

DDPR_feedback_0336s		
	Name	Damien McNamara
	Organisation	
	Email	
	Response Date	Aug 24 22 01:16:02 pm
	Notes	Damien.McNamara
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on	
	Light	
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?	
	Strongly support	
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q4	Feedback/Comments	
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q6	Feedback/Comments	
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q8	Feedback/Comments	
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q10	Feedback/Comments	
Q11	supporting documents?	
	0	
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here	

Draft Identifier:	AS/NZS 4282:201 9	DITRDC review: Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting		
Section	Type of Comment	Comment		Proposed Change
sec_1.1	General	A requirement to protect fauna should be included. Put the onus on the designer/installer.		Flora and fauna assessment should be undertaken and advice sought to minimise impacts from the lighting installation.
sec_2.4.1	General	Cumulative effects of many lights should also be included		d. Loss of amenity through sky glow from over lighting, spill lighting and inappropriate timing and control.
sec_2.4.1	General	The spectral nature of the light should also be included.		e. Increase in discomfort from harsh lighting effects on health ecology and sky glow.
sec_2.4.4	Editorial	Where the proposed in within the field of influence....		Remove "in" (fourth word in sentence, last paragraph.)
sec_2.4.4	General	RASNZ is building a list of observatory details and contacts.		Note 2 Add: www.rasnz.org/nz Now https://www.rasnz.org.nz/rasnz-info/nz-observatory-registration-1
sec_2.4.4	General	Light at or near the horizontal plan can be a real problem for observatories even from a large distance.		Avoid light dispersal at or near the horizontal plane. Use full cut-off luminaires directed downward.
sec_3.2.3	General	Control of Brightness is only one aspect to be managed. There is still a need to ensure directional control, activity-based control so that even in Non-Curfew periods lighting is only on or at full brightness if required. e.g. Car sales yards only need full brightness if a customer is present. Warehousing yards only need full lighting if work is underway in the area at that time.		Add additional advice to further limit brightness by other methods on an activity needs basis.
sec_3.3.1.8	Technical	Light spill at the horizontal plane is a problem in terms of impact on surrounding areas. An angle of cut-off 10 degrees below horizontal will ensure the light emitted is terminated on the ground or by surrounding obstacles rather than horizontal light travelling on for ever!		flux emitted by the luminaire above the angle 10 degrees below the horizontal....
sec_5.2	General	5.2 (b) (ii). It is a real irony that direct sources of light include from cloud cover. In a natural unlit environment cloud cover would normally darken the area of interest! Overcast skies brighten an area because of reflected light.		Shift "overcast skies" to 5.2 (a)

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sec_A.2.2	Technical	(d) Need to minimize light from below and including horizontal!	(d) ...minimize the spread of light from 10 degrees below, near and above the horizontal
sec_A.3.4	General	Flood lights should not be directed towards an adjacent boundary. In principle the fixture should be directed towards the centre of the property. Fixtures mounted at or near a boundary must have back shielding. The New Zealand Government is a signatory to the Conservation of Migratory Species, RAMSAR Agreement at the International Union for Conservation or Nature, all of whom have guidance or policy for members to limit light pollution impacts on species. Reference should be included for these and the NZ Govt. obligations.	Nil
sec_C.5.2	General		Include New Zealand Government.