Appendix 6: Requirements for Specific Lighting Schemes

1. Below is a list of land uses/developments with general lighting advice and requirements. This been adapted from the Department of the Environment and the Countryside Commission publication, Lighting in the Countryside: Towards Good Practice, 1997.

Advertisements

2. Paragraph 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 3of the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisement Regulations 2007) states that "the permitted levels of luminance for advertisements where the illuminated area is not more than 10 square metres, should be 600 candela per square metre and where the illuminated area is more than 10 square metres, 300 candela per square metre".

3. Acceptable lighting levels for illuminated advertisements / signs are also given in PLG05 - THE BRIGHTNESS OF ILLUMINATED ADVERTISEMENTS 'Brightness of Illuminated.

4. Signs should not be positioned where they may affect the clarity of traffic signs or disturb those living close by;

5. Position promotional lighting/signs so that they are not visible from the open rural areas i.e. concentrate at public.

Security Lighting

6. Passive infrared detectors should control lighting. Avoid sensors that can be tripped by road or footway users. Lamps of higher intensity create too much light, more glare and darker shadows;

7. For all-night lighting at low brightness use a compact fluorescent porch light of 9W (600 lumen);

8. Lighting should be directed downwards to illuminate its target and mounted below the property boundary height so as to reduce light spill;

9. Develop an integrated approach to security lighting, balancing levels of light with other lighting in and around the site to avoid glare and light spill as well as dark spots.

Commercial and Industrial Developments

10. Avoid use of lights simply to create a 'presence' at night;

11. Concentrate lights where they are needed and establish a clear hierarchy, with minimum lighting around the outer, perimeter of the complex.

Decorative Building Lighting

12. Keep lighting understated and aim to enhance rather than swamp architectural character;

13. Ensure light is directed only at the structure, re-siting lights and using baffles and shielding where possible;

14. Minimise up-lighting where it distorts architectural detailing;

15. Consider timing of lighting to maximise the visual beauty of the building to the public at night-time but not to floodlight the building at dusk or nightfall;

16. Consider the choice of surface materials being illuminated, the reflectance value may be high causing reflected light to generate excessive sky glow.

Agricultural/Horticultural Uses

17. Mount lights below the roof height of buildings and direct light downwards, to where it is needed reducing light spillage;

18. Avoid use of sensors that can be tripped by animals;

19. As far as possible, position lights so that they are shielded by buildings and are not visible from the surrounding countryside;

20. The potential impact of light from glasshouses will be considered as part of the planning application.

Lighting railway stations and road/rail Interchanges

21. Design the lights for the station as a whole, balancing the need for lighting in different areas and considering the impact of light in views from the surrounding countryside;

22. Concentrate on lighting to enhance the architectural character of the station building rather than on creating an‘urban’level of light on the platform and in the station forecourt;

23. Direct car park and security floodlights downwards and to where the light is required.

Mineral Extraction

24. Mount lights below the roof height of buildings, and perimeter fencing, and direct light downwards, to where it is required;

25. Position lights so that they are shielded by buildings or permanent plant and are not visible from the surrounding rural areas;

26. Avoid lights mounted on the side of the buildings that shine directly out, dazzling users of the facility.

Petrol Filling Stations

27. Canopy lights should be positioned to avoid light spill from the sides of the canopy;

28. Avoid the use of dish diffusers, which cause additional glare;

29. Reduce lighting or avoid it during daylight hours;

30. Integrate design for promotional signage with that of the canopy;

31. Avoid lighting internal fascia around canopy;

32. Design and position signs so that they are visible only from the carriageway and not from the surrounding landscape.

Car Parks

33. Direct lighting downwards and design equipment to control levels of light spill and glare;

34. Site lighting equipment carefully, making use of the backdrop provided by any existing vegetation and introducing new planting within the car park to help integrate the lighting structures and minimise the visual impact of both equipment and lighting;

35. Use new hedgerows or tree planting to help minimise the impact of car park lights around the car park boundaries;

36. All vegetation needs to be maintained and trimmed once it has been established otherwise it will block out the light.

37. All of the above lighting schemes should be balanced with securing safe and efficient operation of the proposed facility especially where external guidance expresses the need for defined illumination levels for Health & Safety reasons. Lighting installations

which require higher illumination levels for Health and Safety reasons can still be designed following the spirit of the guidance from the Institute of Lighting Professionals.