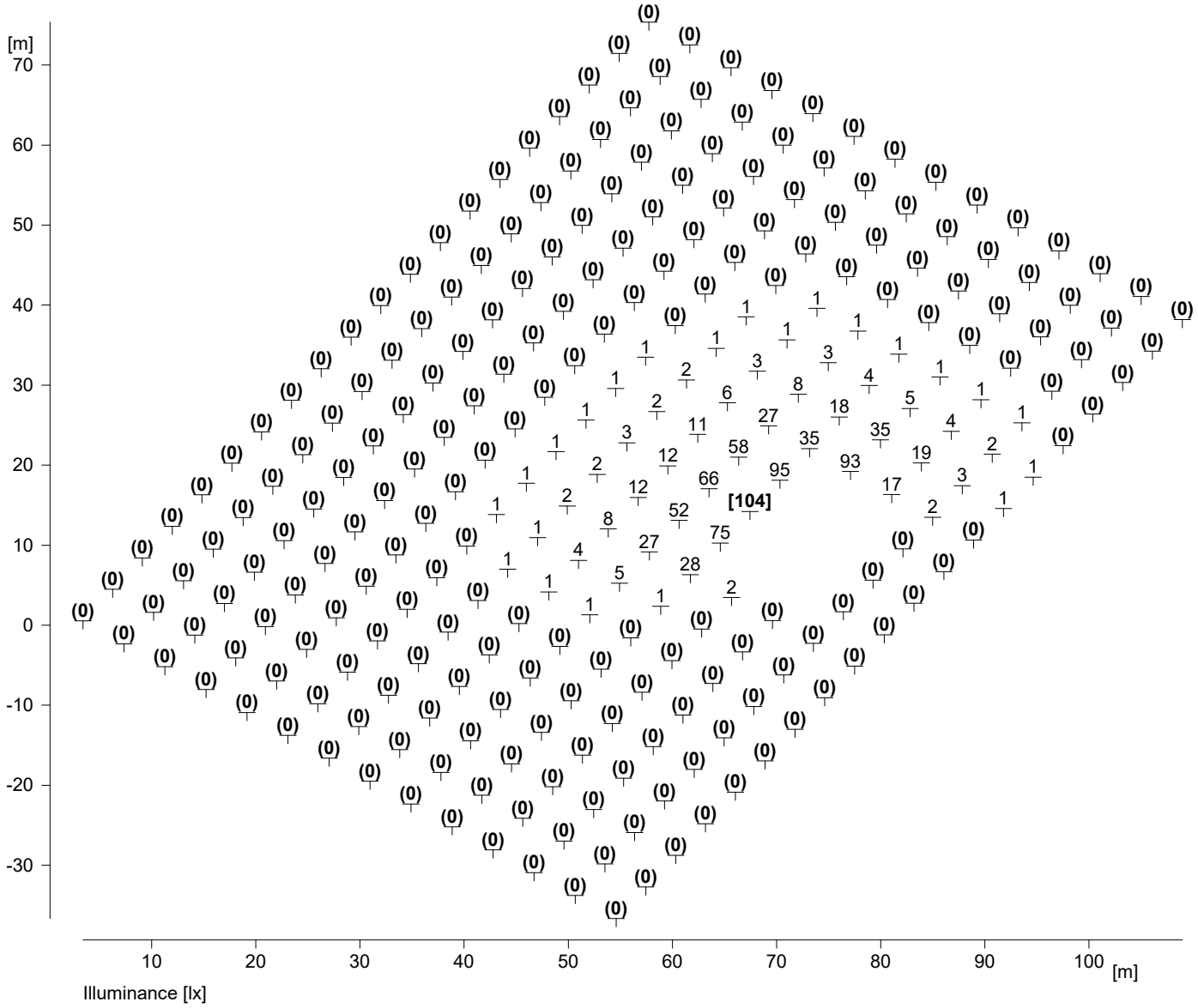
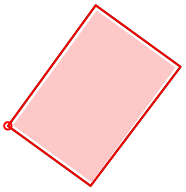
4.2 Calculation results, 40W ASYMMETRIC LED FLOODLIGHT 20 DEGREE

4.2.1 Table, Reference plane 1.1 (E)

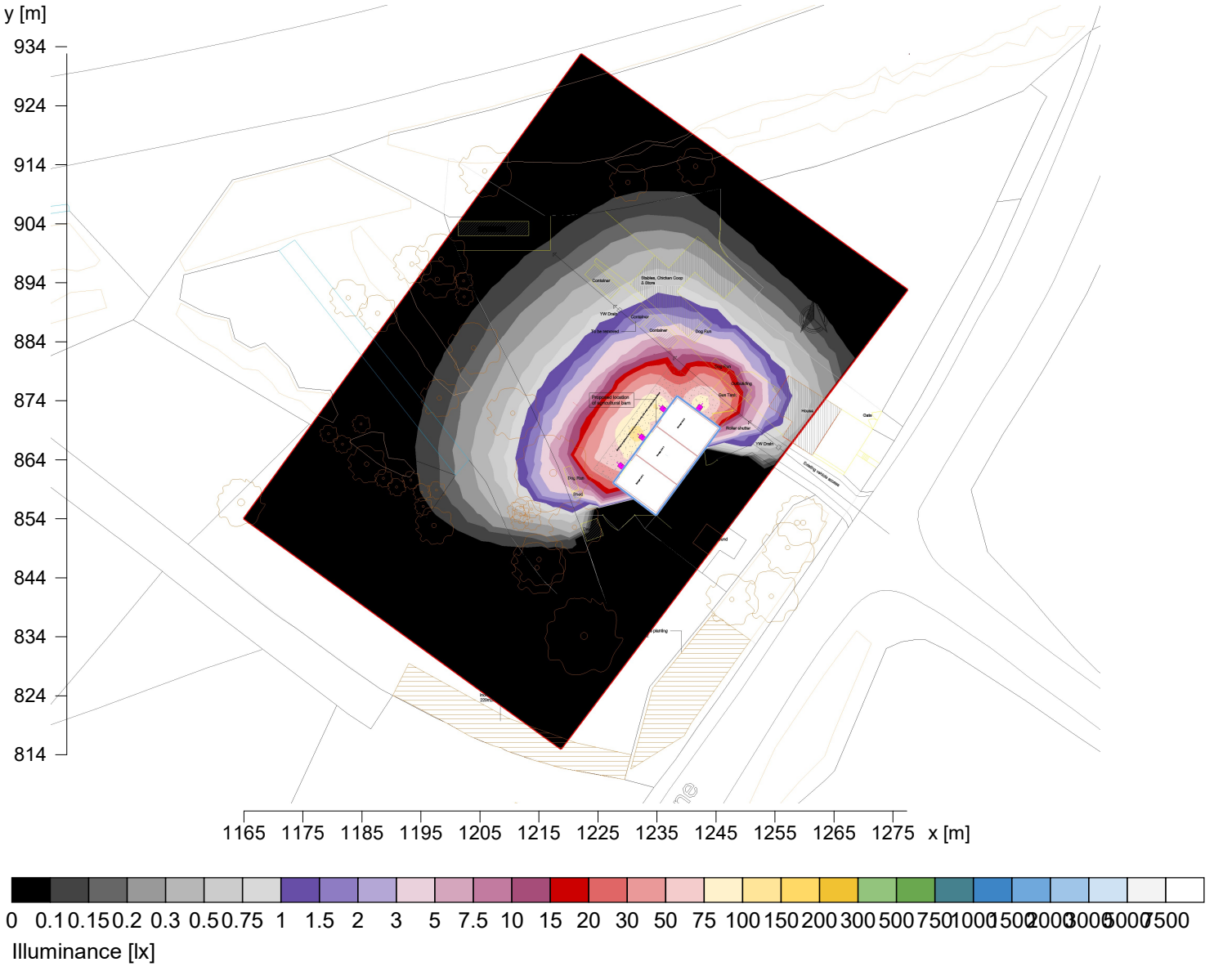


Height reference plane		: 0.00 m
Average illuminance	$\bar{E}_m$	: 3 lx
Minimum illuminance	E_{min}	: 0 lx
Maximum illuminance	E_{max}	: 104 lx
Uniformity U_o	$E_{min}/\bar{E}_m$	: ---



4.2 Calculation results, 40W ASYMMETRIC LED FLOODLIGHT 20 DEGREE

4.2.2 Pseudo colours, Reference plane 1.1 (E)



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