



LOW LEVEL LIGHTING BOLLARD  
EXEMPLAR

### Lighting Scheme

The design intent of the lighting scheme for the project overall is to minimise potential for light pollution to affect adjacent ancient woodland and emit light spill into the wider landscape thereby addressing SDNP dark skies policies and reducing the overall visual impact of the proposals.

This will be achieved by using modern LED luminaires in fixtures and fittings externally that will direct light downward with limited light spill. The stable blocks including the isolation stable have substantial eaves where light fittings will be located illuminating the walkway that surrounds the courtyard areas only. This will be reinforced within the courtyard with low-level bollard lighting around the individual landscape areas within the courtyard.

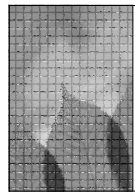
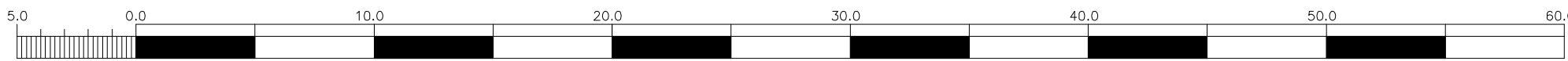
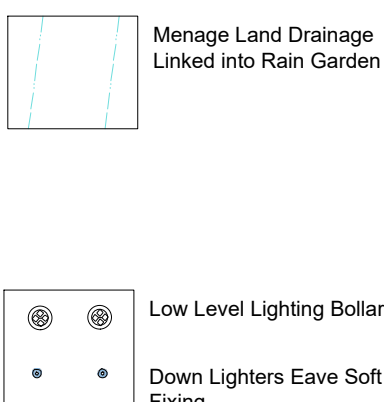
The main indoor arena entrance area will be similarly lit with down lighters from the entrance canopy and supported with small individual LED luminaires within the steps washing over the steps surfaces leading up to the entrance area. Internally the arena floor will be lit to the relevant 500 Eave (LUX) for Professional Standard Use. The southern façade of the indoor arena will be free of glazing due to the close proximity of the Ancient Woodland

### ✓ Glass Coatings to Reduce Light Spill

Variations of solar control coatings can be applied to glass units to change the light performance of the glass. These coatings have a neutral design so are the most suitable glass options to maintain a clear, unchanged design to the glass whilst reducing the light transmission. The other advantage of using a glass coating to reduce light spill is that it will also reduce the solar gain through the glazing, perfect for adhering to overheating regulations for the building.

The application of solar control coatings can provide a glass unit with light transmission from 59% down to 30%. Lower light transmission values have a slightly higher level of internal and external reflectance to consider. For example, a double-glazed unit with a high-level solar control coating applied could provide a light transmission of 30% with 24% reflectance outside and 24% reflectance inside (pv levels). Whereas a more neutral solar control coating applied to the same glass specification could provide a light transmission of 59% with an 18% external reflectance and 20% internal reflectance.

Using coatings such as these are the most common and effective way to reduce the light transmission of a glass unit in a controlled way that minimises impact on design.



# FLA

FURSE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS Ltd

E-mail: [info@fuse.net](mailto:info@fuse.net)

Webb: [www.furze.net](http://www.furze.net) E-mail: [info@furze.net](mailto:info@furze.net)

© Copyright FURSE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS LTD Chartered Landscape Architects 2024

|            |                                      |             |                  |              |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| no.        | revision                             | date        | by               | checked      |
| subject    | <h1>PLANNING</h1>                    |             |                  |              |
| project    | New Private Equestrian Center        |             |                  |              |
| client     | Indicative Lighting Scheme           |             |                  |              |
| planning   | External and Downlighters to Stables |             |                  |              |
| consultant | MR & MRS T. CULLUM                   | sheet       | 1250 @ A1        | drawn by TRF |
| planning   | Sadler Planning                      | date        | 05/01/25 checked |              |
| checked    | Gould Baxter                         | drawing ref | FLA-ES-LS-003    |              |
|            |                                      |             |                  | rev          |