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Netherhall Gardens, West Hampstead, Camden, London 13154_RO3_Ecology note with respect to lighting strategy

1.1. This ecological note has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd (TG) on behalf of Re-Creo Netherhall Gardens Ltd to inform preapplication discussions with Camden Borough Council in relation to submission of a planning application for 6 new dwellings at land at 13 Netherhall Gardens (OS Grid Reference (TQ 26321 84976).

1.2. A lighting strategy will be produced which will inform part of the Ecological Assessment for the development. The current draft lighting strategy (ref: P0242SK001A Dec 2021)[1] produced by LightPad was designed in conformity with the Guidance Note 08/18 produced by the Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals[2] and input from Tyler Grange ecologists.

1.3. The lighting design has been assessed through base modelling and professional judgement, in order to understand the requirements for further and future mitigation (to minimise impacts to the Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)) that will be considered within future design development / assessment stages.

1.4. Measures were incorporated to ensure lighting will not have an adverse impact on natural habitats or species within the adjacent Frognal Court Wood SINC. The SINC is a site of borough grade II ecological importance and designated for its bird assemblage and range of tree species.

1.5. Lighting is only proposed where it is required around the buildings. Where external lighting is needed, it is to be directed away from the SINC. All external lighting within the garden area will be downlight only and mounted at a height approximately 300mm above ground. This will reduce any upward lightspill onto the adjacent SINC. Non-essential external lighting will also be turned off at curfew (usually stated as being 23:00).

1.6. Where external lighting is required, the use of LED lights is proposed. As detailed in the Guidance note (2018)[1] the light emitted by LEDs is directional and the light produced is a narrow beam, which helps to prevent light spill onto adjacent habitats. In addition, LEDs typically feature no UV component, which further reduces impacts to bats.

[1] LighPad (2021) *Preliminary Light Study.* P0242SK001A Dec

[2] 2021Bat conservation trust and *Institution of Lighting Professionals* (2018) *Bats and artificial lighting in the UK Bats and the Built Environment series.* London

1.7. Light sources will also be 'warm white 2700–3000K' and separate switching and occupancy PIR operation of luminaire groups is encouraged to avoid maximum output.

1.8. Other mitigation measures include opaque glass, spandrel and balustrade to avoid direct and reflected light onto the SINC, and internal lights to be fitted a minimum of 1m away from the windows.

1.9. Overall, the draft lighting scheme for the site has been carefully designed to avoid impacts to the SINC that could be in use by nocturnal species such as bats. As such, it is considered that there will be no adverse impacts on natural habitats and species that are present within the site and adjacent SINC.