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Project title	GNH CN12 Bindoon	Job number
		256060-18
сс	Cian O'Shaughnessy, Roy Everett	File reference
		GNH-CN12-TN_01
Prepared by	Adina Nimas	Date
		6 July 2018
Subject	Lighting - concept design	

1 General

The concept lighting design serves as a basis for the light spill assessment needed for the Environmental Review Document (ERD) which is to be submitted to the EPA for approval of the Bindoon Bypass.

2 Basis of lighting design

The lighting design criteria is defined by the requirements listed in Technical Note GNH-CN00-RW01-TCN-0003 as well as by the environmental constraints in the area.

The intention of the proposed lighting is to provide safe conditions for the motorists and have minimal effects on the environment, especially the surrounding fauna and adjacent residences.

The lighting has been designed generally in accordance with AS/NZS 1158 and in compliance with the Main Roads Western Australia (Main Roads) standards, and is considered for the ultimate Great Northern Highway (GNH) alignment design, i.e. dual carriageway to Cha. 85,500 and grade-separation at Bindoon-Moora Rd.

The lighting design criteria is as follows:

- V3 lighting sub-category at the grade separated interchanges as follows:
 - Southern interchange on grade-separated ramp, link road, intersections of the link road with proposed Bindoon Bypass and the grade-separated ramp, intersection of the grade-separated ramp with the existing GNH.
 - Mooliabeenee interchange at the intersections of the eastern and western ramps with the proposed Bindoon Bypass.
 - Bindoon Moora interchange at the intersections of the northern and southern ramps with the proposed Bindoon Bypass.

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- Flag lighting for intersections of the highway with a significant side road accessing a developed area, with channelised right-turn/auxiliary left turn treatment and the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) values for the intersections between 500 and 5000. For intersections meeting this criteria, two spans of light poles on the approach to the intersection are required at Calingiri Road, at Gray Road East, at Teatree Road East and at the existing GNH connection.
- Flag lighting for the T intersections of the highway with the local gravel roads or minor sealed roads not accessing developed areas, with AADT values for the intersections of minimum 2000 at Teatree Road West, at Gray Road West, at Barn Rd East, at Barn Rd West, at Cook Rd East, at Cook Rd West and at Hay Flat Rd.

The design luminaires are Thorn Alpha 2000 250W Flat Glass V6L7 for the V3 intersections and the southern interchange and Curved Glass V8L6 for flag lighting. The luminaires have a 13.7m mounting height, 0° tilt, on a 3.5m outreach, or 4.5m outreach for section of road with an unsealed shoulder.

The proposed lighting is to be connected to the mains, with the point of supply from the closest Western Power LV network reticulation.

Minimal lighting is proposed for the truck stopping areas i.e. one light pole per area, for low impact to the environment, but at the same time providing a degree of safety.

3 Environmental considerations

3.1 Light Spill Assessment – impact on residences and fauna

This lighting assessment considers the light spill that may affect the surrounding residences and fauna. The light spill is mitigated using various solutions without compromising the safety or the lighting's general compliance to standards. The measures taken in the current design are as follows:

- a) The use of High Pressure Sodium (yellow light) the white light emitted by the LED can have some detrimental effects on some types of fauna, particularly nocturnal animals and insects.
- b) Luminaire photometry selection a good side throw, as well as good back cut-off will direct the light to the intended area required to be lit, minimising the light spill to the surrounds.
- c) 0° tilt for luminaires this reduces glare and light spill.
- d) Use of aeroscreen (flat glass) luminaires wherever possible for minimal glare and light spill. Please note that the exceptions to this are the luminaires used for flag lighting, as their purpose is to be seen from a distance flagging the upcoming intersection to the motorists, for enhanced safety.
- e) New lighting is not provided on the highway mainline generally there is no lighting on the Great Northern Highway nor on the adjacent roads. Additional lighting could have an adverse effect on adjacent residences and fauna.
- f) AS/NZS 1158 requires the use of luminance calculations for a radius over 100m. However, this will result in extremely close spacing between light poles where the radii just exceed

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100m. We therefore propose to use illuminance calculations where curved ramps just exceed the 100m. This will allow for a more realistic pole spacing. Main Roads to confirm if this is acceptable.

- g) Considering the carriageway width as being only the width of trafficable lanes, excluding shoulders. Main Roads to confirm.
- h) The trenches used to accommodate the conduits for the proposed lighting to follow as much as possible the existing and proposed roads, without impacting the areas where no road works are intended.

To further assess the light spill impact on the residences, calculations have been undertaken for the vertical illuminance levels emitted by the proposed lighting. AS 4282 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting recommends that the illuminance on a vertical plane of the windows of habitable rooms of dwellings is maximum 1 lux during curfew hours when in dark surrounds. Please note that AS 4282 specifically excludes light spill for road lighting, however, it can be used as an indication.

Initial calculations indicate that all residences along the proposed alignment for the Bindoon Bypass will be located outside the 1 lux maximum vertical illuminance level.

3.2 Headlight Glare Assessment – impact on residences

The following steps were undertaken as part of the headlight glare assessment:

- Identify residences in proximity to the proposed highway alignment;
- Measure the distance between the residences and the position of the vehicle;
- Assign the residences an ID for classification;
- Identify the residence status, i.e. occupied, unoccupied or unverified;
- Classify the residences based on the following criteria:
 - Possible high impact Residences located 200m from the vehicle in the direction of the highbeam emitted light;
 - Moderate impact Residences located between 200m and 300m from the vehicle in the direction of the highbeam emitted light;
 - Low impact Residences located between 300m and 400m from the vehicle in the direction of the highbeam emitted light;
 - Negligible impact Residences located greater than 400m from the vehicle in the direction of the highbeam emitted light;
 - Analyse each residence against the above criteria.

One common method of minimising headlight glare on curves is to plant suitable vegetation around the outside of the curve.

The results of this assessment are outlined below. Refer to Appendix A1 for location of assessed residences.

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Residence ID	Distance and impact criteria	Residence Status	Analysis
1	363m – Low impact	Unverified	The low impact on Residence 1 is further minimised, due to proposed V3 sub-category lighting on the ramp nearby, therefore less apparent glare.
2	601m – Negligible impact	Occupied	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source.
3	493m – Negligible impact	Unverified	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source.
4	510m – Negligible impact	Unverified	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source.
5	386m – Low impact	Occupied	The low impact will be further minimised as this residence is not in the direction of the headlight. Moreover, this residence is not adjacent to the highway, but to a side road with lower traffic volume. Hence, the impact on this residence can be considered negligible.
6	662m – Negligible impact	Occupied	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source, as well as the source of light coming from a property access road with fairly low traffic volume.
7	559m – Negligible impact	Unliveable	Based on the survey, this residence is uninhabitable. Should it be made habitable in the future, the residence 6 analysis will apply to it.
8	350m – Low impact	Occupied	The low impact will be further minimised as this residence is not in the direction of the headlight. Moreover, this residence is not adjacent to the highway, but to a property access road with low traffic volume.

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9	402m – negligible impact	Occupied	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source, as well as the source of light not coming from the highway, but from a local road with lower traffic volume.
10	538m – Negligible impact	Occupied	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source, as well as the source of light not coming from the highway, but from a local road with lower traffic volume.
11	524m – Negligible impact	Occupied	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source, as well as the source of light not coming from the highway, but from a local road with lower traffic volume.
12	790m – Negligible impact	Unverified	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source, as well as the source of light not coming from the highway, but from a property access road with low traffic volume.
13	440m – Negligible impact	Occupied	It is not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source.
14	529m – Negligible impact	Unverified	It not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source.
15	682m – Negligible impact	Occupied	It not considered that headlight glare will have an impact on this residence, due to distance from the light source, as well as the source of light coming from the vehicles turning onto a side road with low traffic volume.

4 Assumptions

The design assumptions are as follows:

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- The GNH Lighting Guidance Technical note GNH-CN00-RW01-TCN-0003 Rev 1 is approved by Main Roads to be included in the design criteria.
- Any changes in the road alignment may result in additional light poles.
- There is spare capacity in the adjacent Western Power network to accommodate the new lighting.
- Main Roads accepts the proposed departure for the illuminance calculation used for curves with a radius greater than 100m.
- The light glare assessment explores the social surroundings, hence the studied impact is for adjacent residences only.
- No modelling of the light emitted by the headlights has been undertaken.
- No assessment has been undertaken for the headlight glare effects on fauna.
- The length of the highbeam headlight is considered to be 200m long. It is assumed that within this distance there is generally high potential for the headlights to cause glare.
- The AADT used in the calculations are based on projected values for 2051 as per the Traffic Check_Bindoon_DM_JSJ.xlsx spreadsheet.

5 Conclusion

Irrespective of the lighting assessment that has been carried out and the lighting precautions that have been undertaken to minimise impact on residences, there is still a possibility that any lighting change from the status quo may result in residents' complaints due to the introduction of a new visual entity in the landscape.

A Road Safety Audit may result in additional lighting requirements, other than the lighting provided as per the Technical Note GNH-CN00-RW01-TCN-0003.

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	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Name	Adina Nimas	Roy Everett	Cian O'Shaughnessy
Signature			

DOCUMENT CHECKING (not mandatory for File Note)

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A1 Location of assessed residences



Legend

- Occupied House
- **Unverified House**
- Unverified Structure
- Design CN12
- Freeway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
 - Cadastral Boundary



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Great Northern Highway Bindoon Bypass

Bindoon Building	Bypas: s and S	s structure	s	
Figure:	1 of 1	5		
Drawing No GNH-CN12	-RW01-GI	S-0039	lssue A	
Task No	NH-CN12 Drawing Status / Other Draft / Other Info			
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Legend

- Cccupied House
- Unliveable House ----- Major Road
- Unverified Structure —— Minor Roa
- Design CN12
- Minor Road
- Cadastral Boundary
- Joint Venture Partners: Arup Pty Ltd Level 14 Exchange Tower 2 The Esplanade Perth WA 6000 Tel +61 8 9327 8300 Fax +61 8 9481 133 www.arup.com Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd Durack Centre, 263 Adelaide Terrace, Perth WA 6000 Tel +61 8 9469 4400 Fax +61 8 9469 448 www.jacobs.com

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Scale at A3 1:12,520

300

Metres Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



- Main Roads Western Australia
- Great Northern Highway Bindoon Bypass

Bindoon	Bypas	s	es
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- - Cadastral Boundary
- Great Northern Highway Bindoon Bypass 300 Scale at A3 1:12,520 Metres Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

Figure: 6 of 15				
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