

Landscape Proof of Evidence

Broadway Farm, Broad Oak, Botley, Southampton SO30 2EU

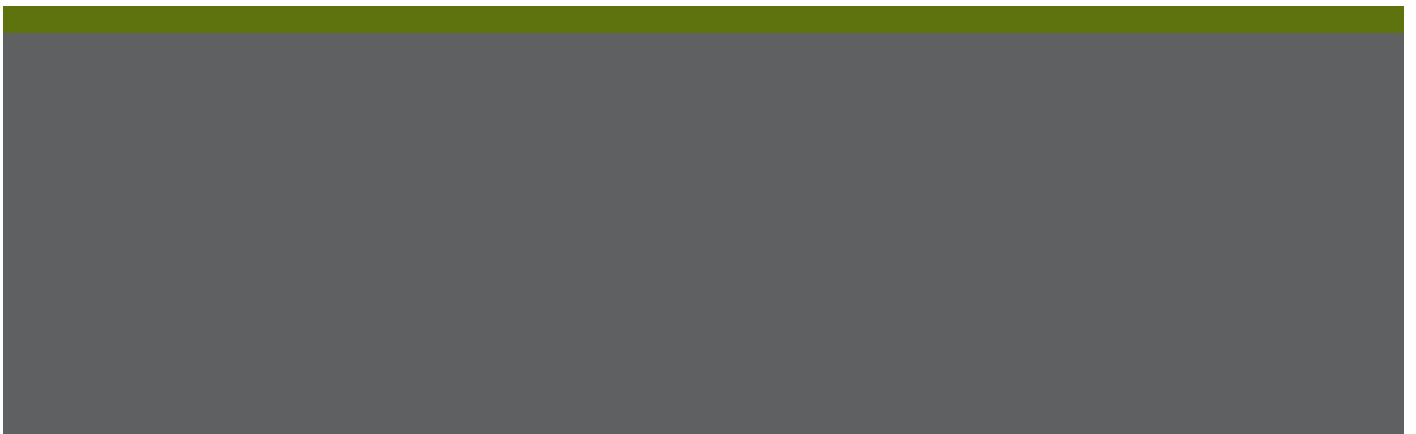
Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Section 174 appeal against an enforcement notice

Appeal A Reference: APP/W1715/C/25/3361911

Appeal B Reference: APP/W1715/C/25/3361912

Prepared by Stephen Wadsworth CMLI



Project Number: BLA415
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1. Introduction and Scope of Evidence

Background and Witness Particulars

- 1.1** This Landscape Proof of Evidence has been prepared by Stephen Wadsworth CMLI on behalf of CCW Services ('the appellant').
- 1.2** I hold a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) degree in Landscape Architecture, a graduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture, and a Post Graduate Diploma in Urban Design. I am a Chartered Landscape Architect (since 1991) and a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute.
- 1.3** Over my 30-year plus career to date, I have considerable experience of, and involvement in, a wide range of development and built infrastructure projects. In this context, I have undertaken the preparation of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, character appraisals, and designs for schemes of varying complexity and scale.
- 1.4** I have held various roles in both the public and private sectors and now run my own landscape consultancy company - Briarwood Landscape Architecture. I have also acted as an expert witness on landscape and visual matters at appeal for both developers and local authority clients.
- 1.5** As with all Chartered Members of the Landscape Institute, I undertake my work in accordance with the Landscape Institute's Code of Standards of Conduct and Practice for Landscape Professionals. I understand my duties to the hearing is to give independent and objective evidence on matters within my expertise, based upon my own professional opinion.
- 1.6** I confirm that I have stated the facts and matters on which my opinion is based, and that I have not omitted to mention facts or matters that could

detract from my conclusions. I believe that the facts stated in this Landscape Proof of Evidence are true and that the opinions expressed are correct. I will continue to comply with my duties to the inquiry.

Scope of Evidence

- 1.7** This Landscape Proof of Evidence has been prepared on behalf of CCW Services – the appellant in respect of Eastleigh Borough Council’s serving of a formal Enforcement Notice (Enforcement Notice reference CD/013872) pertaining to a breach of planning control at the site. The matters which appear to constitute a breach of planning control were that,
- “...without planning permission, the unauthorised material change of use of land at Broadway Farm, Broad Oak, Botley, SO30 2EU to parking and storage B8 with associated unauthorised tarmac hardstanding, unauthorised drainage and unauthorised lighting”.
- 1.8** In preparing this Landscape Proof of Evidence I have made myself aware of those document submitted to date in respect of the appeal. Where appropriate, I draw upon relevant information from these documents. However, I have sought to avoid unnecessarily repeating the same information and I have therefore been appropriately selective.
- 1.9** As part of the appeal process Briarwood Landscape, with me as the author, undertook the preparation of a retrospective Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) in respect of the existing development and area of hard standing in the northern part of the area covered by the enforcement notice.
- 1.10** The area covered by the enforcement notice (EN), and therefore the appeal site, is greater in extent than that covered in the LVA. The area of hard standing (to which the LVA relates) and the area covered by the EN are distinguished on plan and in words in the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) in paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6.

- 1.11** I rely on the submitted LVA document but once more I do not unduly repeat information contained within the LVA report.
- 1.12** My field visit and review of the LVA viewpoints has allowed me to ascertain the landscape and visual effects and to make informed professional judgements concerning such matters and to establish the level and nature of change from a landscape and visual perspective.
- 1.13** I made my field visit in winter (December 2024) when there was no leaf cover on the deciduous vegetation and visibility was at a maximum. However, I have considered likely effects when there is a full leaf cover on the vegetation and visibility is at a minimum.
- 1.14** The Proof of Evidence of Mr Sennitt addresses planning matters, Mr Brophy addresses tree/arboricultural matters and the Proof of Evidence of Mr Johns addresses ecological matters. My Proof of Evidence should be read alongside these other three Proofs of Evidence . Where I make any reference to trees or vegetation, it is as landscape elements and features.
- 1.15** I am reliant on the Proof of Evidence of Mr Spreadborough in respect of matters relating to lighting. As necessary I make reference to Mr Spreadborough's Proof of Evidence in my own proof.
- 1.16** In presenting my evidence I explain why in landscape and visual terms the scheme on the appeal site is considered acceptable given the character and appearance of the appeal site and its surrounding landscape context, recognising that the overall planning balance is for others to comment upon.
- 1.17** My evidence is structured into the following sections that seek to address the Council's reasons for undertaking enforcement action as it relates to landscape and visual matters:
- Section 2 – Landscape Character and Visual Baseline

- Section 3 – Case for the Appellant.
- Section 4 – Summary and Conclusions.

2. Landscape Character and Visual Baseline

Appeal Site and Surroundings

- 2.1** The SoCG provides a description of the appeal site. I describe the appeal site in terms relevant to landscape and visual matters.
- 2.2** The appeal site is well defined (see Appendix 1 – Topographical Survey). The appeal site's southern boundary, adjacent to Broad Oak – the A334 – is defined by a timber post and rail fence and hedge. As the Goggle Street View image in section 2 of the SoCG shows, this southern boundary is set approximately 2 metres above the level of the adjacent carriageway and footway of the A334 (see Figure 1).



Figure 1 – View from the southern footway of the A334 showing the current southern boundary of the appeal site

- 2.3** The western boundary of the appeal site is defined by a hedgerow. Both the southern and western boundary hedgerows are presently composed of non-native, evergreen, Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*). At the time of my visit, the hedgerows were approximately head height. Several mature native species hedgerow trees are located along the appeal site's southern boundary.
- 2.4** The northern and eastern boundaries of the appeal site are contained by a belt of mature deciduous woodland. In general, the woodland belt is comparatively dense, and varies in width from approximately 25 metres in its northern section to approximately 75 metres in its southern section.
- 2.5** A 2.2 metre high steel post and mesh security fence runs parallel to the appeal site's northern, eastern and southern boundaries. Along the southern edge of the appeal site the security fence, which is powder coated green, runs to the north of the Laurel hedge and timber post and rail fence.
- 2.6** However, an overhead electricity transmission line passes through the appeal site on a broadly north-south axis. The transmission line continues northward through the adjacent woodland. Within the adjacent woodland margin of vegetation within the wayleave of, and below, the transmission lines has been cut clear so that little woody vegetation is evident.
- 2.7** The majority of the appeal site comprises a small-scale field, relative to its landscape context, which is currently under grass. The northern section of the appeal site is an area of tarmacked hard standing used for parking and storage.
- 2.8** This area of hard standing is divided from the southern part of the appeal site by a partially vegetated earth bund. At its lowest point the earth bund is approximately 2 metres in height and approximately 2.3 metres at its

highest. The bund is not continuous and does have a gap beneath the overhead transmission lines. At the time of my visit a temporary Heras style steel mesh fence filled the gap.

2.9 As Mr Spreadborough's Proof of Evidence explains, the area of hard standing in the northern part of the appeal site has internal lighting in place. Mr Spreadborough describes the form of lighting as luminaires. These luminaires are, as Mr Spreadborough describes in paragraph 5.3.1 of his Appendix 1 – Lighting Technical Report,

"installed on metal brackets approximately 0.5m from the ground...or at a similar height on the green mesh fencing."

2.10 The appeal site is entirely private, with no access to the public. As is common ground, there are no public rights of way in the immediate vicinity of the appeal site. As identified in the LVA, the closest public right of way to the appeal site (at distance of approximately 245 metres) is 026/17/2 which connects between Marl's Road in the west and Cobbett Way/Brook Lane in the east.

2.11 Immediately to the west of the appeal site is the existing Broadway Farm complex. Adjacent to the southern part of the appeal site, the Broadway Farm complex consists of an open car park, beyond which is a residential property belonging to the Appellant. Adjacent to the northern part of the appeal site, Broadway Farm complex consists of warehousing and hard standing.

2.12 To the west of Broadway Farm and the appeal site, fields/paddocks extend to Woodhouse Lane. North of the appeal site and adjacent woodland a pastoral field/paddock extends to the Hillier' Garden Centre on Woodhouse Lane.

2.13 To the south of the appeal site is the A334 (Broad Oak). Residential properties and their curtilages/gardens extend along the southside of the

A334 from the Richmond Skoda garage in the east to a point close to the roundabout junction with Woodhouse Lane in the west. A more intermittent pattern of residential properties is present on the northside of the A334.

- 2.14** The appeal site and its environs are covered by several published landscape character assessments. At the county level the appeal site is located in the 2e Forest of Bere West landscape character area (LCA). The key characteristics of this LCA are given at paragraph 3.28 of the submitted LVA and I do not repeat them here.
- 2.15** At the Borough level, the appeal site is located within Horton Heath Undulating Farmland LCA. The key characteristics of this LCA is given at paragraph 3.35 of the submitted LVA, and once again I did not repeat them here.
- 2.16** Neither the appeal site nor the surrounding local area is within a statutory landscape protection designation. The appeal site and local area are within the Settlement Gap as defined in the Council's Policy S6. The extent of the Settlement Gap in the vicinity of the appeal site is shown as an extract of the Local Plan Policies map given in the SoCG.

3. Case for the Appellant

- 3.1** In this section of my proof of evidence, I put forward the case for the Appellant in respect of landscape and visual matters. In particular I examine the effects on landscape character and appearance with regards to the existing development being in place on the appeal site in the context of Local Plan Policy S6.

Visibility

- 3.2** Having undertaken a landscape and visual appraisal in respect of the existing development on the appeal site i.e. the area of hard standing in the north of the appeal site together with its storage and parking uses, it is demonstrable that the opportunity to distinguish the site, and to see into the site, in views from publicly accessible locations within the wider landscape is greatly restricted.
- 3.3** Publicly accessible locations in the context of the appeal site are rights of way and public highways. As has been established, and agreed in the SoCG, there are few rights of way in the vicinity of the appeal site.
- 3.4** Two noted viewpoints have been identified by the Council in their Statement of Case from which the appeal site can, purportedly, be discerned. One view is from public right of way 026/17/2, a bridleway, to the south of the appeal site (cross-reference paragraph 2.8 above). Figure 2 below shows a view from the bridleway.



Figure 2 – View from bridleway (public right of way)026/17/2 looking north

- 3.5** The view looks north in the direction of the appeal site from the bridleway along the wayleave of the overhead electricity transmission lines. As with the woodland to the north of the appeal site, woody vegetation beneath the lines has been cut back by the utility company so as to avoid conflict with the powerline cables.
- 3.6** Although there is in theory a direct line of sight to the appeal site along the wayleave, the appeal site is not in any way conspicuous (the distance between the viewpoint location to the northern part of the appeal site is approximately 365 metres). Views of the activity associated with the existing development in the northern part of the appeal site appear screened. I have deliberately not highlighted the appeal site in the view so as to avoid unnecessarily accentuating any perceived scale of effect.

- 3.7** Given that users of a public right of way are deemed to have a high susceptibility to change in a particular view, and consistent with the methodology of the LVA I would judge any scale of visual effect from the bridleway to be no greater than minor. I judge the nature of the effect to be neutral in that any adverse elements are in balance with any beneficial elements.
- 3.8** The view shown in Figure 2 is untypical of the bridleway as a whole. For most of its length, retained vegetation to either side of the right of way restricts intervisibility with the wider local area (see Figure 3).



Figure 3 – Image showing a more typical view from bridleway (public right of way) 026/17/2

3.9 The Council have also identified another viewpoint within their Statement of Case, one from Cobbett Way. However, views of the appeal site from Cobbett Way are typically restricted by the presence of existing built form, structures and vegetation in the intervening space between the observer and the site.

3.10 I did not observe a view of the appeal site from Cobbett Way during my site visit. However, I notice from an examination of Google Street View that the Google photographic vehicle has taken an image from the extreme northern end of Cobbett Way, adjacent to the garages fronting the street (see Figure 4).



Figure 4 – Screen grab from Google Earth looking north from the northern end of Cobbett Way. Date of image August 2023.

3.11 In the Google Earth image, a discrete element of one of the warehouses on Broadway Farm can be distinguished together with some of the boundary

hedging to the appeal site's south-west corner. The majority of the appeal site is nevertheless screened from view by intervening vegetation.

3.12 It is important to note however, that the camera for Google Earth is mounted at a higher level than the average person's eye level. Figure 5 is a recent photograph taken in May 2025 from a similar location to Figure 4 with the camera held at an eye height of approximately 1.6m. In this image, the appeal site and the existing development on the appeal site are indistinguishable. The existing built form and vegetation in the middle distance act to foreshorten any potential longer view towards the appeal site.



Figure 5 – Hand held photograph taken in May 2025 from the northern end of Cobbett Way looking north towards the appeal site

- 3.13** A short section of footpath connects through from Cobbett Way to the A334 to emerge to the west of Richmond's garage. All that can be seen from this location is the fence and hedge along the site's southern boundary. From this specific location, there is no appreciation of the hard standing in the northern part of the appeal site or the activities taking place on the hard standing.
- 3.14** Elsewhere, from the wider landscape surrounding the appeal site, views of and into the appeal site are greatly restricted. Views are restricted by the gently undulating topography, the presence of existing built form and the layering effect of existing vegetation or through a combination of one or more of these aspects occurring in the space between any potential observer and the appeal site boundary.
- 3.15** The LVA identifies five representative views as part of the visual assessment undertaken in respect of the existing development in the northern part of the appeal site. The LVA was undertaken in daylight hours and did not include a night-time assessment.
- 3.16** Of the five representative views in the LVA, all but one was judged to experience 'no effect' as a consequence of the existing development being in place on the appeal site. In Viewpoint 1, taken from the northern footway of the A334, opposite the appeal site, the boundary fencing and hedgerow of which appear at eye level, the scale of effect was judge to be negligible adverse.
- 3.17** Paragraph 5.8 of the Council's Statement of Case make reference to the existing development on the appeal site giving rise to '*unduly prominent and visually intrusive built form*'. Whilst paragraph 5.9 goes to say that the features and activities associated with the existing development on the appeal site is 'visually prominent'. It is demonstrably not the case that the existing development on the appeal site is visually prominent. From most

publicly accessible locations i.e. highways and public rights of way in the wider landscape surrounding the appeal site, the appeal site is not visible.

- 3.18** Where the appeal site can be discerned, it is visible only as discrete elements and not in its entirety. Importantly too, views into the appeal site, and a visual perception of the activities taking place on the appeal site associated with the existing development, are also greatly restricted through the presence of existing built form and/or tree and shrub vegetation in the intervening space between the observer and the appeal site.

Lighting and Night-time Effects

- 3.19** The existing development on the appeal site is a source of light - primarily from installed luminaries. Mr Spreadborough in his Proof of Evidence explains that he has undertaken a lighting survey of the development in the northern part of the appeal site – given at Appendix 1 of Mr Spreadborough’s Proof of Evidence.
- 3.20** In his Lighting Technical Report, Mr Spreadborough highlights that the existing luminaires on the appeal site, owing to their low height, have been damaged by the activity taking place on the appeal site as part of the existing development. In paragraph 5.4.1 of his Lighting Technical Report, Mr Spreadborough concludes that the existing lighting,
- “...Is having a significant effect on the character and appearance of the surrounding area: Due to the type of luminaire and the installation method, it is resulting in clearly visible light spill at night...”
- 3.21** However, in landscape terms, neither the appeal site nor the area to the west is a ‘dark sky’, as evidenced by the CPRE on line ‘England’s Light Pollution and Dark Skies’ interactive map (see Appendix 2). The appeal site is in a ‘brighter’ night time sky area.

- 3.22** The light spill from the northern part of the appeal site is not experienced in isolation, the footway and carriageway to the A334 – the closest publicly accessible point to the appeal site is illuminated at night by street lighting, with lighting columns extending along the northern edge of the road. The A334 is also a source of light through the vehicles passing along it and by through those properties fronting the highway.
- 3.23** In his Proof of Evidence Mr Spreadborough offers a mitigation solution to the light spill from the northern part of the appeal site. This suggested mitigation include new lighting and the erection of a 2 metre high solid timber fence around the perimeter of the existing area of hard standing.
- 3.24** I judge that the suggested timber fencing would make no discernible change to the existing restricted visibility of the appeal site and in particular the existing development in the northern part. My judgements on visual effects with the proposed timber fence and new lighting in place would remain as per the findings of the LVA and my stated evidence in my Proof of Evidence.
- 3.25** The suggested timber fence would be lower in height than the existing steel mesh security fence – at 2 metres and 2.2 metres in height respectively. The existing security fence within the northern part of the appeal site is not readily distinguishable from publicly accessible locations in the local area and there is nothing to indicate that a solid timber fence of a lower height would be any more visible.
- 3.26** In addition the presence of the existing earth bund at 2 metres+ along the southern edge of the existing tarmac hard standing would effectively screen any timber fence in any potential views from the south e.g. bridleway 026/17/2 or Cobbetts Way etc. similarly, with any proposed lighting, which Mr Spreadborough suggests should be no higher than the timber fence at 2 metres.

Visual Effect on the Function of the Settlement Gap

- 3.27** The majority of the appeal site remains as a grassed paddock/pastoral field. The existing development is restricted to an area in the northern part of the appeal site.
- 3.28** It is demonstrable that the appeal site ,and the existing development in the northern part, is well contained visually. It is also demonstrable that there is comparatively little intervisibility between the appeal site as a whole, and between the existing development in particular, and the wider landscape much beyond the immediate environs of the appeal site boundary. As such, there is little change to the perceived sense of openness within the locality and this particular part of the Settlement Gap as a result of the existing development.
- 3.29** The existing development on the appeal site has not brought about any further perceived visual coalescence between the settlements of Botley to the east and Hedge End to the west. The Settlement Gap's function of providing visual separation between settlements, I judge, continues to prevail in respect of the area of the appeal site.

Landscape Effects and the Function of the Settlement Gap

- 3.30** As I have explained, the existing development in the northern part of the appeal site is visually well contained so that any perceived change to the appearance of the wider landscape within the Settlement Gap that has occurred with the introduction of the development that is subject to the enforcement action of the Council, is demonstrably limited.
- 3.31** I acknowledge that there has been a change to the character of the landscape of part of the appeal site through the introduction of the existing

development. The existing development has encroached into the countryside to a limited degree (though not appreciably) and might be argued to be urban in character, in that it consists primarily of hard standing and is used for parking and storage.

3.32 However, paragraph 5.5 of the Council's Statement of case puts policy S6 in the context of '*unacceptable harm*' and not in the context of the absence of harm. The phrase unacceptable harm is not used in policy S6 or its supporting text. Paragraph 4.34 of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 does say that,

"...Consideration will be given to how the proposed siting, design, colours, materials and any storage of materials, lighting, boundary treatment, landscape features, landscape improvements and/or appropriate long term management arrangements serves to ensure the proposed development meets the criteria in policy S6."

3.33 The appeal site is in immediate proximity to the established Broadway Farm industrial/commercial complex. As such the existing development on the appeal site brings about little perceived change to character of the local area.

3.34 The Council in paragraph 5.6 of their Statement of Case quote Inspector Webb in respect of the recent appeal decision for Land off Cobbett Way. The Inspector makes the point that a particular piece of land can '*only be properly understood contextually and in relative terms*' and that there is '*scope for qualitative variation in the character of land within the designated countryside*'.

3.35 Though the presence of the Settlement Gap policy is an aspect that can be said to raise the value of the land within the gap as a whole, it does not preclude the fact that, as the Inspector outlines, all the landscape within the gap is necessarily of the same value. Table 6.1 on page 19 of the submitted

LVA transparently assesses the value of the appeal site. The appeal site, even in its original form as a pastoral field, has little to raise it above an ordinary and unexceptional piece of countryside.

- 3.36** The existing development on the appeal site has resulted in a change to the landscape but only a localised site level. The physical characteristics of the wider local area remain substantially unaltered with the existing development in place on the appeal site.
- 3.37** The comparatively complicated and variable pattern of the local landscape of urban edge influences and uses, horse paddocks, poorly manged fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, as outlined in the respective published landscape character assessments, all continue to prevail.
- 3.38** The statement made by the Council in paragraph 2.2 of their Statement of Case which says the 'very narrow' Settlement Gap 'prevents the physical or visual diminution of space between the densely populated settlements of Hedge End and Botley' is not necessarily correct. The ability of the Settlement Gap as a physical and visual separation between settlements continues to function with the existing development in place on the appeal site.
- 3.39** As the plan extract in the SoCG showing the extent of the Settlement Gap illustrates, the appeal site actually occurs at one of the Gap's widest points. Development, in the form of the Broadway Farm complex already extends westward and residential development already connects through the Gap between Botley and Hedge End along the A334 to the south of the appeal site.
- 3.40** The existing development on the appeal site has extended development to the east. However, there is still demonstrably no physical connection to the built up area of either Botley or Hedge End as a result of the existing development being in place on the appeal site.

- 3.41** The appeal site does not form a notable part of any principal sight lines across the Settlement Gap from a publicly accessible vantage point. The visual and physical integrity of the Settlement Gap is maintained in landscape and visual terms with the proposed development in place on the appeal site.

4. Summary and Conclusions

- 4.1** This Landscape Proof of Evidence is prepared by Stephen Wadsworth CMLI on behalf of CCW Services for CCW Services, the Appellant, in respect of an appeal against an enforcement notice issued by Eastleigh Borough Council related to the unauthorised land use at Broadway Farm in Botley, Southampton.
- 4.2** Stephen is a qualified Landscape Architect and has over 30 years of experience, in landscape and built infrastructure projects. He operates Briarwood Landscape Architecture consultancy and acts as an expert witness in landscape matters.
- 4.3** Stephen's previous involvement in the appeal process has involved the preparation of a retrospective Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) in respect of the existing development in the northern part of the appeal site. The appeal site is larger than the area assessed in the LVA.

Scope of Evidence and Appeal Context

- 4.4** The evidence addresses an enforcement notice CD/013872 regarding unauthorised land use at Broadway Farm. The focus of this Proof of Evidence is on the landscape and visual impacts of the existing development on the appeal site in relation to local planning policies but specifically Local Plan Policy S6 – Settlement Gaps.

Description of Appeal Site and Surroundings

- 4.5** The appeal site is typically well-defined. The southern boundary defined by a timber fence and hedge, elevated above A334. The western boundary consists of non-native Cherry Laurel hedgerow and the northern and eastern boundaries are bordered by mature deciduous woodland.

- 4.6** The site includes a tarmacked area for parking/storage, separated by an earth bund from the remainder of the appeal site to the south that consists of pastoral field. the appeal site is private has no public access and there are no public rights of way in the immediate vicinity.

Visibility and Public Perception

- 4.7** Visibility of the appeal site from public locations, public rights of way and highways, is limited due to localised changes in topography and the presence of existing vegetation in the intervening landscape between the potential observer the appeal site boundary. The existing development on the appeal site is not visually prominent from most publicly accessible viewpoints. Most views into the appeal site are obstructed by existing vegetation and built form.

Visual and Landscape Effects on Settlement Gap

- 4.8** It is judged that the existing development does not meaningfully alter the perceived openness of the Settlement Gap between Botley and Hedge End. The appeal site remains visually contained, maintaining the gap's function of providing both physical and visual separation between settlements.
- 4.9** The majority of the site remains as grassed paddock. The existing development in the northern part of the appeal site is visually well-contained with limited intervisibility so that there has been no notable perceived change to the character of the local area due to development. The Settlement Gap continues to function effectively despite the development.

Conclusion on Landscape and Visual Matters

- 4.10** The existing development has resulted in localised changes but does not detract from the overall landscape character or the function of the Settlement Gap. The appeal site does not appreciably impact the visual integrity of the surrounding area. The development has led to limited

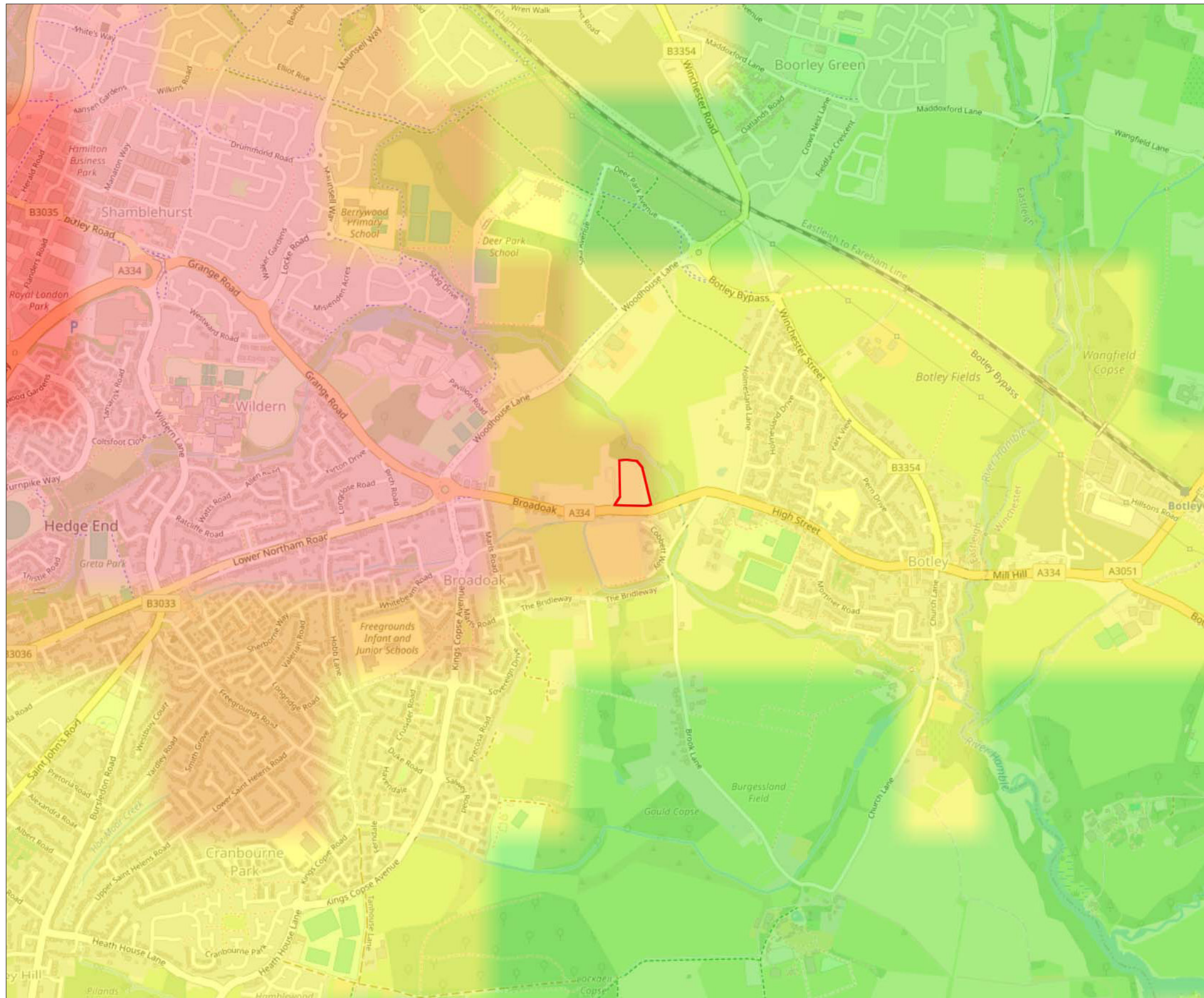
localised landscape change but the physical characteristics of the wider area remain largely unaltered.

- 4.11** The appeal site does not form a notable part of principal sight lines across the gap. The visual and physical integrity of the Settlement Gap as required in Policy S6 in respect of landscape and visual matters is maintained with the existing development in place on the appeal site.

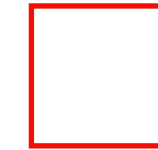
Appendices

Appendix 1 – Topographic Survey

Appendix 2 - Extract from CPRE 'England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies' interactive map



KEY TO PLAN:



The Site

(NanoWatts / cm²/sr)

>32 (Brightest)

16 - 32

8 - 16

4 - 8

2 - 4 (Brighter)

1 - 2

0.5 - 1

0.25 - 0.5

< 0.25 (Darkest)

Each pixel shows the level of radiance (night lights) shining up into the night sky. These have been categorised into colour bands to distinguish between different light levels. Please see the [REPORT](#) for more information on this.

Appendix 2 - Extract from CPRE 'England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies' interactive map