

# Growing Baldock

Environmental Statement Volume 1: Text  
Chapter 15: Lighting



October 2025

Urban&Civic

Hertfordshire

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## **15.1 INTRODUCTION**

15.1.1 This chapter sets out the assessment of any likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in terms of external lighting. This Chapter describes the assessment methodology; the baseline conditions at the Site and surroundings; the likely environmental effects; the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects; and the likely residual effects after these measures have been employed. The methodology followed is as detailed in Professional Lighting Guide – PLG 04 – Guidance on Undertaking Environmental Lighting Impact Assessments – Institute of Lighting Professionals.

15.1.2 The author of this chapter, Rajendra Patel of RPS Group, is a chartered engineer with over thirty-five years of experience in lighting design and preparing environmental lighting impact assessments. He has carried out lighting designs for private and publicly funded projects in all sectors of the construction industry and carried out lighting assessments for developers nationwide

15.1.3 The description of development comprises:

*Outline planning application with all matters reserved except for means of highway access into the development from the A505/Royston Road, North Road and Clothall Road: for up to 3,200 homes, up to 16ha of employment, waste and leisure infrastructure, a mixed use local centre, up to 1 secondary school, up to 2 x primary schools, up to 1 SEND school, health hub, green infrastructure (including parks, formal sports provision, play, habitat areas, informal open space and structural planting), internal street network, access junctions and railway crossing, public transport infrastructure, pedestrian/cycle network (including PRoW diversions, active travel routes, mobility hubs and crossing of the railway), utilities and drainage infrastructure (including diversions of existing and provision of new infrastructure, pumping stations, sustainable drainage, primary substations, rising main/strategic sewer and renewable energy infrastructure), ground remodelling/earthworks and any necessary demolitions.*

15.1.4 The site will be phased, with development commencing in site BA2 (Phase 1) and thereafter progressing in BA1 from a west to easterly direction (from North Road) alongside the build out of BA10. The final phase will comprise BA3 (dependent on the decision regarding secondary school provision). Infrastructure will be delivered at appropriate triggers throughout the development, to be agreed as part of the S106 agreement. Construction is anticipated to commence in 2027 with the first completions (in BA2) in 2028. The Proposed Development completion date is envisaged to be approximately 2043 with an average annual housing completion rate of 200 dwellings per annum.

## 15.2 RELEVANT POLICY

### National Policy

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)**

- 15.2.1 Section 15 of the NPPF, titled “Conserving and enhancing the natural environment”, paragraph 198, discusses the approach to minimising the impact of light pollution.

*“198 c). Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.”*

#### **Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) Natural Environment**

- 15.2.2 This Guidance details key issues in implementing policy to regulate artificial light and light pollution. The guidance identifies that artificial light offers valuable benefits to society. It also identifies artificial light is not always necessary and has the potential to create ‘light pollution’ or ‘obtrusive light’. It can be a source of annoyance to people, harmful to wildlife, undermine enjoyment of the countryside or detract from enjoyment of the night sky.

PPG outlines the possibility of when light pollution may arise. This can be defined as below:

- Does the new development proposal, materially alter light levels outside the development and/or have the potential to adversely affect the use or enjoyment of nearby buildings or open spaces?
- Does an existing lighting installation make the proposed location for a development unsuitable, for example, this might be because the artificial light has a significant effect on the locality;
- Does an existing lighting installation make the proposed location for a development unsuitable, for example, this might be because users of the proposed development (e.g. a hospital) may be particularly sensitive to light intrusion from the existing light source.
- Does the proposal have a significant impact on a protected site or species e.g. located on, or adjacent to, a designated European site or where there are designated European protected species that may be affected?
- Is the proposed development in or near to a protected area of dark sky or an intrinsically dark landscape where it may be desirable to minimise new light sources?

- Are forms of artificial light with a potentially high impact on wildlife (e.g. white or ultraviolet light) being proposed close to sensitive wildlife receptors or areas, including where the light shines on water?
- Does the proposed development include smooth, reflective building materials, including large horizontal expanses of glass, particularly near water bodies because it may change natural light, creating polarised light pollution that can affect wildlife behaviour)?

**Local Policy*****North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031***

15.2.3 Under Policy D3 – Protecting living Environments, Clause 9.19 identifies light pollution as an adverse effect that could be caused by a development.

- All development has the potential to have an adverse impact on its neighbours, in a wide variety of ways. Such harm may arise from traffic generation, parking, loss of daylight and sunlight, noise, overlooking, pollution (including light pollution) and dominance as well as other issues.

15.2.4 Under Policy NE3: The Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Clause 11.14 identifies light pollution as an aspect of a development to be avoided in the Chilterns AONB.

**Any other relevant policy, legislation or guidance*****National Legislation***

15.2.5 European Union (EU) legislation forms the basis for defining light pollution in the UK. The E U Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive 85/337/EEC came into force in 1985 and applies to a wide range of public and private projects, specifically concerns the use of artificial lighting and its effects upon the environment.

15.2.6 The Environmental Protection Act 1990<sup>ii</sup> is an Act of UK Parliament that defines, as of 2008, within England and Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment, including that of artificial lighting. The Environmental Protection Act, Part III, Section 79 - Statutory Nuisances states that artificial light emitted from premises may be interpreted as having adverse effects towards health and may lead to nuisances.

**Design Standards**

15.2.7 British Standards Institution, BS EN 12464-2 – Lighting of Work Places – Part 2, Outdoor Work Places outlines the specific lighting requirements to enable people to perform outdoor visual tasks efficiently and accurately, especially during the hours of darkness. The degree of visibility and comfort required in a wide range of outdoor places is governed by the type and duration of activity. This standard specifies requirements for lighting of

tasks in most outdoor places and their associated areas in terms of quantity and quality of illumination.

- 15.2.8 British Standards Institution, BS EN 13201-2 – Road lighting – Part 2, Performance requirements. This national legislation outlines the standards for the lighting of roadways.
- 15.2.9 The Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) Lighting Guide. This national legislation outlines outdoor lighting design considerations. The document provides valuable assistance for lighting designers to make decisions about how the health and safety of the environment is enhanced, whilst considering the visual pleasantness of artificial lighting in urban and rural areas.

### 15.3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

#### Scope

- 15.3.1 Guidance Note<sup>1</sup> for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light 2021, (GN01-21), published by the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) and Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 provide the basis for the methodology of this assessment.
- 15.3.2 As the lighting assessment is concerned with the impact on the surrounding environment, the impact is considered outside of the planning redline boundary.

#### Data Sources

- 15.3.3 Viewpoints appropriate to the development have been agreed between North Herts Council and the LVIA consultant, see Chapter 7. To ensure consistency between the planning documents, viewpoints suitable for a lighting assessment are chosen from the agreed viewpoints based on the varying types of receptors and sensitivity.

The results of a baseline survey are provided in **Appendices 15.1 and 15.2**.

#### Assessment Approach

- 15.3.4 Sites are visited during daytime and night-time conditions to assess the general ambience from the sites themselves and from each of the viewpoints. The baseline survey results are detailed in Clause 15.3.9.

#### Significance Criteria

- 15.3.5 Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Note for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light 2021, (GN01-21) provides guidance to establish baseline environmental conditions for the assessment. **Table 15.1** within the guidance provides the environmental zones. This table is extracted as **Table 15.1** below.

**Table 15.1 - Environmental Zones**

| Sensitivity | Definition                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E0          | Protected / Dark: Astronomical Observable dark skies, UNESCO starlight reserves, IDA dark sky places                          |
| E1          | Natural / Dark: Relatively uninhabited rural areas, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, IDA buffer zones etc |
| E2          | Rural / Low district brightness: 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                                   |

15.3.6 It is important to consider the effects of lighting on different potential receptors of landscape. These receptors include:

- specific areas or features of historical or wildlife interest such as conservation areas, listed buildings, nature reserves or known populations of rare species;
- dark landscapes and other relevant countryside designations that may be included in structure or local plans;
- the appearance of the landscape by day, including the effects of lighting apparatus on skylines, key views, and landscape character generally;
- local residents, especially where bedrooms may be affected by increased light levels at night;
- astronomers, including local observers and astronomical societies, as well as any scientific observatories; and
- motorists, cyclists and pedestrians, together with any traffic lights, junctions or transport signalling systems in the locality.

The aim is to identify and predict, in an appropriate level of detail, the effects of the proposed lighting on built heritage, local wildlife resources, the landscape and local communities during the construction phase and, finally, at occupancy of the development.

#### **Receptor Sensitivity**

15.3.7 The receptor groups are defined in order to identify their sensitivity in relation to the Proposed Development. This is dependent upon:

- the duration of the view of the proposed works or site;
- their interest in the visual environment; and
- their juxtaposition in relation to the site and resulting sightlines.

15.3.8 The sensitivity of the receptor groups is broadly defined as detailed in **Table 15.2** below.

**Table 15.2 – Definitions of Receptor Sensitivity**

| <b>Sensitivity</b> | <b>Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Critical           | <p>The duration of their view is continuous, dusk till dawn,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• or their interest in the visual environment is critical.</li> <li>• or their activity requires excellent viewing conditions (For example train drivers).</li> <li>• or their juxtaposition to the site provides excellent sightlines.</li> </ul> |
| High               | <p>The duration of their view is prolonged; dusk till dawn,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• or their interest in the visual environment is high.</li> <li>• or their juxtaposition to the site provides good sightlines.</li> </ul>                                                                                                           |

| <b>Sensitivity</b> | <b>Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Moderate           | <p>The duration of their view is moderate; day and evening,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• or their interest in the visual environment is low.</li> <li>• or their juxtaposition to the site provides moderate sightlines.</li> </ul> |
| Low                | <p>The duration of their view is low; transient,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• or their interest in the visual environment is low.</li> <li>• or their juxtaposition to the site provides poor sightlines.</li> </ul>                |

### **Receptor locations and Sensitivity**

- 15.3.9 The sites were visited during daytime and night-time conditions to assess the general ambience from the sites themselves and from each of the viewpoints.

**Table 15.3 – Assessment Receptor Sensitivity**

| <b>Viewpoints</b> | <b>Location</b>               | <b>Receptors</b>                                             | <b>Sensitivity</b> |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| VP 1              | Ashwell Road and PRoW 004/015 | Pedestrians and road users<br>Residents along Ashwell Road   | Low<br>Medium      |
| VP 3              | PRoW 004                      | Pedestrians                                                  | Low                |
| VP 5              | Bridleway / PRoW 041          | Pedestrians                                                  | Low                |
| VP 7              | Warren Lane / Bridleway 006   | Pedestrians and road users                                   | Low                |
| VP 8              | Clothall Road                 | Pedestrians and road users<br>Residents opposite Walls Field | Low<br>Medium      |
| VP 12A            | Bridleway 001                 | Pedestrians                                                  | Low                |
| VP 13             | Bridleway 002                 | Pedestrians                                                  | Low                |
| VP 15             | Salisbury Road                | Pedestrians and road users<br>Residents                      | Low<br>Low         |

- 15.3.10 The sensitivity ratings were assessed during the site survey and based on the definitions laid out in the table under Clause 15.3.8.
- 15.3.11 The Thames Link railway between Baldock and Letchworth runs between Plots BA1 and BA10. The lighting design to the southern boundaries of BA1 and the northern boundaries of BA10 will need to take account of the railway line.

### **Uncertainties and Limitations**

- 15.3.12 The lighting assessment has been considered in relation to the proposed land uses and the parameters that are defined by the submitted Parameter Plan and Development Specification. This includes a flexible land use parcel on BA3, with three potential development options:

- Option 1 – Knights Templar expansion and relocation to BA3 - Relocation and expansion (up to 12FE) of Knights Templar school to BA3. BA3 to accommodate SEND school and secondary school;
- Option 2 – Knights Templar expansion - Expansion of Knights Templar on existing site (up to 10FE). BA3 to accommodate SEND school and residential (c. 250 units); or
- Option 3 – Additional secondary school on BA3 - Provision of additional secondary school (up to 5FE) on BA3. BA3 to accommodate SEND school, secondary school and residential (c.90 units).

15.3.13 The spatial extent and types of land uses on the Parameter Plan for BA3 has been considered for all options, both education and/or residential uses.

15.3.14 The ES chapter is based on the Proposed Development parameters and as such the detailed information relating to detailed lighting layouts is not yet available. This has informed the principles and mitigation measures that could be employed.

## 15.4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

### The Current Baseline

- 15.4.1 The assessment sites are all farmland and are generally not developed. There are some existing dwellings and farm buildings along Bygrave Road. Areas are generally unlit and produce no sky glow.
- 15.4.2 There is a railway line that divides Plots BA1 and BA10. This is an unlit corridor.
- 15.4.3 The A505 which runs adjacent BA2, BA3 and BA10 is an unlit dual carriageway.
- 15.4.4 In order to provide a guide with regard to the acceptable level of brightness within a site, the Environmental Zone in which the site is situated needs to be identified in accordance with the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Note for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light 2021, (GN01-21). From **Table 15.1** (refer to Clause 15.3.5), the area would be classified as Environmental Zone E2 (classified as rural / low district brightness: Sparsely inhabited rural areas, village).
- 15.4.5 The ecology reports associated with the application have identified areas of sensitive habitats, notably hedgerows and established woodland. Bat activity has been identified along the peripheral hedgerows, treelines, and rough grassland edges, with field margins along Bygrave Road, Ashwell Road, and the northern Site boundary supporting regular foraging and commuting. The overall design of the development will take account of these habitats to ensure that lighting installations which are important to the design (e.g MUGA floodlighting; lighting required for enterprise areas) are not located in the areas of highest sensitivity.

### The Projected Future Baseline

- 15.4.6 If left undeveloped, the existing sites would continue to produce no sky glow.

## 15.5 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

### Construction Stage

- 15.5.1 During the construction phase, there will be occasions when work extends into the hours of darkness, with the consequent need for vehicular lighting and task lighting for particular operations.
- 15.5.2 In order that the effect from lighting associated with the construction phase activities is minimised, measures will need to be incorporated into the detailed CEMPS to minimise light spill.
- 15.5.3 Additional measures, such as anti-glare barriers could also be provided, where deemed appropriate.
- 15.5.4 Any new sources of lighting would be temporary and short term during this phase. On this basis the effect of lighting during the construction phase is considered to be **Minor Adverse**.

### Post-Completion Stage

- 15.5.5 On completion and occupation, artificial lighting will be present. By use of dark sky compliant lanterns and the avoidance of over lighting, light spill will be minimised. Luminaires will be installed facing into the sites.
- 15.5.6 Based on an environmental zone classification of E2 the likely effects of the Proposed Development are as follows:
- A slight increase in sky glow, site aura and light presence, during both construction and occupation, may be perceived by the local population and may result in the alteration of wildlife patterns in the area.
  - A possible increase in light 'glare', during both construction and occupation, which may have an effect on the visual comfort of local residents.
  - Temporary visual intrusion of the construction processes upon the surrounding landscape.
- 15.5.7 The development sites are on the outskirts of Baldock with the exception of Walls Field. Overall, although the introduction of artificial lighting at the sites will have an effect, in terms of skyglow the impact is considered to be **Minor Adverse** in terms of glare to road users and residents.
- 15.5.8 Three development options are being considered for BA3, as set out in section 15.3. The actual siting of the SEND school and secondary school in BA3 will take account of the requirement to avoid glare from MUGA lighting onto the adjacent dual carriageway.

- 15.5.9 The extent of road infrastructure proposed will increase the overall low-level lighting in the general area and lighting will be based on six metre columns as installed along Baldock's residential roads.

## **15.6 MITIGATION MEASURES**

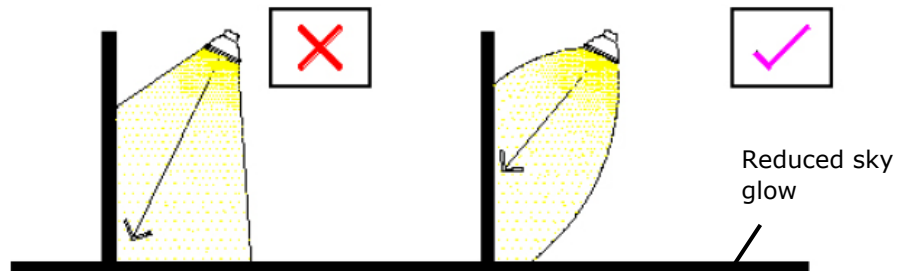
### **Construction Stage**

- 15.6.1 Any lighting during the construction stage will be temporary in nature and will only be used during working hours. Generally, generator mounted tower floodlights will be used as when required for vehicular access to the site, pedestrian / worker circulation and any contractor compounds. Any floodlighting installed and used will be pointed into the site and away from any identified sensitive receptors.
- 15.6.2 The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) states that construction works will be restricted to daytime hours, typically between 0800- and 1800-hrs Monday to Friday and 0800 to 1300hrs Saturdays, with no works permitted on Sundays or Bank Holidays. Therefore, other than for security, there will be no lighting to impact on the surrounding environment. Specific CEMPs will then be prepared for each of the phases (BA1, BA3, BA10), followed by detailed CEMPs for relevant reserved matters parcels.

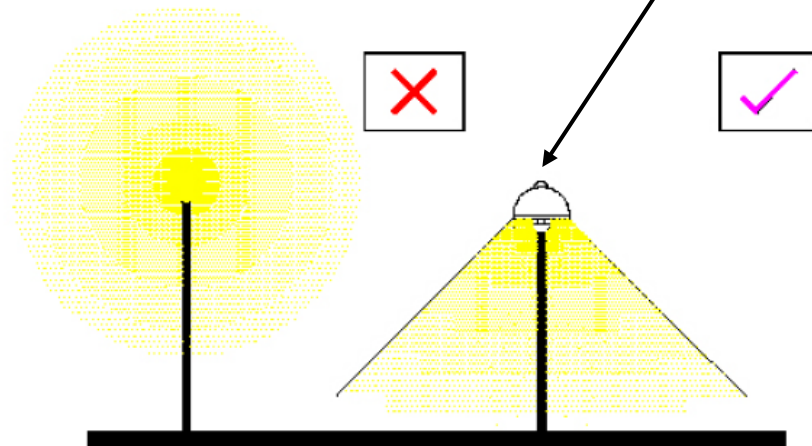
### **Post-Completion Stage**

- 15.6.3 Lighting solutions will be selected to avoid over-lighting thus reducing light pollution. Luminaires will be selected to minimise the upward spread of light near to, or above, the horizon. Luminaire controllers will reduce spill light and glare.
- 15.6.4 Solutions which will comply with the mitigation measures detailed above are set out below:
- Lighting will be provided in the form of column mounted lanterns. Where possible, lanterns will be pointed into the development and away from the adjacent sites. The optics in the lanterns will control the distribution of light avoiding overspill, sky glow and glare.
  - Glare will be kept to a minimum by ensuring the main beam angle of luminaires directed towards any potential observer is kept below 70°. Higher mounting heights allow for the provision of lower beam angles, which assists in reducing sky glow.

Spill Light evident in Example 1 may be reduced.



Obtrusive Sky Glow evident in Example 2 may be reduced.



15.6.5 In order to comply with recommendations made by the Bat Conservation Trust, the following measures will be implemented in the technology used to deliver the lighting installation:

- Use of narrow spectrum light sources to lower the range of species affected by lighting;
- Use of light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light;
- Lights that peak higher than 550 nm; and
- Avoidance of white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are installed in order to manage the blue short wavelength content they will be of a warm / neutral colour temperature >3,000 kelvin.

### **Luminaire Options**

#### **Residential Sites**

15.6.6 For residential areas the lighting solution will be based on BS5489 with lighting installed to suit the appropriate class of road / public areas. Street lighting for residential areas will be provided in the form of column mounted LED lanterns similar to those detailed below. Lanterns will be pointed into the development and away from the adjacent sites. Lantern optics will control the distribution of light avoiding overspill, sky glow and glare.

If required, street lighting will be provided with timeclock controls enabling switching off of fittings which will reduce the night-time effect of the lighting installation on the surrounding environment.

**Figure 15.1 - Typical Dark Sky Compliant Lanterns**



### **Educational Sites**

- 15.6.7 Lighting to schools will be required for safe access from the highway and lighting to car parks for security. Pedestrian and vehicular access lighting will be provided in the form of column mounted LED lanterns. Lighting to the car park will also be provided by column mounted LED lanterns.
- 15.6.8 Security lighting to the perimeter of the building will be provided using wall mounted luminaires with downward light distribution controlled by timeclocks and motion detectors.

**Figure 15.2 - Car Park and Access Lighting**

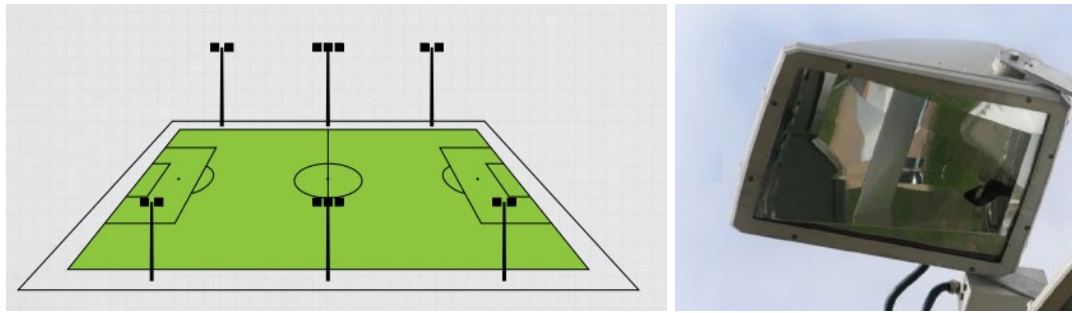


**Figure 15.3 - Security Lighting**



- 15.6.9 Where lighting is provided for MUGA facilities and playing pitches, these will take the form of column mounted flood lights installed around the perimeter of the artificial surface. An example of a standard 15 m, sixteen lantern solution is detailed below. As detailed in Clause 15.6.3, glare will be kept to a minimum by ensuring the main beam angle of luminaires is kept below 70°. These will generally be subject to curfew hours.

**Figure 15.4 – Sports / MUGA Lighting**



### **Employment Land Sites**

- 15.6.10 Lighting to the employment sites will be dependent on the proposed use (office / storage / distribution). Lighting to these types of sites is generally provided in the form of column mounted LED lantern, directional floodlights and illuminated signage.
- 15.6.11 Lanterns will be pointed into the development and away from the adjacent sites. Lantern optics will control the distribution of light avoiding overspill, sky glow and glare. Examples of fittings using to illuminate employment sites are detailed below:

**Figure 15.5 - Typical High-Mast Lighting for Major Yard Areas**



### **Lighting Strategy**

- 15.6.12 Where relevant, a lighting strategy will be prepared for each of the parcels of land specific to the type of use planned. This will ensure that strategies are presented for the requirements of each parcel of land (for example, BA1 - Residential, Educational and Employment; BA2 - Residential; BA3 - Employment and Educational; BA10 - Employment).

## **15.7 RESIDUAL EFFECTS**

- 15.7.1 The assessment has identified that the application site is semi-rural at the edge of the suburban area of Baldock. For safety reasons, artificial light will be installed in some areas of the Proposed Development e.g. street lighting, task / circulation lighting in the development areas, sports lighting. This may produce an element of skyglow considering the current darkness of the site.

### **Construction Stage**

- 15.7.2 During the construction phase, there will be occasions when work extends into the hours of darkness, with the consequent need for vehicular lighting and task lighting for particular operations.
- 15.7.3 In order that the effect from lighting associated with the construction phase activities is minimised, measures will need to be incorporated to minimise light spill. Mitigation measures are detailed in paragraph 15.6.3.
- 15.7.4 Additional measures, such as anti-glare barriers could also be provided, where deemed appropriate. Baffles / louvres may be added to light fittings to reduce glare.
- 15.7.5 Any new sources of lighting would be temporary and short term during this phase. On this basis the effect of lighting during the construction phase is considered to be **Minor Adverse**.

### **Post-Completion Stage**

- 15.7.6 On completion and occupation, artificial lighting will be present. As detailed in the previous section, use of dark sky compliant lanterns and the avoidance of over lighting, light spill will be minimised. Luminaires will be installed facing into the sites, further minimising light spill.
- 15.7.7 Much of the Proposed Development is on the outskirts of Baldock with the exception of Walls Field which will remain undeveloped. Overall, although the introduction of artificial lighting at the sites will have an effect, the mitigation measures incorporated into the design will mean that the significance of the impact is considered to be **Minor Adverse** in terms of glare to road users and residents.

### Summary of Residual Effects

15.7.8 The residual effects are summarised in **Table 15.4** below.

**Table 15.4 – Summary of Residual Effects**

| Potential Effect                                                                                                         | Significance (pre-mitigation) | Mitigation Measure                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Significance of residual effect |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction Stage</b>                                                                                                |                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                 |
| Sky glow caused by over lighting<br><br>Glare from uncontrolled floodlights<br><br>Light spillage to adjacent properties | Moderate adverse              | Controlled lighting installation<br><br>Lighting pointed into the development and away from adjacent properties<br><br>Use of task lighting instead of general site lighting<br><br>Use of glare baffles                            | Minor adverse                   |
| <b>Post-Completion Stage</b>                                                                                             |                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                 |
| Sky glow caused by over lighting<br><br>Spillage to adjacent properties                                                  | Minor adverse                 | Controlled lighting installation<br><br>Photocell / timeclock lighting controls<br><br>Lighting pointed into the development and away from adjacent properties<br><br>Use of glare baffles<br><br>Installation of dark sky lanterns | Minor adverse                   |

## 15.8 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

15.8.1 The following table sets out the list of cumulative assessment developments considered as part of this EIA:

**Table 15.5 - 'Cumulative' Assessment Developments**

| Site                                                                                                | Policy/application reference                  | Summary of the Proposal | Status                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Land east of Rhee Spring and Orwell View, Royston Road, Baldock                                     | NHLP Local Housing Allocation BA4 21/01882/FP | 42 dwellings            | Appeal allowed on 20 May 2025, to be commenced              |
| Land to the east of Talbot Way And Kristiansand Way and Flint Road, Letchworth Garden City, SG6 1TY | NHLP Local Housing Allocation LG3 21/00504/OP | 120 dwellings           | Outline permission granted on 3 April 2025, to be commenced |
| Land to the north of Letchworth                                                                     | NHLP Strategic Housing Site LG1               | 900 dwellings           | Strategic Masterplan has been approved                      |
| Land west of Ashwell Road, Bygrave, SG7 5EB                                                         | 22/00741/FP                                   | 53.62 ha solar farm     | Full permission granted on 17 June 2024                     |

15.8.2 The proposed development at Land east of Rhee Spring and Orwell View, Royston Road of 42 dwellings is sited between parcels BA3 and BA10. The residential street lighting expected to be installed for this development will add to the BA3 and BA10 developments.

15.8.3 The proposed development at Flint Road, Letchworth Garden City of 120 dwelling is located to the west of the proposed development and is located on the other side of the A1(M) motorway. The Flint Road development is too far away from the site to contribute to any cumulative effect.

15.8.4 The proposed development at Letchworth 900 dwelling is located to the west of the proposed development and is located on the other side of the A1(M) motorway. The Letchworth development is too far away from the site to contribute to any cumulative effect.

15.8.5 The solar farm proposed at Land west of Ashwell Road, Bygrave will not contribute to any cumulative effect as it will generate no lighting.

For the Proposed Development, the likely cumulative effect of artificial lighting may be a slight increase in sky glow when viewed locally to the site.

## **15.9 REFERENCE LIST**

Professional Lighting Guide – PLG 04 – Guidance on Undertaking Environmental Lighting Impact Assessments – Institute of Lighting Professionals National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)

Guidance Note1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light 2021, (GN01-21)

Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.