Capra
Bentley Showroom, Leicester

Using ground recessed luminaires

- In public locations, rock guards or strong protective grilles should be considered – but take care not to create trip hazards.
- Ensure the installer positions the sleeve and luminaire in the correct orientation, otherwise the beam may not point in the right direction.
- Close offset positions on large trees can be difficult. Locate the luminaire without cutting through large roots, as this could kill the tree.
- Due consideration should be given to surface glass temperatures – select a luminaire and lamp combination that offers an acceptable temperature for the intended application. Ensure specified products are BS EN 60598-2-13 compliant.
- As a rule IP67 ground recessed luminaires should not be installed in a hollow where water can stand.

Light Point & Monza
Logistics Facility, Hull University

Lighting Home Zones

Originally borrowed from our European neighbours, the Home Zone concept is an established Government strategy to regenerate our urban centres and make them more resident-friendly. The central aim of the strategy is to give road priority back to residents, rather than through traffic – and to make them safer, more comfortable places to walk and play.

The four key components of a Home Zone are:

1. **Low vehicle speed.** Speed limits are invariably not sufficient – there should be design details to reduce vehicle speed, ideally to 10mph.
2. **Emphasis on a change of status.** There should be sufficient design cues that anyone entering a Home Zone is aware of this fact.
3. **Change priority – vehicles to give way to pedestrians.** Although this is covered in the Transport Act 2000, again design cues are important.
4. **Residents' involvement.** This is the most important element – residents must buy into the idea. With the emphasis now switching to new-build home zones this can prove tricky, but incorporation of the Home Zone ideal into the property sales literature is paramount.

All these measures have implications for the road lighting styles, layouts and illuminance levels:

- Road lighting style columns and lanterns may have to be changed for fittings at a more pedestrian-friendly height – and in a less utilitarian, more residential style.
- Lighting design should emphasise the total area illuminance (including the pavement and areas adjacent to houses) rather than merely road surface luminance. This can be derived from the recommendations of BS5489 or EN 13201.
- Optical systems for lighting Home Zones should therefore offer good overall distribution, rather than being designed to throw light up and down the relatively narrow road surface. DW Windsor's Diamond Optic® (see pages 16-19) is a useful tool in meeting these requirements.
- Because of the necessity to light a range of features, such as seating, landscape features, parking bays or play areas, lighting units may have to be arranged in a far less regimented way than at present – in fact they could be located anywhere within the effective road width, including midway.
- In consultation with residents, consideration should also be given to issues such as light-spill into bedroom windows. There is documentation to assist with this, including the Department for Transport's publication 'Home Zones, challenging the future of our streets', issued November 2005, and the ILE's 'Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light'.

Monaro
Clivedon Road, Buckinghamshire