

Douglas and King Architects

Wildlife Habitats

Discharge of Planning Condition 16

Planning Consent Reference – 2015/2789/P

252 Finchley Road. London. NW3 7AA

Revision B – 21th September 2016

Key points that have been taken into account in terms of **Lighting**

- **Do we need Lighting?**

Yes, We do require lighting but the light selection is very much low key and non-evasive . It is low key because it the light is focused at a 65 degree angle towards the ground and it is non-evasive because the light bulb is an incandecent bulb that emits an ambient light .

- **Where do we need light to be?**

The positioning of the lighting has been selected with great consideration. For example the run of lights that are situated on the side of the path way (please see Bat & Light Diagram) are there because the areas are not very well lit up at night and these light act as a guide.

- **What is the light required for?**

The positioning of the lighting has not just been selected as guidance but also for the safety of users at night then secondly for the minimal asthetic quality.

- **How much light is actually needed to perform the task required?**

As shown in the Bat & Light diagram the selected areas of lighting are carefully considered. For exmple each position of light are placed just outside the periherial extend of the last positioned light. In addition the choice of lamps are 11 Watts which produce lower lux levels, glare down to a minimum and emit warm light long wave-lenght which helps filter out UV content.

Key points that have been taken into account in terms of **Bat Conservation**

- **CMS Systems**

Light that are not being used in this location may be suitable for low periods of use which could result in Variable Lighting Regimes. These areas are noted in the Bat and Light diagram.

- **Dark Corridor - Path of Bats**

To ensure that Bats are not forced any potential corridor could be kept dark with the introduction of CMS Stytems

- **A Provisional Bat Survey Report**

22nd September 2016 10:15 Surveyor Tim Davies MIAT RanTech RSPH Level 2

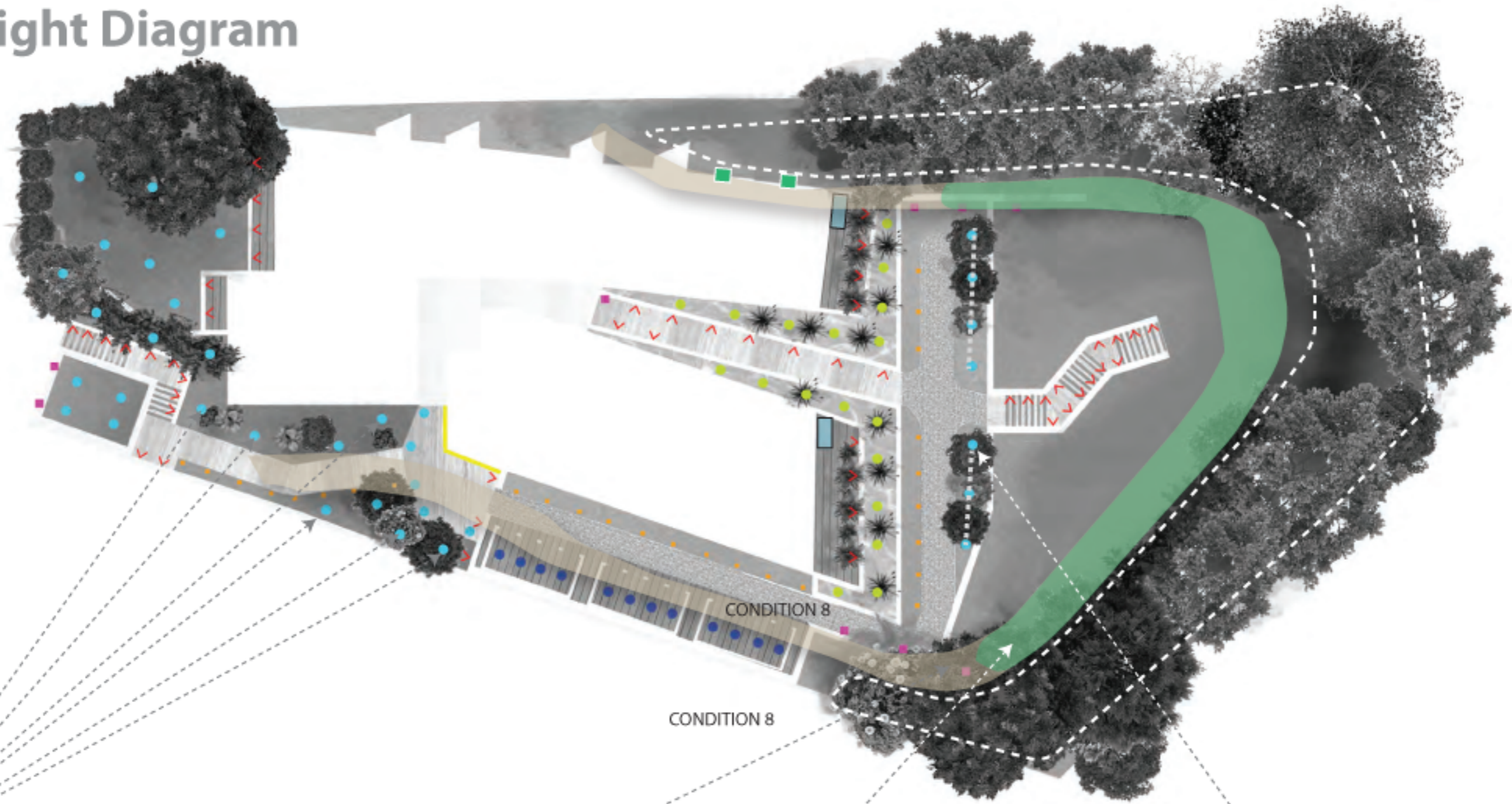
To Determine that the property has or has not bat roosts Structure of the building. Brick walls and tiled roof internal structure every loft space had been extended into for extra living space. On external examination of the building no external signs were noted ie. smear marks to broken tiles Structure of the building. Brick walls and tiled roof internal structure every loft space had been extended into for extra living space. Access points were made in the walls and ceilings allowing for a visual inspection survey.

The space between the walls and the roof was approximately 100mm and the roof was constructed of timber planks so no day light could be seen from the inside and the tiles placed directly onto them.

- **Conclusion**

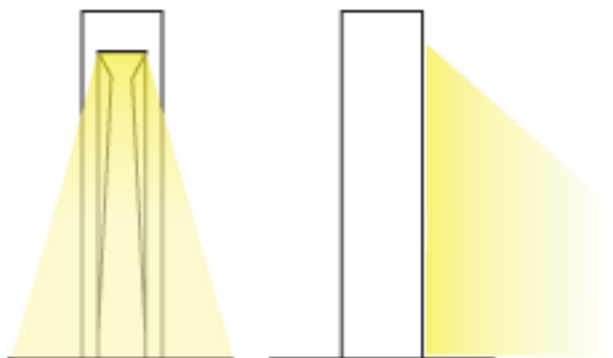
Visual inspection showed no signs of Bat Habitation within this building

Bat & Light Diagram



CNC Design

- Bulb Wattage: 11W- Bulb Type: Incandescent
- Light Direction: Ambient - Number Of Bulbs: 1
- Angle of light: 65 Degrees - Adequate space between lights has been taken into account which allows more dark areas.
- Warm white long wavelength length



Potential Path of Bats

- Bats generally fly in Commuting Routes
- The Route as shown above is a potential commuting route



Potential Dark Corridor

- To ensure that Bats are not forced away this corridor can be kept dark with the introduction of CMS Systems



CMS Systems

- Light that are not being used in this location may be suitable for low periods of use which could result in Variable Lighting Regimes. These areas are noted in the Bat and Light diagram.



Bat Box Location & Light Fittings

- Sparrow Boxes
- Bat Boxes
- LED Post Light
- Submersible & coastal lighting
- Wall Lights
- Downlight bike storage
- Recessed ground lighting
- ▲ Directional wall light
- Ground LED Strip

WILDLIFE HABITATS
BAT



The Schwegler Brick Box 27 has been specifically designed for bats. This box should be cemented into a wall in a building or underneath a bridge, arch or tunnel where conditions are relatively humid. Particularly useful for incorporating into new buildings to attract bats, or to provide new roost sites where existing buildings with bats are being renovated. This box contains a single internal wooden panel to simulate a crevice where bats can roost. The front panel is removeable for easy cleaning.

Dimensions: 265H x 180W x 240D mm. Entrance hole: 55 x 26mm

SPARROW



The ISP Sparrow Terrace has been designed to help redress the balance of falling house sparrow numbers. The current UK population of 6 million pairs is half what it was in 1980 and this is thought to be due to habitat destruction and lack of suitable nesting spaces. Sparrows are social birds and like to nest in company. This terrace provides ideal nesting opportunities for three families. Made of Schwegler's revolutionary wood-concrete mix, this terrace is durable, breathable and will last many decades. It may also occasionally attract tits, redstarts and spotted flycatchers.

The terrace can be fixed on to the surface of a suitable wall or incorporated into the wall. It is suitable for all types of houses in built-up areas, and on industrial and agricultural buildings such as barns, sheds and factories. Due to its weight (15kg), it is not suitable for fences or garden sheds. Ideally place the terrace two metres or more above the ground. Either install on the surface of the wall using the plugs and screws provided, or install directly into the wall. Cleaning is advisable but not necessary. The front panel can be removed by turning the screw hook.

The Sparrow Terrace is available in either Stone or Brown Brood chamber dimensions:

- * Height: 16cm
- * Width: 10.5cm
- * Depth: 15cm

External dimensions:

- * Height: 24.5cm
- * Width: 43cm
- * Depth: 20cm

* Weight: 15kg.

HEIGHT POSITIONING OF BAT BOXES

