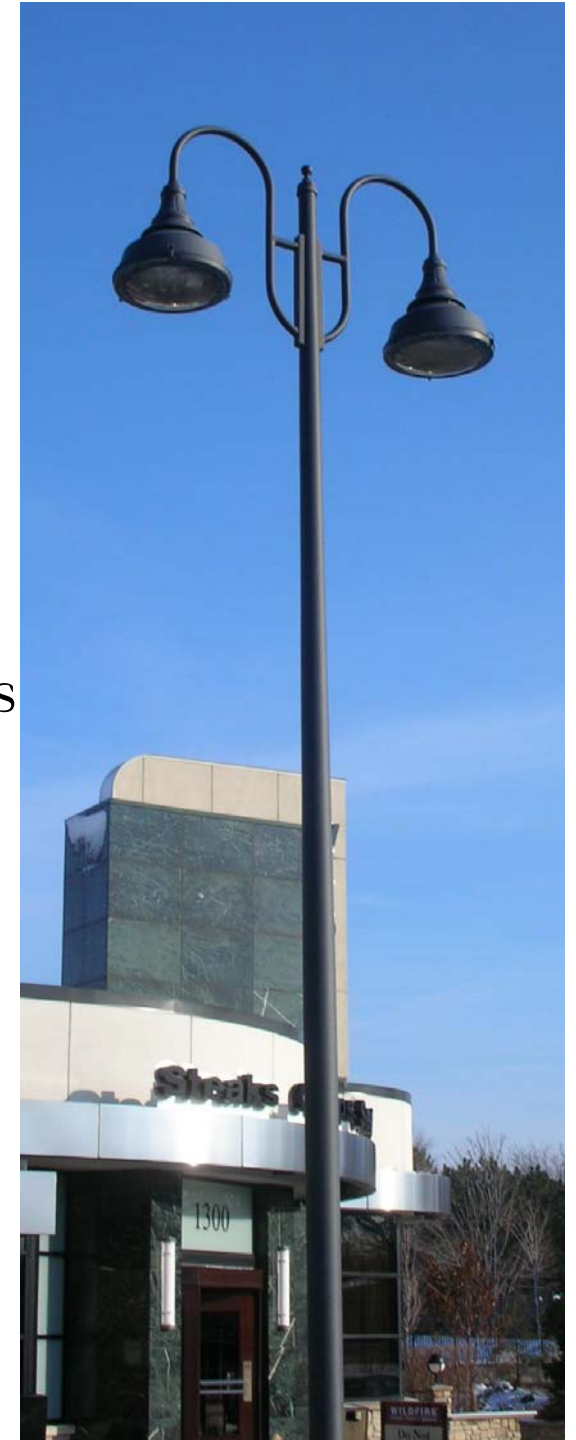




Lighting

Appearance Code and Design Guidelines



Lighting

Section 98-382 a. Purpose

The **purpose** of the lighting ordinance is to provide a regulatory strategy for outdoor lighting that will:

Provide outdoor lighting standards that will improve safety, minimize glare and light trespass and conserve energy for businesses and residents of the Village of Glenview.

The lighting ordinance provides direction in controlling light spillage and glare so as not to adversely affect motorists, pedestrians, and land uses of adjacent properties. The lighting ordinance is intended to recognize the benefits of outdoor lighting and to help determine light fixture design, location and level of illumination to achieve the specific function or desired effect. Additional code regulations are found in Section 98-382 of the Zoning Code.



Security lighting for nighttime safety that directs light down rather than out.



Completely recessed downlight that provides illumination for pedestrian visibility

Lighting Design Guidelines

Appropriately regulated and installed outdoor lighting contributes to safety and welfare for the Village residents. Good outdoor lighting at night benefits everyone by increasing safety and helping provide security. The Village's nighttime character is improved when building design and landscape design are enhanced with lighting.

Powerful lighting can be improperly installed and create problems of excessive glare, light trespass and higher energy use. Excessive glare can be bothersome and may cause safety problems. Light trespass reduces privacy and high energy use increases costs.

Light fixtures should be located, aimed or shielded to minimize light trespass across property boundaries. Lighting intensities should be controlled to assure excessive light spillage and glare are not directed at adjacent properties, neighboring areas and motorists. In no case should site or building lighting be directed toward pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or adjacent properties, in a manner producing a distracting glare or annoyance on adjacent property, by using the lighting design guidelines as a reference point.

Waivers of the Lighting Design Guidelines may be granted by the Appearance Commission if an applicant can document that meeting specific provisions of the Design Guidelines would result in an unsafe condition, impede normal operations or inflict undue financial hardship. The Appearance Commission may determine and waive the requirements of the design guidelines in harmony with its general purpose and intent. The applicant shall provide a full explanation as to what provision cannot be met, why it cannot be met and what alternative is proposed. Waivers shall be submitted to the Appearance Commission and will be decided on a case by case basis. Waivers will not be denied without justification and the specific reasons for denial will be provided to the applicant at the Appearance Commission meeting.

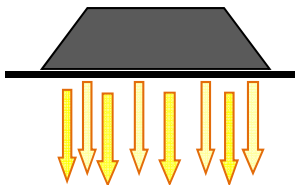
The following pages of this document are Design Guidelines with recommendations to provide further direction regarding lighting design and installation.



Design Guidelines

Building lighting

- (a) Downcast and recessed or cutoff type lighting fixtures should be used on buildings to illuminate pedestrian areas.
- (b) Exterior lighting should be integrated with the architectural character of the building.
- (c) Clear glass should not be used to avoid glare.
- (d) Security lighting should be integrated without creating glare, hotspots or light spillage.
- (e) Temporary lighting should be recessed or shielded to reduce glare, brightness and ability to see the light source.
- (f) With the exception of structures with symbolic, historic or architectural significance, entire building facades should not be washed in light. Lighting should be used to accentuate an architectural or aesthetic element of the building, not the entire building.
- (g) To the extent practical, lighting fixtures should be directed below the horizontal rather than above the horizontal (see diagram below). If uplighting is preferred, the use of shields will help reduce light spillage to a minimum.



ok

(a) A downcast lighting fixture specifically illuminates a pedestrian corridor leading to the entrance of a building.



(b) Building-mounted fixture is architecturally integrated with the character of the building.



(c) Security lighting is mounted below the fence line to control the lighting intensity and avoid light spillage and glare.

no



(a) Building lighting should be downcast so the light source is not visible.



(c) Security lighting should be integrated to reduce the glare that will be visible without a shield.

Design Guidelines

Landscaping and pedestrian lighting

(a) Landscape or ground lighting shall be designed to harmonize with the overall landscape and lighting design.

(1) Landscaping and ground lighting should be inwardly directed so that no direct lighting is cast off premises. All lighting should be carefully shielded to avoid light spill onto adjacent properties or into the night sky.

(2) Lighting fixtures should encourage safety in pedestrian areas without being excessively bright or directed toward adjacent streets.

(b) Tree lighting for temporary holiday purposes is exempt.



A good example of holiday lighting in good condition (b).

ok



(a)(1) Landscaping lighting is shielded and discretely placed.



(a)(2) Bollards illuminate sidewalks for pedestrians without being excessively bright.

no



(a)(1) Lighting could incorporate side shields to further avoid light spill



(a)(1) Lighting could be shielded or changed to a directional spotlight to avoid light spill into the night sky.

Design Guidelines

Pole and ground lighting

(a) General

(1) Pole lighting fixtures shall be directed below the horizontal rather than above the horizontal.

(2) Exterior lighting should be located, mounted and shielded to avoid illumination being directed on water and other reflective surfaces (resulting in bounced light beams to other properties).

(3) Adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas, light fixtures should not emit undesirable light rays, either direct or reflected, into the night sky. This is intended to minimize the impact on the ecological or cultural resources of the environmentally sensitive area.

(b) Parking lots

(1) Parking lot lighting should be designed to provide the minimum lighting necessary to ensure adequate visibility, safety and comfort in parking areas, and to reduce or eliminate glare and direct illumination onto adjacent properties or streets.

(2) The use of shields may also be required at the Village's discretion to minimize glare and light trespass. "Sag" or "drop" lenses result in excessive glare and are not acceptable. Where applicable, lighting shields on commercial properties facing adjacent residential properties can minimize light trespass.

ok



(b)(2) Lighting shields on commercial properties facing adjacent residential properties minimize light trespass.



(b)(1) Parking lot lighting is designed to provide adequate visibility while eliminating glare.

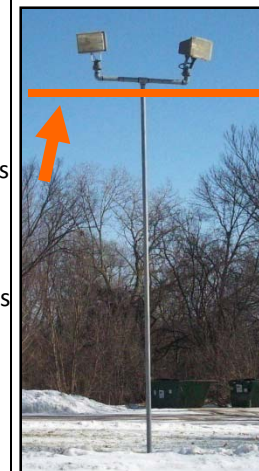


(b)(1) Parking lot lighting poles can be paired with bollards in sidewalk pedestrian areas to provide the minimum lighting necessary for visibility.

no



(b)(2) "Sag" or "drop" lenses can result in excessive glare and are not acceptable.



(a)(1) Pole mounted lights are directed above the horizontal.

Design Guidelines

General service use lighting, including drive-thru uses, canopies and outdoor inventory

(a) The bottom of each light fixture should be flush with the ceiling of the canopy and the lamp should be recessed so the light source is not visible.

(b) The extended fascia of a canopy can further shield the higher illumination that is typical under canopies.

(c) Directional luminaires with hidden light sources shall be pointed downward and can be used to illuminate specific areas, such as gas pumps or bank ATMs.

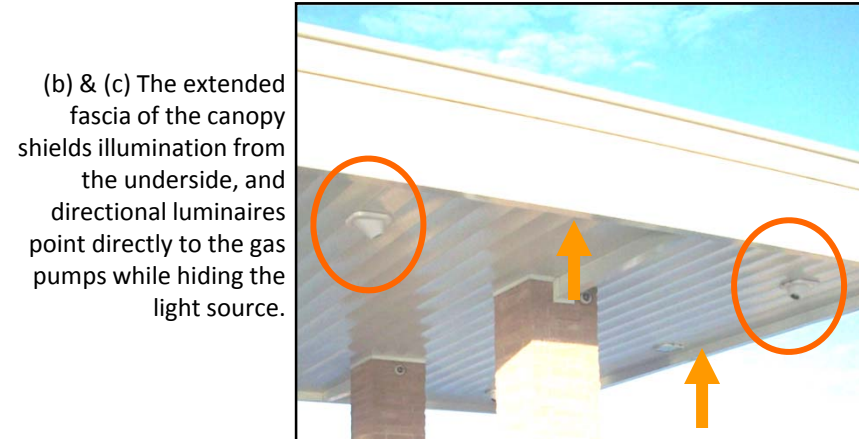
(d) The sides of canopies should be non-illuminated.

(e) Outdoor inventory displays requiring security lighting for merchandise exhibited on lot should use recessed lighting and shields when necessary, and provide even illumination.

ok



(a) Overhead lights are completely recessed into the canopy.



(b) & (c) The extended fascia of the canopy shields illumination from the underside, and directional luminaires point directly to the gas pumps while hiding the light source.



(e) Evenly spaced lighting fixtures provide more distribution of lighting over outdoor inventory displays. Lamps are recessed to avoid glare.

no



(a) Lighting fixtures project from the canopy instead of being recessed.



(d) The sides of the canopy and shiny undercoat are illuminated. The shiny undercoat further reflects the projecting bulbs.