

Section 50 Lighting

- 50.1 Outdoor lighting provided for security, display or attraction purposes for any development shall be arranged so that no direct rays of light are directed at any adjoining site or interfere with the effectiveness of any traffic control device, and shall comply with the following provisions:
- a. Except in the IG and IH Districts, no light structure shall exceed a height of 7.6m;
 - b. Except in the IG and IH Districts, no light shall be attached to a structure above a height of 6.1m along that structure;
 - c. On Commercial, Industrial, Multi-Family sites located adjacent to Low Density Residential sites, the developer shall provide a plan indicating the location of all exterior lights, including the projected light patterns in relation to the low density residential sites;
 - d. On Commercial, Industrial, Multi-Family sites located adjacent to Low Density Residential sites, flashing lights shall be prohibited within 30m of an adjacent residential site; and,
 - e. No flashing or strobe, or revolving lights shall be installed on any structure or site, which are red, green, amber or blue or other such colour that may impact the safety of motorists using adjacent public roadways.
- 50.2 At the discretion of the Development Authority, a comprehensive Lighting Plan may be required for the site prepared by a qualified Electrical Engineer who is a member in good standing with APEGA. The plan should consider the following:
- a. That lighting should create an identity for the parking lot, enhance adjacent roads and pedestrian environments and be appropriate to the location, context and scale of the areas being lit;
 - b. Using different luminaries with a coordinated appearance to light pedestrian pathways, parking spaces, drive aisles, building and site entrances and other relevant site features;
 - c. Balancing the need for safety and security with the reduction of energy consumption and light pollution by:
 - i) Ensuring all parking spaces and circulation routes are well-lit;
 - ii) Installing lighting that is appropriately scaled to its purpose and avoids over lighting;
 - iii) Directing light downward and avoid light overspill on adjacent properties, streets and open spaces;
 - iv) Using energy efficient fixtures and bulbs whenever possible;
 - v) Considering lighting elements for their aesthetic and design value, not simply their cost, lighting function or ease of maintenance; and,
 - vi) Coordinating the location of lighting with pedestrian routes, tree planting and other landscaping.