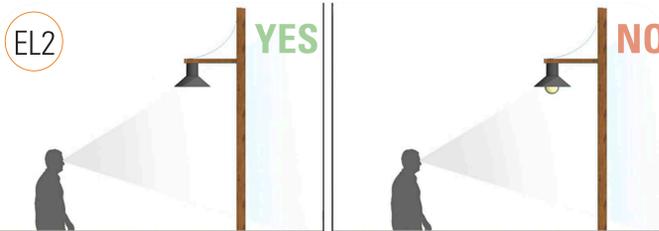


# EXTERIOR LIGHTING

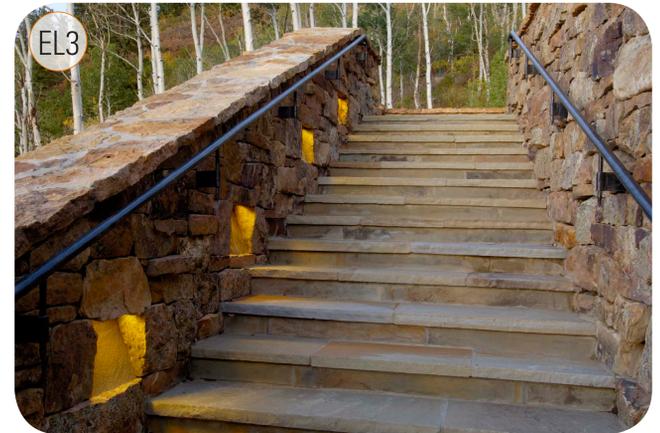
Lighting: Provide illumination for safety and security as well as enhancing the aesthetic appeal of a site.



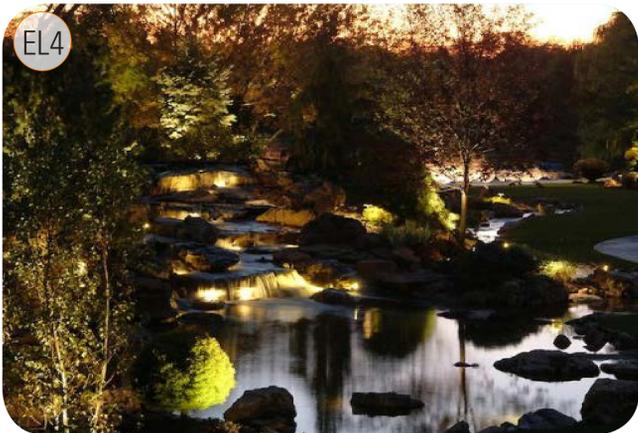
Illuminate areas necessary for safe and comfortable use and illuminate special features of a building or landscape to add to the aesthetic appeal of a site.



Direct light downward and utilize luminaries that shield light sources from view so the light is not visible as seen in elevation in order to preserve night sky views.



Use built in lighting and wall lighting to illuminate stairs and level changes.



Accent landscape elements with down lighting with concealed fixtures or fixtures with lens hoods.



Accent lighting can be used to accentuate building entries and signage.



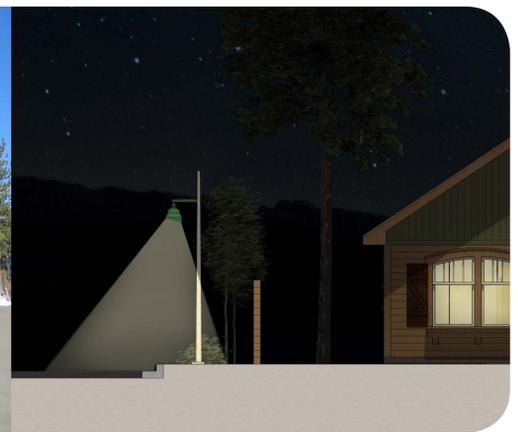
Use exterior lighting to activate public pedestrian retail space.



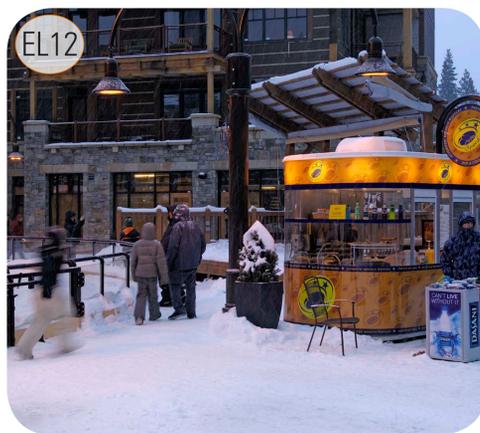
Utilize exterior lighting to accent architectural and landscape features and illuminate parking lots, streets and walkways.



Face light fixtures so light does not spill over to adjacent properties.



Use lighting to accent features such as entries, arcades, chimneys, cornices, balconies, exterior trusses, highly textured material, knee braces, enriched architectural facades or landmark features. Do not light blank walls.



Use lighting to enhance the pedestrian zone, public gathering spaces and private outdoor gathering areas.



Use pedestrian light poles that allow for banner attachments to encourage an active pedestrian environment. Plan for seasonal lighting. Consider the need for electrical outlets and incorporate as part of site design features such as tree wells, light poles and walls.



Limit lighting types to incandescent, high pressure sodium, metal halide, compact fluorescent or LED lighting and provide a consistent color throughout a project.