
Project:	Diagnostic and Surgical Hub (DASH), Salisbury Hospital		
Our reference:	STECC-MMD-XX-XX-TN-EE-000001-P01		
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Approved by:	A. Ryan	Checked by:	P. Dodsworth
Subject:	External Lighting Design Planning Statement		

1 Introduction

This statement has been prepared to support the planning application process for the new Diagnostic and Surgical Hub (DASH). The design has been progress to RIBA Stage 3. The proposed external lighting design has been developed in accordance with best practice guidance, with reference to the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01 (2021) and ILP Guidance Note 08 (GN08) – Bats and Artificial Lighting (2018).

The design intent is to provide safe, functional, and visually appropriate lighting while minimising environmental impact, energy consumption, and light pollution.

The redline boundary included is subject to final review.

2 Design Standards and Guidance

The external lighting strategy has been designed in compliance with the following key documents:

- ILP GN01: Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2021)
- ILP GN08: Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2018)
- BS EN 12464-2 (Outdoor workplaces – where applicable)

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3 The site

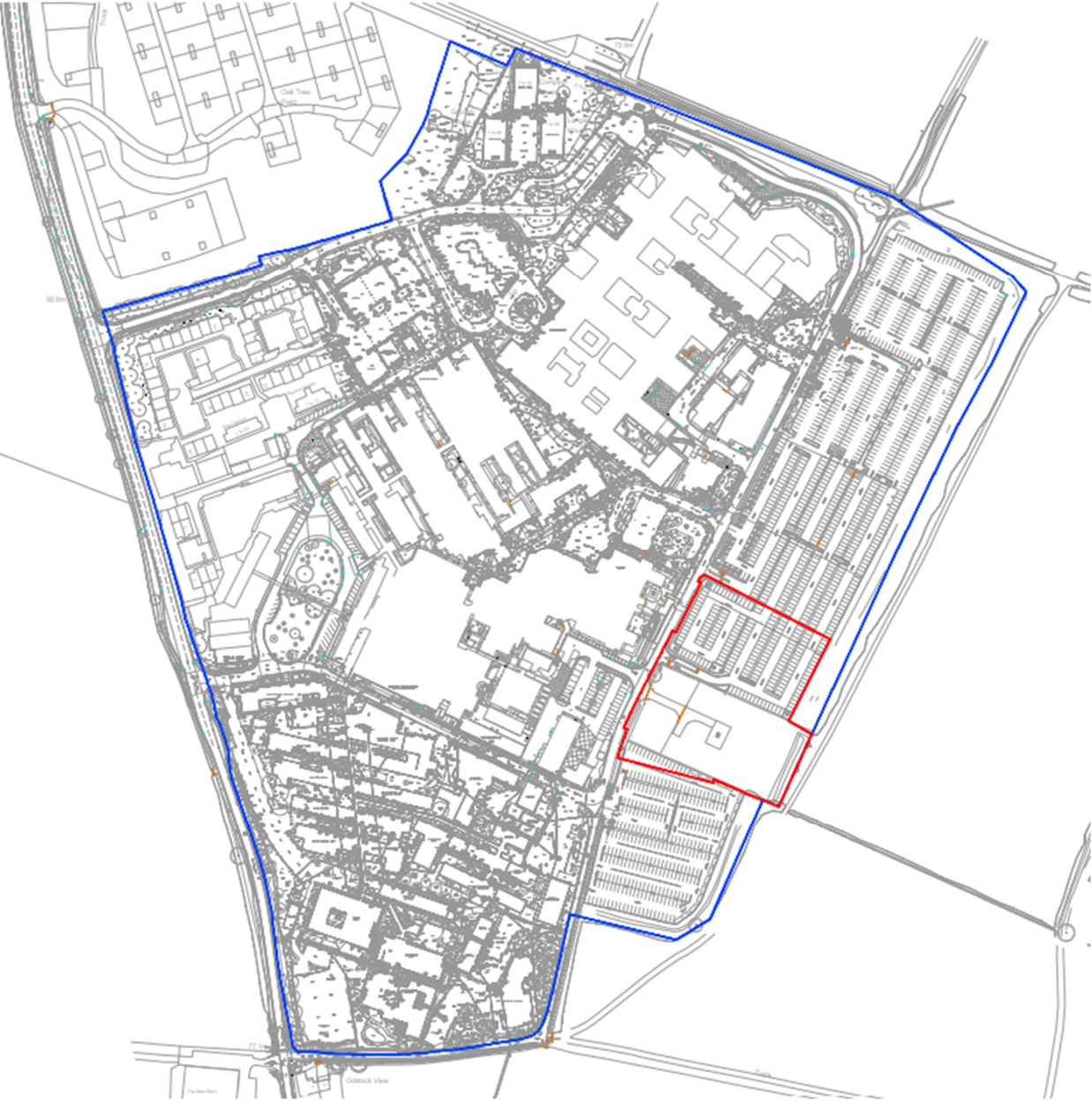
The site is located at Salisbury District Hospital, Odstock Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP2 8BJ (Grid Reference SU 15092 27223).

The site lies on the western fringe of Salisbury, Wiltshire, within a semi-rural setting transitioning from urban edge to open countryside. The area is characterised by low-density residential development, agricultural land, and occasional commercial or light industrial uses associated with the outskirts of the city.

Photo 3.1: Aerial View of the Hospital Site (by Google Map)



Figure 3.1: DASH Project Red line Boundary



4 Environmental Zone Classification

Based on the site context described in section 3, the development has been assessed against ILP environmental zones (E0–E4).

Table 4.1: Environmental Zones (by ILP GN01, 2021)

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

The site is considered to fall within:

Zone E2 – Low district brightness (suburban / rural fringe)

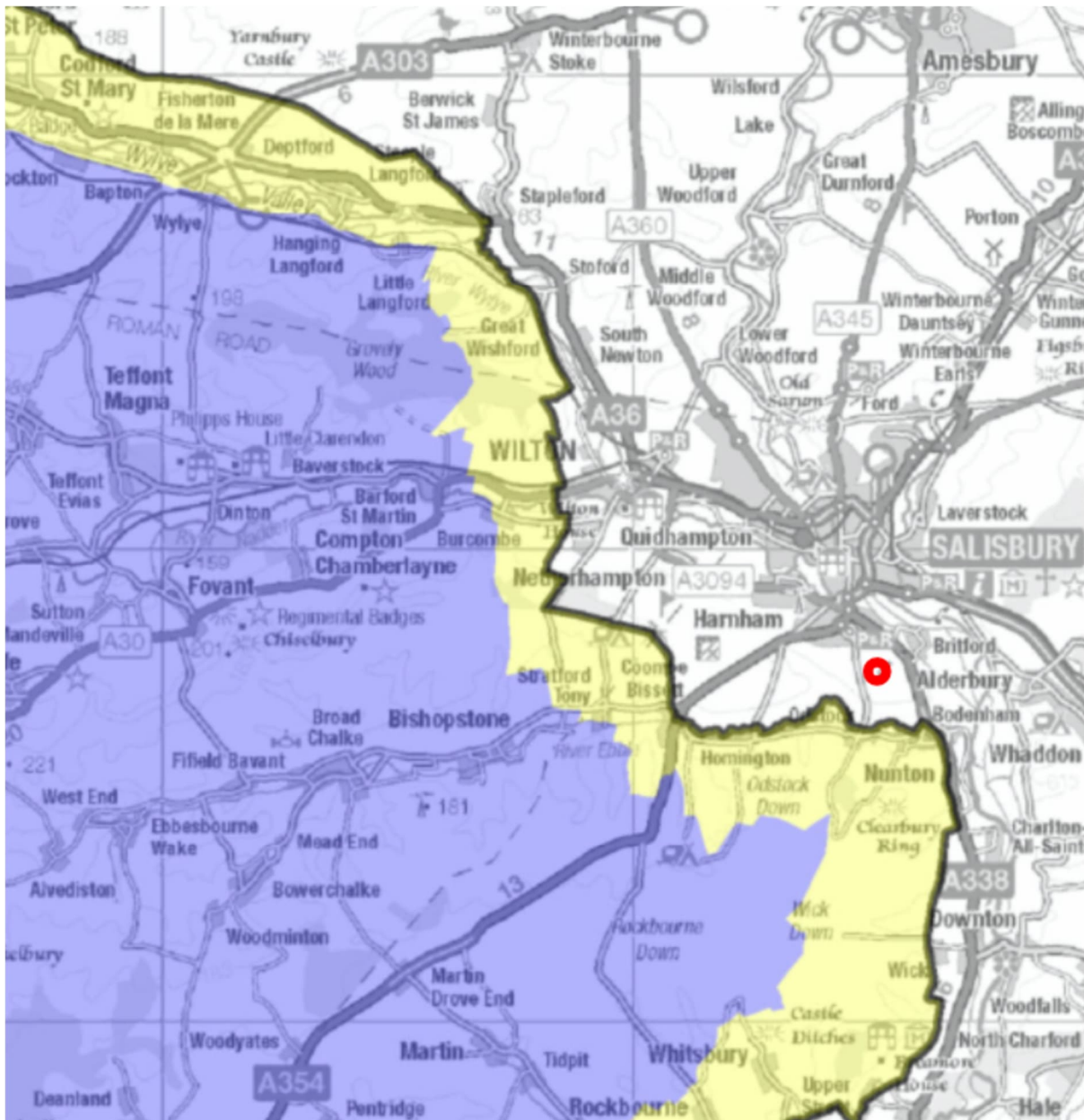
Lighting design limits have therefore been applied in accordance with ILP GN01 for this environmental zone, including:

- Maximum vertical illuminance at neighbouring receptors
- Control of luminous intensity (cd) at specified angles
- Limits on sky glow and building luminance
- Curfew requirements where applicable

5 Site Context

The site is near the Cranborne Chase National Landscape which is a designated International Dark Sky Reserve. The development will not fall within the demise of the protected land presented on the “Cranborne Chase National Landscape” CCNL’s website and indicated in figure 5.1 below.

Figure 5.1: International Dark Sky Reserve. (Red spot indicates the location of the site. From CCNL’s Website)



6 Obtrusive Light Control (ILP GN01 Compliance)

The external lighting scheme has been carefully designed to minimise obtrusive light and protect residential amenity:

Key Measures:

- Directional luminaires with full cut-off or near-zero upward light output ratio (ULOR $\approx$ 0%)
- Accurate aiming and shielding to prevent light spill beyond site boundaries
- Illuminance levels restricted to relevant ILP limits at sensitive receptors
- Glare control achieved through appropriate luminaire selection (low intensity at high angles)
- Curfew operation implemented via controls to reduce lighting levels during late-night periods

Lighting calculations will demonstrate compliance with:

- Vertical illuminance limits at façade positions
- Maximum luminous intensity values
- Uniformity and containment within site boundary

7 Ecological Considerations (ILP GN08 Compliance – Bats)

The design has been developed with regard to ecological sensitivity, particularly in relation to bats and nocturnal wildlife.

Design Approach:

- Use of warm colour temperature light sources (typically $\leq 3000\text{K}$, with preference toward 2700K where feasible)
- Minimisation of blue/UV spectral content

Where ecological constraints exist, lighting has been designed in line with GN08 principles of:

Avoid → Minimise → Mitigate

8 Lighting Controls and Energy Efficiency

The scheme incorporates intelligent lighting control systems to reduce environmental impact:

- Time-based controls (curfew dimming/switching)
- Presence detection where suitable
- Dimming profiles to match occupancy and activity levels

- High-efficiency LED luminaires with appropriate efficacy

9 Summary

The proposed external lighting design has been developed to:

- Comply with ILP GN01 limits for obtrusive light, ensuring protection of residential amenity and reduction of sky glow
- Align with ILP GN08 guidance to minimise ecological impacts, particularly on bats
- Provide a safe, functional, and visually appropriate lighting environment
- Meet planning policy requirements for sustainable and responsible lighting design
- The design will be further developed at subsequent RIBA stages with detailed calculations and equipment specifications to demonstrate full compliance.