

AS/NZS 1158.1.2:2010

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Lighting for roads and public spaces**

**Part 1.2: Vehicular traffic (Category V)  
lighting—Guide to design, installation,  
operation and maintenance**



## **AS/NZS 1158.1.2:2010**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee LG-002, Lighting for Roads and Public Space. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 26 March 2010 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 29 March 2010.  
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The following are represented on Committee LG-002:

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Australian Industry Group  
Australian Local Government Association  
CIE Australia Inc.  
Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland  
Energy Networks Association  
IES: The Lighting Society  
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## **Lighting for roads and public spaces**

### **Part 1.2: Vehicular traffic (Category V) lighting—Guide to design, installation, operation and maintenance**

Originated as AS/NZS 1158.1.3:1997.

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee LG-002, Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces, to supersede AS/NZS 1158.1.3–1997 *Road Lighting Part 1.3: Vehicular traffic (Category V) lighting—Guide to design, installation, operation and maintenance*, now designated as Part 1.2.

This Standard is part of the AS/NZS 1158 series, *Lighting for roads and public spaces*, which covers lighting schemes for most roads and public spaces.

The performance criteria for such lighting schemes may include any or all of the following:

- (a) Facilitation of safe movement.
- (b) The discouragement of illegal acts.
- (c) Contributing to the amenity of an area through increased aesthetic appeal.

The series has divided road lighting into the following two broad categories:

- (i) *Category V lighting* Lighting that is applicable to roads on which the visual requirements of motorists are dominant, e.g. traffic routes.
- (ii) *Category P lighting* Lighting that is applicable to roads on which the visual requirements of pedestrians are dominant, e.g. local roads and lighting that is applicable to outdoor public areas, other than roads, where the visual requirements of pedestrians are dominant, e.g. outdoor shopping precincts.

This Standard applies to Category V lighting.

Its objective is to provide guidance to those concerned with design, installation, operation and maintenance of such lighting, to facilitate compliance with the requirements of AS/NZS 1158.1.1.

The following Standards have been issued in the AS/NZS 1158 series:

### AS/NZS

1158	Lighting for roads and public spaces
1158.0	Part 0: Introduction
1158.1.1	Part 1.1: Vehicular traffic (Category V) lighting—Performance and design requirements
1158.1.2	Part 1.2: Vehicular traffic (Category V) lighting—Guide to design, installation, operation and maintenance (this Standard)
1158.2	Part 2: Computer procedures for the calculation of light technical parameters for Category V and Category P lighting
1158.3.1	Part 3.1: Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting—Performance and installation design requirements
1158.4	Part 4: Lighting of pedestrian crossings
1158.5	Part 5: Tunnels and underpasses
1158.6	Part 6: Luminaires

Road lighting is acknowledged to be an effective crash counter-measure. The costs involved in providing road lighting can be demonstrated to provide significant financial and community benefits in terms of reductions in road crashes at night. Studies in Australia and New Zealand, and in other countries, have led to the conclusion that traffic route lighting is likely to reduce night time casualty crashes by about 30%, taken over the road network. A summary of the findings of lighting and crashes is given in Appendix C. (See also Ref. 9, 20 and 21 in Paragraph A2.)

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

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