



A coordinated lighting system should include roadway, parking, and pedestrian-scale lighting.

## Lighting

Lighting should be designed as a coordinated system that is attractive, energy efficient, cost effective, and easy to maintain. Lighting should be a key element in promoting safe and efficient pedestrian and vehicular travel. It should also be considered as part of the family of site furnishings that is complementary to the architectural character of the development. Lighting can also serve as gateway elements and intersection markers on suburban streets.

Road hierarchy also determines the overall size, selection, and organization of lighting.

- **Location:** Three basic types of lighting should be provided within a development: street lighting, pedestrian lighting, and building mounted lighting.
- **Type:** Selected lighting should blend with surrounding architectural styles to be complementary, while also being coordinated with street trees. The Director of Public Works should be involved in the preliminary plan approval process in order to make provisions for light fixtures that require higher maintenance than City standard streetlights. Lighting types should be selected to provide

ambience to the overall streetscape, while minimizing night pollution and glare.

- **Size:** The height should be proportional to surrounding structures and in no case should exceed 35'.

Typical Street Lighting Height: 18'.

Typical Pedestrian Lighting Height: 12'.