

Lighting Design Report and Specifications for

**Proposed Residential
Development at
Rookwood
REV A**

Client
Project number
Designed by
Date submitted

Gordon White Consulting Engineers
20064
Patrick Redmond *HDip Bus, EngTech AMILP, AMSLL, Tech IEI*
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Redmond Analytical Management Services Ltd,
Rosewood House, Mount Seaton, Camolin, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. Y21 N3P3
Tel: 053 9383696 | Email: info@redmondams.ie | Web: www.redmondams.ie
Company registration number: 557315
Directors: P Redmond, M Redmond

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Accompanying Documents

- 20064 Lighting classification Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood.
- 20064 Lighting level calculation full output Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Lighting level calculation report full output Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Lighting level calculation dimmed by 25% Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Lighting level calculation report dimmed by 25% Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Electrical calculation Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Energy consumption calculation Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Lighting layout drawing Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A.
- 20064 Lighting layout drawing Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood REV A ~ PDF version.

1 General Information

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 clearly defines certain duties for Designers and for Project Supervisors, Design Stage. In order to meet these duties and to assist other designers and supervisors involved in this project to meet their duties we provide the following information. It must be noted that this information is based on our observations and there may be other risks that are beyond our knowledge on this project.

1.1 Client & Project

Project Name	Proposed Residential Development at Rookwood
Project Location	Ballyboden, Dublin 16
Client	Gordon White Consulting Engineers
Contact	Gordon White

1.2 Our Design Role

We have completed a lighting design for the above project to comply with relevant EU Norms, National Standards, and best guidance documents as appropriate.

European lighting standards	<i>I.S. EN 13201-2:2015</i> <i>I.S. EN 13201-5:2015</i> <i>I.S. EN 12464-2:2007</i>
Code of practise	<i>BS 5489-1: 2020</i>
Professional guidance documents	<i>ILP PLG03 (2012)</i> <i>Technical Report 12. ILP (2007)</i>
Electrical standard	<i>I.S. 10101:2020</i>
Lantern standard	<i>EN 60598</i>
Column standard	<i>EN 40</i>
Column calculation method	<i>BD94/07</i>
Steelwork protection	<i>EN 1461</i>

The design has been completed based on the drawings provided to us.

Our design covers the physical area defined by the calculation grids marked in the lighting design booklet accompanying this report.

It is not possible to incorporate the blocking and shadowing effect of trees, or other obstructions into the lighting level calculations.

2 Safety

We are committed to safe working practises and have done all in our power to identify and 'design out' hazards. If there is any detail within this design that requires clarification or if you need further information, please contact us and we will endeavour to co-operate fully.

2.1 Particular Risks

Using Schedule 1 *Non-exhaustive List of Work Involving Particular Risks to the Safety, Health and Welfare of Persons at Work* as a template, we have identified the following risks that affect the design process:

None that we could identify.

2.2 Other Risks

In addition to the risks described in **2 Particular Risks** above, we have identified the following risks that affect the design process:

None that we could identify.

2.3 Construction and Risk Control

It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that their method of work meets their duty of care and requirements under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and any other national or local requirements.

2.4 Electrical Safety Tests

It is the electrical contractor's duty to calculate the appropriate fuse size for the electrical infrastructure.

It is the contractor's duty to ensure that all his electrical work meets relevant national and local standards. The contractor must ensure that all electrical safety testing is completed by a competent member of staff and that all test results are recorded and signed, and a copy given to the client and to us.

2.4.1 Electrical Standard

The *ETCI National Rules for Electrical Installations Fourth Edition, ET 101:2008* is to be replaced with *IS 10101:2020*. This replacement is to happen over a time frame to allow a smooth transition as follows:

1. 1st April 2020: New electrical installations may be designed and certified to the new standard.
2. 31st January 2021: This is the last day new electrical installations may be designed to the old standard. Such installations must be certified by 31st July 2022.
3. 1st February 2021: New electrical installations must be designed to the new standard.
4. 31st July 2022: This is the last day an installation may be pre-connection certified to the old standard. Such installations must have been designed by 31st January 2021.
5. 1st August 2022: Electrical installations must be certified to the new standard.

We design electrical infrastructure to comply with *I.S. 10101 :2020*.

2.5 Lighting Columns as a Hazard

Public lighting columns are defined in *BS 5489-1:2020 6.13* as a potential hazard to road users and defines minimal setbacks to the column face from the edge of the carriageway. In general, the edge of the carriageway is defined by the raised kerb in residential developments.

In this project we have located the columns at the back of the footpath or set back by 800mm from the kerb edge to the column face.

2.6 BS 5489-1:2020

In 2009, lighting designers in Ireland began reducing the design classification by one step when using white light. Effectively, to achieve *P2*, designing to *P3* with a source of colour rendering index (*Ra*) greater than 60.

This reduction of an entire step became discredited as it reduced the achieved lighting level excessively. In 2012, the *Institution of Lighting Professionals* published *PLG 03* which recommended the use of a weighting factor in line with the *Ra* of the light source, *S/P* ratios, when designing to *P* classifications. This guidance was included in *BS 5489-1 2013*, which was the code of practise that most Irish and UK based lighting designers adhered to.

On the 1st July 2020, *BS 5489-1:2020* was published, withdrawing the 2013 version. This revised document has stopped recommending the use of *S/P* ratios and instead has adjusted the lighting design selection process downwards by one whole step. Effectively going back to the 2009 method.

We believe that this will either lower lighting levels below that considered normal practise in Ireland or raise lighting levels, and at the same time increase energy consumption by as much as 40%.

We do not feel it is in our client's interest to follow the advice on selecting lighting classes given in *BS 5489-1:2020*, which is a code of practise rather than a standard. Therefore, we will continue to use the *S/P* ratio as detailed by *PLG 03*. Our lighting designs continue to meet or exceed the lighting levels recommended in *I.S. EN 13201-2:2015* and *S.R. CEN/TR 13201-1:2014*.

3 Lighting Design

Using *S.R. CEN/TR 13201-1:2014 Table 4* we have determined that designing the lighting to comply with *I.S. EN 13201-2:2015 P4* is appropriate for this project given its size, location, and usage.

3.1 Mitigation Measures for Bats

The development will have a considerable number of mature trees that are to be retained. The bat survey has not identified any trees in the area that are currently used as roosts. The report has identified the area as both a commuting route and a feeding area for bats. and has recommended that the lighting design reflect appropriate measures and be in line with information available from *Bat Conservation Ireland* and *Bat Conservation Trust*.

Using these sources of information, and guidance notes from the *Institution of Lighting Professionals* we have taken the following steps to minimise the impact of the proposed lighting:

- We have reduced the lighting class in the residential areas by one step so that the design complies with *I.S. EN 13201-2:2015 P5*, albeit maintaining a minimum point value of 1_{Lux}.
- We have utilised luminaires with integral louver systems to reduce the distribution of light at higher angles in front of, or behind, or both where appropriate. The luminaire manufacturer provides photometric files for this equipment, which enables accurate design and assessment of the light spill.

- We have used low output luminaires and designed to a high overall uniformity, which will make the street appear safe, illuminated appropriately for the application, and reduce 'hot spots' under the luminaire. This means that less light will be reflected upwards from the road surface.
- We have used a warm white 3,000K light source, which will have less impact on insects as it produces approximately half the light in the blue frequency than a 4,000k source. Short wavelength blue light scatters into the environment more readily than longer wavelengths increasing light scatter and sky glow.
- We have used low output 1m high bollards in two locations, further reducing light spill.

The use of suitable lumen packages coupled with careful design has significantly reduced light spill outside of the target area, and onto trees, except within approximately 1.5m in either direction, directly behind the columns. We have produced assessment grids that show the extent of the impact of the lighting in the attached lighting calculations.

3.2 Dimming

We have designed the lighting to dim by 25% from 00:00 to 06:00 in line with dimming profile *U14* on the access road.

3.3 Constant Lumen Output

The luminaires shall utilise constant lumen output.

3.4 Switching

The luminaires will be operated by PECUs switching at 35/18_{lux} levels.

3.5 Lighting Impact

We select the luminaire that uses the lowest energy consumption for the specific application. We utilise the most appropriate lumen package (lumen output and distribution optics) to ensure efficient lighting of the target area and to minimise light spill outside of the area. Our energy consumption calculations are based on the requirements of *IS EN 13201-5:2015*.

We design using full cut off luminaires to ensure there is no direct upward light. We ensure that *threshold increment* is included in our calculations so that the luminaires are not a glare source.

We believe our lighting designs utilise the most energy efficient, sustainable luminaires currently available on the market and reflect practises laid out in relevant standards and in guidance notes from the professional bodies of which we are members; the Institution of Lighting Professionals and the Society of Light and Lighting.

4 Lighting Performance

The lighting design has been carried out based on the performance of the selected luminaire. Any changes to the selected luminaire will make our design obsolete. This includes variation of specification of the luminaire by any member of the supply chain, including the OEM. Once this design has been approved by the local authority, any changes to the proposal will also require approval.

4.1 Maintenance Factor

The luminaire manufacturer's stated *lumen depreciation factor* is 0.9 at 100,000 hours at 25° C for drive current selected. The *lamp survival factor* is 1. The mounting height,

environmental zone and cleaning cycle derives a *luminaire maintenance factor* of 0.92 from *table C.1, BS 5489-1:2020*. This results in a *combined maintenance factor* of 0.83 which has been applied to the calculations.

4.2 S/P Ratio

Following guidance offered in *PLG 03*, a product specific S/P ratio has been applied to the calculation to factor visual efficacy under low level white light.

4.3 Luminaire Selection

We have selected a luminaire based on energy consumption, photometric performance, and general quality.

4.4 Luminaire Variation

While we endeavour to use the smallest number of luminaire variations on our projects, our primary aim is to comply with relevant European lighting standards while minimising energy consumption, minimising light pollution and light trespass.

We achieve this by selecting an appropriate lumen package to suit the geometry of the area to be illuminated.

4.5 Design Luminaire

In this instance, we have selected a design based on the stated photometric performance and energy consumption of the Urbis Axia 2.1 range.

5 Columns

We have used 6m columns throughout the development.

The column in the private area identified as *PVL 10E* only has 700mm clearance from the column face to the kerb edge, 100mm less than required. However, it is positioned against a wall, and there is no location close by that would work photometrically that offers a greater clearance.

5.1 Trees and Landscaping

We have endeavoured as far as practicable to locate columns away from mature trees. However, the nature of the development does not always permit sufficient clearance. An alternative approach would be to use more powerful luminaires, but this would be very detrimental to the bat mitigation measures. We believe our approach is the best compromise possible.

6 Cable and Ducting

Ducting must be laid in accordance with the *National Rules for Electrical Installations I.S. 10101:2020*.

No cable joints are permitted. Cables can share ducts, but they must not be jointed in any manner.

No element of public lighting can stand on, or pass under, private property.

6.1 Midi Pillars

The project will require three midi pillars. The midi pillar must not be placed within 2m of the customer service pillar.

6.2 Circuits

The midi pillar *PMP* 2 will supply two circuits, while the remaining two pillars will supply three circuits each.

6.3 Bollard Lighting

We have used illuminated bollards in two locations as using columns is not practical given tree locations. The bollards are low voltage and will require dedicated cabinets to hold remote drivers.

7 Taking in Charge

The entrance road will be taken in charge, while the two residential areas will not. The lighting on the private areas will therefore not be taken in charge but has been designed to comply with South Dublin County Council specifications.

The columns in the private areas are identified with the prefix '*PVL*' while the columns in the area to be taken in charge are identified as '*PL*'. The midi pillars follow a similar system, using '*PMP*' for private and '*MP*' for taking in charge.

Ducts, cable access chambers and midi pillars to remain private are identified on the accompanying drawing in magenta.

8 Energy Consumption

The total energy consumption for this project is 658 kW/h per annum, including dimming.

Appendix A Luminaire Quantities

Luminaire Quantities	
Quantity	Item
2	Urbis Axia 2.1 5165 8LED @350mA 1.02klm in warm white 3000K with 7 pin NEMA socket, DALI registered driver, and CLO. With integral rear louvers. Programmed to dim by 25% from 00:00 to 06:00. Prewired to suit 6m column. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
2	Urbis Axia 2.1 5233 8LED @500mA 1.16klm in warm white 3000K with 7 pin NEMA socket, DALI registered driver, and CLO. With integral front louvers. Prewired to suit 6m column. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
2	Urbis Axia 2.1 5165 4LED @680mA 0.91klm in warm white 3000K with 7 pin NEMA socket, DALI registered driver, and CLO. With integral rear louvers. Programmed to dim by 25% from 00:00 to 06:00. Prewired to suit 6m column. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
1	Urbis Axia 2.1 5187 8LED @500mA 0.97klm in warm white 3000K with 7 pin NEMA socket, DALI registered driver, and CLO. With integral front louvers. Programmed to dim by 25% from 00:00 to 06:00. Prewired to suit 6m column. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
9	Urbis Axia 2.1 5241 4LED @500mA 0.66klm in warm white 3000K with 7 pin NEMA socket, DALI registered driver, and CLO. With integral rear louvers. Prewired to suit 6m column. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
1	Urbis Axia 2.1 5167 4LED @350mA 0.26klm in warm white 3000K with 7 pin NEMA socket, DALI registered driver, and CLO. With integral front and rear louvers. Programmed to dim by 25% from 00:00 to 06:00. Prewired to suit 6m column. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
7	Urbis Pharos bollard 5119 0.15klm in warm white 3000K with miniature PECU, DALI registered remote driver, and CLO. Luminaire to comply with Appendix B attached.
17	6m column to comply with Appendix C attached.
1	Minimal outreach twin stub TEE bracket with zero degree inclination to comply Appendix C attached.
2	0.5m outreach bracket with five degree inclination to comply Appendix C attached.
18	18/35 PECU.
16	Cut out.
1	Twin cut out.
3	Midi Pillar
8	Cable access chamber
425	Metres (approximately) 2 core 6mm ² NYCY cable to link columns.
440	Metres (approximately) Rigid duct to comply with Appendix D attached.
75	Metres (approximately) Flexy duct.

Appendix B Luminaire Specification

- 1 The luminaire shall be designed specifically to be used with LED light sources. It shall comply with all relevant EN standards and EC directives required by the CE *Community Marketing Directive*.

Product quality and standard measurements will be based on *IEC/PAS 62717* and *IEC/PAS 62722*.

Lantern shall comply with *EN 60598*.
- 2 The luminaire shall be supplied with surge protection of no less than 10kVa.
- 3 The light source shall be modular and replaceable on site. The module should be fixed in such a way as to maximise heat transfer from the LED chip and its respective board. The LED shall be a neutral white.

The lens assembly shall be protected by an appropriate material. The optic assembly will be protected to IP 66 as defined by *BS EN 60529*.

The lumen depreciation factor shall not exceed 10% at 100 000 hours at *ta* 25°C
- 4 The driver shall be housed in a dedicated, separate chamber within the luminaire, the enclosure will be protected to a minimum of IP 65 as defined by *BS EN 60529*.

The driver shall be DALI registered and capable of communication and interaction with a CMS communication module should it be required in the future. Or shall be capable of being controlled by 1 to 10.

The manufacturer shall ensure that the driver is compatible with the LED array being used, that the driver complies with all appropriate regulation, standards, quality criteria and directives.

Drivers shall have over temperature protection and provide power factor correction of no less than 0.9.
- 5 The luminaire shall be constructed from die cast aluminium and powder coated in grey. All coloured components of the lantern shall be of the same colour code (RAL) and have the same visual appearance when viewed together.
- 6 The optic shall be protected to IP 66, the driver housing shall be protected to IP 66 as defined by *BS EN 60529*. The IP rating must be capable of being maintained throughout the design life of the luminaire.
- 7 The luminaire will be constructed in a robust manner and be suitable to use in the intended application and location. The luminaire shall have a minimum impact resistance of *IK08*.
- 8 A comprehensive written warranty covering lantern, driver and LED chip and module/array shall be provided. Warranty period shall be ten years as a minimum. Details of how the local authority can access the warranty claim procedure should be supplied by the manufacturer in writing and signed by a director.
- 9 A signed declaration of conformity, along with certificates for ENC compliance and EMC Directive compliance shall be provided. The equipment will be fully compliant with RoHS requirements.
- 10 The weight and projected side area should be stated for the luminaire with all equipment and angle of installation considered in order to calculate column load for this installation.
- 11 Covers or openings on the lantern or the gear box required to be opened during the installation or maintenance of the light point must be captive when open.
- 12 All screws or fixtures required to be opened during installation or maintenance of the product must be protected against corrosion and seizure for the design life of the lantern.

- 13 LED failure fraction shall not be greater than 5% of the LEDs installed in the lantern over the design life of the lantern.
- 14 Correlated colour temperature shall not exceed four thousand Kelvin.
- 15 The luminaire shall provide thermal protection for all its components to ensure the lantern and its components operate within the stated temperature parameters through the design life of the lantern.
- Ambient temperature related to lantern performance and tests will be in the range of -35°C to +55°C.
- 16 Electrical connection terminals shall be indelibly marked to indicate all wiring connections and use shrouded screws. Control equipment shall bear a clear circuit diagram in order to indicate all component connections in a concise manner.
- Operating voltages shall be clearly marked within the enclosure.
- 17 Electrical terminals shall be capable of terminating three core 2.5mm² flexible cable.
- 18 Any link cables, connector blocks and plug & socket arrangements must be of a suitable IP rating for their location and application and comply with all standards or directives.
- 19 The complete luminaire including all component parts shall be guaranteed by the manufacturer for a minimum of ten years. Full written details of the warranty must be provided with the bid.
- 20 The luminaire shall be individually switched via PECU set to 35/18 lux switching. This PECU will be selected by the lantern manufacturer and be included in the lantern warranty, unless a NEMA socket is selected.
- When a NEMA socket is used, it shall be a 7 pin unit and all communication cables shall be connected to the driver at the time of manufacturing.
- 21 The manufacturer shall provide the following information in accordance with the Lighting Industry Liaison Group's *A Guide to the Specification of LED Lighting Products*:
- i. Rated input power, identifying the amount of energy consumed by the lantern, including its power supply in Watts.
 - ii. Rated luminous flux in lumens in absolute photometric values. Absolute photometry results in a LOR=1
 - iii. Lantern efficacy in lumens per Watt.
 - iv. Luminous intensity distribution.
 - v. Correlated colour temperature in Kelvin.
 - vi. Rated colour rendering index (CRI).
 - vii. Rated chromaticity co-ordinate values. Initial and maintained.
 - viii. Maintained luminous flux.
 - ix. Rated life in hours of the LED module and the associated rated lumen maintenance.
 - x. Failure fracture corresponding to the rated life of the LED module within the lantern.
 - xi. Ambient temperature for the lantern.

Appendix C Column & Bracket Specification

The column and bracket shall be designed to *EN 40* and in accordance with *BD 94/07*. They shall be of suitable size to bear the specified lantern and to achieve a nominal height to light source as called for by the lighting design.

The lighting column manufacturer shall be registered with and certified by either NSAI, British Standards Institute of Quality Assurance Services or Lloyds Register Quality Assurance Register for the design, manufacture, supply and verification of road lighting columns and brackets under their quality assessment schedule to ISO 9001.

The quality assurance certification shall relate to the specific lighting column material being proposed. The local authority reserves the right to request proof of certification from the proposed column manufacturer.

The column will comply with the following specifications:

- 1 The column shall be of functional design and suitable for the location and intended loading.
- 2 The column shall be protected against the ingress of moisture at the top and at the door entry.
- 3 Steel columns shall be galvanised to *BS EN 1461*.
- 4 Roots shall be protected with bitumen or other appropriate material. This protection should extend 100mm above ground level.
- 5 Doors shall be fitted in such a way as to minimise the risk of being pried off. Twin locks should be fitted. Column and door should have earth terminals of suitable mechanical type.
- 6 A suitable non-hygroscopic backboard will be fitted in line with the door and be large enough to take local authority approved termination units.
- 7 The space between the door and the backboard will be sufficient to enable the fitment of termination units as required by the County Council.
- 8 Each lantern shall be individually protected with a suitable fuse unit in the column base.
- 9 Neutral blocks, or looping-in blocks, shall be of an approved grooved bore 63A type, fully insulated and solidly mounted on the backboard.
- 10 Columns shall be wired with a minimum 2.5mm² PVC/PVC stranded copper cable.
- 11 All columns shall comply with *I.S. 10101:2020* regulations with regard to minimum door height.
- 12 Columns shall be installed so that their doors are aligned at 90° to the curb edge to enable maintenance personnel face towards oncoming traffic.
- 13 Close protection of street lighting lanterns to be provided by a 25A rated cut-out loaded with a 6A fuse incorporating a *cam lever* single pole disconnection. The cut-out will use a separate neutral and earth. The cut-out must provide ingress protection to *IP21* as defined by *EN 60529*. This fuse type is colloquially identified as conforming to *BS 88*.
- 14 The cut-out shall be constructed to conform to the requirements laid out in *BS 7654* For example: *MC040SLF 25A SLCO TYPE 1 (SNE)* by Lucy Zodion. Note that other cut-outs that meet this specification will be acceptable so long as they are an established and recognised, quality brand and do not have a negative impact on maintenance stock requirements of the local authority or their agents.
- 15 Where three phase supply is required, then separate link boxes will be installed in the column below the cut-out to allow for interconnecting. Link boxes must comply with the requirements laid out in *BS 7657:2010*. Link boxes will be supplied for live 1, live 2, live 3, neutral and finally earth. The link box must provide ingress protection to *IP21* as defined by *EN 60529*.
- 16 All terminals shall be formed from solid brass and be electroplated for temperature rise stability. Terminals shall have a serrated bore to ensure good contact with all types of

conductors. The incoming terminals shall have additional protection, provided by a red safety shield to guard against accidental contact with live metal.

- 17 All components required will be firmly fixed to the back board of the column in a tidy professional manner. All conductors will be stripped to the appropriate length to allow for connection. No exposed conductors shall be allowed.
- 18 The column shall be earthed from the incoming cable via a 6mm² PVC cable which will be connected to the column by a crimped lug.

Appendix D Ducting & Cable Specification

- 1 All cabling shall be laid underground in 110mm PVC-U pipe coloured red of high density to *IS 135 class B* with a wall thickness in the range 2.3-2.8mm or other pipe coloured red having a high resistance to impact.

Cable access chambers shall be provided at all road crossings with spare duct provided between chambers.
- 2 The minimum standard acceptable is *EN 50086-2-4* with a 750 Newton load rating for 5% deflection. A minimum cover of 600mm to the ducting shall be provided in grass margins and minimum cover of 750mm to the ducting shall be provided at road crossings.
- 3 The electrical cable should be at least:

6mm² NYCY type to *BS 6346:1989*, with colours brown, blue, and green-yellow.
- 4 Cable joints are not permitted. Cables shall be looped from column to column on each circuit. If faults develop on cables prior to commissioning, the section of cable involved shall be replaced.
- 5 A duct should be provided between the ESB section pillar and the Public Lighting Customer Service Pillar.

Appendix E Public Lighting Midi Pillar

Public lighting midi pillars must not be located within two metres of an ESN service pillar.

- 1 All columns shall be supplied from a Public Lighting Customer Service Pillar, located adjacent to the ESB section pillar. Not more than eight columns may be supplied from any one circuit and not more than four circuits may be taken from any one Customer Service Pillar.
- 2 The pillar shall consist of a rectangular box of approximate dimensions above ground of 150mm deep, 250mm width, and 600mm high. The root section shall be 320mm long and turned out at the bottom for a distance of 50mm. This root section will be protected by bitumen or other suitable material.
- 3 The pillar shall be fitted with a recessed, lift-out, door with a weather strip all round. The door shall be fixed with an M8 triangular headed locking screw at the top onto a suitably tapped fixing plate and secured at the bottom by a fixed catch onto the weather strip.
- 4 The door shall be equipped with a suitable unobtrusive finger grip to facilitate easy removal of the door.
- 5 The minimum opening size shall be 220mm wide by 510mm high.
- 6 The pillar shell, door and extension plates shall be of 3mm thick mild steel. The pillar, when fabricated, shall be suitable for free standing or recessing into a wall.
- 7 A suitable non-hygroscopic backboard shall be fitted in each pillar which shall be easily removable.
- 8 A main earth terminal shall also be provided with an insulated earth lead to the door.
- 9 After fabrication the pillar shall be hot dipped galvanized both inside and outside in accordance with *BS EN 1461*.
- 10 The pillar shall have a smooth exterior finish and be free of all sharp and rough edges, both outside and inside.

Appendix F Public Lighting Midi Pillar Fit Out

- 1 All electrical components shall be securely mounted on the baseboard.
- 2 All outgoing circuits shall be individually fused by means of a 20A HRC fuse unit, capable of accommodating cable sizes up to 25mm². The fuse shall be rated 16kA minimum rupturing capacity and shall comply with *BS 1361*. The terminals of the fuse unit shall be of the grooved bore type. Unless appropriate calculations call for a different size fuse.

RCDs must not be used.
- 3 Where there is more than one outgoing circuit, a main fuse shall also be provided. The main fuse shall be rated 25A and shall otherwise be identical with individual circuit fuses.
- 4 The electrical contractor shall consult with the local ESB Networks office on ESB interface requirements at the Customer Service Pillar.
- 5 The installed pillar shall be embedded in concrete, *Class E, Clause 1502*, Specification for Road-works, published by the Department of the Environment.
- 6 The front of all Public Lighting Customer Service Pillars shall display a permanent rigid danger warning sign (black lettering on a yellow background), 100mm wide by 120mm deep, securely fixed, as per the local authority specification.

Appendix G Public Lighting Midi Pillar Earthing

- 1 All public lighting midi pillars shall be earthed, using an earth electrode and the supply neutralised. The electrode shall consist of a bare copper, or hot dipped galvanised steel rod/pipe of at least 16mm diameter, driven vertically into the soil for a length of at least 1,200mm. If difficulties arise in driving the vertical rod, due to underground services, a horizontal earth electrode may be installed as follows:

A straight length of at least 4.5m of either:
 - 16mm diameter bare copper.
 - 16mm diameter hot dipped galvanised steel rod.
 - 25mm² cross-section bare copper.
 - 25mm² cross-section hot dipped galvanised steel rod.
This should be buried in the soil to a depth of at least 500mm. The earthing lead shall exit the pillar through the services cable entry opening.
- 2 The connection at the earth electrode shall be accessible for inspection and shall be protected against corrosion by a suitable waterproof tape. The connection shall be enclosed in a galvanised steel box, with an inspection cover. After inspection, the connection shall be buried underground.
- 3 A main earth terminal shall be mounted on the pillar baseboard, with the following connections:
 - 10mm² PVC cable from the earth terminal on the pillar, with a crimped lug connection to the pillar,
 - 10mm² PVC cable from the earth electrode,
 - 10mm² PVC cable from the neutral link.
- 4 A main earth terminal shall be mounted on the baseboard in each lighting column, with the following connections:
 - 6mm² PVC cable from the earth terminal to the column, with a crimped lug connection to the column,
 - 2.5mm² PVC cable from the lantern earth terminal.
- 5 The outer sheath of the incoming and/or outgoing service cable shall be connected to the main earth terminal, in the case of both the lighting column and the public lighting customer service pillar.
- 6 Earth continuity cables shall be coloured yellow/green, in accordance with *I.S. 10101:2020* wiring rules. In the case of NYC cables, appropriate yellow/green sleeving shall be used.