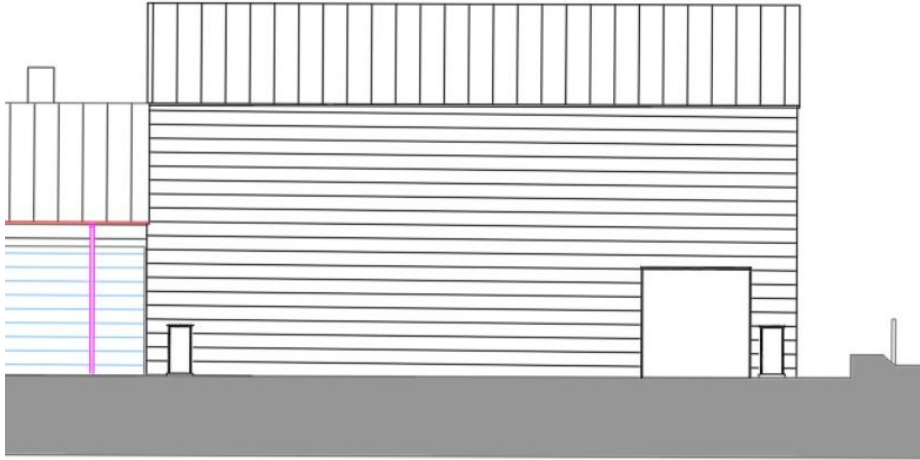




External Lighting Strategy Report

Fothergill Coated Fabrics Factory Extension

Unit 12, Riverside Drive, Smallbridge Business Park, Rochdale

13181-CBG-XX-XX-RP-Y-00001

Revision P01 : 11th March 2026

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1. Introduction and Brief

INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF

CBG Consultants has been appointed by JH.A / Fothergill Coated Fabrics Ltd to develop an external lighting design scheme for the proposed extension to the existing factory and warehouse facility, including the associated extension to the service yard at Smallbridge Business Park, Riverside Drive.

The lighting design has been prepared to support the planning application and to meet the requirements set by Rochdale Borough Council and the National Planning Policy Framework. The scheme has also been developed in accordance with relevant lighting standards and best practice guidance, and in consideration of the findings and recommendations of the Ecological Appraisal Report.

This report outlines the available site information, summarises the relevant ecological and planning considerations, and presents the proposed external lighting scheme. The design has been developed to comply with the ecological recommendations, minimise impact on nocturnal mammals, protect the natural environment, and reduce potential light spill and environmental impact on the surrounding area.

2. Background Information

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site Location

The FCF factory and warehouse is located on an industrial estate to the south of Buckley, a suburban area within Rochdale, in Greater Manchester.

The facility is a purpose-built manufacturing plant specialising in PTFE-coated technical fabrics for a range of industrial applications. The factory itself operates 24/7, but the factory's yard is used to accept deliveries and make shipments.



Figure 1. Site location on Google Maps.



Figure 2. FCF Facility – Image from FCF website showing the front elevation of the building and adjacent car park

Operating Hours

Shipping Operational hours are:

- Monday to Friday 08:00-17:00
- Bank Holidays: no operation

Its Surroundings

The facility is situated within Smallbridge Business Park, east of Buckley, with industrial units immediately adjacent.

The surrounding landscape is predominantly suburban to the north and west and agricultural to the south and east. A small woodland parcel borders the north-west of the site, providing established habitat and separating the facility from a nearby residential estate. Spring Mill Walk runs along the northern boundary, offering pedestrian access and forming part of the interface between the site and neighbouring properties.

The southern aspects of the site adjoin warehouses and parking areas before opening into the wider landscape, which includes Belfield Park, the River Beal, the River Roch, and agricultural fields containing Clegghall Fisheries.

The existing external lighting for the front car park consists of building-mounted floodlights, which are angled and not parallel to the ground

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Planning Conditions

Rochdale Borough Council has granted planning permission for an extension to the existing factory and warehouse facility with an associated extension to the service yard, subject to conditions.

- Condition 4 asks that a detailed lighting design is submitted and approved by the local planning authority prior to installation. The scheme shall minimise lighting impacts by using low-level, downward-facing LED lights without UV (<2700K) , controlling spill with shields or landscaping, avoiding ecologically sensitive areas, and employing motion-sensor timers and appropriate mounting heights on the building.

The above condition shall be met in the interests of minimising impacts on biodiversity G7, and DM1 of the Core Strategy, and the National Planning Policy Framework.

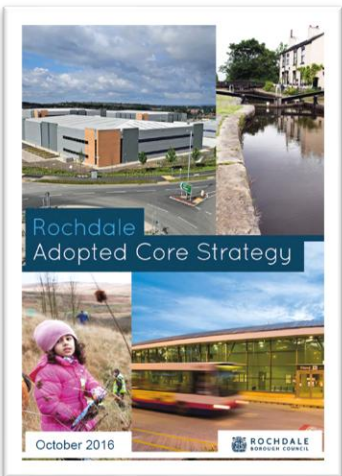


Figure 3. Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy front page.

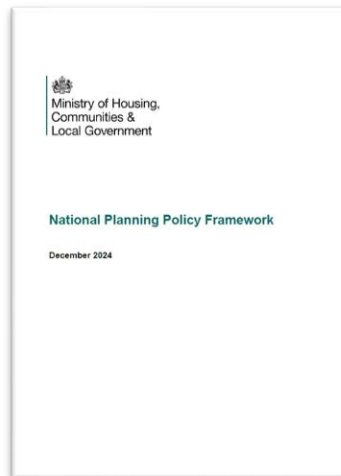


Figure 4. National Planning Policy Framework front page.

Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (Rochdale Borough Council – October 2016)

This Strategy establishes a clear and robust framework for delivering sustainable industrial growth by ensuring that new development balances economic objectives with environmental protection and high design standards.

Policy G7 requires development to minimise impacts on biodiversity, particularly on sites near sensitive habitats. External lighting must avoid harm to ecological networks and wildlife corridors, including those used by protected species such as bats.

It ask lighting designer to limit light spill, glare and sky glow, maintain dark corridors where necessary, and use appropriate intensity, colour temperature and controls.

Policy E2 requires that external lighting associated with industrial development be carefully designed to support safe, efficient operations, ensuring it is compatible with the site's uses and does not result in adverse impacts on neighbouring properties or the wider area.

Policy DM1 requires that proposals effectively mitigate the effects of light pollution on the surrounding environment.

National Planning Policy Framework

Note 198 under “Ground conditions and pollution” refers to the need to “limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation”.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Lighting Design and Bat Protection

Planning Condition 6 requires the protection of bats and their potential foraging and commuting routes that could be affected by external lighting associated with the proposed warehouse extension. Artificial lighting can disrupt bat movement and feeding behaviour by increasing light levels within otherwise dark habitats. The lighting scheme has therefore been designed to minimise potential ecological impacts.

The lighting design has been developed in accordance with the following Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance documents:

- Guidance Note 01: The Reduction of Obtrusive Light
- Guidance Note 08: Bats and Artificial Lighting

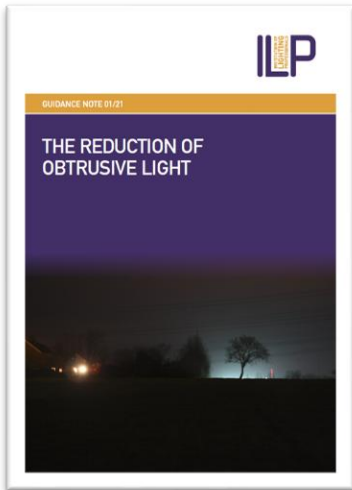


Figure 4. ILP Guidance Note 01: The Reduction of Obtrusive Light front page.



Figure 5. ILP Guidance Note 08: Bats and Artificial Lighting front page

Guidance Note 01: The Reduction of Obtrusive Light

Establishes environmental lighting zones (E0–E4), which define acceptable limits for obtrusive light depending on the sensitivity of the surrounding environment, ranging from intrinsically dark areas (E0) to high-brightness urban areas (E4). These environmental zones inform the lighting design and set limits for light spill, glare and upward light to ensure that lighting is appropriate for the site context.

Guidance Note 08: : Bats and Artificial Lighting

provides specific recommendations for lighting in areas used by bats. It advises that lighting should avoid illuminating bat commuting routes, foraging habitats, and vegetation features that may function as movement corridors. The guidance emphasises the importance of minimising light spill, using directional luminaires, and maintaining dark areas wherever possible.

Bats are highly sensitive to artificial light, and even relatively low light levels can disrupt their natural behaviour.

Research cited in the guidance indicates that light levels as low as 1 lux can cause avoidance behaviour, particularly in slower-flying species. Impacts have been observed up to approximately 25 m from a light source, and in some cases, adverse effects occur at levels below this threshold.

To prevent creating barriers along bat commuting and foraging routes, the guidance recommends maintaining very low light levels, ideally below 1 lux, within these sensitive areas.

LIGHTING DESIGN CPMPLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS

Design Guidance

The Society of Light and Lighting (SLL) Lighting Guide 1 for the Industrial Environment, Lighting Guide 6 for The Exterior Environment and the SLL Code for Lighting reference BS EN 12464-2:2024 for the recommended lighting levels in an outdoor space with vehicle traffic.

BS EN 12464-2:2024 on the lighting of outdoor work places establishes the recommended values of maintained illuminance (E_m), minimum illuminance uniformity (U_o), Glare Rating limits (R_{GL}) and minimum colour rendering indices (R_a) for the lighting of outdoor work places, as shown in the tables below.

Different lighting levels are required within the yard to reflect the varying operational activities and safety requirements throughout. During shipment and loading operations, higher illumination levels are necessary to ensure safe vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading activities, and adequate visibility for staff, in accordance with good practice for industrial yard operations.

Table 17 — Industrial sites							
Ref. no.	Type of area, task or activity	$\bar{E}_m$ lx		U_o	R_{GL}	R_a	Specific requirements
		required ^a	modified ^b				
17.1	Short-term handling of large units and raw materials, loading and unloading of solid bulk goods	20	—	0,25	55	70	When the area is non-occupied $\bar{E}_m$ required may be reduced to 5 lx.
17.2	Continuous handling of large units and raw materials, loading and unloading of freight, lifting and descending location for cranes, open loading platforms	50	—	0,40	50	70	When the area is non-occupied $\bar{E}_m$ required may be reduced to 5 lx.
17.3	Reading of addresses, covered loading platforms, use of tools, ordinary reinforcement and casting tasks in concrete plants	100	—	0,50	45	70	Movement detection control preferred for energy savings.
17.4	Demanding electrical, machine and piping installations, inspection	200	—	0,50	45	70	Can be met with use of local mobile lighting.
^a Required: minimum value.							
^b Modified: considers common context modifiers in 5.3.3.							

Figure 6. Table 17 in BS EN 12464-2:2024, including the lighting requirements for Industrial Sites

LIGHTING DESIGN CPMPLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS

Design Guidance

BS EN 12464-2:2024 standard also states the maximum limits of obtrusive light in outdoor installations, as referenced in Guidance Note 01/21 The Reduction of Obtrusive Light by ILP.

The land we are studying is classified as an environmental zone E3 (medium district brightness areas, such as industrial or residential suburbs).

Environmental zone	Light on properties		Luminous intensity		Upward light ratio	Luminance	
	E_v lx		I cd			R_{UL} %	L_b cd·m ⁻²
	Pre-curfew ^a	Post-curfew	Pre-curfew	Post-curfew		Building facade	Signs
E0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
E1	2	0 ^b	2 500	0	0	0,1	50
E2	5	1	7 500	500	2,5	5	400
E3	10	2	10 000	1 000	5	10	800
E4	25	5	25 000	2 500	15	25	1 000
where							
E0 represents intrinsically dark areas, such as IDA dark sky parks or major optical observatories;							
E1 represents intrinsically dark areas, such as national parks or protected sites;							
E2 represents low district brightness areas, such as industrial or residential rural areas;							
E3 represents medium district brightness areas, such as industrial or residential suburbs;							
E4 represents high district brightness areas, such as town centres and commercial areas;							
E_v is the maximum value of vertical illuminance on properties in lx;							
I is the luminous intensity of each source in the potentially obtrusive direction in cd;							
R_{UL} is the proportion of the flux of the luminaire(s) that is emitted above the horizontal, when the luminaire(s) is (are) mounted in its (their) installed position and attitude, and given in %;							
L_b is the maximum average luminance of the facade of a building in cd·m ⁻² ;							
L_s is the maximum average luminance of work related information signs (internally or externally illuminated) in cd·m ⁻² . This does not apply to billboards and traffic signs.							
^a In case no curfew regulations are available, the higher values shall not be exceeded and the lower values should be taken as preferable limits.							

Figure 7. Table 4 in BS EN 12464-2:2024, including the maximum levels of obtrusive light for external lighting

3. Proposed Lighting Scheme

PROPOSED LIGHTING SCHEME

To ensure full compliance with statutory planning conditions, local design guidelines, and lighting requirements for the new yard, the proposed lighting scheme will be installed on the extension building. The main fixtures will be mounted at a height of 7m on 1m extension brackets to provide the required minimum illumination across the yard.

Additional fittings will be installed at the rear of the warehouse to illuminate the access path leading to the storage area. These fittings will be mounted at a height of 3.5 m.

Luminaire Specification - Front Yard

Floodlights will be mounted on the building using 1 m extension brackets, with the luminaires positioned to face vertically downward at a fixed tilt of 0°, ensuring minimal upward light spill while providing the required illumination to the yard without exceeding the maximum 5% Upward Output Light Ratio (UOLR).

The luminaires will have an asymmetrical light distribution to direct light precisely to the intended areas and minimise overspill.

A warm white colour temperature of 2700K shall be used to limit blue and ultraviolet light emissions, while maintaining adequate visibility and safety.

To further control light spill, additional side shields should be fitted to the luminaire located adjacent to Spring Mill Walk. This measure will minimise light intrusion onto Spring Mill Walk, helping to protect areas where bats may forage or commute.

Refer to Luminaire Schedule reference 13181-CBG-XX-EX-SH-Y-20001 and to Proposed Lighting Layout reference 13181-CBG-XX-EX-DR-Y-20001 for the full specification and layout.



Figure 8. Proposed DW Windsor Kirium Pro 2 Side Entry at a fixed tilt of 0°

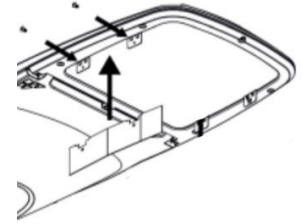


Figure 9. Kirium Pro 2 with side shield



Figure 10. Proposed Kirium Pro 2 mounting method

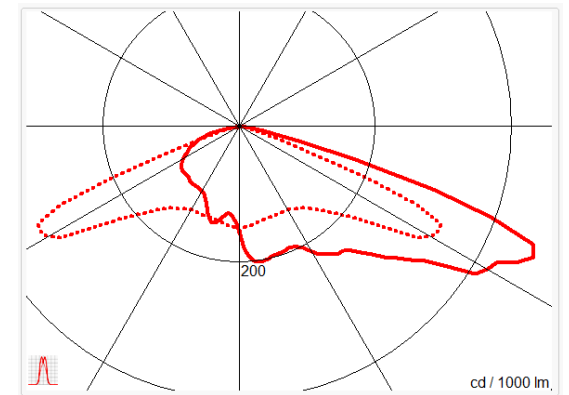


Figure 11. Proposed Kirium Pro 2, C2 Optic Asymmetric light distribution

PROPOSED LIGHTING SCHEME

Luminaire Specification Rear of the Warehouse

The fittings installed at the rear of the warehouse illuminate both the access path leading to the storage and the storage area itself.

These luminaires provide downward-directed light with 0% Upward Light Output Ratio (ULOR) and are Dark Sky approved.

A warm white colour temperature of 2700K is selected to limit blue and ultraviolet light emissions while ensuring adequate visibility and safety.

A 3m high retaining wall at the back of the warehouse acts as a physical barrier to contain light within the yard area.

This wall and the higher terrain behind the wall contain light spill toward the pocket of woodland directly behind the extension, where bats may forage or commute.

Additionally, the terrain rises behind the retaining wall, further minimising any potential light intrusion into ecologically sensitive areas.

Refer to Luminaire Schedule reference 13181-CBG-XX-EX-SH-Y-20001 and to Proposed Lighting Layout reference 13181-CBG-XX-EX-DR-Y-20001 for the full specification and layout.

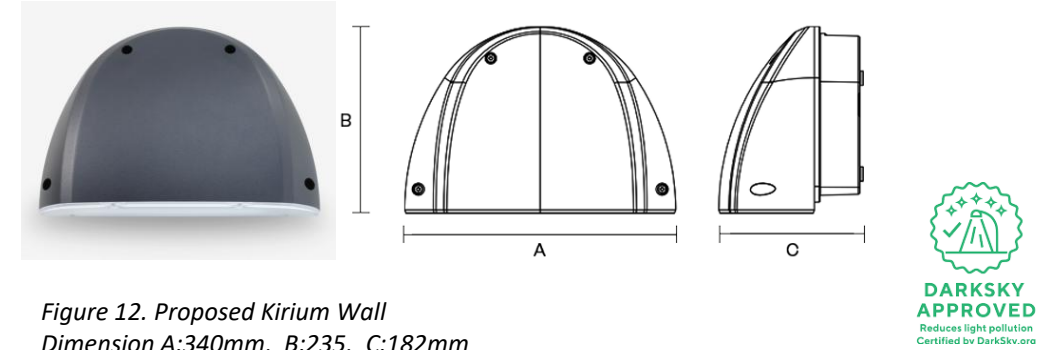


Figure 12. Proposed Kirium Wall
Dimension A:340mm, B:235, C:182mm

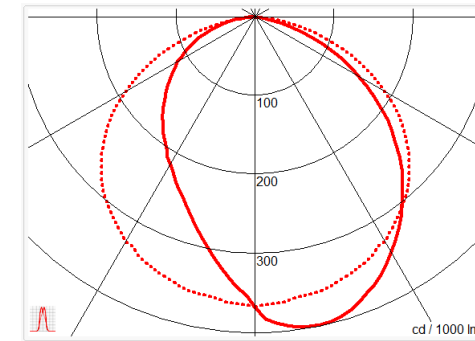


Figure 13. Proposed Kirium Wall
Narrow asymmetric light distribution
for the walkway

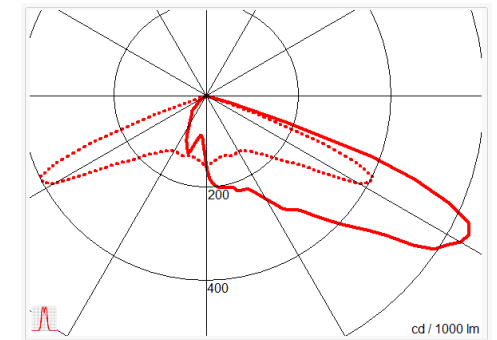


Figure 14. Proposed Kirium Wall
Wide asymmetric light distribution
for the storage area

PROPOSED LIGHTING SCHEME

Lighting Operation and Control Strategy

Front Yard

Lighting within the front yard will operate only when required to support site activities. The yard lighting will be controlled via a combination of photocell and timeclock systems, ensuring the installation operates only during periods of darkness and within defined operational hours.

During shipment operational hours (Monday to Friday), luminaires will operate at full output after dusk in order to provide appropriate illumination levels for safe loading, unloading, and general yard operations.

Following the completion of shipment operations, the lighting will be dimmed to approximately 75% of its full output. After shipping hours, the reduced lighting for pedestrian and vehicle access will be controlled via PIR sensors and will activate only upon detection of movement.

The lighting installation will incorporate dimming functionality, allowing automatic reduction of light levels after shipment operational hours and during weekends when no shipment activity takes place. This can be achieved either through pre-programming of the luminaire drivers or through a lighting control system capable of scheduled dimming.

The combined photocell and timeclock control strategy ensures that lighting is activated automatically at dusk, operates at full output only during operational requirements, reduces to lower output levels when the yard functions as a car park, and switches off when no longer required.

Rear Storage

Rear warehouse lighting, serving storage areas, will be controlled through a combination of photocell and presence detection systems. Luminaires will only activate after dusk when movement is detected, ensuring lighting is provided only when necessary. This reduces unwanted light spill, supports energy efficiency, and helps protect the surrounding environment.

This approach minimises unnecessary lighting, reduces potential light spill, and supports compliance with relevant best-practice lighting guidance.

4. External Lighting Impact Assessment

EXTERNAL LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed scheme has been modelled on the software Relux using the manufacturer’s data to ensure that the luminance and illuminance limits established by the ILP Guidance Note are not exceeded, whilst meeting the recommended values for an exterior space of this nature.

Horizontal Illuminance – Yard (During Shipment Operations)

- The following values are achieved at ground level using the proposed lighting scheme:
- Average illuminance: 20 lux
 - Uniformity: 0.25

Illuminance levels are comfortably achieved at the recommended minimum of 20 lux for shipment operations.

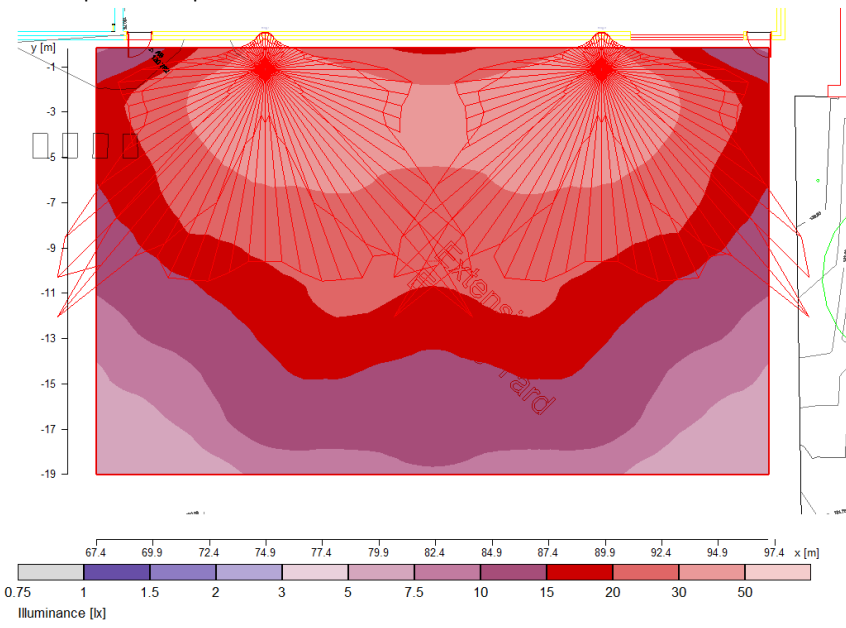


Figure 15. Isoline layout showing Yard horizontal illuminance at ground level

General	
Calculation algorithm used	Average indirect fraction
Maintenance factor	0.80
Luminaire luminous flux	24773.00 lm
Total power	180.0 W
Workplace	Task area
Front Yard	
User profile	Short term handling of large units and raw materials, loading and unloading of solid bulk goods
	5.7.1 (EN 12464-2, 05.2014) (R _a >20.00)
E _m	20 lx ✓ (>= 20 lx)
E _{min}	5 lx
E _{max}	47 lx
E _{min} /E _m (U ₀)	0.26 ✓ (>= 0.25)
E _{min} /E _{max} (U _d)	0.11
Position	0.00 m

Type	No.	Make
		DW Windsor
40	2 x	Order No. : KIRIUM PRO2 48LED 2.7k C2 650mA UMSUG 42 0084 0000
		Luminaire name : KIRIUM PRO2 48LED C2
		Equipment : 1 x 48 x 2.7k LED 84 W / 11562 lm

Figure 16. Relux Calculations – Front Yard Lighting at Ground Level

EXTERNAL LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed warehouse-mounted luminaires may cause light spill towards Spring Mill Walk and the adjacent vegetation, which forms part of bat commuting and foraging habitat. To mitigate this, side shields will be fitted to luminaires near the site boundary to direct light only where needed. Due to the proximity of the vegetation, the shields will be longer than standard to provide additional protection and help maintain dark corridors for bats.

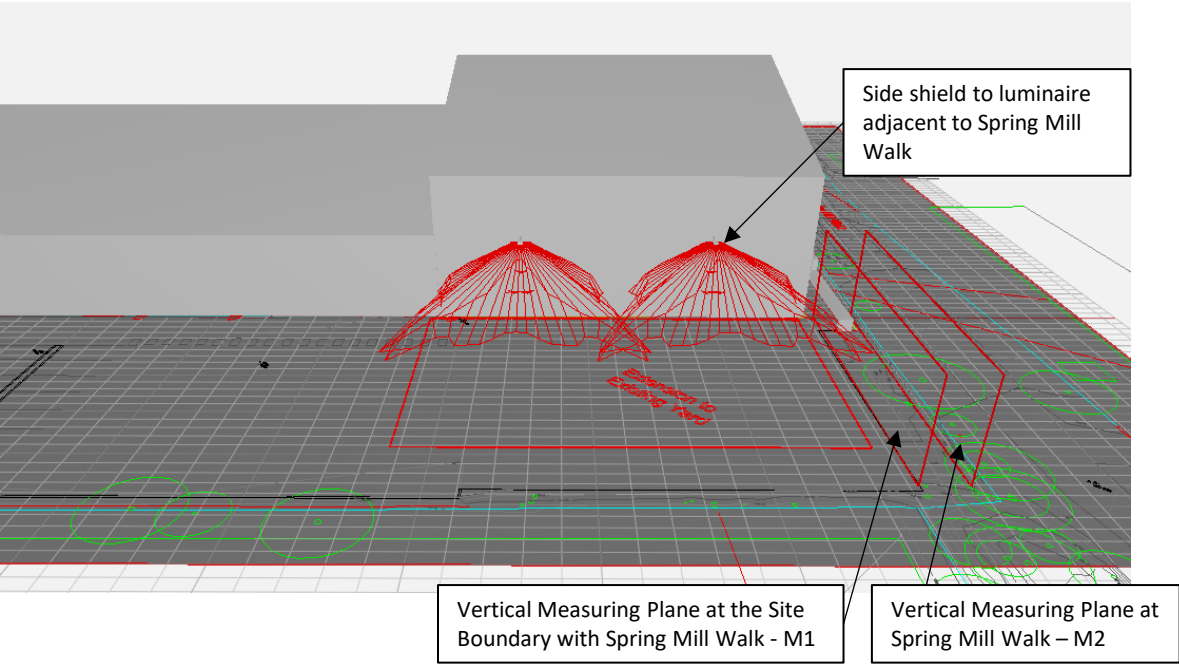


Figure 17. Shows the lighting distribution of the proposed luminaires, the geometry of their placement, and the measuring planes for horizontal and vertical illuminance, as used for the lighting impact assessment at the Spring Mill Walk.

Illuminance Distribution on the Building and Surroundings - Yard

Using a side shield minimises light spill onto the vegetation along Spring Mill Walk. The vertical calculations for the vertical plane at the site boundary and along Spring Mill Walk are provided on the next page.

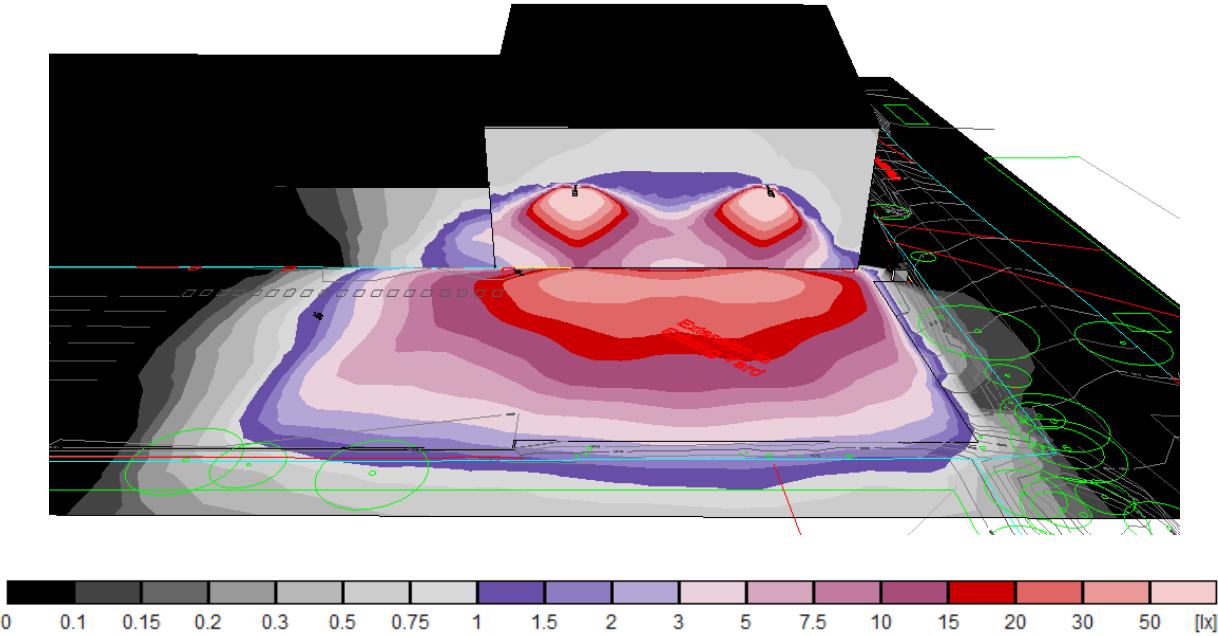


Figure 18. Shows the illuminance distribution across the building, yard, and the neighbouring Spring Mill Walk vegetation. It illustrates how light spill is controlled and cut off at the trees through the use of a luminaire shield.

EXTERNAL LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT

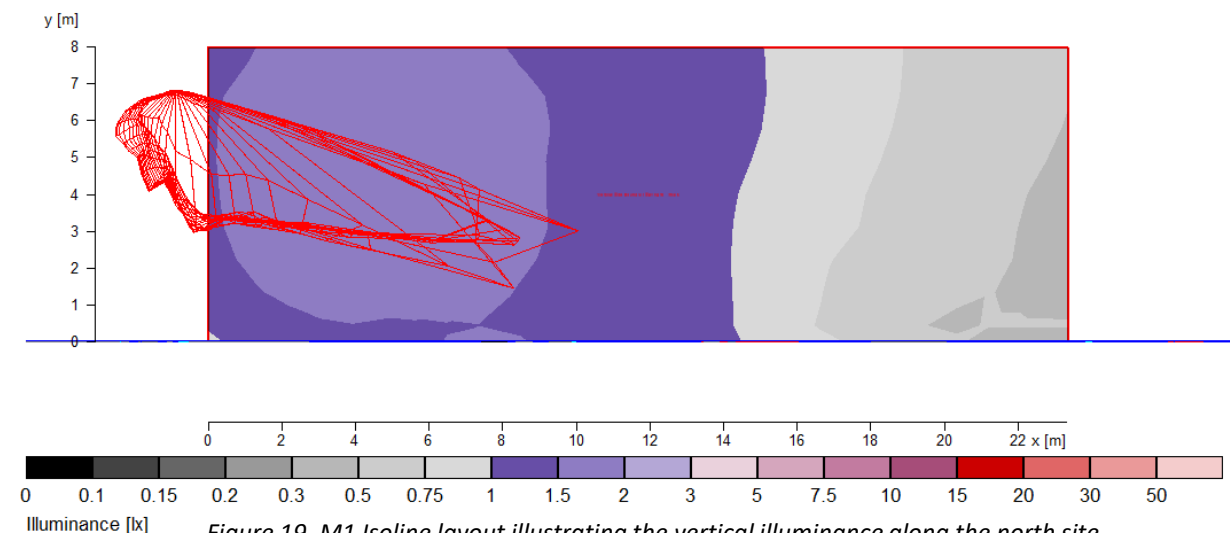


Figure 19. M1 Isoline layout illustrating the vertical illuminance along the north site boundary from the proposed external lighting installation.c

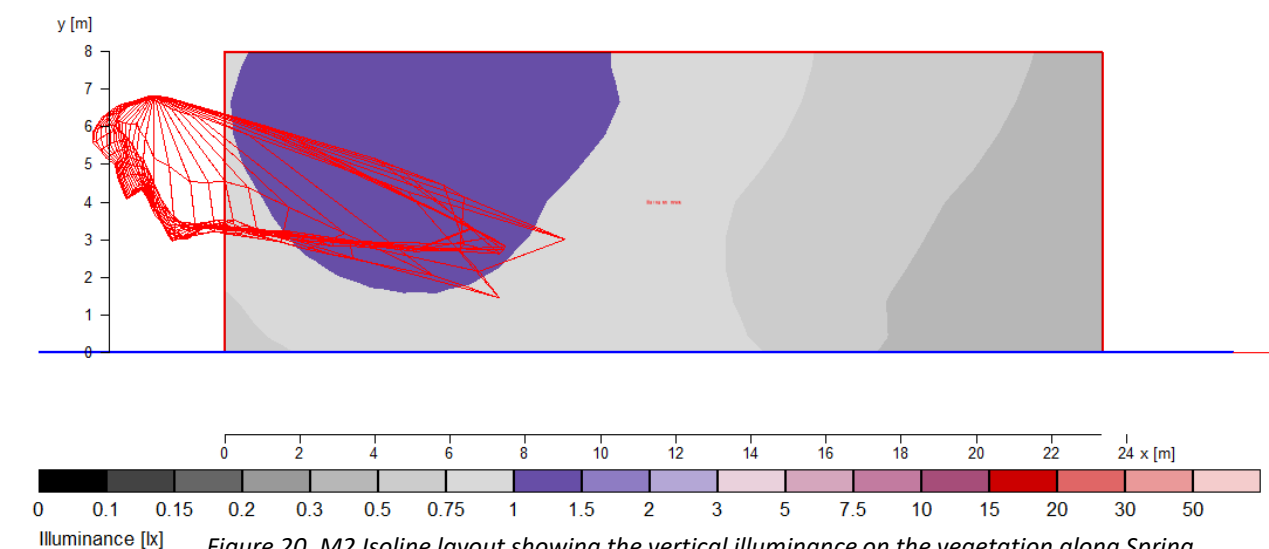


Figure 20. M2 Isoline layout showing the vertical illuminance on the vegetation along Spring Mill Walk from the proposed external lighting installation

M1 Calculations

Illuminance		
Average illuminance	$\bar{E}_m$	1.2 lx
Minimum illuminance	E_{min}	0.44 lx
Maximum illuminance	E_{max}	1.9 lx
Uniformity U_o	$E_{min}/\bar{E}_m$	1:2.72 (0.37)
Diversity U_d	E_{min}/E_{max}	1:4.32 (0.23)

M1 calculations indicate that the vertical measuring plane at the site boundary adjacent to the vegetation along Spring Mill Walk is slightly less than 2 lux. It should be noted that the measurement plane is positioned very close to the luminaires, representing a conservative assessment of potential light spill

M2 Calculations

Illuminance		
Average illuminance	$\bar{E}_m$	0.81 lx
Minimum illuminance	E_{min}	0.34 lx
Maximum illuminance	E_{max}	1.21 lx
Uniformity U_o	$E_{min}/\bar{E}_m$	1:2.36 (0.42)
Diversity U_d	E_{min}/E_{max}	1:3.54 (0.28)

M2 vertical measurement plane assesses potential light spill towards the vegetation along Spring Mill Walk, located approximately 2.5 m beyond the site boundary. The lighting calculations show a maximum vertical illuminance of 1.2 lux at this plane, which is slightly above the 1 lux level recommended for bat-sensitive areas in the Guidance Note 08.

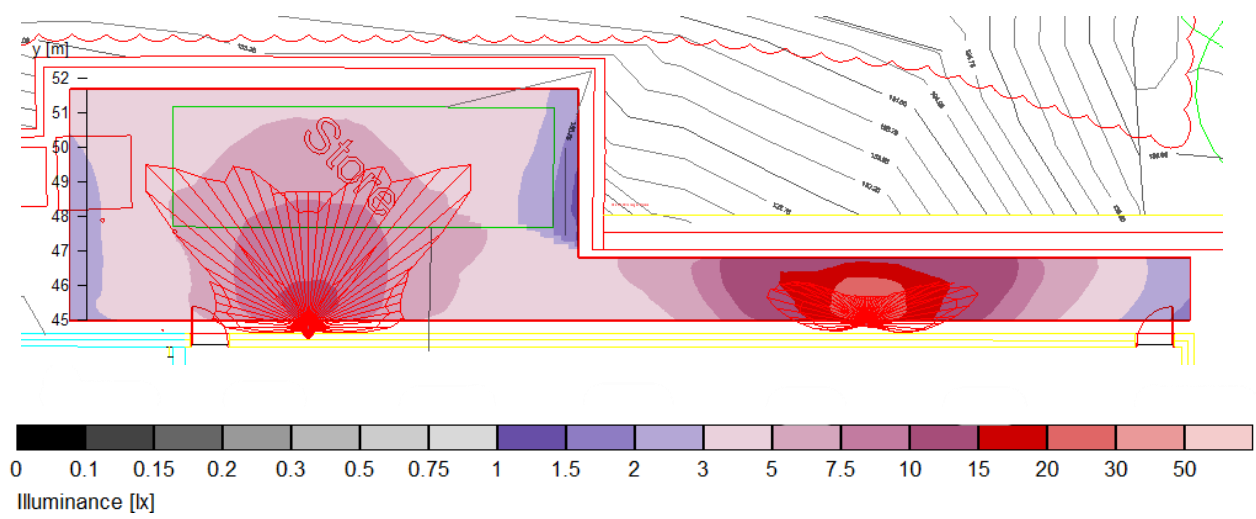
The conclusion outlines further mitigation measures, including shielding, dimming, and curfews, to minimise impacts on insect activity and on bat commuting and foraging routes associated with the foraging corridors.

EXTERNAL LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Horizontal Illuminance – Back of the Warehouse

The rear warehouse lighting is designed to provide adequate illumination for the safe use and operation of the back storage area. The proposed luminaires will ensure sufficient light levels for staff access, movement of goods, and general storage activities while maintaining appropriate coverage across the storage space.

A retaining wall located along the rear of the site helps contain the light within the back storage area. The land behind the warehouse rises significantly in elevation, which acts as a natural barrier to light spread. As a result, potential light spill towards the nearby pocket of woodland is further minimised, helping to limit the impact of the lighting installation on the surrounding environment.



Workplace	Task area
Back Storage Area	Walkways exclusively for pedestrians
User profile	5.1.1 (EN 12464-2, 05.2014) ($R_a > 20.00$)
$\bar{E}_m$	6 lx ✓ (≥ 5 lx)
E_{min}	2 lx
E_{max}	24 lx
$E_{min}/\bar{E}_m (U_0)$	0.27 ✓ (≥ 0.25)
$E_{min}/E_{max} (U_d)$	0.07
Position	0.00 m

Figure 21. Back of the warehouse lighting calculation on ground level

EXTERNAL LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT

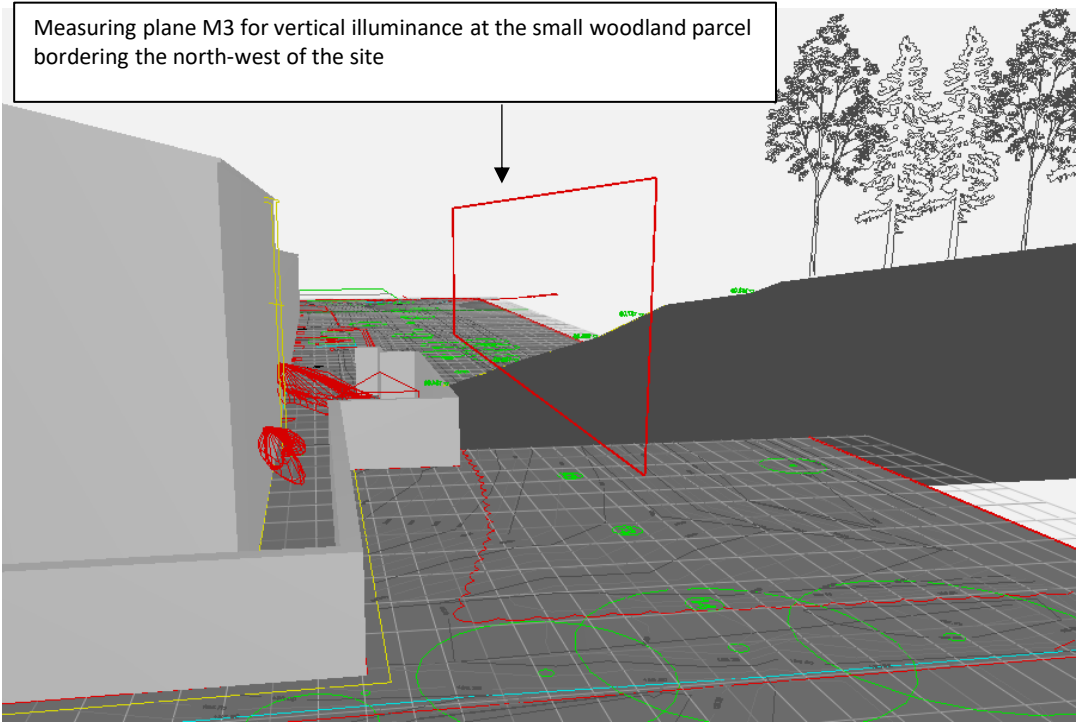


Figure 22. Shows the light distribution of the back warehouse luminaires and the M3 vertical illuminance, as used for the lighting impact assessment

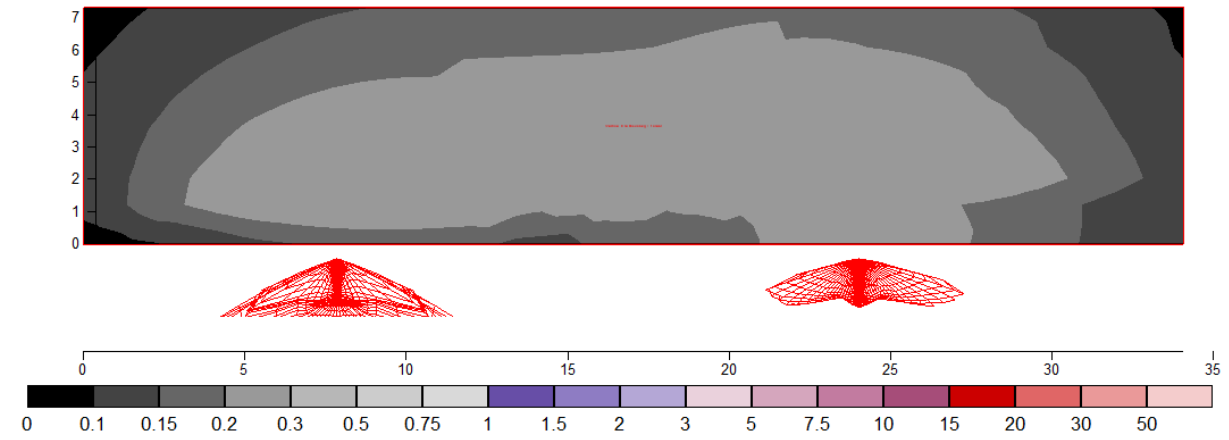


Figure 23. Isoline layout showing the vertical illuminance at M3, located at the verge of the woodland pocket.

M3 Calculations

Illuminance		
Average illuminance	$\bar{E}_m$	0.2 lx
Minimum illuminance	E_{min}	0.09 lx
Maximum illuminance	E_{max}	0.29 lx
Uniformity U_o	E_{min}/E_m	1:2.24 (0.45)
Diversity U_d	E_{min}/E_{max}	1:3.27 (0.31)

The vertical illuminance levels at measuring plane M3, located at the edge of the woodland pocket, are very low, with a maximum of 0.3 lux and a minimum of 0.09 lux. These light levels are significantly influenced by the site's geometry and surrounding physical features. The luminaires in use are designed to be downward-facing, which minimises upward light spill and ensures that light is directed solely toward the operational surfaces.

5. Conclusion

CONCLUSION

A desktop study of the site has been carried out to provide a suitable and sympathetic external lighting design that meets the operational requirements of the facility while minimising potential impacts on the surrounding environment. The lighting design has been developed in accordance with relevant best-practice guidance, including Guidance Note 01: The Reduction of Obtrusive Light and Guidance Note 08: Bats and Artificial Lighting, ensuring that the installation responds appropriately to the site context and nearby ecological features.

The proposed lighting layout provides adequate illumination for the safe operation of the yard and rear storage areas, with luminaires positioned and directed downwards to concentrate light within the operational zones. The use of a combination of photocell, timeclock and presence-based control strategies ensures that lighting operates only when required, reducing unnecessary illumination and energy use. In addition, dimming during periods of reduced activity further limits potential light emissions.

Particular consideration has been given to the front yard and its proximity to Spring Mill Walk and the adjacent vegetation, which may serve as a bat commuting and foraging corridor. Lighting calculations indicate that light levels at the site boundary are low but marginally exceed the ILP guidance. Therefore, the following mitigation measures should be considered:

- Installation of extended side shields on the luminaires.
- Implementation of dimming controls and curfews, with the luminaires switched off completely when lighting is not required
- Enhancement of the vegetative buffer along the site boundary

Placement of luminaires at the back, together with a 3 m retaining wall and rising ground level behind the warehouse, helps contain the light within the rear operational area and reduces potential spillage towards the nearby woodland pocket.

Overall, the proposed lighting scheme balances operational safety with environmental protection, providing a controlled and responsible lighting solution for the site.

6. Appendices

GLOSSARY

Illuminance or E

Illuminance is the luminous flux incident on a surface per unit area, measured in lux (lx). It tells how much visible light falls on a surface.

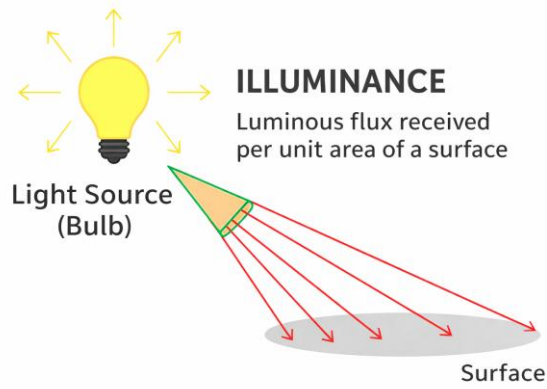


Figure 25.
Graphical representation of the concept of illuminance.

Upward Light Ratio or ULR/ R_{UL}

Proportion of the total luminaire flux that is emitted above the horizontal by all luminaires to the total luminaire flux from all luminaires in an installation, when the luminaires are mounted in their installed attitudes 1. Typically measured in percentage (%). Upward Light Output Ratio or ULOR/RULO particularly refers to a single luminaire

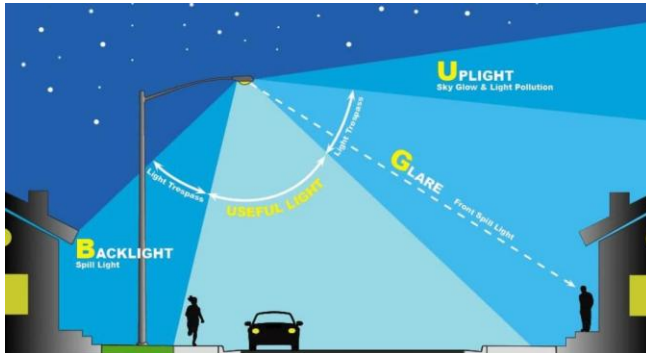


Figure 26.
Image representing the concepts of ULR, glare and light spill.

Correlated Colour Temperature or CCT

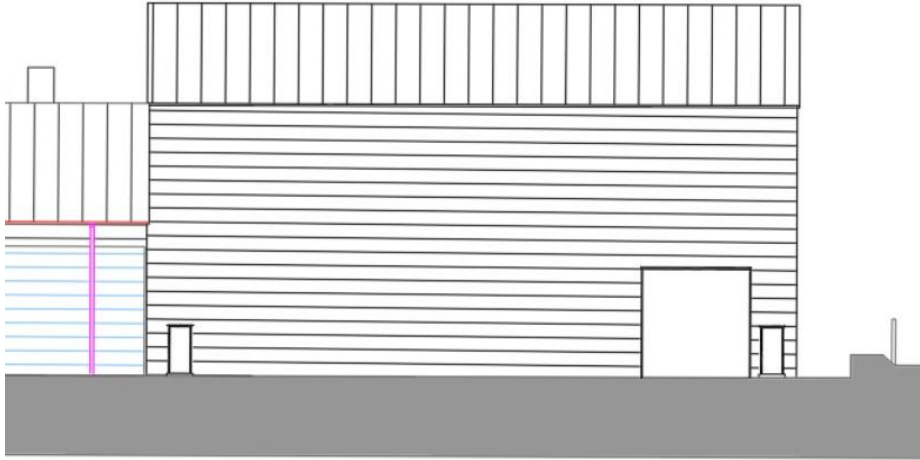
Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT) is a measure of a light source's colour appearance, defined by the proximity of its chromaticity coordinates to the blackbody locus (Planckian curve). It expresses the colour as a single number in Kelvins, instead of the two coordinates normally required to specify chromaticity. Typical values for commercial luminaires are 2700K, 3000K or 4000K. The lower the colour temperature, the warmer the light source looks.



Figure 27.
Image representing the CCT scale.

Illuminance Uniformity or U_o

Ratio of minimum illuminance to average illuminance on a surface.



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CBG LIGHT
PERCEPTIONS