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1. SCOPE

This document provides a guideline for the minimum maintenance requirements for street lighting. The term street lighting encompasses lighting and all other items of illuminated street furniture provided on the public road, except traffic signals and electrically operated parking information signs.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Street lighting maintenance should fall within the categories listed in **2.1**, **2.2** and **2.3**.

2.1 Preventative Maintenance

Inspection of the street lighting system and system control are to be performed on a regular basis. Re-lamping of street lights may involve extensive traffic control.

2.2 Reactive Maintenance

Street light outages including re-lamping, the replacement of parts and/or the upgrades if parts are unavailable all fall under reactive maintenance. Response to outages reports should involve trouble shooting problems in the distribution system, photo cell replacement, and contactor repair or replacement.

2.3 Upgrades and modifications

The Licensee may choose to upgrade the street lighting network to a more robust and economical system. Such as light fittings that produce more light with considerably less energy and which have better reliability.

3. MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

All street lighting units should be maintained to a standard that ensures, as far as possible, their safe, economic, effective and reliable operation. The Basic requirements are:

- All maintenance of street lighting units should be carried out by a competent person employed or contracted by the Licensee.
- The Licensee should maintain an official map of the location of all streetlights and a corresponding list of the fittings and wattage of those streetlights. This official map is to be updated on an annual basis.
- Reactive repair procedures that ensure expenditure responses to identified defects and first-time repairs.
- The Licensee should log streetlight outages, taking note of critical locations where traffic and pedestrian safety is at risk.

PART B-07: STREET LIGHTING

- The Licensee should develop a streetlight service plan including a schedule for the periodic maintenance and replacement of fittings. The Licensee should update and maintain that plan on an annual basis.

4. ELECTRICAL INSPECTIONS

To reduce the risk to the public of electrical shock from street lighting equipment, regular visual inspection of all lighting equipment should be carried out to ensure that the item is electrically safe, operating correctly and as per recorded inventory details

Tests to determine the effectiveness of daylight sensitive switches should be carried out at a frequency of six monthly intervals. However, where the equipment is in a poor electrical condition and the rate of failure is higher than normal this should be reduced.

5. STRUCTURAL INSPECTION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

A visual inspection of the structural condition of the column or sign post is to be carried out at each cyclic maintenance visit.

Each time a lighting structure is removed from service the opportunity should be taken to inspect and analyse its condition. Although visual inspections provide a cost-effective means of assessing the general condition of lighting equipment such inspections cannot guarantee to identify the extent of any internal corrosion or foundation weakness. However, this information can be used to help develop further inspection and testing programmes.