

ONE
HORTON
HEATH



Upper Acre

Lighting Assessment

December 2025

One Horton Heath Lighting Impact Assessment

Upper Acre



Prepared for:
Eastleigh Borough Council (One Horton Heath
Team)

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1 Introduction

Stantec Consultants has been appointed by the One Horton Heath Project Team to provide planning stage advisory services in relation to the design and construction of the proposed residential development in Horton Heath, Eastleigh. This document forms part of the Reserved Matters Planning Application of the One Horton Heath Upper Acre and will inform the Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) Planning Department, Natural England, and other consultees of the lighting impact that the proposed development will have on the area and its surroundings. This report is to accompany the lighting design drawings containing lux plots contained within the appendix.

1.1 Purpose of Report

The following design statement is provided for planning purposes to describe the existing light levels on site and to provide an indicative lighting design and assessment of anticipated effects for the site. This statement will serve as a guide to ensure the future external lighting scheme is as unobtrusive as possible, complies with guidelines for the reduction of light pollution, key statutory regulations and policy requirements with respect to lighting and biodiversity, to satisfy the local planners and the local community

1.2 Development Details

The indicative masterplan site consists of a planned 2,500 new dwellings, a mixed-use local centre which will benefit from a café, transport hub, shops, and community buildings. The illustrative site plan is shown below.

1.2.1 Outline Permission

Outline Planning Permission (Ref. O/20/89498) was granted on 27th October 2025 for a major mixed-use development for up to 2,500 homes, a local centre, a primary school and commercial floorspace.

1.2.2 Upper Acre Proposal

Submission of Reserved Matters relating to Layout, Scale, Appearance, and Landscaping pursuant to Condition 4 (RM Requirements) of Outline Planning Permission O/20/89498 for the erection of 424 dwellings within Phase 10 (The Upper Acre), with associated public open space, landscaping, and cycle and vehicular parking.

1.2.3 Outline Condition 24

The site has a lighting condition that states a final full design must be provided within 6 months of the commencement of the development that demonstrates an effective lighting strategy that includes all methods of illumination and demonstrates how the ecological constraints have been mitigated. This report includes an outline design demonstrating that a lighting design can be delivered to accommodate the ecological constraints. Further information will be needed to fully satisfy condition 24 as it will need to include internal light spill and any commercial lighting.





Figure 1 - One Horton Heath Illustrative Masterplan



2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 National Legislation

National Legislation is given in the following documents:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981;
- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992;
- Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act 2005; and
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

The statutory regime within these documents has been amended to include the light spill glare from lighting installations within different premises: 'artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health and nuisance'.

Under Section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, local authorities have a duty to take notice and act accordingly to investigate any complaint regarding artificial lighting of statutory nuisance. Once statutory nuisance may occur, local authorities must issue an abatement notice requiring that the nuisance cease or be abated within a set timescale.

2.2 National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 states that:

- 180: Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking in 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.

The Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) states that: "Artificial light provides valuable benefits to society, including through extending opportunities for sport and recreation, and can be essential to a new development. Equally, artificial light is not always necessary, has the potential to become what is termed 'light pollution' or 'obtrusive light' and not all modern lighting is suitable in all locations. 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. For maximum benefit, the best use of artificial light is about getting the right light, in the right place and providing light at the right time.



2.3 Local Planning Policy

2.3.1 Eastleigh Local Plan 2016-2036

The following policies are of relevance from the Eastleigh Local Plan

2.3.1.1 DM 11 Protected Species

Development will not be permitted if it is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on priority habitats, protected or priority species, or on the local ecological network unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. there are no alternative solutions;
- b. the adverse effects are unavoidable;
- c. measures are taken to mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects;
- d. there is an overall biodiversity net gain; and
- e. if there are any residual adverse effects, the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the adverse effects on priority habitats, priority and protected species, and the local ecological network.

2.3.1.2 DM 11 Irreplaceable Habitats

Development will not be permitted if it results in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees), unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

2.3.1.3 DM 11 Buffers

Buffers free from development will be provided to designated sites to avoid/mitigate impacts, including recreational impact and impacts on edge habitats, and to maintain dark skies.

2.3.1.4 DM 11 Surveys

Development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. there have been thorough habitat and species surveys;
- b. the great crested newt strategic survey and strategy have been considered in all developments within 500m of a great crested newt pond; and
- c. the strategic bat trapping survey has been considered in all developments within the locality of a woodland or connected habitat networks.

2.3.1.5 DM 8 Pollution

Development will not be permitted if it is likely to cause loss of amenity or impact on public health or other unacceptable environmental impacts through:



- a. air pollution (including odours or particulate emissions);
- b. pollution of surface, underground, coastal waters or other watercourses;
- c. noise or vibration;
- d. light intrusion, both generally and with respect to the South Downs National Park's status as an International Dark Night Skies reserve; or
- e. land contamination.

Lighting can have a significant impact on people's perception of their environment and the South Downs to the north east of the Borough is specifically designated as a Dark Sky reserve due to its low levels of light pollution (the areas of the National Park closest to the Borough are designated as Dark Sky Zone E1(b) Transition Zone in the South Downs Local Plan dark night skies policy). At night, the main distinction between urban and rural areas is that the former are lit and the latter are not. Light spillage is a material consideration because it can cause discomfort and loss of privacy and obscure the night sky. However, well designed lighting can improve people's perception of public safety and the environment. Lighting to the sky, onto hedgerows and directly into waterways can cause impacts on bats, nocturnal species and migratory fish. The Council will seek to ensure that lighting from development does not cause unacceptable environmental or amenity impacts, whilst also providing appropriate illumination (for example in respect of highway and community safety or sporting facilities).

2.3.2 Eastleigh Borough Council Biodiversity SPD

Whilst not referencing lighting specifically, the Biodiversity SPD provides additional guidance on conserving biodiversity for the region.



3 Current Site Conditions

Assessing current site conditions consists of a desk top survey of the site and a night-time on-site survey of the area, identifying and commenting on the existing lighting profile across the entire site and immediately adjacent areas. This is completed through:

- An assessment of the site, adjacent areas and sensitive receptors;
- On site measurements of typical existing lighting conditions in terms of lighting levels (lux), light quality and possible existing light pollution issues;
- Establishing the site and surrounding area Environmental Zone ratings as per current Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) and Bat Conservation Trust guidance.

The survey has been undertaken in accordance with ILP Professional Lighting Guide 04: Guidance on Undertaking Environmental Lighting Impact Assessments, current Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) and Bat Conservation Trust guidance.

The survey and report aim to clarify the known light pollution issues and will enable a review of the results against the criteria identified by the various lighting and environmental bodies, national and local policy and standards.

3.1 Desk Study

Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obstructive Light GN01:2020 (ILP, 2020) classifies environmental zones into five categories, shown in Table 1. The lighting limitations for each environmental zone are described in Table 2, extracted from the same document. Limits are set in terms of:

- Permissible maximum upward light %;
- Illuminance into windows;
- Source intensity; and
- 'building luminance', which sets upper values for decorative lighting of any structure, statue etc.

These limits should then be applied to any new lighting in the area.

Following the desk study and night time survey, the site has been classified as Environmental Zone E2 bordering E3 along the eastern edge of the site.

Where possible, any new lighting proposed by the development should conform to the limitations provided in Table 1.



Zone	Sky Glow ULR (Max %)	Light Intrusion (into windows) E _v (Lux)		Luminaire Intensity I (Candelas)		Building Luminance L (Pre-curfew)
		Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	Average L (cd/m ²)
E0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E1	0	2	0(1*)	2500	0	0
E2	2.5	5	1	7500	500	5
E3	5	10	2	10000	1000	10
E4	15	15	5	25000	2500	15

Table 1 Obtrusive Light Limitations for Exterior Lighting Installations - General Observers

(ULR = Upward Light Ratio of the installation; E_v = Vertical illuminance in lux; I = Light intensity in candelas; L = Luminance in candelas per square meter. *permitted only from public road lighting installations)

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 2 Environmental Lighting Categories

3.2 Site Study

The survey was undertaken on Monday 23rd November 2020 between 5.00pm and 9.00pm. The weather was dry with little cloud cover.

Moonlight can affect illuminance measurements, with bright moonlight contributing to around 0.25 to 0.35 lux. During the survey the moon was in the waxing gibbous phase, with the full moon occurring on 30th November. The moon was visible throughout the survey so illumination recordings may be higher than typical readings.

Illumination measurements have been taken on site using a handheld lux meter. All measurements were taken at approximately 1.5m above the ground.

As the site is currently largely being used for agricultural use, it has very little existing artificial lighting. The lighting available on site is from adjacent street lighting from Chalcroft Business Park and Burnetts Lane.

The site survey illumination point drawings are provided in the appendix. The survey occurred in 2020 but there is no plan to repeat the survey as it demonstrates the lighting level of the site prior to any



development so shows a realistic baseline. Elements of the site are currently under development however these are considered part of the wider development and should not be included in the baseline calculations.

The purpose of the survey has been to review any existing artificial lighting on or near the site, the illumination of the adjacent roads and external lighting of nearby residential buildings. The data collected has assisted in the formation of the site's indicative external lighting strategy in section 4, and will serve to determine the impact of the development's eventual proposed lighting strategy.

3.3 Sensitive Receptors

The sensitive receptors of the site have been identified as the following:

- Residential dwellings along Burnetts Lane
- Proposed residential dwellings;
- Existing light sensitive species on site

The site is also located approximately 1.5km from the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) though it is anticipated that artificial lighting will not impact the area due to the distance from the location.

The impact on these receptors shall be discussed in detail in section 5.

3.3.1 Ecological Appraisal

An ecological appraisal of the masterplan site has been undertaken by Johns Associates. The following guidance has been given in relation to lighting.

Lighting designs for the development should aim to maintain low lux levels across the site to maintain dark corridors and unlit habitats that are important for the nocturnal and crepuscular species present.

Bats are considered to be the species most likely to be negatively affected by an increase in artificial lighting from the development, in particular the species that are known to be light adverse, such as brown long-eared bats. Otter, barn owl, dormice and great crested newts could also potentially be affected by any artificial lighting of high value habitats given the current absence of artificial lighting on these habitats. This is particularly relevant to the lighting of any road severance locations.

The lighting approach for new development should be in accordance with current best practice guidance on designing lighting with reference to bats (Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals, 2018).

As an overarching principle, dark corridors must be maintained around roosts, foraging areas and commuting corridors with no net increase in light levels as a result of the development in areas used by bats. It should be noted that enhancements over the existing baseline must also be built into scheme design wherever possible; i.e., development schemes that actively reduce any existing elevated lux levels associated with bat habitat features.



Important bat habitat zones and sensitive habitats should be maintained in 'completely dark' conditions, defined as less than 0.2 lux on the horizontal plane and less than 0.4 lux on the vertical plane (measured at 1.5m and 4m) (Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals, 2018).

A discrete buffer-zone oriented parallel to each retained ecological feature of importance to the nocturnal/ crepuscular species, present on site, should be created.

3.4 Current Site Conclusion

The site existing lighting levels and sources have been recorded and the most important surrounding areas have been identified. The site is largely unlit with low levels of existing illumination.

This information will now be used to assess the indicative masterplan proposals and its residual effects on the surrounding areas and sensitive receptors



Figure 2 Sensitive Receptor Plan





Figure 3 Upper Acre site plan produced by Boyle and Summers

4 Indicative External Lighting Strategy

4.1 Design Guidance

The following documents should be consulted and adhered to when designing the external lighting strategy for the scheme:

- ILP Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2020;
- ILP Guidance Note 08: Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK;
- ILP PLG04: Guidance on Undertaking Environmental Lighting Impact Assessments;
- CIBSE Lighting Guide 6 (LG6) – Outdoor Environment;
- CIBSE SLL Code for Lighting 2012;
- BS 5489-1:2013 – Code of Practice for Design of Road Lighting;
- CEN/TR 13201-1: Road Lighting – Part 1: Selection of Lighting Classes;
- CIE – Guidelines for Minimising Sky Glow;
- Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution – Artificial Light in the Environment.

The ILP Guide for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lights is the primary document used by most local councils and planning departments to categorise the provision of external lighting. Where possible, the external lighting should be compliant to Dark Sky requirements and to Lighting Environmental Zone CIE E2.

4.1.1 Street Lighting

Required road lighting levels and uniformity have been calculated using the assessment tables provided in CEN/TR 13201-1: Road Lighting – Part 1: Selection of Lighting Classes. The following assumptions have been made in order to classify the road types:

- The typical speed of the motor vehicles will be up to 25mph (secondary and tertiary streets), up to 30mph (Link Road and internal distributor roads)
- No geometric measures have been put in place for traffic calming;
- The area does not have a higher than normal crime risk;
- Facial recognition is unnecessary in the area;
- The difficulty of navigational tasks are normal; and
- There is a normal flow of pedestrian traffic.

Table 3 describes the classifications for the road types proposed. The M lighting class recommends illuminance levels for roads where the predominant users are motorised vehicles and the speed of the



user is moderate to fast. The P lighting classes recommend illuminance levels for minor roads, where traffic speed and density are lower, and the predominant users are pedestrians, slow moving vehicles, or cyclists, for example in residential areas. The C lighting class is used for conflict areas such as shopping streets, road intersections of some complexity and roundabouts.

Road Type	Classification	Average Illumination E_a	Minimum Illumination E_{min}
Secondary and Tertiary Streets	P3	7.5 (lx)	1.5 (lx)
	P4	5 (lx)	1 (lx)

Table 3 Road Types and Classifications - P Classes

Class	Luminance of the road surface of the carriageway for the dry and we road surface condition				Disability Glare	Lighting of Surroundings
	Dry Conditions			Wet Conditions	Dry Conditions	Dry Conditions
	Illuminance (cd/m ²)	Uniformity U_o	Longitudinal Uniformity U_l	Uniformity U_{ow}	Threshold Increment f_{TI}	Edge of Illuminance Ratio R_{EI}
M4	0.75	0.40	0.60	0.15	15	0.30

Table 4 Road Types and Classifications - M Classes

4.1.1.1 Proposed Street Lighting

It is proposed that the site is modelled using low height, directional column luminaires to provide sufficient illuminance on roads whilst also being mindful of the sensitive receptors on site. To integrate the site into the nearby residential areas, warm white LEDs which have a colour temperature of 3000K are preferred. Warmer colour temperatures of light (with less blue wavelengths) have also been proven to have a lower impact to bats.



Figure 4 Bat Friendly Street Lighting

Where roads cross existing areas used by bats to migrate through the site, stretches of road can be left unlit to provide corridors of < 0.5 lux for bats to commute to different areas. Potential areas where this strategy can be applied are shown in purple on the sensitive receptor image above.



Where lighting is deemed required due to safety concerns, innovative solutions could also be applied such as red LED street lighting to create bat friendly corridors such as in the Netherlands and Worcestershire.

Where possible, residents should be educated about the flora and fauna in their local area and encouraged to install low lumen security lighting to reduce the lux levels falling onto sensitive receptors.

For all highways adopted by Hampshire County Council (HCC), a dimming profile in line with HCC lighting specification requirements will be applied: typically, luminaires are either dimmed or every second luminaire is switched off past a designated curfew time to reduce the overall light pollution of the development.

Internal Distributor Roads

Internal distributor roads have been classified as M5 and should be lit in accordance with standards shown in Table 4. Lower height column luminaires (4-5m) are typically used to provide the required illumination levels and spread across roads and pathways for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians

Secondary and Tertiary Streets

Secondary and tertiary streets have been classified as P3 to P4 and should be lit in accordance with standards shown in Table 3. Lower height column luminaires (4-5m) are typically used to provide the required illumination levels and spread across roads and pathways for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians, though other methods such as lower height columns or bollards can be used in areas with specific area requirements.

Conflict Areas

Judgement of conflict area requirements will depend on each specific scenario so a specified class is not provided here. The lighting engineer should use professional judgement when selecting the correct class.

Parking Areas

Any proposed parking areas should be designed in accordance with BS EN 12464-2:2014 requirements or equivalent where possible (shown in Table 5). Where adjacent to sensitive receptors, these limits can be relaxed to avoid obtrusive light where deemed safe to do so.

Pathways

Pathways and general circulation spaces for pedestrians should be designed in line with BS EN 12464-2:2014 requirements or equivalent where possible (shown in Table 5). Where adjacent to sensitive receptors, these limits can be relaxed to avoid obtrusive light where deemed safe to do so.

Building External Areas

External areas of non-residential buildings such as education, mixed use or employment use classes should be lit in line with appropriate building type guidance.



Passive Infrared Sensors (PIR) are recommended for these areas as both an energy saving feature and a strategy to reduce light spill on bat sensitive areas.

4.2 Sensitive Receptors

4.2.1 New and Existing Residential Dwellings

New and existing residential dwellings should be protected from obtrusive light spill. In line with Table 1, light intrusion into residential windows should be reduced as far as possible and meet Environmental Zone E2 limits of 5 lux (pre-curfew) and 1 lux (post-curfew).

4.2.2 Existing Areas Utilised by Bats

The ecology report, further discussed in 3.3.1, has identified that the site is useful for a number of bat species. Where possible, any areas identified as being useful for existing bat populations should be lit to a maximum level of 0.2 lux on the horizontal plane and 0.4 on the vertical plane (measured at heights of 1.5m and 4m).

4.3 Recommendations for All Artificial Lighting Proposals

The following principals should be adopted when designing external lighting proposals for the One Horton Heath:

- The use of directional, LED lamps is recommended to both save energy and ensure that light is only directed to the required areas;
- Cowls, shields or hoods could be fitted to luminaires to limit light spill into unwanted areas; and
- Proposed luminaires should, where possible, have a 0° tilt and be designed to have a ULR of <5%

Type of area, task or activity	E _m (Lux)	R _a (min)	U _o (min)	G _{RL} (Max)
General Circulation Areas				
Walkways exclusively for pedestrians	5	20	0.25	50
Traffic areas for slowly moving vehicles (max 10km/h, e.g. bicycles)	10	20	0.40	50
Regular vehicle traffic (max 40km/h)	20	20	0.40	45
Pedestrian passages, vehicle turning, loading and unloading points	50	20	0.40	50
Parking Areas				
Light Traffic e.g. parking areas near schools	5	20	0.25	55
Medium Traffic e.g. parking areas of colleges or universities, office buildings, sports and multipurpose building complexes	10	20	0.25	50
Heavy traffic e.g. parking areas of major conference venues, major sports and multi-purpose building complexes	20	20	0.25	50

Table 5 General Performance Requirements of Exterior Spaces (BS EN 12464-2)



5 Lighting Impact Assessment

The site has been assessed for its residual effects against guidance given the ILP Professional Lighting Guide 4 shown in Table 6.

5.1 Upper Acre

Upper Acre consists of proposed residential (C2 & C3) use class. It is anticipated that the area will predominantly be lit with street column luminaires.

The sensitive receptors of the site include residences along Burnetts Lane and ecologically sensitive areas to the west and south of the site. The distance between the proposed development and sensitive receptors is small, so impact here may be classed as minor adverse without mitigation, though likely neutral with suitable mitigation methods in place.

5.2 Conclusion

With sensitive lighting design principles adopted, all areas have the ability to reach neutral impact. See indicative plan within appendix that demonstrates this is possible.

The methods of lighting and control provided within this report are proven methods for reducing light spill over the site boundary onto neighbouring areas and also to reduce sky glow from upward light distribution.

The purpose of the lighting scheme is ultimately to provide a safe and secure environment for the residents and also to minimise or eliminate any negative impact on the existing environment and ensure that the new development blends into the surrounding area.

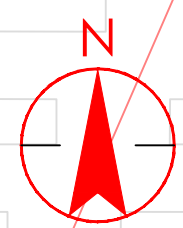
The proposed scheme will be developed in conjunction with the Applicant, design team and Eastleigh Borough Council Officers.

An indicative street lighting design has been produced and is included in the Appendix. This design demonstrates a lighting design that achieves the requirements of this report. This is not the final design, which will continue to be developed and agreed with the LPA as per the requirements of Condition 24 of the OPP.



Appendices



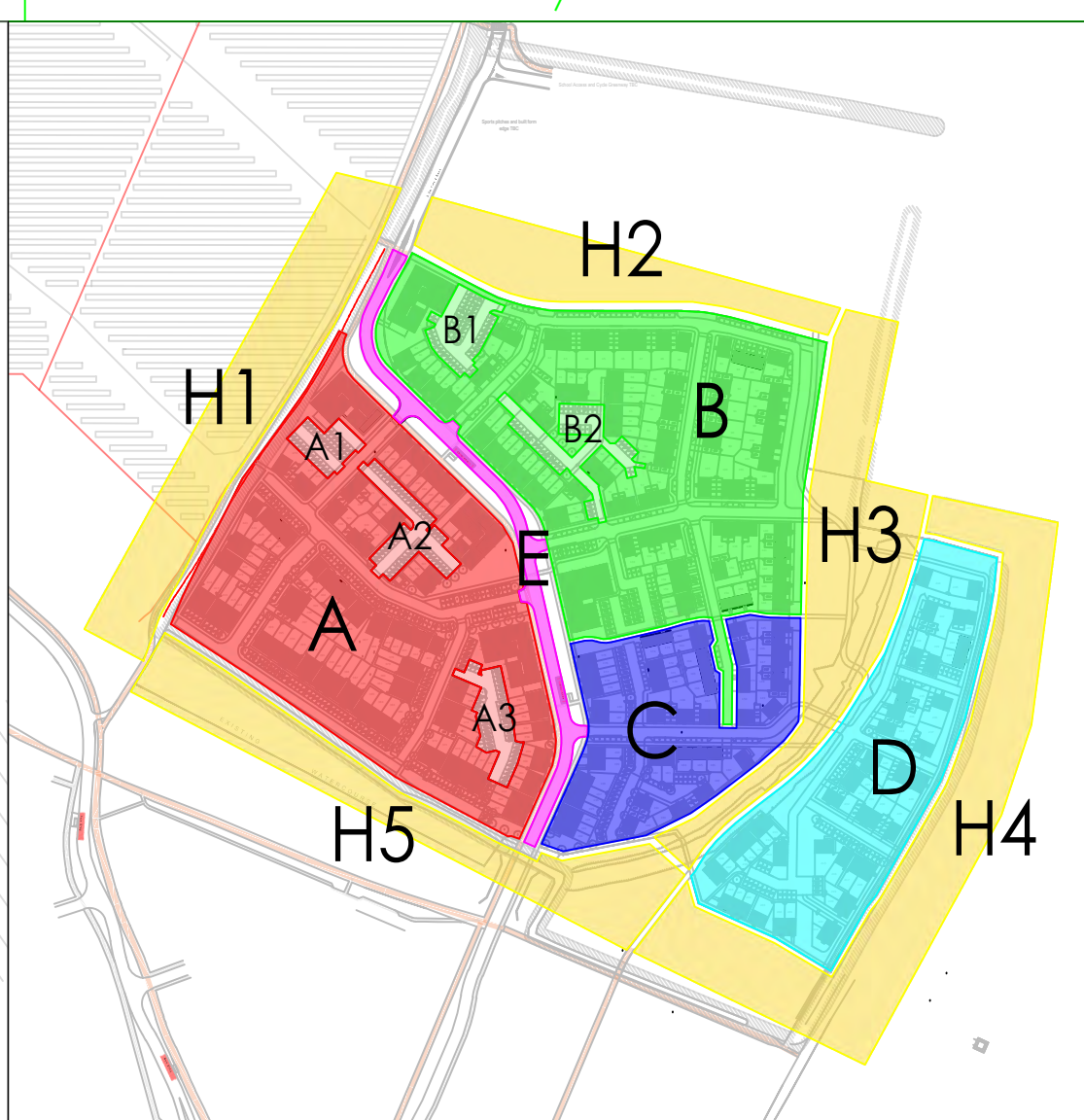


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BREEAM and Light Pollution Compliance Summary
Assumed to be E2 environmental zone operating pre-curfew.

BREEAM Pol 4 - Reduction of Night Time Light Pollution Non-Domestic Buildings
One BREEAM credit is available where the lighting design is in compliance with the criteria below

Demonstrate compliance with ILP Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2021)
Select Environmental Zone from table below:

Table 1 - Environmental Zones			
Zone	Surrounding	Lighting Environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight Reserves, IFA Dark Sky Parks
E1	Natural	Intrinsically dark	National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	Villages or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	Small town centres or suburban locations
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity

E2 Project Environmental Zone

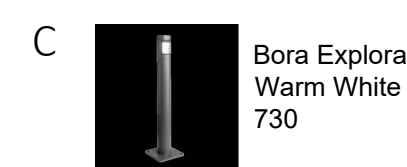
Table 2 - Obtrusive Light Limitations for Exterior Lighting Installations - General Observers						
Environmental Zone	Sky Glow ULR (Max %)	Light Intrusion (into windows) Ev (lux)		Luminaire Intensity I (candelas)		Building Luminance Pre-curfew Average, L
		Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	
E0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E1	0	2	0	2500	0	0
E2	2.5	5	1	7500	500	5
E3	5.0	10	2	10000	1000	10
E4	15	25	5	25000	2500	25

Table 3 - Road Types and Classifications - P Classes				Upward Light (ULR)	
Road Type	Classification	Average Illumination Ea	Minimum Illumination Emin	Target	5.0%
Secondary and Tertiary Streets	P3	7.5 (lx)	1.5 (lx)	Project	0.5%
	P4	5 (lx)	1 (lx)	PASS/FAIL	PASS

AREA	Avg	Min
ROAD ZONE A	5.10lx	1.35lx
CAR PARK A1	5.32lx	1.08lx
CAR PARK A2	5.22lx	2.02lx
CAR PARK A3	5.46lx	1.23lx
ROAD ZONE B	5.14lx	1.07lx
CAR PARK B1	5.30lx	1.57lx
CAR PARK B2	5.06lx	1.02lx
ROAD ZONE C	5.18lx	1.06lx
ROAD ZONE D	5.09lx	1.47lx
MAIN ROAD (E)	10.90lx	1.60lx

AREA	Max
HIGH VALUE HABITAT (H1)	0.47lx
HIGH VALUE HABITAT (H2)	0.33lx
HIGH VALUE HABITAT (H3)	0.46lx
HIGH VALUE HABITAT (H4)	0.058lx
HIGH VALUE HABITAT (H5)	0.40lx

SYMBOL	REF	PART CODE	DETAILS	LUMEN / WATTAGE
	A	511082 - 730 - 5296 @ 300mA	AXIA 3 EVO 1 - 8 LENS MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4m	1027LM / 8.1W
	B	511032 - 730 - 5267 @ 200mA	AXIA 3 EVO 1 - 8 LENS MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4m	704LM / 5.8W
	C	484322 - 730 6372 @ 350mA	BORA EXPLORA MOUNTING HEIGHT: 1m	490LM / 9.9W



0 10 20 30 40 50m
SCALE 1:500

P01 FIRST ISSUE	TL	JF	15/10/2025
Issued/Revision	By	Appd	DD.MM.YYYY
	TL	JF	15/10/2025
	Dwn	Dsgn	Chkd
			DD.MM.YYYY

Issue Status

S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

This document is suitable only for the purpose noted above. Use of this document for any other purpose is not permitted.

Client/Project Logo

Eastleigh Borough Council

Client/Project

Proposed Residential Development
Upper Acre
One Horton Heath

Title

Electrical Services
Indicative Street Lighting Layout

Project No.

333701779

Revision

P01

A0 Scale

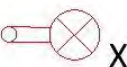
1:500

Drawing No.

333701779-HYD-XX-00-DR-E-9000



- NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT & ENGINEER FOR VERIFICATION. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY ARE TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING.
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 3. ALL POSITIONS OF EXISTING EQUIPMENT AND LUX READINGS ARE APPROXIMATE

 Existing Column Luminaire

0.0 Lux Horizontal Illuminance (Measurement)

0.0 Lux Extrapolated Values

 Area Under Construction

P01	11/12/20	Baseline Light Survey	HJ	JB
Rev	Date	Description	By	Ckd



2nd Floor
11-12 Queens Square
Bristol
BS1 4NT
0117 945 9225
BristolCentral@hydrock.com
hydrock.com

Client :
ONE HORTON HEATH PROJECT TEAM

Project Title:
**ONE HORTON HEATH
FIRST RESIDENTIAL PARCEL**

Drawing Title:
BASELINE LIGHT SURVEY

Drawing Status:
PRELIMINARY

Hydrock Job No: 09820-ESEN				
Drawn HJ	Checked JB	Scale @ A3 1:500	Date DEC 2020	Issue Date 11/12/2020
Drawing Number: 09820-HYD-XX-XX-DR-Y-5000				Revision: P01



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- W

Existing Wall Mounted Luminaire
- 0.0 Lux

Horizontal Illuminance (Measurement)
- 0.0 Lux

Extrapolated Values
- Existing Solar Farm

P01	11/12/20	Baseline Light Survey	HJ	JB
Rev	Date	Description	By	Ckd

Hydrock

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Client :
ONE HORTON HEATH PROJECT TEAM

Project Title:
ONE HORTON HEATH

Drawing Title:
BASELINE LIGHT SURVEY

Drawing Status:
PRELIMINARY

Hydrock Job No:		09820-ESEN		
Drawn	Checked	Scale @ A3	Date	Issue Date
HJ	JB	1:500	DEC 2020	11/12/2020
Drawing Number:				Revision:
09820-HYD-XX-XX-DR-Y-5000				P01



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0.0 Lux

Horizontal Illuminance
(Measurement)

0.0 Lux

Extrapolated Values

Existing Solar Farm

P01	11/12/20	Baseline Light Survey		HJ	JB
Rev	Date	Description		By	Ckd
Hydrock 2nd Floor 11-12 Queens Square Bristol BS1 4NT 0117 945 9225 BristolCentral@hydrock.com hydrock.com					
Client : ONE HORTON HEATH PROJECT TEAM					
Project Title: ONE HORTON HEATH					
Drawing Title: BASELINE LIGHT SURVEY					
Drawing Status: PRELIMINARY					
Hydrock Job No: 09820-ESEN					
Drawn HJ	Checked JB	Scale @ A1 1:500	Date DEC 2020	Issue Date 11/12/2020	
Drawing Number: 09820-HYD-XX-XX-DR-Y-5000				Revision: P01	

Roadworks and
Temporary Traffic
Lights

External
Security
Light

Area Inaccessible

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- 0.0 Lux Horizontal Illuminance
(Measurement)
- 0.0 Lux Extrapolated Values
- Existing Solar Farm

P01	11/12/20	Baseline Light Survey	HJ	JB
Rev	Date	Description	By	Ckd

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Client :
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Project Title:
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Drawing Title:
BASELINE LIGHT SURVEY

Drawing Status:
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Hydrock Job No:
09820-ESEN

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(Measurement)

0.0 Lux Extrapolated Values

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Rev	Date	Description	By	Ckd



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Client :
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Project Title:
ONE HORTON HEATH

Drawing Title:
BASELINE LIGHT SURVEY

Drawing Status:
PRELIMINARY

Hydrock Job No:
09820-ESEN

Drawn	Checked	Scale @ A3	Date	Issue Date
HJ	JB	1:500	DEC 2020	11/12/2020

Drawing Number:	Revision:
09820-HYD-XX-XX-DR-Y-5000	P01

With every community, we redefine what's possible.



Stantec is a global leader in sustainable engineering, architecture, and environmental consulting. The diverse perspectives of our partners and interested parties drive us to think beyond what's previously been done on critical issues like climate change, digital transformation, and future-proofing our cities and infrastructure. We innovate at the intersection of community, creativity, and client relationships to advance communities everywhere, so that together we can redefine what's possible.

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