

Appendix 11.1

Solar Glare Assessment



DAYLIGHT & SUNLIGHT

SOLAR GLARE ASSESSMENT

**Great Jackson St Plot D &
Crown St Phase 3**

13 March 2023

GIA No: **17759**

PROJECT DATA:

Client **Renaker Build**
Architect **Simpson Haugh**
Project Title **Great Jackson St Plot D & Crown St Phase 3**
Project Number **17759**

REPORT DATA:

Report Title **Solar Glare Assessment**
GIA Department **Daylight & Sunlight**
Dated **13 March 2023**

Prepared by **LG**
Checked by **KST**
Type **Planning**

Revisions	No:	Date:	Notes:	Signed:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Information Received **IR-20-21-17759**
Release Number **Rel_04_17759_DSD**
Issue Number **04**
Site Photos **GIA**
3D models **VERTEX**
OS Data **FIND Maps**



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1 INTRODUCTION

GIA have assessed the proposed scheme in order to ascertain whether solar reflections given off the proposed building's facade will be visible from sensitive viewpoints which may affect road users and train drivers.

1.1 GLARE

Glare is a phenomenon occurring in the eye that is caused by the presence of bright light sources within the visual field. It can lead to visual discomfort and, if the glare source is very bright compared to its surrounding, even be disabling in the sense that objects become hard or impossible to see. This is because they are cloaked by the high intensity glare source, whose light gets scattered within the eye.

The CIE 146:2002 Collection on Glare expresses the latter type of glare more formally as:

"Disability glare is glare that impairs vision (CIE, 1987). It is caused by scattering of light inside the eye [...]. The veiling luminance of scattered light will have a significant effect on visibility when intense light sources are present in the peripheral visual field and the contrast of objects to be seen is low."

"Disability glare is most often of importance at night when contrast sensitivity is low and there may well be one or more bright light sources near to the line of sight, such as car headlights, streetlights or floodlights. But even in daylight conditions disability glare may be of practical significance: think of traffic lights when the sun is close to them, or the difficulty viewing paintings hanging next to windows."

Glare is of particular concern if it affects drivers of motor vehicles or trains, since it might impair the visibility of signals and traffic signs, potentially putting the driver, passengers or other parties at risk.

1.2 GLARE FROM REFLECTED SUNLIGHT

Whether or not a sun reflection will cause an instance of glare depends upon a number of factors, these are summarised below:

- The location of the observer and his view direction;
- The sun's position in the sky, which changes not only with the hour of the day, but with the seasons too;
- The location and orientation of the reflective surface, e.g. a glazed facade, in relation to the observer's view direction;
- The specific quality of the reflective surface, e.g. sheen, specularity, etc.;
- The observer's physiology, e.g. age and eye pigmentation; and
- The background brightness defining the state of adaptation in the observer's eye;

This final point is an important one as the same brightness which could cause glare against a dark background may be perfectly acceptable when looked against a light one. A typical example of adaptation is illustrated in Fig. 01 and Fig. 02 where the same headlights cause glare at night whereas they do not during daytime hours.

Understanding whether solar glare is likely to occur is based on the observer's position and view direction. Given the transitory nature of the phenomenon, due to the sun's constant movement, any glare assessment should be carried out for a number of representative locations and view directions.

Such studies are often carried out with the help of sun path protractors, as depicted in Fig. 03 opposite, or with the aid of a full 3 dimensional computer simulation.

When a large number of locations need to be looked at, studies involving solar protractors become rather impractical. Computer software allows multiple view points to be assessed with greater ease so that it has even become feasible to render video sequences showing when and where reflections may become an issue.

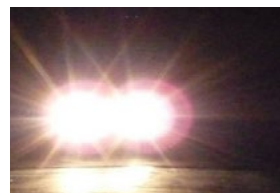


Fig. 01: Headlights at night



Fig. 02: Headlights during day

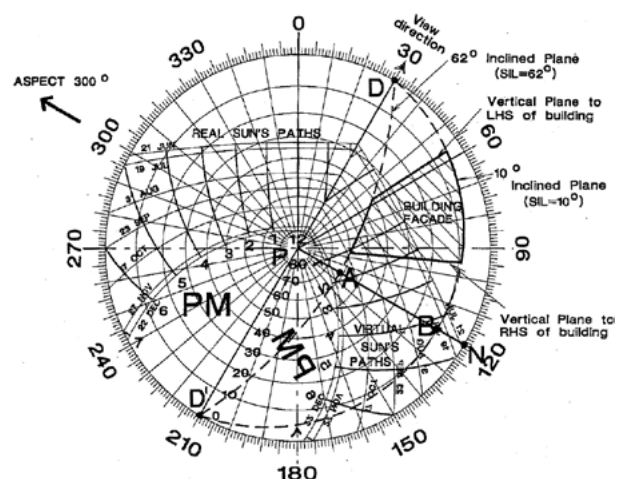


Fig. 03: Hassall's Protractor

1.3 EXISTING GUIDANCE

In the UK, guidance that is relevant to glare assessments is limited to a short section in Littlefair's Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight published by the BRE in 2011. This document is commonly referred to as BR 209. It suggests that:

"If it is likely that a building may cause solar dazzle the exact scale of the problem should be evaluated. This is done by identifying key locations such as road junctions and windows of nearby buildings, and working out the number of hours of the year that sunlight can be reflected to these points. BRE Information Paper IP 3/87 gives details."

BR IP3/87 provides more detailed instructions on why and how solar dazzle can be calculated:

"Glare or dazzle can occur when sunlight is reflected from a glazed facade. For vertical facades this problem usually occurs only when the sun is low in the sky; but some types of modern design incorporate sloping glazed facades which can, under certain circumstances, reflect unwanted high altitude sunlight into the eyes of motorists, pedestrians and people in nearby buildings."

Both BR 209 and BR IP3/87 only deal with geometrical considerations of glare by identifying when and where reflections occur. However, neither pieces of guidance suggest any threshold values above which reflected sunlight may give rise to an instance of glare. That such a threshold exists in theory becomes clear from the guidance in BR 209:

"... Substituting clear or absorbing glass for reflective glass can also help although sometimes even clear glass may cause reflected glare if, eg, a motorist has the reflected sun close to the centre of their line of sight."

Recommendations on acceptable limits for solar glare is equally sparse in other countries. The only document dealing with the subject is Hassall's Dealing with Rogue Solar Reflections from 1996. Although published in Australia, the theory, methodology and recommendations it introduced are equally applicable in other countries such as the UK.

The severity of glare can be calculated as the equivalent veiling luminance which is caused by the excess light being scattered in the eye thereby

creating a 'veil' through which objects are seen. If the brightness of the veil is sufficiently high compared to that of the actual object, the latter becomes less visible. In very severe cases of disability glare, the object cannot be seen at all.

The veiling luminance can be calculated with a simple empirical formula first proposed by Holladay:

$$L_{\text{seq}} [\text{cd/m}^2] = K \cdot E_{\text{gl}} / Q^n < \text{threshold}$$

The Holladay glare formula depends on four variables, namely:

- **K**, which is a factor accounting for the observer's sensitivity to glare (eg. age);
- **E_{gl}**, which is the illuminance from the glare source, measured at the eye of the observer;
- **Q**, the angle between the line of sight and the glare source;
- **n**, indicating the power with which Q affects the outcome;

An individual's sensitivity to glare is affected primarily by age. We used a K factor of 17.5 in our calculations, which represents a 65-year old driver.

According to CIE 146:2002, the n power in Holladay's equation has three angular domains:

- Q3 for angles between 0.1° and 1°;
- Q2 for angles between 1° and 30°; and
- Q for angles beyond 30°;

This angular dependency means that a glare source close to the object being looked at has a much more severe impact upon the visibility of that object than a glare source at the periphery of the observer's visual field.

As stated in CIE 146:2002, occurrences at angles beyond 30° would be of little significance in most situations, but may be relevant in exceptional circumstances. When seated in a driving seat of a typical car, for example, the limits of the windscreen would generally obstruct the driver's view at angles beyond 30° from the line of sight. We have therefore adopted the 1° to 30° domain as a reference for our calculations.

Hassall in his paper proposes a threshold value of 500 cd/m², which we have adopted as a threshold in our assessments.

2 GIA'S APPROACH

Following the guidance documents referenced above, GIA have developed specialised computer software in order to undertake reflected glare assessments.

The preparation of reflected solar glare assessments is based upon the approach described below, which entails:

- The construction of a three-dimensional computer model that includes the proposed building and its relevant setting;
- Rendering of stills of the solar reflections;
- Masking the images to represent the human field of view; and
- Image analysis.

The individual steps of our work flow are further explained below.

2a 3D COMPUTER MODELLING

Detailed geometry of the proposed building, specifically of its facade and glazing configuration is provided by the project architects either in 2d format i.e. plans, sections and elevation drawings, or 3d format as a computer model. The received information is processed by GIA and prepared for assessment with our proprietary software.

A computer model of the proposed building's context is built from high resolution stereoscopic aerial photographs, examples of which are shown in Fig. 04 and Fig. 05.

This includes rail tracks, sleepers, gantries and signals as well as relevant neighbouring buildings. An example is provided in Fig. 06.

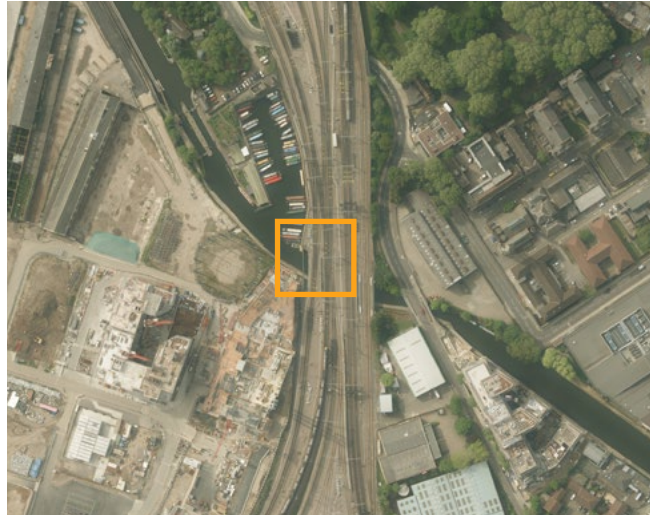


Fig. 04: High-resolution aerial photograph



Fig. 05: High-resolution aerial photograph (close-up)

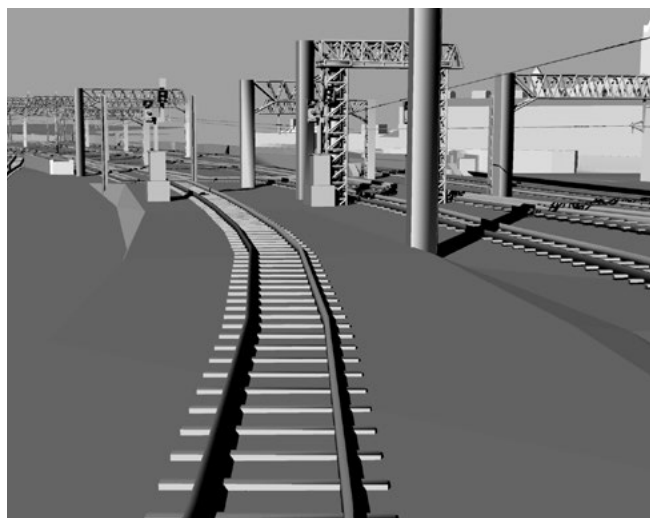


Fig. 06: Computer model of train tracks & signals from photogrammetry

3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology described below is not aimed at addressing the intensity of an instance of reflected solar glare, but its occurrence and duration throughout the year and the location of this occurrence in respect of a driver's line of sight.

This will inform the necessity of implementing mitigations at either early or detailed design stage.

For this purpose the glazed facade of the proposed development is assumed to have the same properties of a mirror i.e. it is fully reflective and all of its reflected component is specular. This therefore portrays a worst-case scenario.

The potential for reflected solar glare or dazzle from the glazed or reflective façades of the development are assessed using specialist lighting software.

Potentially sensitive viewpoints around the site are selected. These viewpoints representing locations where reflected solar glare may cause adverse impacts to those travelling towards the development, such as road users or train drivers. The viewpoints are generally located at the minimum stopping distance and at the driver's eye height. The focal point is a relevant traffic element, such as signals or incoming traffic.

The stopping distance is calculated as the combination of thinking and breaking distances $D_{total} = D_{thinking} + D_{breaking} = V \cdot T + V^2 / (2\mu \cdot g)$, where each component is:

V = Relevant vehicle speed, typically the road speed limit.

T = Thinking time (0.67 sec)

μ = Breaking effort (considered 0.65 for cars, 0.5 for buses and 0.031 for trains)

g = Gravity acceleration.

The height of the viewpoint is considered to be 1.5 m for cars, 2.0 m for buses and 2.5 m for trains.

i.e. A viewpoint for car driving at 30 mph would be placed at 23 m (see Figure 4) from a traffic light and at 1.5 m above the ground.

2.3 FIELD OF VIEW

"The field of view (also field of vision) is the angular extent of the observable world that is seen at any given moment."

"Different animals have different fields of view, depending on the placement of the eyes. Humans have an almost 180-degree forward-facing field of view[...]."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_of_view)

"The normal human visual field extends to approximately 60° nasally (toward the nose, or inward) in each eye, to 100° temporally (away from the nose, or outwards), and approximately 60° above and 75° below the horizontal meridian. In the United Kingdom, the minimum field requirement for driving is 60° either side of the vertical meridian, and 20° above and below horizontal. The macula corresponds to the central 13° of the visual field; the fovea to the central 3°."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_field)

"The fovea centralis, also generally known as the fovea, is a part of the eye, located in the centre of the macula region of the retina. The fovea is responsible for sharp central vision (also called foveal vision), which is necessary in humans for reading, watching

Typical Stopping Distances

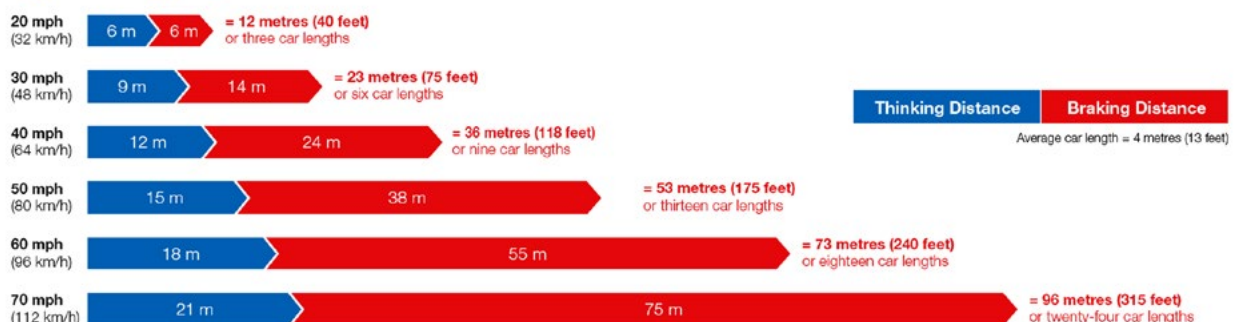


Fig. 07: Typical car stopping distances for various speed limits

television or movies, driving, and any activity where visual detail is of primary importance.”

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fovea_centralis_in_macula)

2.4 RENDERING OF STILLs AND VIDEO ANIMATIONS

As mentioned above, glare is a phenomenon that depends on the observer’s location, but also on his view direction. In the case of a train driver the view direction is defined by the rail tracks. UK recommendations set the eye level of the driver at 2.75 m above the rails. The view point is centred between the tracks for ease of reference. Although train drivers sit slightly to the left within the cabin, this bears no material effect on the analysis of the images as the signals are visible at a distance of hundreds of metres at which point the slight shift in the cabin equates to a very small angular change. Fig. 09 shows the typical set up of our viewpoints. Actual trains and driver’s cabin are not included in our 3d computer model.

Individual virtual cameras located accordingly in our 3d computer model are spaced between 1 and 3m apart in the direction of travel. Before the stills are compiled into video clips, a human field of view mask is overlaid onto them in order to define the angular distance between the instance of reflection and the observer’s line of sight.

This procedure allows for the assessment of entire stretches of railway tracks providing a complete overview of potential risks as well as information about signal sighting.

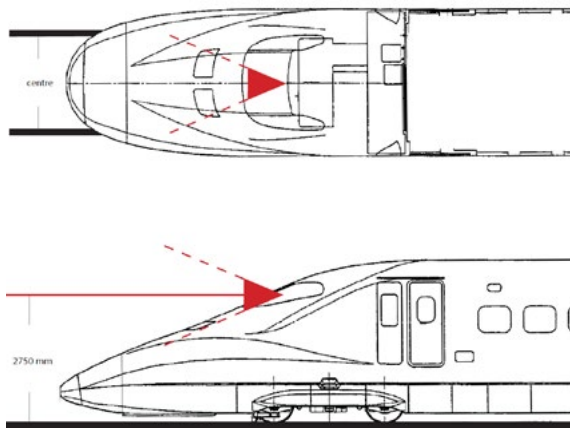


Fig. 08: Driver Viewpoint

2.5 IMAGE ANALYSIS

The assessment shows the path of the sun for the entire year around the development. Two computer generated angular images are produced for each selected viewpoint, indicating the area which sees the reflection of the sunpath at any point during the year. A modified diagram portraying a standardised extent of human vision (Fig. 09) is then overlaid onto the image.

The image highlights the degrees of vision corresponding to the foveal view with a red circle of 3° of angle in order to identify the area most sensitive to reflected solar glare.

Another red circle represents the incidence of the 30° radius of our typical field of view in order to identify a secondary area of sensitivity to potential reflected glare instances.

As stated in the CIE 146:2002 occurrences at angles beyond 30° would be of little significance in most situations, but may be relevant in exceptional circumstances. When seated in a driving seat of a typical car, for example, the limits of the windscreen would generally obstruct the driver’s view at angles beyond 30° from the line of sight.

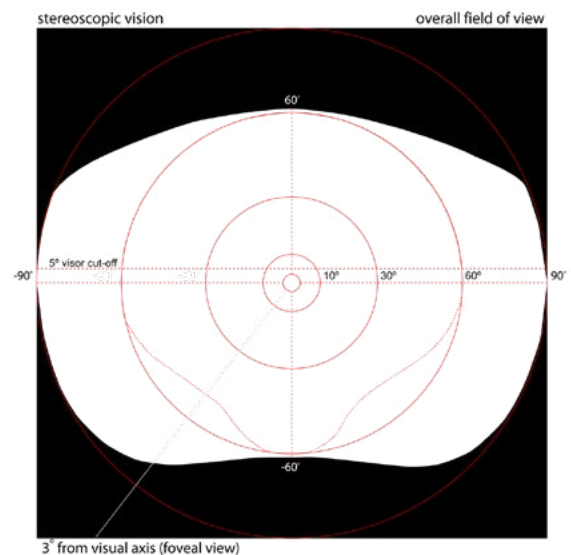


Fig. 09: Typical human field of view

2.6 STAGE 1

In order to establish the potential for the occurrence of reflected sunlight with regards to the times of the year and hours of the day when this may happen, as well as its relative location to the observer's line of sight, the yearly sun path is mapped onto the sky and colour-coded so that the hours of the day and the period of the year can be distinguished. This sun path is picked up by the reflective elements of the proposed buildings in our rendered stills.

Fig. 10 shows the colour coded sunpaths projected onto the sky dome to visualise the time of day and season during which solar reflections occur.

Two identical viewpoints are rendered, shown in Figs. 11 and 12, one focussing on the times of the day when the reflection would be visible, and the second looking at the months throughout the year.

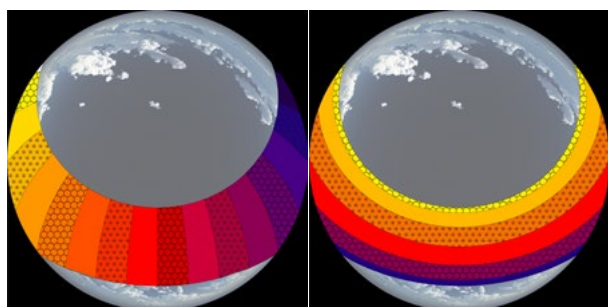


Fig. 10: Stage 2 - Colour coded sunpath for time of day and seasons

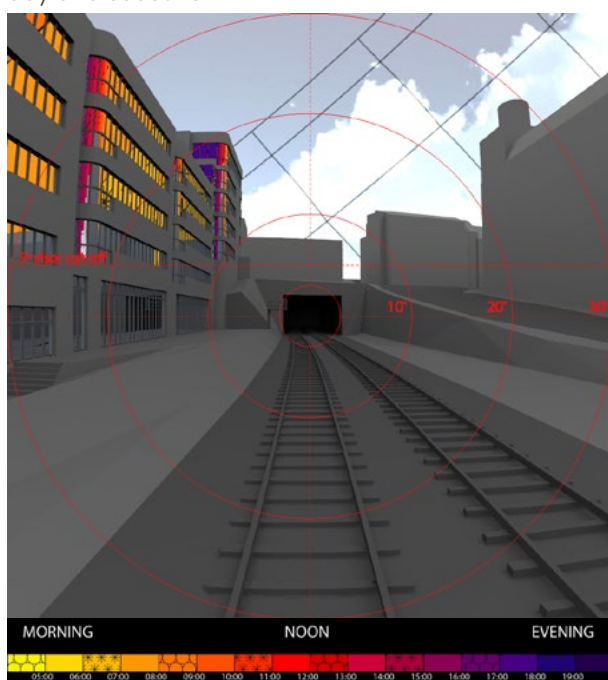


Fig. 11: Stage 1 Example - Hours

2.7 LIMITATIONS

Although great care is taken in identifying typical viewpoints around a new development this does not guarantee that there are no further sensitive locations where reflected solar glare could present a particular risk. This assessment is based on the assumption that in an urban environment moving traffic represents the biggest risk factor and so viewpoints and focus points are selected accordingly.

For practical reasons the area of the assessment is limited to the vicinity of a new development. The occurrence of reflected solar glare at greater distances is not subject of this assessment.

IMPORTANT: The hours shown in the diagrams and described in the text reflect solar time and therefore do not take Daylight Saving Hours into account.

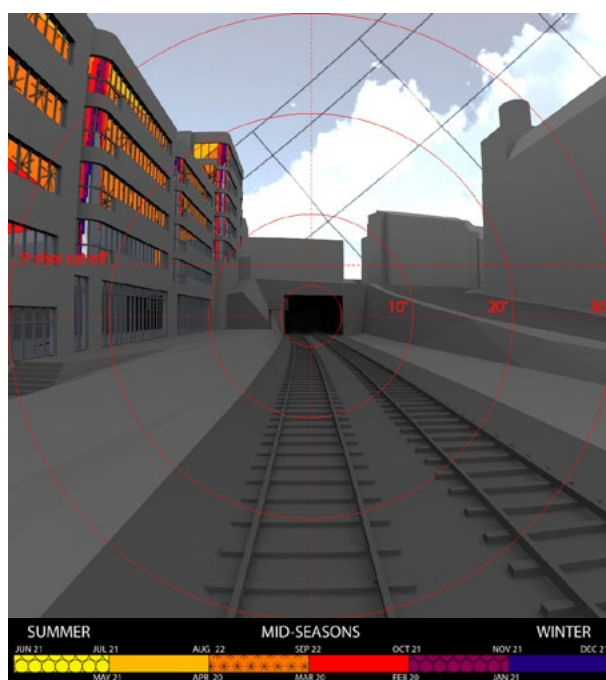


Fig. 12: Stage 1 Example - Months

4 SCENARIO OVERVIEW

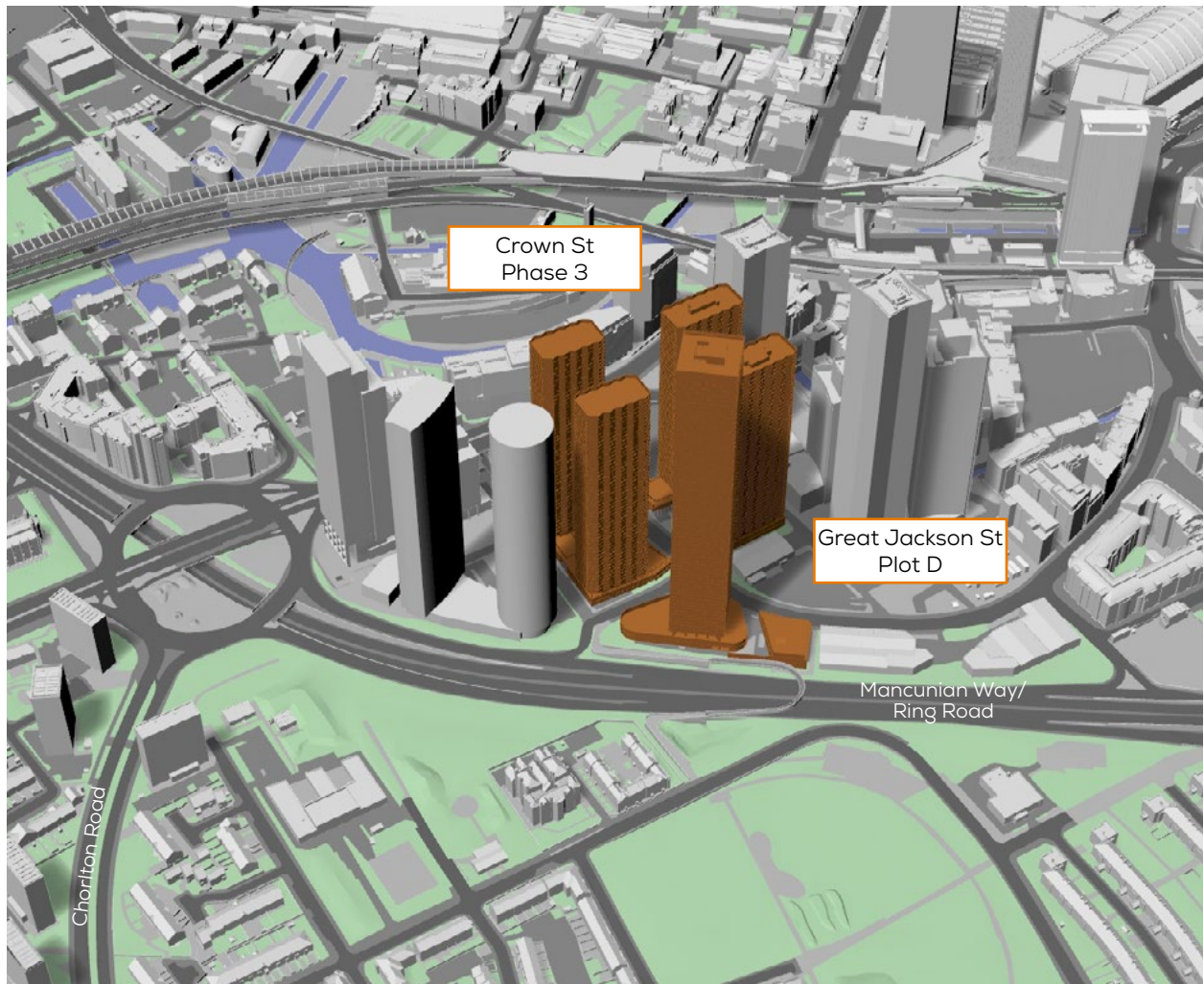


Fig. 13: Site Overview Perspective - Proposed Development

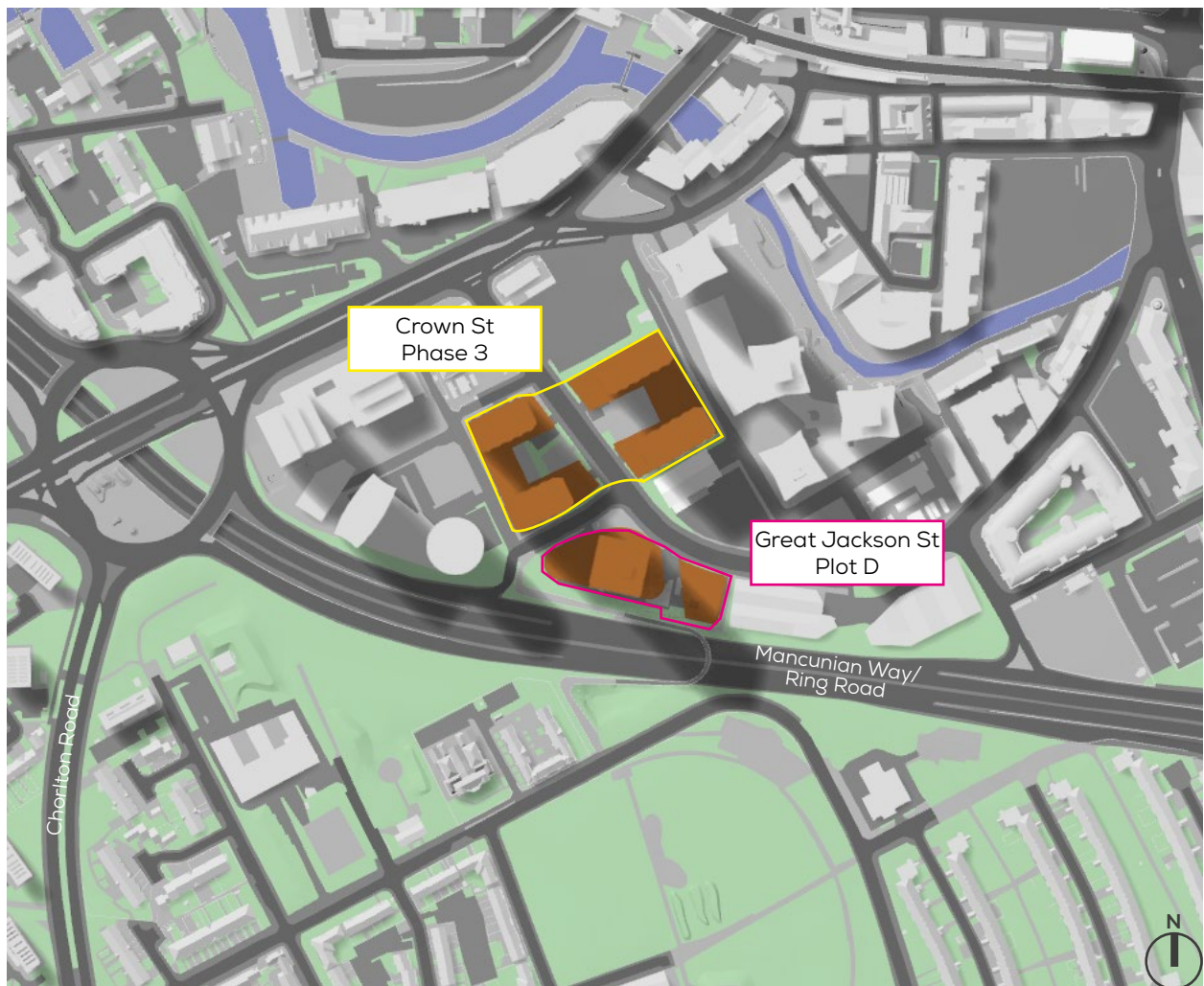
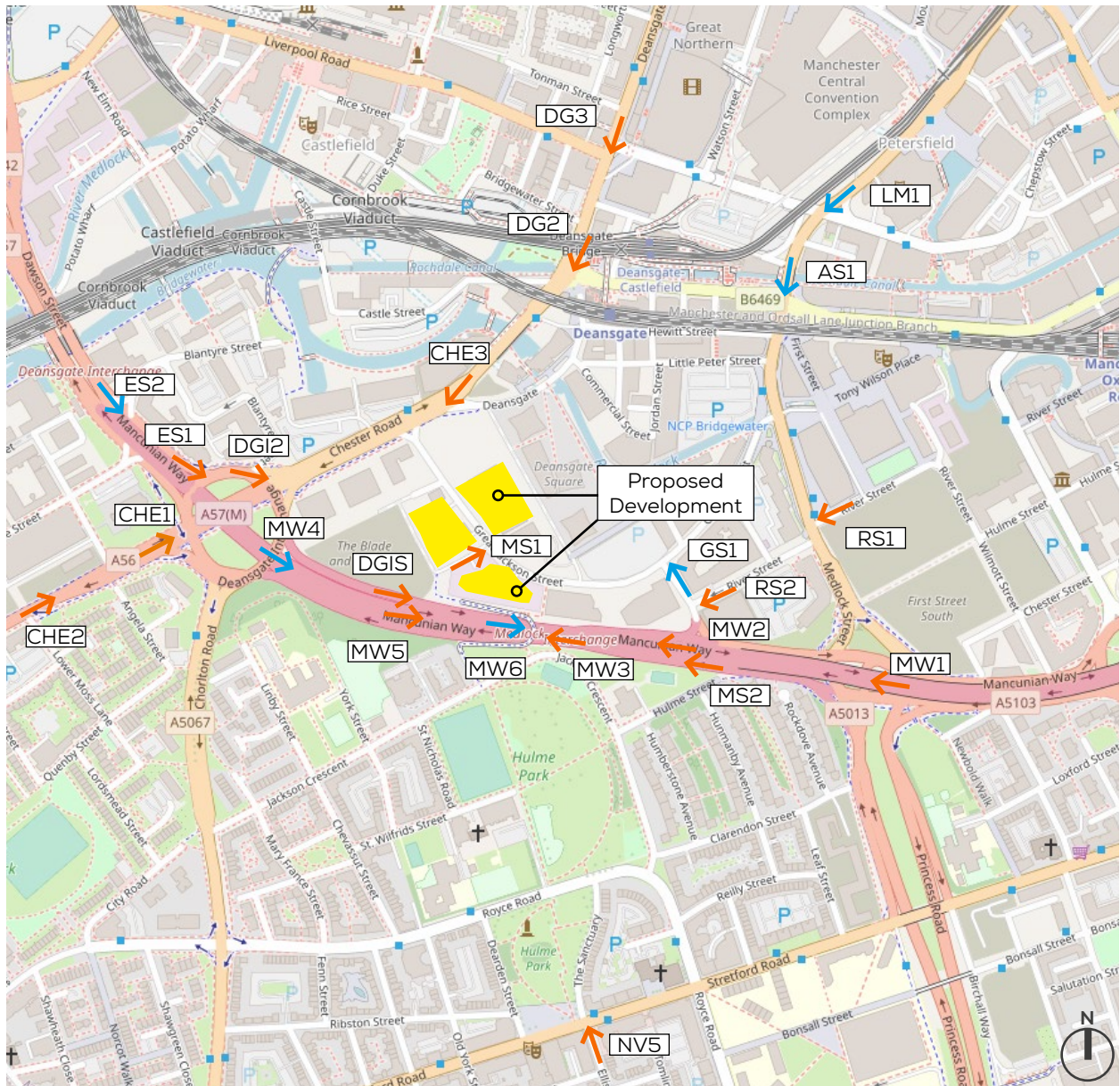


Fig. 14: Site Plan - Top - Proposed Development

5 SENSITIVE RECEPTOR LOCATIONS



- Proposed Development not visible
- Proposed Development likely visible within drivers line of sight

Fig. 15: Site Plan - Junctions

Viewpoint Key

CHE1 - Chester Road junction with Deansgate Interchange (page 12 - 17)

CHE2 - Chester Road pedestrian crossing (page 18 - 23)

CHE3 - Chester Road junction with Deansgate (page 24 - 27)

DG2 - Deansgate junction with Whitworth Street West (page 28 - 33)

DG3 - Deansgate junction with Great Bridgewater Street (page 34 - 39)

ES1 - Egerton Street junction with Deansgate Interchange (page 40 - 45)

DGI2 - Deansgate Interchange junction with Chester Road (page 46 - 53)

RS1 - River Street junction with Medlock Street (page 54 - 57)

RS2 - River Street junction with Garwood Street (page 58 - 61)

MS1 - Melbourne Street junction with Great Jackson Street (page 62 - 65)

MW1 - Mancunian Way/Ring Road Westbound travelling over Medlock Street Junction (page 66 - 69)

MW2 - Mancunian Way/Ring Road viewpoint approaching merging traffic from Medlock Street Junction slip-road (page 70 - 73)

MW3 - Mancunian Way/Ring Road viewpoint approaching Deansgate Interchange off-ramp (page 74 - 77)

MS2 - Medlock Street Junction slip-road to Mancunian Way/Ring Road (page 78 - 81)

MW5 - Mancunian Way/Ring Road viewpoint approaching merging traffic from Deansgate Interchange slip-road (page 82 - 85)

DGIS - Deansgate Interchange slip-road to Mancunian Way/Ring Road (page 86 - 89)

NV5 - New Vine Street junction with Clarendon Street (page 90 - 93)

6 SOLAR GLARE ASSESSMENT

Chester Road Junction 1 (with Deansgate Interchange)

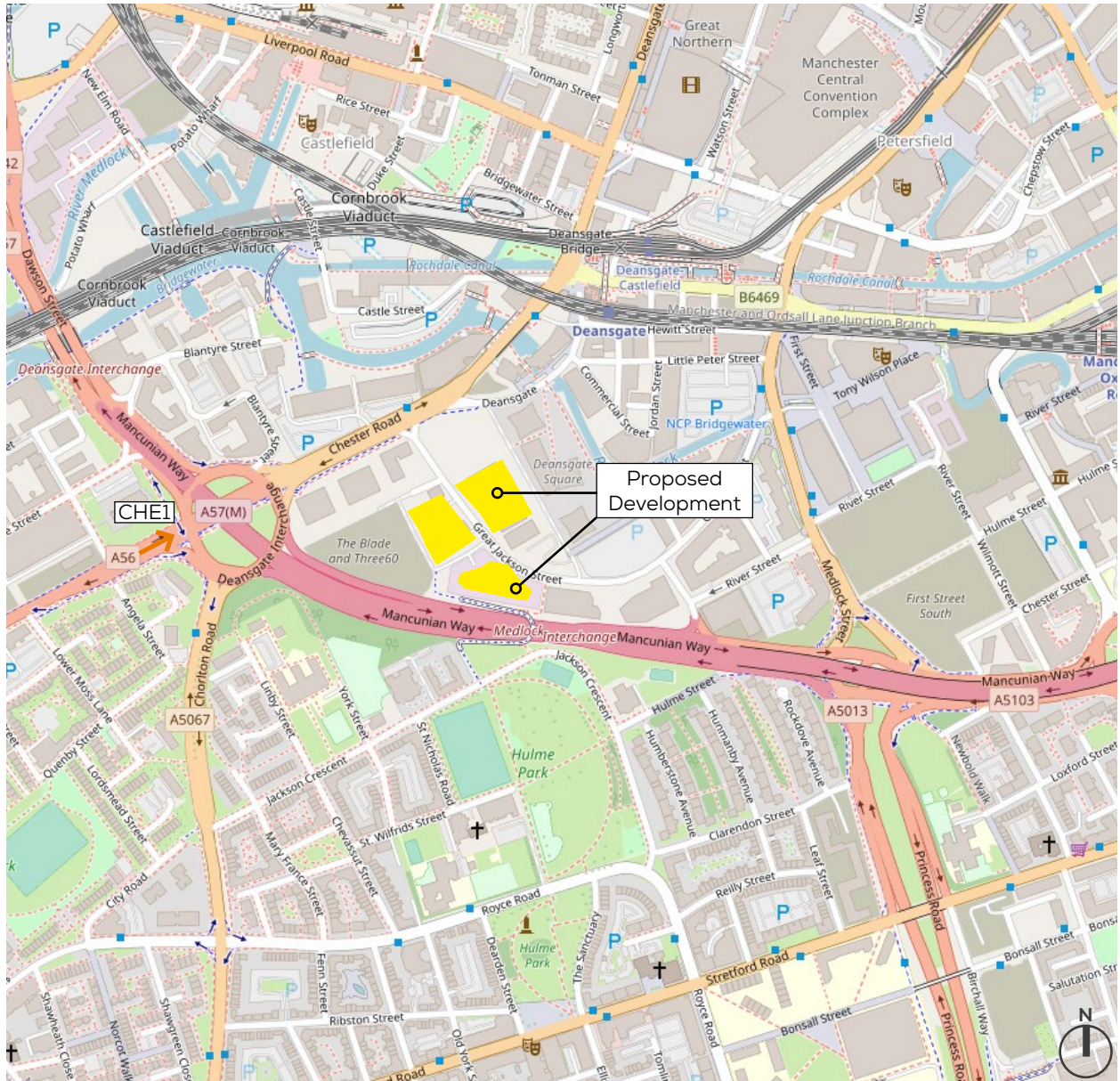


Fig. 16: Junction Location



Fig. 17: Traffic Light Location

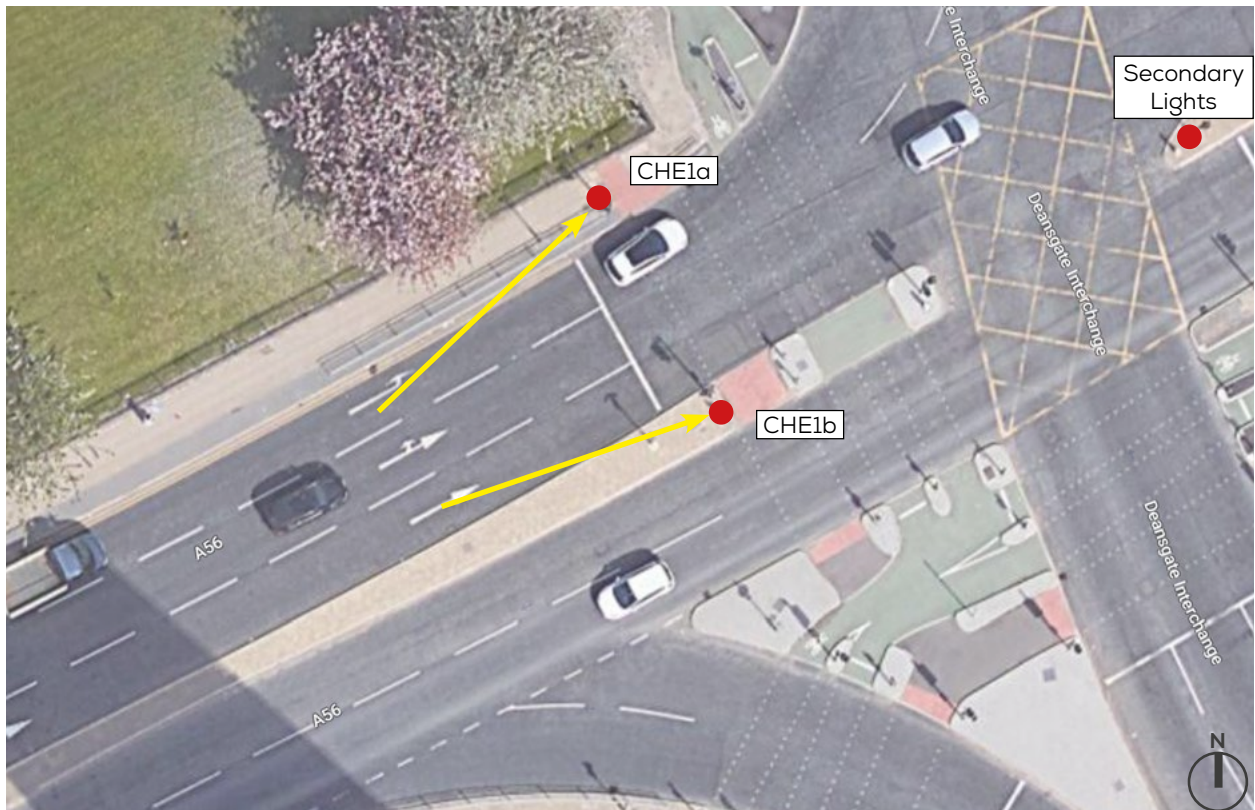


Fig. 18: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT CHE1A - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANSgate INTERCHANGE)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

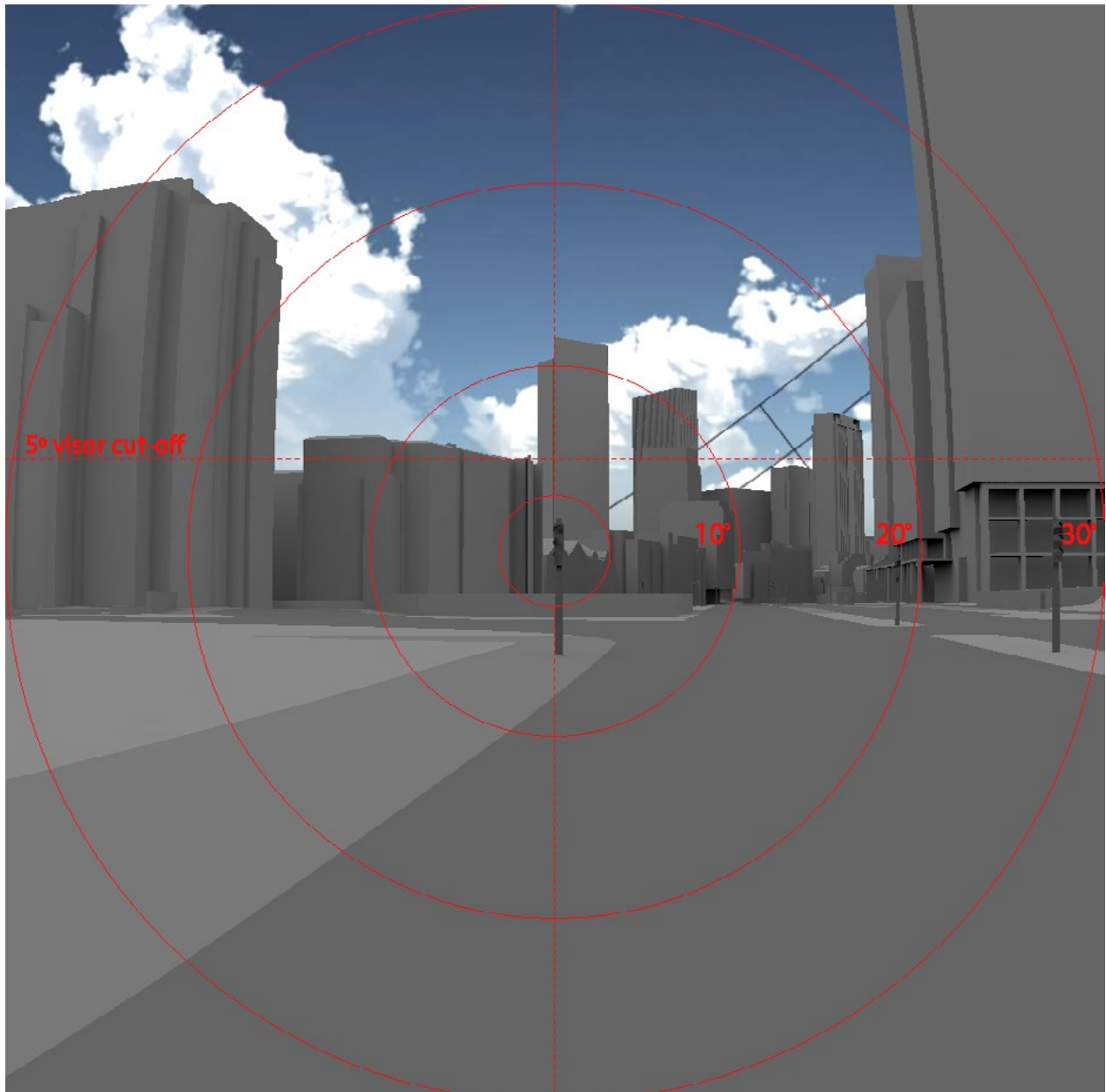
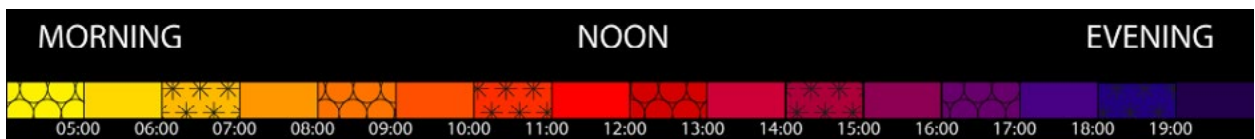


Fig. 19: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT CHE1A - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

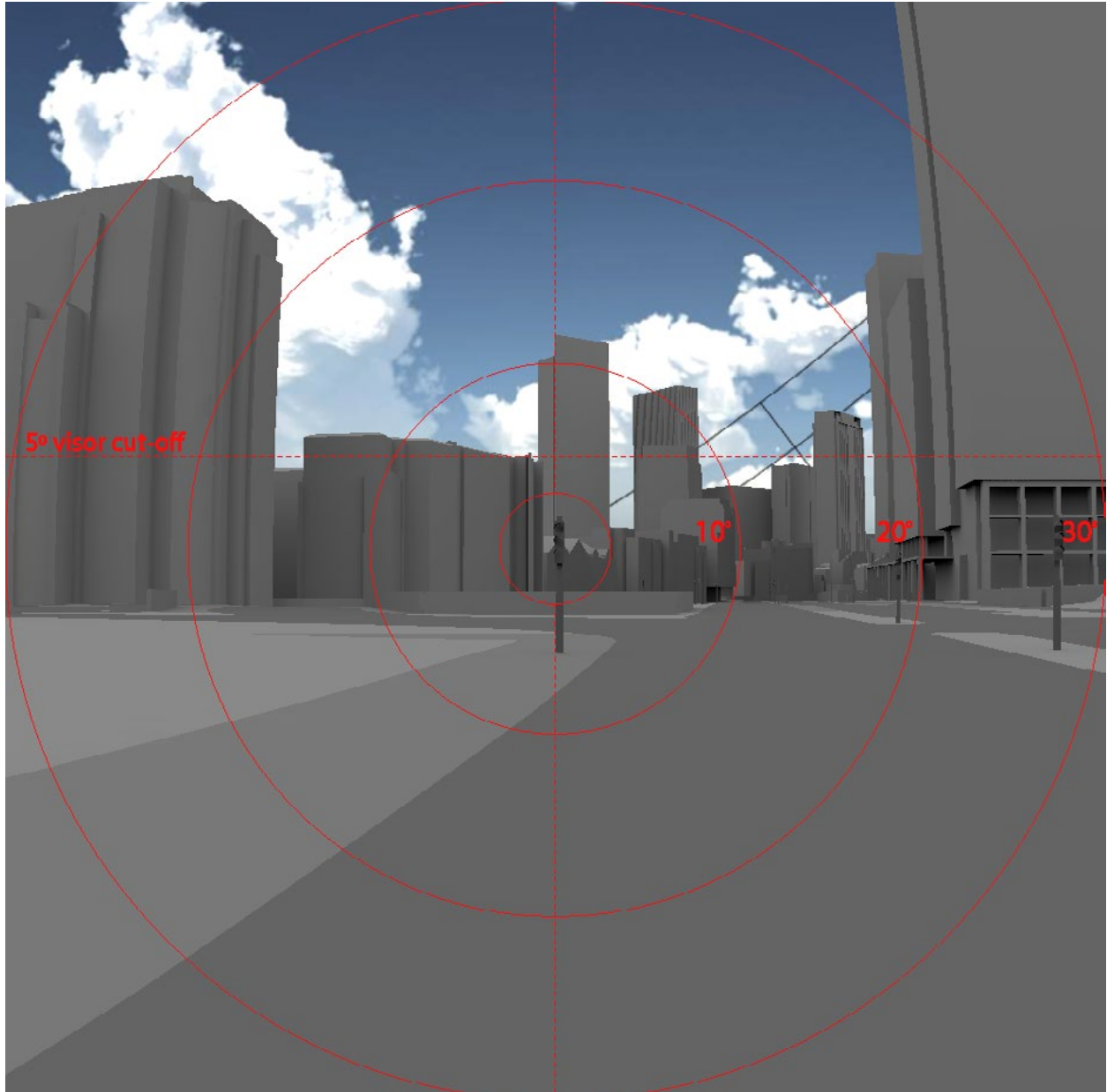


Fig. 20: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT CHE1B - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANS GATE INTERCHANGE)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT RIGHT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

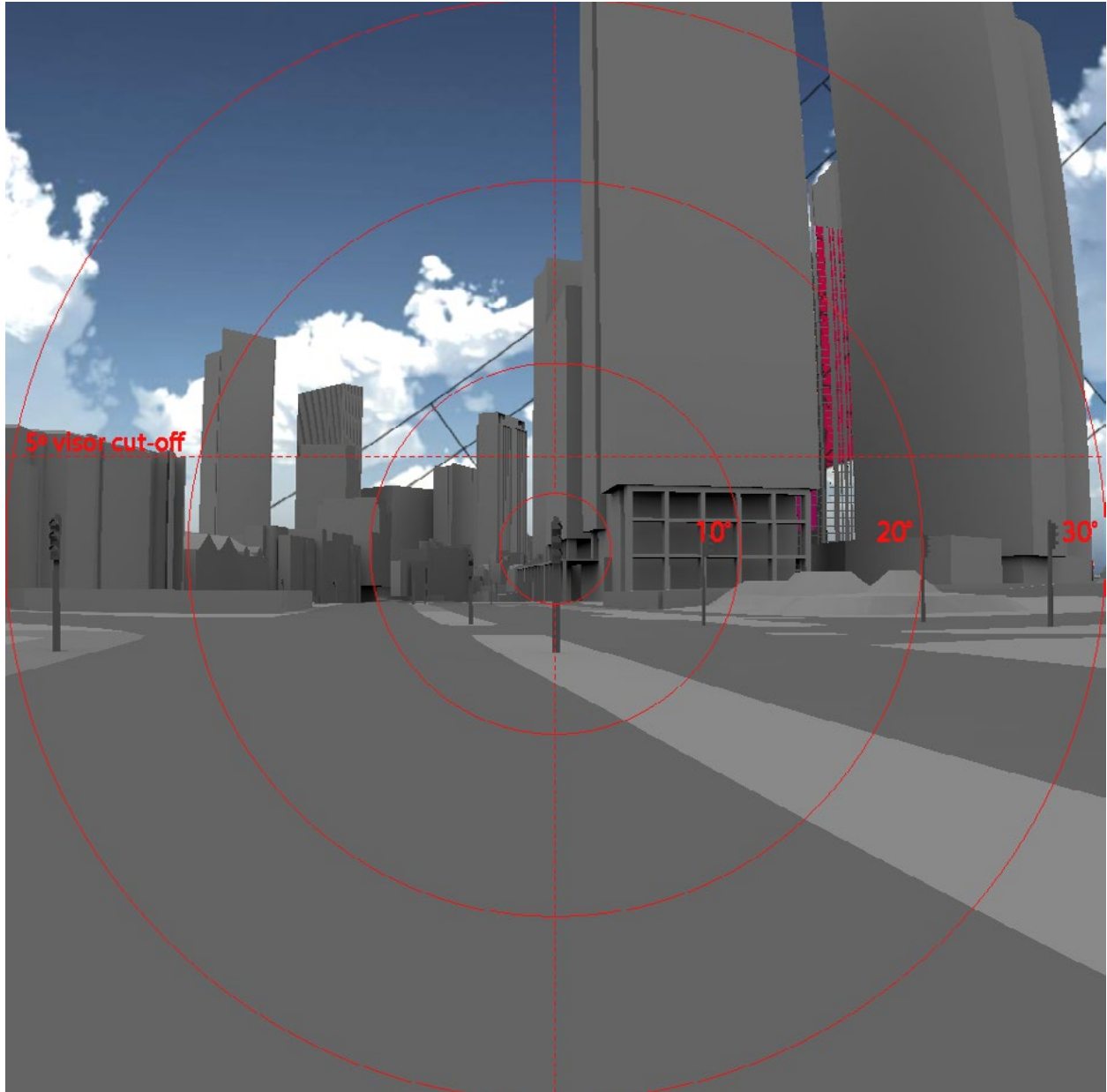
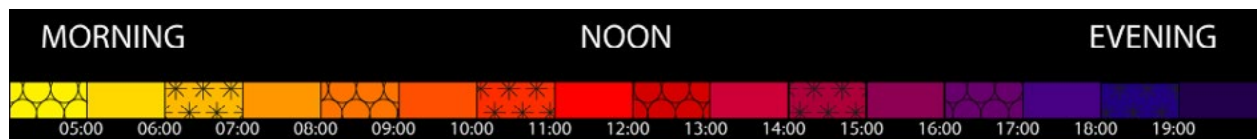


Fig. 21: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT CHE1B - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANS_GATE INTERCHANGE)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT RIGHT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

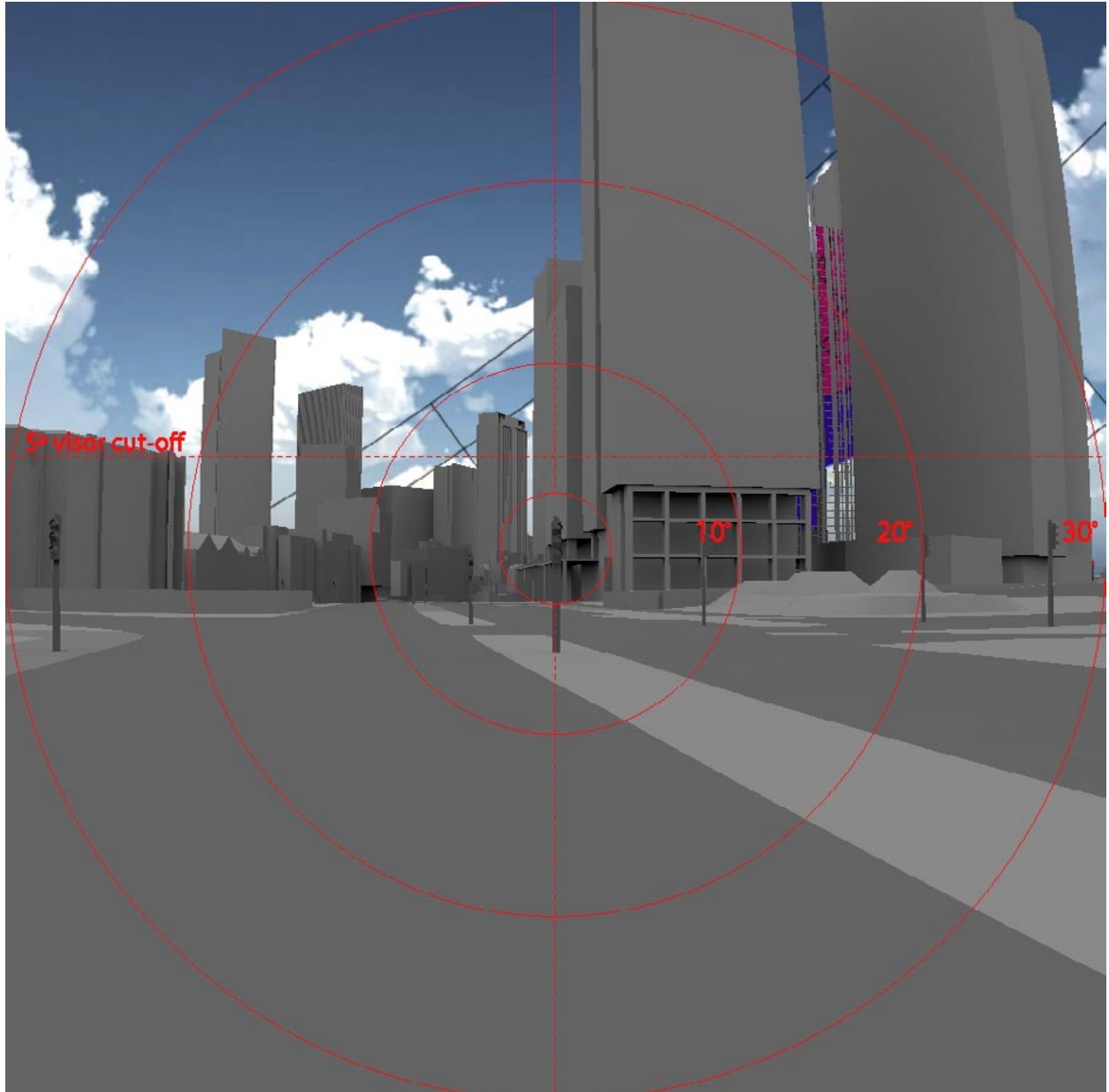


Fig. 22: Solar reflections



Chester Road Junction 2 (pedestrian crossing)

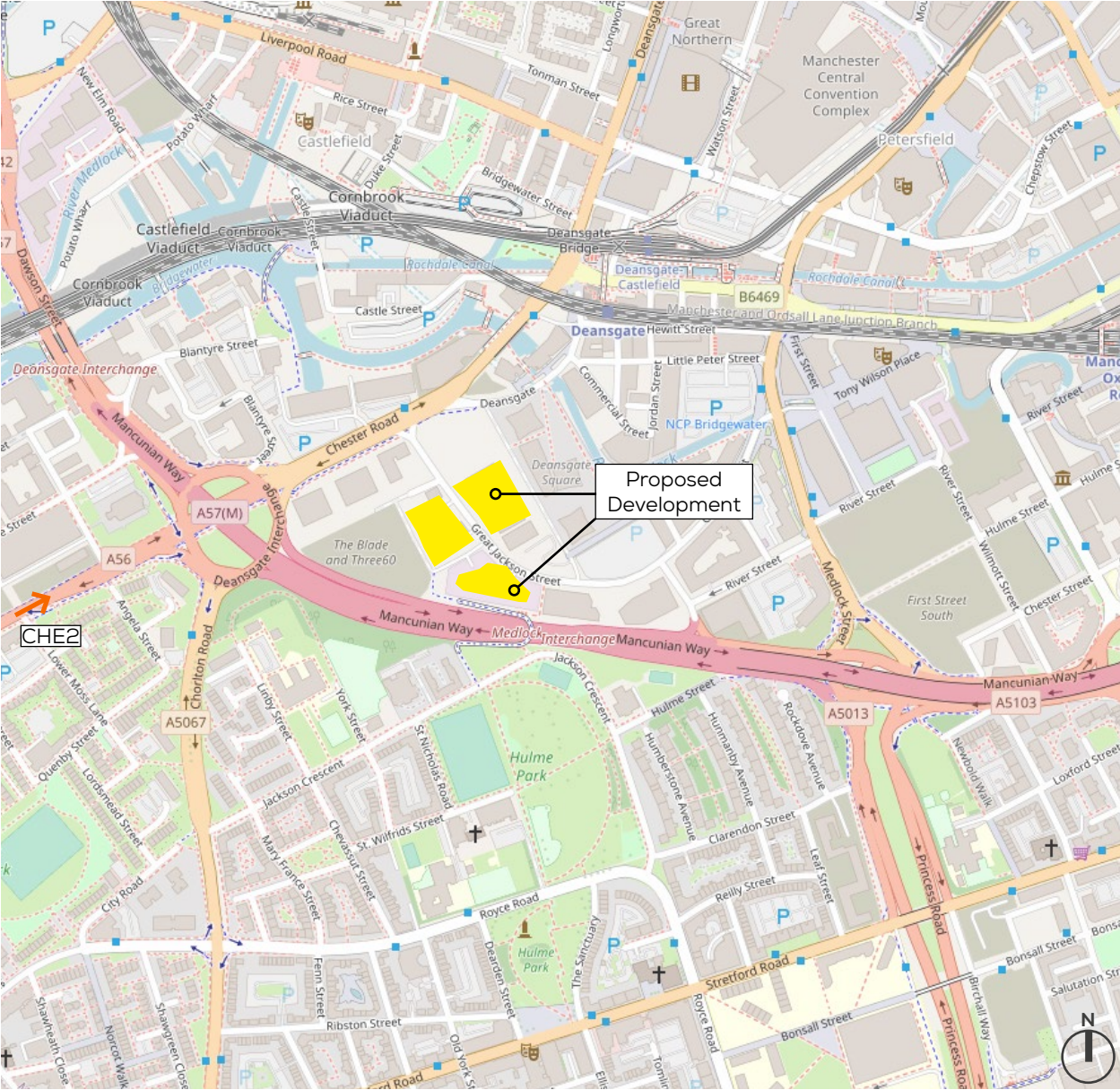


Fig. 23: Junction Location

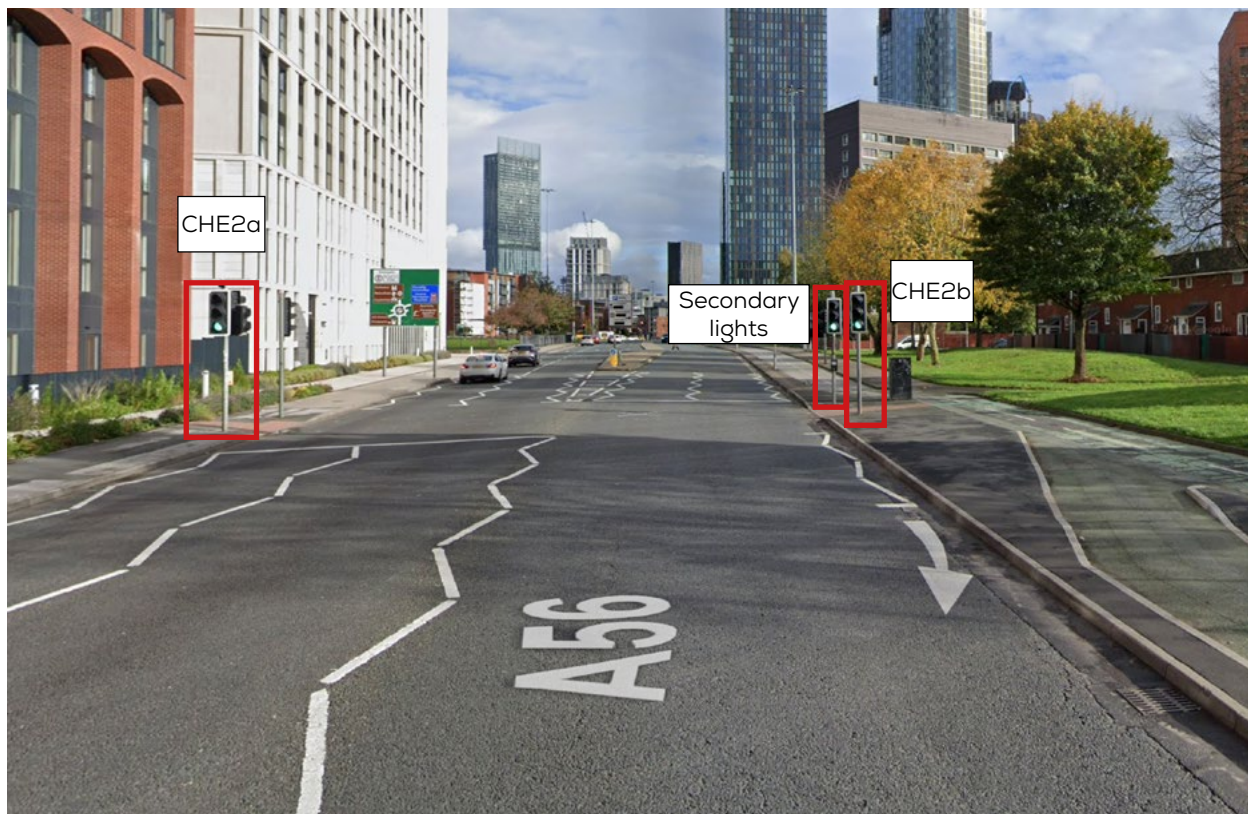


Fig. 24: Traffic Light Location

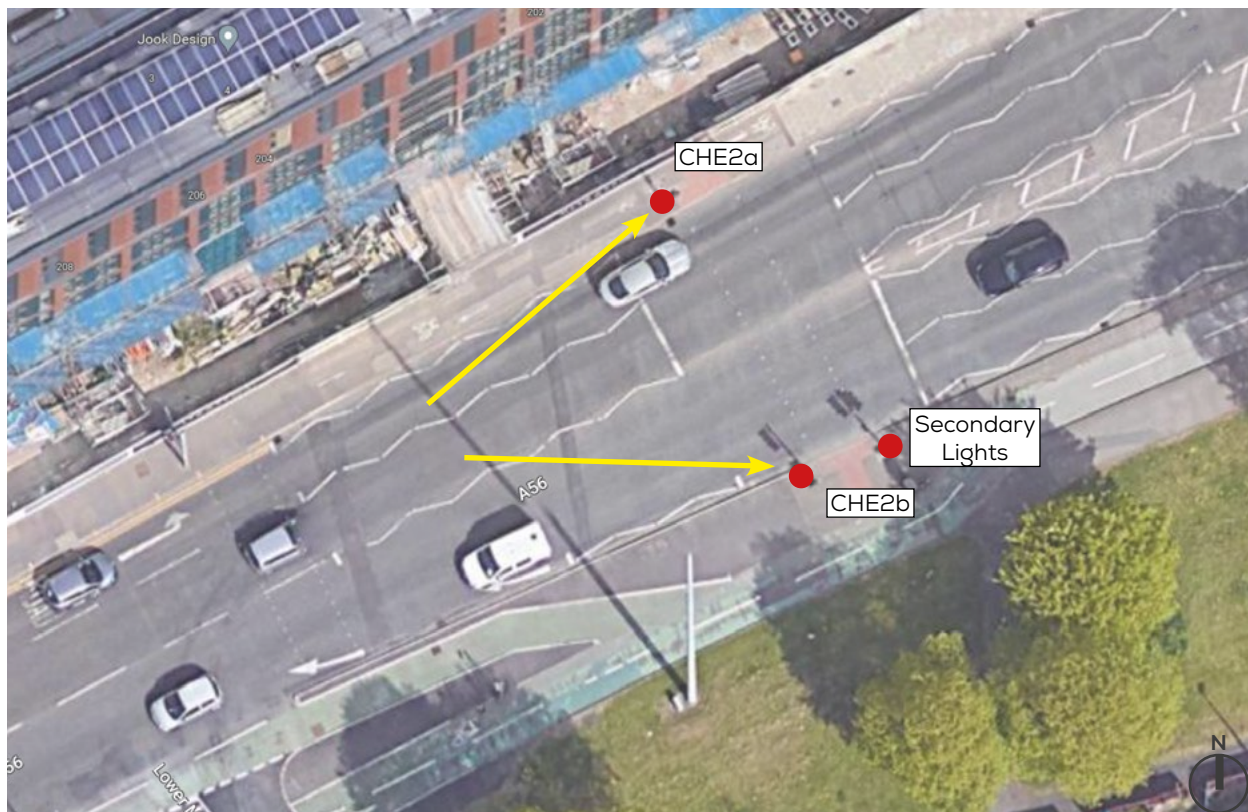


Fig. 25: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT CHE2A - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 2 (PEDESTRAIN CROSSING)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT

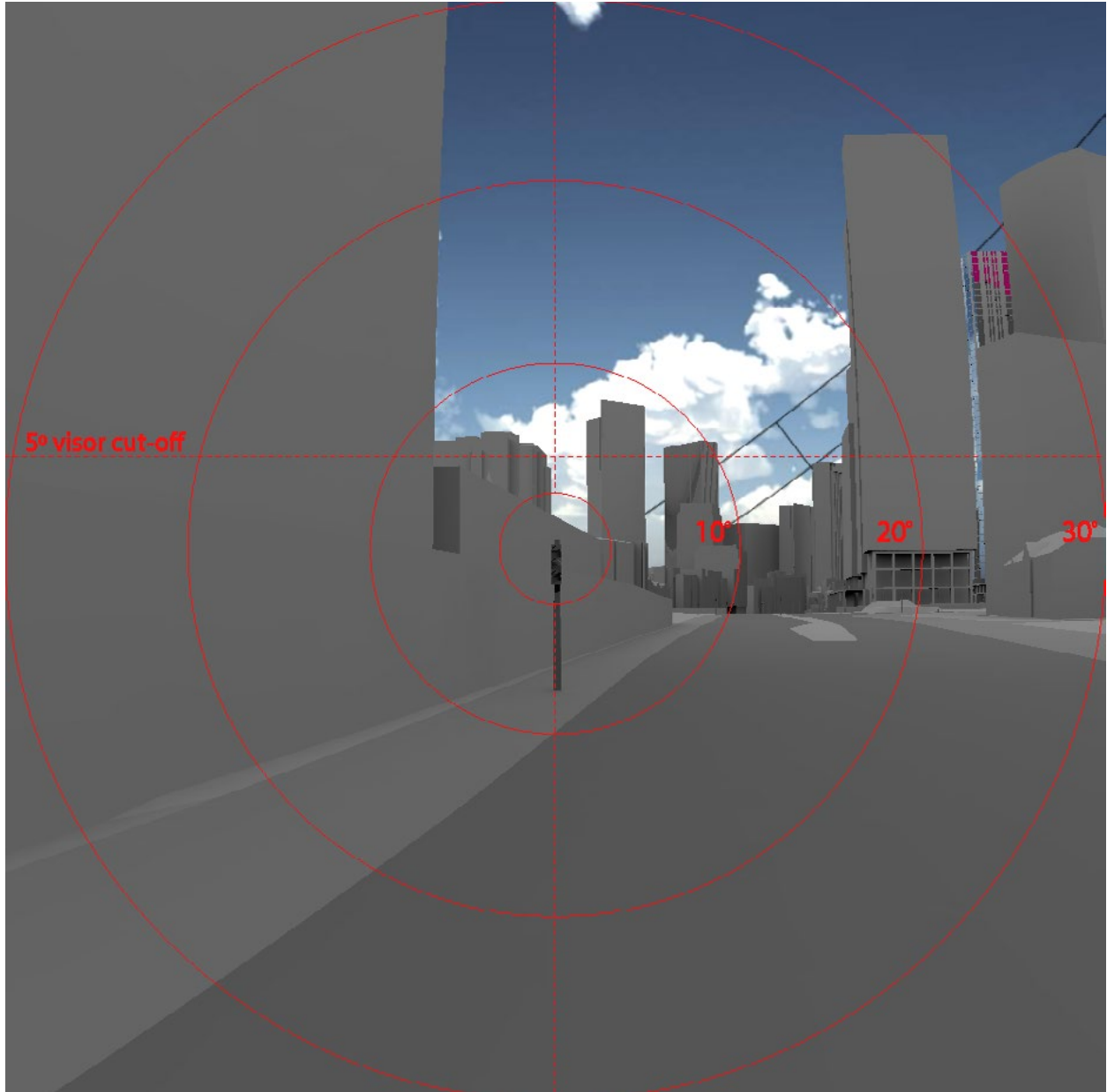
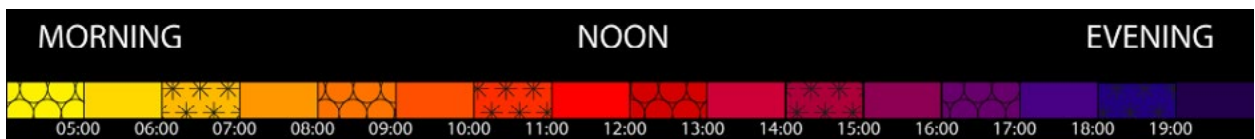


Fig. 26: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT CHE2A - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 2 (PEDESTRAIN CROSSING)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

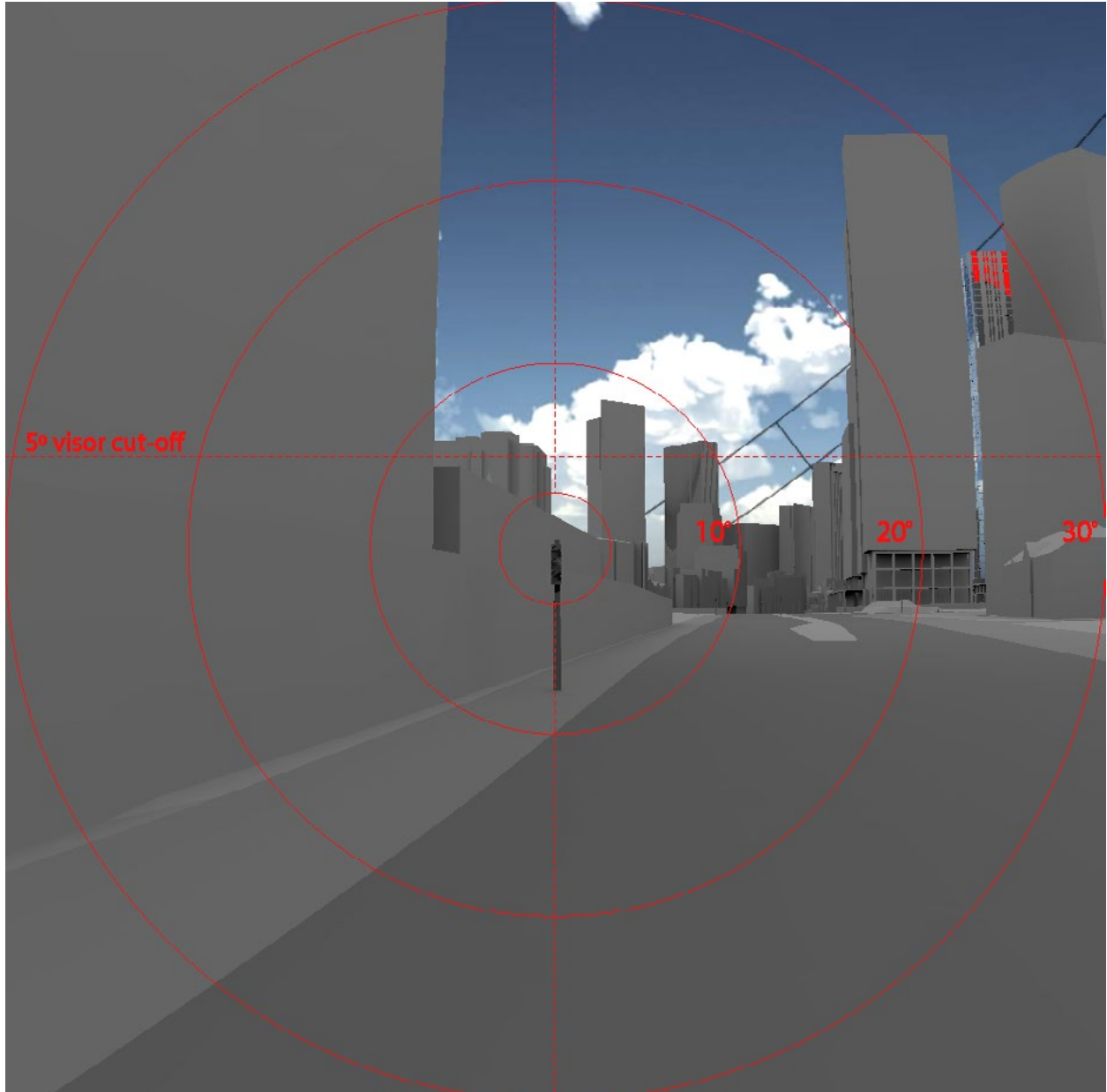


Fig. 27: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT CHE2B - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 2 (PEDESTRAIN CROSSING)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT RIGHT TRAFFIC LIGHT

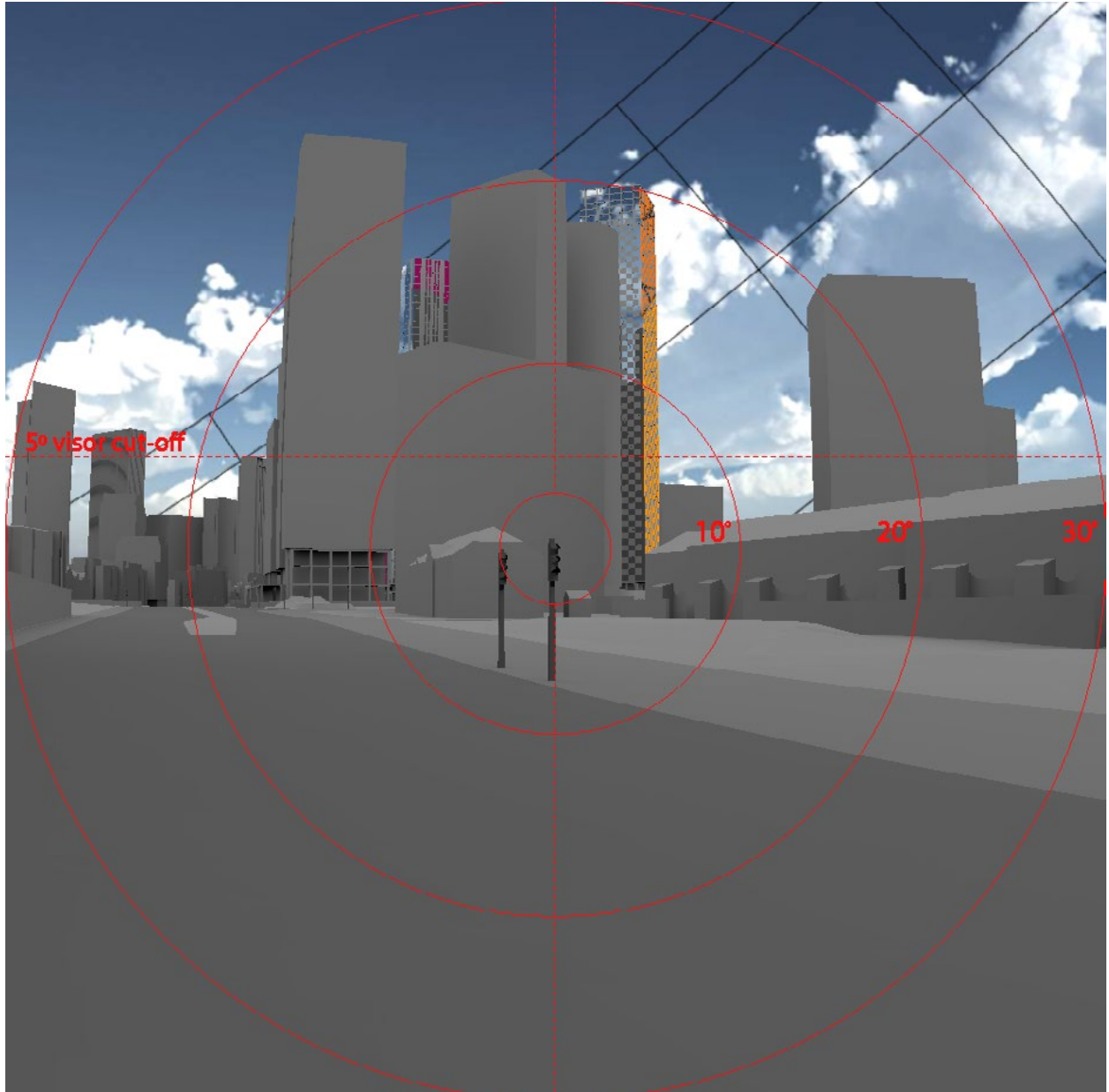
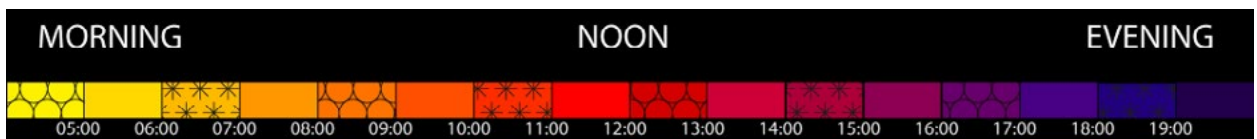


Fig. 28: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT CHE1B - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 2 (PEDESTRAIN CROSSING)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT RIGHT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

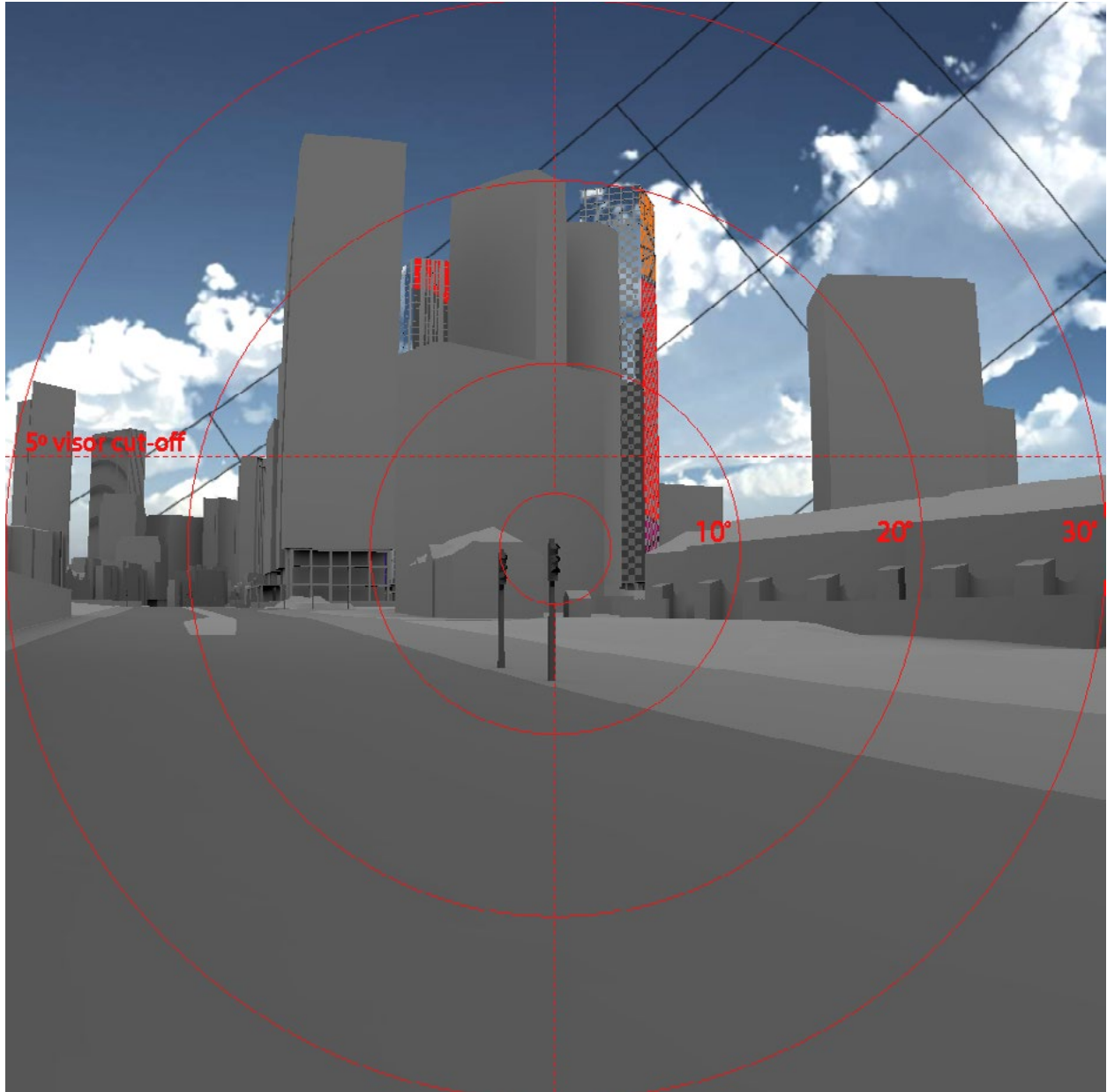


Fig. 29: Solar reflections



Chester Road Junction 3 (with Deansgate)

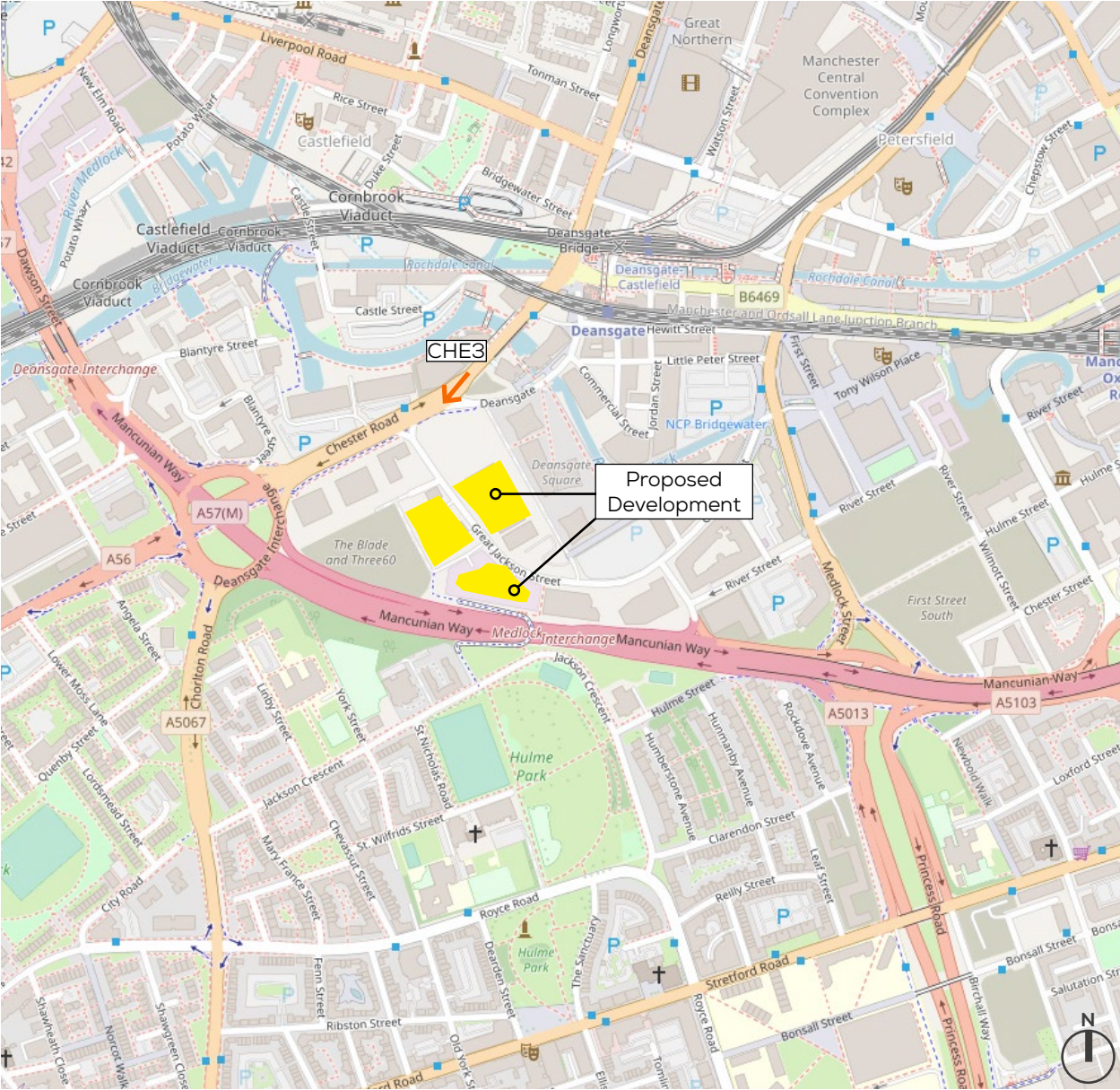


Fig. 30: Junction Location



Fig. 31: Traffic Light Location

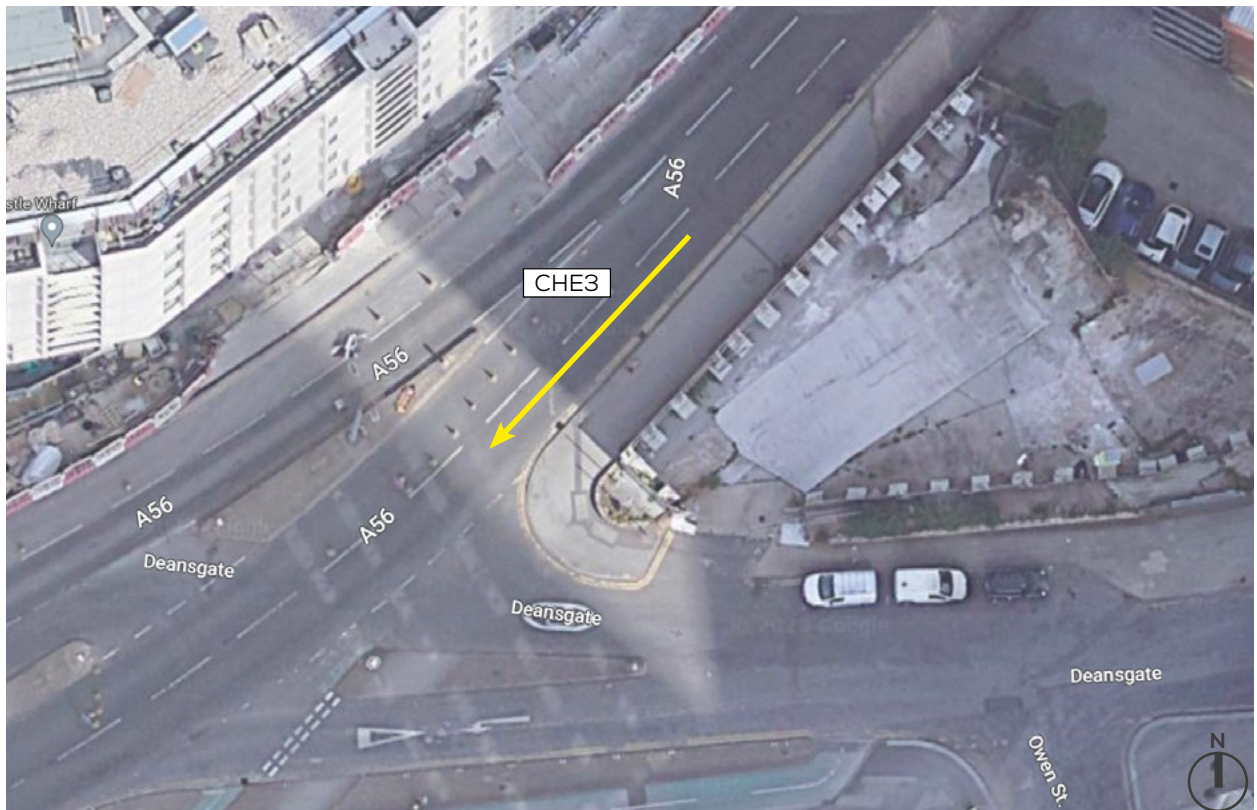


Fig. 32: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT CHE3 - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 3 (WITH DEANS GATE)
LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD

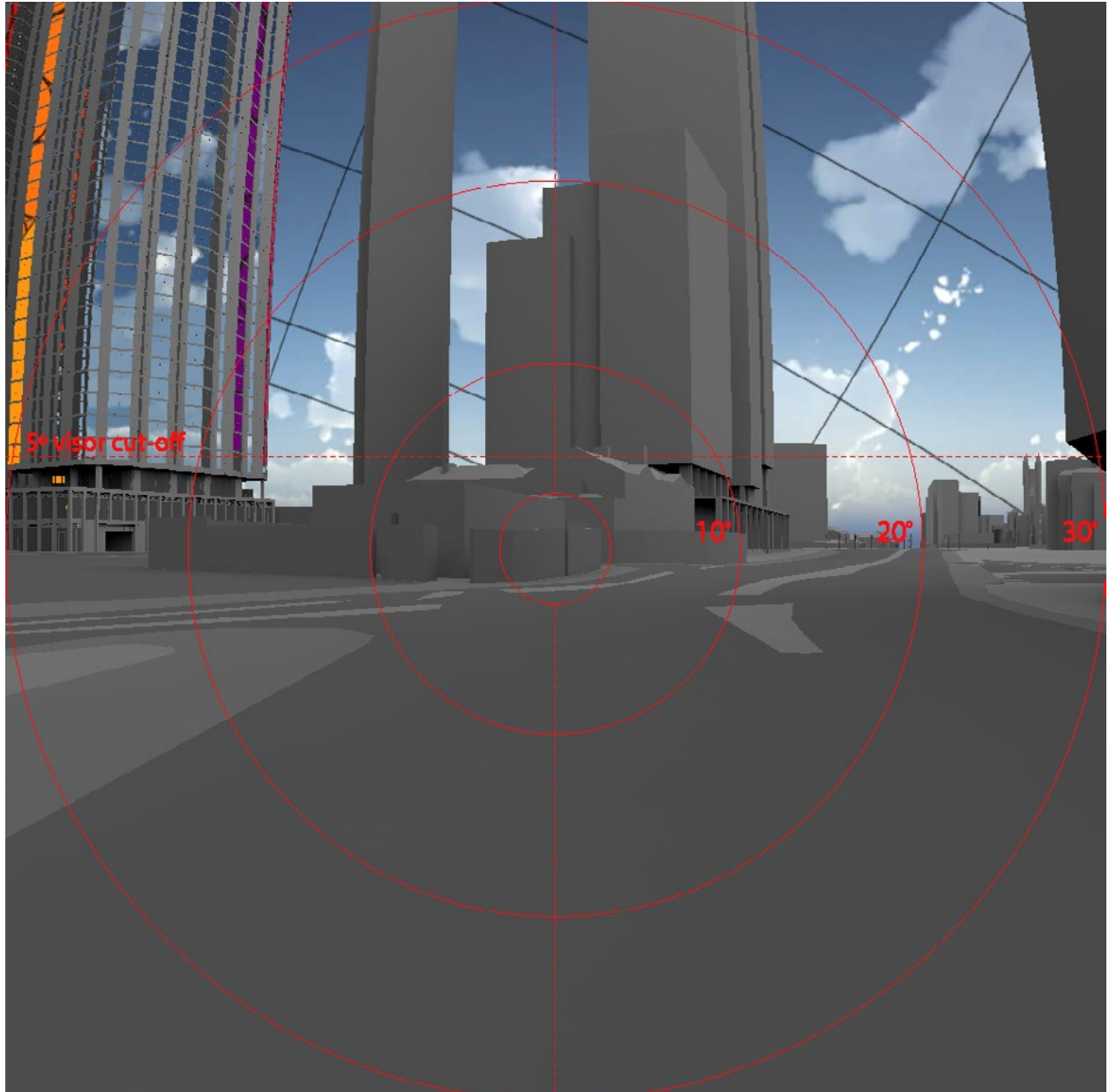
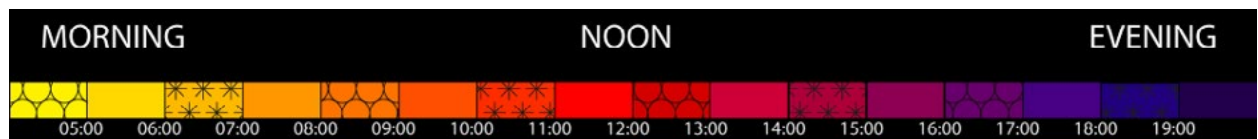


Fig. 33: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT CHE3 - CHESTER ROAD JUNCTION 3 (WITH DEANS GATE)
LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD

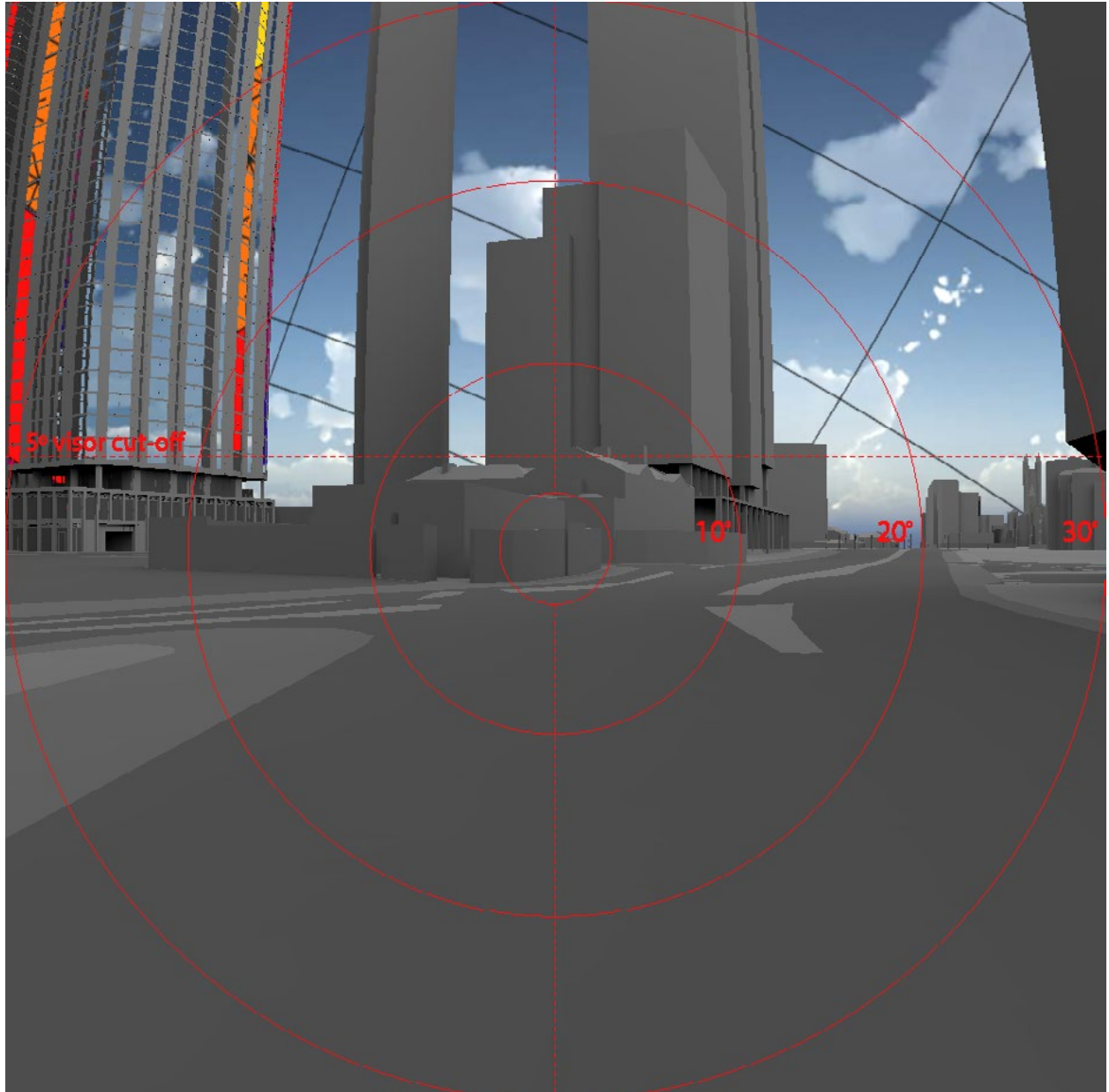


Fig. 34: Solar reflections



Deansgate Southbound Junction 2 (with Whitworth Street West)

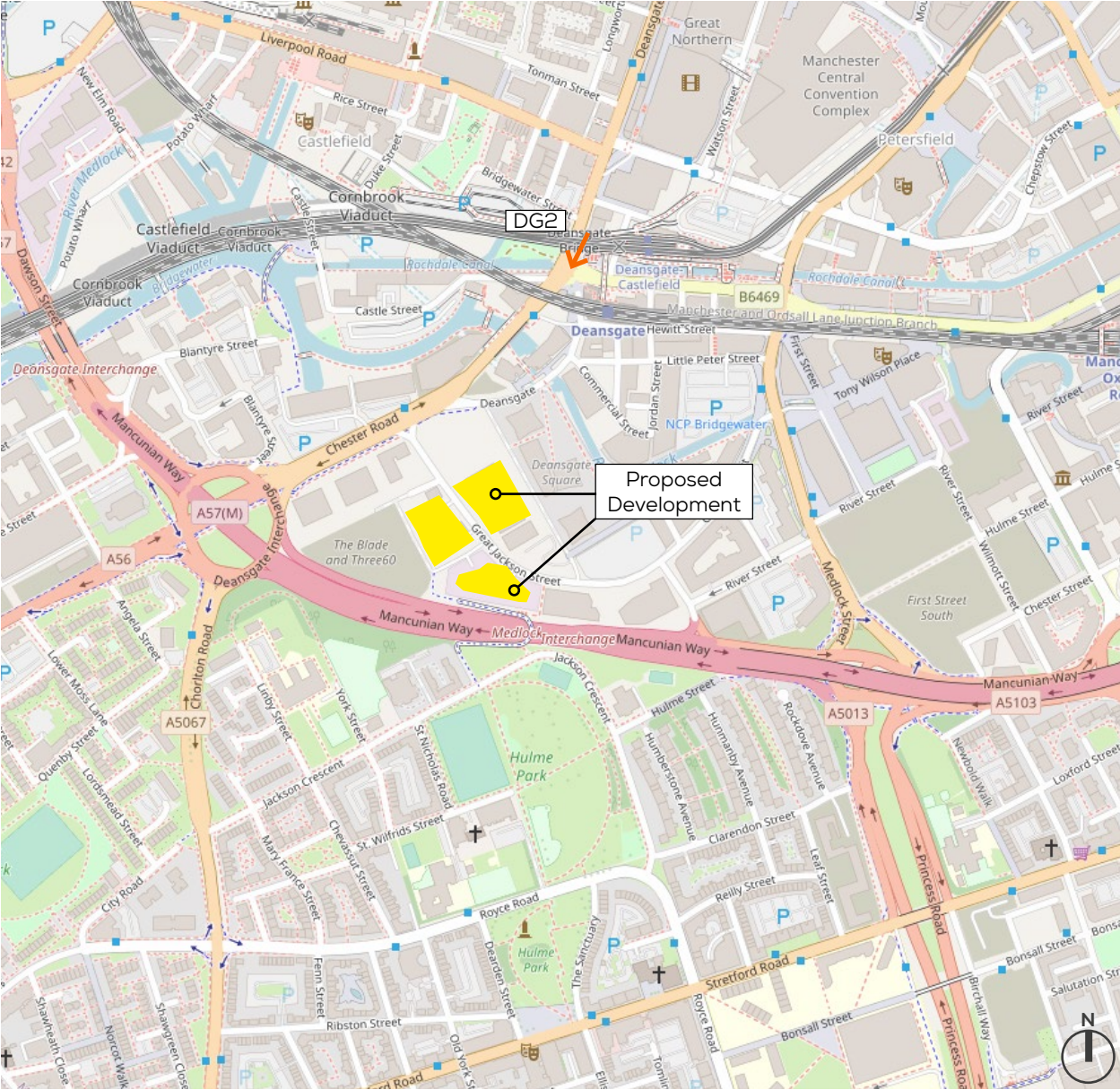


Fig. 35: Junction Location



Fig. 36: Traffic Light Location

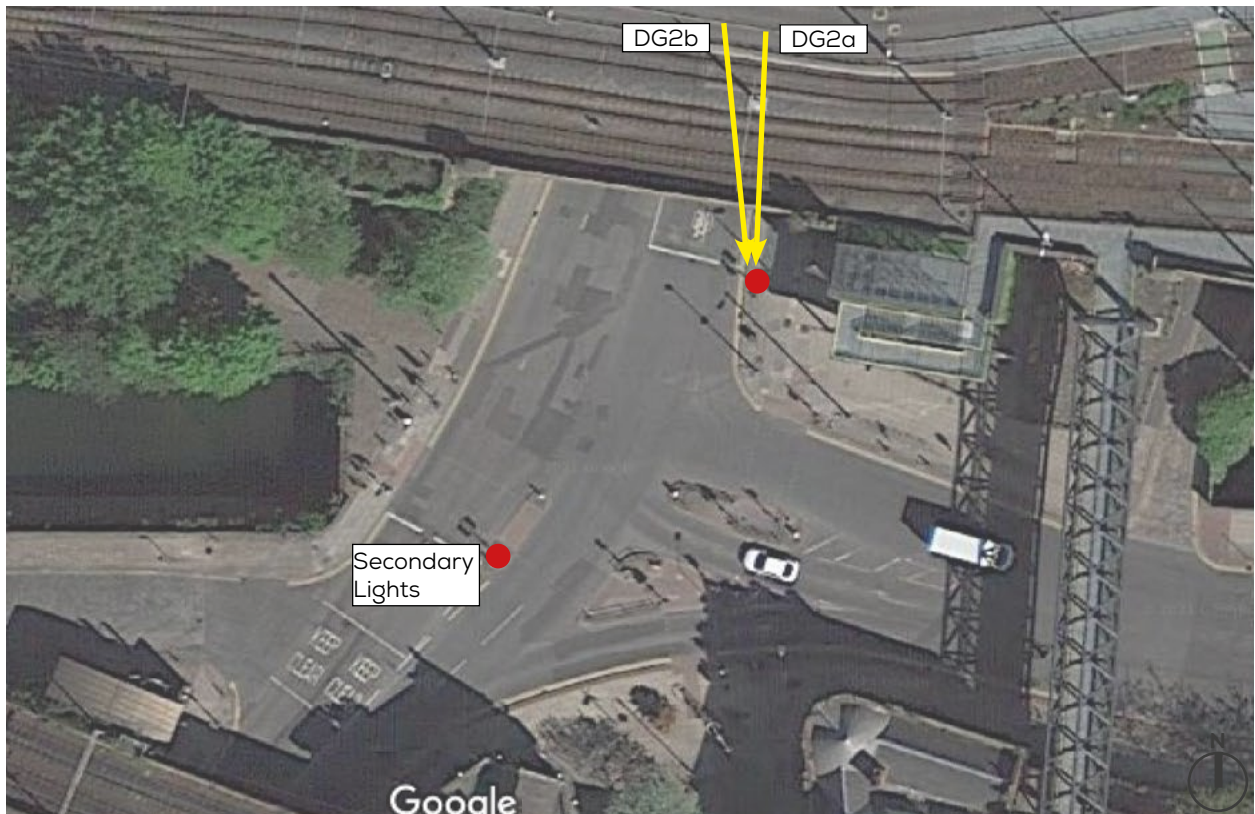


Fig. 37: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT DG2A - DEANS GATE JUNCTION 2 (WITH WHITWORTH STREET WEST)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT

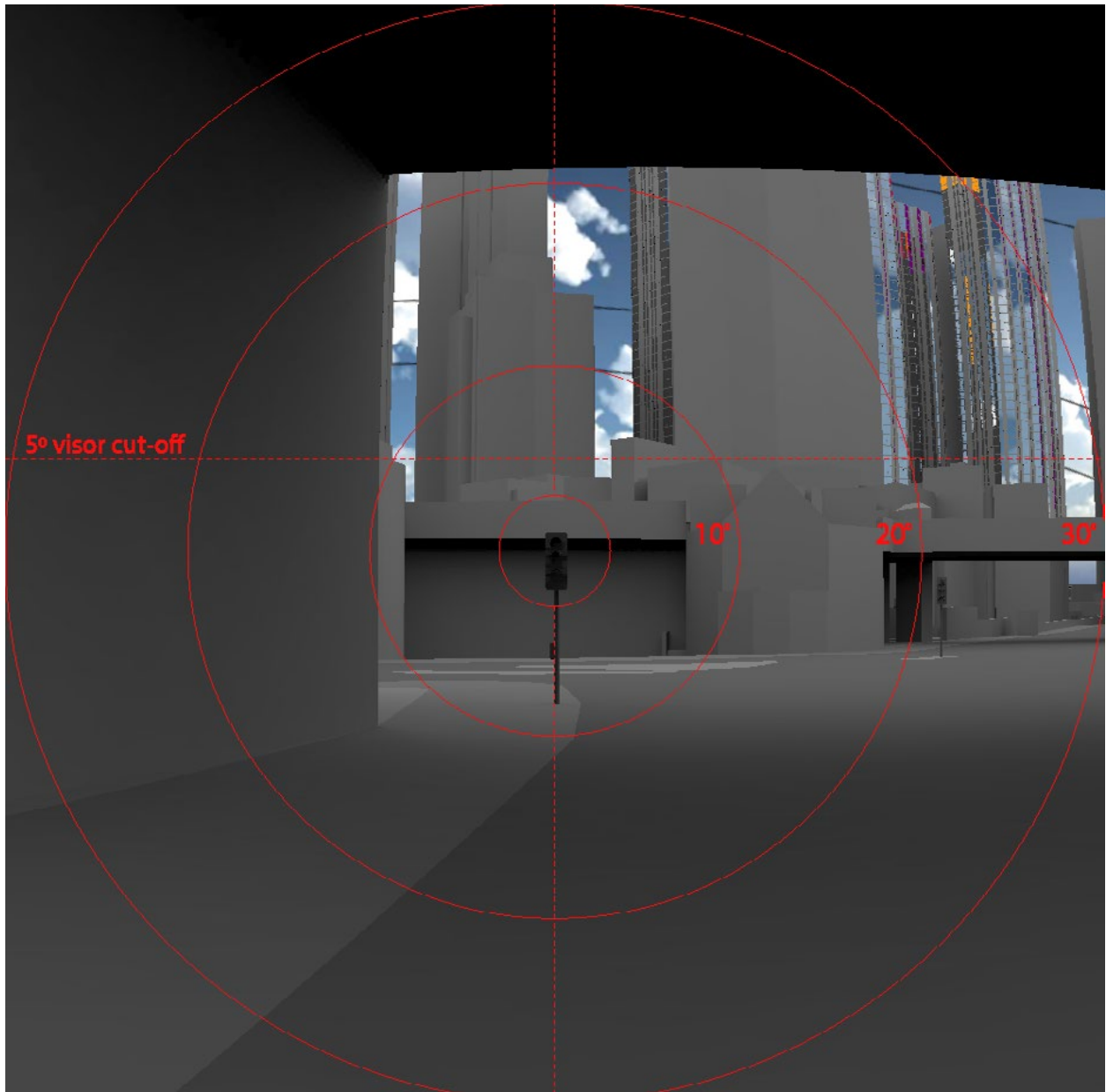
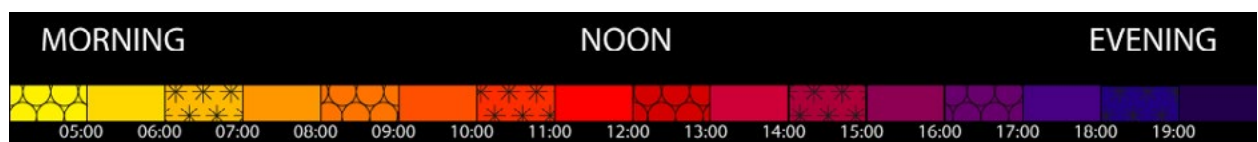


Fig. 38: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DG2A - DEANS_GATE JUNCTION 2 (WITH WHITWORTH STREET WEST)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

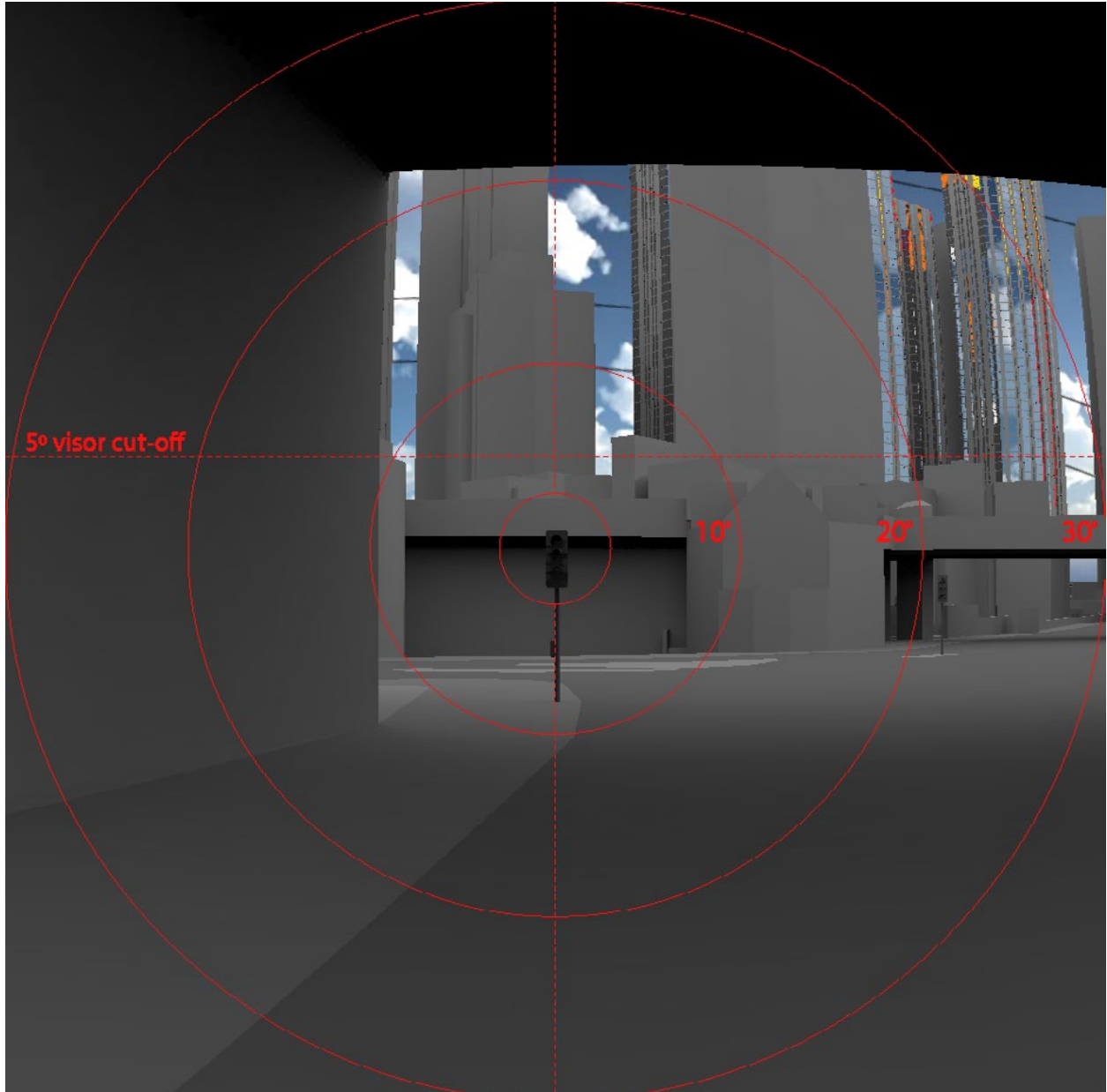


Fig. 39: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT DG2B - DEANSGATE JUNCTION 2 (WITH WHITWORTH STREET WEST)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

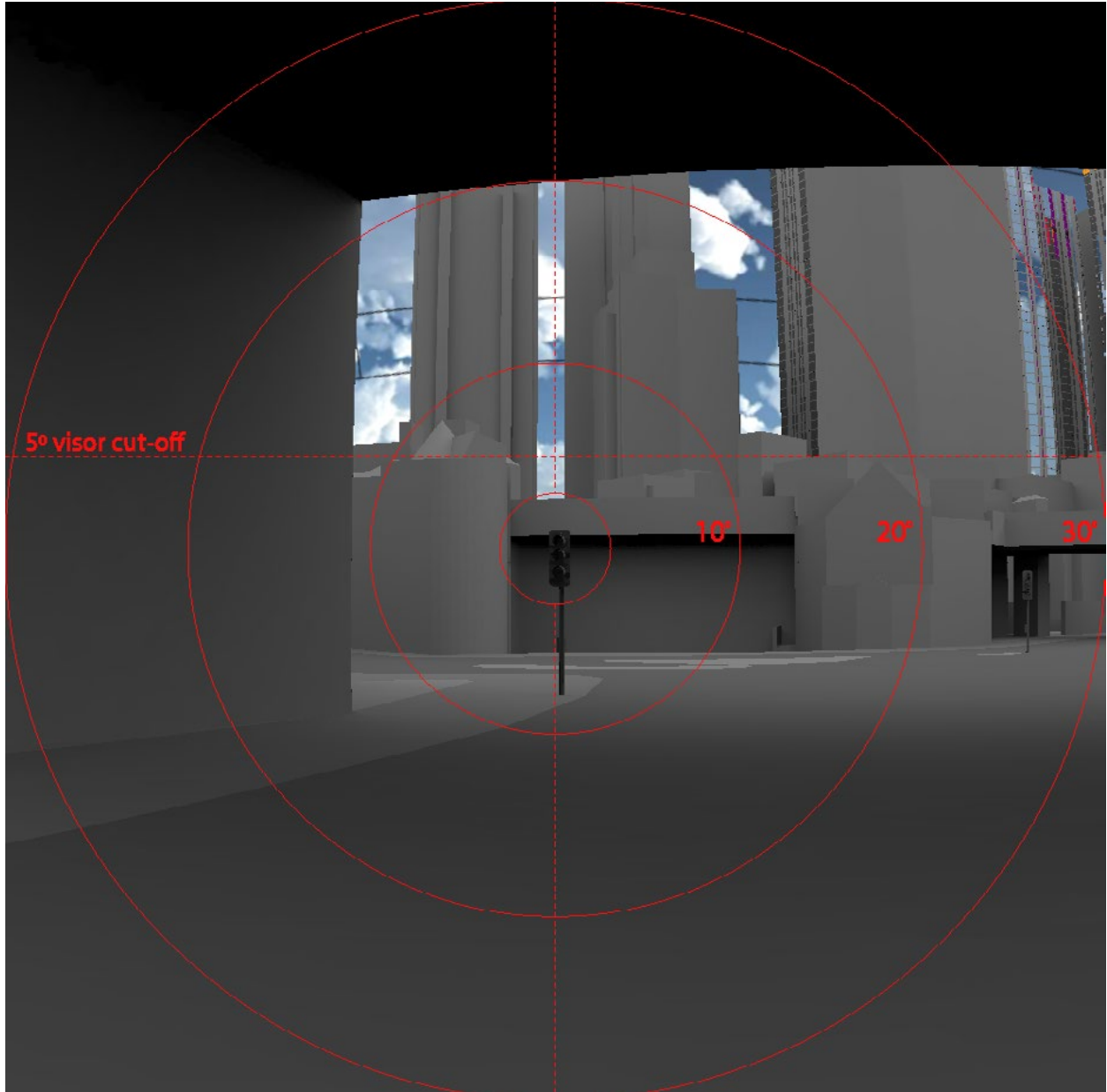
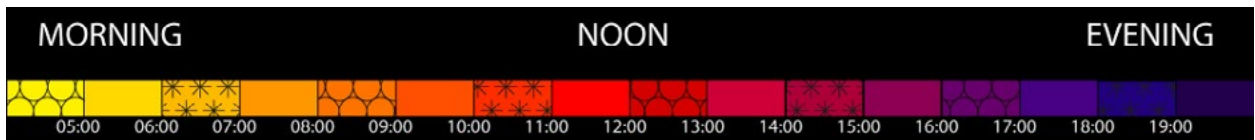


Fig. 40: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DG2B - DEANS_GATE JUNCTION 2 (WITH WHITWORTH STREET WEST)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

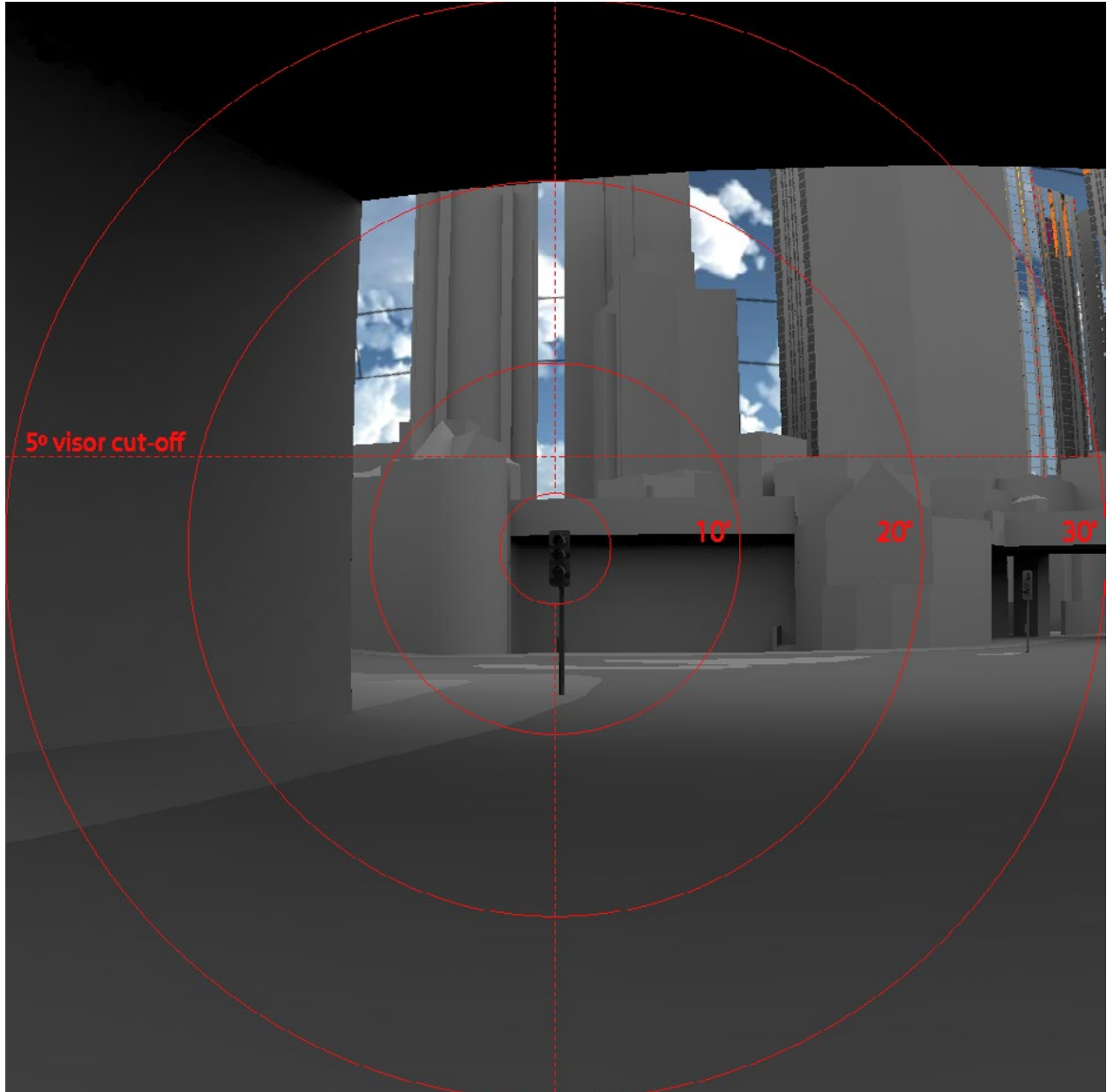


Fig. 41: Solar reflections



Deangate Southbound Junction 3 (with Great Bridgewater Street)

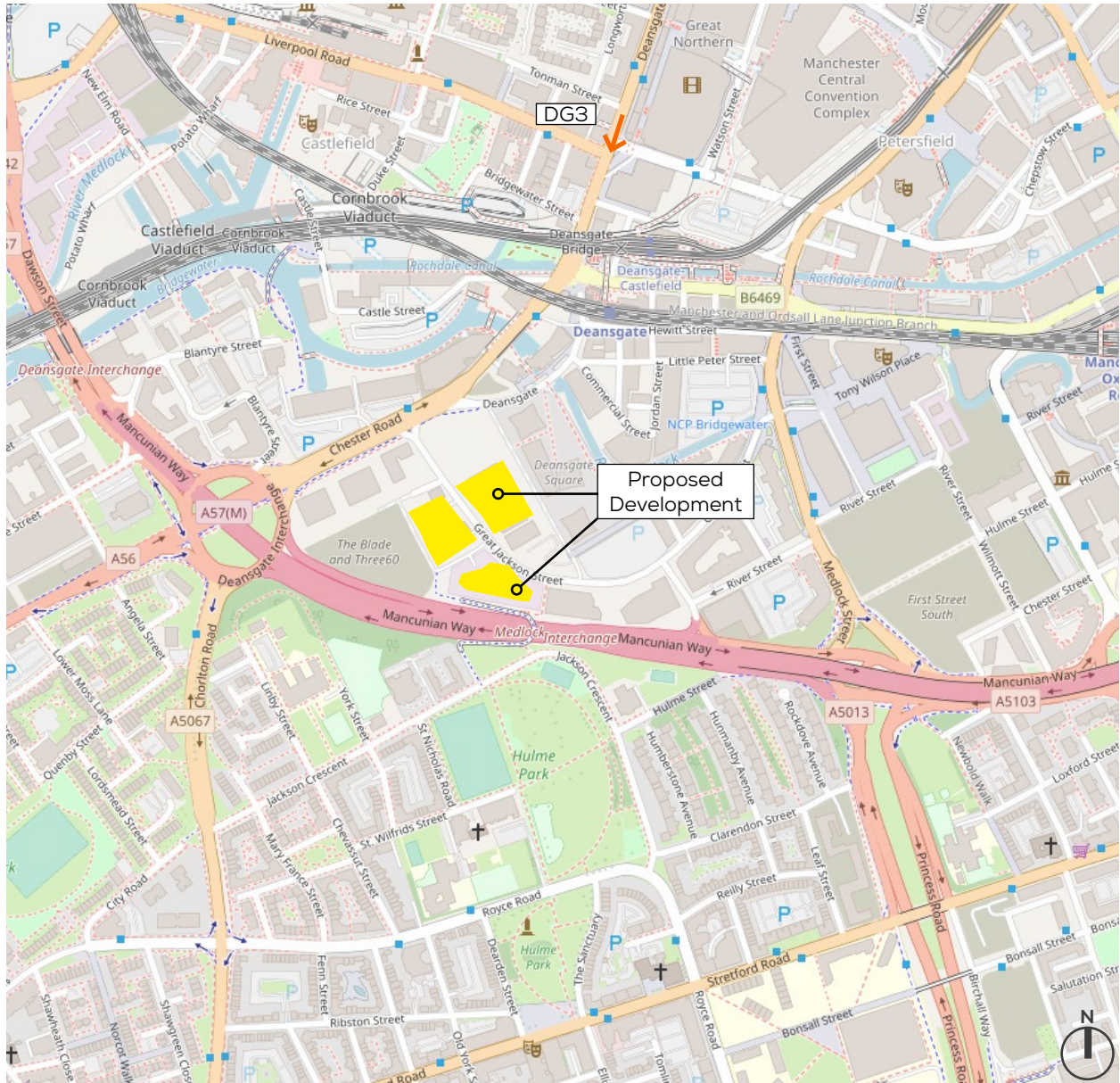


Fig. 42: Junction Location

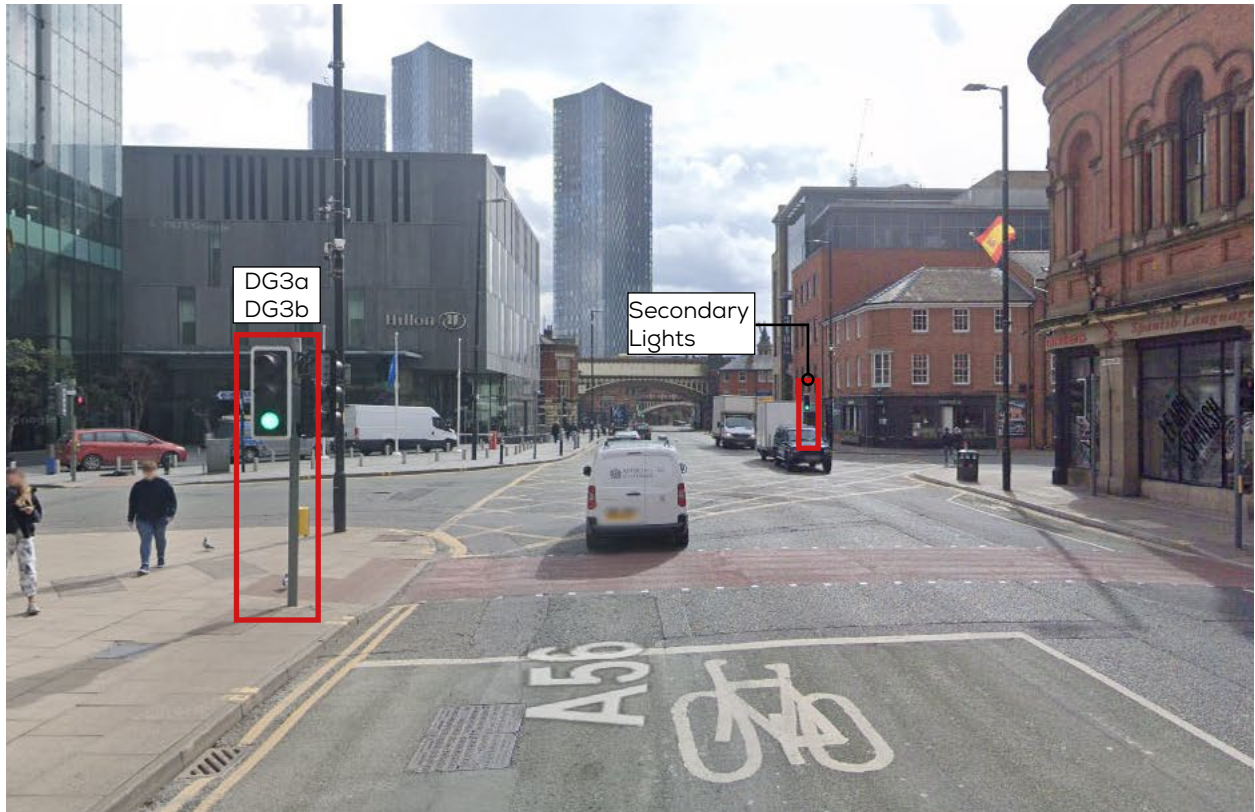


Fig. 43: Traffic Light Location

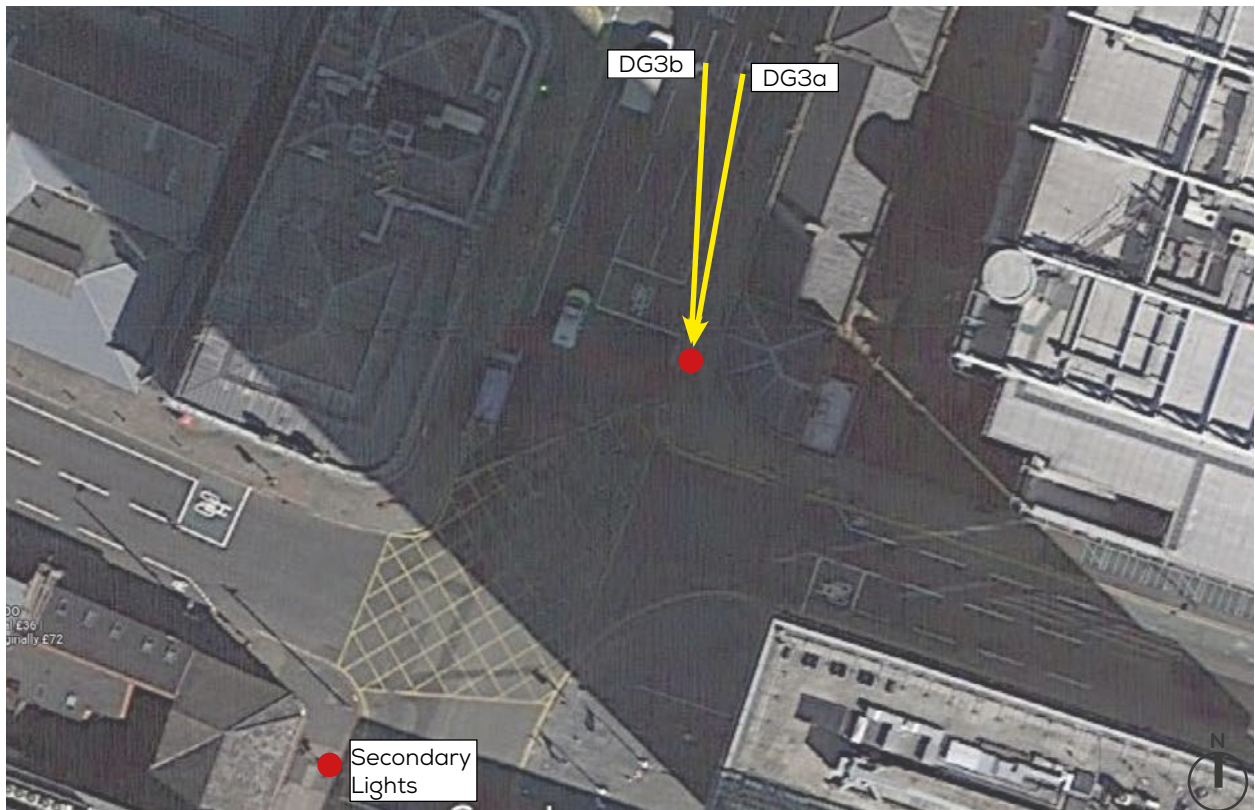


Fig. 44: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT DG3A - DEANS_GATE JUNCTION 3 (WITH GREAT BRIDGEWATER STREET)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT

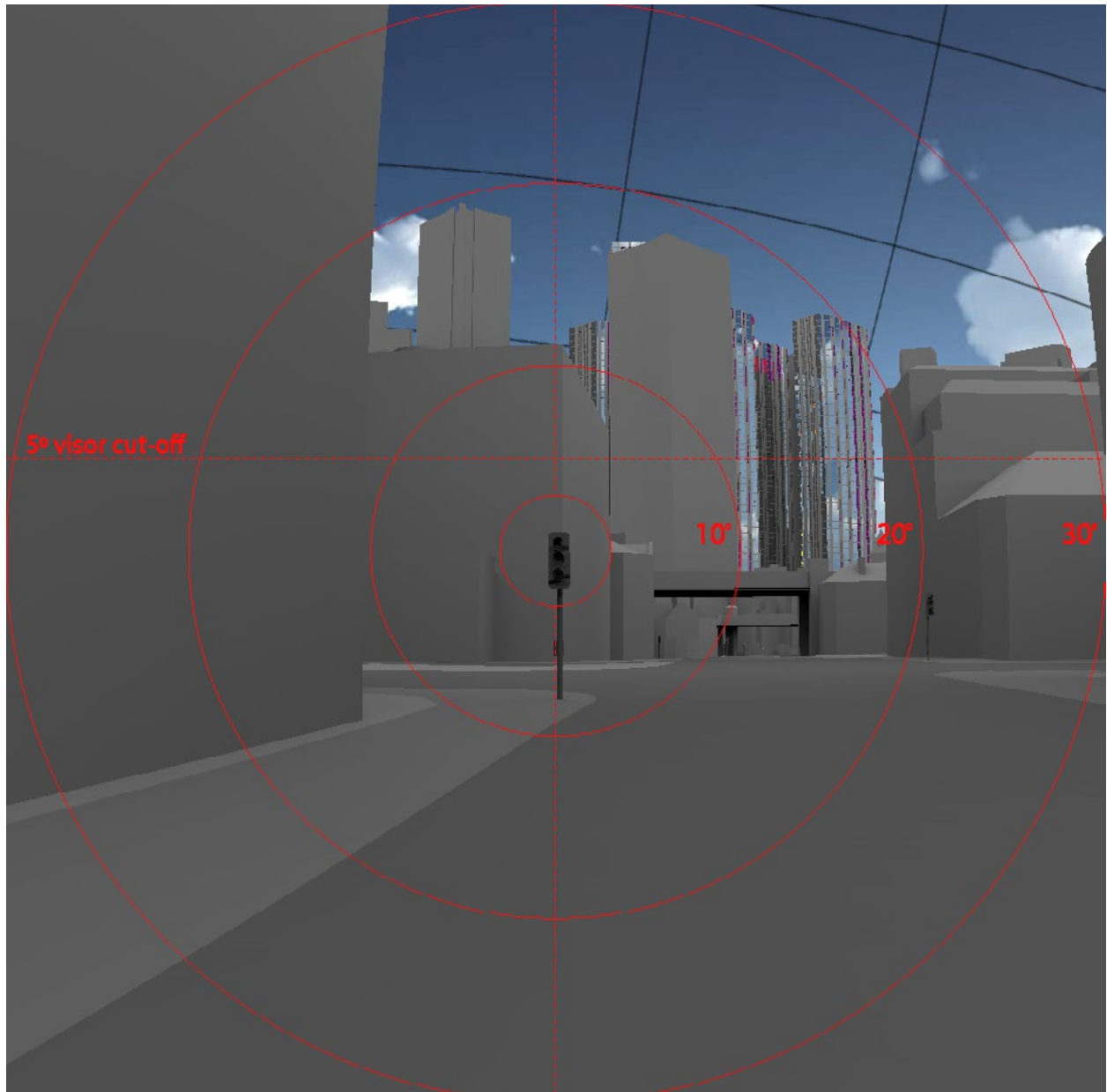
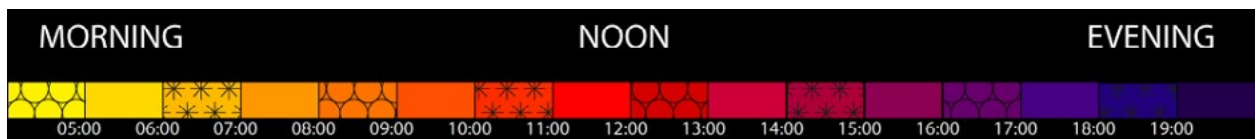


Fig. 45: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DG3A - DEANS_GATE JUNCTION 3 (WITH GREAT BRIDGEWATER STREET)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

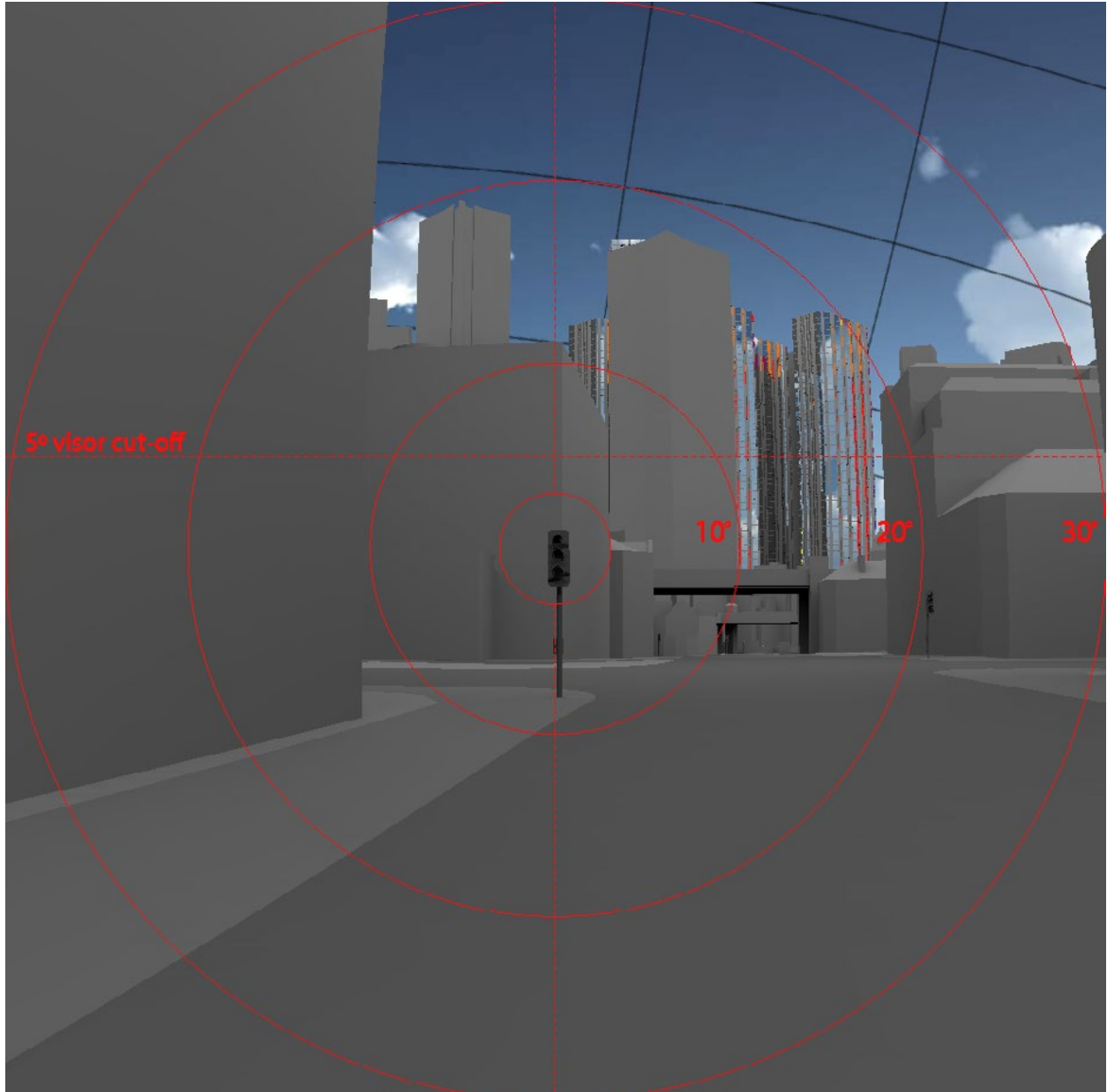


Fig. 46: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT DG3B - DEANSGATE JUNCTION 3 (WITH GREAT BRIDGEWATER STREET)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT

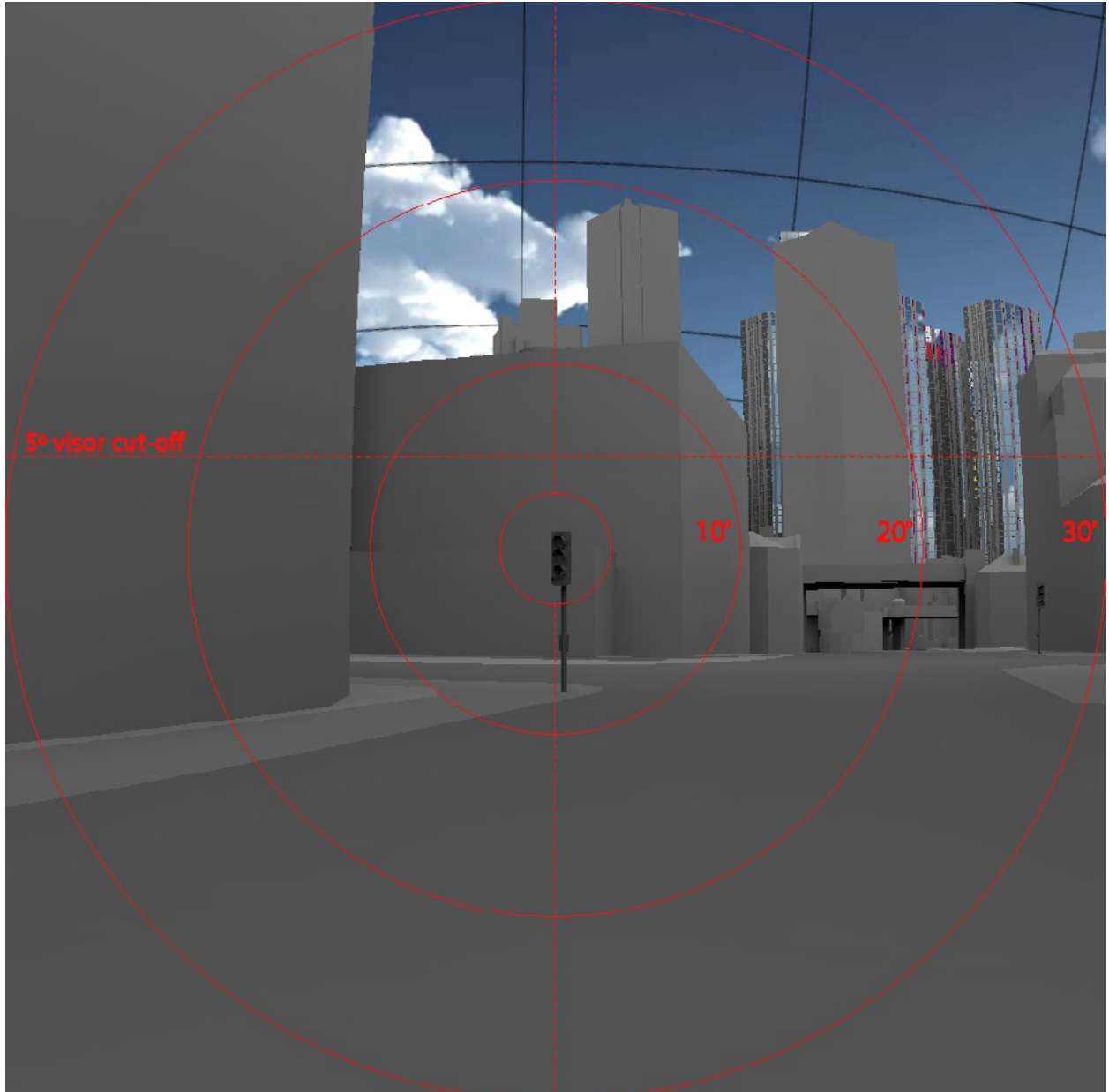
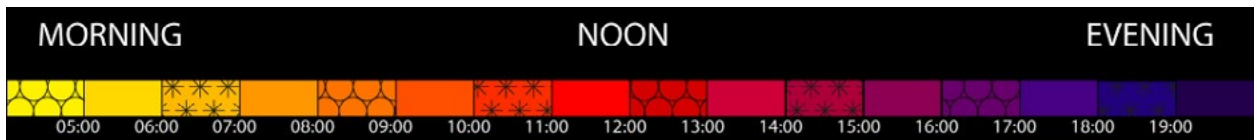


Fig. 47: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DG3B - DEANS_GATE JUNCTION 3 (WITH GREAT BRIDGEWATER STREET)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

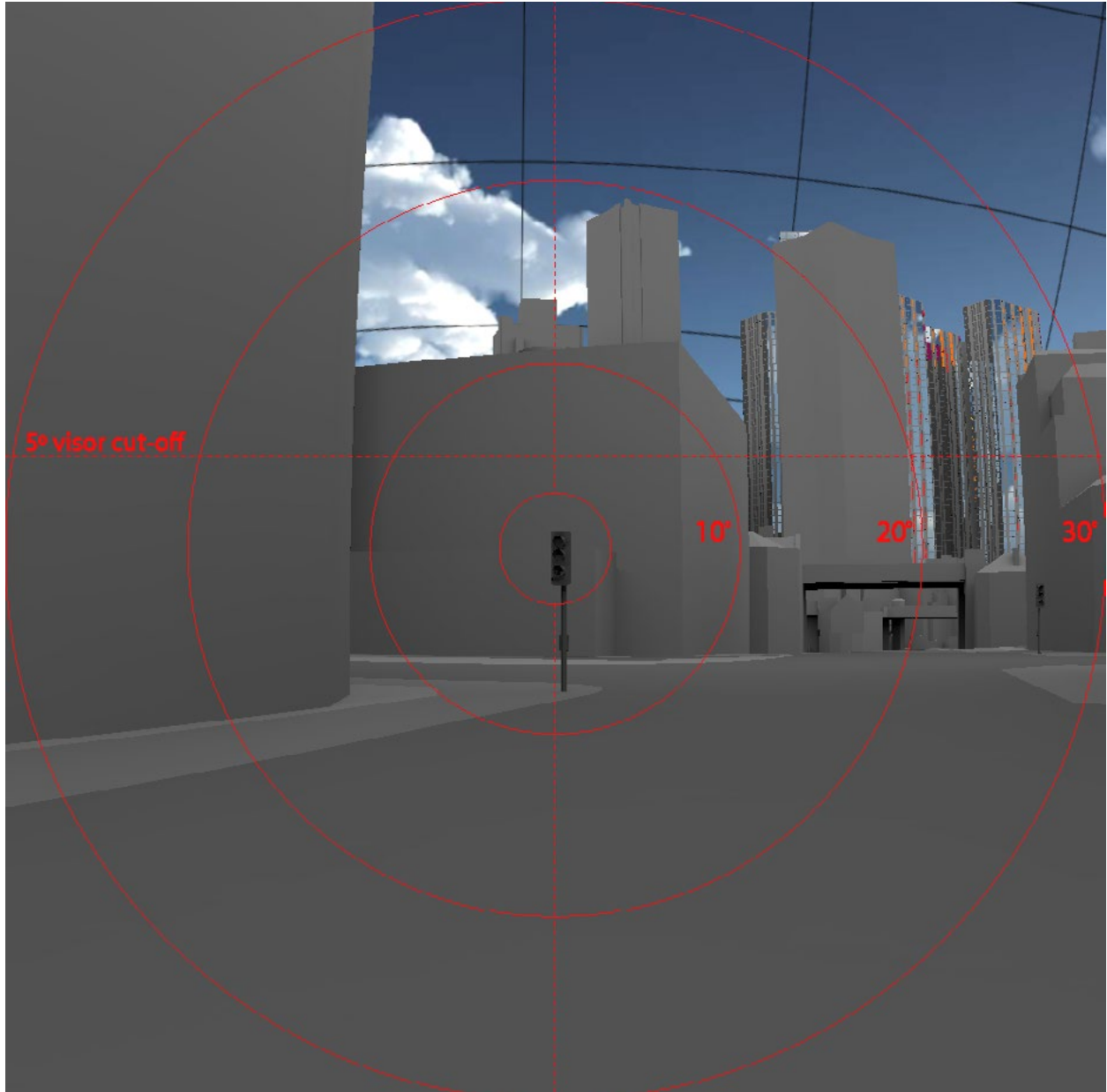


Fig. 48: Solar reflections



Egerton Street Junction 1 (with Deansgate Interchange)

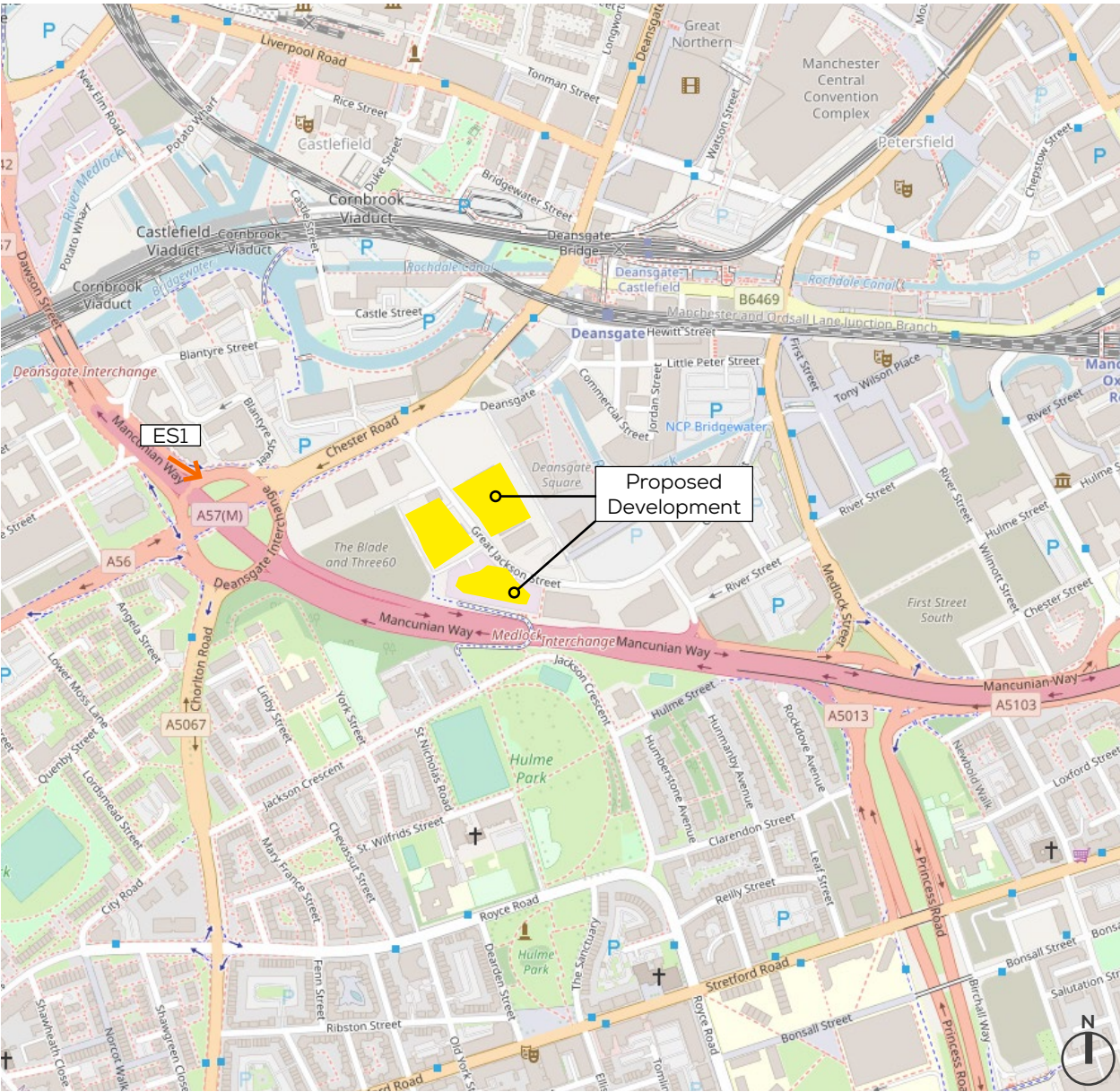


Fig. 49: Junction Location



Fig. 50: Junction



Fig. 51: Viewpoint

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT ES1A - EGERTON STREET JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANS GATE INTERCHANGE)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD**

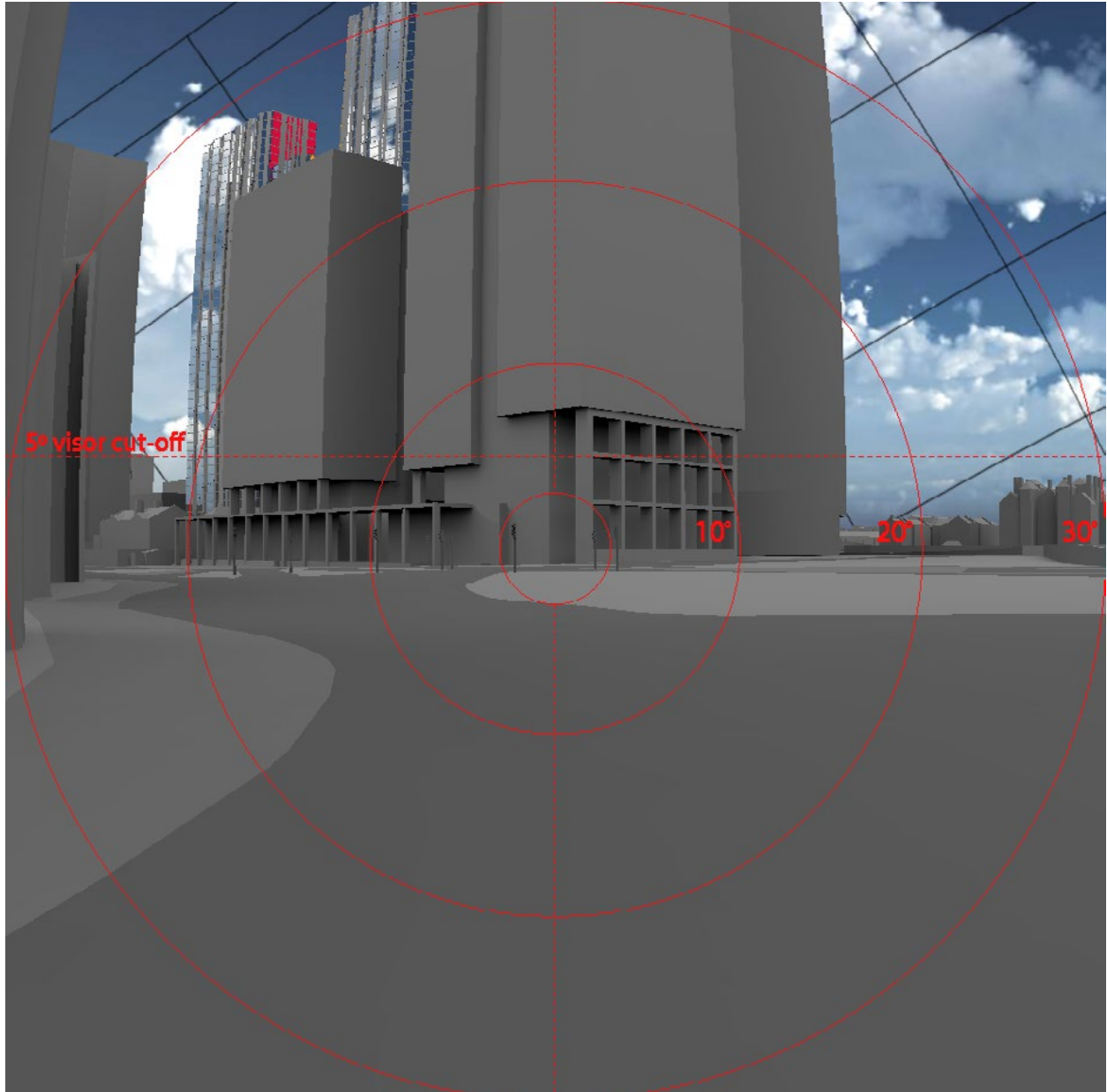
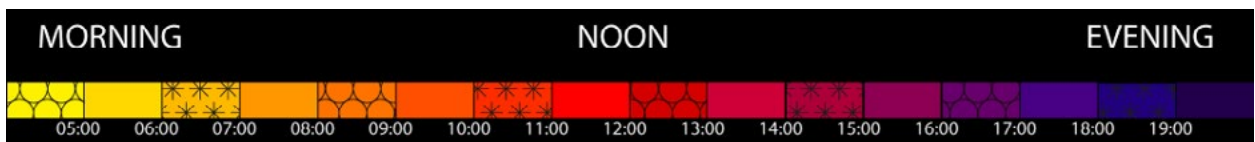


Fig. 52: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT ES1A - EGERTON STREET JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE)
LEFT LANE, LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD**

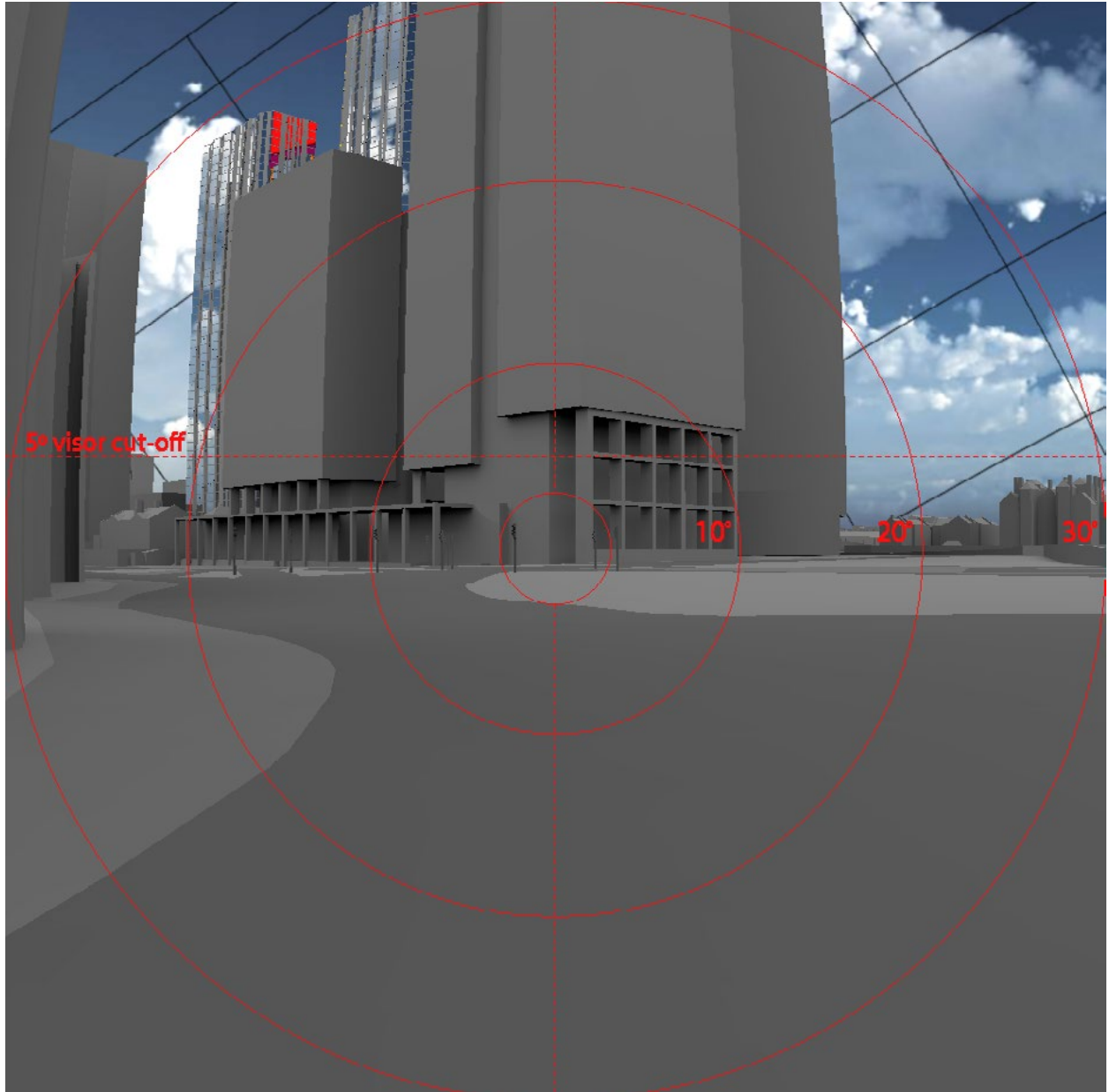


Fig. 53: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT ES1B - EGERTON STREET JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD**

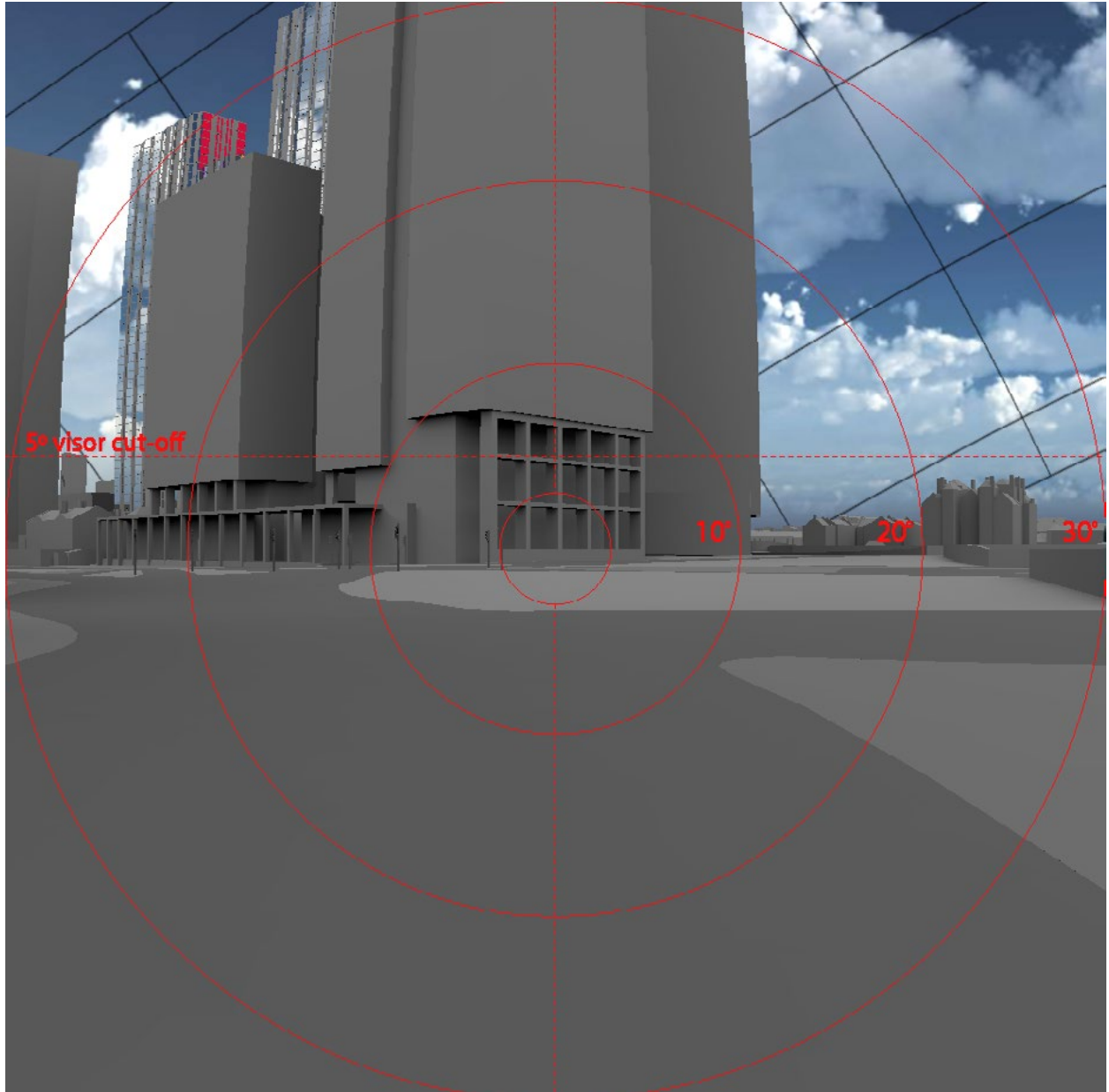
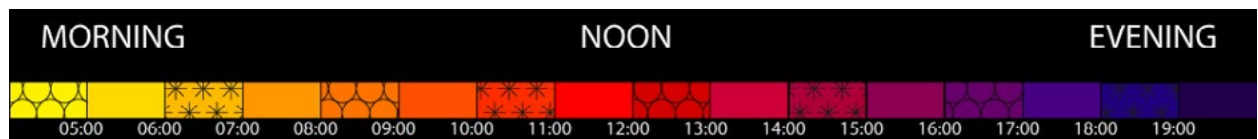


Fig. 54: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT ES1B - EGERTON STREET JUNCTION 1 (WITH DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD**

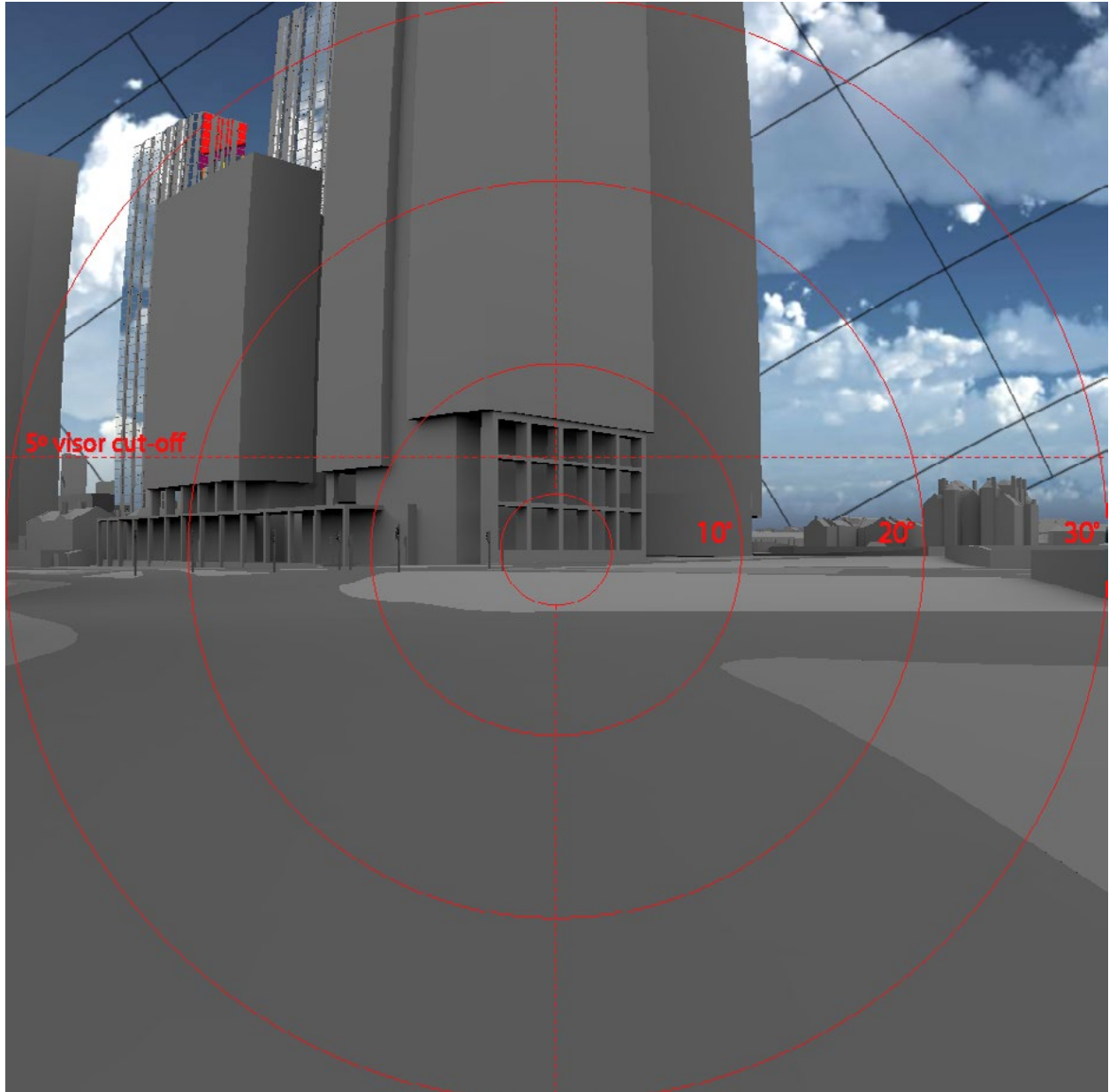


Fig. 55: Solar reflections



Deansgate Interchange Junction 2 (with Chester Road)

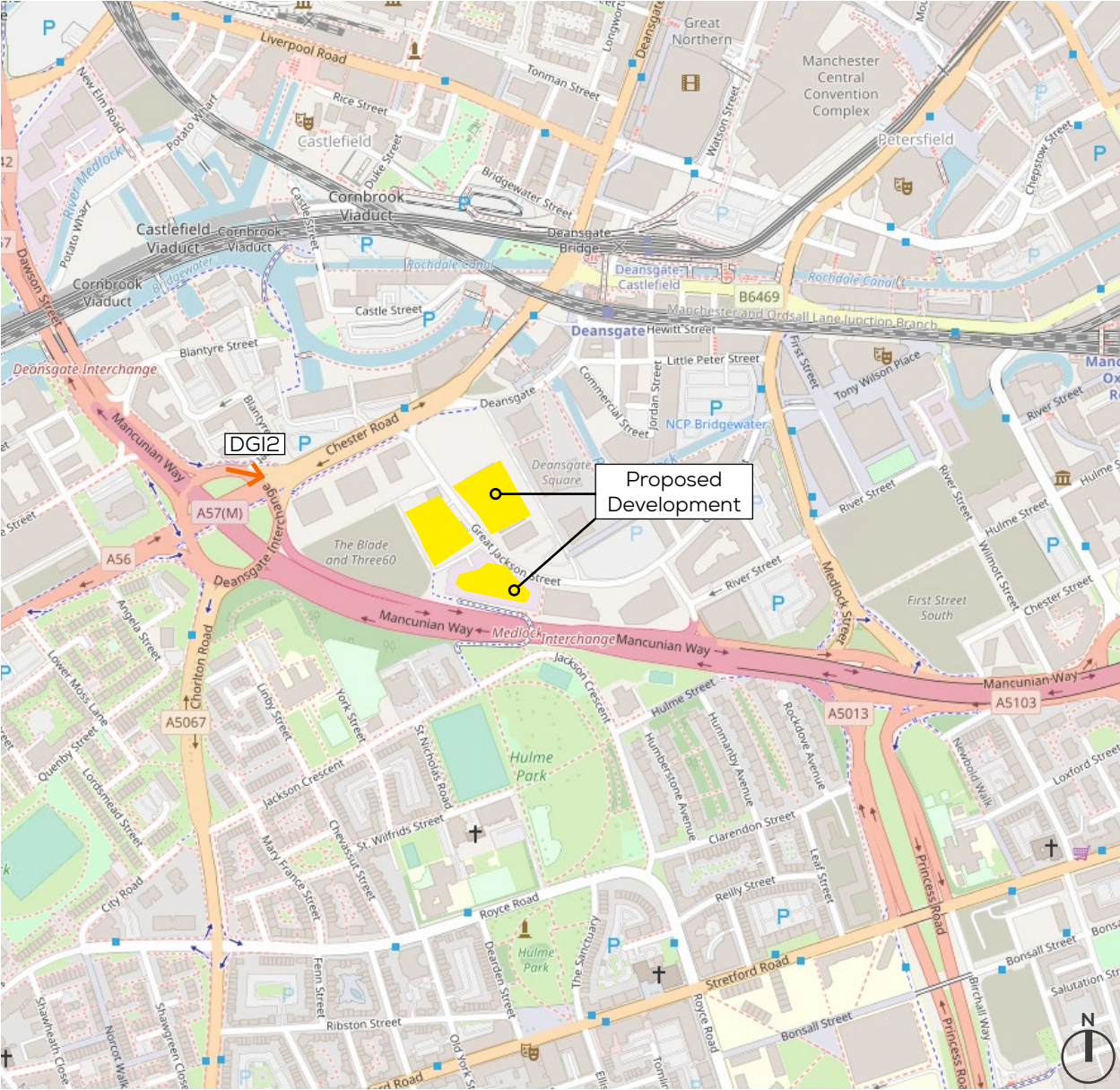


Fig. 56: Junction Location

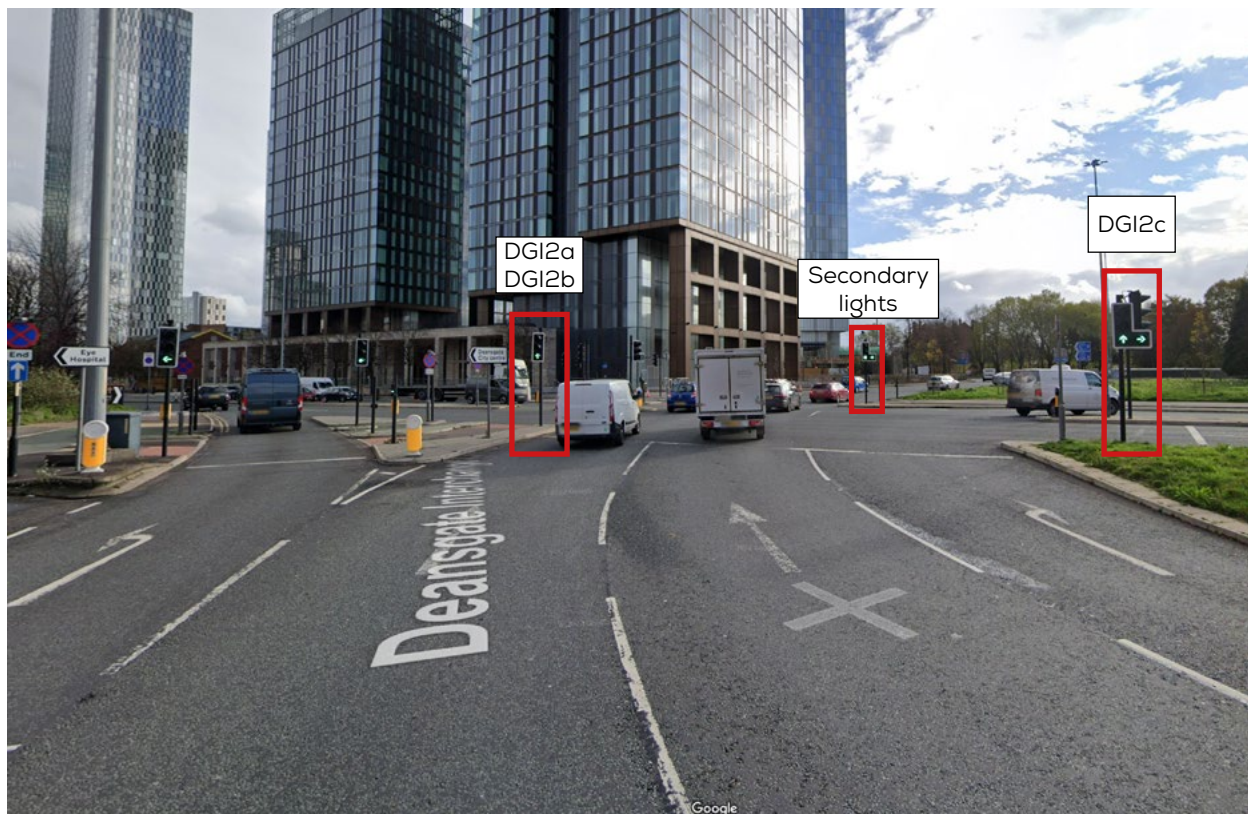


Fig. 57: Junction

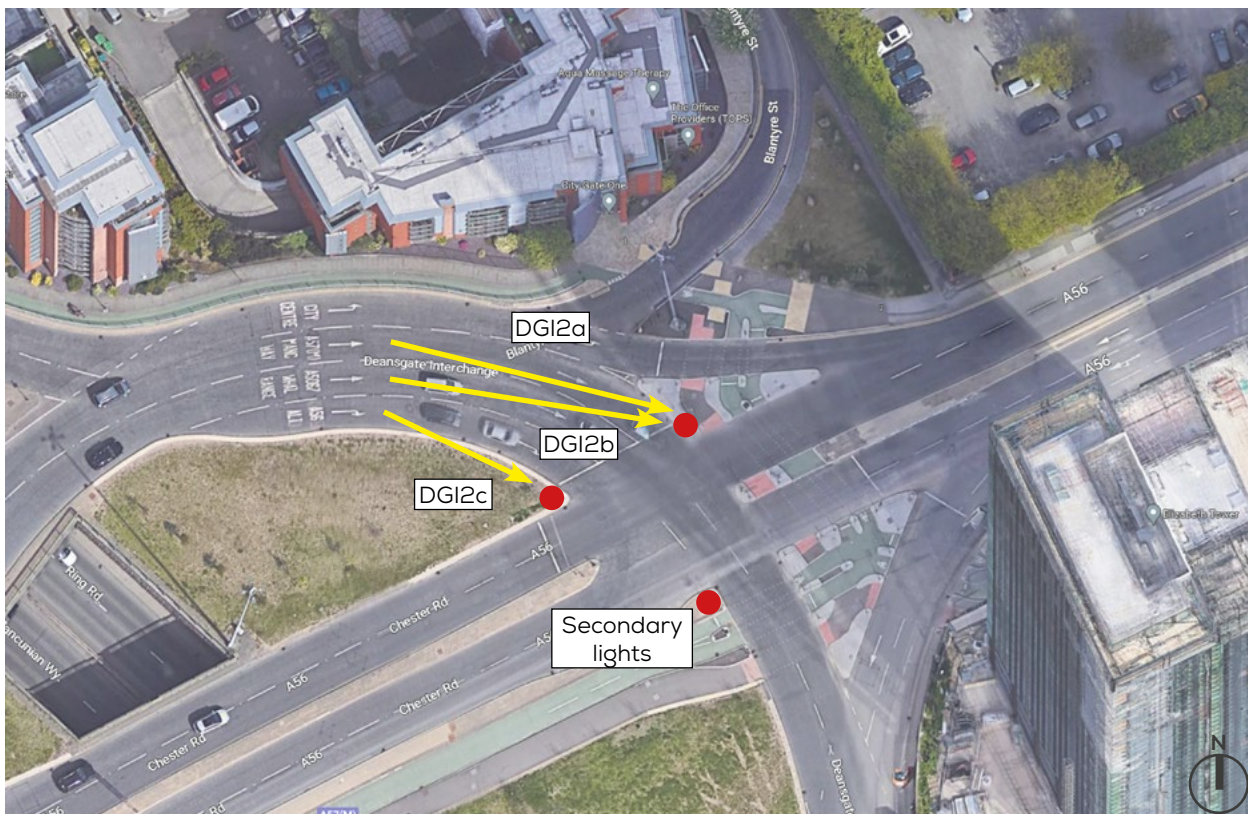


Fig. 58: Viewpoint

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT DGI2A - DEANS_GATE INTERCHANGE JUNCTION 2 (WITH CHESTER ROAD)
MIDDLE LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

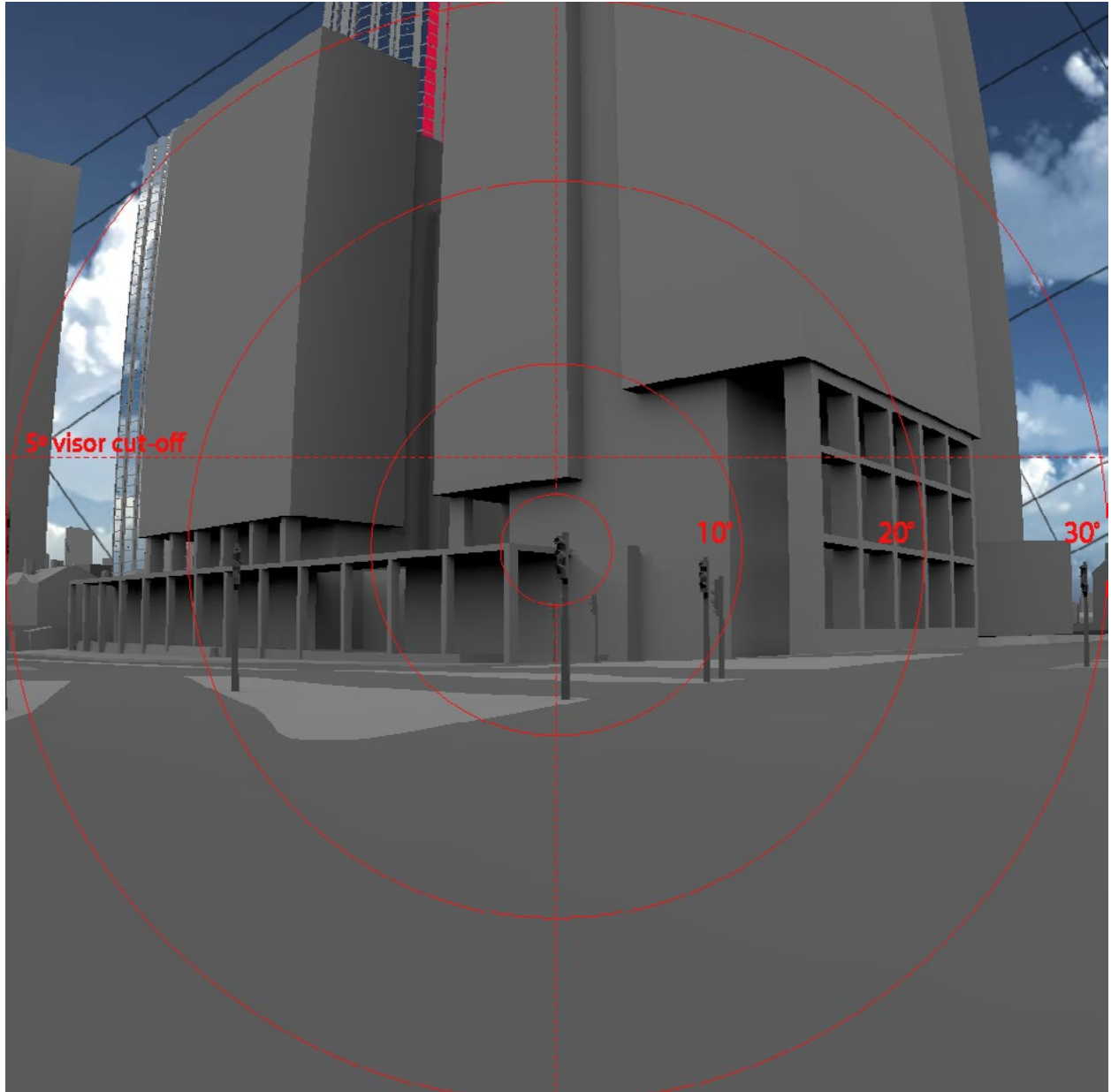
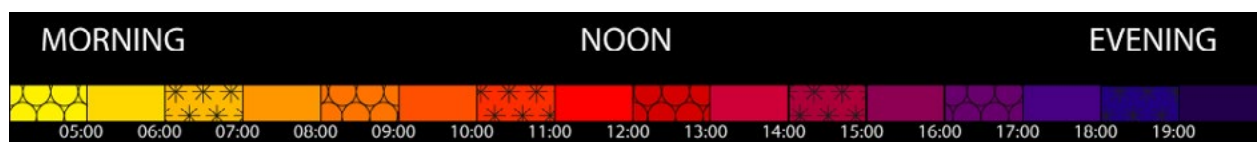


Fig. 59: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DGI2A - DEANS_GATE INTERCHANGE JUNCTION 2 (WITH CHESTER ROAD)
MIDDLE LEFT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

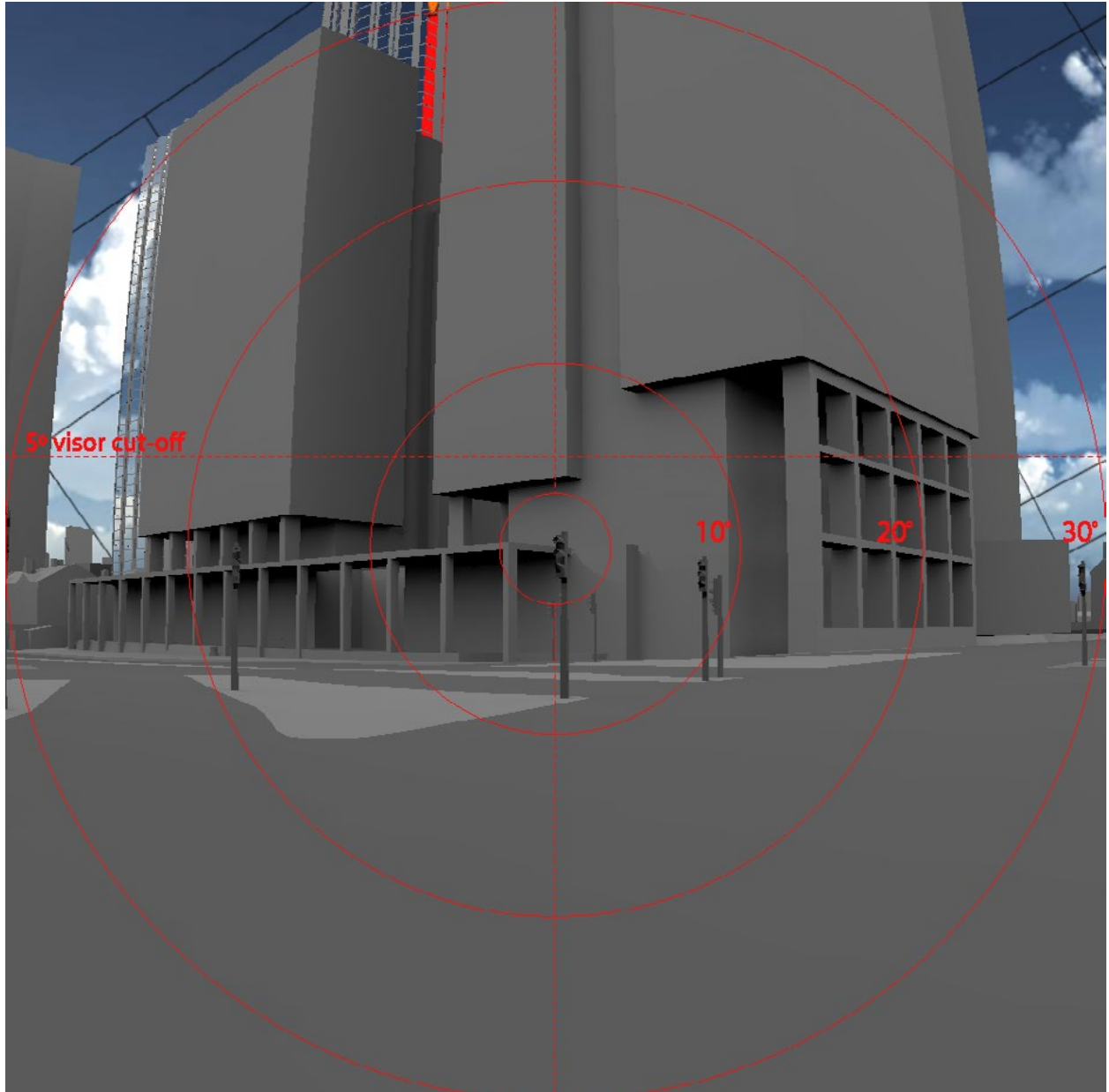


Fig. 60: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT DGI2B - DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE JUNCTION 2 (WITH CHESTER ROAD)
MIDDLE RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

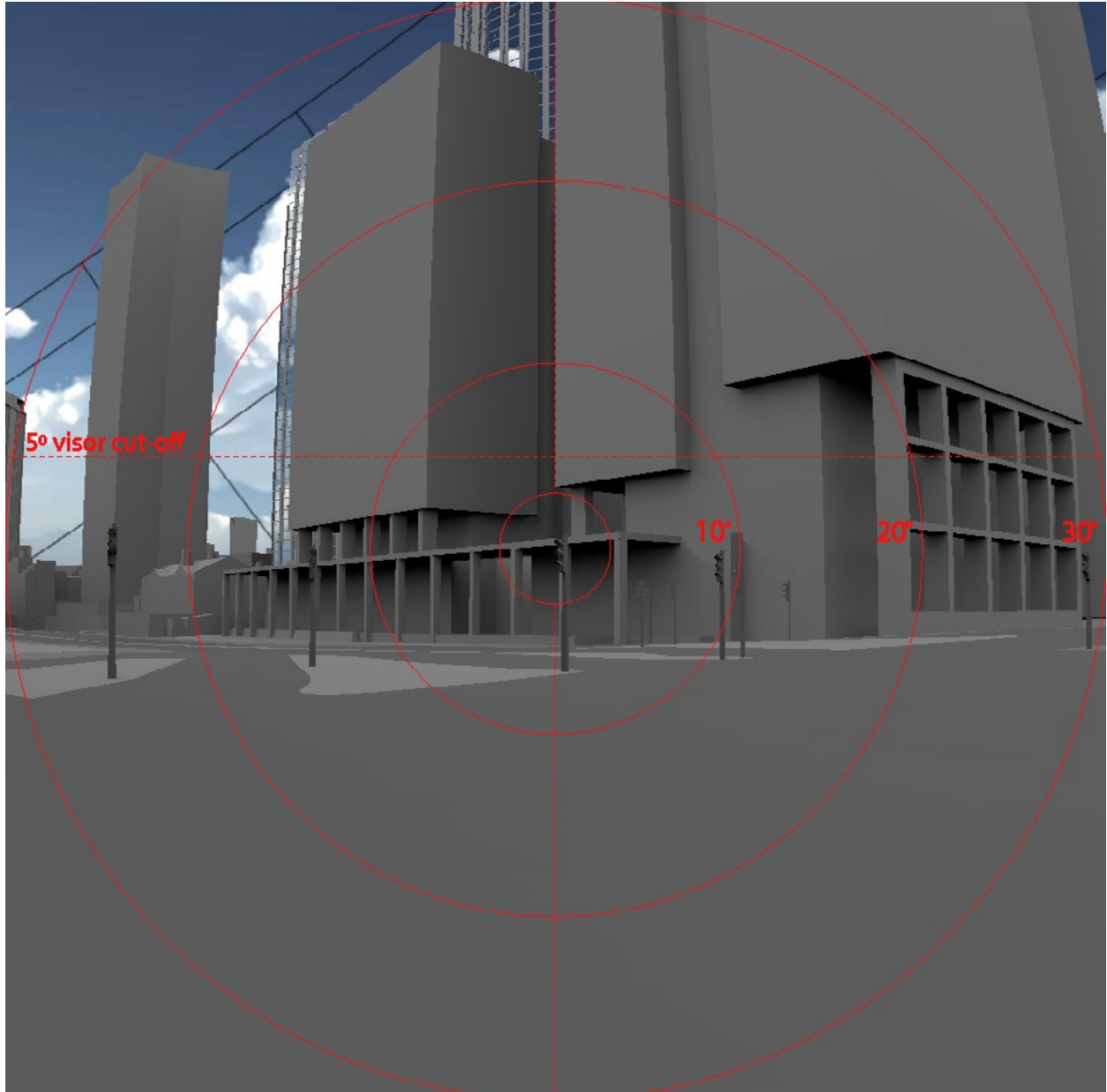
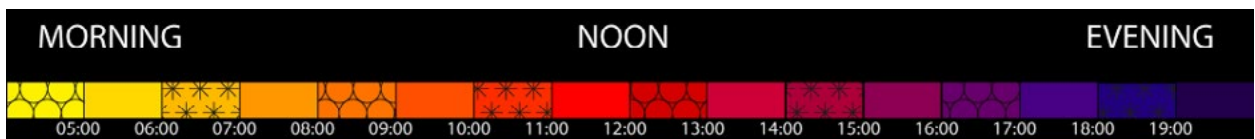


Fig. 61: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DGI2B - DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE JUNCTION 2 (WITH CHESTER ROAD)
MIDDLE RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT LEFT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

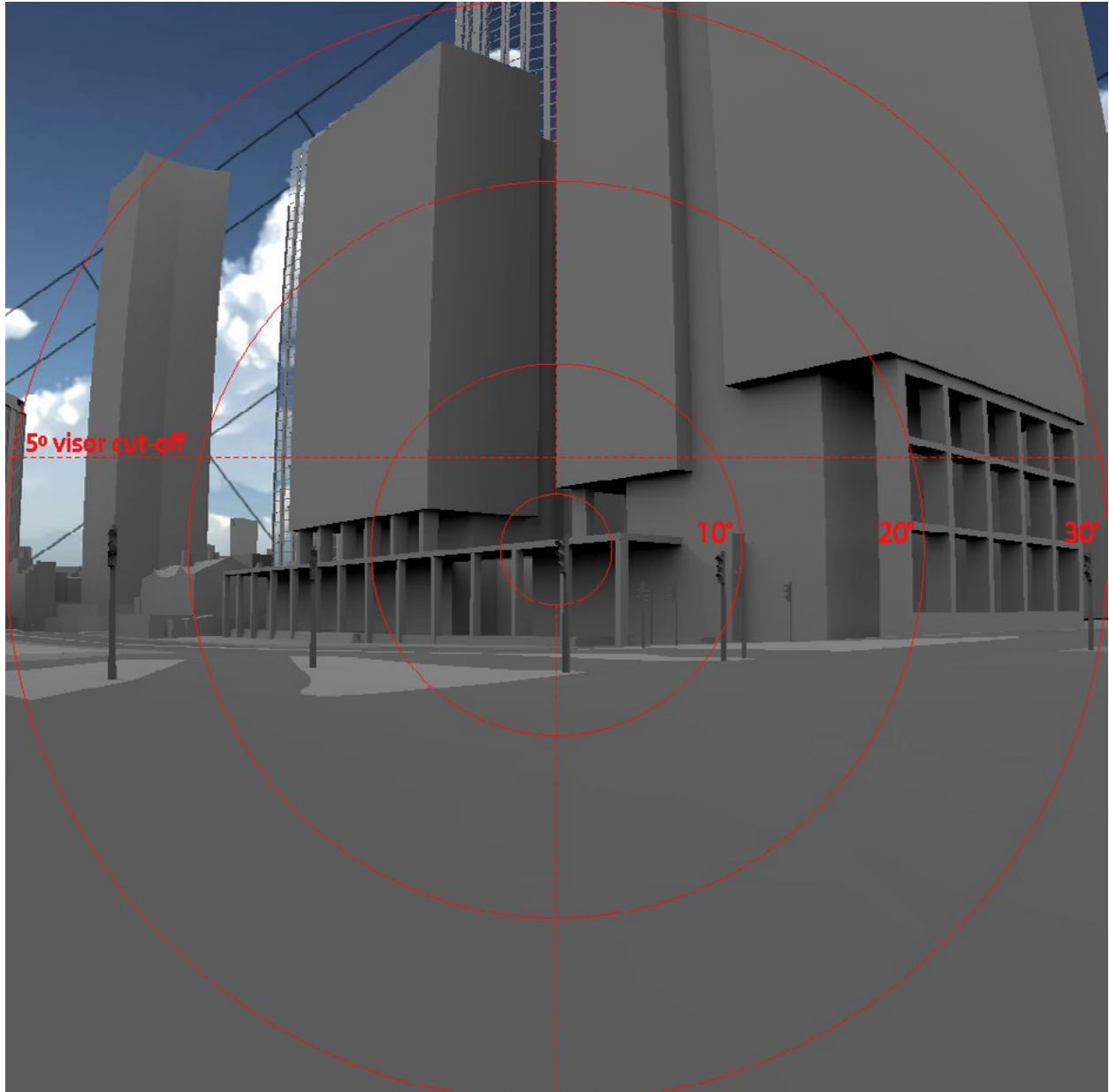


Fig. 62: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT DGI2C - DEANSGATE INTERCHANGE JUNCTION 2 (WITH CHESTER ROAD)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT RIGHT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

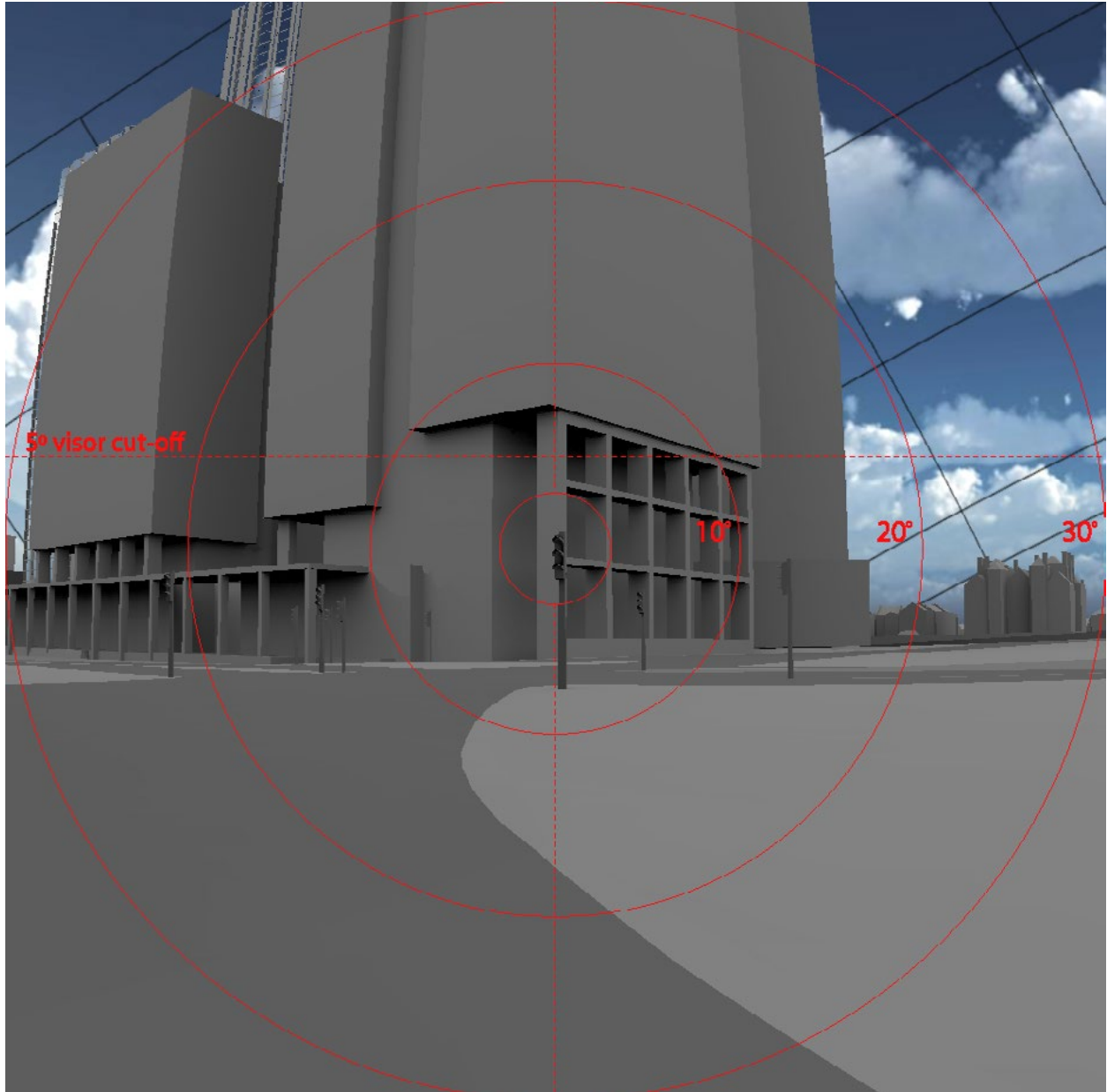
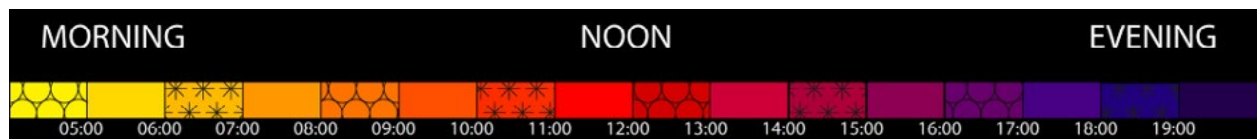


Fig. 63: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON

**VIEWPOINT DGI2C - DEANS_GATE INTERCHANGE JUNCTION 2 (WITH CHESTER ROAD)
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING AT RIGHT TRAFFIC LIGHT**

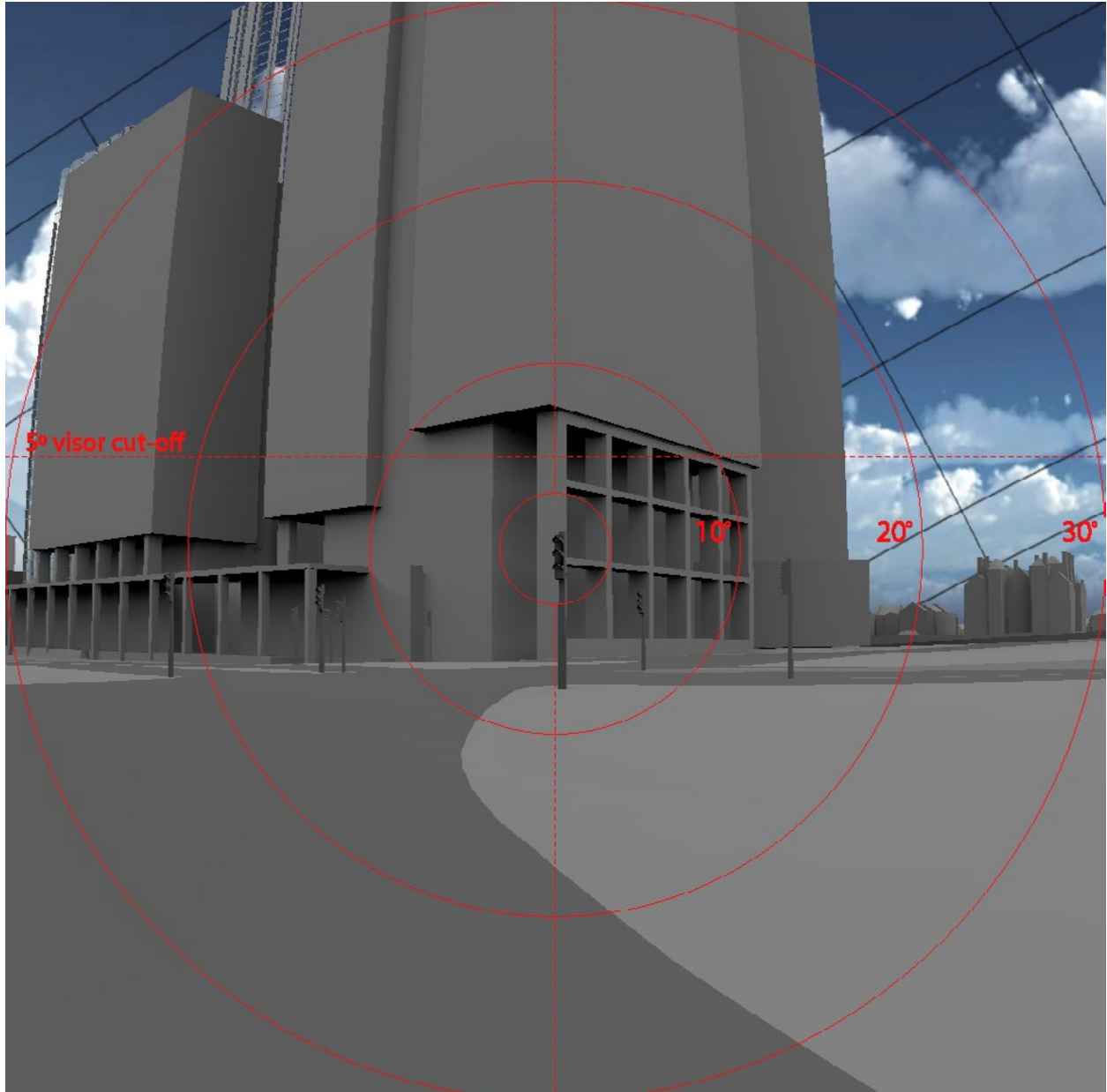


Fig. 64: Solar reflections



River Street Westbound Junction 1 (with Medlock Street)

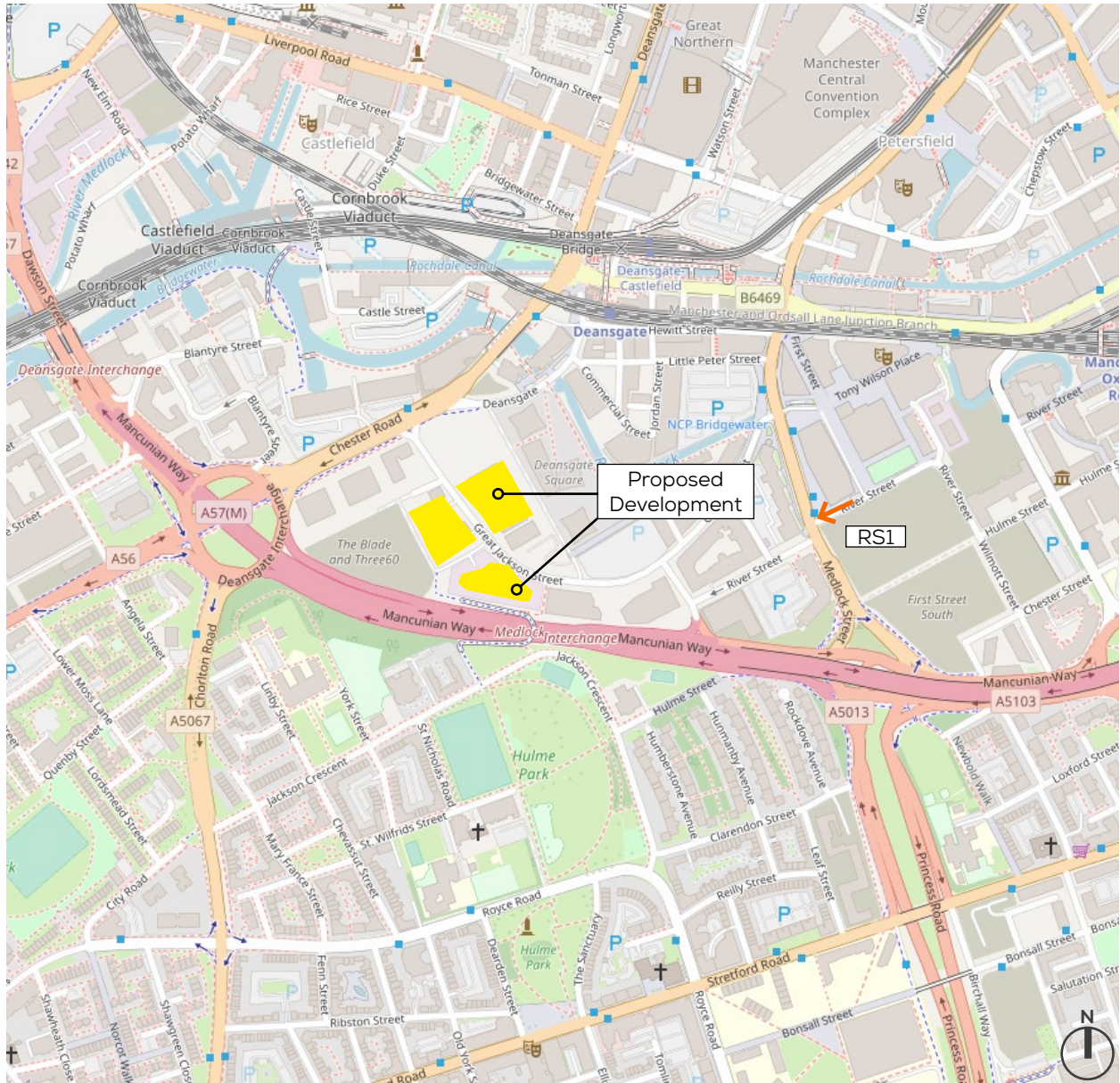


Fig. 65: Junction Location



Fig. 66: Junction



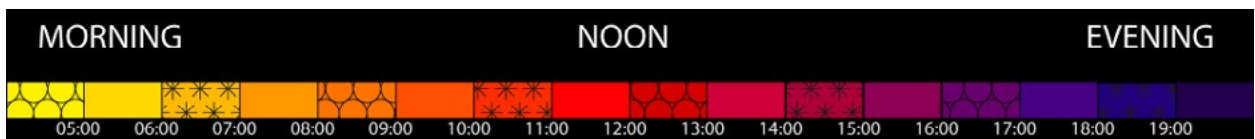
Fig. 67: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY

**VIEWPOINT RS1 - RIVER STREET JUNCTION 1 (WITH MEDLOCK STREET)
LOOKING FORWARD**



Fig. 68: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT RS1 - RIVER STREET JUNCTION 1 (WITH MEDLOCK STREET)
LOOKING FORWARD



Fig. 69: Solar reflections



River Street Westbound Junction 2 (with Garwood Street)

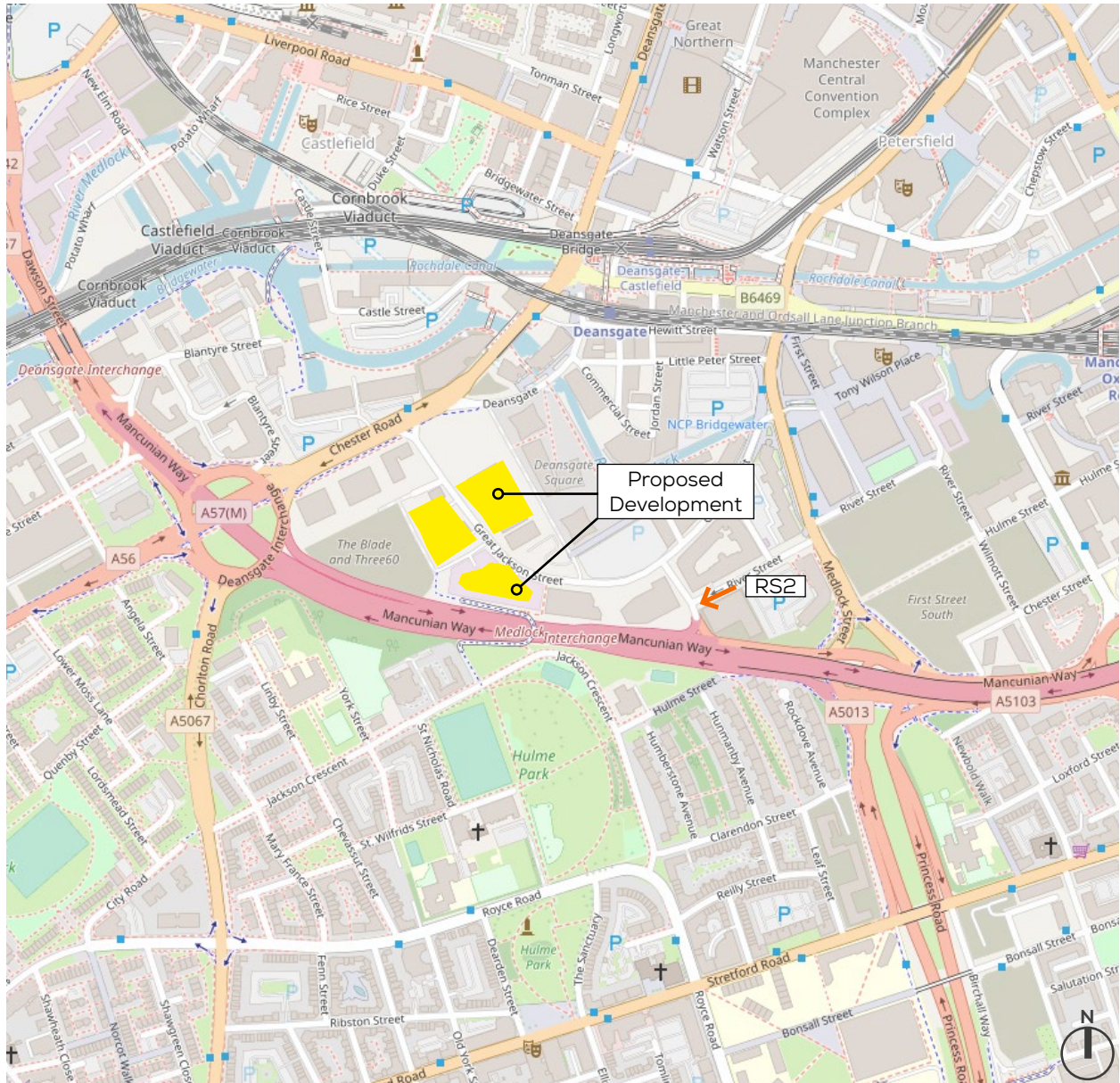


Fig. 70: Junction Location



Fig. 71: Junction



Fig. 72: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT RS2 - RIVER STREET JUNCTION 2 (WITH GARWOOD STREET)
LOOKING FORWARD

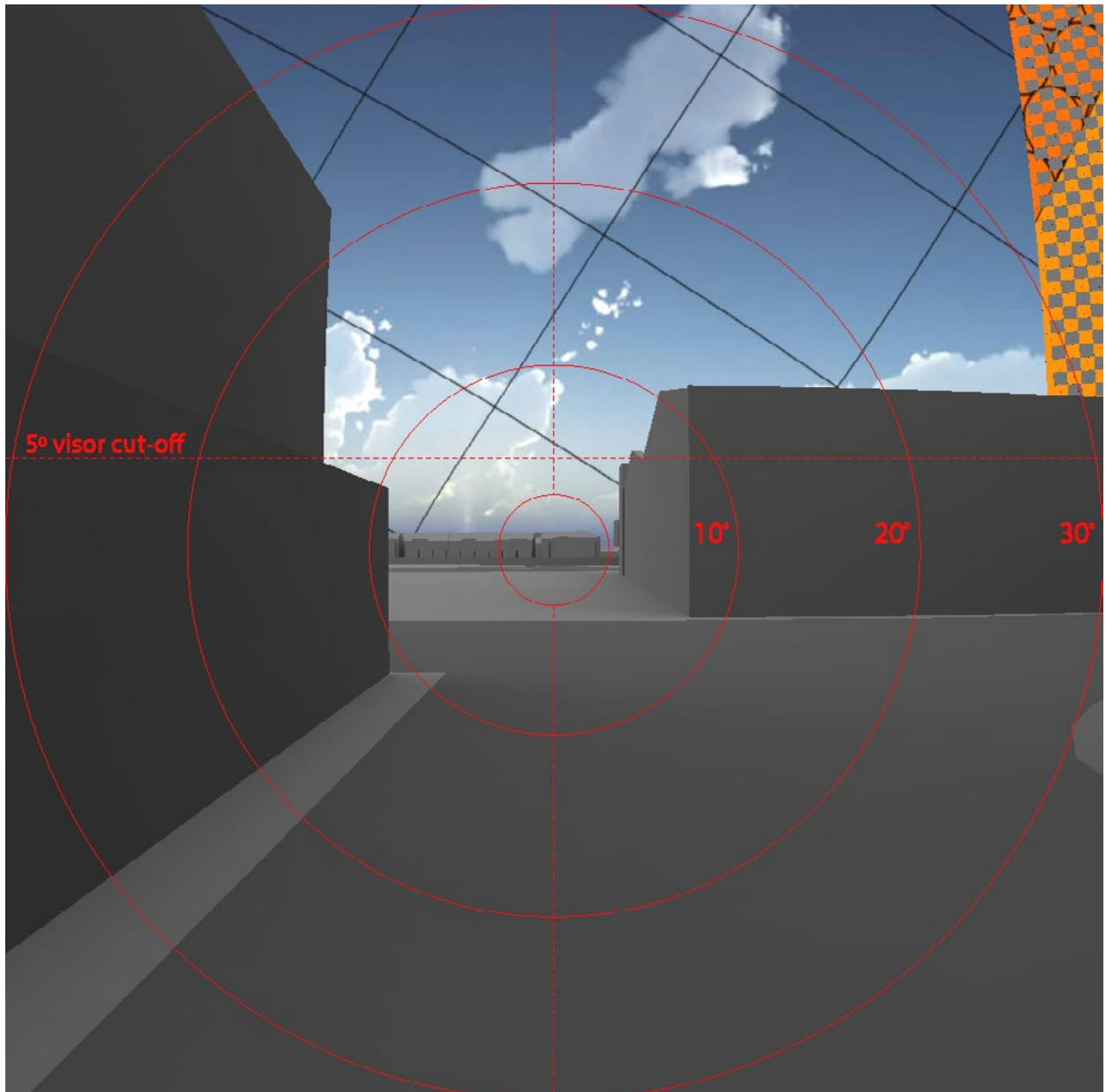
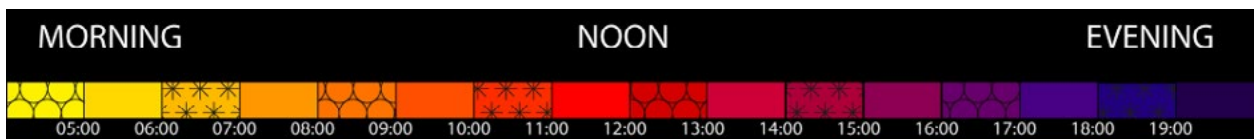


Fig. 73: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT RS2 - RIVER STREET JUNCTION 2 (WITH GARWOOD STREET)
LOOKING FORWARD

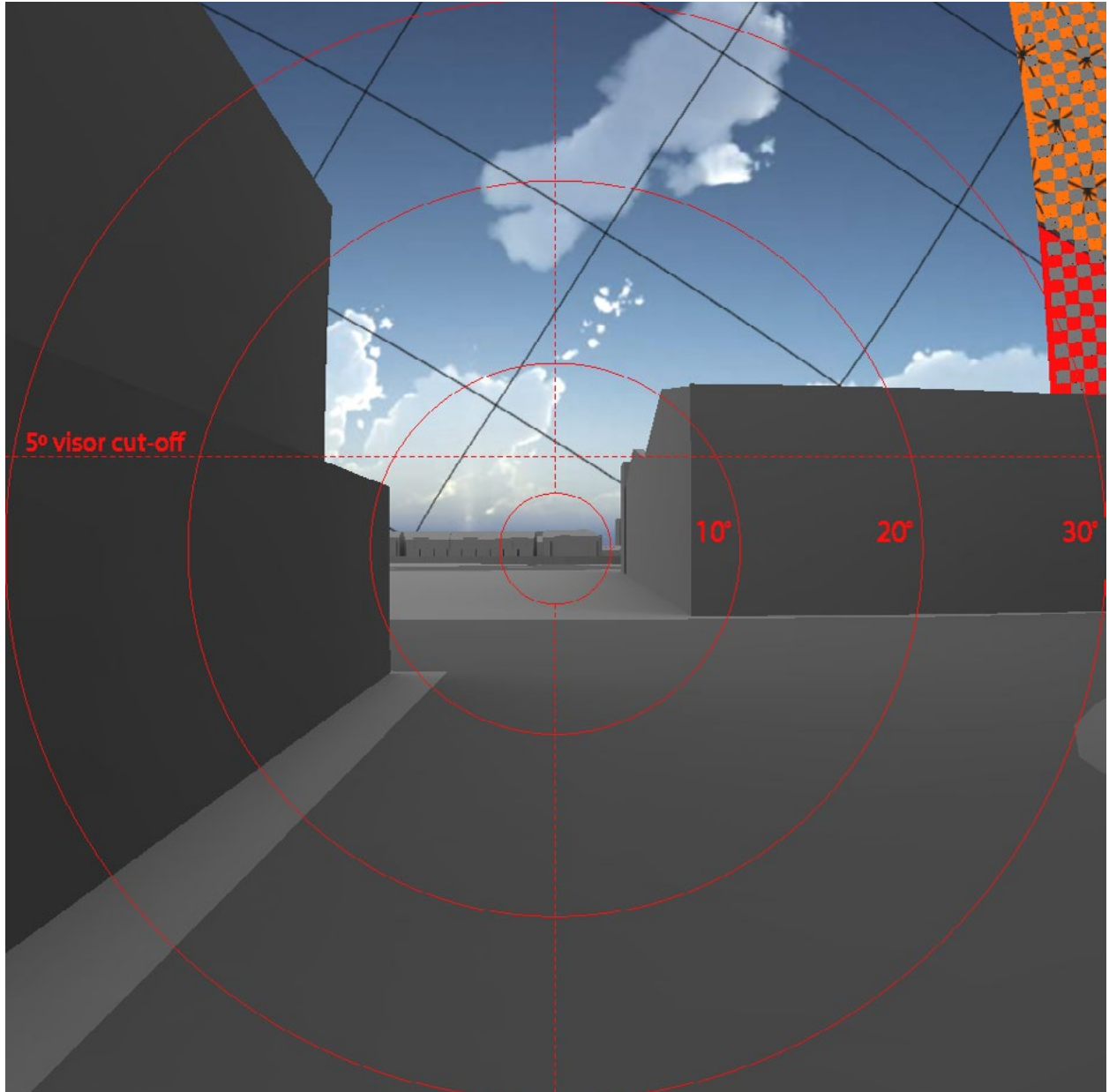


Fig. 74: Solar reflections



Melbourne Street Northbound Junction (with Great Jackson Street)

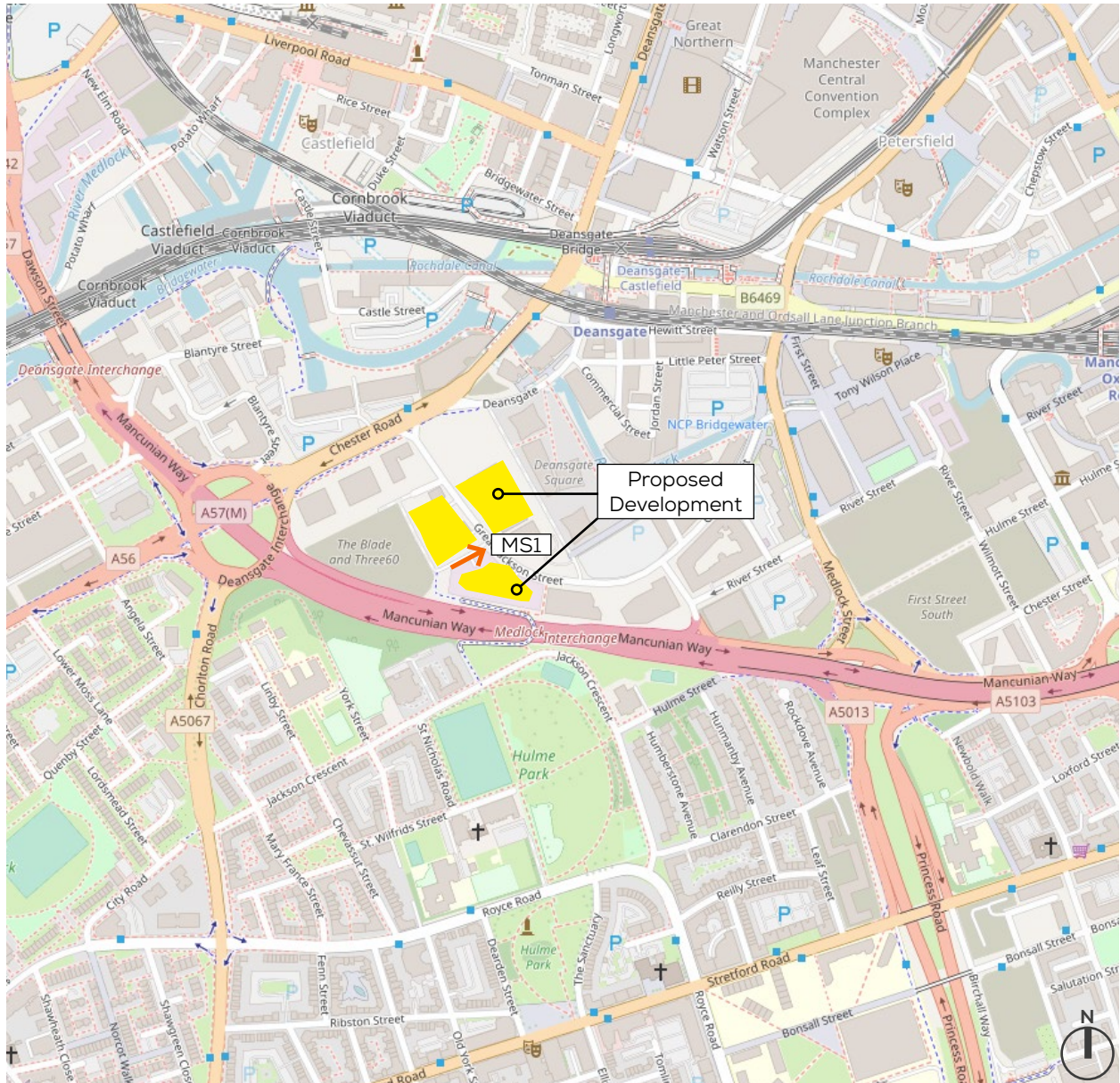


Fig. 75: Junction Location



Fig. 76: Junction



Fig. 77: Viewpoints

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT MS1 - MELBOURNE STREET
LOOKING FORWARD

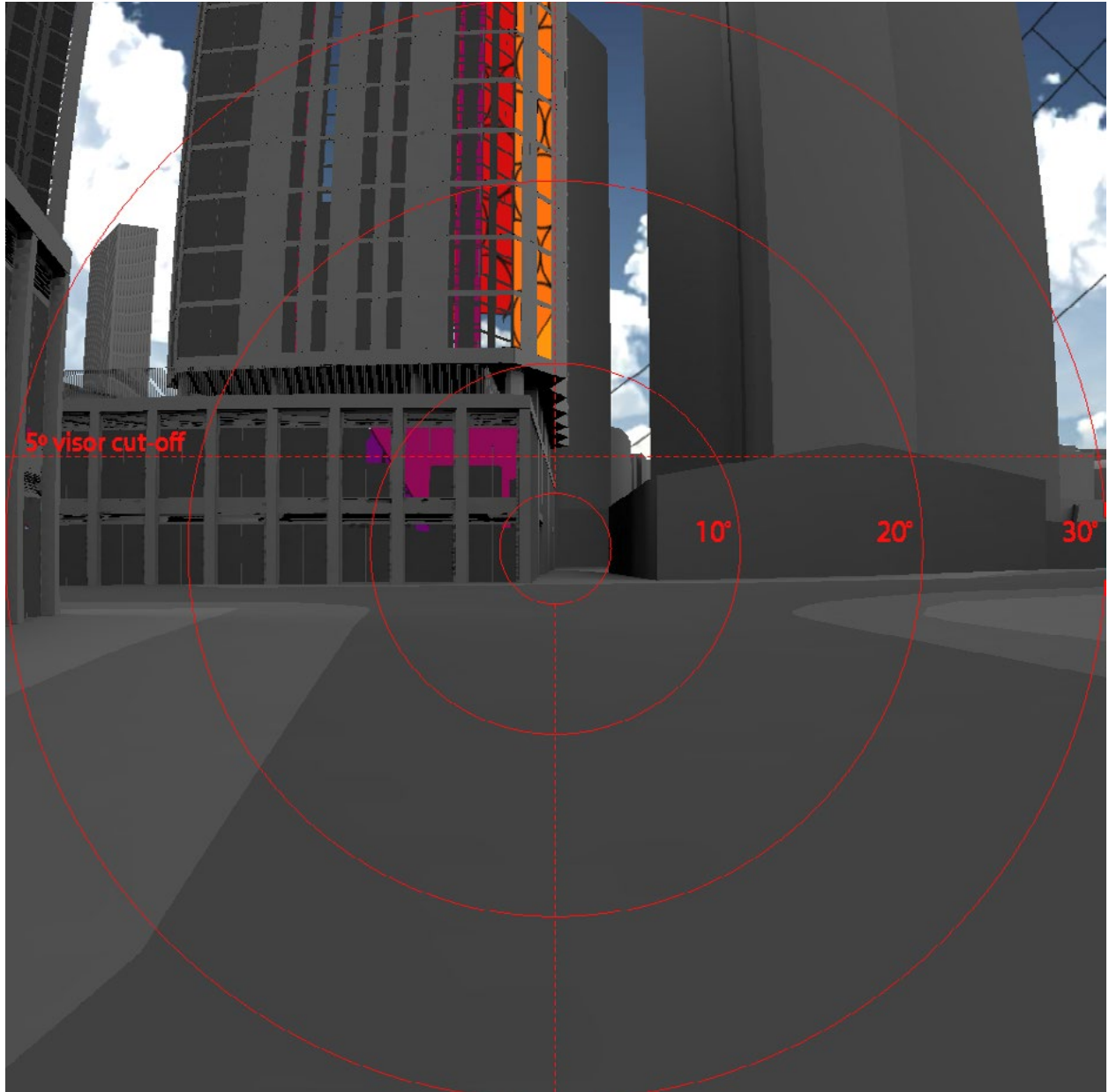
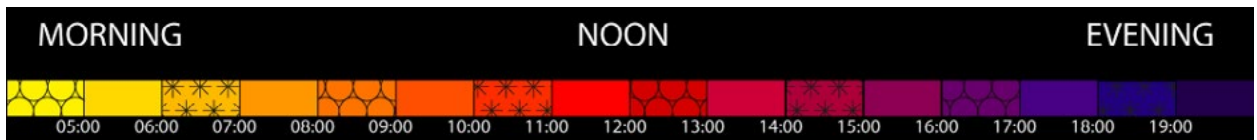


Fig. 78: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT MS1 - MELBOURNE STREET
LOOKING FORWARD

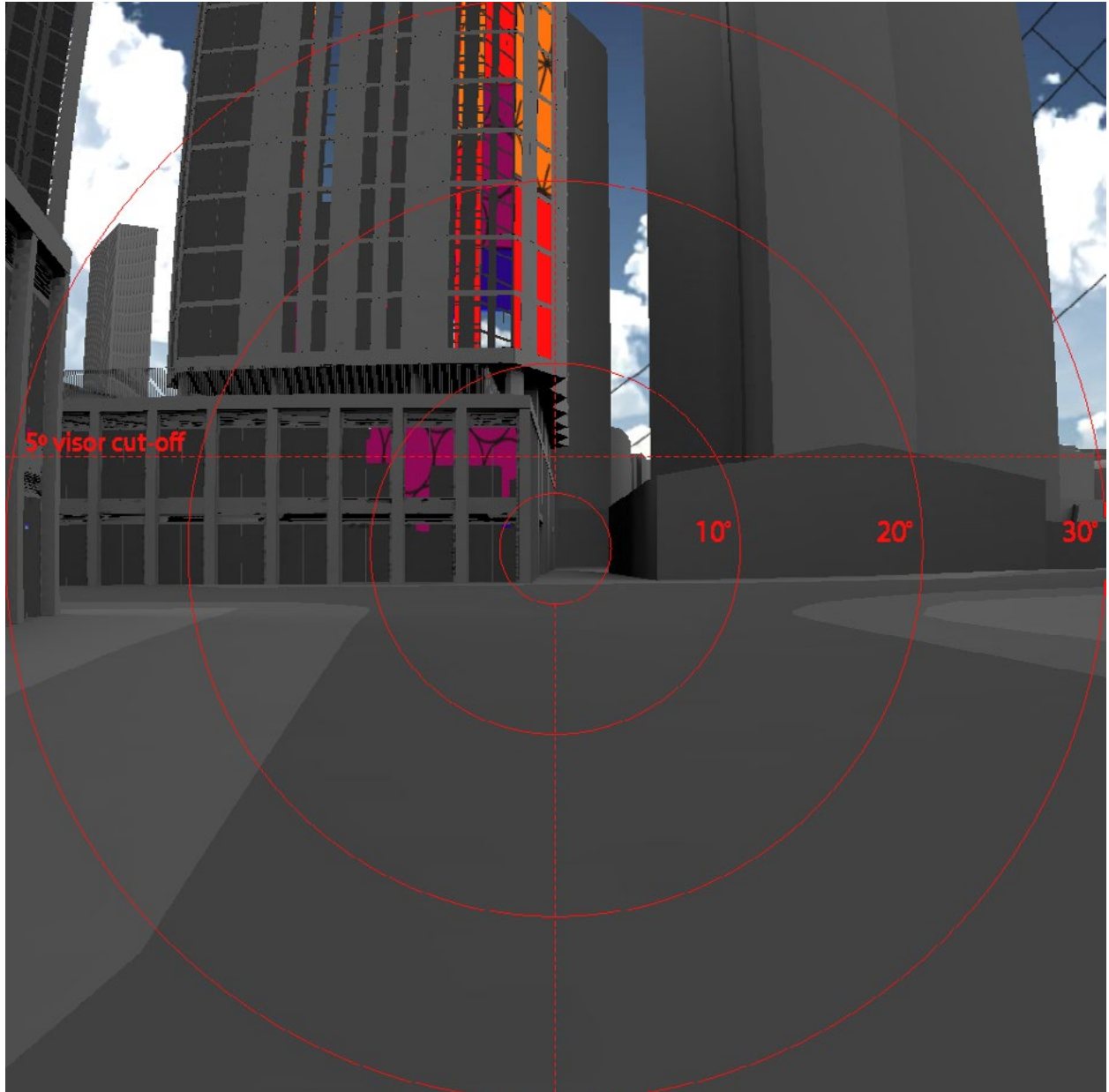


Fig. 79: Solar reflections



Mancunian Way/Ring Road Westbound 1 (travelling over Medlock Street Junction)

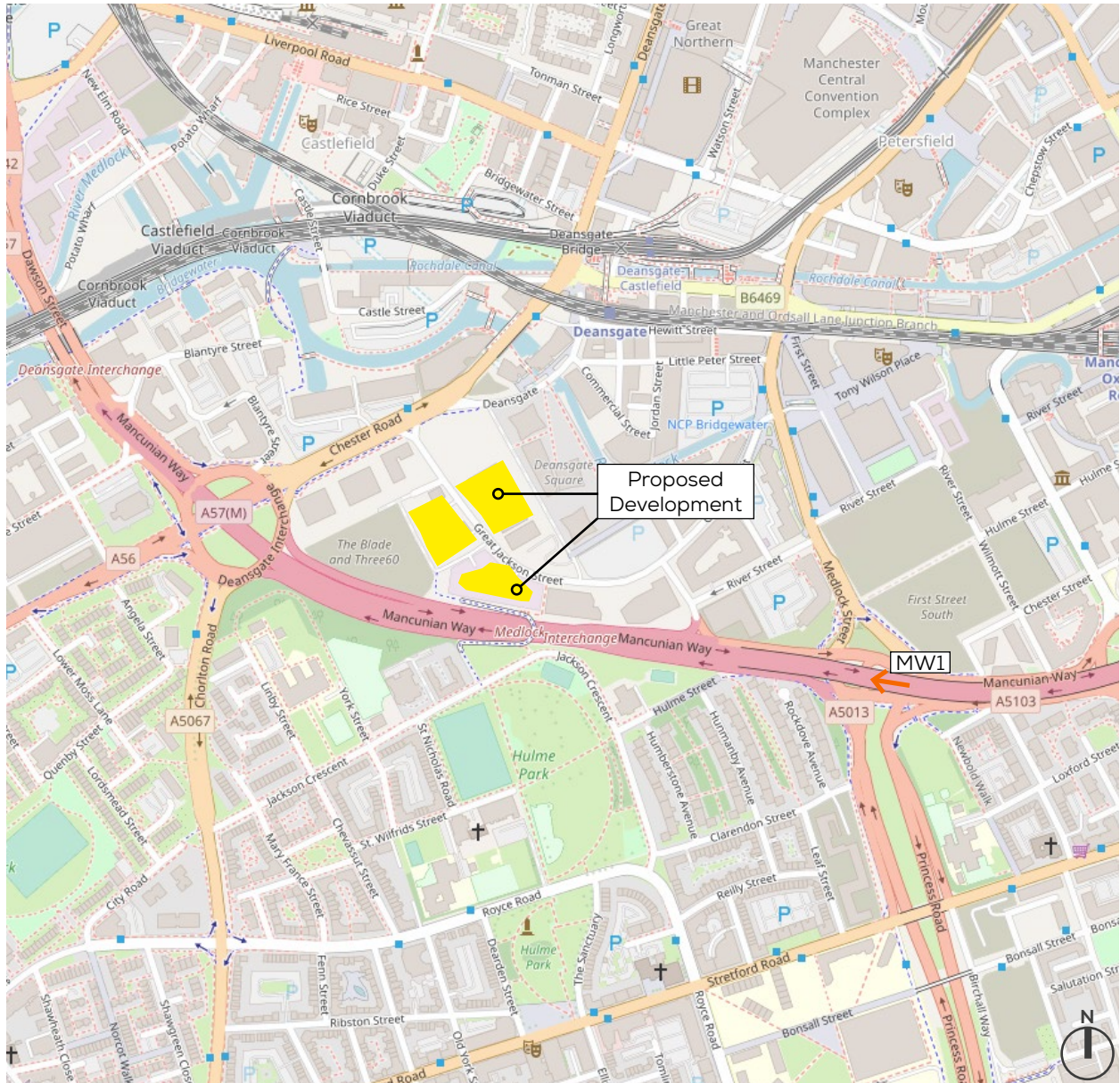


Fig. 80: Junction Location



Fig. 81: Viewpoint



Fig. 82: Viewpoint

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT MW1 - MANCUNIAN WAY 1
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

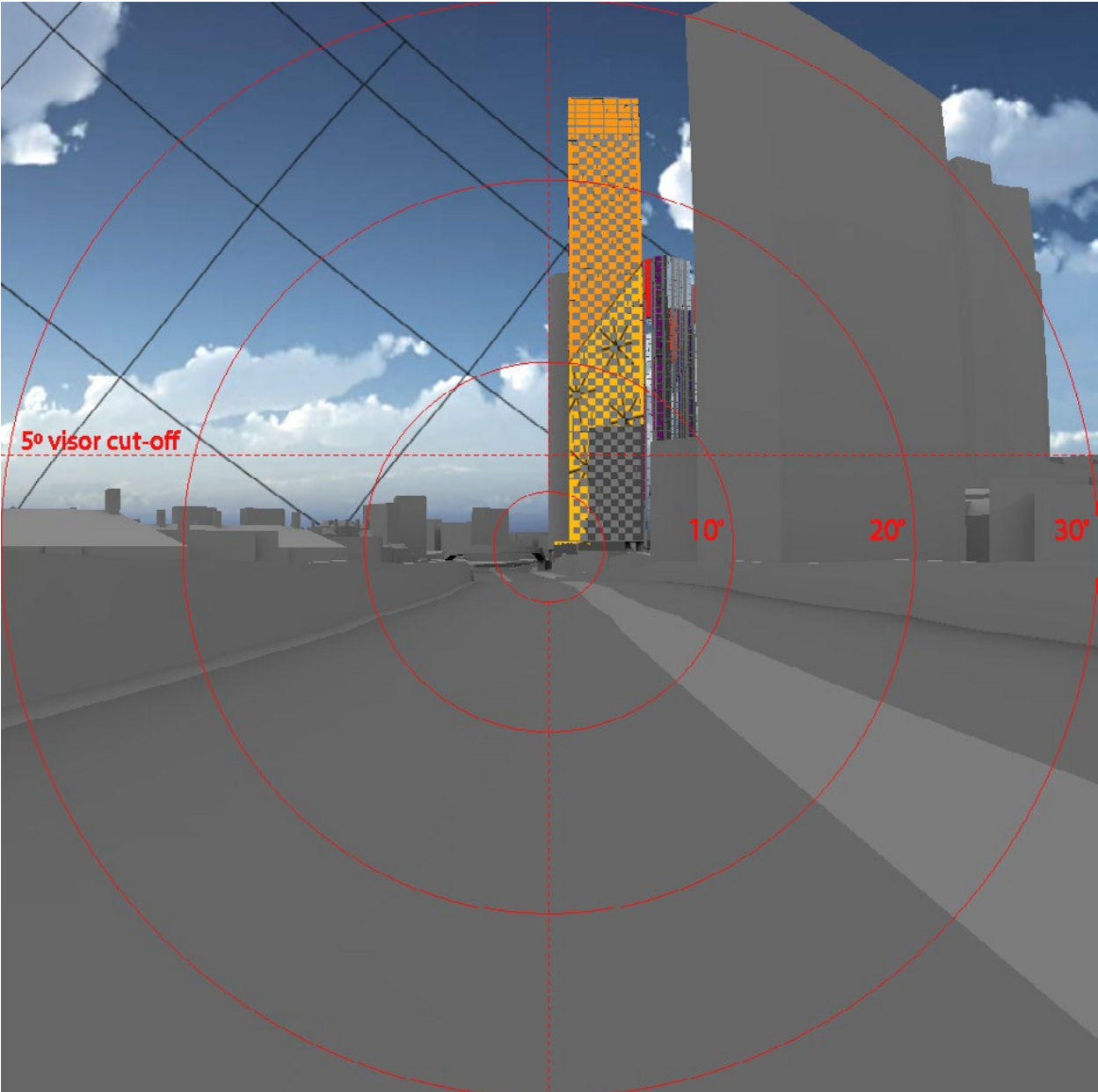
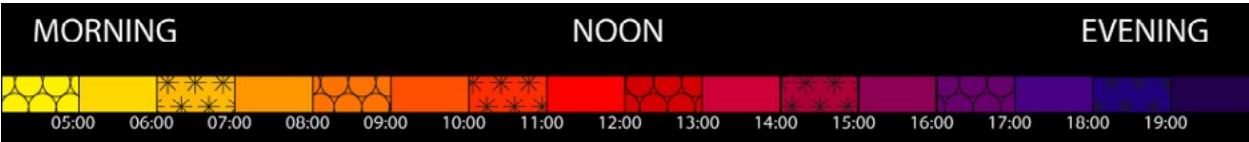


Fig. 83: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT MW1 - MANCUNIAN WAY 1
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

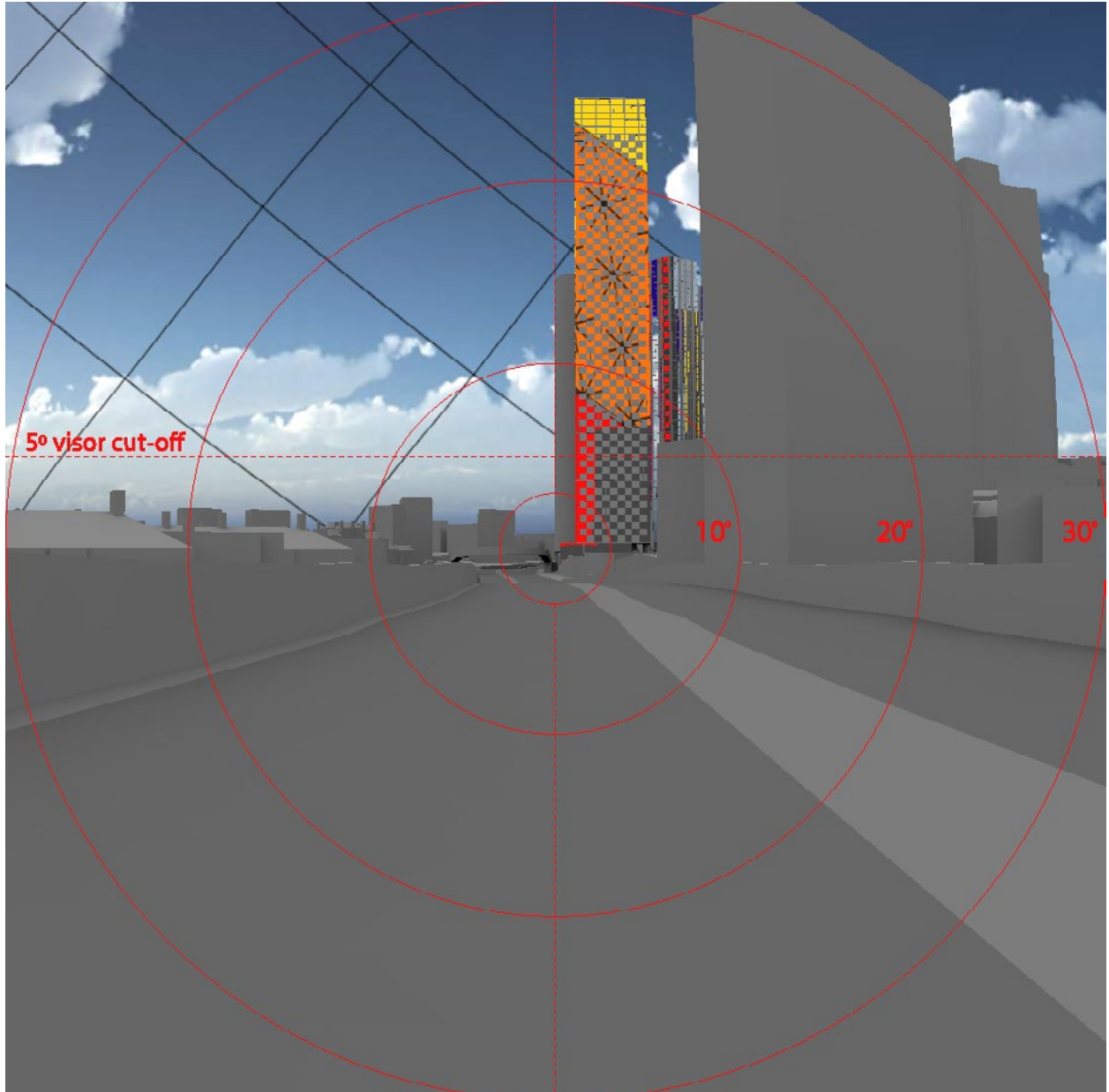


Fig. 84: Solar reflections



Mancunian Way/Ring Road Westbound 2 (approaching merging traffic from Medlock Street Junction Slip-road)

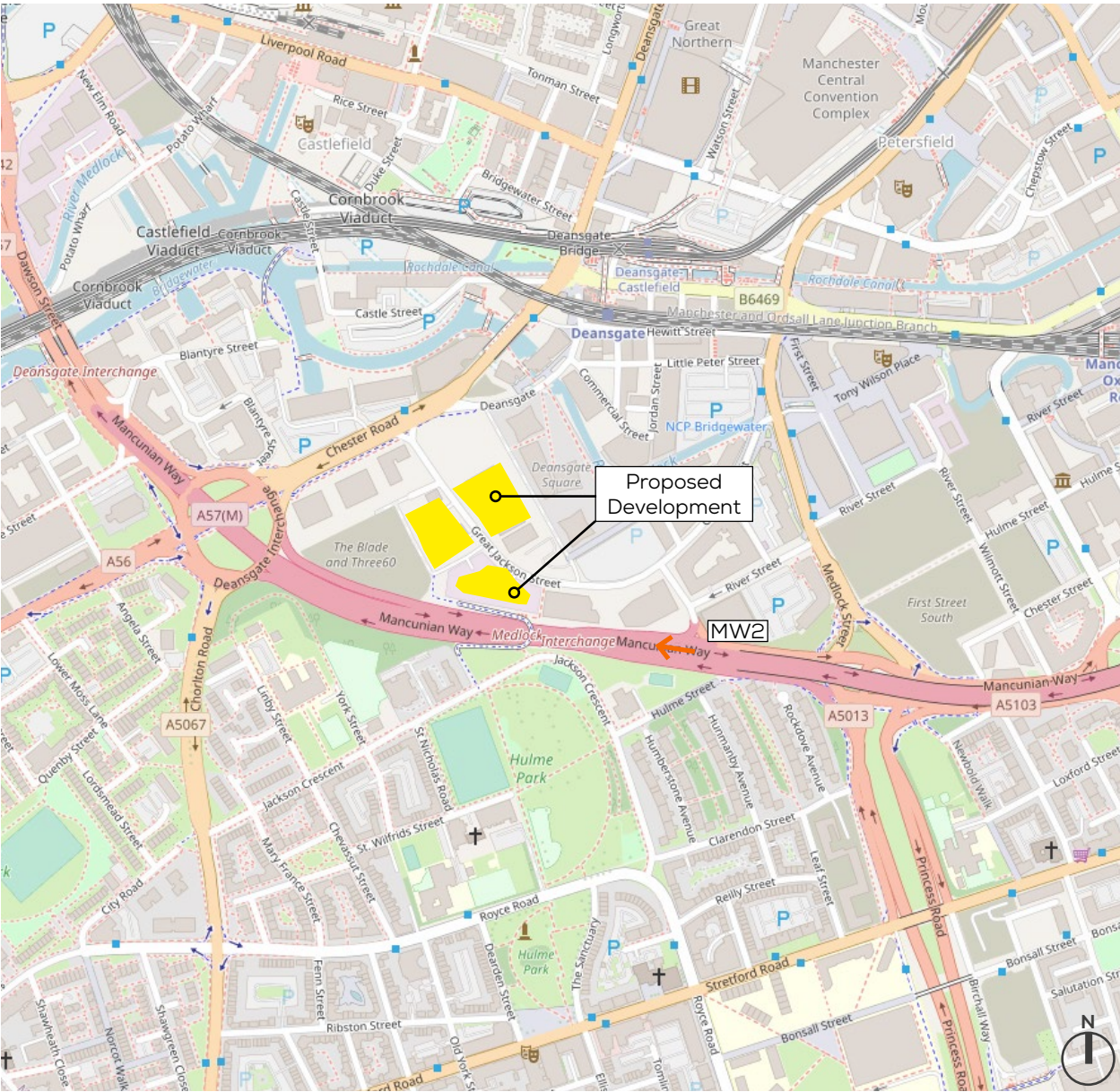


Fig. 85: Junction Location



Fig. 86: Viewpoint



Fig. 87: Viewpoint

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT MW2 - MANCUNIAN WAY 2
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

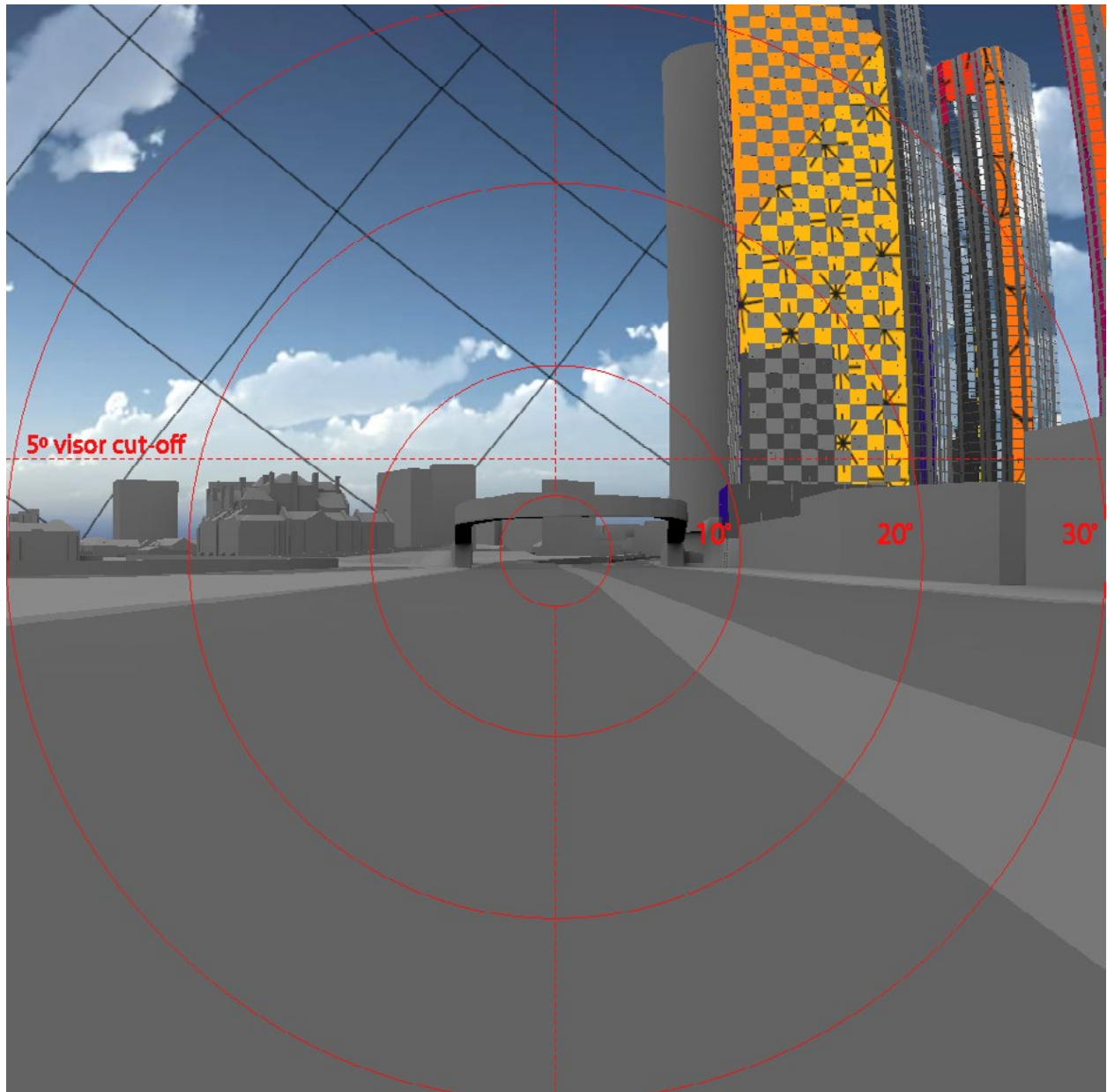
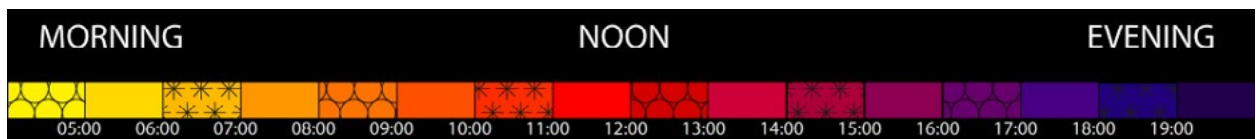


Fig. 88: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT MW2 - MANCUNIAN WAY 2
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

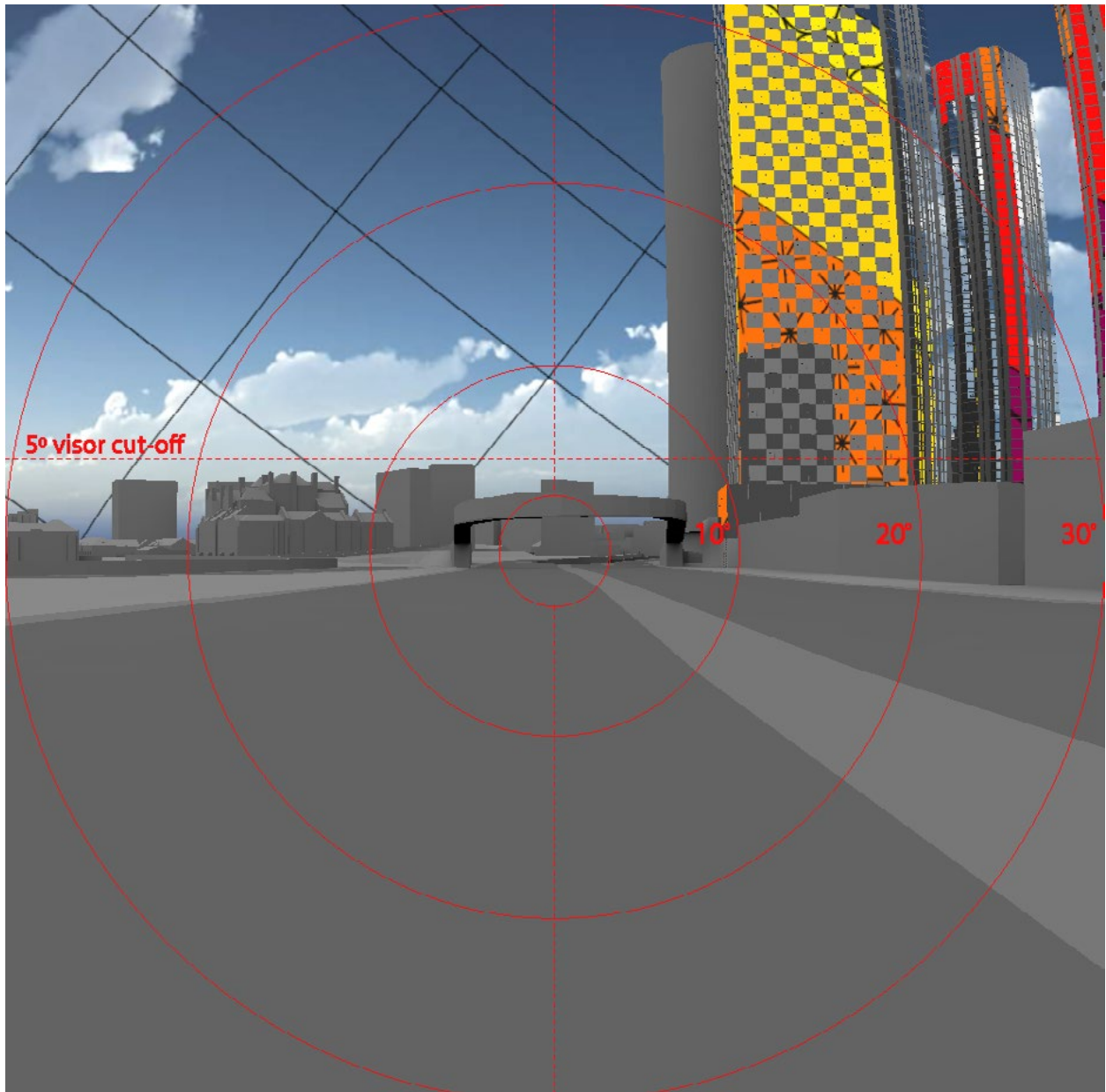


Fig. 89: Solar reflections



Mancunian Way/Ring Road Westbound 3 (approaching the Deansgate Interchange off-ramp)

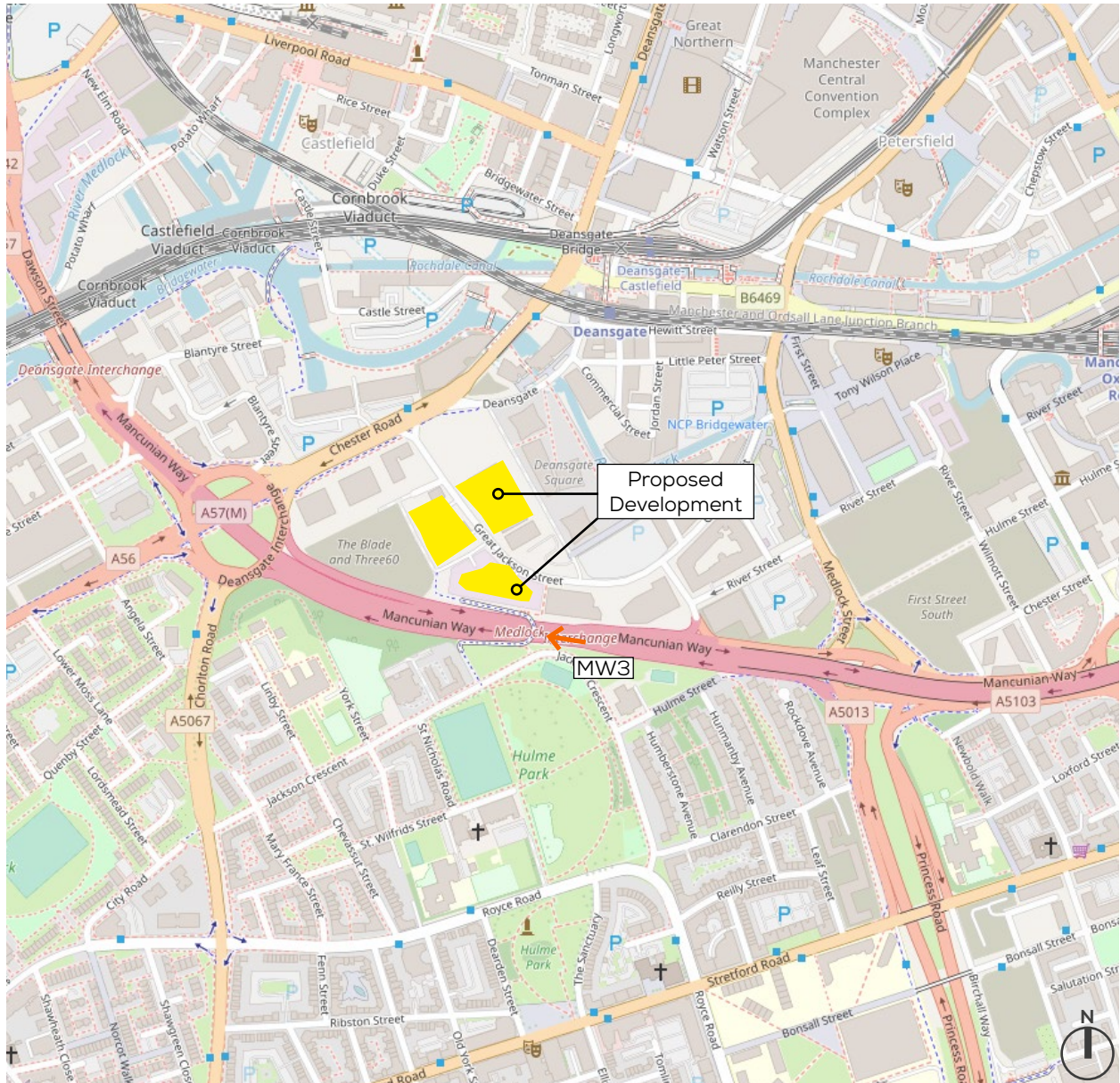


Fig. 90: Junction Location



Fig. 91: Viewpoint



Fig. 92: Viewpoint Location

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT MW3 - MANCUNIAN WAY 3
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

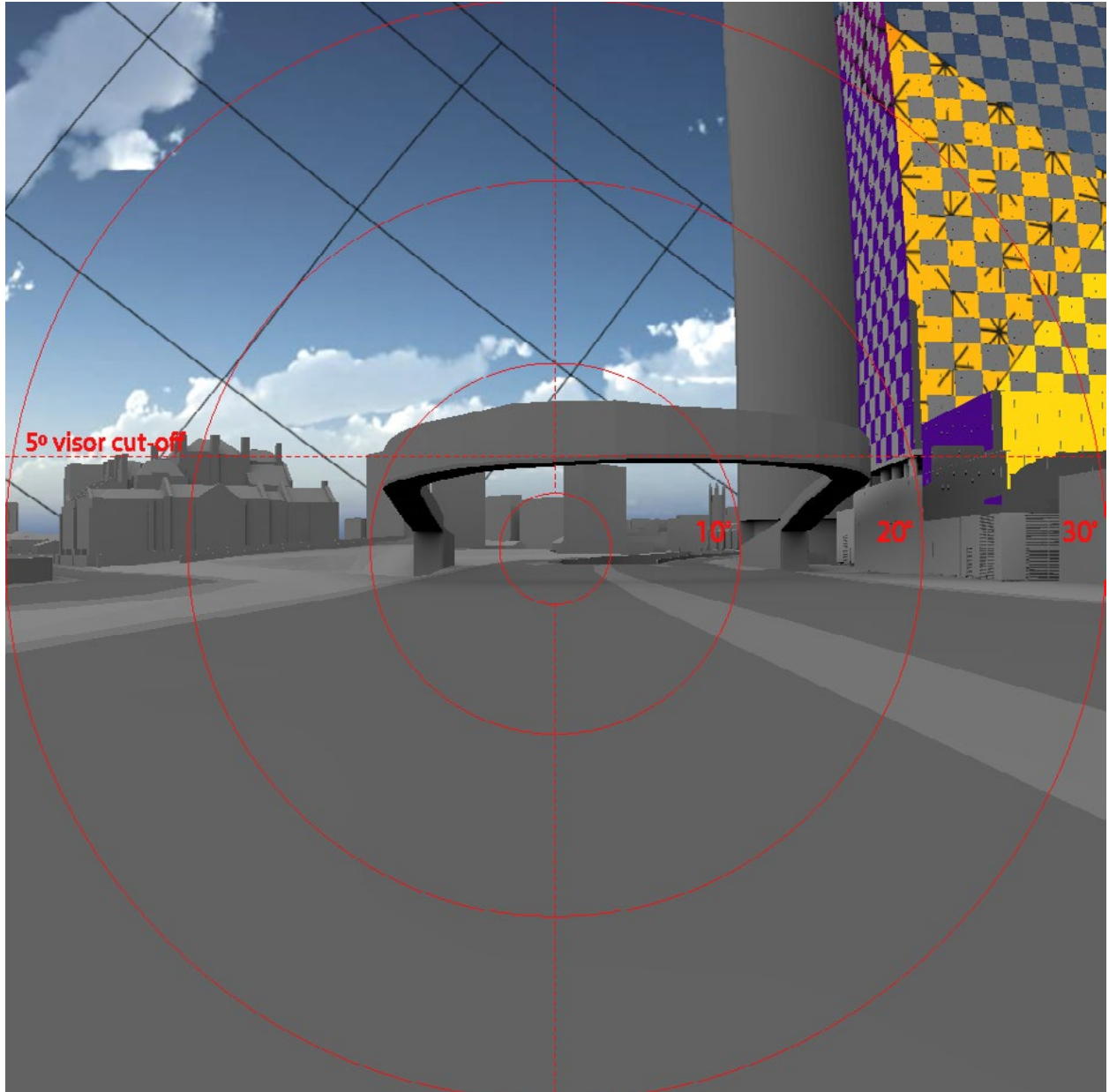
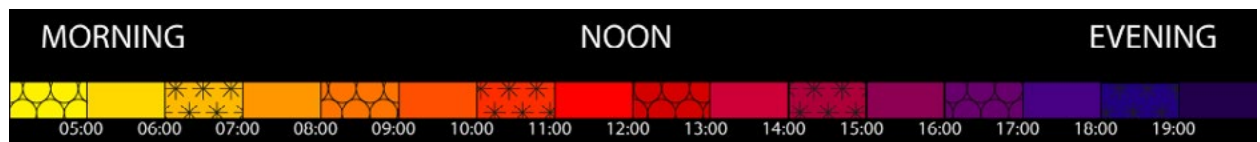


Fig. 93: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT MW3 - MANCUNIAN WAY 3
RIGHT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

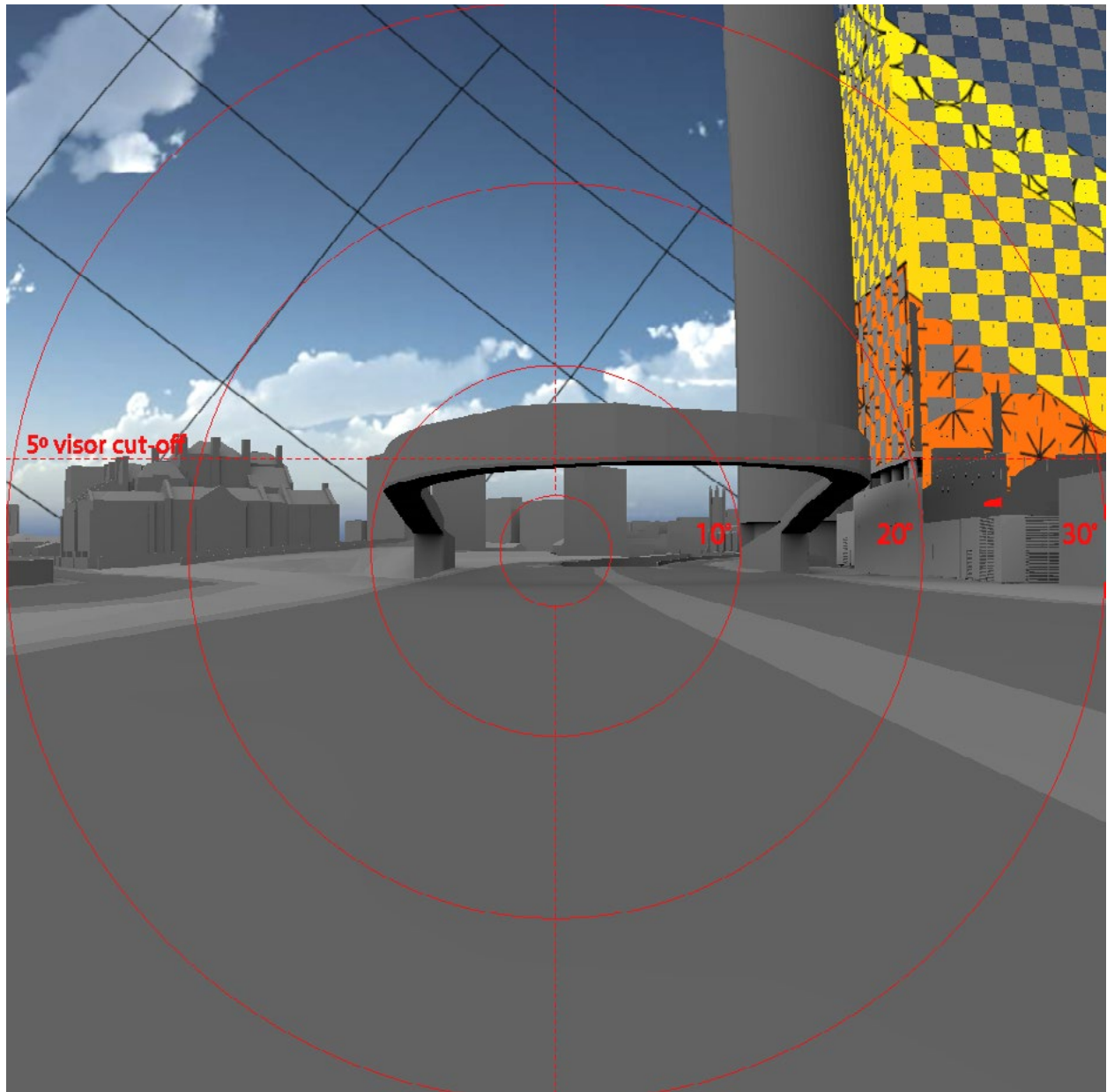


Fig. 94: Solar reflections



Medlock Street Junction Slip-road Westbound (with Mancunian Way/Ring Road)

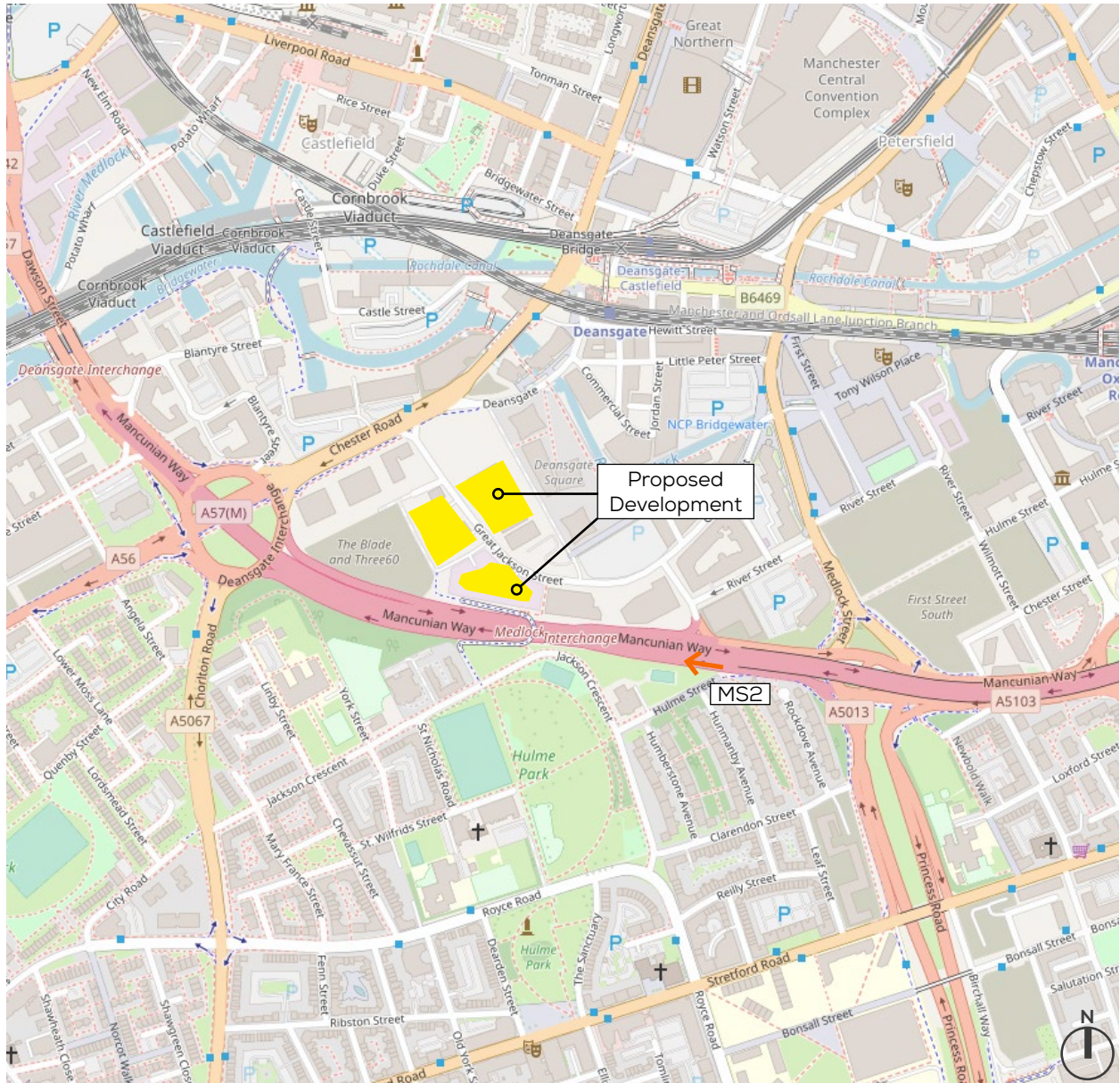


Fig. 95: Junction Location



Fig. 96: Viewpoint

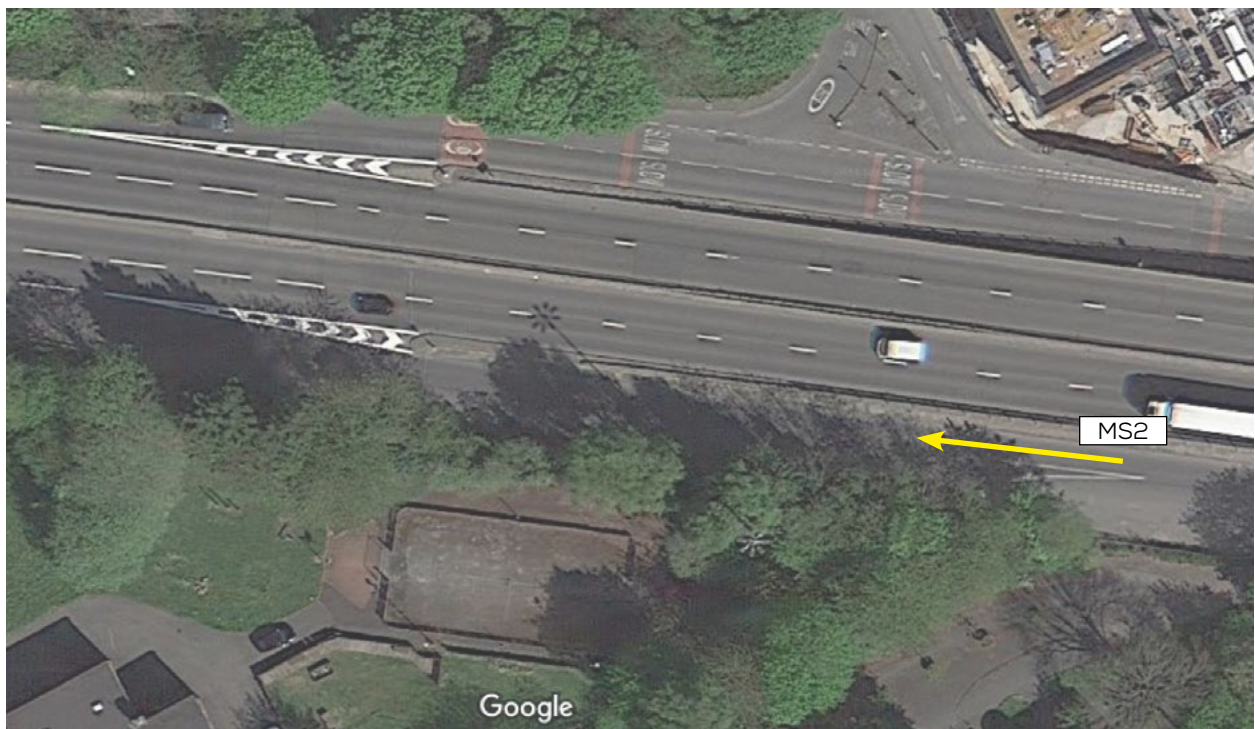


Fig. 97: Viewpoint Location

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT MS2 - MEDLOCK STREET JUNCTION SLIP-ROAD
LOOKING FORWARD

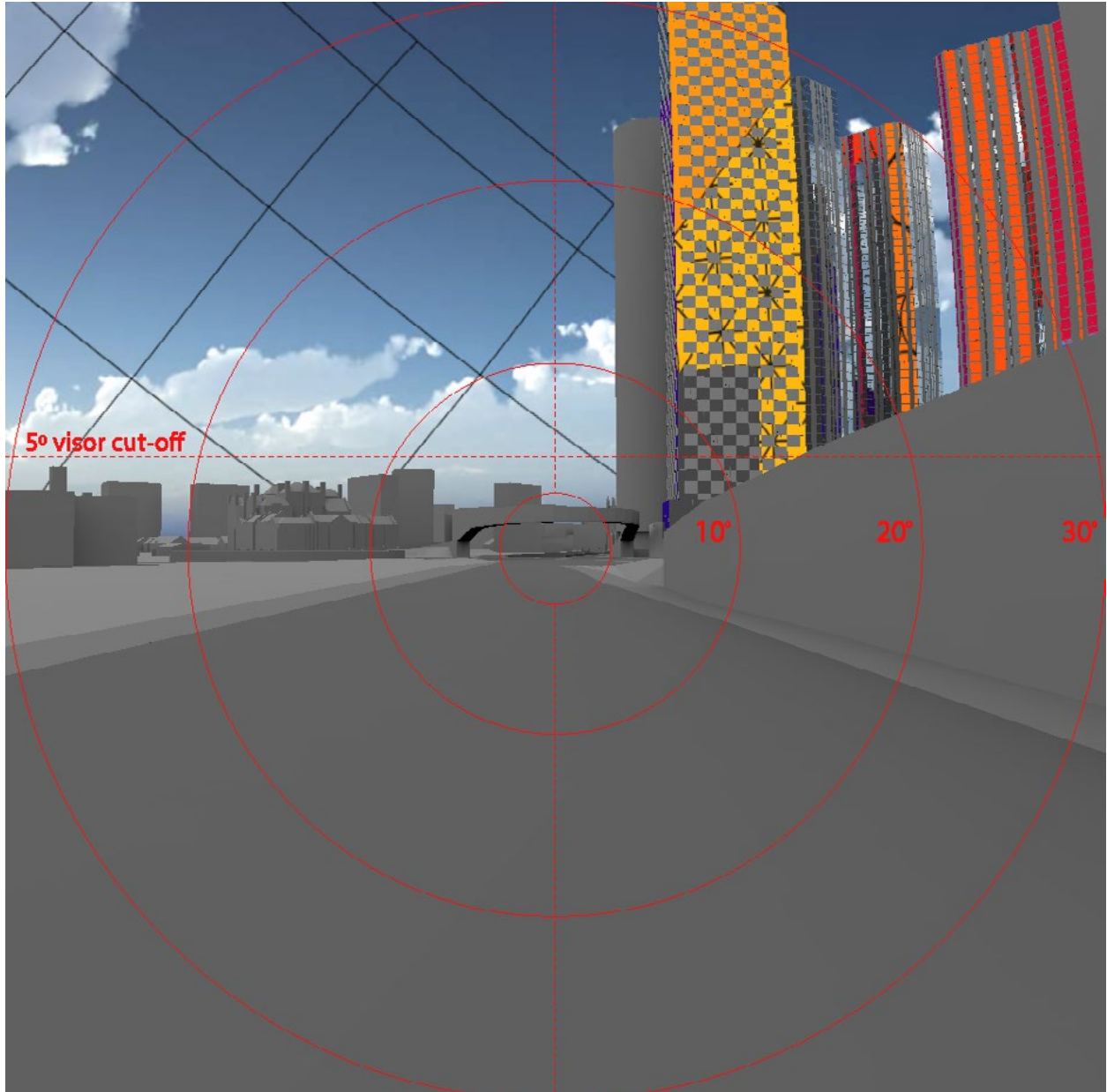
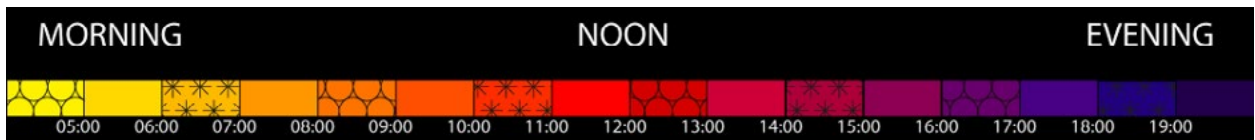


Fig. 98: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT MS2 - MEDLOCK STREET JUNCTION SLIP-ROAD
LOOKING FORWARD

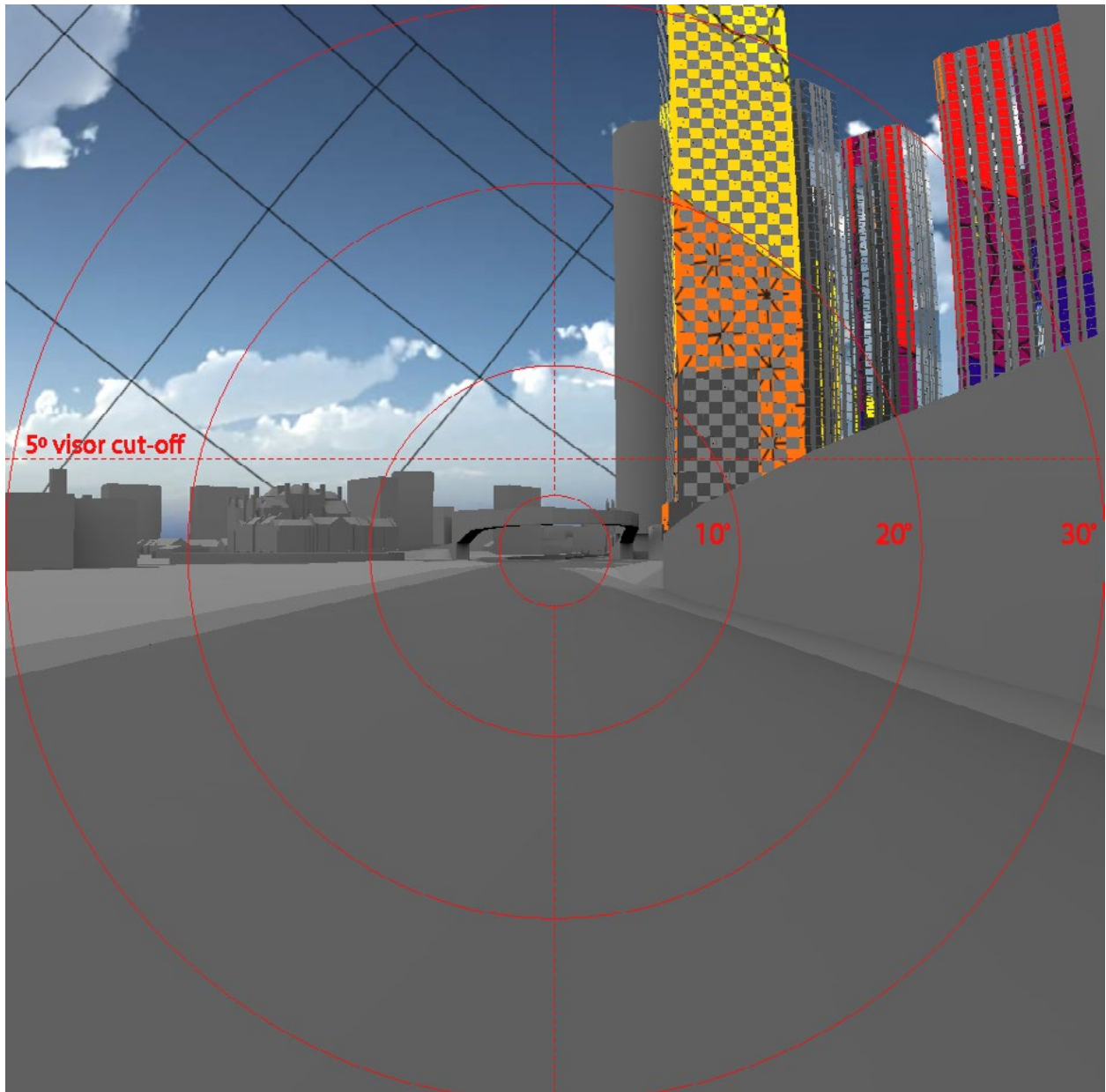


Fig. 99: Solar reflections



Mancunian Way/Ring Road Eastbound (approaching merging traffic from Deansgate Interchange Slip-road)

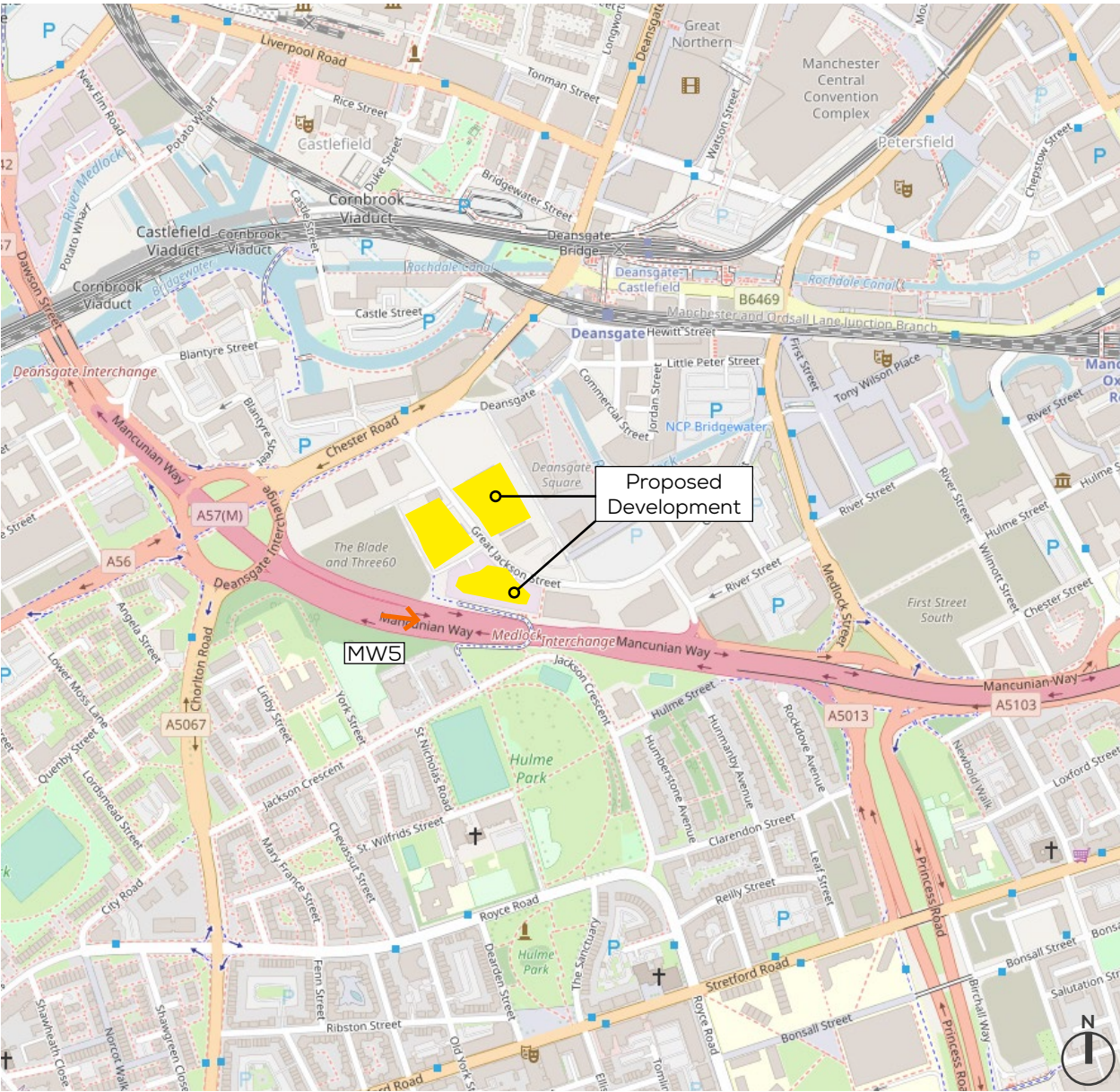


Fig. 100: Junction Location



Fig. 101: Viewpoint



Fig. 102: Viewpoint

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT MW5 - MANCUNIAN WAY 5
LEFT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

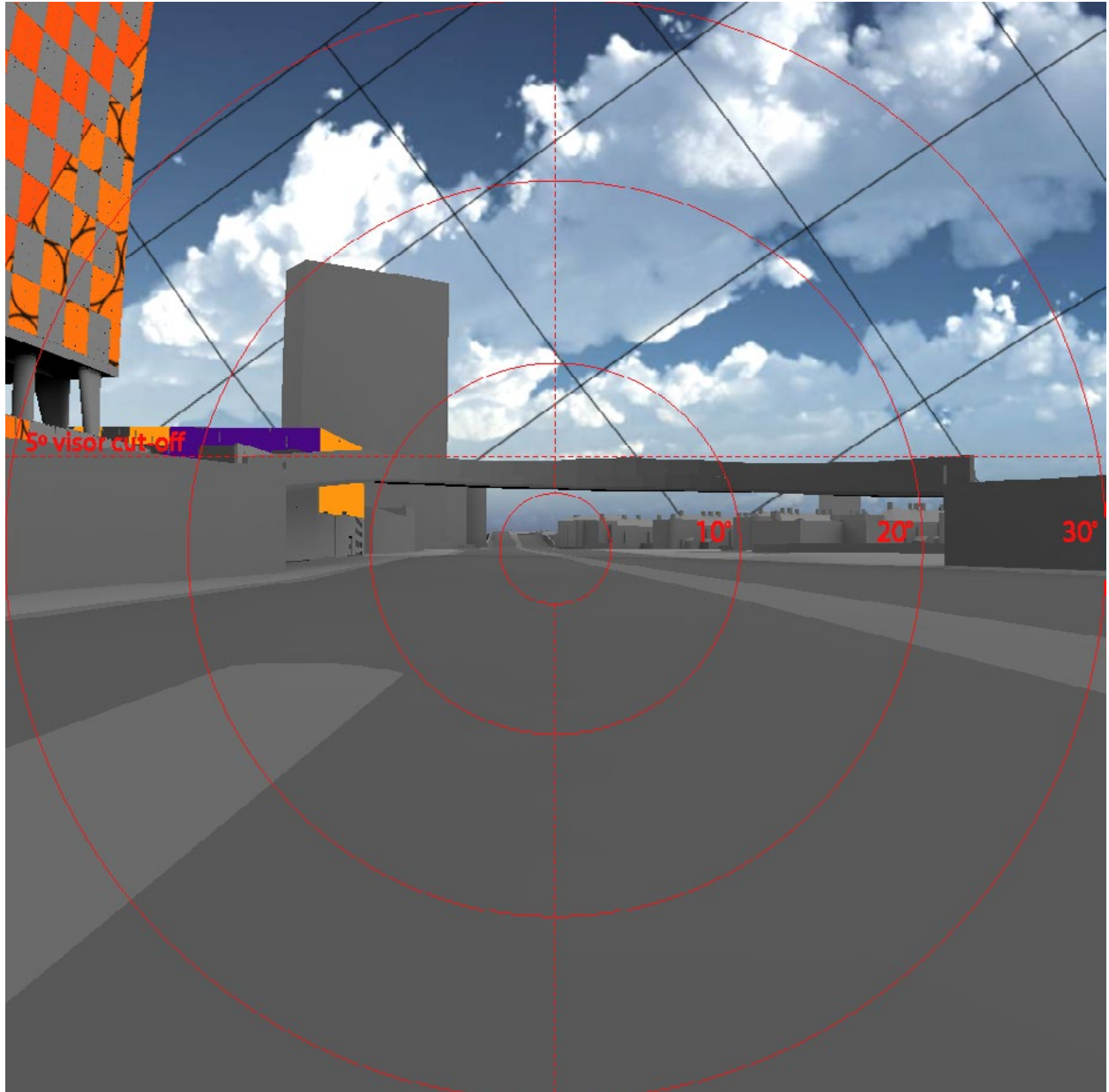
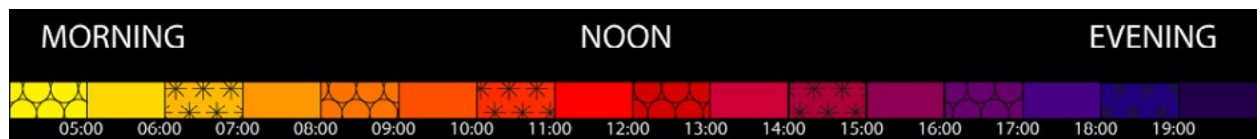


Fig. 103: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT MW5 - MANCUNIAN WAY 5
LEFT LANE, LOOKING FORWARD

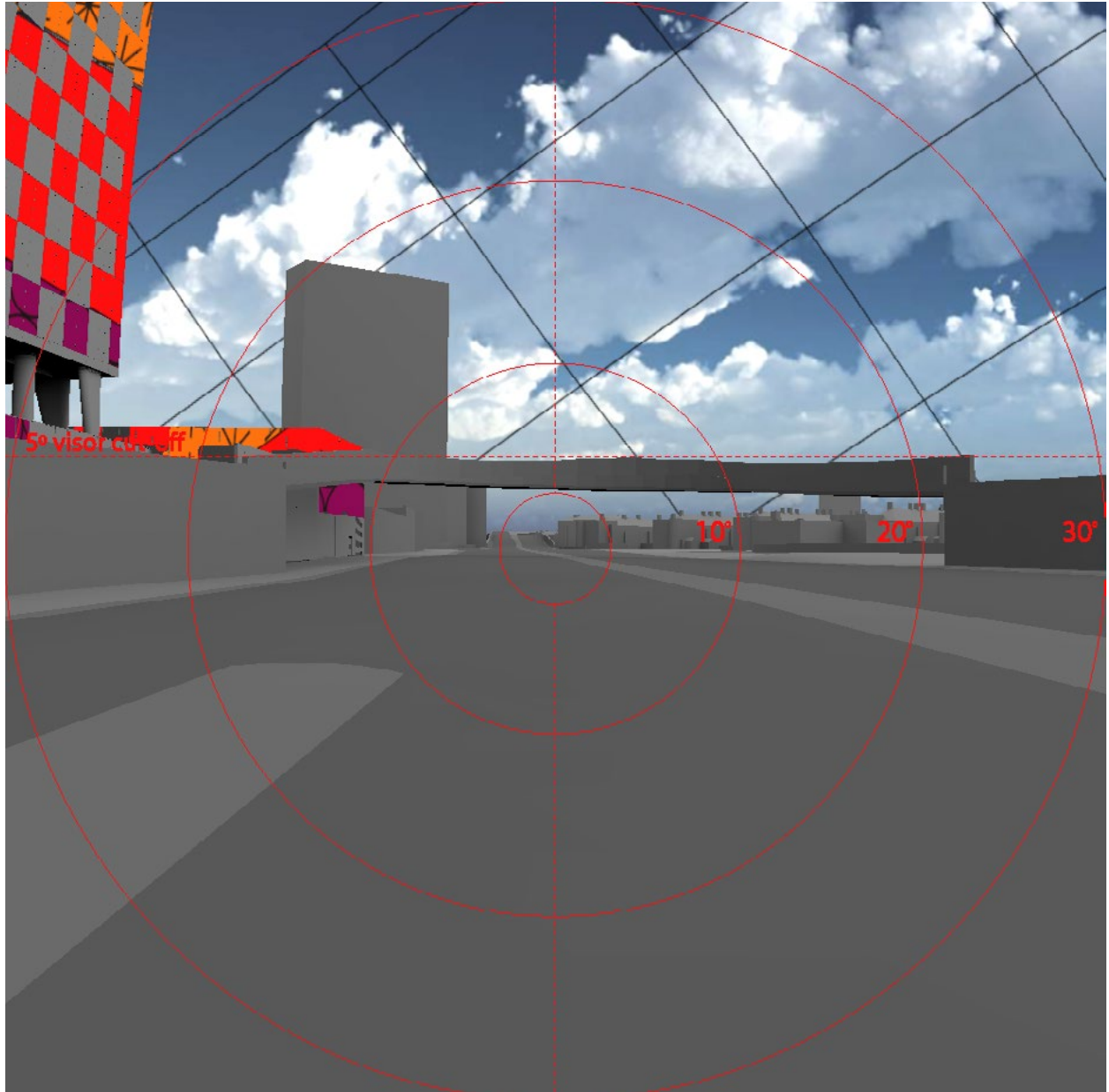


Fig. 104: Solar reflections



The map shows the Deansgate area in Manchester, with a yellow highlight indicating the 'Proposed Development' site. The site is located near the Deansgate Interchange and the Mancunian Way. Key roads shown include A57(M), A56, A5013, and the Mancunian Way. Landmarks such as Hulme Park and the Manchester Central Convention Complex are also visible. A callout box points to the 'Proposed Development' site, which is situated near the Deansgate Interchange and the Mancunian Way.

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Fig. 106: Junction



Fig. 107: Viewpoint

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT DGIS - DEANS GATE INTERCHANGE SLIP-ROAD
(WITH MANCUNIAN WAY/RING ROAD)
LOOKING FORWARD

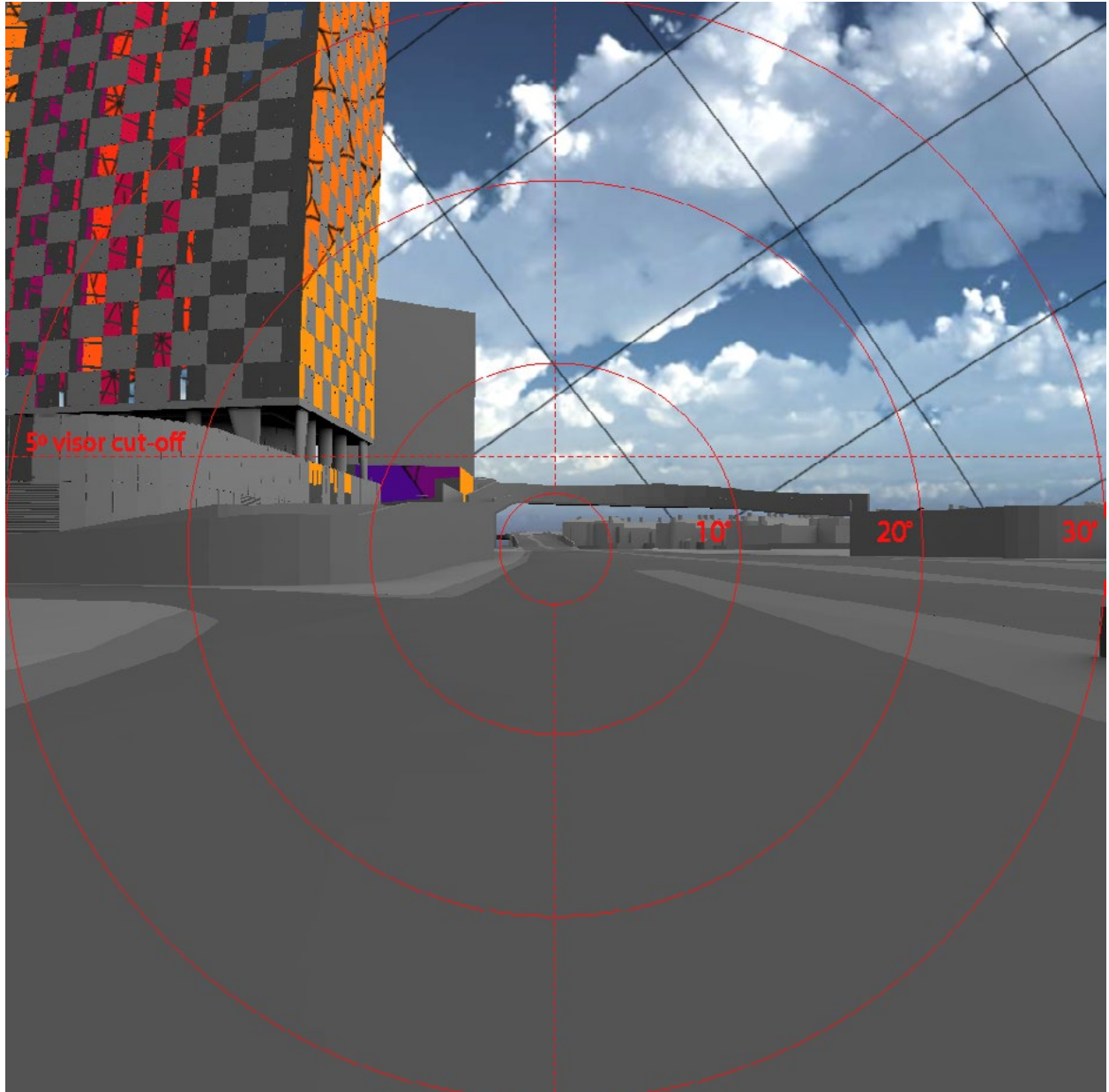
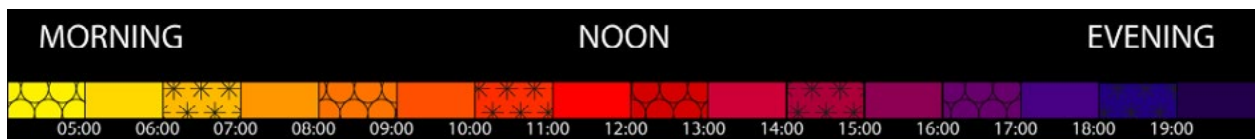


Fig. 108: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT DGIS - DEANS GATE INTERCHANGE SLIP-ROAD
(WITH MANCUNIAN WAY/RING ROAD)
LOOKING FORWARD

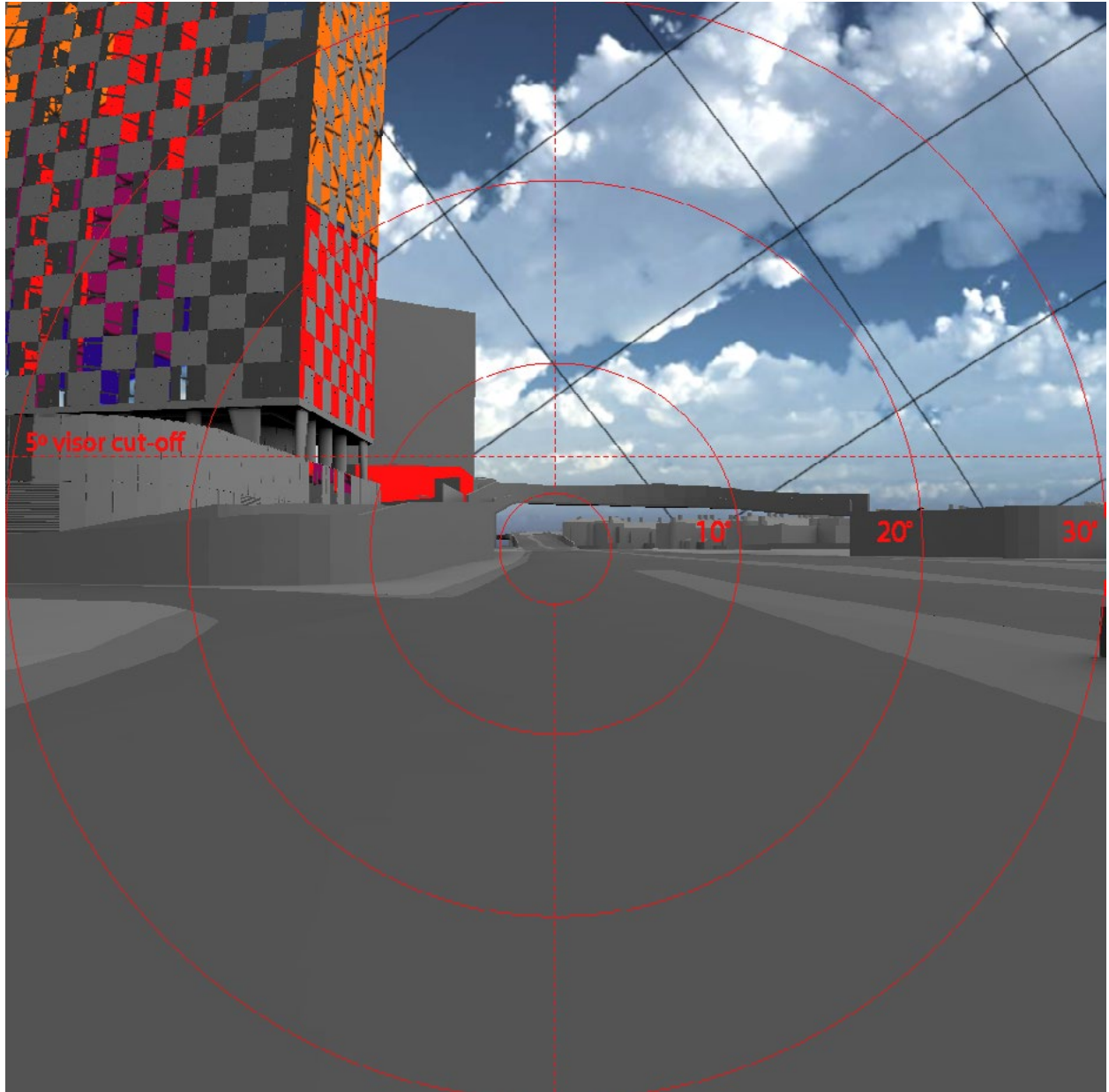


Fig. 109: Solar reflections



New Vine Street Northbound Junction (with Clarendon Street)

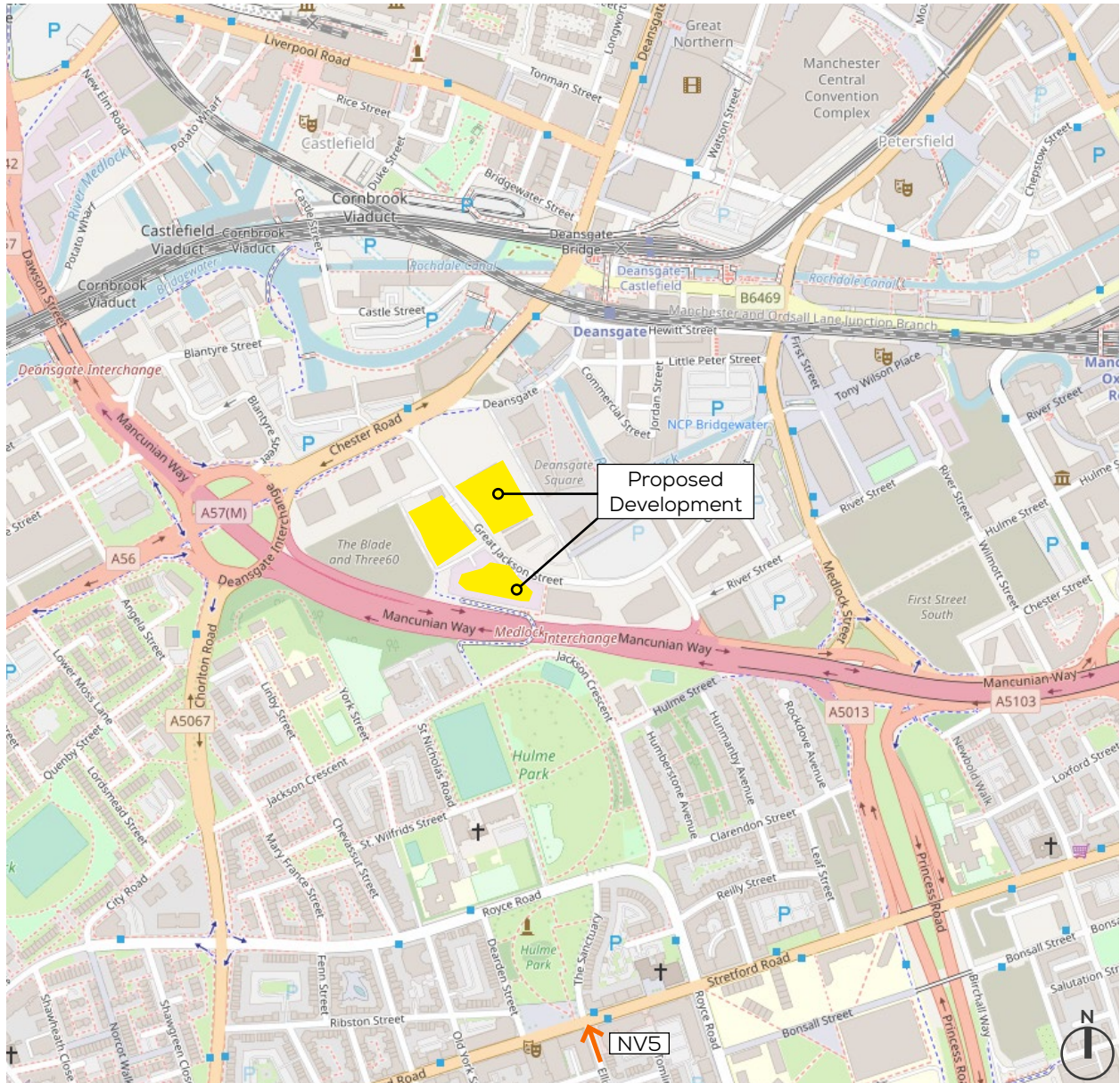


Fig. 110: Junction Location



Fig. 111: Viewpoint

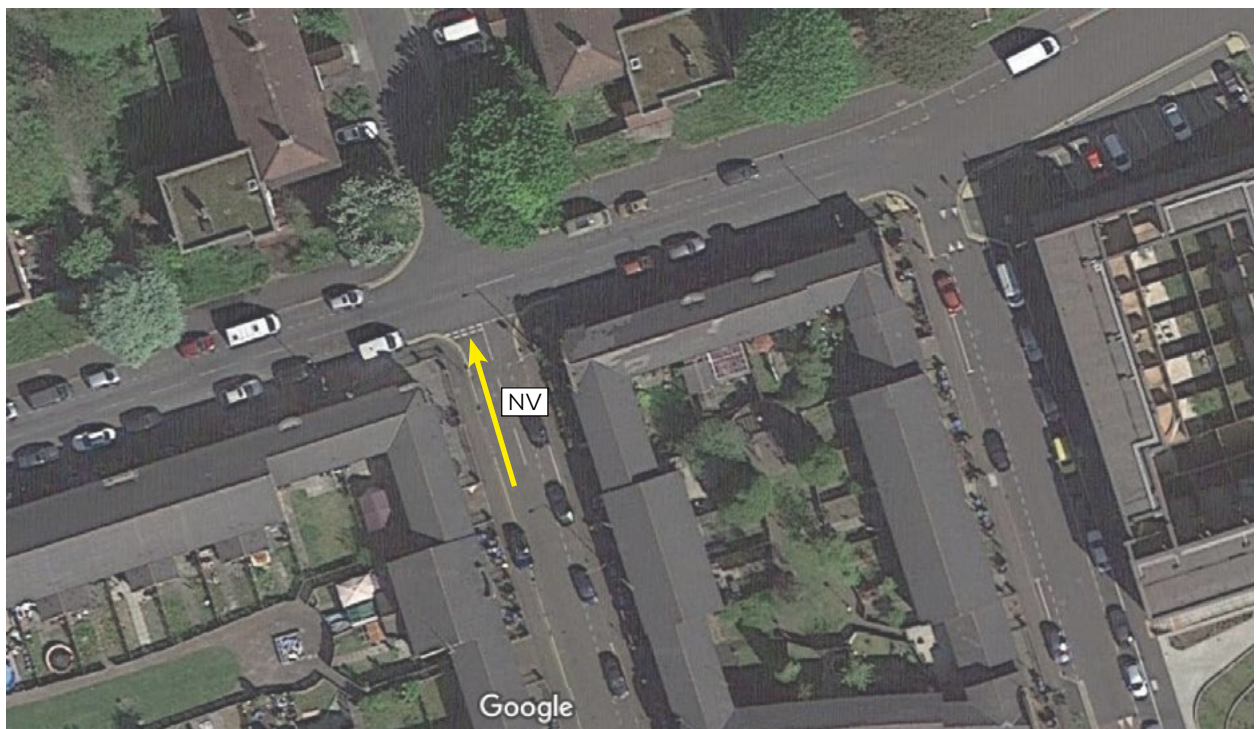


Fig. 112: Viewpoint Location

60° FIELD OF VIEW: TIME OF DAY
VIEWPOINT NV - NEW VINE STREET
LOOKING FORWARD

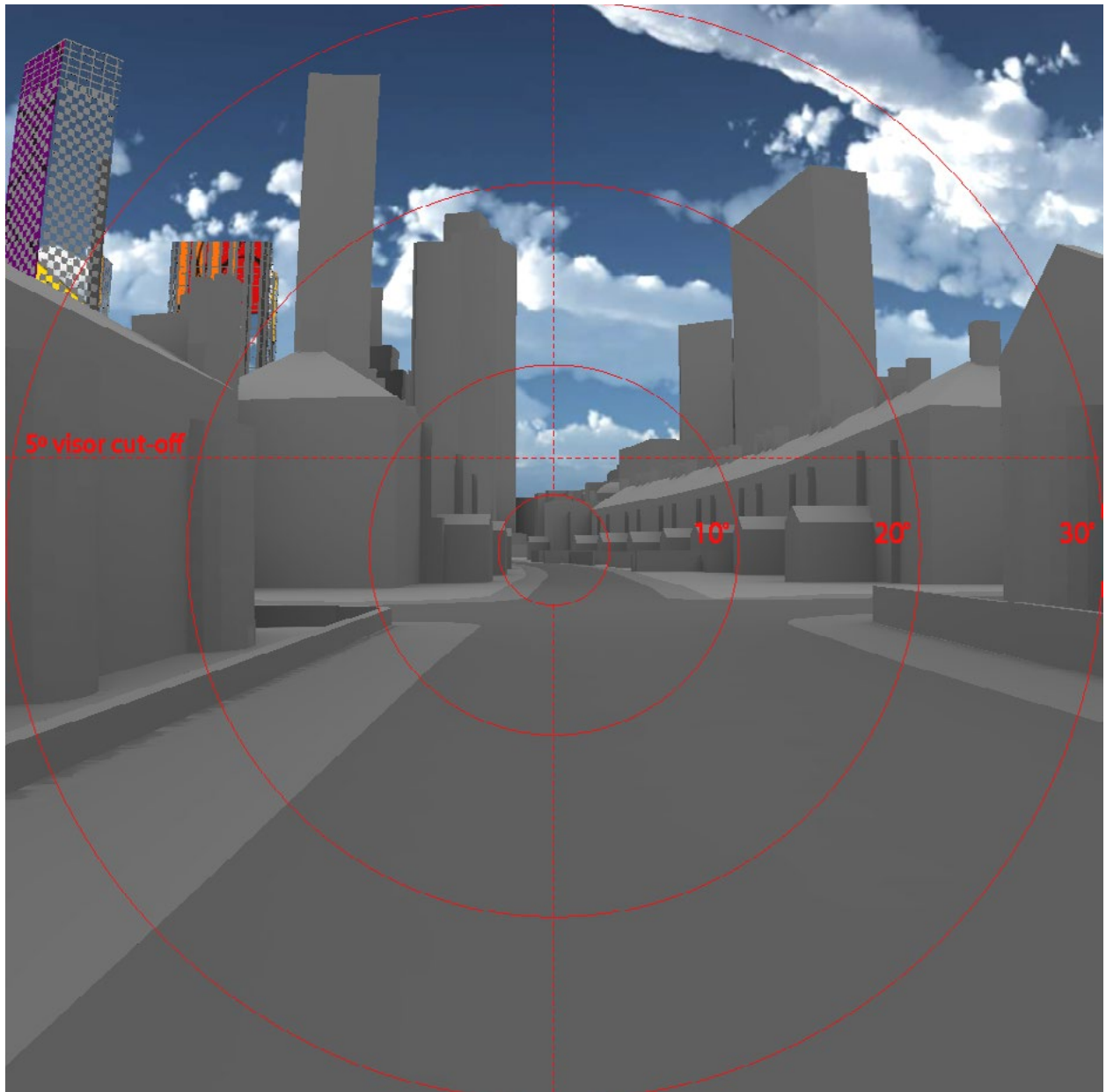
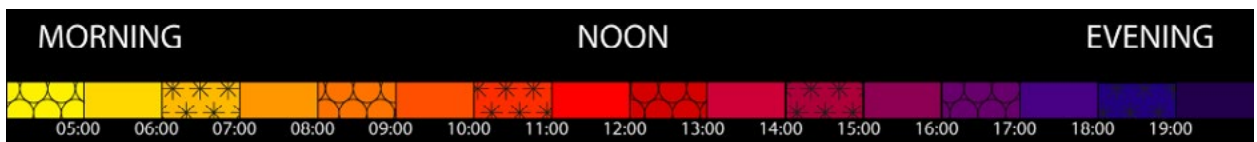


Fig. 113: Solar reflections



60° FIELD OF VIEW: SEASON
VIEWPOINT NV - NEW VINE STREET
LOOKING FORWARD

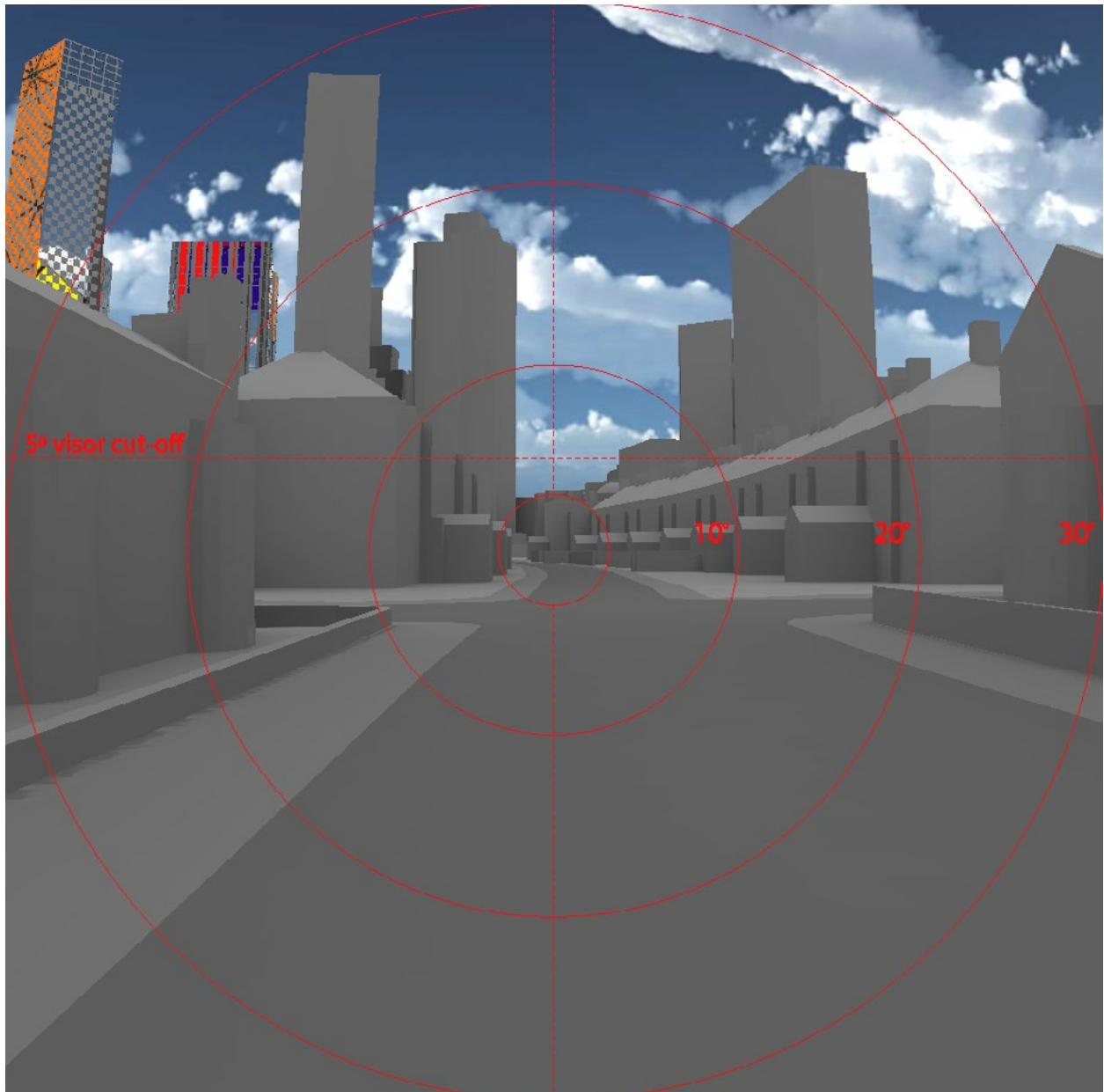


Fig. 114: Solar reflections



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