

Client: MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

Project: FAIR GREEN, OLDCASTLE

Title: SITE LIGHTING REPORT

Date: JULY 2023

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1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	4
2.1	ROAD USAGE	4
2.2	LANDSCAPING	4
2.3	LIGHTING DESIGN PARAMETER	4
3	SITE LIGHTING	5
3.1	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	5
3.2	DARK SKY PARKS	6
3.3	SKY GLOW & LIGHT TRESPASS	6
3.4	PUBLIC LIGHTING CLASSIFICATION & DESIGN	6
3.5	COLOUR RENDERING	7
3.6	LIGHTING CLASSIFICATION	7
3.7	LUMINAIRE SELECTION	7
4	LIGHTING LAYOUT	8
5	CONCLUSION	10
6	REFERENCE INFORMATION	10

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1 INTRODUCTION

Meath County Council, intend to apply for Part 8 Planning for the development at a site at Fair Green, Oldcastle. The design proposal is to consist of public lighting and CCTV for a new public play park development at Fair Green, Old Castle, Co Meath

2 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 USAGE

When designing the proposed lighting scheme for the development the following classifications of traffic have been considered and have been considered:

- Pedestrian Traffic.
- Cyclist traffic.

2.2 LANDSCAPING

Co-ordination of the site lighting with the landscape design to ensure an unobtrusive addition to the local environment and to ensure the following:

- Luminaire and tree positions (where applicable) do not overlap.
- Luminaires located outside the branch width of any trees to avoid damage to the light fitting from falling branches and to avoid the need for regular trimming.
- Avoidance of obstruction to lighting by reducing the height of lighting columns.
- Lighting enhances the visual appearance of the landscape and views from office areas.

2.3 LIGHTING DESIGN PARAMETER

The lighting layout was designed with the following considerations:

- Provide safe entry & exit to and from the development.
- Ensure visibility is good for all users and ensuring there are no dark areas within the development for security.
- Co-ordination with the landscape developers to ensure light positions do not clash with tree positions, limiting light obstruction and associated future maintenance costs.
- Co-ordination with local environment consultants on the lighting impact reduction of the local wildlife i.e., bats.
- Reduction in the height of lighting columns and tilt angles of luminaires where possible to reduce sky glow.
- Reduction in the height of lighting columns and utilising hinged columns in areas difficult to reach to assist with future maintenance.
- Using flat glass diffusers in the light fitting to reduce light spill.
- Low energy lighting - luminaires identified as Energy Efficient (as listed by Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland).
- High colour rendering index to assist occupants and visitors with their ability to render colours and assist with signage identification.
- A sufficiently high S/P ratio in the luminaires used to assist both traffic and pedestrians with Photopic and Scotopic vision for security and safety and to assist with the identification of both moving and static objects at night.
- Maintaining adequate lighting on the pedestrian path to ensure pedestrian safety.
- Ensuring minimal upward light pollution from the site through design and suitable equipment use.

3 SITE LIGHTING

Consideration will be given to the impact and potential effect of site lighting to the overall development, in addition to its impact on the immediate surrounding environment.



3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE

The site is located in an area/environmental zone definable as E3 from table 1. below and as shown in Fig.1.

E3 environmental zones are defined as, being located in a suburban area of medium district brightness. For the development to fit into the area from the perspective of site illumination, consideration will be given to the impact of site lighting and lighting types and the impact the choice of lighting will have on how well the development fits into its surrounding environment and environmental zone.

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting Environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight Reserves, IDA Dark Sky Parks
E1	Natural	Intrinsically dark	National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	Village or relatively dark outer suburban
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	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
(CIBSE Lighting Guide 6 Reduction of Obtrusive Light)

3.2 DARK SKY PARKS

As per CIBSE Lighting Guide 06, in areas of outstanding natural beauty and nocturnal habitats, all light pollution is to be limited and the associated impact of streetlighting contribution to the effects of skyglow to be mitigated. This will be done on this site through passive design techniques relating to siting of streetlights and tilt angles of installed streetlighting to reduce sky glow and light trespass.

3.3 SKY GLOW & LIGHT TRESPASS

Environmental Zone	Sky Glow ULR [Max %]	Light Intrusion (into house windows) E_v		Luminaire Intensity I [candelas]		Building Luminance Pre-curfew
		Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	Average L [cd/m ²]
E0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E1	0	2	0	2,500	0	0
E2	2.5	5	1	7,500	500	5
E3	5	10	2	10,000	1,000	10
E4	15	25	5	25,000	2,500	25

Table 2 Sky Glow and Light Intrusion
(CIBSE Lighting Guide 6 Reduction of Obtrusive Light)

Due to the location of the developments and its environmental zone being an E3 environmental zone, the concern of sky glow and its associated adverse effects on the ability to view the night sky will be largely mitigated through the correct choice of lighting, as follows:

- The use of uplighters will be limited to task area illumination or completely avoided.
- Streetlights to have zero degree cut off, and an upward light ratio appropriate for its environmental zone (as per Table 2) to limit the potential for upward light into the surrounding atmosphere.
- Correlated colour temperatures of LED lights will be carefully chosen to facilitate both safe & secure lighting within the development and taking into consideration for the bat wildlife.
- Local County Council public lighting specification will be referred to for design guidance and to ensure a suitably assimilated public lighting installation.

3.4 PUBLIC LIGHTING CLASSIFICATION & DESIGN

The lighting design is based on current Meath County Council Public Lighting Specification Document, CIBSE lighting guide 6 2016, IS EN 12464-2:2014 "Lighting of Workplaces. Outdoor Workplaces". British Standards BS 5489 2013 and EN 13201 1&2 2003.

Prior to lux level calculations being performed, we use the relevant design guidelines to determine the class of lighting required within the development. Based on the guidelines set out in the above documents, the parameters applicable to the site are set out in table 3 and table 4 below.

Table 3. indicates the lighting levels required to meet the Local County Council Public Lighting requirements in line with EN13201: 1 & 2.

Table 4. sets out the lighting levels required within the development to provide a safe working environment for staff and employees in line with IS EN 12464-2:2014 Lighting of Workplaces

Outdoor Workplaces, CIBSE and Society of Light and Lighting guidelines.

Location	Lighting Class	Maintained (Eave) Lux Level	Maintained (Emin) Lux Level
Site Entrance/T-Junction	Conflict Area *	20 Lux	8 Lux
Main Roads-Traffic areas for slow moving vehicles	P2	10 Lux	2 Lux
Subsidiary Roads-Traffic areas for slow moving vehicles	P4	5 Lux	1 Lux
Pedestrian & Cyclist areas	P5	3 Lux	0.6 lux

Table 3 IS EN 13201:2015. Road Lighting Performance

Location	Maintained (Eave) Lux Level	Uniformity
Walkways exclusively for pedestrians	5 lux	0.25
Parking Areas – Light traffic	5 lux	0.25
Traffic areas & roads for slow moving vehicles	10 lux	0.4
Regular vehicular traffic (max 40mph)	20 lux	0.4
Loading & Unloading areas	50 lux	0.4

Table 4 IS EN 12464-2:2014 Lighting of Workplaces. Outdoor Workplaces.

3.5 COLOUR RENDERING

The technical performance of the LED streetlights used in the design will facilitate the ability of road users to render colours accurately by eye. This will aid the ability of drivers to correctly identify different colours and assist in ensuring potential for accidents where stop lights/stop signs cannot be rendered by colour-blind drivers, elderly drivers and visually impaired drivers are mitigated as much as this can assist with.

3.6 LIGHTING CLASSIFICATION

The associated walk/ cycle lanes within the facility are designed in accordance with the requirements of IS EN 13201-2:2015 for a lighting class level as outlined in Table 3.

3.7 LUMINAIRE SELECTION

The main proposed lighting scheme throughout public park within the development consists of LED lights mounted on 6m poles and 8m poles to light the court areas. (Refer to drawing P055-PMEP-00-00-DR-E-01 for Site Lighting layout & P055-PMEP-01-00-DR-E-02 for the Site Lighting Iso-Lux Contour Lux Levels layout. The height of public lighting poles are in accordance with Meath County Council specification requirements, in addition to being most appropriate for the width of the applicable walkways.

The proposed light fittings within the development shall have a luminous flux efficacy in the range of 3.6-5klm, with a colour rendering index (CRI) of >70.

All pole mounted streetlights within the industrial development have been designed with zero-degree tilt and will have zero light uplift in line with CIBSE Lighting Guide 06 and Guidance Note

GN001 to limit the potential for skyglow.

The proposed lights for the development are as follows:

- Walkways (pole mounted)
Philips TownTune – BDP260 DW52 LED45, lamp flux 4.50 maintenance factor 0.76
27w 3000k, mounted on 6m hinge pole.



Figure 2. Philips TownTune Central Post

- Sport courts, Skate park, basketball court (pole mounted)
Philips Clearflood – BVP650 OFA52, LED-HB 5.1S, lamp flux 26.0, Maintenance
factor 0.84, 150w 4000k



Figure 3. Philips Clearflood

4 LIGHTING LAYOUT

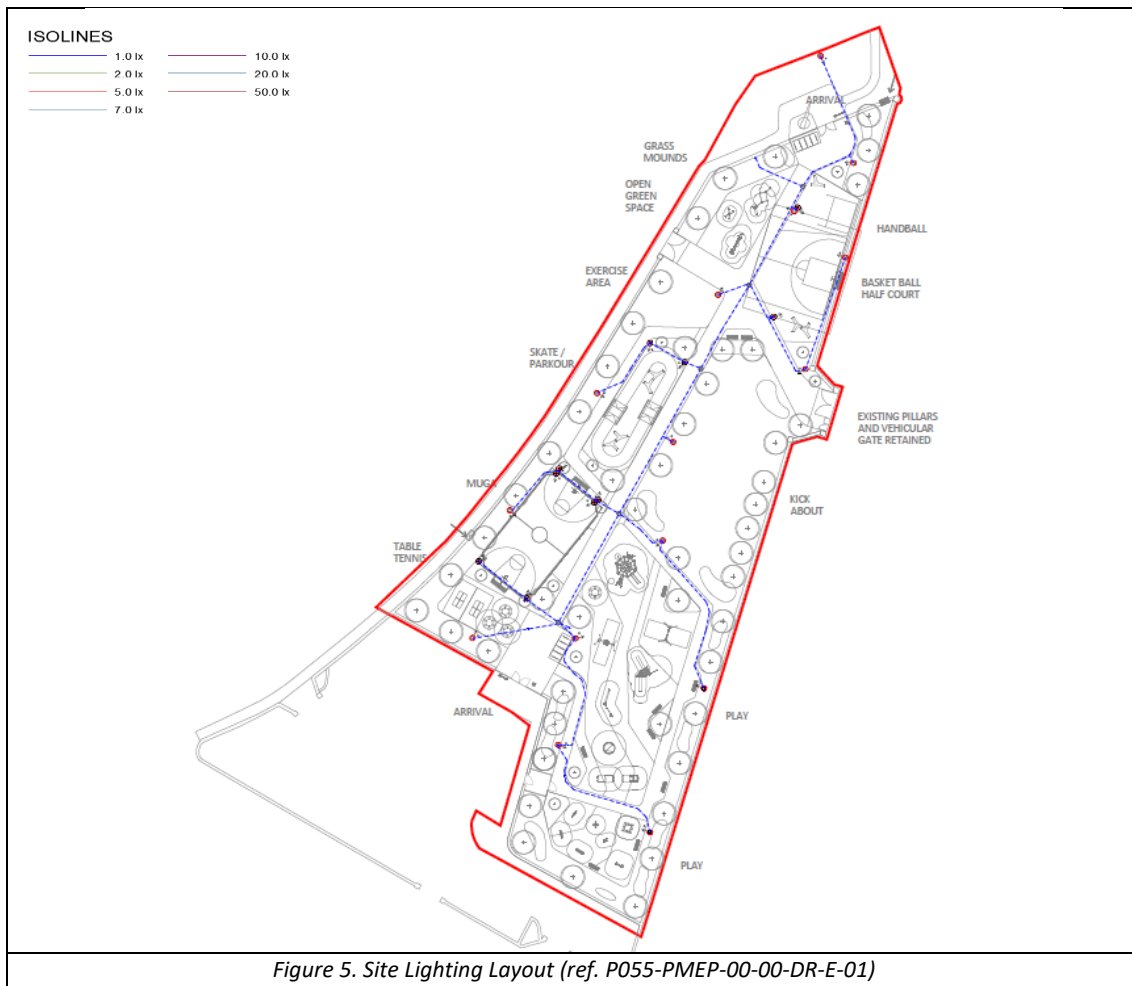
Each light fitting will be controlled via an individual Photoelectric Control Unit (PECU) to facilitate automatic switch on/off during dusk/dawn hours. All luminaires will be programmed for to dimmed to 75% constant light output to meet to local council requirements.

Figure 4 illustrates the calculated maintained lux levels/ ISO lines within the development areas

(refer to dwg P055-PMEP-00-00-DR-E-02 for Isolux contour lines).

Figure 5 illustrates the proposed ducting layout to the Public Lighting (refer to dwg P055-PMEP-00-00-DR-E-01 for site lighting layout).





5 CONCLUSION

The proposed lighting installation for the development at Fair Green Oldcastle meets the following requirements:

- Luminaire selection eliminates upward light spill.
- Potential light trespass onto adjoining properties negligible and within best practice levels.
- Lighting scheme achieves the recommended lux levels in accordance with current regulations and standards.
- Good light uniformity in accordance with current regulations and standards throughout the development to ensure good visibility at night.
- Co-ordination with the landscaping will ensure light positions do not clash with tree positions (where applicable), limiting light obstruction and future associated maintenance costs.

6 REFERENCE INFORMATION

Codes and Standards;

Calculations performed and results produced in this document are in accordance with the following relevant codes, guidelines and standards;

- Meath County Council Public Lighting Guidance Document
- I.S. EN 12464-2:2014
- EN IS 13201-1: 2015; Guidelines on Selection of Lighting Classes.
- EN IS 13201-2:2015 “Road lighting Performance Requirements”.
- EN IS 13201-3:2015 “Road Lighting: Calculation of Performance”.
- BS 5489 – 1 2003 A1 2008
- BS 5489 – 1 2003 A2 2008
- BS 5489 – 1 2013
- *CIBSE Lighting Guide 6 2016 – The Exterior Environment*
- *GN001 – Guidance Note on Avoidance of Light Pollution.*
- *Bats & Lighting - Guidance Notes for: Planners, engineers, architects and Developers, December 2010*