

# DCL ANGLAIS






## Diplôme de Compétence en Langue

Session du vendredi 7 juin 2013



### Mise en situation et Dossier documentaire

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## Mise en situation

Vous êtes **Claude Monet**.

Vous êtes suisse et vous travaillez en tant que journaliste freelance en Grande-Bretagne. Vous vous intéressez surtout aux problèmes de l'environnement et aux moyens de réduire la consommation d'énergie.

**M Suchard**, le rédacteur du « European Environment », un magazine anglophone très influent édité en Suisse, vous a demandé de préparer un article sur la façon dont les Britanniques envisagent de réduire l'éclairage public - magasins, bureaux et rues.

Vous contacterez par téléphone ou visioconférence **M Cameron** (ou son assistante **Mme Johnson**), afin de lui présenter vos premières conclusions et d'entamer une discussion.

Finalement, vous présenterez une récapitulation de votre article dans un mémo à l'attention de **M Suchard**.

### ***EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT***

*Memo*

From: Antoine Suchard

To: Claude Monet

Date: 21 Jan 2013

#### **Street and shop lighting in Britain**

Here's a topic of potential interest for you, Claude!

It seems that various local councils in Britain are taking steps to reduce their expenditure on street lighting and I've heard that some voluntary bodies are recommending cuts in shop and office lighting too.


Here are some documents which you should find useful and once you've got your ideas together, call John Cameron or his assistant Adela Johnson; I'm sure you'll have lots to discuss.

Then perhaps you'd let me have a written summary of your article taking into account:

- Reductions in public lighting
- Road safety
- Crime
- Light pollution

Best regards

*Antoine Suchard*

 Document 1 :

Press release from Coventry City Council

## **Turning down Coventry's street lighting will save 40%**

Using lighting more efficiently - and using energy efficient lighting - is an obvious way to save substantial quantities of money, energy and carbon.

Coventry City Council has decided on an ambitious plan to become the UK's first city with centrally-controlled street lighting.


Over the next 25 years, the entire city's 28,000 street lights will be replaced with newer energy-efficient lighting with full dimming capabilities, which will be connected to a central control centre to coordinate the level of lighting across the city.

As well as reducing the intensity of lights, or switching them off, when they are not needed, the lights could also be turned up on accident black spots or after football matches.

Coventry City Council aim to cut their energy costs and carbon emissions by 40% thanks to this programme.

Based on: <http://www.energy-savingnews.com/2010/02/street-lighting-coventry-dimming/#ixzz1sUjHLBqT>

**TOURNEZ LA PAGE**

 Document 2 :



# Street Lighting Energy Saving

The Council has approved plans for changes to street lighting designed to **save 25 percent** of current energy usage.

The changes will be implemented over four years and will include:

- Switching off completely some lights where they are no longer considered necessary
- Dimming of some lights on main roads between the hours of 10pm and 7am when traffic flows are low and a lower level of lighting will not affect road safety
- Switching off some lights between midnight and 5.30am (plus or minus 15 minutes) in residential areas in consultation with local communities.

Care will be taken not to reduce the level of lighting in areas where there is an above-average level of crime or where there is a high risk of road traffic accidents.

## Why changes to street lighting are necessary

The electricity bill for street lighting has increased dramatically from £1.05m in 2004/05 to an estimated £5.04m in 2010/11 and, over the long term, energy prices are likely to continue to rise. Meanwhile, the County Council is predicting that it will have to take £150m off its current budget over the next three years to deal with the financial pressures it faces.

We are also committed to reducing CO2 emissions arising from our activities. Our target is to reduce

overall carbon emissions by 2 percent per year between 2007 and 2012.

The Government is encouraging large users of energy to reduce their usage through the mandatory Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme. Under this scheme the Council will have to purchase allowances for every tonne of CO2 we emit. This will add £266,000 to the annual cost of street lighting unless electricity usage is reduced.

## Saving energy and money

When the four year programme is complete, it is estimated that electricity usage will be reduced by over 10 million kWh per year, which is about 25 percent of the 2009/10 usage. **This will save**

**about £1.25m per year** at 2010/11 electricity prices. Savings in CO2 emissions will be about 5,800 tonnes per year, saving a further £70,000 on the purchase of carbon allowances.

## Document 3 :

## Return of the blackout!

### Crime fear as councils switch off streetlights to save the planet



**Thousands of street lamps in suburban areas are being switched off after midnight!!**

**The blackouts are being imposed by councils to cut energy bills and meet climate change targets.**

**Buckinghamshire council are carrying out one of the most radical trials of the new approach.**

**More than 1,700 lights, which illuminate 25 miles of roads, will soon be switched off completely!!**

The council claim the scheme will save £100,000 and nearly 600 tons of carbon dioxide emissions every year. But the Government-backed blackouts have provoked anger from police leaders and motoring organisations.

Derek Barnett, of the Police Superintendents' Association, said: "Good street lighting reduces crime, it makes the public feel safe and it reduces the risk of road traffic accidents. I would need to feel confident that the environmental savings were being balanced against the impact on local crime."

One of those affected, Judith Giles, said: "It is now pitch black after midnight. The big concern is that it will encourage vandalism and burglary. For many people, particularly those who live on their own, it is very intimidating. We are more concerned about crime than anything else. This is a very middle-class residential area. There are quite a few older people here and they are feeling insecure."

Motoring organisations have also warned that the changes could increase the number of accidents.

"There is concern that some local authorities appear to be doing this to save money, rather than to save the environment. In terms of road accidents, we have to be sure that this won't lead to more deaths and injuries on the roads, particularly for cyclists and pedestrians who are difficult to see at the best of times.

The statistical evidence shows that there are more fatal and serious accidents when roads are unlit. Local authorities should be looking at more environmentally-friendly lighting technology."

The blackouts are being introduced in suburban and rural areas and it is not thought that city centres and major roads will ever be affected. Town hall chiefs claim that the policy could halve street lighting bills, as a typical sodium street lamp costs between £20 and £40 a year to run. Many local councils have at least 100,000 lights.

However, the cost of converting street lights to operate on the new system might outweigh the advantages. Cheshire council abandoned plans for blackouts after discovering it costs at least £100 to add a timer to each lamp.

Essex County Council insisted that vandalism and petty crime had not increased since it started the trials a year ago. A spokesman said: "There is an argument that cutting street lights reduces some types of crime because groups of people no longer like hanging around street corners if it is dark."

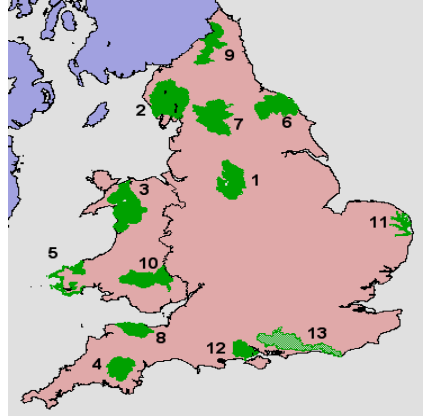
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# EXMOOR National Park

## *Dark Skies Guide*

Your guide to getting the most from Europe's first  
International Dark Sky Reserve



(Exmoor = number 8)

### *What is a Dark Sky Reserve?*

Dark Sky Reserves are places that have exceptionally starry skies and have made a commitment to work to protect them. Exmoor National Park Authority, Devon and Somerset County Councils, landowners, businesses, individuals and Exmoor communities have all worked together to reduce light pollution and are continuing to work together to keep our nights dark and full of stars.

### *What is Light Pollution?*

The term "light pollution" refers to the adverse effect of any artificial light on the environment. It is usually characterised by the orange "sky glow" that is produced above our towns and cities. This is caused by street lights and glare from lighting that spills beyond its intended lit area.

We all rely on artificial light to live our lives, but badly designed lighting wastes energy, can disrupt wildlife and prevents us from enjoying our night skies. Here on Exmoor we are working together to make sure that lighting is well designed, efficient and does not affect our wonderful dark skies.

### *Why is it bad for Wildlife?*

All animals have evolved without the influence of artificial light, and many of them are nocturnal so they are only active during the hours of darkness. Birds when migrating and insects such as moths use the moon and stars to navigate in ways that we do not yet fully understand; artificial light may confuse them and make this much harder.

When insects are attracted to artificial lights it may change how easy it is for species such as bats to feed on them. This affects the natural ecological balance. Artificial light may also affect animals by disrupting their ability to differentiate between the hours of day and night leading to birds singing during the night under streetlights.

## Document 5 :

# UK 'saturated' by light pollution

WEDNESDAY 11 APRIL 2012

**The UK's night skies are still "saturated" with light pollution, campaigners warned today after a survey suggested half the population cannot see many stars. The latest annual star count survey by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) and the Campaign for Dark Skies (CfDS) showed 53% of those taking part could see 10 stars or fewer within the constellation of Orion.**

Only 9% could see between 21 and 30 stars within the constellation and just 2% had really dark skies above them and were able to see 31 or more stars on a clear night earlier this year, the survey found. The number of people living with severe light pollution had decreased only very slightly from 54% in 2011, the survey found.

The campaigners warned the results showed that, despite action to reduce light pollution in some areas, the problem remained largely unchecked. They said that in 2010, local authorities collectively spent £529 million on street lighting, accounting for 5% to 10% of each council's carbon emissions. A number of councils have tested out schemes to switch off or dim street lights when and where they are not needed, for example in the early hours of the morning, although the trials have often proved controversial with residents.



Emma Marrington, rural policy campaigner at CPRE, said: "Of course we need the right, well-designed lighting in the right places - and some areas need to be lit for safety reasons. When we saturate the night sky with unnecessary light, it damages the character of the countryside and blurs the distinction between town and country. But this isn't just about a spectacular view of stars; light pollution can also disrupt wildlife and affect people's sleeping patterns."

Bob Mizon of the CfDS said: "Light pollution is a disaster for astronomers. It's like a veil of light is being drawn across the night sky, denying many people the beauty of a truly starry night. Many children growing up today will never see the Milky Way; never see the unimaginable glory of billions of visible stars shining above them."

A spokesman from the Department for Communities and Local Government said: "New national planning rules provide strong protection against light pollution. The national planning framework makes clear that councils should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light when making planning decisions."

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# **Mise en situation**

**et**

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