The Sizewell C Project

6.7 Volume 6 Sizewell Link Road

Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual
Appendices 6A - 6B

Revision: 1.0

Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)

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May 2020

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

VOLUME 6, CHAPTER 6, APPENDIX 6A: ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINTS

Appendices

Plates

Tables

None Provided.

Figures

None Provided.

1.1 Illustrative Viewpoints

Plate 1.1: Footpath E-584/019/0, South of Yoxford

Plate 1.2: Footpath E-396/016/0, North of route

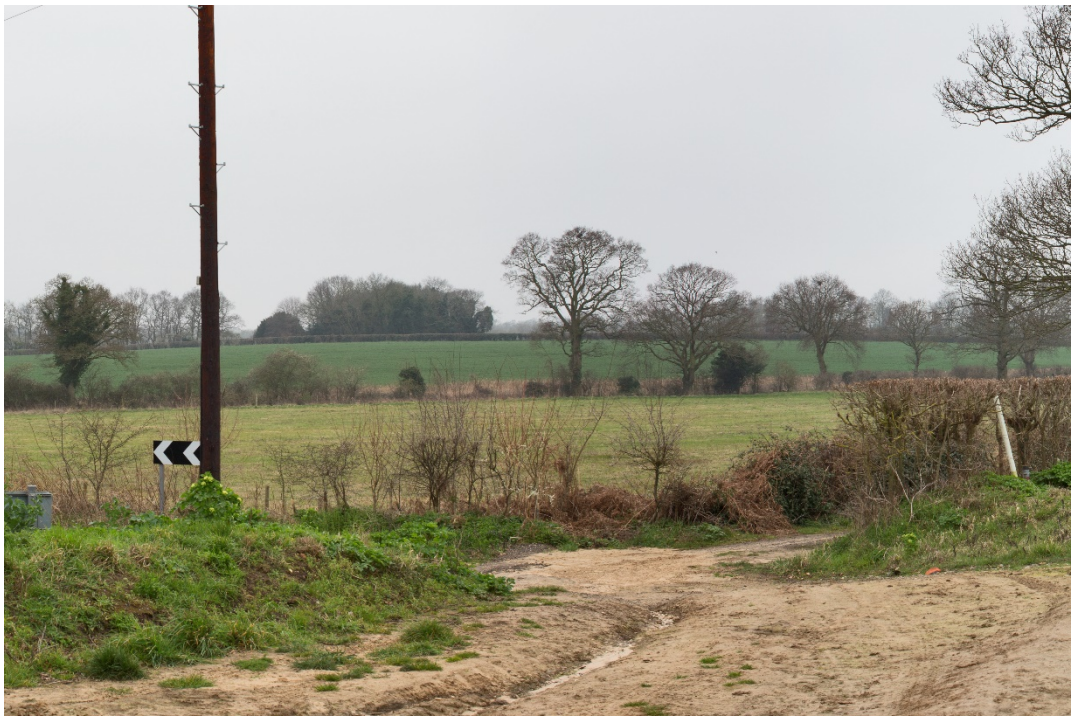


Plate 1.3: Footpath E-515/006/0, East of route

Plate 1.4: Footpath E-515/012/0, South of Route

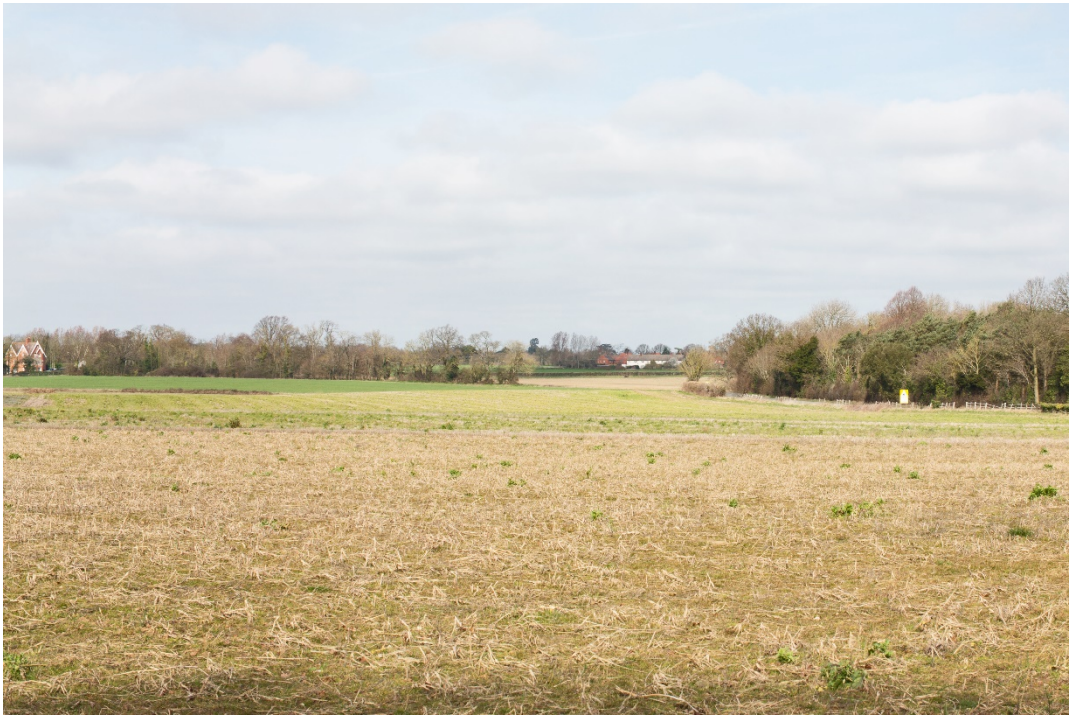


Plate 1.5: Moat Road near Moat House

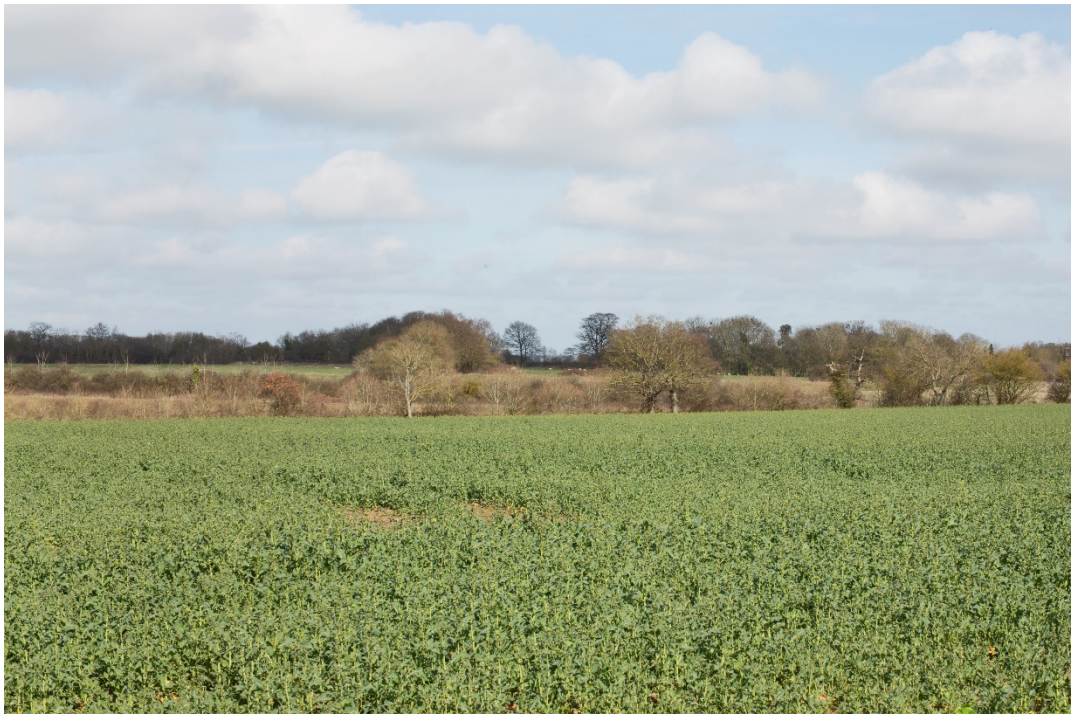


Plate 1.6: Footpath E-396/022/0, South of Route

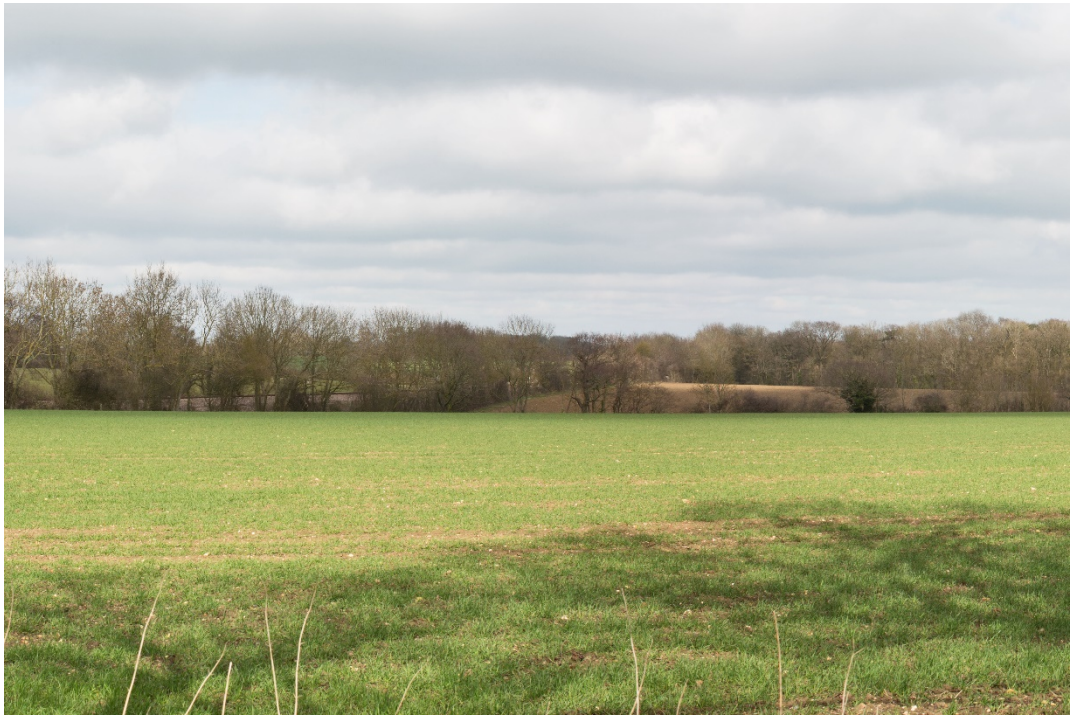
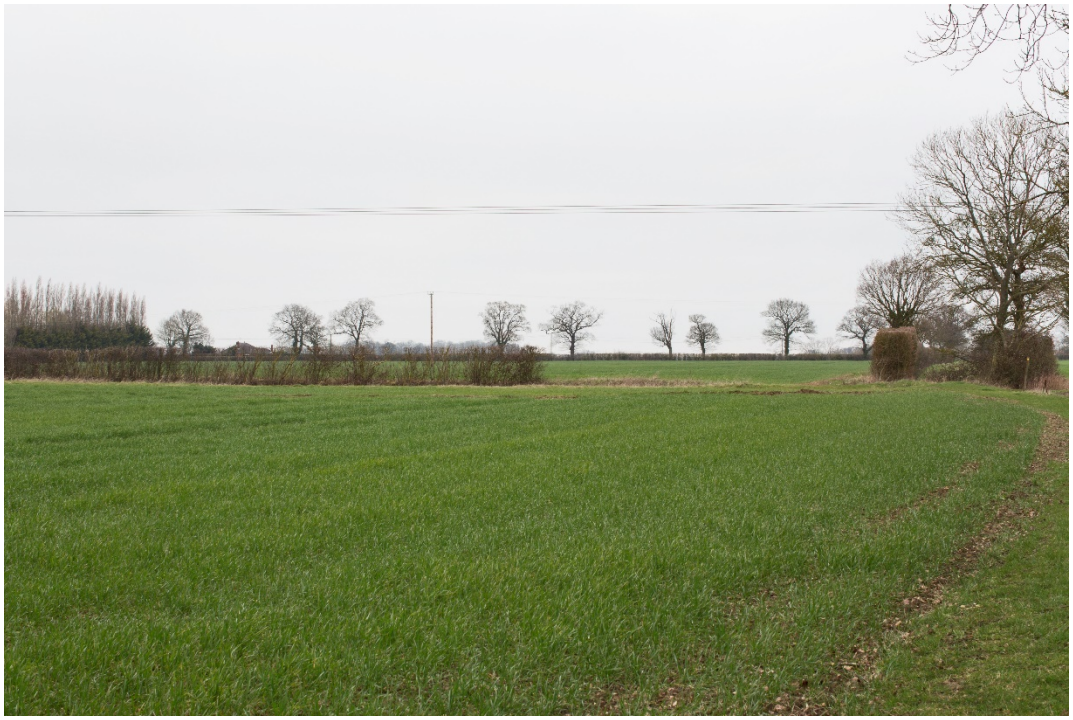


Plate 1.7: Footpath E-344/015/0, South of Route



VOLUME 6, CHAPTER 6, APPENDIX 6B: NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

Contents

Tables

None provided.

Plates

None provided.

Figures

1. Night-time Appraisal

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix to **Volume 6, Chapter 6** of the Environmental Statement (ES) assesses the potential landscape and visual effects arising from lighting during the construction and operation of the proposed Sizewell link road (referred to throughout this appendix as the 'proposed development'). Lower level light periods, when lighting may be required, have the potential to arise in the early morning, dusk and evening, as well as at night.

1.1.2 The assessment describes the existing landscape and visual baseline at lower level light periods; describes the key lighting aspects of the proposed development as they relate to landscape and visual matters; describes the anticipated change upon both landscape and visual receptors; and assesses the magnitude and significance of change for both the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.

1.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

1.2.1 No international or regional legislation or policy is deemed relevant to the assessment for this site.

a) National

1.2.2 At a national level, the relevant National Policy Statements (NPSs) are considered alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for light pollution. Much of the policy and guidance relates to ecology considerations or creating nuisance through lighting. Lighting in relation to the proposed development will be designed to avoid creating nuisance or effects on residential amenity and policy specifically in relation to these matters is not referenced below.

1.2.3 Paragraph 180 of the NPPF (Ref 1.1) requires decisions to ensure that *"new development is appropriate for its location"* including by limiting the impact of light pollution on local amenity and *"intrinsically dark landscapes"*.

1.2.4 The PPG for light pollution (Ref 1.2) sets out the circumstances in which light pollution can become relevant to planning. It states at paragraph 001:

"Artificial light is not always necessary. It 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 the night sky, especially in areas with intrinsically dark landscapes. Intrinsically dark landscapes are those entirely, or largely, uninterrupted by artificial light. National parks and nature reserves can serve as good examples, particularly where they support habitats for native nocturnal animals."

1.2.5 The guidance continues at Paragraph 003:

"Light intrusion occurs when the light 'spills' beyond the boundary of the area being lit. For example, light spill can result in safety impacts related to the impairment or distraction of people (e.g. when driving vehicles), health impacts arising from impaired sleep, cause annoyance to people, compromise an existing dark landscape and/or adversely affect natural systems (e.g. plants, animals, insects, aquatic life). These adverse effects can usually be completely avoided with careful lamp and luminaire selection and positioning:

Lighting near or above the horizontal is usually to be avoided to reduce glare and sky glow (the brightening of the night sky).

Good design, correct installation and ongoing maintenance are essential to the optical effectiveness of lighting schemes such as fixed and/or regularly operated functional and decorative lighting elements."

1.2.6 Paragraph 005 adds:

"The character of the area and the surrounding environment may affect what will be considered an appropriate level of lighting for a development. In particular, lighting schemes for developments in protected areas of dark sky or intrinsically dark landscapes should be carefully assessed as to their necessity and degree."

b) Local

1.2.7 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Core Strategy & Development Management Policies (Ref 1.3). Development Management Policy DM26 – Lighting sets out the Council's approach to minimising light pollution. The policy is worded as follows:

> *"The District Council will seek to minimise light pollution. Applications for development requiring or likely to require external lighting should include details of lighting schemes. This should include position, height, aiming points, lighting levels and a polar luminance diagram. Applicants will need to satisfy the District Council that:*
>
> *(a) The proposed lighting scheme is the minimum needed for security, working purposes, recreational or other use of the land;*
>
> *(b) It is designed so as to minimise pollution from glare and light spillage, particularly to residential and commercial areas, areas of nature conservation importance, and areas whose open and landscape qualities would be affected;*
>
> *…*
>
> *In order to prevent unnecessary intrusion into the countryside, or the effect on residential amenity, the District Council may seek to control the days and times of use of lighting (excluding street lighting)."*

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Night-time assessment of lighting on landscape and visual receptors is an emerging area, and there is no specific guidance on which to base the assessment.

1.3.2 The approach and methodology of this assessment will follow the same structured approach as **Volume 6, Chapter 6**. The assessment terminology will also follow that presented in the landscape and visual methodology, with the exception of the approach to assessing and describing the sensitivity of receptors as follows:

a) Sensitivity of landscape character at night

1.3.3 For Landscape Character Types (LCTs), susceptibility will be judged based on the degree to which the character of the landscape is characterised by darkness, informed by satellite mapping of light distribution and site observations. Value will be judged as presented within the assessment of effects during the day, unless specific factors suggest otherwise, for example the identification of a Dark Sky Discovery Site which would increase value; or where factors that contribute to value in the daytime are irrelevant at night (which may reduce value at night).

b) Sensitivity of visual receptors at night

1.3.4 For visual receptors the assessment will take account of the importance attached to views at night. Generally, the value attached to night-time views is considered to be low, unless there is a particular feature that can be best, or only appreciated in the hours of darkness. This may include views of stars and the night sky that are only, or best available in particularly dark areas, or views to well-known landmarks that are illuminated at night.

1.3.5 The susceptibility of visual receptors also differs at night, reflecting the different activities people undertake in the hours of darkness. For example, drivers using roads at night tend to be more focused on the road and the area illuminated by their headlights and roadside lighting than during the day and may have their attention drawn by oncoming headlights, road markings/cat's eyes, or signage, resulting in lower susceptibility. By contrast, people taking part in activities requiring darkness, such as star gazing, would be of higher susceptibility.

1.3.6 The sensitivity of visual receptors at night is rated as follows:

- National value and high susceptibility – visitors to Dark Sky Parks or Dark Sky Reserves as recognised by the International Dark Sky Association.
- Local value and high susceptibility – visitors to Dark Sky Discovery Sites, public observatories or places often visited by astronomical societies and groups.
- Community value and high susceptibility – people engaged in night-time activity such as bat watching, residents of notably dark areas (i.e. rural locations with no street lighting) in the streets around their homes and footpaths where dark skies are integral to the amenity.
- National (or Local) value and medium susceptibility – visitors to nationally important or well-known local landmarks that are illuminated at night.

- Community value and medium susceptibility – residents in urban areas or semi-urban/rural areas, users of cycle routes and footpaths where street lighting/illumination is characteristic.
- Community value and low susceptibility – drivers using local, unlit roads and train passengers.
- Limited value and low susceptibility – users of A roads, illuminated minor roads and people at their place of work.

c) Scope

1.3.7 The extent of the study area for the assessment of night-time effects is 2 kilometres (km), which replicates that used for the assessment of daytime effects, which has been agreed by landscape and visual consultees. The assessment considers the impact of lighting on landscape character, visual receptors and landscape designations.

1.3.8 Viewpoints from the main assessment were visited at night as relevant. However, a number are inaccessible at night-due to being unlit or were not suitable for night-time photography due to proximity to busy roads. Therefore, no night-time viewpoints are presented to accompany this assessment.

1.4 Assessment

1.4.1 This section identifies those groups of landscape and visual receptors likely to experience notable effects as a result of the proposed lighting associated with the proposed development. The baseline description of the existing night-time environment for each receptor group is provided alongside the assessment of effects for ease of reference.

1.4.2 This section considers both landscape character and visual receptors before considering designated landscapes. It is common for designations to encompass both character and visual considerations within their special qualities or purposes of designation. It therefore makes a more natural reading sequence to draw together those aspects of character and views which relate to the designation if they have been described earlier in the chapter.

a) Night-time visual environment of the study area

1.4.3 The existing intensity of artificial lighting across the study area is illustrated on **Figure 6B.1** to this appendix using satellite data (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite Day/Night) from March 2019 (Ref 1.4). This illustrates that there is a low level of artificial light within much of the study area and across the site itself. Within the north-west of the study area, the settlement of Yoxford and also the area south-west of Darsham railway station, where there is artificial lighting, creates a much higher degree of light pollution within that part of the study area.

1.4.4 To the south-east, the settlement of Leiston and the artificial lighting at the existing Sizewell power station, create a much higher degree of light pollution outside the study area, which extends into the south eastern edge of the study area. The settlement of Saxmundham to the south of the study area has a similar influence on the southern edge of the study area.

1.4.5 There are also a small number of other light sources within the study area, beyond those generally associated with the settlements mentioned above but towards the edges of the study area, that can be seen from within the study area and vary in prominence depending on the context of the view. These include existing lighting along the A12, around Darsham railway station and Darsham Service Station, as well as along Abbey Road to the north of Leiston. Other roads and settlements within the study area are generally unlit.

1.4.6 The closest Dark Sky Discovery Site is located at Haw Wood Farm Caravan Park, which is beyond the northern extent of the study area.

b) Lighting proposals

1.4.7 As discussed in **Chapter 2** of this volume of the **ES**, the route would be mostly unlit, however, lighting would be provided at the A12 roundabout and the roundabout connecting the Middleton Moor link to the B1122 (Yoxford Road). Lighting would be in compliance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and the Code of Practice for the Design of Road Lighting, Lighting of Roads and Public Amenity Areas BS 5489-1:2013. Lighting columns would be of appropriate adoptable standards and would have a maximum height with lanterns of 10 metres (m).

c) Landscape effects

1.4.8 Local LCTs within the 2km study area, as identified in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 1.5), are illustrated on **Figure 6B.1** to this appendix. This shows that most LCTs within the study area are characterised by lower intensity of artificial light present within them, with localised areas of higher intensity focused at settlements along the A12 in the west of the study area and between the existing Sizewell power station and Leiston in the south east of the study area.

1.4.9 The main source of effects would occur as a result of the proposed lighting around the proposed A12 roundabout and the roundabout connecting the Middleton Moor link to the B1122 (Yoxford Road), as well as at the approaches to the roundabouts. Lighting around both proposed roundabouts would occur in unlit areas with low levels of existing artificial lighting, and where there is limited artificial lighting in the surrounding area.

1.4.10 As discussed in the **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, the only landscape types likely to experience effects from the proposed development are the Ancient Estate Claylands and Rolling Estate Claylands LCTs. This remains the case in relation to lighting effects at night.

i. Ancient Estate Claylands

1.4.11 The key characteristics of this LCT are described in the Landscape Character Assessment and set out in the **Volume 6, Chapter 6**. The night-time character of the LCT is not discussed in the current character assessment. However, this LCT is generally relatively dark with little existing light pollution, as illustrated by **Figure 6B.1** of this appendix, with the exception of in the vicinity of Yoxford and Leiston where existing lighting is a feature.

1.4.12 There are few sources of artificial lighting present within this LCT, within the study area, other than in close proximity to Yoxford and Leiston. As a result, this LCT is considered to have high-medium susceptibility to the proposed lighting. Taking this with the community value of the landscape, as set out in **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, the LCT is considered to have medium sensitivity to the proposed lighting.

1.4.13 The proposed development would introduce two focused areas of lighting within the LCT, in areas where there is not currently any lighting of a similar type and intensity. This would result in permanent effects on this LCT that would be large-medium scale and occur over a localised extent. The effects would be of high-medium magnitude and are assessed to be moderate adverse, which is considered to be **not significant**.

ii. Rolling Estate Claylands

1.4.14 The key characteristics of this LCT are described in the Landscape Character Assessment and set out in the **Volume 6, Chapter 6**. The night-time character of the LCT is not discussed in the current character assessment. However, this LCT is generally relatively dark with little existing light pollution, as illustrated by **Figure 6B.1** of this appendix, with the exception of in the vicinity of Yoxford and Leiston where existing lighting is a feature.

1.4.15 There are a number of sources of artificial lighting present within this LCT, within the study area, in close proximity to Yoxford. As a result, this LCT is considered to have medium susceptibility to the proposed lighting. Taking this with the community value of the landscape, as set out in **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, the LCT is considered to have medium-low sensitivity to the proposed lighting.

1.4.16 The proposed development would introduce a focused area of lighting on the edge of the LCT, at the roundabout connecting the Middleton Moor link to the B1122 (Yoxford Road), in an area where there is not currently any lighting of a similar type and intensity. Effects from the proposed lighting around the proposed A12 roundabout would be unlikely to be experienced within this LCT as the existing lighting in Yoxford already influences the closest area of the LCT to this proposed source of lighting. The combined effects of the two proposed areas of lighting would result in permanent effects on this LCT that would be large-medium scale and occur over a limited extent. The effects would be of medium magnitude and are assessed to be moderate adverse, which is considered to be **not significant**.

d) Visual effects

1.4.17 The approach to assessing visual receptors will follow the same approach as **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, utilising receptor groups and assessing effects on key routes separately.

i. Visual aids

1.4.18 Of the viewpoints utilised for the full landscape and visual assessment in **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, representative viewpoints R2, R4, R6, R8, and R9 are all on public rights of way that would not generally be used at night because they are unlit. Representative viewpoints R1, R3, R5 and R7 are located along unlit stretches of road where it would be unsafe to take photographs at night. Consequently, no night-time photography has been provided to accompany the assessment.

Receptor groups

1.4.19 *Group 1 – Users of public footpaths (E-344/013/0, E-344/014/0, E-584/016/A and E-584/019/0), local residents and motorists on local roads between the boundary of Rookery Park to the north, the East Suffolk line to the east, Town Farm Lane to the south and the A12 to the west:* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the A12 roundabout would introduce a focused area of new artificial lighting into an area that is currently unlit. The proposed lighting around the proposed Middleton Moor roundabout would not be visible from this receptor group. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of large-medium scale over a localised extent. The effects would be of high-medium magnitude, resulting in a major-moderate adverse effect, which is considered to be **significant**.

1.4.20 *Group 2 - Users of public footpaths (E-344/012/0 and E-344/015/0) and local residents south of Town Farm Lane for one field (between The Red House Farm and Town Farm) and west of the A12 for one field (between Kelsale Lodge and Long Wood):* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity. For local residents in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the A12 roundabout would introduce a focused area of new artificial lighting into an area that is currently unlit but with some separation between receptors and the lighting sources. The proposed lighting around the proposed Middleton Moor roundabout would not be visible from this receptor group. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of medium scale over a localised extent. The effects would be of medium magnitude, resulting in a moderate adverse effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.21 *Group 3 - Users of public footpaths (E-396/014/0 and E-584/016/0), local residents (including at Middleton Moor), users of open access land/registered common land at Middleton Moor and motorists on local roads between the B1122 (Yoxford Road/Middleton Road) to the north, Fordley Road to the east, vegetation around Fordley Hall to the south and the East Suffolk railway line to the west:* The public footpaths and open access land are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the Middleton Moor roundabout would introduce a focused area of new artificial lighting into an area that is currently unlit, and users of the B1122 in particular would pass by the proposed lighting. The proposed lighting around the proposed A12 roundabout would not be visible from this receptor group. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of large scale over a limited extent. The effects would be of medium magnitude, resulting in a moderate adverse effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.22 *Group 4 - Users of public footpaths (E-396/017/0, E-396/018/0, E-396/019/0, E-396/020/0 and E-396/023/0), local residents and motorists on local roads between the B1122 (Yoxford Road) to the north, Hawthorn Road to the east, vegetation around Parkway Farm to the south and Fordley Road to the to the west:* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the Middleton Moor roundabout and the A12 roundabout would introduce new artificial lighting into an area that is currently unlit, but at a distance from receptors. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of medium-small scale over an intermediate extent. The effects would be of medium-low magnitude, resulting in a moderate adverse effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.23 *Group 5 - Users of public footpaths (E-396/015/0 and E-515/005/0), local residents and motorists on local roads between the B1122 (Yoxford Road/Leiston Road) to the north east, Pretty Road to the south, Theberton Woods to the south west and Hawthorn Road to the to the north west:* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the A12 and Middleton Moor roundabouts would be distant enough from receptors to become a relatively indistinct feature, despite the area currently being unlit. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of small scale over a localised extent. The effects would be of low magnitude, resulting in a slight adverse effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.24 *Group 6 - Users of public footpaths (E-396/006/0, E-396/016/0, E-515/006/0 and E-515/016/0), local residents and motorists on local roads between the extent of the ZVI to the north east and the B1122 (Yoxford Road/Leiston Road) to the south west:* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the A12 and Middleton Moor roundabouts is unlikely to be visible. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of negligible scale. The effects would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in a minimal neutral effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.25 *Group 7 - Users of public footpaths (E-515/003/0, E-515/004/0 and E-515/007/0), local residents (including at Theberton) and motorists on local roads between Pretty Road to the to the north, the B1122 (Leiston Road) and Theberton to the east, Moat Road to the south and Theberton Woods to the west:* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the A12 and Middleton Moor roundabouts is unlikely to be visible. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of negligible scale. The effects would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in a minimal neutral effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.26 *Group 8 - Users of public footpaths (E-515/012/0 and E-515/013/0), local residents and motorists on local roads between the B1122 (Yoxford Road/Leiston Road) to the east, the extent of the ZVI to the south west and Moat Road to the to the north west:* The public footpaths are unlikely to be used at night due to their unlit nature and effects on users of the routes are not considered further within this assessment. As set out above, people in and around their homes in unlit rural areas are considered to be of high–medium sensitivity, with users of unlit rural roads considered to be of medium–low sensitivity. For both local residents and users of the minor roads in this receptor group, the proposed lighting of the A12 and Middleton Moor roundabouts is unlikely to be visible. Permanent effects from the proposed lighting would be of negligible scale. The effects would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in a minimal neutral effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Long-distance routes

1.4.27 The A12 is the main road that runs from the south-west to the north-east through the eastern extent of the site and study area. As set out above, users of A roads are considered to be of medium-low sensitivity. For night-time users of the A12 the proposed lighting around the proposed A12 roundabout would form a noticeable new feature when passing through the study area. The proposed lighting around the proposed Middleton Moor roundabout is unlikely to be visible from the A12. Road users on the A12 would experience large scale effects as they use the proposed roundabout. However, this would be a very brief part of a longer journey and the long-term effects would be of limited extent. These effects would be of medium magnitude, resulting in a moderate adverse effect that is considered to be **not significant**.

1.4.28 The East Suffolk line also passes through the west of the site, in cutting for the stretch of the route that passes through the site. As set out above, rail passengers are considered to be of medium-low sensitivity. It is unlikely that the lighting around the proposed roundabouts would be visible from the East Suffolk line. The effects would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in a minimal neutral effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

e) Effects on landscape designations

1.4.29 As set out in **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, a Special Landscape Area (SLA) runs as a linear feature from the north-west to the south-east and two areas of the site fall within the SLA boundary. The SLA is generally relatively dark with little existing light pollution, as illustrated by **Figure 6B.1** of this appendix, with the exception of in the vicinity of Yoxford and along the A12 where existing lighting is a feature.

1.4.30 There are localised sources of artificial lighting present within the SLA, within the study area, particularly in the vicinity of the proposed lighting. As a result, this SLA is considered to have medium susceptibility to the proposed lighting. Taking this with the local value of the landscape, as set out in **Volume 6, Chapter 6**, the SLA within the study area is considered to have medium sensitivity to the proposed lighting.

1.4.31 The proposed development would introduce a focused area of lighting on the edge of the SLA, at the roundabout connecting the Middleton Moor link to the B1122 (Yoxford Road), in an area where there is not currently any lighting of a similar type and intensity. Effects from the proposed lighting around the proposed A12 roundabout would be unlikely to be experienced within this SLA as the existing lighting in Yoxford already influences the closest area of the LCT to this proposed source of lighting. The combined effects of the two proposed areas of lighting would result in permanent effects on this SLA that would be medium scale and occur over a limited extent. The effects would be of medium-low magnitude and are assessed to be moderate adverse, which is considered to be **not significant**.

References

1.1 MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework.

1.2 MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance – Light Pollution.

1.3 ESC (2013) Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies.

1.4 Juri Stare. Intensity of Artificial Lighting (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite 2018). (Online) Available from: https://www.lightpollutionmap.info/ (Accessed 22 March 2019).

1.5 Suffolk County Council (2008, revised 2011) Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment.

Figures

ANCIENT ESTATE CLAYLANDS

ROLLING ESTATE CLAYLANDS

ROLLING ESTATE CLAYLANDS

WESTLETON COMMON

ANCIENT ESTATE CLAYLANDS

ROLLING ESTATE CLAYLANDS

NOTES

DATA PRESENTED TO REPLICATE MAPPING AT WWW.LIGHTPOLLUTIONMAP.INFO

KEY

- SIZEWELL LINK ROAD DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- STUDY AREA (2KM FROM SITE
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

EXISTING LIGHT POLLUTION (MARCH 2019)

RADIANCE (W/CM2 * SR)

- < 0.25
- 0.25 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 20
- 20 - 40

DARK SKY DISCOVERY SITES

- DARK SKY DISCOVERY SITE (MILKY WAY CLASS, HOSTS EVENTS)

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
VOLUME 6
APPENDIX 6B
NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
EXISTING LIGHT POLLUTION

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 6B.1

DATE:	DRAWN:	SCALE :
JAN 2020	V.W.	1:32,500 @A3

SCALE BAR

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 KM