

## Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Greener Resources

### SPG 8e Light Pollution

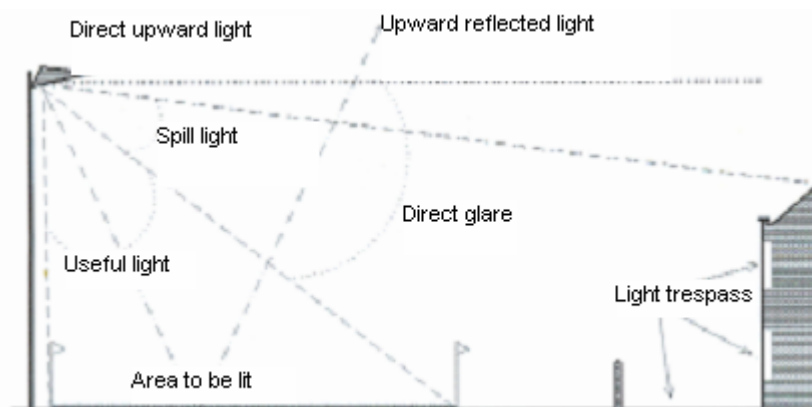
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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In considering any scheme which involves the installation of external lighting the Council will have particular regard to the following: adopted Haringey Unitary Development Plan (1998) Policies DES 7.4 and RIM 3.2, Haringey UDP First Deposit Consultation (2003) Policies UD2 and UD12, and this supplementary guidance.
- 1.2. Supplementary guidance is provided below regarding the following:
- Why light pollution is a problem
  - Ways to avoid obtrusive lighting

#### 2. WHY LIGHT POLLUTION IS A PROBLEM

- 2.1. Light pollution causes a nuisance from unnecessary obtrusive light, either by penetrating into facing rooms or by impeding the views of the night sky. Light pollution, if it involves the use of wasted electricity not only is a waste of money but at the same time is a waste of the Earth's finite energy resources, resulting in the unnecessary emissions of greenhouse gases.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.2. The Institution of Lighting Engineers' diagram below shows how light pollution might occur.

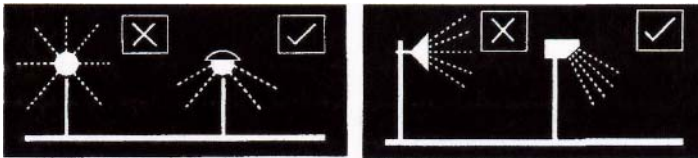


<sup>1</sup>, The information in this SPG has been largely adapted from the Institute of Lighting Engineers' Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution, 2000. Haringey would like to thank them for allowing us to reproduce material which appears on their website – [www.ile.org.uk](http://www.ile.org.uk)

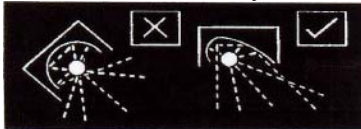
### 3. WAYS TO AVOID OBTRUSIVE LIGHT POLLUTION

3.1. The Institute of Lighting Engineers suggests easy ways to reduce the problems of unnecessary obtrusive lighting such as:

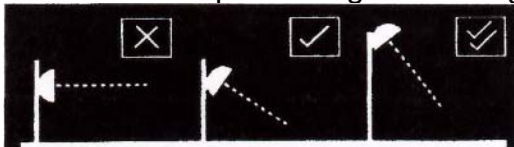
“Use specifically designed lighting equipment that minimises the upward spread of light near to, or above the horizontal. Care should be taken when selecting luminaires to ensure that the units chosen will reduce spill light and glare to a minimum.



“The use of luminaires with double- asymmetric beams designed so that the front glazing is kept at or near parallel to the surface being lit will assist in the reduction of glare provided the units are correctly aimed. Similarly, modern well-controlled projector type luminaires, which can be aimed very precisely, can give an excellent cut-off beyond the lit area so reducing spill light and glare



“Keep glare to a minimum by ensuring that the main beam angle of all lights directed towards any potential observer is kept below 70°. Higher mounting heights allow lower main beam angles, which can assist in reducing glare. In areas with low ambient lighting levels, glare can be very obtrusive and extra care should be taken when positioning and aiming lighting equipment.



“When lighting vertical structures such as advertising signs direct light downwards, wherever possible, to illuminate them not upwards. If there is no alternative to up lighting, then the use of shields, baffles and louvres will help reduce spill light around and over the structure to a minimum.



*This SPG has been consulted on as part of the Haringey UDP first Deposit Consultation. As such, it is a material consideration in determining planning applications.*