

# Comhairle Chontae Na Mí Meath County Council



## Public Lighting Policy

Revision	Effective Date	Replaces
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## **1.0 - Introduction**

Meath County Council is seeking to generate a coordinated and consistent approach in design for the installation and maintenance of public lighting throughout the urban and rural areas in County Meath. Public Lighting has long been associated with ESB Networks and for many decades ESB Networks managed and delivered public lighting services for Local Authorities throughout Ireland. That relationship ceased in 2010 when ESB Networks ended their provision of public lighting services. This policy document is the first attempt by the Council to produce the focus and leadership required to enable the Council to meet its Corporate Aims as well as continuing to provide a safe and pleasant environment for the people of Meath and all members of the travelling public who utilise the County's road network. This document strikes a balance between the aim to reduce the effect of artificial light intrusion on the night-time environment, the Council's commitment to reducing its energy consumption and the need to provide the necessary illumination to enhance the safety of roadway users. Evolving technologies are providing the Council with many different opportunities in the manner in which the streets, roads, footpaths and public spaces can be lit.

This policy outlines the basic principles and standards applying to street lighting throughout the county. The term "public lighting" encompasses lighting and all other items of illuminated street furniture provided on the public roadway except traffic signals, advanced school warning signs and electrically operated vehicle information signs.

Due to the ongoing changes to the lighting industry in relation to design standards and evolving technologies, it is envisaged that this document should be reviewed and updated every 3 years.

## **2.0 - Overview**

There is no statutory duty to provide public lighting but where the Roads Authority has provided street lighting there is a duty to maintain same. This policy document sets out a coherent approach to the provision of public lighting in county Meath and the future maintenance of the Council's public lighting infrastructure.

Presently, Meath County Council has circa 19,000 public lights throughout the county. The vast majority of this lighting stock was inherited and has been in place for a substantial period of time. Hence there are significant shortcomings in the inventory, such as deteriorated & corroded columns, sub standard electrical systems, ineffective/inefficient light sources, and non compliance with modern design standards.

Therefore a significant element of MCCs Public Lighting Sections portfolio is concentrated on the existing lighting stock.

Current financial constraints dictate that the Public Lighting budget covers only energy costs, basic maintenance and a small element of refurbishment works.

Due to the age of the lighting stock it is envisaged that, where possible, additional resources are prioritised for the refurbishment of the existing stock.

While it is an aim to prioritise resources for existing stock, it is foreseen that some scenarios will arise where there is a need for the provision of new lighting.

These instances will be assessed on a case by case basis. It is an aim of this policy to provide a suitable appraisal mechanism for new schemes.

These assessments shall consider the following principles:

- The promotion and maintenance of safety for all users of the highway with special consideration for all vulnerable user groups, e.g. pedestrians, cyclists, the elderly or people with disabilities and children, the principal aim of which is to reduce night-time accidents.
- The enhancement of the night-time environment with special reference to lighting in sensitive areas.
- The demotion of crime and public disorder issues together with increasing personal security, reducing the fear of night-time attack on individuals and to deter vandalism of property.
- The avoidance of detrimental environmental impact in terms of the visual appearance of lighting, both day and night, adjacent to and on the highway and the overall impact on the environment in terms of energy conservation and light pollution.
- The provision of cost-effective lighting systems which are energy efficient, incorporate whole-life costs and fulfilling the Council commitment in achieving The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2009–2020 which sets out a target for the public sector to improve its energy efficiency by 33%. [Cost & Maintenance Liability]

### **3.0 – Strategy for Public Lighting**

In order to optimise the limited resources available, it is necessary to formulate a strategy that delivers a sustainable public lighting network for County Meath.

This entails a hierarchical approach to the prioritisation of actions which are set out below.

- Statutory obligations
- Energy conservation & reduction
- Provision of new lights

1.) In order to meet our statutory obligations, in particular Roads and Safety & Health legislation, it is compelling that the main priority of Meath County Council is the upgrade and refurbishment of the existing public lighting inventory.

As previously stated, due to the inherited nature and age of the PL stock, there are significant issues to address.

The major problems associated with existing street lighting systems are;

- Old deteriorated and corroded columns
- Sub standard electrical systems
- Excessive spacing of columns
- Ineffective light sources
- Poor scheme designs
- Poorly painted columns
- Unsuitable lamp type for location

Within budgetary constraints it is proposed to upgrade existing lighting to modern standards by implementing a phased programme of replacement/refurbishment schemes across the network.

2.) The Council is obliged under the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2009–2020, which sets out a target for the public sector to improve its energy efficiency by 33%, to reduce its energy consumption in the provision of public lighting.

In 2016 Public Lighting was responsible for 38% of our total energy consumption across all LA functions (electricity, thermal and transport). For electricity consumption alone, PL was responsible for 74% of the electricity consumed in that year.

Considering the goals of the ‘Energy Action Plan’ and the requirement to reduce energy costs it is not considered appropriate to install new lights, thus increasing energy usage.

Nonetheless, as energy is not the sole criteria, consideration may be given to the installation of new lights on a limited basis.

However, any installation of new lights must comply with our “Energy Neutral” policy i.e. for any new light installed we will be required to upgrade 2.5 existing public lights to more efficient LED technology, with the net effect of no increase in energy usage. In these instances, the upgrade of existing lights will form part of the capital cost of installing new lights.

In addition, as part of an overall energy reduction strategy the Council shall endeavour to:

- (i) Upgrade existing HID lanterns to LED light sources in accordance with new lighting design standards.
- (ii) Provide part night dimming in appropriate areas.
- (iii) Provide part night switch off in appropriate areas.
- (iv) Review historic lighting installation with a view to removing unnecessary lighting.

The adoption (TIC) of lights from private developments will also be subject to this policy. To meet the 'Energy Neutral' goal in these cases will require significant investment in the existing network.

**3.) Provision of new lights:** Subject to one and two above, consideration will be given to requests for new lights. These will be assessed and ranked under the following criteria:

- (i) Road- rural, urban, urban residential
- (ii) Population
- (iii) Road Safety Benefit- ratio of nighttime/daytime accidents
- (iv) Alternative Road Safety solutions- Signing, lining, road studs, solar signs
- (v) Environmental- habitats, ecosystems, pollution, astronomy.
- (vi) High Crime Area (Garda statistics required)
- (vii) Antisocial behaviour and repeated vandalism. (Community Garda Liaison)
- (viii) Recreation/Amenity Use.

There are special areas where environmental considerations will carry greater emphasis;

- a) Special Protection Areas.
- b) Special Areas of Conservation.
- c) Natural Heritage Areas.

It is important to note that this strategy complements MCCs Development Plan and its goals for Energy Efficiency and Management {Section 8.1.4}.

Separately a national strategy is being worked on by the RMO to facilitate delivery on 2020. This will focus mainly on regional structures and financing arrangements. It will also facilitate work groups/workshops between TII, SEAI and Local Authorities.

## **4.0 - Public Lighting General Requirements**

### **4.1 Standards of Lighting**

All new systems of public lighting provided either by the Council or as part of a new development, which shall be taken in charge by the Council shall be provided, designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of this document.

The overall lighting requirements for a specific area will be identified within the British and European design code. This will then be expanded and refined to take account of an area's unique character and needs in terms of vehicular/ pedestrian activity, location of local amenities, etc by the design brief. However, generally the requirements of the specific design code shall be met.

As a general rule, new or replacement luminaires shall be of LED technology source although consideration to alternative light sources (particularly for the purposes of floodlighting) will be given, where required.

In all historic areas the Public Lighting Section shall consult with the Conservation Officer to ensure that historical styling and/or location of equipment is appropriate for the area in question. For particularly sensitive locations it may be advisable to arrange for trial installations to demonstrate the effectiveness of the lighting and its impact on surrounding areas.

In determining levels of illumination, lighting positions and styles, the design brief will consider pedestrian and vehicular uses/needs in relation to the following:

- Areas of activity - theatres, shops, school entrances, bus stops, libraries, highways, paths, etc and areas of conflict (junctions, etc).
- Listed buildings and historic qualities of the area.
- Building heights.
- Street features - crossing points, sitting areas, tree planting, pinch-points, materials/ colours, etc.
- Existing lighting - positions, styles, heights, lux levels, lighting type, lighting from shops, floodlights, etc. In assessing appropriate levels of illumination the existing and ambient lighting, eg from shops, floodlighting schemes, etc, may only be taken into account in special instances. The continued operation of ambient or privately owned lighting sources cannot be guaranteed for the life of the scheme.
- Ground form levels (important to people with disabilities), hazards, etc.
- Local knowledge, incidents of vandalism, accident black spots, etc.

The floodlighting of landmarks and historic buildings shall be discouraged and only considered in exceptional circumstances. The design and installation of special or temporary lighting shall comply with the relevant sections of the current design standards.

## **4.2 – Public Lighting Design Standards:**

Each category of road, street, footpath, cycle track etc. will have its own specific requirements, which will affect the level of lighting to be provided. The current British Standards for Road Lighting are BS 5489 and BS EN 13201.

BS 5489 contains guidance and recommendations that are intended to support BS EN 13201 and to enable designers of lighting systems to comply with that standard.

BS 5489 consists of two parts:

- BS 5489-1 gives guidance and recommendations for the lighting of roads and public amenity areas
- BS 5489-2 gives guidance and recommendations for the lighting of tunnels.

BS EN 13201 consists of three parts:

- BS EN 13201 part 2 – details performance requirements
- BS EN 13201 Part 3 – details calculation of performance
- BS EN 13201 Part 4 – details methods of measuring light performance

Where a design standard has been revised, the latest edition will apply to all new lighting installations.

Meath County Council requires that all new public lighting installations are designed by a competent Public Lighting Engineer, as approved by the Council, to ensure that best practice is applied in the exterior lighting design of residential and commercial developments. This includes a requirement that exterior lighting schemes should be designed from junctions and traffic (both Pedestrian and Vehicular) conflict areas back e. g. T-junctions, pedestrian crossings etc. Meath County Council requires that all lighting schemes are designed by a Lighting Engineer who has successfully completed the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Diploma in Exterior Lighting and is an active member of the Institution of Lighting Professionals.

## **4.3 - Public Lighting Specification**

Meath County Council has a separate document detailing the technical specifications for public lighting installations; refer to “**Meath County Council- Public Lighting Technical Specification & Requirements**”

## **4.4 Public Lighting on ESB Networks LV Network**

All public lighting equipment mounted on ESB Network’s LV networks shall be in accordance with the requirements outlined in ESB Networks publication document “ESB Requirements for Work on Public Lighting on ESB’s Networks latest edition. In cases where the Council is undertaking refurbishment works within urban centres, the Council shall consider the removal of the public lighting from the existing ESB



Networks LV network and the installation of a new underground system with associated ESB Networks approved interface point.

Public lights should not be erected beneath or adjacent to ESB Networks HV & LV overhead electricity power lines without explicit approvals from ESB Networks. Those carrying out such works in the vicinity of ESB Networks HV & LV overhead electricity power should refer to ESB Networks Code of Practice for Avoiding Hazards from Overhead Electricity Lines and seek advice from the Engineering Officer in the local ESB Networks area office. Further details are available at [www.esbnetworks.ie](http://www.esbnetworks.ie)

#### **4.5 National Road Networks**

Motorways, National Primary and National Secondary Roads in County Meath are maintained by the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). The TII policy with regards to the lighting of these roads is separate from that of Meath County Council. Enquiries regarding this policy should be directed to TII.

### **5.0 - Maintenance Requirements**

#### **5.1 Statutory Requirements**

There is no statutory obligation to provide street lighting. However, all local authorities have a duty of care to ensure public lighting under its charge is maintained. All systems of public lighting will be maintained to a standard that ensures its safe, economic and effective operation.

Meath County Council currently outsources maintenance repairs to a specialist electrical contractor. These maintenance works entail lamp replacement, electrical repairs, defective column replacement, LED upgrades, emergency knockdowns, control gear repair, liaison to ESB.

#### **5.2 Inventories and Record Systems**

Meath County Council maintains an electronic-based database of all units to ensure satisfactory management of the maintenance process, and to enable the annual assessment of the energy charges documented on ESB Networks UMR database.

This database is also used to manage the external contractor and all faults & repairs are logged through the database.

#### **5.3 Fault Detection**

Fault detection is currently carried out by a series of night time audits which covers the County Council's lighting stock 12 times a year. Faults may also be reported by the public to the Council via Customer Services.

#### **5.4 Fault Repairs – Expected Response timeframes**

- Emergency Fault attendance – 2 hours.
- Urgent Fault attendance - 24 hours. e.g. multiple lamp failures, faults at accident black-spots etc

- Non-Emergency Fault attendance - 7/10 business days  
Rectification periods for repairs including cable faults, specialised replacement materials are not subject to above timings

### **5.5 Electrical Inspections**

Electrical inspection and testing of all street lighting should be carried out every 6 years in accordance with the requirements of BS 7671 – Requirements for Electrical Installations. All results are recorded on the County Council’s asset management database. Periodic Inspections of Electrical Installations required by the 2007 Safety Health and Welfare at Work Regulations

### **5.6 Structural Inspections & Risk Assessments**

Structural inspections and risk assessments will be undertaken on a regular basis, during the course of planned maintenance programmes, to ensure all equipment is in a safe condition. The results of these inspections will be recorded in the County Council’s asset management database. Where equipment is found to have a serious structural defect, such equipment will be replaced as soon as possible.

### **5.7 Trees & Arboriculture**

It is important that trees and other vegetation do not impede the functions of public lighting units. Trees planted in close proximity to public lighting often block the light, rendering the light useless. This can lead to road safety issues, security concerns for residents and leads to demands on Meath County Council to prune or remove the problematic trees.

A separation of 5 metres between the lighting column and the outside of the crown is required for the lighting to work as designed. Trees or vegetation shall not be planted within 7 metres of a public light column.

In some cases trees have been planted within the permitted design limitation. When pruned many tree species grow back strongly. It is unsustainable for Meath County Council to prune such trees on a regular basis. Felling will be considered when such problems arise particularly for trees within 7 metres of a public light column.



The design of all new developments shall take into consideration the layout of the proposed public lighting column locations and the proposed landscape design. Both layouts shall be amended to achieve the 7 metres separation between all trees and public lighting columns.

\*A sample list of trees suitable for street planting can be referenced in Appendix B.

## **5.8 Mounting of Third Party Equipment on Public Lighting Infrastructure**

The erection of hanging baskets, CCTV equipment, banners, signage, festive decorations and any other such devices are not permissible on any public lighting columns in charge of by Meath County Council unless otherwise approved by the Council. Those wishing to seek permission for the erection of such applications may do so under Section 254 of the Planning & Development Act. Further details are available by contacting the Public Lighting Section of Meath County Council.

## **5.9 Alteration to existing public lighting infrastructure**

There may be situations due to new development where existing public lighting infrastructure needs to be amended to facilitate the provision of new entrances, boundary walls, footpaths, etc. Those wishing to seek an alteration to existing public lighting infrastructure should refer to 'Public Lighting Technical Specifications & Requirements' document and complete the associated Alteration Form. All costs associated with alterations to the existing public infrastructure shall be borne by the Applicant.

## **6.0 - Taking in charge of New Public Lighting Schemes**

The taking in charge of a lighting scheme is the procedure whereby the Developer shall satisfy Meath County Council that the scheme conforms to the ETCI National Rules for Electrical Installations and ESB Networks requirements. The Developer shall also satisfy the Council that the layout and levels of lighting conforms to the CEN Code of Practice.

The taking in charge of Public Lighting in Estates is usually completed in conjunction with the full TIC of an estate or a completed phase. This procedure is administered by the Planning Department of Meath County Council. The Council will consider the taking in charge of public lighting prior to the taking in charge of the roads and other services in the development.

A taking in charge request form, for the public lighting element is available on the Meath County Council website ([www.meathcoco.ie/publiclighting](http://www.meathcoco.ie/publiclighting)). The current version is contained in Appendix A of this document. A Developer wishing to have an exterior lighting scheme taken in charge for energy and maintenance, shall complete this form, including Asset Data Table, and submit it to Meath County Council along with the following;

- As built Lighting layout drawings (in dwg format including plot of lux contours)
- Appropriate Standard Construction Details (SCD's)
- As Built Electrical drawings (schedules and layouts)
- Exterior Lighting design
- Details of columns, brackets, and lanterns
- Certification of column foundations
- A signed copy of the electrical test certificate for the exterior lighting installation (A copy of the signed original will suffice)
- An energy supply bill showing the account up to date
- Safety File

The site layout shall show clearly road names, house numbers, ESB LV distribution pillars, footpaths, verges, driveways and any features that may require special consideration for lighting e.g. shared surface areas, cycle tracks, chicanes and other traffic calming measures. It shall also clearly distinguish between areas that will be open to general public access and to be taken-in charge by Meath County Council, and areas which will have restricted access and in the care of any private management company.

**The Electrical Contractor providing the Completion Certificate shall be a registered member of a self-regulatory body for the Electrical Contracting Trade having access to the National Grid.**

On receipt of the completed form and accompanying documentation, Meath County Council will undertake a survey of the installed public lighting scheme. Any snags required to be completed to bring the installation to an acceptable standard will be communicated to the Developer and the process will be repeated until a satisfactory conclusion has been achieved.

When the Developer confirms that the snagging list has been completed a further inspection(s) will be undertaken. When Meath County Council confirms that the exterior lighting scheme is in a suitable condition to be taken in charge, it shall inform the Developer by means of a formal letter, indicating the date on which Meath County Council will assume responsibility for the scheme.

Meath County Council will assume responsibility for the payment of the Energy bill from the date on which the lighting scheme is taken in charge, and once the Council's electricity supplier has transferred the relevant TMRN(s) into the Council's ownership. It will not be responsible for any arrears on the bill in advance of that date.

Meath County Council requires that the Exterior Lighting Scheme be maintained, fully operational and in the same condition as it was when the snagging list was completed, up until the date that the estate is formally taken in charge.

Meath County Council will also require that each column and customer service pillar installed shall have a label attached with a numbering scheme agreed with the Developer at the taking in charge stage. This is to allow for maintenance coordination, column / luminaire identification and recording of the individual column in Meath County Council's Exterior Lighting Asset Management Database.

## **7.0 - Festive Lighting & Decorations**

The erection of festive lighting and decorations on public lighting infrastructure will be considered on a case by case basis. In general the Council would prefer that such lighting should be attached to or supported from buildings adjacent to the streetscape, wherever possible. Third Parties wishing to seek permission from Meath County Council to mount festive lighting and/or decorations on public lighting infrastructure may do so by making an application under Section 254 of the Planning & Development Act. Further details are available by contacting the Public Lighting Section of Meath County Council.

All electricity supplies for festive lighting shall be metered supply points in accordance with ESB Networks connections regulations. Further details are available at [www.esbnetworks.ie](http://www.esbnetworks.ie). Under no circumstances shall festive lighting be energised from unmetered public lighting supply points.

For sound economic reasons, the columns used for the majority of public lighting locations have been standardised and have not been designed for significant additional loadings. Consequently, this limits the number and sizes of fixtures permissible. Prior to the approval to erect any festive lighting and decorations on public lighting infrastructure, it shall be the responsibility of the Applicant to provide written approval from the original column manufacturer that the existing column is structurally capable of supporting the additional dead and wind loading in accordance with EN 40.

For all decorative or festive lighting mounted over, or free standing in, a public roadway each installation shall:

- Be approved in writing by Meath County Council via a Section 254 licence prior to the erection of the fixtures.

- Be the sole responsibility of the body installing the lighting and shall have adequate insurance to indemnify Meath County Council for the minimum amount for any one incident as required by the licence.
- Be removed immediately upon request by Meath County Council or be removed by the Meath County Council at the owner's expense if there is concern about the safety of the system.
- Be manufactured with supports and mounting points capable of supporting the decorative fixtures which are suitable for the relevant wind loading.
- If utilising a catenary wire as support, then this should be of sufficient strength to support the fixture/fitting as above. It is recommended that stainless steel or high-tensile steel be used.
- Generally for protection against electric shock, all systems shall be installed in accordance with Electro-Technical Council of Ireland document "National Rules for Electrical Installations.

All apparatus shall be erected in compliance with the following statutes and regulations:

- The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.
- BS 7671 - Regulations for Electrical Installation.
- ETCI – National Rules for Electrical installation.
- ESB Networks – National Code of Practice for Customer Interface.
- Department of Transport – Chapter 8 – Temporary Traffic Measure and Signs for Roadworks

In addition to the above:

An agreed set of inspection/emergency procedures for the entire installation shall be provided to Meath County Council.

Each installation shall be tested and the electrical test certificates and test results passed on to Meath County Council on the day following installation to energising.

A qualified structural engineer with professional indemnity must certify the installation.

No installation shall be permitted where it may be in conflict with any adjacent traffic Signal system.

The installer must provide evidence of public liability to the required level as indicated in the licence.

## **8.0 - Legislation/Regulations/Standards**

All public lighting should fully comply with the following legislation and regulations:

- Roads Act, 1993.
- Road Traffic Act, 1994.
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Construction Regulations 2013.
- Building Control Act 2007.
- Road Traffic (Control of Traffic) Regulations 2006.
- BS 7671 - Requirements for Electrical Installations.
- BS EN 60529 - Specification for Degrees of Protection for enclosures.
- BS EN 60598-2-3 - Luminaires for Road and Street Lighting.
- BS 5489 -1 - Code of Practice for the design of road lighting.
- BS EN 13201\_2 - Road Lighting Performance requirements.
- BS EN 13201\_3 - Road lighting – Part 3: Calculation of performance.
- BS EN 13201\_4 - Road lighting – Part 4: Methods of measuring lighting performance.
- BS EN 12193 - Light and lighting – Sports lighting.
- ET 101 - National Rules for Electrical Installations published by ETCI.
- ET 211 - Code of Practice for Public Lighting Installations in Residential Areas published by ETCI.
- BS EN ISO 1461 Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles. Specifications and test methods.
- IS EN 40-1 – Lighting Columns - Definitions and terms.
- IS EN 40-2- Lighting Columns - General requirements and dimensions.
- IS EN 40-3 - Lighting Columns - Design and verification. Verification by testing.
- IS EN 40-5 - Lighting Columns - Requirements for steel lighting columns.
- ESB Networks National Code of Practice for Customer Interface.

- ESB Housing Schemes Electrical Services Standards Guidebook.
- ESB Code of Practice for avoiding danger from overhead electricity lines.
- ESB Requirements for Work on Public Lighting on ESB's Networks.
- BSEN 60598-1:2008 - Luminaires General requirements and tests.
- IET Code of Practice for the application of LED lighting systems.
- HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.
- ILP Professional Lighting Guide 02 - The Application of Conflict Areas on The Highway.
- ILP Professional Lighting Guide 03 - Lighting for Subsidiary Roads. Using white light sources to balance energy efficiency and visual amenity.
- ILP Professional Lighting Guide 07 - High Masts for Lighting and CCTV.
- ILP Technical Report 12 TR12 Lighting of Pedestrian Crossings ILP Technical Report 30. Passive Safety: Guidance on the Implementation of Passively Safe Lighting Columns and Signposts.
- ILP Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.
- ILP Code of Practice for Electrical Safety in Highway Electrical Operations.
- Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets.

Where a design standard has been revised, the latest edition will apply to all new lighting installations.



## **Appendix A**



### **TAKING IN CHARGE APPLICATION FORM – PUBLIC LIGHTING**

#### **Application Form for taking in charge Public Lighting in Housing Estates**

##### **General Information**

1. Developer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Developer's Address: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Planning Reg. No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
7. Name of Housing Estate: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address of Housing Estate: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Public Lighting Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Energy Supplier: \_\_\_\_\_
11. A/C Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_

##### **MPRN Information (1<sup>st</sup> MPRN)**

12. (T)MPRN No. \_\_\_\_\_
13. No. of Lights: \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Lantern Type & Wattage: \_\_\_\_\_

##### **MPRN Information (2<sup>nd</sup> MPRN)**

15. (T)MPRN No. \_\_\_\_\_
16. No. of Lights: \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Lantern Type & Wattage: \_\_\_\_\_

##### **MPRN Information (3<sup>rd</sup> MPRN)**

18. (T)MPRN No. \_\_\_\_\_
19. No. of Lights: \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Lantern Type & Wattage: \_\_\_\_\_

**\* 4<sup>th</sup> and subsequent MPRN information should be provided where applicable on a separate sheet**

## ASSET DATA TABLE

Road Name	
Lighting Standard (e.g ME/CE/S)	
Compliance Certificate Date	
Column numbers	
Lighting column manufacturer	
Lighting column cross-section shape	
Lighting column mounting height	
Lighting column material	
Lighting column protective coating	
Lighting column fixing	
Lighting column root protection	
Lighting column flange base	
Date unit commissioning	
Bracket type	
Number of brackets	
Bracket projection	
Bracket colour	
Number of luminaires	
Luminaire manufacturer	
Luminaire model reference	
Luminaire distribution and profile	
Luminaire setting	
Luminaire ingress protection	
Lamp type	
Lamp wattage	

Lamp control gear type	
Total circuit wattage	
Number of lamps per luminaire	
Control Type	
Control Location	
Service owner	
Supply point	
Number of outgoing circuits at the supply points	
Number of approved attachments (if fitted)	
Type of approved attachment (if fitted)	
Feeder pillar body manufacturer	
Feeder pillar body material	
Feeder pillar body protection	
Number of phases	
Isolator rating	
Number of outgoing circuits	
Outgoing circuit protection device	
Feeder pillar drawing no	

The following documents shall be submitted with the application:

- Site Location Map (3 no. hard copies )
- Drawings of the Estate (3 no. hard copies and 1 no. electronic copy in a suitable digital format e.g. in MapInfo format or AutoCAD format drawn on the basis of National Grid Co-Ordinates to the Irish Transverse Mercator Projection, indicating as-built position of columns, column numbers, power supply location and circuits).

Meath County Council will only take over street lights in occupied sections of an estate and provided that the lights in question do not constitute part of an MPRN. (i.e. if an MPRN contains some lights within occupied sections and some lights in unoccupied sections, Meath County Council will not take over any of the lights associated with that MPRN until all of those lights are within a section that is occupied. For example, if an MPRN contains 15 lights, all 15 lights must be within the occupied portion of the estate and must be completed to a high standard, suitable for taking in charge.

Where multiple MPRN's (within a particular estate) are proposed for take-over the drawings submitted must clearly show which lights are associated with which MPRN. This can be achieved by colour coding the lights associated with a particular MPRN, on the maps.

The drawings and / or associated documents must also clearly state the wattages and lamp type of each light within each MPRN.

Copies of energy bills for the past year, including the most recent one, must be supplied to indicate that payments are up to date.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Developer

**COMPLETED TAKING IN CHARGE APPLICATION FORM SHALL BE SENT TO:**

**PUBLIC LIGHTING SECTION  
MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL  
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT  
BUVINDA HOUSE  
DUBLIN RD  
NAVAN  
COUNTY MEATH**

**TEL: (046) 9097191**

**EMAIL: [publiclighting@meathco](mailto:publiclighting@meathco)**

## **Appendix B**



### **Sample List of Trees for Street Planting**

The selection of trees is guided by their mature size, water demand, crown shape, future management requirements and location suitability. The following is a guide to the type of species considered appropriate for street planting. It is not an exhaustive list and other trees may be suitable.

<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Height (mature)</b>
Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	Field maple	10-15m
Acer platanoides 'Globosum'	Maple	6-8m
Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'	Serviceberry	5-10m
Betula albosinensis 'Fascination'	Chinese Birch	10-15m
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	10-15m
Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii'	Himalyan Birch	10-15m
Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'	Hornbeam	10-15m
Corylus Cournu	Turkish hazel	10-15m
Crataegus Monogyna 'Stricta'	Hawthorn	5-10m
Malus Trilobata	Crab apple	5-7m
Pyrus Calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Ornamnetal Pear	10-15m
Sorbus aucuparia 'Cultivars'	Rowan	10-15m
Sorbus aria 'Lutescens'	Whitebeam	7-10m
Sorbus discolor	Chinese Rowan	7-10m
Sorbus intermedia 'Brouwers'	Swedish whitebeam	10-15m
Sorbus 'Sheerwater Seedling'	Rowan hybrid	10-15m
Sorbus x thuringiaca 'Fastigiata'	Rowan hybrid	7-10m
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	Small leaved Lime	10-15m

## **Appendix C**

### **Private Off Road Lighting**

Off road lighting adjacent to lit or unlit sections of the carriageway can be the cause of distraction/danger to the travelling public and can be detrimental to the night time environment. This distraction/danger can be caused by the glare from light fittings located in the vicinity of the carriageway and where the intensity of the emitted light is quite bright. It is also becoming environmentally unacceptable to pollute the night sky from such fittings or cause light trespass.

As the planning authority we should seek the inclusion of statements relating to light pollution and light trespass in Local Area Plans.

All sites should be carefully monitored at the planning application stage but especially:

- Petrol/ filling stations.
- Car park lighting.
- Industrial security lighting
- Sports grounds, driving ranges.
- Illuminated advertisements
- Domestic security lighting.

In general the style of lighting to be used in almost all instances should be the “down lighter” type with a flat glass (no bowl) lantern mounted on the horizontal position to reduce the light spill.

As a general rule, in our role as the Planning Authority, we should ensure as far as possible that private lighting schemes are designed to minimise light spill, night sky pollution and hours of operation and be required to be maintained throughout the life of the system.