



# **XLCC CABLE FACTORY - HUNTERSTON**

**Appendix 2.3: Lighting Impact Assessment** 



#### **REPORT**

Document status							
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### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A lighting design that meets the following requirements:

- Be complaint with the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light designation E2,
- Meets the operational requirements of the proposed factory
- Meets the International Civil Aviation Organization and the UK Air Navigation Order (ANO) 20091 requirements for aircraft warning lights.

can be achieved through the use of appropriate lighting levels, and the use of appropriate luminaires, without additional mitigation measures.

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

This report is to support the planning application for the XLCC at Hunterston.

The report assesses how an external lighting scheme that meets the operational requirements of the factory can achieve compliance with the requirements of the:

- Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations, 2nd Edition, published by Commission Internationale de' L'Eclairage (CIE) 150:2017.
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) requirements.

The Institute of Lighting Professionals has subsequently produced their guidance note, this document, provides supplementary guidance:

Guidance Note GN01/21The Reduction of Obtrusive Light

For the purposes of this report the requirements in terms of lighting levels and light pollution are identical and Guidance Note GN01/21 has been used for the extraction of tables and guidance.

The external illumination requirements for the proposed development have been designated as E2 Rural low brightness zone.

The lighting to the development consists for three components:

- · Factory perimeter and access roads
- Cable gantry and ship loading areas
- Aircraft warning lights to the cable tower

This report defines the illumination limits and requirements to minimise the impact of the new cable factory's external illumination on the local environment.

The report also demonstrates a suitable lighting strategy for the cable factory and provides evidence of how the proposed external lighting strategy can achieve the required operational illumination levels and also limits the effect of obtrusive light to acceptable levels,

### 2 OBTRUSIVE LIGHTING LIMITATION CRITERIA

The site is designated as an E2 environmental zone. To achieve compliance, the lighting design should not exceed the levels provided in the following tables:

Table 2: Environmental zones

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

Table 3 (CIE 150 table 2): Maximum values of vertical illuminance on premises

Light technical parameter	Application conditions		Envir	ronmental zone		
		EO	E1	E2	E3	E4
Illuminance in the vertical plane (E,)	Pre-curfew	n/a	2 lx	5 lx	10 lx	25 lx
plane (L <sub>v</sub> )	Post-curfew	n/a	<0.1 lx*	1 lx	2 lx	5 lx

Table 4 (CIE 150 table 3): Limits for the luminous intensity of bright luminaires4

Light technical parameter	Application conditions	Luminaire group (projected area A <sub>p</sub> in m²)						
		0 <a<sub>p ≤0.002</a<sub>	0.002 <a<sub>p ≤0.01</a<sub>	0.01 <a<sub>p ≤0.03</a<sub>	0.03 <a<sub>P ≤0.13</a<sub>	0.13 <a<sub>P ≤0.50</a<sub>	A <sub>p</sub> > 0.5	
	E0 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Maximum	E1 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0.29 <i>d</i> 0	0.63 <i>d</i> 0	1.3 <i>d</i> 0	2.5 <i>d</i> 0	5.1 <i>d</i> 0	2,500 0	
luminous intensity emitted by luminaire	E2 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0.57 <i>d</i> 0.29 <i>d</i>	1.3 <i>d</i> 0.63 <i>d</i>	2.5 d 1.3 d	5.0 <i>d</i> 2.5 <i>d</i>	10 <i>d</i> 5.1 <i>d</i>	7,500 500	
(I in cd)⁵	E3 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0.86 <i>d</i> 0.29 <i>d</i>	1.9 <i>d</i> 0.63 <i>d</i>	3.8 <i>d</i> 1.3 <i>d</i>	7.5 d 2.5 d	15 <i>d</i> 5.1 <i>d</i>	10.000 1,000	
	E4 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	1.4 <i>d</i> 0.29 <i>d</i>	3.1 <i>d</i> 0.63 <i>d</i>	6.3 <i>d</i> 1.3 <i>d</i>	13 d 2.5 d	26 <i>d</i> 5.1 <i>d</i>	25,000 2,500	

#### 3 OPERATIONAL LIGHTING DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

The factory is intended to operate continuously during cable production and cable loading onto ships.

Therefore the lighting is intended to be on at all times during this period and there is no intended curfew period.

The lighting requirements for the different lighting zones are described below and shown in Appendix A.

#### 3.1 Factory perimeter and access roads

The lighting to the factory perimeter, loading bays and access roads is to provide safe egress and access to the building, by providing illuminance at floor level to the following average illuminance levels in accordance with:

- BS5489 1:2013 Code of practice for the design of road lighting. Lighting of roads and public amenity areas
- BS EN 12464-2:2014 Light and lighting. Lighting of work places. Outdoor work places BS12193

Location	Minimum average lighting level
Access roads and pedestrian walkways	10 lux
Car parks	20 lux
Service yard	30 lux
Loading bay	50 lux

#### 3.2 Cable gantry and ship loading areas

The cable gantry is only required to have access lighting for maintenance and is not required at all times.

The access ladders from ground level to the gantry required lighting and there will be mobile task lighting – for maintenance only. These lights can be turned off when not needed.

The ship loading areas will be lit by the ship lighting and this is outside the scope of this report.

Location	Minimum average lighting level
Cable gantries	10 lux

#### 3.3 Aircraft warning lights to the cable tower

The lighting to the cable tower is required to meet the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and UK Air Navigation Order (ANO) 2016 guidelines for fixed obstacles.

The cable tower is 185m above ground level, and therefore invokes specific lighting requirements for aircraft warning, as tabulated below:

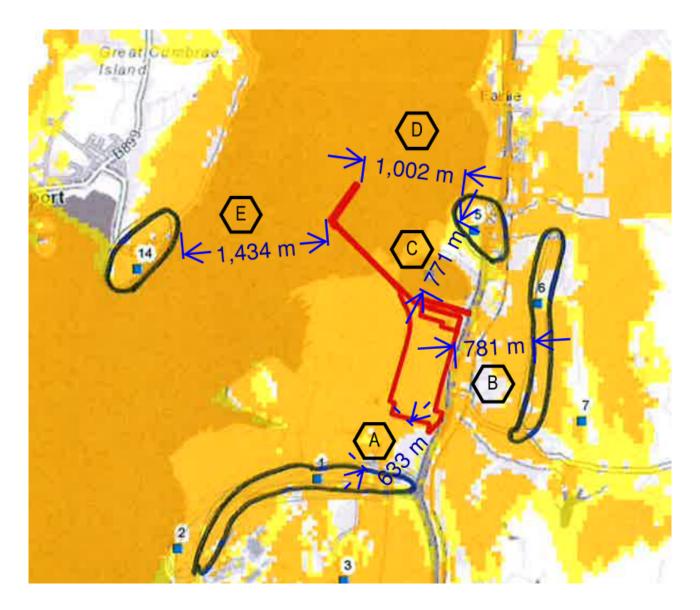
Location	Lighting requirements
Cable tower	<ul> <li>2000 Candela red lights at the top and at 52m (max)</li> </ul>
	increments
	<ul> <li>Operational 30 minutes before sunset and 30 minutes</li> </ul>
	before sunrise
	All sides of the tower to have warning lighting

### 4 RECEPTORS

The lighting to the factory and the gantry is located between 633m and 1434m from the nearest receptors.

The following receptors have been used to assess the impact of the lighting design on the surrounding area. as shown in the table and the image below:

Dimension	Receptor	Impact from	Distance to receptor from luminaires
$\langle A \rangle$	Power Station coastal path	Factory lighting	633m
$\langle B \rangle$	Black Hill	Factory lighting	781m
(C)	Fairlie viewpoint	Factory lighting	771m
(D)	Fairlie viewpoint	Gantry lighting	1002m
Œ	Great Cumbrae island	Gantry lighting	1434m



### **5 LIGHTING STRATEGY**

The luminaires proposed will be low energy, using LED lamps as the lighting sources to minimise carbon emissions. They all have downward light distribution and selectable distribution optics to minimise upward and sideways light output.

The luminaires have been selected to represent the types of luminaires that can achieve compliance and are tabulated below:

Product reference	Reference on drawing (see Appendix B)	Description	Image	Locations used
<b>Kingfisher</b> Viva City Pro	A A2	Pole mounted LED road luminaire with selectable distribution optics to suit the required application area.		Roadways and access paths and service yards mounted on lighting columns at 8m and 10m above ground.
Kingfisher Zactis	BW CW	Building mounted LED luminaire with selectable distribution optics to suit the required application area.		Building perimeter mounted at 10m
Kingfisher Viva City Flood	E EW F FW	Pole mounted floodlight luminaire with selectable distribution optics to suit the required application area.		Roadways and access paths and service yards mounted on lighting columns at 8m and 10m above ground.
Kingfisher Semita Urban	G	Bracket mounted LED floodlight	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cable gantry mounted on pole
CEL Aviation Lighting Medium Intensity Red 2,000cd Light	Not indicated	Aviation fixed obstruction warning light	· cet	Cable tower at the top and at 52m intervals

#### 6 COMPLIANCE RESULTS

The lighting calculations are indicated in Appendix B and have been undertaken using approved lighting software.

The compliance targets have been met are described in the sections below:

#### 6.1 Lighting levels for Operations and Aircraft Warning

Requirement	Location	Target	Achieved
Operational Lighting Average illuminance	Access roads and pedestrian walkways	10 lux	18.35 lux
	Car parks	20 lux	20.84 lux
	Service yard	30 lux	30.76 lux
	Loading bay	50 lux	56.2 lux
	Cable gantries	10 lux	10.11 lux
Aircraft warning	Cable tower	2000 Candela red lights at the top and at 52m	Lights mounted at top of tower and 52m intervals as shown by red dots on the image to the right.

### 6.2 Upward light pollution

The luminaires selected have been positioned to have no upward light distribution and are angled to have no light above the horizontal plane as shown in the right hand image below:

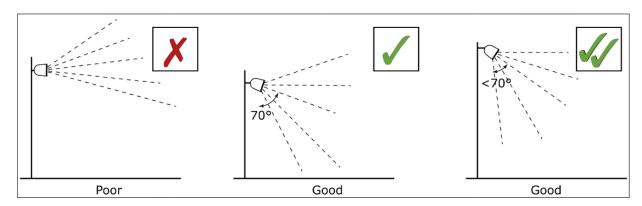
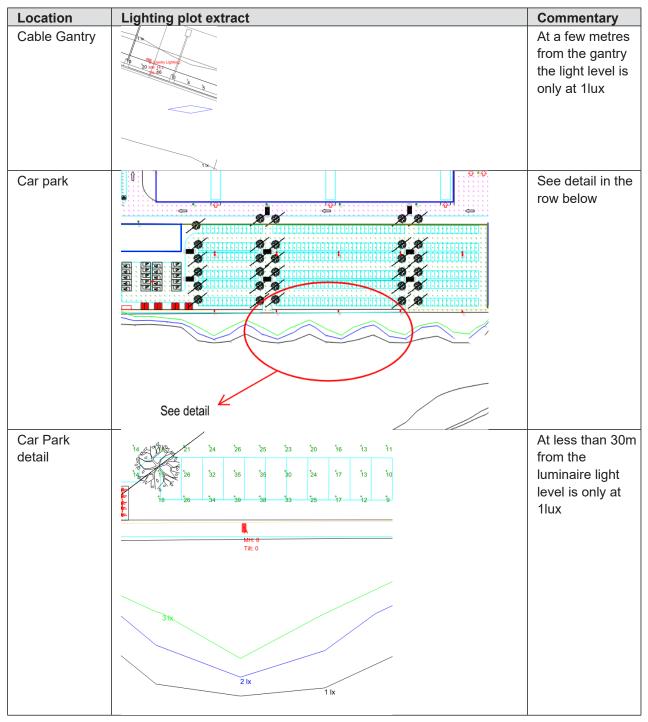


Figure 3: Luminaire aiming angles

#### 6.3 Vertical illumination

The maximum levels of vertical illumination on nearby dwellings, premises or potential dwellings, and specifically windows are limited to 1 lux post curfew.

The nearest dwellings are over 600m away and therefore there will be no vertical illumination caused by spill light on the dwellings or premises. The following are extracts from Appendix B



#### 6.4 Lighting intensity

Lighting design software has yet to catch up with the requirements of table 3 of CIE 150, and is repeated as table 4 in Guidance Note GN01/21The Reduction of Obtrusive Light – see extract below:

Table 4 (CIE 150 table 3): Limits for the luminous intensity of bright luminaires⁴

Light technical parameter	Application conditions	Luminaire group (projected area A <sub>p</sub> in m²)					
		0.002 <a<sub>p ≤0.01</a<sub>	0.01 <a<sub>p ≤0.03</a<sub>	0.03 <a<sub>p ≤0.13</a<sub>	0.13 <a<sub>p ≤0.50</a<sub>	A <sub>p</sub> > 0.5	
	E0 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0
Maximum	E1 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0.29 <i>d</i> 0	0.63 <i>d</i> 0	1.3 <i>d</i> 0	2.5 <i>d</i> 0	5.1 <i>d</i> 0	2,500 0
luminous intensity emitted by luminaire	E2 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0.57 <i>d</i> 0.29 <i>d</i>	1.3 <i>d</i> 0.63 <i>d</i>	2.5 d 1.3 d	5.0 <i>d</i> 2.5 <i>d</i>	10 <i>d</i> 5.1 <i>d</i>	7,500 500
(I in cd)⁵	E3 Pre-curfew Post-curfew	0.86 <i>d</i> 0.29 <i>d</i>	1.9 <i>d</i> 0.63 <i>d</i>	3.8 <i>d</i> 1.3 <i>d</i>	7.5 d 2.5 d	15 <i>d</i> 5.1 <i>d</i>	10.000 1,000

The guidance states the following:

The assessment of intensity as advised within Table 4 has been developed to assist the competent professional lighting designer in making the considerations necessary. At this time, and until software is available to assist the designer, they must make their best professional judgement and undertake some manual assessments, calculations and reviews, based upon software that is currently available to determine compliance or otherwise with intensity limits and values.

The following luminaires have been selected as the potential most impact in terms of lighting intensity:

- Zactis floodlight which light the building perimeter
- Aviation warning lights

The maximum allowable light intensity for each luminaire is calculated below. The methodology is as described in Appendix 3 of Guidance Note GN01/21, and an example is given below:

Example:

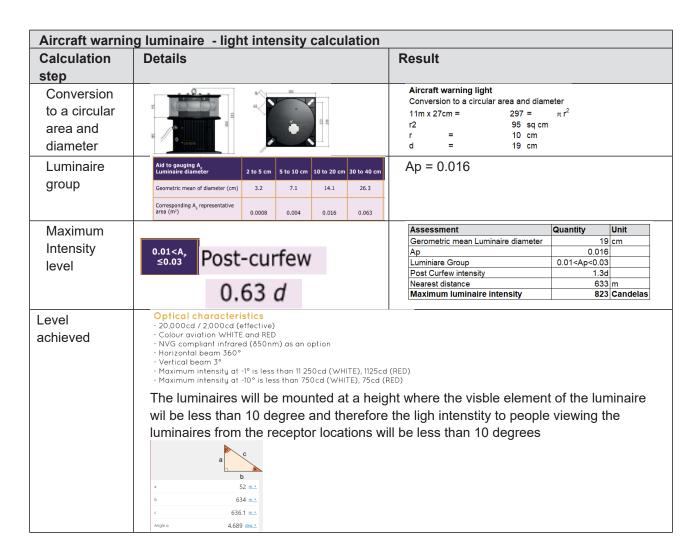
1. 15 cm luminaire

We are working in an E2 zone, the luminaire has a diameter of 15cm and the realistic expected maintained nearest observer position is 100m away.

Based upon Table 4, this advises that the geometric mean of diameter is 14.1cm, and the corresponding representative  $A_{_{p}}$  is 0.016. This places it within the luminaire group 0.01 <  $A_{_{p}} \leq 0.03~\text{m}^2$  grouping. Reading down this column to E2, the pre-curfew maximum luminous intensity calculation is 2.5d where d from our case is 100m.

The limiting intensity to the identified observer is therefore  $2.5 \times 100 = 250 \text{ cd}$ 

Zactis luminaire - light intensity calculation							
Calculation	Details		Result				
Conversion to a circular area and diameter	828.33 sq cr		828 r2 r d	Scm = = = =		16	sq cm cm
Luminaire group	Aid to gauging A 2 to 5 cm 5 to 10 cm 1  Geometric mean of diameter (cm) 3.2 7.1  Corresponding A, representative area (m') 0.0008 0.004	0 to 20 cm 30 to 40 cm 14.1 26.3 0.016 0.063	Ap =	0.063			
Maximum Intensity level	0.01 <a, ≤0.03 Post-curfew 0.63 d</a, 		Assessment Gerometric mean Luminaire diameter Ap Luminiare Group Post Curfew intensity Nearest distance Maximum luminaire intensity		6		
Level achieved	ObtrusiveLight_1_Cd_Seg1	CalcType Obtrusive - Cd Obtrusive - Cd		Units N.A. N.A.	Avg 58.91 46.52	63 53	



## 7 SCHEDULE OF APPENDICES

The following appendices are separate to this report and should be read in conjunction with this report:

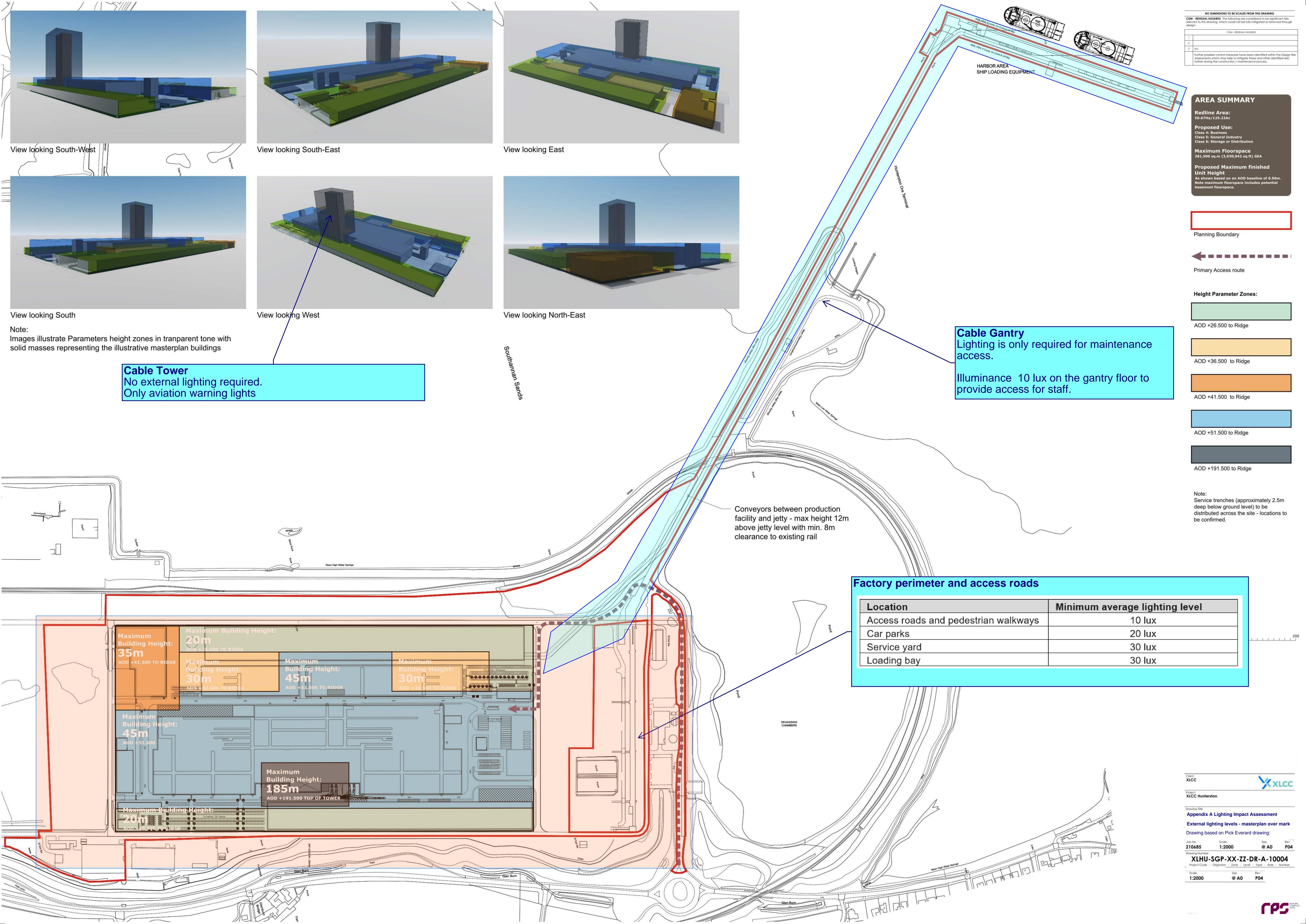
Appendix A: External lighting levels – Masterplan overmark

Appendix B: Lighting calculations



## Appendix A

External lighting levels – Masterplan overmark





## Appendix B

## **Lighting Calculations**

