

Title	Street Lighting Policy
Council Resolution	Item 13 (15 March 2016) as per Council Minutes
Responsible Directorate	City Services & Infrastructure
Due for Review	14 March 2020
Strategic Plan Reference	3.1.3 Deliver services that create sustainable and liveable built environments.
ECM	Council Policies

PURPOSE

This policy sets minimum lighting standards for the Glenorchy City municipality, based on the Australian Standard for Lighting of Roads and Public Spaces.

SCOPE

This policy applies to:

- The lighting of roads, footpaths, car parks and outdoor public spaces.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1982</i> – Sections 32 & 33
Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable
Australian/International Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AS/NZS 1158. 2005 Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces

DEFINITIONS

Lighting categories	<p>Defined in AS/NZS 1158.0.2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Category V</i> lighting is applicable to roads on which the visual requirements of motorists are dominant, e.g. traffic routes. Subcategories range from V1 to V5. • <i>Category P</i> lighting is applicable to roads on which the visual requirements of pedestrians are dominant, e.g. local roads and to local area traffic management devices (LATMS) installed on such roads. Also lighting which is applicable to outdoor public areas, other than roads, where the visual requirements of pedestrians are dominant, e.g. outdoor shopping precincts. Subcategories range from P1 to P12.
Local area traffic management devices (LATMS)	Devices installed on the carriageway as part of a local area traffic management scheme. They are typically used to control specific traffic movements, (e.g. roundabouts, speed humps) and to deter traffic, (e.g. slow points). These may consist of raised or surface painted sections or a combination of the two.
Carriageway	That portion of the road devoted particularly to the use of vehicles, inclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.
Luminaire	Apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes, except for the lamps themselves, all the parts necessary for fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electrical supply.

MINIMUM APPLICABLE LIGHTING STANDARDS

1. For CBD areas with high traffic volumes (for example, greater than 10,000 vehicles per day) and with high night time pedestrian movements, the design lighting category will be minimum P1 for footpaths and V1 for vehicular carriageways.
2. For urban arterial roads and high night use major collectors the minimum design lighting category will be as follows:
 - a. A lighting standard of P3 across footpaths on both sides of the road for areas with high night time pedestrian movements.
 - b. A lighting standard of P3 across one footpath for all other areas.
3. For other urban roads and footpaths the minimum design lighting category will be P4, with the exception of replacement of existing luminaires on existing electrical distribution poles, in which case the minimum design lighting category will be P5.
4. For rural roads appropriate lights will only be placed at strategic locations such as intersections, bus stops, telephone boxes and shops.
5. For lighting in major night use car parks the minimum design lighting category will be P11 and P12 for parking spaces for people with a disability. Major car parks are those identified as having frequent night time movements.
6. For major facilities with mixed pedestrian and vehicle movement, such as the Tolosa Street Bus Station the minimum design lighting category will be P6.
7. Lighting for night time use cycle paths will have a minimum design lighting category of P4.
8. Right of ways will only be considered for lighting on request from the community or if there is a significant safety issue associated with poor lighting.
9. Footpaths identified as having frequent night time movements of vulnerable individuals or groups are to have a minimum design lighting category of P3.
10. Lighting around major entertainment venues such as the Cinema Complex or the Derwent Entertainment Centre should have a minimum design lighting category lighting standard of P6.
11. Lighting in the immediate vicinity of night time sporting venues should have a minimum lighting standard of P3.
12. Council shall encourage the use of high standard lighting presentation by private businesses and property owners.

BACKGROUND

The objective of providing road lighting is to provide a lighted environment that is conducive to the safe and comfortable movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic at night and the discouragement of illegal acts, while protecting the integrity of the night time environment through control of light spill and glare. Lighting may also be used to enhance the prestige and amenity of a location but should be designed to minimise any obtrusive effects.

The principles of street lighting in Australia and detailed design criteria are set out in AS/NZS 1158. 2005 *Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces*. However the Road Authority should set the appropriate design lighting category, based on advice contained in the Standard. This policy defines minimum design lighting categories for Glenorchy City municipality.