



LINK ROAD – SOUTH WOKINGHAM SDL

LIGHTING STRATEGY

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1.0 Introduction

Context

- 1.1. Abley Letchford Partnership Limited has been instructed by Miller Homes, Kier Ventures and Kingacre Estates to provide highway, drainage and infrastructure support in respect of the progression of a series of reserved matters planning applications to facilitate development at the South Wokingham Strategic Development Location (SDL).
- 1.2. The SDL site is an urban extension of Wokingham in Berkshire and is bisected by an existing railway line linking Wokingham and Bracknell. The SDL proposals comprise of approximately 2,500 homes, a new South Wokingham Distributor Road and other facilities such as two primary schools and a community centre.
- 1.3. Parcel R10 is located at the eastern end of Phase 2b, adjacent to the Eastern Gateway roundabout. Parcel R14 is then located within Phase 2a further to the east. The SDL proposals involve the provision of an alternative Link Road between the southern arm of the Eastern Gateway roundabout and Waterloo Road, routing through parcels R10 and R14.

Development Proposals

- 1.4. The proposed development comprises the proposed R10-R14 Link Road which is approximately 520m in length and will also facilitate access to the future residential parcels in the area. The extent of the Link Road is identified on General Arrangement Drawing A389-LRDD-101 which is attached as **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5. The proposals will require a system of artificial lighting for safety, security, and amenity during the hours of darkness and low light levels. The Lighting Strategy shall be applied to ensure the potential for obtrusive light is suitably minimised in accordance with the predetermined obtrusive light limits within the Environmental Zone in which the Site is located, and with reference to the guidance within the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Note 8 (Bats and artificial lighting in the UK).

2.0 Standards and Policy

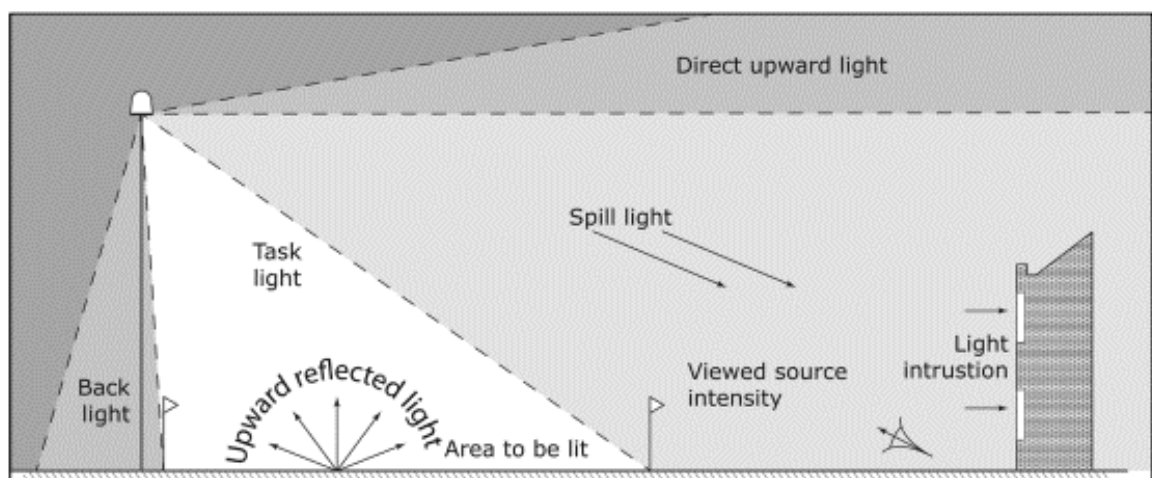
2.1. This chapter provides a review of policy relevant to the assessment and sources of information.

National Policies

- 2.2. Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 gives local authorities and the Environment Agency additional powers to deal with a wide range of issues by classifying artificial light emitted from defined premises as a statutory nuisance.
- 2.3. The CNEA 2005 amended paragraph 79(1)(fb) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to extend the statutory nuisance regime to include light nuisance stating the following: ‘artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance’.
- 2.4. Guidance produced on Sections 101 to 103 of the CNEA 2005 by DEFRA (DEFRA, April 2006) extends the duty on local authorities to ensure their areas are checked periodically for existing and potential sources of statutory nuisances including nuisances arising from artificial lighting. Local authorities must take reasonable steps to investigate complaints of such nuisances from artificial light. Once satisfied that a statutory nuisance exists or may occur or recur, local authorities must issue an abatement notice (in accordance with section 80(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990), requiring that the nuisance cease or be abated within a set timescale.
- 2.5. National Planning Policy Framework 2023 (NPPF) encourages good design with planning policies and decisions limiting the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes, and nature conservation.
- 2.6. Planning Practice Guidance 2019 – Light Pollution, gives advice on how to consider light within the planning system.

ILP Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light - GN01:2021

- 2.7. The Lighting Strategy has been prepared utilising GN01:2021 which aims to limit the potential for obtrusive light to arise. The extract below, illustrates the types of obtrusive light to be considered.





- 2.8. It is recommended that Local Planning Authorities specify the environmental zones given in the table below for exterior lighting control within their development plan.

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark (SQM 20.5+)	Astronomical Observable dark skies, UNESCO starlight reserves, IDA dark sky places
E1	Natural	Dark (SQM 20 to 20.5)	Relatively uninhabited rural areas, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, IDA buffer zones etc.
E2	Rural	Low district brightness (SQM ~15 to 20)	Sparsely inhabited rural areas, village or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	Well inhabited rural and urban settlements, small town centres of suburban locations
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity

- 2.9. It is recommended that glare is kept to a minimum by ensuring that the main beam angle of all luminaires directed towards any potential observer is no greater than 70 degrees.

ILP Bats and Artificial Lighting at night – GN08:2023

- 2.10. The Lighting Strategy also utilises the above guidance notes which is intended to raise awareness of the impacts of artificial lighting on bats, and mitigation is suggested for various scenarios.

- 2.11. The guidance note suggest when selecting luminaires, the following should be considered:

- All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, fluorescent source should not be used.
- LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability.
- A warm white spectrum (ideally <2700Kelvin) should be adopted to reduce blue light component.
- Luminaires should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats (Stone, 2012).
- The use of specialist bollard or low-level downward directional luminaires to retain darkness above can be considered. However, this often comes at a cost of unacceptable glare, poor illumination efficiency, a high upward light component and poor facial recognition, and their use should only be as directed by the lighting professional.
- Column height should be carefully considered to minimise light spill.
- Only luminaires with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control should be used (Refer to Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light).
- Luminaires should always be mounted on the horizontal, i.e. no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting should be set on motion-sensors and short (1 minute) timers.



- As a last resort, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres can be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where it is needed.

British Standards

- 2.12. BS 5489-1:2020 – Code of Practice for the Design of Road Lighting – Lighting of Roads and Public Amenity Areas, gives recommendations for the design of lighting for all types of highways and public thoroughfare, including those specifically for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 2.13. This standard provides a solid point of reference for lighting designs but is often supplemented by local highway authority criteria.

Wokingham Borough Council Specification

- 2.14. The standard street lighting specification (including columns height) for this development project is contained within Wokingham BC Street Lighting - Design Process, Requirements and Specification Guide - V2 (November 2013), and supporting Appendices.
- 2.15. These documents, specifically Appendix A – V11 (June 2023) provides the pre-requisite column and luminaire types based upon the appropriate road type.



3.0 Sensitivity Receptors

- 3.1. To the south of the proposed development, the area mainly consists of residential dwellings in rural areas. Waterloo Road onto which the Link Road connects, is unlit. To the north the area is built up and streets are lit by systems of street lighting owned and maintained by Wokingham Borough Council. Sensitive receptors to light are the surrounding residential properties and wildlife.
- 3.2. The principal of the lighting design shall be sympathetic to these sensitive receptors; the lighting design will accord with the criteria set out below as well as other relevant guidance documents.
- 3.3. The Environmental Zone for the proposed development and immediate surrounding is E3: Suburban, Medium district brightness – Well inhabited rural and urban settlements, small town centres of suburban locations. (ILP Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light - GN01:2021).
- 3.4. Therefore, where lighting is installed, this should be done in a manner which is sensitive to bats and general wildlife through the following:
 - Avoid use of, and remove where possible, luminaires that waste light by emitting vertically or horizontally by ensuring lighting is designed with minimum spill and is downward facing and directional. Direct lighting away from sensitive areas (such as woodland to the west) through the design of the luminaires and use of shields as required.
 - Use LEDs generating colour temperatures of between 2700K and 2000K



4.0 Lighting Strategy

- 4.1. This section defines the requirements for a lighting design to ensure it is fit for purpose and adheres to the sensitivity receptors attributed to the proposed development.
- 4.2. The Lighting Strategy has been prepared to ensure the lighting design associated with the development site is compliant with relevant British Standards, Local Authority Specification, ILP Lighting guidance.
- 4.3. Main area requiring lighting as follows:
- Proposed Secondary Road with Bus Route between the Eastern Gateway roundabout and Waterloo Road, built to an adoptable standard.
- 4.4. It is envisaged, that the street lighting system will remain within the client's control, until such time as the assets are transferred over to Wokingham Borough Council under a Section 38 Agreement in the future.

Link Road - Lighting Principles

	Description
Light Source	LED
Luminaire Type	Philips Luma Gen2 Micro 20 LED Micro
CCT of Light Source (Kelvin)	2700K
Luminaire Tilt	0 degree
Mounting Arrangement	Post top at 6m
Dimming regime	In accordance with ILP GN08/23 and WBC Requirements
Lighting Standard	BS 5489-1:2020 – Code of practice for the design of road lighting
Lighting Class	Max of P4 (Average 5.0 – 7.5 lux, Minimum 1.0 lux) (S/P ratio not applied in line with BSEN5489-1:2020)
Constraints/Restrictions	

- 4.5. A copy of the Street Lighting Layout for this application is contained within **Appendix 1**.



5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1. The Lighting Strategy outlines the criteria for the lighting design of the proposed development to ensure that the lighting is fit for purpose, whilst maintaining sensitivity towards the environment through compliance with relevant British Standards and Guidance.
- 5.2. The Site is not located within a sensitive landscape designated area.
- 5.3. In order to ensure that the potential for obtrusive light is minimised, it is necessary to restrict the mounting heights of the luminaires, tilt angle, colour temperature and lumen output of exterior light sources to those specified in **Section 4**.
- 5.4. The exterior lighting outlined in the Lighting Strategy shall comply with the requirements for an E3 Environmental Zone as per BS 5489-1:2020.
- 5.5. Compliance with the Lighting Strategy will allow a safe and sensitive level of light for wayfinding and guidance at night, whilst limiting obtrusive light to a negligible level and in compliance with ILP GN01:2021 and GN08:2023, which seeks to limit light spill onto sensitive boundaries.



Appendices



Appendix 1 – Proposed Drawings

A389-LRDD-101 C01 General Arrangement

A389-LRDD-121 C01 Street Lighting Layout