

Policy Name	Public Lighting for Parks and Reserves
Policy Number	TS11
Responsible Section	Parks and Gardens
Responsible Department	Technical Services
Date Last Adopted	April 2021
Date of Next Review	April 2024
Applicable Legislation	Nil
Related Governance Documents	Australian Standards
City Plan Theme	Environment and Heritage Placemaking Leadership

1. PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE

This policy guides the provision of public lighting within parks and reserves to support our community to have safe access to public spaces. Public lighting also encourages further use and access to community facilities outside of daylight hours, supporting healthy, active and connected communities.

2. SCOPE

This policy relates to all recreation reserves under the care and control of Council and particularly the infrastructure within the reserves, including (but not limited to) car parks, buildings, pathways and playspaces. This policy does not apply to the provision of floodlighting to sports fields or roads.

3. POLICY

3.1 Principles

- 3.1.1 Council implements public lighting to support safe access to public spaces
- 3.1.2 Council seeks to balance the most cost effective lighting with the lowest energy usage to ensure responsible expenditure of community funds

- 3.1.3 Public lighting is generally not provided in Council reserves except for:
- security lighting around buildings that have a community function such as clubs and halls; and
 - Key walking paths
- 3.1.4 Public lighting forms an important aspect of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in increasing the potential for passive surveillance, reducing fear of crime and potentially increasing the usage of reserves.
- 3.1.5 Council will consider requests for public lighting that can be demonstrated to meet identified criteria.

3.2 Criteria for providing lighting

- 3.2.1 A CPTED audit is conducted by Council to confirm the anti-social areas within the reserve; and
- 3.2.2 Public lighting is able to be installed so that it will not detrimentally impact upon adjacent residents' amenity through light overspill or glare (consultation with residents potentially affected by installation of public lighting may be required); and
- 3.2.3 Reserve redevelopment plans that may change the design and use of the reserve are considered; and
- 3.2.4 There is a demonstrated history of anti-social behaviour or vandalism; or
- 3.2.5 The reserve has regular evening usage (three or more times a week) and does not have sufficient lighting in high-use areas such as car parks; or
- 3.2.6 The reserve provides the most direct link between key community services (e.g. between a train station and shopping centre or housing precinct) and does not have sufficient lighting along the key pathway(s) or pedestrian routes.

3.3 . Design of Public Lighting in Reserves

- 3.3.1 Lighting should be designed to avoid the creation of blind-spots or anti-social areas.
- 3.3.2 Security lighting should not be too bright so that it creates blinding glare or deep shadows, hindering the view for potential observers.
- 3.3.3 All public lighting should be installed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards, including:
- AS/NZS 1158.0:2005 *Lighting for roads and public spaces – Introduction*
 - AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 *Lighting for roads and public spaces – Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting – Performance and design requirements*
 - AS 1158.4-2009 *Lighting for roads and public spaces - Lighting of pedestrian crossings*
 - AS/NZS 1158.5:2007 *Lighting for roads and public spaces – Tunnels and underpasses*
 - AS/NZS 1158.6:2010 *Lighting for roads and public spaces – Luminaires*

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administration will ensure lighting is regularly reviewed for effectiveness and efficiency

4. DEFINITIONS

Public Lighting: means all external lighting located in the public realm and on public land.

CPTED: Stands for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.