Non Standard Public Lighting Fittings – Subdivision Approvals Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version No.</th>
<th>2.1 6 September 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endorsement</td>
<td>General Manager, Planning and Development – 7 December 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive – 22 December 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy Review Panel 6 July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorisation</td>
<td>Council 21 July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiry date:</td>
<td>1 December 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible officer:</td>
<td>Engineering Services Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy owner</td>
<td>Infrastructure Planning Coordinator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Purpose
Prior to 1993 only standard public lighting fittings were used in new subdivisions within the Shire of Melton. These consisted of mild steel poles that were hot dipped in zinc and galvanised, a luminaire made of aluminium with an acrylic visor, and ancillary components. A typical standard public lighting pole is shown in Figure 1.

![Figure 1](image)

Since 1993, however, developers have requested the use of non-standard (decorative) public lighting fittings in their estates.

Therefore, in response, Council has produced this policy to outline the criteria for the approval of non-standard public lighting fittings. The policy also sets the fee structure paid to Council by developers for non-standard public lighting fittings.

2. Scope
This policy covers all non-standard public lighting fittings located within road reserves in new subdivisions where Council is the Responsible Authority.
3. Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>The Electricity Industry Act 2000 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>A person or company that holds a licence to distribute and supply electricity granted under the Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Melton Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1158</td>
<td>Australian Standards – Lighting for roads and public spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public lighting pole</td>
<td>An unmetered light pole that is located within a road reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp</td>
<td>A source made in order to produce an optical radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminaire</td>
<td>An apparatus that distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from a lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public lighting fitting</td>
<td>Comprises the lamp, luminaire, public lighting pole and ancillary components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Any of the following public lighting components acceptable to a distributor – lamp, luminaire, public lighting pole and ancillary components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Standard</td>
<td>Any of the following public lighting components not acceptable to a distributor – lamp, luminaire, public lighting poles and ancillary components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMR</td>
<td>Operations, Maintenance and Replacement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMR status</td>
<td>Standard public lighting components that come under the responsibility of the distributor for operation, maintenance and replacement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road classification</td>
<td>Categories based on traffic volume or function of road. Examples, in descending order are: freeways, highways, arterial roads, connector roads and local roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arterial road</td>
<td>A road that is classified to provide direct access from one district to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connector road</td>
<td>A road that is classified to provide connection through and between neighbourhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local road</td>
<td>A road that is classified to provide local residential access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul-de-sac</td>
<td>A road that is closed at one end; a dead-end road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precinct Structure Plans (PSP)</td>
<td>Master plans for whole communities which are usually between ten to thirty thousand people. PSP’s lay out roads, shopping centres, schools, parks, housing, employment and the connections to transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Coordination Group</td>
<td>A group consisting of Council officers dealing with Precinct Structure Plans and their implementation. Includes the Planning Services Manager, Engineering Services Manager, Coordinator Major Developments, Infrastructure Planning Coordinator, Open Space Planning Coordinator, Statutory Planning Coordinator, Strategic Planning Coordinator et al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>Goods and Services Tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Policy

4.1 Non-standard public lighting fitting
It is Council's policy to allow developers an option for beautified street lighting in new subdivisions that consist of non-standard public lighting fittings.

4.1.1 Types of non-standard public lighting poles
Apart from the standard pole types, Council will only accept the following non-standard public lighting poles or Council approved equivalent:

- Promenade*
- Albert Park*
- Manningham*
- Lincoln*
- Painted Standard**
- Impact Absorbent Standard (where applicable)**
- Slip Based Standard (where applicable)**

* See Appendix 1
** These are considered non-standard public lighting poles because they vary from the basic standard public lighting pole types.

4.1.2 Non-standard public lighting pole colour
Non-standard public lighting poles must be uniform in colour. A pole that has more than one colour or shade of paint is not allowed.

Only the following colours or Council approved equivalent will be accepted by Council for non-standard public lighting poles:

- Black^ 
- Galvanised Zinc^ 
- Deep Brunswick Green^ 
- Federation Red^ 

^ See Appendix 2

These colours are basic colours that are readily available from public lighting pole manufacturers. This colour range also reflects the colours of the majority of the non-standard public lighting poles currently erected in the Shire of Melton.

4.1.3 Decorative insets or additions to non-standard public lighting poles
Non-standard public lighting poles must not have decorative insets or additions to the basic design of the pole.

4.1.4 Public lighting lamp and luminaire
Public lighting lamps and luminaires must be energy efficient and have an OMR status from the relevant distributor.

In lieu of 80 Watt Mercury Vapour lamps and luminaires, T5's#, compact fluorescent# or other lamps and luminaires that have greater energy efficiency must be used.
4.2 Public lighting plans
All public lighting plans must be designed by a qualified public lighting designer and it must comply with AS1158.

4.3 Road classification where non-standard public lighting fittings are allowed
Non-standard public lighting fittings can only be installed in connector and local roads. Any designated arterial road and its associated intersections must have standard public lighting fittings, except where Impact Absorbent Standard poles or Slip Based Standard poles are required as per AS1158.

4.4 Non-standard public lighting within Precinct Structure Plans
All connector and local roads within a Precinct Structure Plan, or a defined area within a Precinct Structure Plan, must use the same public lighting fitting and colour as the first approved in that area, with the exception of section 4.5 of this policy.

Defined areas within a Precinct Structure Plan are determined by the Subdivision Coordination Group.

4.5 Non-standard public lighting fittings in adjoining developments
For a connector or local road that continues from an existing development outside the Precinct Structure Plan, the same public lighting fitting erected in that existing development must be continued up to:

- The end of the road, where it is a cul-de-sac, OR
- One public light pole spacing away from the termination of that part of road at an intersection. At the intersection, the public lighting fitting for the new development must be used.

4.6 Initial installation costs of non standard public lighting fittings
The developer must make arrangements with the relevant distributor to cover all costs associated with the initial supply and installation of the public lighting fitting for the subdivision, as well as any ancillary works.

4.7 Non-standard public lighting fee
The developer must pay a cash contribution to Council equal to the cost and supply of 10% of the total number of public lighting fittings within the subdivision, except where there are less than ten public lighting poles. In this case, the developer must pay Council a cash contribution equal to the cost and supply of one public lighting fitting.

The cash contribution for the non-standard public lighting fitting must be provided to Council prior to the Engineering Plans being endorsed for that stage of development.

The formula for calculating the non-standard public lighting fee is:

- \[ NSPLF = S + P \text{ (+GST)} \] (for N less than 10)
- \[ NSPLF = N(S + P)/10 \text{ (+GST)} \] (for N equal to or greater than 10)

Where: \( NSPLF \) – Non standard public lighting fee
N – Number of non-standard public lighting poles in the subdivision
S – Cost of supply and installation of each non standard public lighting pole
P – Cost of each non standard public lighting pole

4.8 Non-standard public lighting fittings at end of useful design life

Prior to the end of their useful design life when bulk changeover is required, residents will be consulted as regards the type of public lighting fitting that will be erected in place of the existing. Also, the type of public lighting fitting replacement will be subject to a report to Council as part of the budget process.

5. Responsibility

5.1 Graduate Engineer and Development Engineer

- Responsible for assessing public lighting plans provided by public lighting designers.

5.2 Infrastructure Planning Coordinator

- Responsible for resolving technical issues and overseeing disputed applications

6. References and links to other documents

- Australian Standards - AS1158 – Lighting for roads and public spaces
- Electricity Industry Act 2000 (Vic)
- Engineering Design and Construction Manual for Subdivision in the Growth Areas

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Albert Park, Lincoln, Manningham and Promenade public lighting poles
Appendix 1 – Albert Park, Lincoln, Manningham and Promenade public lighting poles

Appendix 2 – Non-standard public lighting pole colours

- Black
- Galvanised Zinc
- Federation Red
- Deep Brunswick Green

Appendix 3 – T5 and compact fluorescent lamps and luminaires

- 2x14 Watts T5 lamp and luminaire
- 32 or 42 Watts Compact fluorescent lamp and luminaire