

JCDecaux

LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT -  
OUTDOOR SIGNAGE ON THE PRINCES HIGHWAY NEAR BOMBO STATION, KIAMA, NSW

24th March 2022  
Ref: 3023.18

**Lighting Impact Assessment**  
**Outdoor Signage on the Princes Highway near Bombo Station,**  
**Kiama, NSW**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Electrolight have been appointed by JCDecaux to undertake a Lighting Impact Assessment on the two digital sign faces (Face A & Face B) proposed to replace the existing double sided pylon signage on the Princes Hwy near Bombo Station, Kiama, NSW. The objective of the assessment is to report on compliance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021, NSW Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising and Signage Guidelines, and AS4282-2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

### 2.1 Illuminance

The physical measure of illumination is illuminance. It is the luminous flux arriving at a surface divided by the area of the illuminated surface. Unit: lux (lx); 1 lx = 1 lm/m<sup>2</sup>.

(a) Horizontal illuminance (E<sub>h</sub>) The value of illuminance on a designated horizontal plane

(b) Vertical illuminance (E<sub>v</sub>) The value of illuminance on a designated vertical plane

Where the vertical illuminance is considered in the situation of potentially obtrusive light at a property boundary it is referred to as environmental vertical illuminance (E<sub>ve</sub>).

### 2.2 Luminance

The physical quantity corresponding to the brightness of a surface (e.g. a lamp, luminaire or reflecting material such as the road surface) when viewed from a specified direction. SI Unit: candela per square metre (cd/m<sup>2</sup>) – also referred to as “nits”.

### 2.3 Luminous Intensity

The concentration of luminous flux emitted in a specified direction. Unit: candela (cd).

### 2.4 Obtrusive Light

Spill Light which, because of quantitative, directional or spectral attributes in a given context, gives rise to annoyance, discomfort, distraction or a reduction in the ability to see essential information.

### 2.5 Threshold Increment

The measure of disability glare expressed as the percentage increase in contrast required between a standard object and its background (the carriageway) for it to be seen equally as well with the source of glare present as with it absent, derived in the specified manner. This metric is directly related to Veiling Luminance.

NOTE: The required value is a maximum for compliance of the lighting scheme.

### 2.6 AGI32 Light Simulation Software

AGI32 (by U.S. company Lighting Analysts) is an industry standard lighting simulation software package that can accurately model and predict the amount of light reaching a designated surface or workplane. AGI32 has been independently tested against the International Commission On Illumination (CIE) benchmark, CIE 171:2006, Test Cases to Assess the Accuracy of Lighting Computer Programs.

### 2.7 Upward Light Ratio (ULR)

The ratio between the luminous flux emitted above the horizontal plane to the total flux emitted by a light source. The ULR is used as a measure to limit direct spill light to the sky.

### 3. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SCOPE

The digital signage is proposed to replace the existing double sided pylon signage located on the Princes Hwy near Bombo Station, Kiama, NSW. The proposed signage is comprised of two back to back digital screens, Face A and Face B. Face A is oriented towards the southbound traffic on Princes Hwy and Face B is oriented towards the northbound traffic on Princes Hwy near Bombo Station. The total active display (illuminated) area of each sign face is 16.25 m<sup>2</sup>. The digital signage is to be in 24 hour operation. Refer to Appendix A for proposed signage location plan and elevations.

The proposed digital signage is illuminated using LEDs installed within the front face. The brightness of the LEDs shall be controlled to provide upper and lower thresholds as required as well as automatically via a local light sensor to adjust to ambient lighting conditions.

For the purpose of this report the proposed manufacturer of the digital signage is noted as Big Screen Video model type BSV-YATR-8 with performance parameters as outlined in Appendix B. The signage includes baffles which mitigate upward waste light, resulting in an Upward Light Ratio (ULR) of less than 50%. Alternative digital sign manufacturers may be used for this installation as long as they have equivalent lighting and performance characteristics and are commissioned as described in this report.

### 4. DESIGN GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

The Lighting Impact Assessment will review the proposed digital signage against the following Criteria, Design Guidelines and Standards.

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021 (Refer Appendix C)
- Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines 2017
- AS 4282-2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting

## 5. LUMINANCE ASSESSMENT

### Face A Assessment

The maximum permissible night time luminance of the signage is determined by the existing lighting environment of its surroundings. AS4282 outlines maximum average luminances for different Environmental Zones as shown in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1 - MAXIMUM NIGHT TIME AVERAGE LUMINANCE FOR SIGNAGE		
Environmental Zone	Description	Max Average Luminance (cd/m2)
A4	High district brightness e.g. Town and city centres, commercial areas, and residential areas abutting commercial areas	350
A3	Medium district brightness e.g. suburban areas in towns and cities	250
A2	Low district brightness e.g. sparsely inhabited rural and semi-rural areas	150
A1	Dark e.g. relatively uninhabited rural areas. No Road Lighting	0.1
A0	Intrinsically Dark e.g. Major Optical Observatories. No Road Lighting	0.1

Note: Where the signage is viewed against a predominantly dark background (e.g. night sky) then the maximum applicable environmental zone is A2

Based on an assessment of the surrounding environment, Face A of the proposed signage is located within Environmental Zone A4 under AS4282, therefore the maximum night time luminance is 350 cd/m2. However as the sign is visible from residential areas, a lower luminance of 250 cd/m2 was deemed appropriate, in line with Environmental Zone A3 (suburban areas in town and cities).

AS4282 does not include limits for daytime operation of illuminated signage. However, the Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines outlines maximum permissible luminance limits for various lighting conditions, including daytime. Under the Guidelines, Face A of the proposed signage is classified as being within Zone 3, which is described as an area with generally medium off-street ambient lighting, e.g. small to medium shopping/commercial centres. The maximum night time luminance of a digital signage within Zone 3 is 350 cd/m2.

Table 2 outlines the maximum luminance levels to comply with AS4282 and the Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines for the various lighting conditions listed below:

TABLE 2 - LUMINANCE LEVELS FOR DIGITAL ADVERTISEMENTS (FACE A)		
Lighting Condition	Max Permissible Luminance (cd/m2) #	Compliant
Full Sun on face of Signage	No Limit	✓
Day Time Luminance (typical sunny day)	6000	✓
Morning and Evening Twilight and Overcast Weather	700	✓
Night Time	250*	✓

# The signage is to be dimmed on site to ensure the maximum luminance nominated above is not exceeded.

\* The maximum night time luminance under AS4282 and the Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines is actually 350cd/m2, however as Face A is visible from a residential area a lower luminance of 250cd/m2 was deemed appropriate.

Face A of the proposed digital signage has a maximum brightness (luminance) of 7000 cd/m2. The screen shall be commissioned on site to yield a maximum screen luminance of 7000 cd/m2 when full sun strikes the face of the sign (maximum brightness) and 6000 cd/m2 during normal daytime operation, 700 cd/m2 during twilight and inclement weather and 250cd/m2 during night time.

Face B Assessment

The maximum permissible night time luminance of the signage is determined by the existing lighting environment of its surroundings. AS4282 outlines maximum average luminances for different Environmental Zones as shown in Table 3 below:

TABLE 3 - MAXIMUM NIGHT TIME AVERAGE LUMINANCE FOR SIGNAGE		
Environmental Zone	Description	Max Average Luminance (cd/m2)
A4	High district brightness e.g. Town and city centres, commercial areas, and residential areas abutting commercial areas	350
A3	Medium district brightness e.g. suburban areas in towns and cities	250
A2	Low district brightness e.g. sparsely inhabited rural and semi-rural areas	150
A1	Dark e.g. relatively uninhabited rural areas. No Road Lighting	0.1
A0	Intrinsically Dark e.g. Major Optical Observatories. No Road Lighting	0.1

Note: Where the signage is viewed against a predominantly dark background (e.g. night sky) then the maximum applicable environmental zone is A2.

Based on an assessment of the surrounding environment, Face B of the proposed signage is located within Environmental Zone A4 under AS4282, therefore the maximum night time luminance is 350 cd/m2. However as the sign is visible from residential areas, a lower luminance of 250 cd/m2 was deemed appropriate, in line with Environmental Zone A3 (suburban areas in town and cities).

AS4282 does not include limits for daytime operation of illuminated signage. However, the Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines outlines maximum permissible luminance limits for various lighting conditions, including daytime. Under the Guidelines, Face B of the proposed signage is classified as being within Zone 3, which is described as an area with generally medium off-street ambient lighting, e.g. small to medium shopping/commercial centres. The maximum night time luminance of a digital signage within Zone 3 is 350 cd/m2.

Table 4 outlines the maximum luminance levels to comply with AS4282 and the Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines for the various lighting conditions listed below:

TABLE 4 - LUMINANCE LEVELS FOR DIGITAL ADVERTISEMENTS (FACE B)			
Lighting Condition		Max Permissible Luminance (cd/m2) #	Compliant
Full Sun on face of Signage		No Limit	✓
Day Time Luminance (typical sunny day)		6000	✓
Morning and Evening Twilight and Overcast Weather		700	✓
Night Time		250*	✓

# The signage is to be dimmed on site to ensure the maximum luminance nominated above is not exceeded.

\* The maximum night time luminance under AS4282 and the Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines is actually 350cd/m2, however as Face B is visible from a residential area a lower luminance of 250cd/m2 was deemed appropriate.

Face B of the proposed digital signage has a maximum brightness (luminance) of 7000 cd/m2. The screen shall be commissioned on site to yield a maximum screen luminance of 7000 cd/m2 when full sun strikes the face of the sign (maximum brightness) and 6000 cd/m2 during normal daytime operation, 700 cd/m2 during twilight and inclement weather and 250 cd/m2 during night time.

## 6. AS4282 ASSESSMENT

The proposed signage (Face A & Face B) has been assessed against AS 4282-2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting as outlined in Section 4.

AS4282 provides limits for different obtrusive factors associated with dark hours (night time) operation of outdoor lighting systems. Two sets of limiting values for spill light are given based on whether the lighting is operating before a curfew (known as “pre-curfew” operation) or operating after a curfew (known as post-curfew or curfewed operation). Pre-curfew spill lighting limits are higher than post-curfew values, on the understanding that spill light is more obtrusive late at night when residents are trying to sleep. Under AS4282, the post-curfew period is taken to be between 11pm and 6am daily. As the signage operates all night, the signage will be assessed against the more stringent post-curfew limits.

### Illuminance Assessment - Face A & Face B

The AS4282 assessment includes a review of nearby residential dwellings and calculation of the amount of illuminance (measured in Lux) that the properties are likely to receive from the signage during night time operation.

The acceptable level of illuminance will in part be determined by the night time lighting environment around the dwellings. AS4282 categorises the night time environment into different zones with maximum lighting limits as shown in Table 5 below:

TABLE 5 - MAXIMUM VALUES OF LIGHT TECHNICAL PARAMETERS			
Environmental Zone	Max Vertical Illuminance (lx)		Description
	Pre-curfew	Post-curfew	
A0	0	0	Intrinsically Dark e.g. Major Optical Observatories. No Road Lighting
A1	2	0.1	Dark e.g. relatively uninhabited rural areas. No Road Lighting
A2	5	1	Low district brightness e.g. sparsely inhabited rural and semi-rural areas
A3	10	2	Medium district brightness e.g. suburban areas in towns and cities
A4	25	5	High district brightness e.g. Town and city centres, commercial areas, and residential areas abutting commercial areas

Based on an assessment of the surrounding areas, the nearest dwellings with views to Face A are the following locations:

Address	Zone
24 Hutchinson St	A3
22 Hutchinson St	A3
24 Hutchinson St	A3

The nearest dwellings with views to Face B are the following locations:

Address	Zone
14 Hothersal St	A3
18 Hothersal St	A3
20 Hothersal St	A3
22 Hothersal St	A3
24 Hothersal St	A3

As such, the dwellings above will form the focus of the illuminance assessment. The signage (and surrounding environment) was modelled in lighting calculation program AGI32 to determine the effect (if any) of the light spill from the signage. Photometric data for the screen was provided by the screen manufacturer\*, with the maximum luminance corresponding to the night time limits outlined in Section 5 for each sign face. Appendix D shows the lighting model and the results of the calculations.

It can be seen from the lighting model the the maximum illuminance to dwellings as a result of Face A and Face B is 0.00 lux. This illuminance level complies with the maximum AS4282 limit of 2 lux outlined in Table 5.

#### Threshold Increment Assessment

The Threshold Increment was also calculated for the traffic approaches on Princes Hwy (southbound), Princes Hwy (northbound), the rail (southbound) and the rail (northbound). The calculation grids were located at 1.5m above ground level for general traffic approaches and at 2 m above ground level for the rail approaches. The approach viewing distance was between 2 m to 200 m from the sign for all approaches. The calculation results show that the Threshold Increment does not exceed 9.5% for any traffic approach (the allowable maximum under the standard is 20%).

#### Luminous Intensity

The luminous intensity limits nominated in the standard are not applicable for internally illuminated signage

#### Additional Requirements:

The signage operator must ensure that the average luminance difference between successive images does not exceed 30% to ensure compliance with AS4282. The dwell time shall be 10 seconds or greater.

#### Summary

It can therefore be seen that the proposed digital signage (Face A & Face B) complies with all relevant requirements of AS 4282-2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.

\* Electrolight takes no responsibility for the accuracy of third party provided photometric data.



## 7. SUMMARY

- Face A to be installed on Princes Hwy near the Bombo Station, Kiama, NSW, shall be commissioned on site to yield the following maximum luminances:

LUMINANCE LEVELS FOR DIGITAL ADVERTISEMENTS (FACE A )		
Lighting Condition	Max Permissible Luminance (cd/m2)	Compliant
Full Sun on face of Signage	No Limit	✓
Day Time Luminance (typical sunny day)	6000	✓
Morning and Evening Twilight and Overcast Weather	700	✓
Night Time	250	✓

- Face B to be installed on Princes Hwy near the Bombo Station, Kiama, NSW, shall be commissioned on site to yield the following maximum luminances:

LUMINANCE LEVELS FOR DIGITAL ADVERTISEMENTS (FACE B)		
Lighting Condition	Max Permissible Luminance (cd/m2)	Compliant
Full Sun on face of Signage	No Limit	✓
Day Time Luminance (typical sunny day)	6000	✓
Morning and Evening Twilight and Overcast Weather	700	✓
Night Time	250	✓

- The signage operator must ensure that the average luminance difference between successive images does not exceed 30% to ensure compliance with AS4282. The dwell time shall be 10 seconds or greater in order to comply with the requirements of AS4282.
- The proposed signage (Face A & Face B) has been found to comply with all relevant requirements of AS 4282-2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.
- In complying with the above requirements, the proposed signage (Face A & Face B) should not result in unacceptable glare nor should it adversely impact the safety of pedestrians, residents or vehicular traffic. Additionally, the signage should not cause any reduction in visual amenity to nearby residences or accommodation.

## 8. DESIGN CERTIFICATION

The proposed digital signage (Face A & Face B) to be installed on the Princes Hwy near Bombo Station, Kiama, NSW, if commissioned according to this report, complies with the following criteria, guidelines and standards:

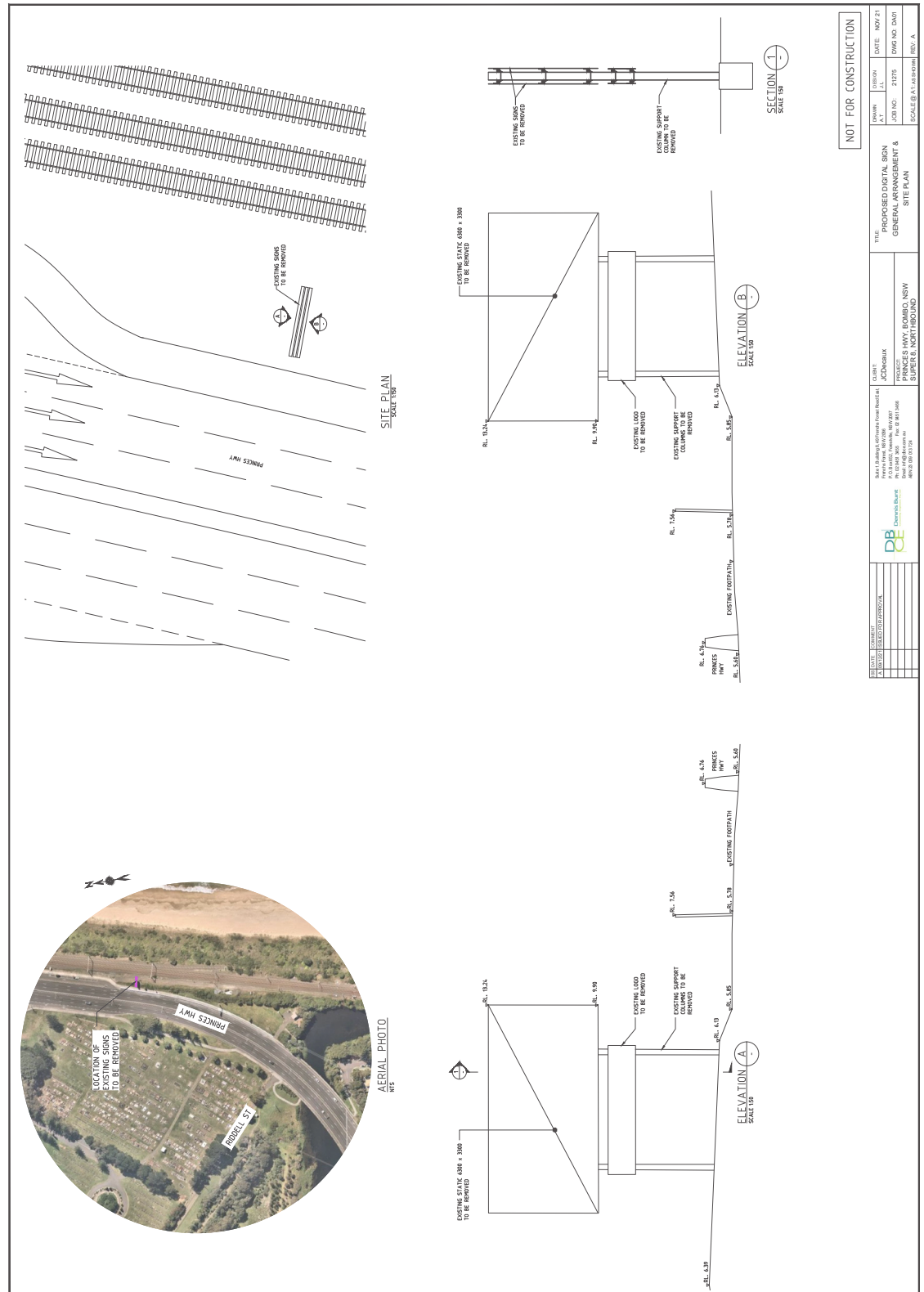
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021 (Refer Appendix C)
- Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising & Signage Guidelines 2017
- AS 4282-2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ryan Shamier', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

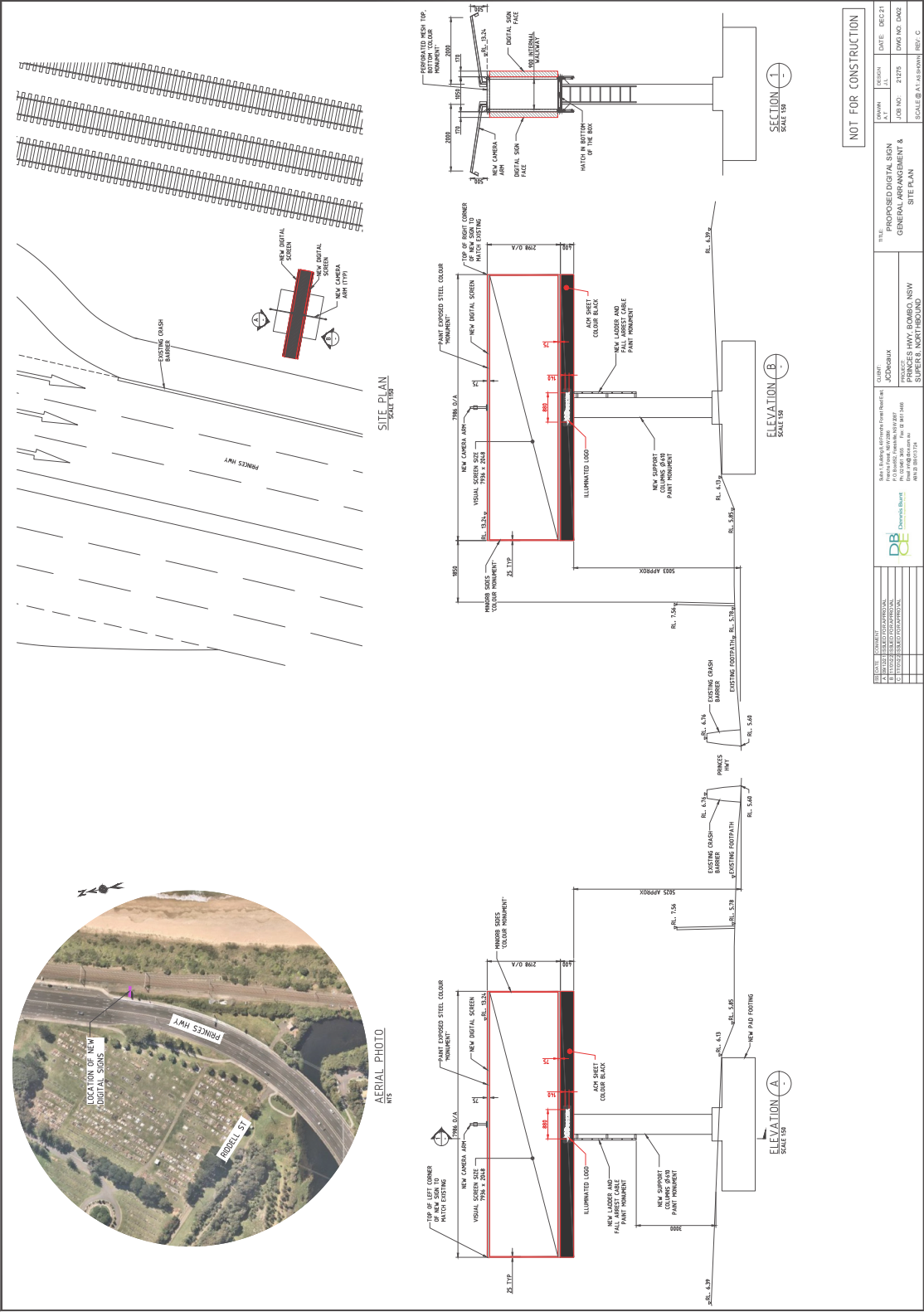
Ryan Shamier  
Senior Lighting Designer  
Electrolight Sydney  
24/03/22

## APPENDIX A

### SIGNAGE LOCATION



APPENDIX A  
SIGNAGE LOCATION



APPENDIX B

DIGITAL SIGNAGE SPECIFICATION

Big Screen Video

Display Specification.

Product Specifications - 8mm Super8	
Active Screen Size (WxH)	7.936m x 2.048m
Active Screen Size (Sqm)	16.25sqm
Matrix Size (WxH)	992 pixels x 256 pixels
Aspect Ratio	3.875:1
Display Weight	943g
Display Weight per Sqm	58kg/m2
Total Avg. Power Consumed	3.98kw
Total Max. Power Consumed	9.75kw
Max. Power Consumption per Sqm	600w/m²
Current Draw	43 amps max load*
Mains Recommendation	Three-phase rsated at 20 amps per phase

\*Doesn't allow for in-rush current

Bringing spaces to life.

Big Screen Video

# Specs: Outdoor 8mm SMD

Product Specifications	
Catalogue no.	BSV-YATR-8
Physical Pitch	8mm, physical
Pixel Density	15,625 pixel/m <sup>2</sup>
Pixel Configuration	SMD LED
Module Dimensions (WxH)	256mm x 128mm
Module Resolution (WxH)	32 x 16 pixels
Cabinet Material	Steel
Viewing Angle	H 140 Deg. / V 140 Deg.
Best Viewing Distance	8+m
Maintenance	Rear access
Protection Degree	IP65 front; IP54 rear
Panel Net Weight	approx. 58kg/sqm
Gray Scale	16-bit Color Processing Depth

Product Specifications	
Refresh Rate	3840+ Hz
Display Control	Synchronous control
Power Supply	220V, 50Hz
Operation Temp.	-20° ~60°
Display Dimming	Auto/Manual, 8~256 Levels
Signal Transfer	Text, image, graphics animations, video
Power Consumption (Max./Avg.)	0.6kw/sqm; 0.2kw/sqm
MTBF	10,000hrs
Luminance	7000 nits
Lifetime (Normal Temp)	100,000Hrs

## APPENDIX C

# State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021

### Schedule 5 Assessment criteria

(Clauses 8, 13 and 17)

#### 1. Character of the area

- Is the proposal compatible with the existing or desired future character of the area or locality in which it is proposed to be located?
- Is the proposal consistent with a particular theme for outdoor advertising in the area or locality?

#### 2. Special areas

- Does the proposal detract from the amenity or visual quality of any environmentally sensitive areas, heritage areas, natural or other conservation areas, open space areas, waterways, rural landscapes or residential areas?

#### 3. Views and vistas

- Does the proposal obscure or compromise important views?
- Does the proposal dominate the skyline and reduce the quality of vistas?
- Does the proposal respect the viewing rights of other advertisers?
- 

#### 4. Streetscape, setting or landscape

- Is the scale, proportion and form of the proposal appropriate for the streetscape, setting or landscape?
- Does the proposal contribute to the visual interest of the streetscape, setting or landscape?
- Does the proposal reduce clutter by rationalising and simplifying existing advertising?
- Does the proposal screen unsightliness?
- Does the proposal protrude above buildings, structures or tree canopies in the area or locality?
- Does the proposal require ongoing vegetation management?

## **5. Site and building**

- Is the proposal compatible with the scale, proportion and other characteristics of the site or building, or both, on which the proposed signage is to be located?
- Does the proposal respect important features of the site or building, or both?
- Does the proposal show innovation and imagination in its relationship to the site or building, or both?

## **6. Associated devices and logos with advertisements and advertising structures**

- Have any safety devices, platforms, lighting devices or logos been designed as an integral part of the signage or structure on which it is to be displayed?

## **7. Illumination**

- Would illumination result in unacceptable glare?
- Would illumination affect safety for pedestrians, vehicles or aircraft?
- Would illumination detract from the amenity of any residence or other form of accommodation?
- Can the intensity of the illumination be adjusted, if necessary?
- Is the illumination subject to a curfew?

## **8. Safety**

- Would the proposal reduce the safety for any public road?
- Would the proposal reduce the safety for pedestrians or bicyclists?
- Would the proposal reduce the safety for pedestrians, particularly children, by obscuring sightlines from public areas?



APPENDIX D

OBTRUSIVE LIGHTING AND THRESHOLD INCREMENT CALCULATIONS

Calculation Summary			
Project: OBTRUSIVE			
Label	CalcType	Units	Max
14 Hothersal St - III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
18 Hothersal St - III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
20 Hothersal St - III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
20 Hutchinson St_III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
20 Hutchinson St_III_Seg2	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
22 Hothersal St - III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
22 Hutchinson St_III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
22 Hutchinson St_III_Seg2	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
24 Hothersal St - III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
24 Hutchinson St_III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0
24 Hutchinson St_III_Seg2	Obtrusive - III	Lux	0.0





APPENDIX D

OBTRUSIVE LIGHTING AND THRESHOLD INCREMENT CALCULATIONS

Calculation Summary			
Project: THRESHOLD INCREMENT			
Label	CalcType	Units	Max
Princes Hwy (Northbound)	Obtrusive - TI	%	1.6
Princes Hwy (Southbound) 1	Obtrusive - TI	%	6.5
Princes Hwy (Southbound) 2	Obtrusive - TI	%	3.1
Train (Northbound)	Obtrusive - TI	%	9.5
Train (Southbound)	Obtrusive - TI	%	8.4



## APPENDIX D

### OBTRUSIVE LIGHTING AND THRESHOLD INCREMENT CALCULATIONS

#### **Obtrusive Light - Compliance Report**

AS/NZS 4282:2019, A3 - Medium District Brightness, Curfew

Filename: 3023.18 R1

1/21/2022 5:19:00 PM

#### **Illuminance**

Maximum Allowable Value: 2 Lux

Calculations Tested (11):

Calculation Label	Test Results	Max. Illum.
20 Hothersal St - _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
22 Hothersal St - _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
24 Hothersal St - _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
14 Hothersal St - _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
18 Hothersal St - _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
20 Hutchinson St _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
20 Hutchinson St _III_Seg2	PASS	0.0
22 Hutchinson St _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
22 Hutchinson St _III_Seg2	PASS	0.0
24 Hutchinson St _III_Seg1	PASS	0.0
24 Hutchinson St _III_Seg2	PASS	0.0

#### **Threshold Increment (TI)**

Maximum Allowable Value: 20 %

Calculations Tested (5):

Calculation Label	Adaptation Luminance	Test Results
Princes Hwy (Southbound) 2	1	PASS
Princes Hwy (Southbound) 1	1	PASS
Train (Southbound)	1	PASS
Princes Hwy (Northbound)	1	PASS
Train (Northbound)	1	PASS