

Public Lighting Policy

Reference Number:
Responsible Department:
Related Policy/Procedure:

Section 4 No. 11
Strategy and Development
Undergrounding Services (Overhead
Electricity and Telecommunication Cables)

Date of Adoption:
Current Review Date:
Resolution Number:
Version Number:
Applicable Legislation:

22 November 2016
27 September 2022
OCM-2022/185
Amendment 2
Local Government Act 1999;
Planning, Development and Infrastructure
Act, 2016
Australian Standards;
Planning and Design Code
Electricity Act 1996.

Next Review Date:
Review Frequency:

September 2024
Biennially

1. Introduction

This policy aims to ensure that the installation of new public lighting, and/or the upgrade or replacement of existing elements of the Council's public lighting service, will most effectively enhance the Council's quality, consistency and efficiency of night lighting in public places, as well as visual appeal, safety and utility. Additionally, this policy seeks to enable the realisation of "smart cities" and commercial opportunities, where these opportunities are associated with light poles and luminaires and demonstrate a community benefit.

2. Policy Objectives

This policy seeks to enhance:

- the creation of a safe night time township and public space environment;
- the characters and functions of streets and footpaths within the street and footpath hierarchy;
- community enjoyment of celebrations and special events;
- environmental sustainability through improved efficiency in the consumption of power, the trialling and subsequent wider adoption of new lighting technologies, the use (where appropriate) of energy efficient lighting technologies in and around Council buildings and the public realm, and reduced light spill, glare and night sky pollution;
- the levels of serviceability for Council's streetscapes, following identification of existing levels of service;
- the use of lighting infrastructure for smart technology use such as 5G Rollout, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, Wi-Fi broadcast, public notices and promotion/advertising, electric vehicle charging, smart parking/metering.

3. Policy Statements

- 3.1 Council may upgrade all township streets and roads over time in accordance with its Infrastructure and Asset Management Plan (IAMP). However, as part of any new land division development and/or road/intersection upgrade this policy will apply.
- 3.2 Public lighting must be provided in all newly created streets and roads to the boundary of the development in a land division. New lighting must be located outside of Clear Zones wherever possible and must meet the standards for 'Category V' or 'Category P' lighting, as appropriate.
- 3.3 Public lighting shall also be required in newly created reserves under 1 hectare in size, or where access to structures within the park is a feature, or where paths within the park form a linear link or where best practice crime prevention through urban design principles requires public lighting.
- 3.4 The level and standard of lighting shall be determined according to Standards Association of Australia (SAA) codes and AS/NZS 1158 Series to reflect Council's aim of achieving lighting standards that are energy efficient and environmentally sustainable.
- 3.5 Lighting obstructions (e.g. from existing or proposed large trees) must be considered when locating poles and assessing luminance requirements.
- 3.6 Street light columns will be of a type approved by Council during the design consultation stage and shall comply with standard manufacturer models approved by the Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) unless otherwise approved by the Council. Column types may vary depending on the hierarchy classification for the road, however all luminaires will be Light-Emitting Diode, unless otherwise approved by Council. Use of photo-voltaic powered lighting may be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Council.
- 3.7 Street light columns and luminaire fittings are to be from the DNSP approved Standard Range unless otherwise approved by Council.
- 3.8 All new public lighting, provided through developments shall be designed and constructed with underground service connections in accordance with the Council's Undergrounding Services Policy. These installations shall allow future capability to precisely measure the electrical energy consumed to capture the potential benefits of tailored lighting levels and off-peak dimming/switching. Where technical regulations allow, electricity consumption meters (or equivalent) shall be designed and constructed to satisfy the AS/NZS 3000 specification and the installer shall provide Council with a Certificate of Compliance prior to a metered supply being connected to the DNSP's network.

- 3.9 Table 1 states the minimum public lighting serviceability classification standard to be adopted in reference to road classifications.

TABLE 1

Road Classification	Public Lighting Level of Serviceability
Rural roads/developments	As a minimum, flag lighting at new intersections and cul-de-sacs, plus any areas identified in the Traffic Impact Statement associated with the development. For clarity, where a development includes a cul-de-sac, lighting shall be installed at the connecting road junction as well as at the end of the cul-de-sac (bulb) as a minimum. The overall layout of the road will determine if additional light poles and luminaires will be required.
Access Lanes	PR6 - In accordance to AS 1158(2020)
Access Roads/Local Streets	PR5 - In accordance to AS 1158(2020)
Level 1 Collector Roads	PR5 - PR3 - In accordance to AS 1158(2020)
Level 2 Collector roads	V5 - In accordance to AS 1158(2020)

- 3.10 As smart lighting technology advances and becomes standard equipment acceptable to DNSPs and Council, main streets and roads providing an event function service level shall be designed and constructed for the highest function lighting level in accordance with AS 1158 and may be dimmed at times when a lower lighting level (e.g. general use with no events or functions on) remains suitable in accordance with AS 1158.
- 3.11 Ownership and applied DNSP tariffs (in accordance with relevant DNSP standards, guidelines and requirements for lighting ownership and approval processes) for new Public Lighting Installations shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. This decision shall be based on several factors, including, but not limited to, the:
- location of the new installation (e.g. urban/township vs rural),
 - type and size of the development it will service (e.g. the number of and density/spacing of new lighting required),
 - characteristics of the surrounding existing lighting infrastructure, and
 - cost-benefit considerations in terms on long term asset management and benefits to the Council/Community.

3.12 Installation of 'public notices & promotion/advertising signs/banners' on Lighting Poles must have obtained the asset owner's approval prior to erecting the sign. The signs shall be in accordance with, but not limited to the following documents:

- Applicable standards, requirements and guidelines for Signage and Banners on DNSP assets.
- Advertising Signs Assessment Guidelines for Road Safety
- The *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*
- LRC Moveable Signs By-Law

Signs should be restricted to 1 square metre in size. For temporary signs greater than 1 square metre in surface area or permanent signs and banners, an engineering report is required to ensure that the pole(s) strength is suitable for the application.

3.13 Where a resident can demonstrate that they are being significantly impacted by light spill into their property from an adjacent street light (e.g. from the 'Area to be lit'), a solution will be investigated by Council and/or the lighting asset owner. In most cases a solution (e.g. installation of a shield/visor device) will only be considered where it does not reduce lighting levels below the relevant Australian Standards for the lighting of roads and public spaces (AS/NZS 1158). Where light spill is confirmed through the Council's investigation to be outside of acceptable standards and a solution is deemed technically feasible, the Council will fund the cost of approved solutions. Where Council deem the light spill to be within acceptable standards, a technically feasible solution may be approved by the Council for installation at the cost of the resident.

4. Legislative Requirements and Corporate Policy Content

In adopting this policy, it is recognised that there are specific legislative requirements to be met as well as other corporate goals.

Relevant legislation and statutory documents include:

- Australian Standards;
- *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*;
- *Electricity Act 1996 (SA)*
- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act, 2016 (SA) and associated regulations*

This policy is to be implemented in conjunction with the Council's Strategic Plan, Infrastructure & Asset Management Plan, Long Term Financial Plan and other relevant Policies and Strategies including:

- Undergrounding Services (Overhead Electricity and Telecommunication Cables) Policy;
- IPWEA Infrastructure Guidelines (SA) – Standards and Requirements for the Design and Construction of Infrastructure Assets in South Australia (as adopted by Council);
- Community Land Management Plans.

Policy History

1. *Policy adopted 22 November 2016, refer Council Minute 13.3.1, Page 2016/452.2.*
2. Amendment No. 1 adopted at Council meeting held on 28 January 2020, refer Council Minute 12.3.1, Page 2020/6.
3. Amendment No. 2 adopted at Council meeting held on 27 September 2022, Resolution Number OCM-2022/185.