

Public lighting policy

1. Purpose

This policy sets out the public lighting services provided by the City of Tea Tree Gully (the Council) through:

- a) Establishing clear principles for the provision of public lighting to promote the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians.
- b) Providing guidance in relation to the standard and types of lighting to be provided within the City, which take into account the streetscape, heritage and design of the area.
- c) Ensuring new lighting installed is in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Guidelines.
- d) Ensuring consideration of energy efficiency, whole of life costs and environmental sustainability in relation to selection of public lighting within the City.

2. Policy

2.1. General

Council aims to achieve the following outcomes through the management of its public lighting infrastructure:

- a) Provide a well-lit environment that enables the safe and comfortable movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic at night.
- b) Effectively manage public lighting so that the electricity costs and energy use are minimised.
- c) Ensure that new lighting assets within the City take into account the streetscape, heritage and design of the area, and are installed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Guidelines. To achieve these outcomes, Council will endeavour to, where practical:
 - i) Address streets identified as non-compliant to AS/ NZS 1158 requirements, replacing existing luminaires with energy efficient LED luminaires.
 - ii) Progressively upgrade all other luminaires with energy efficient LED luminaires.
 - iii) Undertake regular energy audits to monitor energy costs and energy use.
 - iv) Undertake tree assessments to ensure effectiveness of lighting to standards.
 - v) Ensure that any new lighting assets installed within the City are consistent with the streetscape, heritage and design of the area.
 - vi) Ensure that any new lighting installed is in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Guidelines.
 - vii) Endeavour to ensure that new lighting installed in public places does not detract from the landscape amenity and minimises impact to local residents, where practicable.

2.2. Provision priority and lighting requests

Priority for lighting requests will be given to addressing non-compliant street lighting in the first instance.

New lighting priority will also be given to upgrading lighting within the rest of the City, with areas having the highest anticipated energy savings being undertaken first.

Street lights are not intended for home security. Council will not upgrade street lighting to improve the security of private property. However, options that the property owner can take (e.g. sensor lights) can be recommended to enquirers.

Upgrades of lighting may also be brought forward to coincide with other streetscape or capital works where practical, and where budget allows.

When considering new lighting assets within council reserves and along associated footpaths and cycle tracks, the following will be considered:

- The existing streetscape and proximity to residential properties (ie. light glare, noise impacts)
- The area has an expected high nighttime use (ie. regional / district parks, active recreational areas, around community and recreational buildings, regional footpath connections)
- lighting will improve safety for users
- Existing natural vegetation, heritage and design of the area will not be significantly impacted
- Where best practice crime prevention through urban design principles requires public lighting
- Detrimental impacts to biodiversity (flora and fauna) are minimised
- The installation is financially sustainable
- No alternative pedestrian or cycling routes are available

2.3. Requests for light shields

Requests for visor fittings, to limit light spillage, will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Where the public lighting meets the Australian Standards and a visor is requested, residents may be required to cover, or contribute to, the cost of installation. Visors will not be provided where its installation would result in lighting no longer being compliant with AS1158.

2.4. Light outages

2.4.1. Street lights

Most streetlights within the City are managed by SA Power Networks. Residents are encouraged to report street light issues on the SA Power Networks online reporting system

2.4.2. Council owned lights

Reports for faults to Council owned lights such as reserve lighting, sports lighting and public carpark lighting should be made to via Council's website, in person or via 8397 7444.

An exact location and pole number (if available) should be provided to assist the attending officer to locate the faulty light.

Council aims to assess all faulty lights within 5 business days and repair them within 30 business days, subject to the type of fault and availability of required parts.

Larger infrastructure faults (e.g. cable faults) that require re-design or extensive excavation works may require longer repair timeframes, depending on the extent of works required.

3. Definitions

For the purposes of this policy the following definitions apply:

Category ‘V’ Lighting

Category ‘V’ lighting applies to vehicular traffic on major roads. The Australian Standard AS/NZS 1158.1.1- lighting of major roads focuses on visibility requirements for the motorist. A major road is an arterial or highway.

Category ‘P’ lighting

Category ‘P’ lighting is applicable to minor roads, car parks and public spaces where the visual requirements of pedestrians and cyclist movements rather than motor vehicles are dominant. Minor roads are local roads and collector roads that carry a low volume of traffic. Lighting should provide a sense of security, adequate visibility and deter improper behaviour. Australian Standard AS/NZS 1158.3.1 relates to the requirements for P category lighting.

Public Lighting

‘Public Lighting’ in the context of this policy refers to external lighting located in the public realm in a road reserve or on other public land, but excluding reserves and sporting facilities. In relation to this policy, public lighting relates to lighting which is the responsibility of Council, whether owned by Council, or provided by another organisation on behalf of Council, within the City. It does not relate to street lighting provided by the Department of Infrastructure and Transport.

Street Lighting

Street lighting refers to lighting that is operated and maintained by SA Power Networks through a tariff arrangement. This lighting is generally unmetered with energy cost being calculated via time of operation and power output.

Council Owned Lighting

‘Council owned lighting’ refers to lighting that is on Council property that is not connected to the SAPN street lighting network and is fed from its own power supply and meter. Lighting such as reserve lighting, car park lighting and sports field lighting are common examples of Council owned lighting infrastructure.

Public Lighting Assets

‘Public Lighting Assets’ means all assets which are dedicated to the provision of public lighting, including lamps, luminaires, mounting brackets, and poles on which the fixtures are mounted, supply cables and control equipment.

Visors, Optic Tuners and Anti-glare Louvres

Refers to attachments or devices that are fitted to a luminaire and designed to minimise light spill.

LED Lighting

‘LED Lighting’, refers to light-emitting diode (LED) which is a semiconductor device that emits visible light when an electric current passes through. These lights typically consume much lower energy and emit lower greenhouse gases to the environment.

Non-compliant streets

‘Non-compliant Streets’ means the streets that do not meet the lighting standard AS/NZS 1158 requirements.

Smart Technology

'Smart Technology' refers to integrating the use of technology solutions to the management of the Council's assets to enhance quality, performance or interactivity of these assets. Smart technology can optimise energy consumption through automatic adjustment of lighting output to variable environmental factors such as weather conditions.

CEO

Refers to the Chief Executive Officer (including their delegate) of the City of Tea Tree Gully.

4. Legislative framework

4.1. Reference to legislation

Local Government Act, 1999

Work Health and Safety Act (SA), 2012

Environmental Protection Act, 1993

Essential Services Commission Act 2002 (SA)

Electricity Act 1996 (SA)

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Road and Traffic Act 1961

4.2. Other references

External document including:

- a) AS/NZS 1158 Lighting for roads and other public spaces
- b) AS/NZS 3000 Electrical Installations
- c) AS 4282 Light Pollution
- d) SA Power Networks Technical Standard - TS101
- e) SA Power Networks Public Lighting Tariff Manual No. 21

5. Strategic Plan 2030

5.1. Strategic objectives

The following strategic objectives and aspirations in Council's Strategic Plan 2030 are the most relevant to this report:

Strategic Objective		Comments
1. Our Community	We create opportunities for people to connect with one another and to their local community.	
1.4.	The safety and wellbeing of our community is a priority.	Public lighting is provided to facilitate the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians.
2. Our Economy	Our city is the place to invest, work and do business.	
2.1.	Our centres are vibrant with Modbury Precinct as the region's key activity centre.	There is strong community support for improved lighting to ensure key routes and public spaces are adequately lit.

3. Our Environment We are leaders in how we manage and care for our environment and resources.		
3.1.	Biodiversity, green spaces and tree canopy are valued, enhanced and protected.	Artificial light, or light pollution, has significant negative impacts on biodiversity and needs to be carefully considered in natural environments.
3.2.	We practice the responsible and sustainable use of resources.	LED lighting is well-known for its efficiency, which translates to low energy consumption and energy savings .
5. Our Leadership We are trusted to make good decisions that are in the best interest of our community.		
5.1.	Our service provision is sustainable and adaptable.	Public lighting is becoming increasingly sustainable and adaptable based on LED lighting , motion sensors , and real-time data analytics that help reduce energy consumption and costs while enhancing safety and functionality.

5.2. Organisation Plan

Our Strategic Plan is supported by an Organisation Plan which focuses on four key pillars of customer care, trust, teamwork and growth. The pillar most relevant to this policy is customer care.

6. Policy Implementation

This Policy will be implemented by the Chief Executive Officer or relevant portfolio General Manager and managed in accordance with Council's scheme of delegations.

Record number	D25/80012
Responsible Manager	Manager Technical & Engineering Services
Other key internal stakeholders	Lead – Water and Environment Environmental Sustainability Advisor, Manager Operations Support Services Manager Customer and Communications General Manager City Operations
Last reviewed	26 May 2026
Adoption reference	Council
Resolution number	944
Previous review dates	30/05/2025, 23/06/20, 25/07/2022
Legal requirement	N/A
Due date next review	2030
Delegations	N