

Car parks: the recommended minimum maintained mean illuminance for car parks depends on the level of traffic and the risk of crime (Table 18.2). Where traffic is light and the risk of crime is low, a minimum maintained mean illuminance of 5 lx is adequate. More traffic or greater crime risk implies higher illuminances for security lighting (CIBSE Factfile 2: *Car park lighting – A dilemma resolved*). Car parks are usually lit by pole-mounted luminaires arranged around and within the car park (Leslie and Rodgers, 1996).

Parks: parks and similar areas are intended for the pleasure and relaxation of the public but it is difficult to relax if one is worried about the possibility of assault. Lighting of such sites requires that people visiting the park should be able to see clearly all around them without destroying the ambience of the park. There are many different approaches that can be used, ranging from conventional path lighting to landscape lighting (Figure 18.7) (CIBSE Lighting Guide 6: *The outdoor environment*; Leslie and Rodgers, 1996).

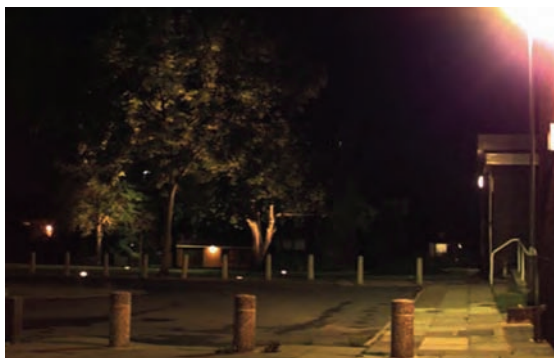


Figure 18.7
Lighting in a small park

Service stations and mini-marts: these locations are often round-the-clock operations. A minimum maintained mean illuminance of 50 lx on the ground is recommended for all parking and customer use areas, including petrol pumps and islands, and air and water stations. Surrounding areas should be illuminated to a minimum maintained mean illuminance of 30 lx. A minimum vertical illuminance of 10 lx at 1.5 m above ground level should be provided for lighting faces (Figure 18.8).



Figure 18.8
Lighting of a
service station

18.4.3 Private areas

Security lighting for private houses differs from the lighting provided for secure areas and public spaces because houses usually do not have the physical defences of secure spaces although it is not desirable to have the public using the space. The size of the house, the distance from neighbours, the nature of the terrain and whether the house is in a rural, suburban or urban area are all factors to be considered. Deterrence is usually the number one priority in residential security, followed by detection, recognition and, if all else fails, a signal for help.