



DCO Submission

Environmental Statement

Chapter 8: Lighting

Appendix 8.2: Lighting Baseline Assessment Report

Document 6.8B

On behalf of

Oxfordshire Railfreight Limited

Prepared by DFL-UK Ltd
February 2026



· LIGHTING DESIGN · ELECTRICAL · SMART CITIES ·
ENERGY REDUCTION · LIGHTING IMPACT

CHAPTER 8 APPENDIX 8.2

LIGHTING BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT

DFL-UK

17 City Business Centre, Hyde Street, Winchester, SO23 7TA
+44(0)1962 855080 | info@df-l-uk.com | www.dfl-uk.com



PROJECT NUMBER: 1760		DOCUMENT REF: 1760-DFL-ELG-XX-RP-EO-13002			
P03	Third Issue – Order Limits Updates	DS	AS	AS	06/02/2026
P02	Second Issue – Order Limits Updates	DS	AS	AS	01/09/2025
P01	First Issue	DS	AS	AS	30/04/2024
Revision	Purpose Description	Originated	Checked	Approved	Date

Designs for Lighting (DFL) is a business built on successfully collaborating with our clients. We have over 20 years proven experience in our industry, listening to the challenges our clients face, developing the best solutions and being innovators in our specialism. Our role is to find the most effective and sustainable outcome to enhance and support your projects. We proudly work with recognised industry bodies to promote and shape the future of the industry and ensure our staff are trained to exceed the required competency levels of our industries. Above all, we ensure each project delivers against our values.



Quality

Knowledgeable

Dependable

Clear Advice

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	6
1.1. Executive Summary	6
2. Environmental Zone Assessment	8
2.1. Introduction.....	8
2.2. Designations.....	8
2.3. Local Character	8
2.4. CPRE Night Blight Mapping	8
2.5. Environmental Zone Classification	10
3. Lighting Baseline Survey	12
3.1. Introduction.....	12
3.2. Methodology	12
3.3. Illuminance Results.....	13
3.4. Lighting Survey Photography	15
4. Summary	20
4.1. Environmental Zone.....	20
4.2. Lighting Baseline.....	20
Technical Descriptions, Definitions & Abbreviations.....	21

Table of Figures

Figure 1: 4km Study Area	7
Figure 2: CPRE and LUC Skyward Radiance Mapping for the Wider Area Surrounding the Application Site.....	9
Figure 3: Environmental Zone Map.....	11
Figure 4: Illuminance Meter Certificate of Calibration	12
Figure 5: Illuminance Measurement Locations	13
Figure 6: Photography Location 001	15
Figure 7: Photography Location 002.....	15
Figure 8: Photography Location 002.....	16
Figure 9: Photography Location 003.....	16
.....	16
Figure 10: Photography Location 004.....	17
Figure 12: Photography Location 006.....	18
Figure 13: Photography Location 007.....	18
Figure 14: Photography Location 008.....	19
Figure 15: Photography Location 009.....	19



· LIGHTING DESIGN · ELECTRICAL · SMART CITIES ·
ENERGY REDUCTION · LIGHTING IMPACT



Table of Tables

Table 1: Environmental Zone Descriptions.....	10
Table 2: Limitations of the environmental zone.	10
Table 3: Lighting Baseline Survey Date and Weather Conditions.....	12
Table 4: Illuminance Results	14

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Executive Summary

- 1.1.1. This Lighting Baseline Assessment has been written by DFL (Designs for Lighting Ltd¹), a lighting design consultancy specialising in Lighting Impact Assessments, obtrusive light mitigation, and detailed lighting design.
- 1.1.2. This Lighting Baseline Assessment report forms an appendix to **Chapter 8** of the Environmental Statement and must be read in conjunction with this document.
- 1.1.3. This appendix is also supported by **Appendix 8.3** which details the findings of the lighting baseline survey and desktop assessment in drawing format.
- 1.1.4. This report outlines the following:
- > The Environmental Zone assessment
 - > Desktop assessment of the Order Limits lighting baseline
 - > Lighting Baseline Survey results
- 1.1.5. This lighting baseline assessment is undertaken within the study area. This is a 4Km zone surrounding the Application Site (**Figure 1**). This distance was chosen because it encapsulates all potential receptors to lighting and provides a reasonable area for the assessment of the lighting baseline.

¹ <https://www.dfl-uk.com/about/>

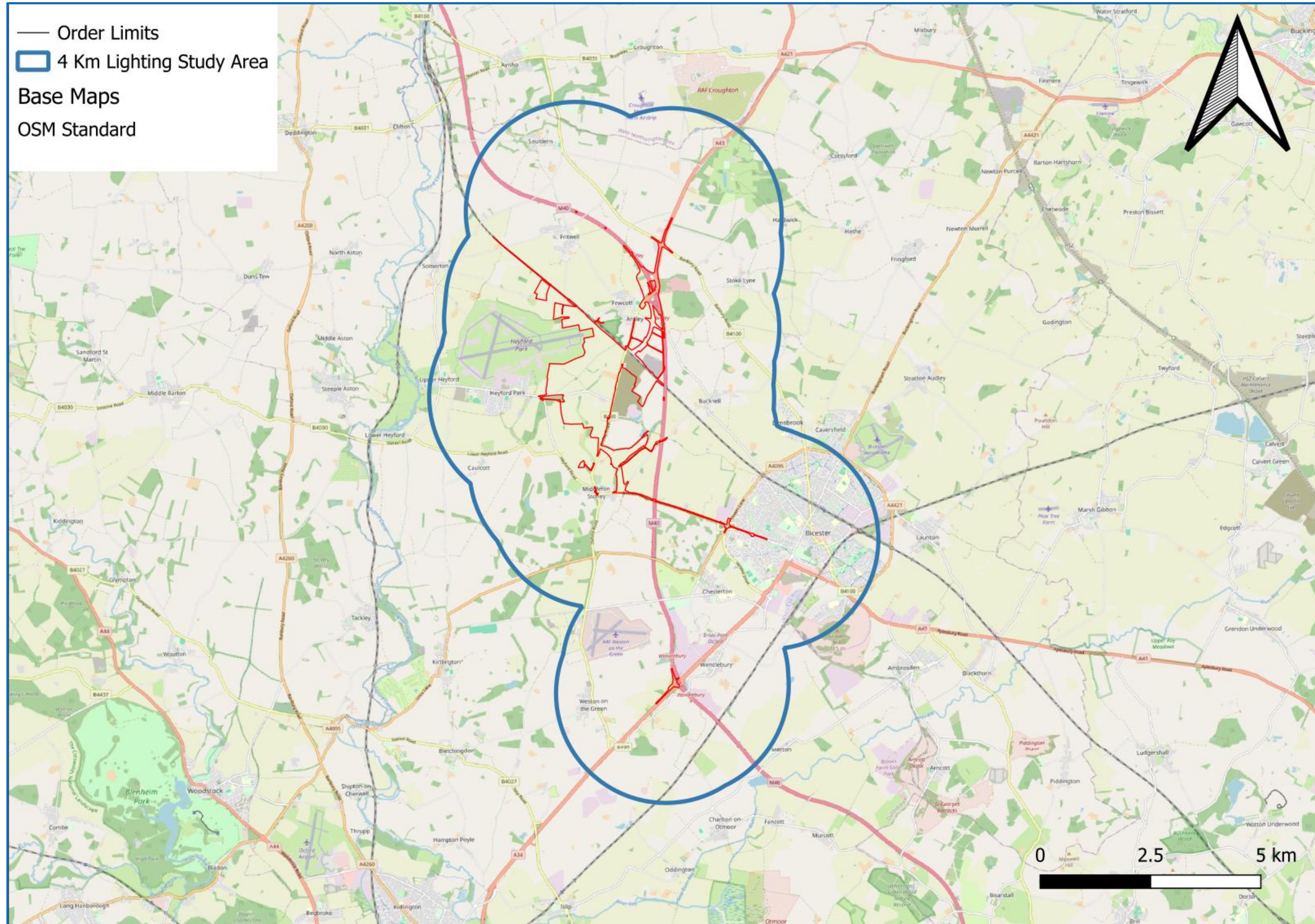


Figure 1: 4km Study Area

2. ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. This section details the desktop assessment that has been carried out to gain an understanding of the area surrounding the Application Site, and includes:

- > Assessment of the surrounding area and context, including any designated sites and areas that contain existing lighting,
- > Desktop assessment of the environmental zone relevant to the Scheme,
- > Details of the Lighting Baseline Survey that has been conducted

2.1.2. The full description of the Scheme can be found in **Chapter 2** of the ES.

2.2. Designations

2.2.1. The Application Site is not located within or near an AONB² (National Landscape) or a National Park³. The closest Natural Landscape is the Cotswolds National Landscape, which is approximately 12km at the nearest point to the Application Site.

2.2.2. Several SSSI⁴ have been identified within the 4km study area. These are:

- > Ardley Cutting and Quarry
- > Ardley Trackways
- > Western Fen
- > Wendlebury Meads and Mansmoor Closes

2.2.3. There are many areas of Ancient Woodland⁵ within the study area. These are too numerous to list here, but several will be identified as receptors within the ES Chapter.

2.2.4. One Local Nature Reserve has been identified within the study area, that being Bure Park.

2.2.5. In addition to the above, Cherwell District Council have designated 12 Local Wildlife Sites within the study area and several Conservation Areas. These Conservation Areas are:

- > Ardely
- > Fewcott
- > Fritwell
- > Somerton
- > Upper Heyford
- > Lower Heyford
- > Chesterton
- > Weston on the Green
- > Bicester

² [Natural England: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty \(England\)](#)

³ [Natural England: National Parks \(England\)](#)

⁴ [Natural England: Sites of Special Scientific Interest \(England\)](#)

2.3. Local Character

2.3.1. The area within and surrounding the Application Site is predominantly agricultural land, with smaller areas being used for other commercial purposes. There are also several rural towns, hamlets and isolated dwellings within the study area. There is one suburban/urban area with the study area, this being Bicester.

2.3.2. In a broad sense the Application Site and surrounding area can be described as a sparsely inhabited rural area, village or relatively dark outer suburban location, but one that does contain well inhabited rural and urban settlements, small town centres or suburban locations.

2.4. CPRE Night Blight Mapping⁶

2.4.1. To inform our understanding of the night-time environment, we use CPRE Nightblight mapping to better understand the distribution of lighting within the surrounding area. The CPRE Night Blight Mapping indicates that the levels of skyward radiance within the study area is vary between 0.25 - 32 Nano Watts/cm²/sr (**Figure 2**).

⁵ Natural England: Ancient Woodland

⁶ NightBlight Map is a visual representation of light pollution as a view from above the earth's atmosphere and indicates upward light spill based on skyward radiance.

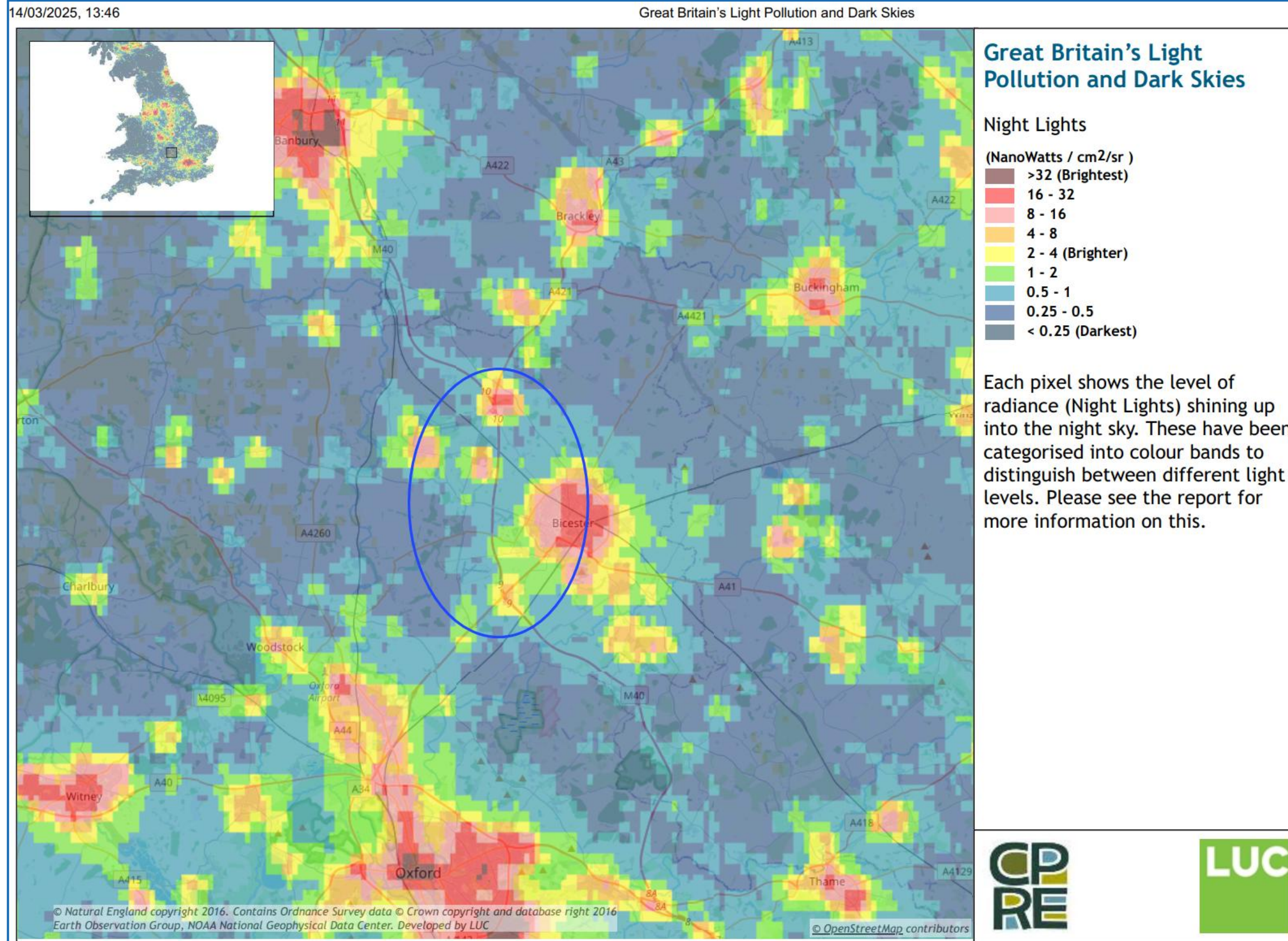


Figure 2: CPRE and LUC Skyward Radiance Mapping for the Wider Area Surrounding the Application Site.

2.4.2. The levels of skyward radiance shown in **Figure 2** indicates that the area surrounding the Application Site contains a large variation in the volume of lighting within the landscape, with some areas containing no lighting and other areas being either brightly lit or containing a large volume of street lighting.

2.4.3. These levels of skyward radiance indicate the Application Site and surrounding area could be classified as an E2 environmental zone, with some smaller areas falling within the category of an E3 environmental zone. This is because the levels of skyward radiance vary between 0.25 and 32 NanoWatts/cm²/sr.

2.5. Environmental Zone Classification

2.5.1. The Application Site and the surrounding area has been assessed against the environmental zone descriptions detailed within ILP GN01:2021 (**Table 1**).

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting Environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	Astronomical Observable dark skies, UNESCO starlight reserves, IDA Dark Sky Parks.
E1	Natural	Intrinsically dark	Relatively uninhabited rural areas, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc.
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	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 or suburban locations.
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town / City centres with high levels of night-time activity.

Table 1: Environmental Zone Descriptions

2.5.2. The wider area surrounding the Application Site is predominantly rural, with very little existing lighting installed across it. There are brighter areas as shown in **Figure 2** and **Appendix 8.3**, but these do not change the overall character of the majority of the study area.

2.5.3. The only location where the study area intersects with a predominantly non-rural area, is where it bisects Bicester.

2.5.4. Due to this, two environmental zones are applied to the Application Site.

2.5.5. As such the Lighting Impact Assessment for the Application Site will assess the proposed lighting against the requirements of an E2 environmental zone and where relevant an E3 environmental zone (**Table 2**).

Zone	Surrounding	Examples	Limitations		Sky Glow ULR (Max)
			Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	
E3	Suburban	Well inhabited rural and urban settlements, small town centres or suburban locations.	10	2	5%
E2	Rural	Sparsely inhabited rural areas, Village or relatively dark outer suburban locations	5	1	2.5%

Table 2: Limitations of the environmental zone.

2.5.6. **Figure 3** shows the different environmental zones within the study area.

2.5.7. The assessment of the environmental zone for the Application Site as predominantly E2 has been agreed by the Environmental Protection Team at Cherwell District Council.

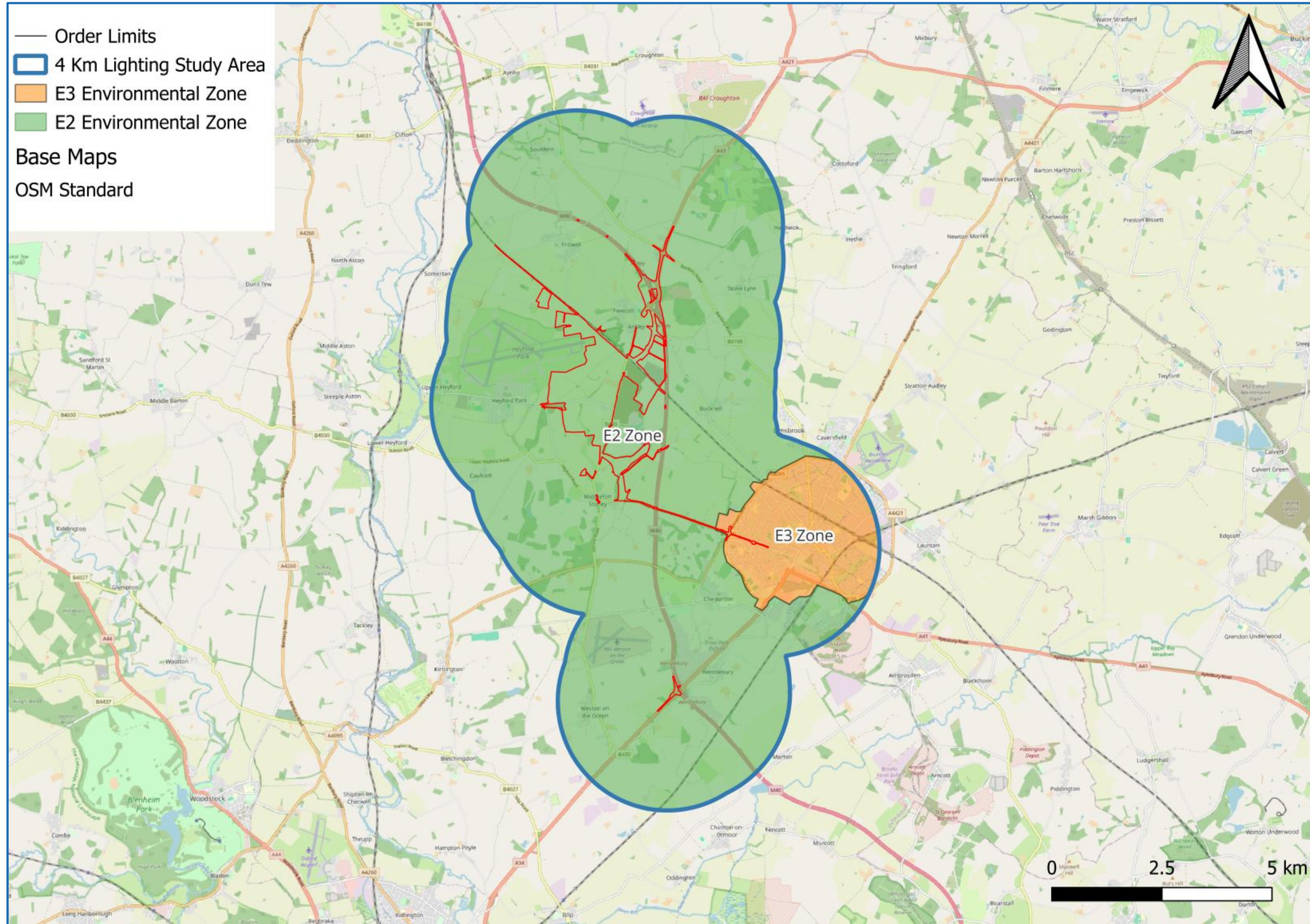


Figure 3: Environmental Zone Map

3. LIGHTING BASELINE SURVEY

3.1. Introduction

- 3.1.1. A Lighting Baseline Survey has been conducted to provide details of the existing lit conditions in and surrounding the Application Site.
- 3.1.2. The date and conditions during the Lighting Baseline Survey are detailed in **Table 3**.

Date	Astronomical Twilight	Moon Phase	Weather Conditions (night)	Survey Start Time
12/01/2022	17:38	Moonlight was observed during the survey, and the moon was 75% visible (Waxing Gibbous)	Weather conditions were dry and the sky was partially overcast. Moonlight penetration through the clouds was moderate and intermittent.	18:00

Table 3: Lighting Baseline Survey Date and Weather Conditions


3.2. Methodology

- 3.2.1. The Baseline Lighting Survey consisted of illuminance recordings within the Application Site, as well as contextual photography that was taken both within and surrounding the Application Site.
- 3.2.2. This was done to build an understanding of the existing lit conditions of the Application Site, and what lighting is present in the surrounding area.
- 3.2.3. Illuminance measurements were taken in the horizontal plane with the illuminance meter being placed on the ground above the measurement point, and in the vertical plane at approximately 1.5m in height facing north, east, south, and west. This totalled 5 illuminance readings per measurement location.
- 3.2.4. Measurements were taken using a Konica Minolta T-10A illuminance meter (serial number: 55611050) which had a current calibration certificate at the time of the survey (**Figure 4**).
- 3.2.5. Night-time photography was recorded using the guidance document ILP GN010:2019. This was done at locations across the Scheme and in key locations outside the Application Site.
- 3.2.6. A DSLR camera was used, and this was mounted on a tripod.

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

Issued By Inmar Automation Ltd
Date of Issue 28 July 2021

Certificate Number LB211703



Test House
118 Ringwood Road
Totton
Southampton
SO40 8DS

Page 1 of 2
Approved Signatory

Customer : DESIGNS FOR LIGHTING LTD
UNIT 17 CITY BUSINESS CENTRE, WINCHESTER
HYDE STREET, HAMPSHIRE SO23 7TA

Date Received : 22 July 2021

Instrument : System ID : id10799 Job Number : 23636-1
 Description : Lux Meter
 Manufacturer : Minolta
 Model Number : T-10
 Serial Number : 55611050
 Procedure Version : 100-1000LUX

Environmental Conditions

Temperature :	20°C ± 5°C	Mains Voltage :	230V ± 10V
Relative Humidity :	50%RH ± 10%RH	Mains Frequency :	50Hz ± 2Hz

Comments

Instrument was calibrated against laboratory standards which are traceable to National Standards
 Results relate to time of test and do not carry any implications as to the long term stability of the instrument

Traceability Information	Serial Number	Certificate Number	Cal. Date	Cal. Period
Instrument Description SCLAB Product Calibrator	PK27	VO330	08/07/2020	104

Calibrated By [Redacted]

Date of Calibration : 28 July 2021

This certificate is issued against National standards, and to the units of measurements realised at the National Physical Laboratory or other recognised National standards laboratories. Copyright of this certificate is owned by the issuing laboratory and may not be reproduced except with the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory.
 This certificate complies with the requirements of BS EN ISO 10012:2003.

Figure 4: Illuminance Meter Certificate of Calibration

3.3. Illuminance Results

3.3.1. Illuminance measurements have been recorded in the locations shown in **Figure 5**.



Figure 5: Illuminance Measurement Locations

3.3.2. The full set of illuminance results can be seen in **Table 4**.

Illuminance Measurement Results					
Reading number	Eh	E _v North	E _v East	E _v South	E _v West
1	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03
2	0.18	0.65	0.5	0.11	0.93
3	2.03	0.37	0.66	3.63	0.98
4	4.42	0.32	3.71	4.39	2.75
5	0.85	0.05	0.44	0.89	0.82
6	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.2	0.17
7	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.03
8	0.02	0	0.05	0.07	0.01
9	0.08	0	0.04	0.06	0.02
10	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02
11	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.02
12	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04
13	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.02
14	0.08	0	0.04	0.04	0.01
15	0.07	0	0.04	0.05	0.02
16	0.04	0	0.05	0.05	0.03
17	0.09	0	0.06	0.06	0.01
18	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04
19	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02
20	0.02	0	0	0.03	0.05
21	0.03	0	0	0.04	0.06
22	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.45	0.06
23	3.4	1.12	4.21	0.55	0.08
24	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01
25	0.06	0	0.03	0.05	0.02

Table 4: Illuminance Results

3.3.3. The maximum, minimum and average illuminance recorded in the lighting survey can be seen in **Table 5**.

Maximum, Minimum and Average Illuminance Recorded during the Lighting Baseline Survey	
	Illuminance
Maximum	4.42
Minimum	0
Average	0.36

Table 5: Maximum, Minimum and Average Illuminance

3.3.4. The results shown in **Table 4** and **Table 5** are typical of rural locations that contain isolated areas of artificial lighting. This supports the assessment of the environmental zone as E2, specifically in the location of the Main Site.

3.3.5. The illuminance results are supported by contextual photography that was recorded across the survey area. These are shown in **Section 3.4**.

3.3.6. The photography locations can be seen in **Appendix 8.3**.

3.4. Lighting Survey Photography



Figure 6: Photography Location 001

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/4
Exposure Time: 1/6 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 22 mm
Max Aperture: 4



Figure 7: Photography Location 002

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/3.5
Exposure Time: 1/4 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 8: Photography Location 002

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/5
Exposure Time: 1/4 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 9: Photography Location 003

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/4
Exposure Time: 1/6 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 22mm
Max Aperture: 4



Figure 10: Photography Location 004

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/3.5
Exposure Time: 1/4 Second
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 11: Photography Location 005

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/3.5
Exposure Time: 1/4 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 12: Photography Location 006

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/3.5
Exposure Time: 1/4 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 13: Photography Location 007

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/3.5
Exposure Time: 1/4 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 14: Photography Location 008

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/3.5
Exposure Time: 1 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 18mm
Max Aperture: 3.6



Figure 15: Photography Location 009

Photograph Information:

Camera: NIKON D3100
F-stop: f/4.8
Exposure Time: 1/2 Seconds
ISO Speed: ISO-800
Focal Length: 32mm
Max Aperture: 4.5

4. SUMMARY

4.1. Environmental Zone

- 4.1.1. Within the study area there is a broad mixture of commercial uses (including agricultural), rural settlement and more suburban settlement.
- 4.1.2. Due to the above, the Application Site and the surrounding area can be classified as an E2 environmental zone, with a small section being an E3 environmental zone where it intersects with Bicester (**Table 1**).
- 4.1.3. As such, the effects of lighting will be assessed against the guidance limits for an E2 environmental zone except within Bicester where the guidance limits of an E3 environmental zone will be used (**Table 2**). The environmental zone assessment is shown in **Figure 3**.

4.2. Lighting Baseline

- 4.2.1. The Application Site is predominantly dark, with existing lighting being installed in locations such as on highways and roadways. There is existing lighting surrounding the Application Site for commercial sites, agricultural buildings, public uses, and private dwellings.
- 4.2.2. This existing lighting is visible within the landscape to differing degrees and depending on the viewing position, but it not so significant that the area would not appear rural.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTIONS, DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Obtrusive Light: refers to excessive or bothersome artificial light that goes where it shouldn't, causing discomfort and disruption. *Spill light which because of quantitative, directional or spectral attributes in a given context gives rise to annoyance, discomfort, distraction or reduction in the ability to see essential information.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Sky glow: When lights are directed upwards or light is scattered by particles in the air, like dust or water droplets, it creates a glow that makes it hard to see stars. *The increase in diffuse illuminance of the night sky above that produced by natural sources such as the moon and visible star.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Vertical Illuminance: is how much light lands on upright surfaces like walls. It's measured in lux or footcandles and matters for places where the view from a vertical angle is important. *Lighting of vertical surfaces such as walls, windows, statues, sculptures and people's faces.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Correlated colour temperature (CCT): the appearance of light emitted by a light source measured in Kelvin (K), Lower CCT values such as 2700K represent warmer, more yellowish light, *similar to the light from older incandescent lamps. (Tcp)The temperature of the Planckian radiator whose perceived colour most closely resembles that of a given stimulus at the same brightness and under specified viewing conditions, measured in absolute temperature on the kelvin (K) scale.* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Lux: measures the brightness of light as perceived by the human eye at a specific point on a surface. *The SI derived unit of illuminance, measuring luminous flux per unit area (1 lux =1 lumen/m²).* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Lumens: measure how bright a light appears to our eyes. *The SI derived unit of luminous flux; a measure of the total quantity of visible light emitted by a source or received by a surface (unit: lumen).* [CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.](#)

Glare: refers to an excess of bright light that makes you uncomfortable or hinders your vision. It happens when there's a big difference between a bright light and the rest of the surroundings. *Glare: condition of vision in which there is discomfort or a reduction in the ability to see details or objects, caused by an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance, or by extreme contrasts.* [BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.1.8](#)

Luminous intensity: is light brightness or how intense the light source is. Light intensity is how intense a light source is emitted or received in a particular direction, this is measured in candelas and is termed as luminous intensity I_v <of a source, in a given direction> quotient of the luminous flux, $d\Phi_v$, leaving the source and propagated in the element of solid angle $d\Omega$ containing the given direction, by the element of solid angle (unit: $cd = lm \cdot sr^{-1}$). BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.2.2.

Candela: is a measurement for the brightness of a light source, taking into account the direction in which the light is emitted. Base unit of luminous intensity in the International System of Units (SI); the luminous power per unit solid angle emitted by a point light source in a particular direction. CIBSE LG21 Lighting Guide 21: Protecting the night-time environment.

Uniformity (Uo): is an explanation for the even distribution of light across an area or surface. The overall uniformity shall be calculated as the ratio of the lowest luminance, occurring at any grid point in the field of calculation, to the average luminance. BS EN 13201-3-2015, Calculation of Performance Section 8.3.

Luminance: is how bright a surface appears to our eyes. It considers the light coming from or reflected by an object. L_v <in a given direction, at a given point of a real or imaginary surface> quantity defined by the formula (unit: $cd \cdot m^{-2} = lm \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$) BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.2.3.

Illuminance is how much light lands on a surface per square meter. It's measured in lux. More lux means a brighter area. E_v (unit: $lx = lm \cdot m^{-2}$) 1. <at a point of a surface> quotient of the luminous flux $d\Phi_v$ incident on an element of the surface containing the point, by the area dA of that element 2. <at a point of a surface> equivalent definition: integral, taken over the hemisphere visible from the given point, of the expression. BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.2.10.

Luminaire: a light fixture, this is also sometimes referred to as a lantern or a light fitting, is a product that produces artificial light. apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes, except the lamps themselves, all the parts necessary for fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.3.3

ULOR: upward light output ratio or ULOR refers to the amount of light the light fixture will produce upwards as a percentage of its total light output. $RULO$ <of a luminaire> ratio of the upward luminous flux of the luminaire, measured under specified practical conditions with its own lamp(s) and equipment, to the sum of the individual luminous fluxes of the same lamp(s) when operated outside the luminaire with the same equipment, under specified conditions BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.3.12.

Maintenance factor (MF): is an allowance for how well the lights keep working overtime. It considers things like dirt on the light fittings and "wear and tear". **DEPRECATED:** light loss factor ratio of illuminance produced by the lighting installation after a certain period to the illuminance produced by the installation when new Note 1 to entry: The term depreciation factor has been formerly used to designate the reciprocal of the above ratio. Note 2 to entry: The maintenance factor takes into account light losses caused by dirt accumulation on luminaires and room surfaces (in interiors) or other relevant surfaces (in exteriors, where appropriate), and the decrease of the luminous flux of lamps. BS EN 12665-2018, Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements, Section 3.5.18.

Tilt: is how much the luminaire is lifted based on the fitting facing flat to the ground.

Outreach: how far away the fitting is from the column/wall its mounted on to the light source.

THE POWER TO MAKE LIGHT WORK



[REDACTED]
Senior Engineer



[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]@dfi-uk.com



www.dfi-uk.com/



17/18 City Business Centre, Hyde
Street, Winchester, Hampshire,
SO23 7TA