

#### **DAVE JOHNSON**

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- Financial impact of converting to LED
- Use of Central Management Systems to profile lighting levels
- Street Lighting as an Asset; Smart Cities and Infrastructure Developments



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# Financial impact of converting to LED Worked example 1km - A12 – Eastern Ave





Financial impact of converting to LED Urban 40 mph Dual Carriageway. Typically using 250w SON Columns spaced 30m apart 33 columns, 66 luminaires.



Financial impact of converting to LED 33 columns, 66 luminaires. 250w SON typically consume 300w 4,200 burn hours / annum 12.5p / kWh £10,400 p/a in energy costs



Financial impact of converting to LED Typical replacement for a 250w SON Phosco P862 64 LED @800ma = 151w





Financial impact of converting to LED Phosco P862 64 LED = 151w 4,200 burn hours / annum 12.5p / kWh £5,200 p/a saving in energy costs



Financial impact of converting to LED
Capital costs
Phosco P862 ≈ £250
Say ≈ £150 fix (max)
≈ £400 supply and fix
66 units ≈ £26,500



Cost / benefit ≈ £26,500 / £5,200 p/a ≈ 5 year payback





#### **Other benefits**

- 100,000 hours ≈ 20 year life expectancy
- Reduction in night scouting
- Elimination of bulk lamp change



#### Salix finance :-

## 5 year interest free loans,

- The project must pay for itself from energy savings within a 5 year period (projects exceeding this can be part funded)
- The cost of CO2 must be less than £120 per tonne over the lifetime of the project.

https://www.salixfinance.co.uk/loans/street-lighting



#### Is that all we can do?



# Use of CMS to profile lighting levels

Central Management Systems enable remote monitoring and control of light switching / power levels.



# Use of CMS to profile lighting levels



# **Optimum column spacing**



# Use of CMS to profile lighting levels



**Optimum column spacing** 



# Use of CMS to profile lighting levels



Street trees, driveways, junctions, basements all hinder column spacing



# Use of CMS to profile lighting levels



**Resulting in patchy lighting** 



# Use of CMS to profile lighting levels



CMS can control individual power levels (as can optics).



#### Back to the A12

# Ringway Jacobs design shows the scheme under

#### consideration.





It uses Orangetek MLE160 and MLE 80 luminaires. For our typical 1km, to achieve the designed light level only 6 would operate at full power, 55 at 75% and 4 at 55%. This achieves a 25% energy saving compared to operating all units at full power.



## Using a CMS to Set Profiles for Traffic Routes



BS 5489-1:2013, the CoP for the design of road lighting recognises that having designed a lighting scheme based on the highest traffic flows, then through the hours of darkness there may be times when it becomes appropriate to vary those lighting levels to reflect varying use.



In terms of traffic flow the code defines traffic levels as high, moderate or low and on traffic routes lighting classes are influenced by that categorisation. TA 79/99 Traffic Capacity of Urban Roads, shows the capacities that can be achieved for different

road types.



High speed roads, +40 - 60 mph, mixed traffic use										
Road type		Traffic Flow v/hour *								
		flow≤	Power level	flow ≤	Power level	flow ≤	Power level			
Dual 4 Iane c/w	UM	7,200	100%	4,680	75%	2,520	50%			
Dual 3 lane c/w	UM	5,600	100%	3,640	75%	1,960	50%			
Dual 2 lane c/w	UAP 1	3,600	100%	2,340	75%	1,260	50%			
Moderate speed roads, 30 - 40 mph, mixed traffic use										
Road type		Traffic Flow v/hour *								
		flow≤	Power level	flow ≤	Power level	flow ≤	Power level			
Dual 3 lane c/w	UAP2	4,800	100%	3,100	75%	1,700	50%			
Dual 2 lane c/w	UAP2	3,200	100%	2,100	75%	1,100	50%			
Single c/w 4+ lanes	UAP2	2,700	100%	1,200	75%	400	50%			
Single c/w 4 lane	UAP2	2,100	100%	950	75%	300	50%			
Single c/w 3 lane	UAP3	1,620	100%	750	75%	250	50%			
Single c/w 2 lane	UAP3	1,300	100%	600	75%	200	50%			
* traffic flow measure	ed in v/hour,	one way in th	e busiest dire	ction						
These tables interpolate from BS5489-1:2013 tables A.2 and A.3 together with table 2 of TA 79/99.										



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#### A12 - Eastbound traffic flows



#### A12 - Westbound traffic flows



Subject to a sense check and risk assessment, power settings for this section of the A12 would be set at 75% of the design levels, adjusted to 50% when traffic levels are clearly low, 9 p.m to 6 a.m.



## **Profiled lighting cost : benefit implications**



Profiled lighting cost implications

CMS node , install, commission Estimate £200 / unit x 66 = £13,200



**Profiled lighting benefits** 

£1,300 p/a to achieve set design level (25%)
£1,500 p/a from profiled lighting (≈ 40% of £3,900)

£2,800 p/a total saving in energy costs



**Profiled lighting cost : benefit implications** 

Cost = £13,200 Annual saving = £2,800

**Payback within 5 years** 



# Profiled lighting ILP Guidance PLG08

The document gives a clear direction to the application of the existing BS and EU Standards BS5489-1:2013 and BS EN 13201:2015.

It highlights conditions and trigger points where changes in lighting performance can be considered, such as reduction of road traffic flow and where the road can be reclassified under the Standards.





• Street Lighting as an Asset; Smart Cities and Infrastructure Developments



- Street Lighting as an Asset; Smart Cities and Infrastructure Developments
- Wi-Fi / small cells
- EV Trickle charging (mCMS)
- Monitoring equipment

(air quality, traffic flow, parking, maintenance, etc)

• CCTV



- Street Lighting as an Asset; Smart Cities and Infrastructure Developments
- Most street lighting is unmetered
- Subject to connection agreement
- Energy settlement via inventory
- All equipment must have a Charge code



### **Reference material on ADEPT website**

http://www.adeptnet.org.uk/groups/street-lighting-working-group



# THANK YOU

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