

HAWKE RIDGE BUSINESS PARK

LIGHTING SURVEY REPORT

DFL-UK

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Designs for Lighting (DFL) is a business built on successfully collaborating with our clients. We have over 20 years proven experience in our industry, listening to the challenges our clients face, developing the best solutions and being innovators in our specialism. Our role is to find the most effective and sustainable outcome to enhance and support your projects. We proudly work with recognised industry bodies to promote and shape the future of the industry and ensure our staff are trained to exceed the required competency levels of our industries. Above all, we ensure each project delivers against our values.



Quality



Knowledgeable



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Clear Advice

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1. This report presents the findings of a baseline lighting survey undertaken at Hawke Ridge Business Park to establish the existing night-time lighting environment and inform the accompanying Lighting Impact Assessment. The survey comprised 34 illuminance measurement locations and supporting nighttime photography, undertaken on 18th February 2026.
- 1.1.2. The results confirm that the majority of the Application Site, particularly within the field areas, is intrinsically dark, with recorded light levels typically ranging between 0.00 and 0.14 lux. This demonstrates minimal influence from artificial lighting and reflects a predominantly rural night-time character. In contrast, significantly higher lighting levels were recorded along the western boundary at Mill Lane and Hawke Ridge Road where existing street lighting results in a higher baseline level of illumination from the existing lighting for roadways, especially Hawke Ridge Roundabout which is identified as a conflict area.
- 1.1.3. Overall, the Application Site exhibits a clear distinction between the dark interior and more illuminated boundary conditions (where these boundaries are with lit roads). This baseline provides a robust reference for assessing the potential effects of proposed lighting and demonstrates that careful design will be required to maintain the existing low-light environment across the majority of the Application Site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. This Lighting Survey Report has been written by DFL (Designs for Lighting Ltd), a lighting design consultancy specialising in Lighting Impact Assessments, obtrusive light mitigation, and detailed lighting design.
- 1.1.2. The Lighting Survey Report assess the existing lighting installed at Hawke Ridge Business Park, Mill Lane, Westbury BA13 4LD and the existing lighting environment surrounding this area.
- 1.1.3. The lighting survey was carried out by two qualified and competent lighting professionals with many years of experience conducting such surveys.
- 1.1.4. This report outlines the following:
 - > Details of the lighting baseline at the Application Site
 - > An assessment of the effects of the Proposed Lighting on surrounding dwellings
 - > Recommendations to improve the lighting

2. BASELINE LIGHTING SURVEY

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1. To provide an objective assessment of the lighting baseline levels within and surrounding the Application Site, a lighting baseline survey has been undertaken.
- 2.1.2. This survey consisted of recorded illuminance levels and photography of the existing lighting at night.

2.2. Methodology

- 2.2.1. Illuminance measurements were taken in the horizontal plane with the illuminance meter being placed on the ground above the measurement point, and in the vertical plane at approximately 1.5 m in height facing north, east, south, and west. This totalled 5 illuminance readings per measurement location.
- 2.2.2. Measurements were taken using a Konica Minolta T-10A illuminance meter (serial number: 36621008) which has a current calibration certificate (certificate no: STD_162230). A copy of the calibration certificate can be found in **Appendix 1**. This is a handheld illuminance meter.
- 2.2.3. All photography was recorded in locations within and surrounding the Application Site, to provide an overview of the existing lighting, and to provide context to the illuminance readings that were recorded.
- 2.2.4. Photographs were recorded using a DSLR camera mounted on a tripod.
- 2.2.5. The location of all illuminance measurements and the photography locations can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

2.3. Weather Conditions During the Survey

Date	Astronomical Twilight	Moon Phase	Weather Conditions (night)	Night-time Phase Start
18/02/2026	18:42 – 19:20	Waxing Crescent	Intermittent light rain, heavily overcast sky	18:30

Table 1: Weather Conditions During Lighting Survey

2.4. Illuminance Measurements

Reading number	Eh	Ev North	Ev East	Ev South	Ev West
1	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.04
2	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.04
3	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.06	0.03
4	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.08	0.14
5	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04
6	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.09	0.05
7	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.05
8	0.08	0.04	0.16	0.06	0.07
9	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.14
10	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04
11	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.06
12	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.05
13	19.58	4.45	4.88	0.51	0.88
14	16.60	2.35	12.88	10.08	7.97
15	9.62	8.13	1.08	1.68	3.90
16	9.91	10.08	5.01	1.05	0.39
17	12.60	0.72	6.71	7.91	3.43
18	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.07
19	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.04
20	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03
21	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04
22	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.04
23	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.03
24	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.05
25	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.06
26	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.03
27	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.02
28	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02
29	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05
30	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.06
31	0.10	0.02	0.16	0.17	0.08
32	0.03	0.34	0.59	0.28	0.10
33	5.04	4.99	4.81	0.57	0.01
34	0.46	0.31	0.67	0.74	0.26

Table 2: Baseline Illuminance Results

- 2.4.1. A total of 34 sets of light level readings were taken, measuring horizontal illuminance (Eh) and vertical illuminance to the north, east, south, and west. The majority of readings show very low light levels, with most in the range of 0.00 – 0.14 lux. The lowest reading of 0.00 lux was recording at reading point 6 on the northern boundary facing south. These results indicate the majority of the Application Site is intrinsically dark and unaffected by existing artificial light.
- 2.4.2. By contrast, areas at the southern end of Mill Lane and the junction with the roundabout on Hawke Ridge Road (B3097) record much higher light levels. The highest recorded level of 19.58 lux horizontally at reading point 13 and vertically of 12.88 lux at reading point 14 indicate this area is brightly illuminated. This is due to the proximity of existing street lighting on Mill Lane for access to the Application Site from a previous stage of development.

2.5. Nighttime Photography

- 2.5.1. To provide some visual context to the illuminance readings photography has been recorded across the Application Site.
- 2.5.2. The photography taken during the lighting survey can be seen below (**Figure 1 – Figure 11**).

Photography Location 001 – Facing West



Figure 1: Photography Location 001 – Facing West

Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/10

Exposure Time: 8 sec.

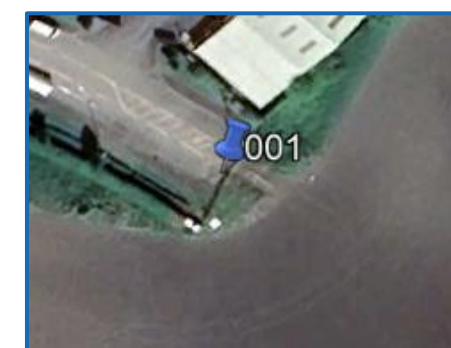
ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



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Photography Location 002 – Facing North



Figure 2: Photography Location 002 – Facing North

Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 8 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



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Photography Location 002 – Facing Northeast



Figure 3: Photography Location 002 – Facing Northeast

Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 8 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



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Photography Location 002 – Facing South West



Figure 4: Photography Location 002 – Facing West

Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 8 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



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Photography Location 003 – Facing North



Figure 5: Photography Location 003 – Facing North

Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 15 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



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Photography Location 003 – Facing North East



Figure 6: Photography Location 003 – Facing East

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Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 15 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



Photography Location 003 – Facing South



Figure 7: Photography Location 003 – Facing South

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Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 15 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



Photography Location 004 – Facing West



Figure 8: Photography Location 004 – Facing West

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Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 10 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 20 mm

Max Aperture: 3.8

Location:



Photography Location 004 – Facing East



Figure 9: Photography Location 004 – Facing East

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Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 10

Exposure Time: 10 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 20 mm

Max Aperture: 3.8

Location:



Photography Location 005 – Facing South



Figure 10: Photography Location 010 – Facing South

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Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/ 11

Exposure Time: 20 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



Photography Location 005 – Facing South West



Figure 11: Photography Location 005 – Facing West

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Photo Parameters:

F-stop: f/11

Exposure Time: 20 sec

ISO Speed: ISO- 100

Exposure Bias: 0 step

Focal Length: 18 mm

Max Aperture: 3.6

Location:



2.6. Lighting Baseline Summary

- 2.6.1. The Lighting Baseline was undertaken to assess the existing baseline lighting conditions within and surrounding the Application Site. The baseline survey confirms that the field areas within the Application Site are intrinsically dark, with consistently low ambient light levels indicating minimal influence from artificial lighting. This is best shown in **Figure 2, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 10** and **Figure 11** which all demonstrate the intrinsically dark nature of the Application Site which is consistent with that of a rural setting.
- 2.6.2. Within the northern most field readings ranged from 0.00 Lux – 0.14 Lux (Readings 1-12) and within the southern field illuminance readings ranged from 0.01 Lux – 0.59 Lux (Readings 18-32)
- 2.6.3. In contrast, existing lighting associated with the surrounding road network demonstrates that the surrounding area of the Application Site has a higher baseline level of illumination due to its usage. This existing lighting is concentrated along the western boundary and adjacent roadways, where lighting is required for road safety, particularly in the identification of the roundabout, and access to Mill Lane. This is best shown in **Figure 1, Figure 4, Figure 7, Figure 8** and **Figure 9**.

3. CONCLUSION

- 3.1.1. The baseline lighting survey confirms that the Application Site itself is intrinsically dark, with existing artificial lighting surrounding the Application Site on the roadways. This is evidenced by the consistently low horizontal and vertical illuminance readings recorded within the Application Site (readings 1-12 & 18-32). The results are characteristic of a rural site with limited artificial lighting influence and align with the visual observations and nighttime photography captured during the survey.
- 3.1.2. The western boundary by contrast is a well-lit suburban environment with street lighting installed surrounding the Application Site boundary and along Mill Lane to provide access to both parcels of the Proposed Development. Light levels on the western boundary are influenced by street lighting at Hawke Ridge Road roundabout and on its approaches. This area is lit to a high level as it is a conflict area, with primary access to both West Wiltshire Trading Estate and Hawke Ridge Business Park. The night-time photography seen in **Figures 1 – 11** and the illuminance measurement results provided in **Table 2** illustrate the night-time appearance of this area and the high levels of illuminance. The illuminance results recorded at illuminance measurement locations 013 – 017 and 033 and 034 are all more than guidance levels from GN08:2023. The highest level horizontally being 19.58 lux at location 13 and 12.88 lux vertically at location 14; well exceeding GN08:2023 guidance of 0.2 lux horizontally and 0.4 lux vertically.
- 3.1.3. Overall, the baseline lighting environment of the Application Site can be characterised as predominantly dark, with measured illuminance levels confirming a very minimal influence from artificial lighting. The site retains a rural night-time character with very low ambient light levels for most of the site, capable of sustaining Zone A and Zone B dark corridors in line with Trowbridge and Westbury Bat Mitigation Strategy (TWBMS) guidance. In contrast, the western boundary is well-lit and extensively illuminated and would not support dark corridors without substantial mitigation to the existing lighting.

APPENDIX 1

Lighting Baseline Survey Maps and Equipment Calibration

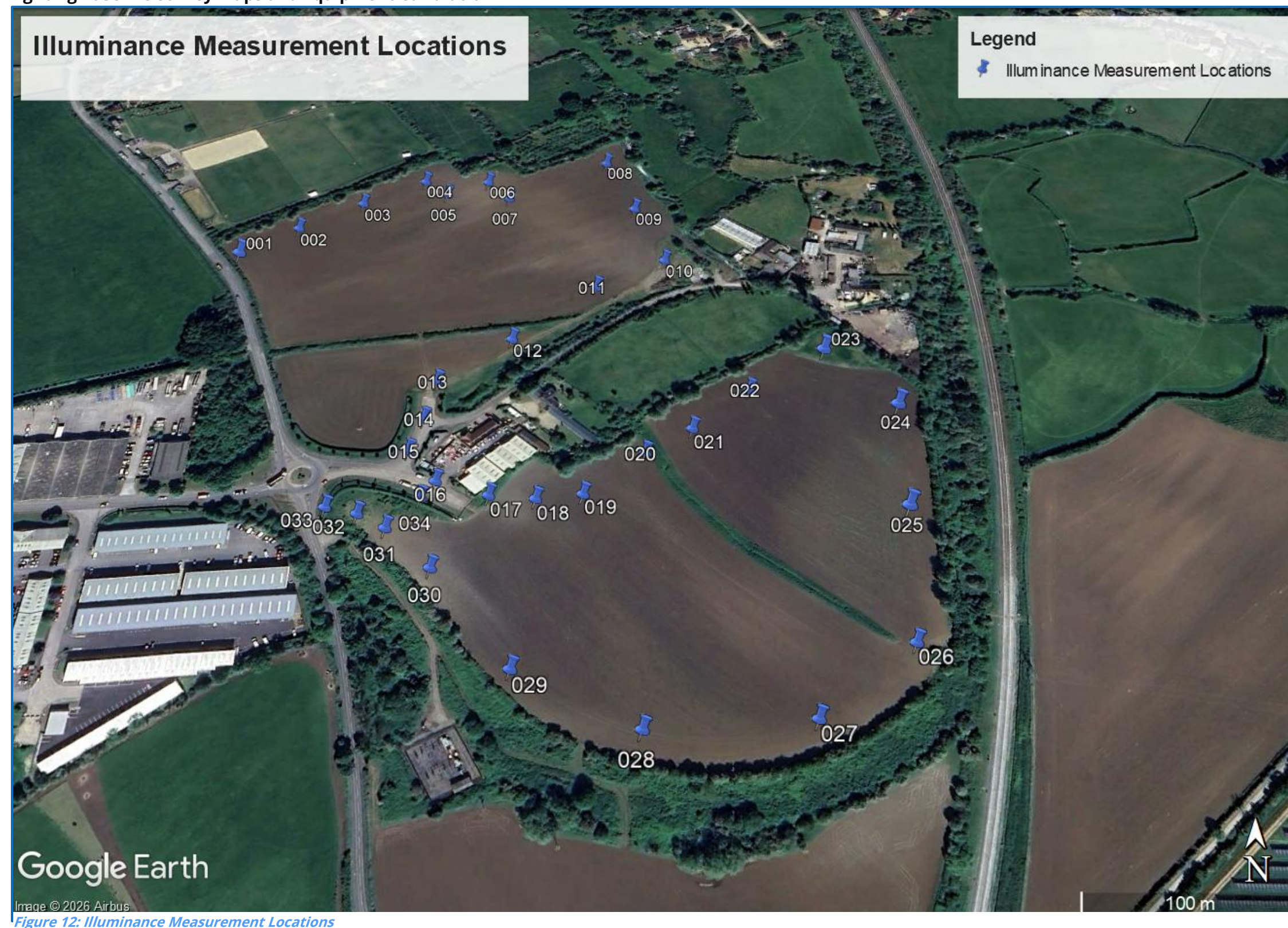




Figure 13: Photography Locations

Certificate of Calibration

Issued by: BSRIA Limited

Date of issue: 12 August 2025

Certificate number
STD_162230

Page 1 of 2 pages

BSRIA

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W: www.bsria.com/uk/instrument/



Martin Trotter

Approved signatory

Customer: Designs for Lighting UK Ltd

Fao Fran Goodyear 17 City Business Centre Hyde Street

Winchester Hampshire SO23 7TA

Date received: 08 August 2025

Instrument:

BSRIA I.D.: 129521

Description: Light meter

Manufacturer: Konica Minolta

Model: T-10A

Serial number: 36621008

Procedure version: BLT264V1

Laboratory conditions:

Temperature: 20 °C ± 4 °C

Relative humidity: < 75 %rh

Mains voltage: 240 V ± 10 V

Mains frequency: 50 Hz ± 1 Hz

Comments:

Instrument calibration conducted as found - no adjustments undertaken.

This certificate only relates to the range shown within.

At time of calibration the instrument was fitted with the measurement head serial number : 55611050.

Calibration information:

The instrument was calibrated by comparison against laboratory reference equipment whose values are traceable to recognised National Standards. This is an electronic document that has been signed digitally.

The uncertainties quoted refer to the calibration only and are not intended to indicate any long-term instrument specification/performance. This certificate only relates to the items calibrated and was performed at the above laboratory address.

Calibrated by: T. Hossain



Date of calibration: 12 August 2025

This certificate provides traceability of measurement to recognised National Standards, and to the units of measurement realised at the National Physical Laboratory or other recognised National Standards laboratories.

Copyright of this certificate is owned by the issuing laboratory and may not be reproduced except with the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory. This certificate complies with the requirements of BS EN ISO 10012:2003.

Figure 14: Illuminance Meter Calibration Certificate Page 1

Certificate of Calibration

As Found Results

Certificate number
STD_162230

Page 2 of 2 pages

Reference equipment used in the calibration:

Instrument description	Serial number	Certificate number	Last cal. date	Cal. period
Light Bench (ZZMLB02)	18425/2 & 18426/1	ZZMLB02 - March 2025	20/03/2025	12 Months
Light Bench (ZZMLB03)	18425/1 & 18427/1	ZZMLB03 - March 2025	20/03/2025	12 Months
Distance Measuring System (ZZMLB04)	4816	ZZMLB04 - March 2025	07/03/2025	12 Months

Calibration uncertainties:

Illuminance : 0 to 2000 lux ±5 % of applied value or 0.1 lux whichever is greatest.

Measurement uncertainty equals the above plus the devices resolution as reported in the results section, added in quadrature.

Calibration procedure, Illuminance:

The instrument was calibrated against laboratory standards which are themselves traceable back to National Standards.

The illuminance measurements were conducted in accordance with the methodology contained in BS 667 using a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 k. Illuminance levels were calculated using an inverse square law with respect to distance away from a tungsten filament lamp source.

The light meters reference plane was taken to be the front face of the diffuser.

The illuminance meter was zeroed prior to calibration.

Calibration results, Illuminance:

Range	Applied	Indicated	Correction	Specification	% of Spec.	Comment
Auto	0.00 lux	0.00 lux	0.00 lux	±0.01 lux	0.0 %	
	50.0 lux	50.1 lux	-0.1 lux	±1.1 lux	9.1 %	
	100.0 lux	99.9 lux	0.1 lux	±2.1 lux	4.8 %	
	250.0 lux	247.4 lux	2.6 lux	±5.1 lux	51.0 %	
	500.0 lux	493 lux	7.0 lux	±11.0 lux	63.6 %	
	1000.0 lux	982 lux	18.0 lux	±21.0 lux	85.7 %	
	2000.0 lux	1967 lux	33.0 lux	±41.0 lux	80.5 %	

Any test points marked with a * do not comply with instrument specification.

End.

Figure 15: Illuminance Meter Calibration Certificate Page 2

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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTIONS, DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

PHAR: is an abbreviation for a potential human amenity receptor, a location where an observer could have the potential to be affected by the proposed lighting to be installed [Abbreviation used by DFL LI&P.](#)

PSER: is an abbreviation for an area identified as or treated as a location that may host a potentially sensitive ecological receptor. This is generally used where light sensitive bats have the potential to live, forage or use as a flight path, other ecologically sensitive receptors such as (but not limited to) the Great Crested Newt may also be identified by this term. [Abbreviation used by DFL LI&P.](#)

PSR: is an abbreviation for an area where an individual maybe susceptible to light brightness (Light intensity) which may have the potential to cause a hazardous situation. [Abbreviation used by DFL LI&P.](#)

Obtrusive Light: refers to excessive or bothersome artificial light that goes where it shouldn't, causing discomfort and disruption. *Spill light which because of quantitative, directional or spectral attributes in a given context gives rise to annoyance, discomfort, distraction or reduction in the ability to see essential information.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Sky glow: When lights are directed upwards or light is scattered by particles in the air, like dust or water droplets, it creates a glow that makes it hard to see stars. *The increase in diffuse illuminance of the night sky above that produced by natural sources such as the moon and visible star.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Vertical Illuminance: is how much light lands on upright surfaces like walls. It's measured in lux or footcandles and matters for places where the view from a vertical angle is important. *Lighting of vertical surfaces such as walls, windows, statues, sculptures and people's faces.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Correlated colour temperature (CCT): the appearance of light emitted by a light source measured in Kelvin (K), Lower CCT values such as 2700K represent warmer, more yellowish light, *similar to the light from older incandescent lamps. (Tcp)The temperature of the Planckian radiator whose perceived colour most closely resembles that of a given stimulus at the same brightness and under specified viewing conditions, measured in absolute temperature on the kelvin (K) scale.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Lux: measures the brightness of light as perceived by the human eye at a specific point on a surface. *The SI derived unit of illuminance, measuring luminous flux per unit area (1 lux =1 lumen/m²).* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Lumens: measure how bright a light appears to our eyes. *The SI derived unit of luminous flux; a measure of the total quantity of visible light emitted by a source or received by a surface (unit: lumen).* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Glare: refers to an excess of bright light that makes you uncomfortable or hinders your vision. It happens when there's a big difference between a bright light and the rest of the surroundings. *Glare: condition of vision in which there is discomfort or a reduction in the ability to see details or objects, caused by an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance, or by extreme contrasts.* [BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.1.8](#)

Luminous intensity: is light brightness or how intense the light source is. light intensity is how intense a light source is emitted or received in a particular direction, this is measured candelas and is termed as luminous intensity I_v <of a source, in a given direction> quotient of the luminous flux, $d\Phi_v$, leaving the source and propagated in the element of solid angle $d\Omega$ containing the given direction, by the element of solid angle (unit: $cd = lm \cdot sr^{-1}$). BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.2.2.

Candela: is a measurement for the brightness of a light source, taking into account the direction in which the light is emitted. Base unit of luminous intensity in the International System of Units (SI); the luminous power per unit solid angle emitted by a point light source in a particular direction. CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.

Uniformity (Uo): is an explanation for the even distribution of light across an area or surface. The overall uniformity shall be calculated as the ratio of the lowest luminance, occurring at any grid point in the field of calculation, to the average luminance. BS EN 13201-3-2015, Calculation of Performance Section 8.3.

Luminance: is how bright a surface appears to our eyes. It considers the light coming from or reflected by an object. L_v <in a given direction, at a given point of a real or imaginary surface> quantity defined by the formula (unit: $cd \cdot m^{-2} = lm \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$) BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.2.3.

Illuminance is how much light lands on a surface per square meter. It's measured in lux. More lux means a brighter area. E_v (unit: $lx = lm \cdot m^{-2}$) 1. <at a point of a surface> quotient of the luminous flux $d\Phi_v$ incident on an element of the surface containing the point, by the area dA of that element 2. <at a point of a surface> equivalent definition: integral, taken over the hemisphere visible from the given point, of the expression. BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.2.10.

Luminaire: a light fixture, this is also sometimes referred to as a lantern or a light fitting, is a product that produces artificial light. apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes, except the lamps themselves, all the parts necessary for fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.3.3

ULOR: upward light output ratio or ULOR refers to the amount of light the light fixture will produce upwards as a percentage of its total light output. $RULO$ <of a luminaire> ratio of the upward luminous flux of the luminaire, measured under specified practical conditions with its own lamp(s) and equipment, to the sum of the individual luminous fluxes of the same lamp(s) when operated outside the luminaire with the same equipment, under specified conditions BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.3.12.

Maintenance factor (MF): is an allowance for how well the lights keep working overtime. It considers things like dirt on the light fittings and "wear and tear". DEPRECATED: light loss factor ratio of illuminance produced by the lighting installation after a certain period to the illuminance produced by the installation when new Note 1 to entry: The term depreciation factor has been formerly used to designate the reciprocal of the above ratio. Note 2 to entry: The maintenance factor takes into account light losses caused by dirt accumulation on luminaires and room surfaces (in interiors) or other relevant surfaces (in exteriors, where appropriate), and the decrease of the luminous flux of lamps. BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.5.18.

Tilt: is how much the luminaire is lifted based on the fitting facing flat to the ground.

Outreach: how far away the fitting is from the column/wall its mounted on to the light source.

This isn't the end...

We don't just have the solution for what you need today. We also have the solutions you might need for the future. We have dedicated teams that deliver.

- **Lighting Impact and Planning** teams that focus on delivering the most effective and sensitive lighting solutions to support planning.
- **Residential** teams that cover all aspects of new development and redevelopment spanning private, section 38 and section 278 design packages.
- **Public Realm** teams that are experts in enhancing night-time public spaces to create inviting spaces and opportunity for local economies to thrive during the hours of darkness.
- **Electrical** teams – we don't just put a light in the ground, we can help you get power to it as well! Additionally, we also offer design services for EV charging. As this market rapidly expands, make sure you have the experts managing the load, otherwise your EV charging solutions might not live up to expectations.
- **Strategic Infrastructure** teams that offer Lighting and Electrical expertise for complex transport networks and interchanges.
- **Consultancy Services** teams that help when you know what you want but you need someone to help you turn the idea into a project.

Finally, as innovators, you might be facing something bespoke or niche. Don't worry – we might have the answer you need. Feel free to get in touch!

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