

UNDERSTANDING THE UPDATED OUTDOOR LIGHTING PROVISIONS

Encouraging a lighting practice that will avoid upward lighting, and
reduce excess brightness without compromising safety at night

The pristine night skies of Kaikōura are a valuable and rare resource. Through community engagement, education, and conservation efforts, we can strive to protect them.

Part of the efforts include updates to the outdoor district lighting provisions which deal with shielding, colour and useful directing of lighting.

FACTS

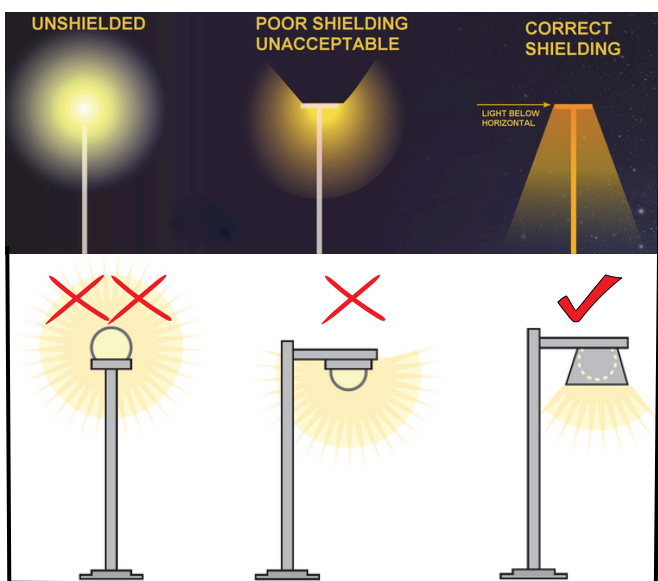
- ★ It's not about less lighting, it's about direction, brightness & the colour of lighting.
- ★ Changes to the provisions will apply to new building & upgrade projects.
- ★ When replacing bulbs & outdoor lights you are encouraged to adopt the approved lighting described below.

WHAT IS LIGHT POLLUTION?

Upward escape of light into the sky. Lighting that is too bright & directed to unnecessary areas.

Problems arising:

- Sky glow
- Blinding glare
- Light trespass
- Loss of stars



A SIMPLIFIED EXPLANATION OF THE NEW OUTDOOR LIGHTING PROVISIONS

#1. Use motion sensors

Adding a sensor to your outside light is the easiest way to cut light pollution & energy costs as well as to keep safe. By using motion sensors that turn a light off within 5 minutes, you are already using approved lighting and you don't have to do #2 or #3 below though we would prefer it if you did.

#2. Use a 3000 Kelvin or lower bulb

Use a warmer white bulb of 3000 Kelvin for approved lighting. **Ideally 2700 Kelvin or lower.** Kelvin is the measure of light temperature (the colour).

#3. Opt for a fully shielded light fitting

If the light source (bulb) is sitting up within the fitting (see ✓ light), then it will be approved. This only shines light down where you need it & not up into the sky.

