

WEST HENDERSON GLOBAL BUSINESS DISTRICT Design Guidelines Checklist

This Design Guidelines Checklist applies for all proposed projects within the boundaries of the West Henderson Global Business District Master Plan Overlay. **The checklist must be completed in its entirety** and submitted to the Community Development and Services Department. Compliance with this checklist is required and shall be determined as part of the entitlement review process.



PROJECT NAME

APN

CONTACT INFO - NAME, PHONE, EMAIL

Please answer Yes, No or N/A to each of the following questions. Some questions require additional information. If you need more room than is provided, please use the text box at the end of this document on page 13.

Residential Adjacency Standards (2.6) – Much of the southern and eastern boundary of the WHGBD is directly adjacent to residential land uses within Inspirada and Inspirada Town Center. In order to protect and buffer these residential areas, WHGBD structures and activities must be located and designed to avoid creating nuisances and hazards for adjoining properties.

- 1. Are access and circulation driveways, trash and storage areas, and rooftop equipment located at least 250 feet from the property line of any adjacent residential development?
- 2. Do building windows have a direct line of sight into adjacent, residential private open spaces? *If yes,* how are the first-floor windows screened with walls, landscaping, or fencing?
- 3. Does this structure back up to common open spaces of residential developments, parks or community facilities? *If yes,* how is it landscaped and/or visually combined with the open space?
- 4. Is the proposed structure located adjacent to an existing residential structure? *If yes,* is the structure single story?

Site Planning and Building Orientation (2.7) – The purpose of these standards is to create a campus-like feel by functionally organizing buildings on the site, creating aesthetically pleasing special arrangements, and by providing consistent streetscapes and systems of plazas, pathways, and trails that are based on walkability and placemaking concepts.

- 1. Are the building structures clustered to create a campus-like setting that takes advantage of shared open space and pedestrian amenities?
- 2. Are the buildings and open spaces located and oriented to maximize shade, solar energy, and natural heating/cooling?
- 3. Are the public entrances and primary building elevations oriented towards public streets?

- 4. Are there blank walls or loading areas facing public streets? (Not allowed)
- 5. Are the building entrances and clearly defined pedestrian access points oriented towards transit opportunities with every effort to minimize distances along sidewalks from stops/stations?
- 6. Are there multiple tenants? If yes, are multiple entries at multiple street frontages provided?

Parking Distribution and Placement (2.8.1)

- 1. Are pedestrian walkways separated from parking areas?
- 2. Are the parking areas dispersed throughout the site?
- 3. Are there multiple tenants? If yes, is parking distributed throughout the site?
- 4. Are there multiple access points to the site? If yes, is appropriate directional signage provided?
- 5. Is a 5-foot landscaped median to separate incoming and outgoing traffic provided? *If no,* please explain why the median is not provided:
- 6. Please describe the provision of cross-access circulation to adjoining sites:
- 7. Does the surface parking lot incorporate at least two different paving materials? *If yes,* please describe the types of materials:
- 8. Is the surface parking lot screened from adjacent streets to a height of 3 feet using at least one of the options as outlined in Section 2.8.2? *Please describe:*
- 9. Is the parking area adjacent to an intersection? If yes, is the total amount minimized?
- 10. Are the parking and utility screen walls designed to follow the common exterior wall treatment for the employment complex and/or coordinated with the building design?
- 11. Are shaded and covered parking areas provided? *If yes,* does the covered parking match the character, style and materials as it applies to the adjacent buildings? Is the lighting screened?
- 12. Is the parking architecturally consistent with the project and/or the surrounding area?
- 13. Are there any blank wall surfaces? (Not allowed)
- 14. If the structure is adjacent to the street, are base level entryways/stairways located along the street edge, easy to distinguish and well lit?

- 15. Is vehicular access to the structured parking from a major street or the street where primary access to the site occurs?
- 16. Is the view of a parking structure from a public street minimized by placing its short dimension along the street edge?
- 17. If the parking structures is for a mixed employment/commercial projects are offices or commercial spaces located along the ground level of the street frontage?
- 18. Are light fixtures within the parking structure designed so that the light sources are not visible from off-site?
- 19. Is the lighting on the top deck of parking structures architecturally integrated with the building?
- 20. Is highly visible, well-lit bicycle parking provided in a central location on the site?
- 21. If the project is over 100,000 square feet in building area, are shower stalls (minimum one), twelve long-term bike storage lockers, and six covered, short-term bike parking spaces provided?
- 22. Are bicycle parking facilities dispersed throughout larger sites to provide at least one bike rack accommodating a minimum of three bicycles at each primary building entrance?

Loading Areas (2.10.1)

- 1. Do all loading areas, vehicle access doors, docks and truck circulation aisles meet the residential adjacency standards (Section 2.6)?
- 2. Are loading areas and vehicle access doors visible from public streets or neighboring residential uses? (*Not allowed*)
- 3. Are loading areas and service yards located at the sides and rear of buildings?
- 4. Do loading areas interfere with pedestrian and vehicular circulation?
- 5. Are loading areas located away from public entrances and parking areas?
- 6. Do loading driveways back onto streets or encroach into landscaped setback areas? (Not allowed)
- 7. Will loading activities be conducted from public streets? (Not allowed)
- 8. If three (3) or more trucks are permanently parked on site, are separate truck parking areas provided? *If yes,* do these spaces have limited visibility from the street?
- 9. Does truck access use existing or planned median island turn pockets from non-residential streets?
- 10. Please describe plans to maintain the landscaping and pavement in loading areas:

Service Yards and Storage Areas (2.10.2) – Service yards and storage areas should be included in the initial project design. Service yards and storage areas may include equipment and materials storage, garbage dumpsters, trash compactors, recycling, hazardous materials storage, and, if appropriate, utility cabinets, utility meters, emergency generators and transformers.

1. Do all service yards and storage areas meet the residential adjacency standards (Section 2.6)?

- 2. If service facilities are dispersed throughout the site, *please explain* why this is necessary:
- 3. Are service yards easily accessible and designed to minimize conflicts with other site uses and adjacent properties?
- 4. Are service yards, storage areas, refuse enclosures and maintenance equipment enclosed and screened from off-site view?
- 5. Are service yard walls and similar accessory site elements compatible with the architecture of primary buildings and use a similar palette of materials and finishes?
- 6. Is service vehicle traffic separated from employee and visitor circulation?

Garbage, Trash and Recycling (2.10.3)

- 1. Do all garbage, trash and recycling facilities meet the residential adjacency standards (Section 2.6)?
- 2. Are trash/recycle enclosures located for convenient tenant access?
- 3. Are trash/recycle areas at least 250 feet from the property line of any adjacent residential uses?
- 4. Are trash/recycle enclosures constructed with masonry walls and is the enclosure gate metal with heavy duty hardware?
- 5. Are the finishes and colors for enclosures compatible with the buildings?
- 6. Are recycling facilities provided within the trash enclosure? *If yes,* please describe how the facilities are adequate to serve the tenants:

Security (2.10.4)

- 1. Are walkways between building entrances and to parking lots located in highly visible areas of the site?
- 2. Are pedestrian walkways, parking lots, loading and outdoor storage areas lighted with an average illumination of 0.5 to 1.5-foot candle after dark?
- 3. If needed, are security buildings and check point kiosks designed with the project and incorporated into the circulation plans? *If so,* is adequate vehicle stacking and a rejection turnaround provided?

Utility Equipment (2.11)

- 1. Is utility equipment visible from the street? (Not allowed)
- 2. Do all utility equipment facilities meet the residential adjacency standards (Section 2.6)?
- 3. Is utility equipment located in a utility room or a vented cabinet? *If not,* is the utility equipment placed to the rear or side of the building?
- 4. Are transformers located away from trash and loading areas?

Mechanical Equipment (2.12)

- 1. Do all mechanical equipment facilities meet the residential adjacency standards (Section 2.6)?
- 2. Is any mechanical equipment visible from the street?
- 3a. Will mechanical equipment be located on the roof? *If yes,* please explain how the equipment is hidden by elements that are integrated into the building design:
- 3b. If no end user has been established at the time of construction, please explain how the roof structure and parapet will accommodate and screen standard equipment sizes:
- 4. Is mechanical equipment attached to the exterior walls of any structure? (Not allowed)
- 5. Is mechanical equipment ground mounted? *If yes,* is the mechanical equipment screened by a decorative masonry wall or landscaping?
- 6. Are rooftop access ladders screened from view by the public?

Screening Devices (2.13)

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- 1. Are screening devices and fences durable, opaque and resistant to weathering and abuse?
- 2. Are fences and walls protected from vehicles by curbs?
- 3. Is the style, color and material of screen walls compatible with the architectural style of primary structures on the site?
- 4. Do the screen walls and fences adjacent to public streets, residential or commercial uses meet the 6-foot maximum requirement?
- 5. Are the screen walls and fences combined and designed with landscaping?
- 6. Do the screening devices and landscaping impair the visibility of drivers entering or exiting a project site?
- 7. Does the design and placement of screen walls and fences incorporate measures to prevent graffiti? *Please explain:*

Architectural Theme and Character (3.2) – While embracing architectural diversity, buildings within the WHGBD shall reflect the innovative character of hi-tech, employment-based industries consistent with the character imagery included within the design guidelines document.

- 1. Does the proposed employment use incorporate modern influences in the form, materials, and style of the architecture throughout the development?
- 2. Is the architectural theme and character consistent with the desert environment?
- 3. Does the design provide sensible transitions to any adjacent developments?

Massing (3.3) – The visual impact of a building depends not only on its size, but also its use. Due to the nature of employment uses, the actual structure of the buildings typically utilizes larger footprints. In order to break down the scale and massing of the buildings, vertical and architectural articulation shall occur at regular intervals. Box-like or single, monolithic forms that do not have variations in massing of façades, are not acceptable. The height and bulk of buildings shall be reduced by dividing the mass into smaller scale components.

- 1. Do the structures implement at least two of the following bulk reduction techniques?
 - a. Material changes on all elevations
 - b. Architectural projections or building recesses
 - c. Color changes at appropriate locations
- 2. Is the building is more than 100,000 square feet? *If yes,* one or more of the following bulk reduction techniques must be provided in addition to the general requirements. *Please check all that apply.*

Use of horizontal and vertical architectural articulation Use of varied architectural forms and shapes where consistent with the style Architectural emphasis to certain parts of the building such as entries, corners, and/or showroom or office spaces

Scale (3.4) – A large structure shall contain elements which transition to the human scale, particularly along the ground floor of buildings.

1. Which of the *two* required techniques are implemented to avoid long uninterrupted façades and monotonous large buildings? *Please check all that apply.*

Windows Focal structural openings Recessed portals and entries Varying textures (ground level) Ground-level arcades and covered areas Building articulation Distinction between roof, body and base of building

Building Façade, Articulation and Architectural Features (3.5) – Buildings shall create a rhythm of repeating elements that help establish continuity in the façade. All architectural details, including window shapes, sizes, and quantities shall relate to the architectural style of the building. Metal or wrought iron features shall also be painted or stained to complement the building façade, unless a decorative finish is intended (e.g., patina).

- 1. Do structures include all of the following architectural elements?
 - a. Roof line parapet or balustrades
 - b. Decorative drain spouts, if visible
 - c. Canopies, awnings, or porticos
 - d. Recesses and/or projections
- Is the building *under 90'* or *more than 90'* (in any horizontal or vertical direction)? A minimum of
 UNDER *three* (for under 90') or *four* (over 90') architectural features must be visible from a public street and

^{90'} customer service areas. *Please check all that apply.*

OVER 90' OVER 90' Towers Offsets, reveals or projecting ribs used to express architectural or structural bays Extensive use of glass on primary facades Articulated cornice line Elaborate entryways Outdoor patios Arcades Arches Artwork Eaves Balconies Decorative vent coverings Stone or metal veneers Metal iron work Exposed rafters Other complimentary architectural features as approved by the Community Development and Services Director or their designee **Building Materials and Colors (3.6)** – Building materials and design elements shall support a unified campus image rather than incompatible styles. Material changes shall occur when there is a change in volume and/or plane. Materials shall wrap around the building to achieve four-sided architectural design.

- 1. Are at least two different materials and two different colors provided on all structures?
- 2. Are the colors harmonious, yet contrasting to enhance architectural detail?
- 3. Do exterior building treatments, including colors, materials and architectural detailing wrap around all elevations to avoid blank walls?
- 4. Are all structures constructed using durable materials which convey a substantial appearance and sense of permanence?
- Are vehicle access doors visible from public streets? (Not allowed)
 Please describe how vehicle access doors are recessed and integrated into building elevations:
- 6. If present, are metallic designs architecturally creative?
- 7. Are highly reflective building materials and finishes used? (Not allowed)

Complexity/Unity (3.7) – Each building or complex of buildings shall be stylistically consistent. Architectural style, materials, colors, form, and scale shall all work together to express a unified theme.

- 1. Are individual buildings within the same complex stylistically consistent?
- 2. Is the exterior building design—including roof style, color, materials, architectural form and detailing—comparable for all the buildings within the complex and on all elevations?
- 3. Are the auxiliary structures architecturally consistent with the primary structure?

Windows and Entrances (3.8) – **Windows** shall be recessed from the face of the building to create a feeling of thick walls. They shall have details such as a variety of shapes, insets, shading devices, accent mullions, or other treatments that are proportionate to the scale of the building. **Pedestrian entries** shall be recessed or covered in order to provide shelter and shade. Incorporating thoughtful window and entry design is fundamental to promoting a strong architectural presence.

- 1. Does the project provide a well-defined major entrance to enhance circulation, establish a unified project identity and create a sense of arrival?
- 2. Do entry features incorporate similar colors, materials, and/or textures which complement or provide an accent to those used in structures on the site?
- 3. Are public and employee entrances clearly defined using a combination of elements such as canopies, porticos, overhangs, recesses/projections, arcades, arches, raised corniced parapets, peaked roof forms, enhanced landscaping, architectural details, and enhanced pedestrian surfaces?
- 4. Are windows and doors with well-designed trims and details as character defining features incorporated to reflect an architectural style or theme consistent with other façade elements?
- 5. Do window recesses support façade articulation and provide surface relief, depth and shadow?
- 6. Are the window grids "plant on"? (Not allowed)

- 7. Do windows have a maximum exterior visible reflectivity of 18%?
- 8. Are plastic awnings present? (Not allowed)

Roofs (3.9)

- - 1. Are varied roof lines integrated through the use of sloping roofs, modulated building heights, stepbacks, or innovative architectural solutions?
 - 2. Do the roof styles of new buildings consider the dominant roof forms on adjacent buildings?
 - 3. Do "decorative" roof elements wrap all the way around the building?
 - 4. Are the roof forms/materials stylistically consistent with the overall design theme of the building?
 - 5. Are roof overhangs or shaded canopies provided along pedestrian routes?
 - 6. Are superficial applications of artificial roof elements used to disguise a flat roof? (Not allowed)
 - 7. Are parapets designed to screen mechanical equipment?

Open Spaces and Amenity Requirements (4.2.1) – Open space and amenity areas within the WHGBD include all areas that are accessible and/or visible to employees or visitors and that add to the quality of life, character and recreation element of a development.

- 1. Is 10% of the development (as a whole) dedicated for outdoor open space—e.g., passive, active,
 - natural and aesthetic areas? Includes landscaped areas and required perimeter landscape buffers.
 - 2. Is 20% of the above open space (20% of the 10%) dedicated to active recreation uses?
 - 3. If applicable, please describe any active **indoor** recreational opportunities provided:

Site Amenities (4.3)

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- 1. Are all of the following amenities provided as a part of the required open space and amenity areas?
 - a. Shaded open space, such as plazas, lunch areas, courtyards, pocket parks, and/or terraces
 - b. Open areas that are easily accessible
 - c. Enhanced landscaping to create a vibrant outdoor experience
 - d. A diversity of seating options and gathering spaces for groups or single users
 - e. Hard and soft walking surfaces
 - f. Sidewalks and pathways that provide connections between amenities, buildings, and public facilities exterior to the site (transit facilities, public open space, etc.)
 - g. Access to natural areas, when present

Plazas (4.3.1) – All sites over 10 acres shall be required to incorporate a plaza into their overall open space design. Plazas are open spaces that offer abundant opportunities for gathering. These are formal open spaces; they balance hardscape and planting elements. Trees and shade structures are important in these areas. Plazas can be spatially defined by building frontages.

1. Is the plaza functional in terms of location and amenities that promote safe human interaction, by including a variety of seating areas, lighting, and direct access from buildings?

- 2. Does the plaza provide filtered shade by means of deciduous trees, lattice, or pergola coverings which reduce temperatures in summer, yet allow sun in the winter?
- 3. Does the plaza provide continuous shade using arcades/canopies/awnings adjacent to buildings?
- 4. Does the plaza provide only the amount of pavement necessary for projected pedestrian circulation and volume in an effort to minimize the amount of hard plaza pavement which retains heat?
- 5. Does the plaza use structural art and/or sculpture gardens as focal points?
- 6. Is at least 50% of the provided seating secondary in the form of steps, planter seat walls, retaining walls, or mounds of artificial turf?
- 7. If provided, are the seating wall heights approximately 16-18 inches?
- 8. Are water features or turf grass present? (Not allowed)

Pathways and Trails (4.3.2) – The pedestrian circulation program within WHGBD developments should include pedestrian walkways, paseos, sidewalks, and/or natural trails. Vary pedestrian experiences by providing a hierarchy of trails types, linkages and loops. When developments are adjacent to parks and trails, pedestrian and bicycle connections shall be incorporated into the site circulation.

- 1. Are all onsite sidewalks at least 5 feet wide?
- 2. Is lighting provided by bollard or overhead lighting?
- 3. Are soft paths/trails at least 4 feet wide and use decomposed granite as the trail base?
- 4. Do pedestrian traffic areas create a level, safe, non-skid walking surface?
- 5. Where appropriate, are pedestrian safety measures incorporated (changes in paving, callboxes, lighting, signage) and achieve Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design standards?

Site Furnishings (4.3.3) – Developers within the WHGBD are encouraged to expand upon these standards to create a palette unique to their site. There may be opportunities for site furnishings to be considered as public art installations. Benches and trash and recycling receptacles will be incorporated along all sidewalks/pedestrian walkways for greater pedestrian comfort and convenience.

- 1. Is a minimum of one ash urn provided at every major entry point and designated smoking areas?
- 2. Are benches placed adjacent to building entries, paired with shade canopies, located in employee lunch/break areas, near transit stops, and other open space areas that cater to pedestrians?
- 3. Are decorative trash/recycle receptacles installed **one** per **two** benches or group of benches, and at the entry of each building?

General Landscape Standards (5.2.1) – Any part of the site that has been disturbed and is not developed with buildings, structures, loading and vehicular access ways, streets, parking and utility areas, pedestrian walks, and hard-surfaced activity areas shall be landscaped. Where buildings and/or parking areas are set back from the street, all front and street side yards shall be entirely landscaped, except pathways, driveways, and pedestrian amenities. These requirements are in addition to minimum landscaping required by the City of Henderson.

1. Are the landscape plans stamped by a State of Nevada registered Landscaped Architect?

- 2. Are all plants low maintenance and drought tolerant as listed on the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) Water Smart Landscapes Program Plant List?
- 3. Does landscaping create depth and height variation through a stepped approach from street view to building, including perimeter landscaping, landscaping and trees in pathways/parking areas and along the base of buildings, in a cohesive manner for overall design and aesthetic quality?
- 4. Do all landscape areas include vegetative ground cover or contain other ground cover materials or decorative treatments to add accent and texture?
- 5. Are existing mature trees, rock outcroppings and riparian corridors shall be preserved and incorporated into the landscape design of new development?
- 6. Where appropriate, have trellises, arbors, and cascading terrace landscaping been considered?
- 7. Will buildings be shaded on the south and west sides during the summer months?
- 8. Will areas proposed for future development be temporarily planted and irrigated?
- 9. Does landscaping allow for unobstructed views for pedestrians coming and going from buildings?

Transitions (5.3.1-5.3.4)

1. Are proper transitions from Desert Revegetation, Desert Adaptive, Enhanced Desert and Regional Ornamental utilized?

Shrubs and Ground Covers (5.3.6)

- 1. Are drought tolerant shrubs and ground covers provided?
- 2. Are shrubs/ground cover situated to screen visible portion of utility structures, irrigation controls, equipment, and downspouts?
- 3. Is the foundation screened?

Boulders (5.3.7)

- 1. Does the placement of rocks and boulders appear natural, including burying at least 33% of the rock or boulder mass below grade?
- 2. Where proposed, are rock and boulder clusters of varying sizes in naturalistic outcroppings provided throughout landscaped areas?

Rock Materials (5.3.8)

1. Are all shrub and ground cover areas covered with a minimum of 2-inch deep top dressing of gravel, decorative rock, or similar?

Landscaping Grading (5.3.9)

- 1. As possible, are drainage patterns guided by engineering requirements shaped into natural forms?
- 2. Is the grading within the maximum allowable slope of 3:1?

Pots and Planting Containers (5.3.10)

1. Are all pots and plant containers selected in colors and materials that complement the architecture and hardscape forms and are they of a durable material such as concrete or steel?

Landscape Installation and Maintenance (5.3.11)

- 1. Will landscaping be installed according to sound nursery practices to encourage vigorous growth?
- 2. If any trees are located within 10 feet of the right-of-way and within 5 feet of sidewalks or walls are root guards present?

Prohibited Materials List (5.3.12)

- 1. Are any of the following proposed in the WHGBD? (Not allowed)
 - Baccharis sarothroides Desert Broom
 - Olea europa Olive (fruit producing)
 - *Pennisetum sataceum* Fountain Grass
 - Morus alba Fruiting Mulberry
 - Tamrix spp. Tamarisk
 - Oleander spp. Oleander
 - All species of turf grass

- Bark
- Chat
- Decomposed granite mulch (only acceptable in onsite walkways)
- Materials inconsistent with the desert environment and color palette
- Ornamental water features

Internal Streetscapes (5.4) – Internal streetscapes shall be landscaped to screen parking, buffer adjacent uses and provide an attractive view from the street. External streets are subject to Title 19.

- 1. Are street trees and shrubs provided along all street frontages, public and private?
- 2. If adjacent sites are developed, do new street trees match existing street tree species and spacing?
- 3. Will new trees be a minimum 2-inch caliper at time of installation?
- 4. Will a minimum of one tree be provided for every 30 feet of lineal street frontage?
- 5. Will a minimum of five, 5-gallon shrubs be provided for every 30 feet of street frontage?
- 6. Is there a mix of trees, shrubs, and ground cover in the area between buildings and the sidewalk?
- 7. Is a minimum 15-foot wide landscape area provided along all street frontages with parking lots?

Entryways (5.5) – Enhanced and upgraded entry landscaping shall be implemented at all major entryways to create a strong sense of arrival and to promote a campus-like feel and identity. This landscaping will help to establish the feel and character of the streetscape. These areas must provide above-code level landscape elements, including increased tree size and number of shrubs, entry features, vertical landscape forms, and/or seasonal color at both vehicular and pedestrian project entrances appropriate to the scale of the project. Shade shall be a priority for these pedestrian environments.

1. Which of the following elements of entryway features are included in the proposed development? *At least four are required:*

Entry wall monuments Raised planters Rock outcrops Speciman trees (4-inch caliper minimum or larger) Upsized shrub plantings (15-gallon minimum)

Internal Site Landscaping and Parking Areas (5.6) – The planting design of the parking lots shall blend seamlessly with the landscape of the surrounding streetscapes and open spaces utilizing a combination of landscape character elements and materials. Shade for parking spaces and pedestrian ways shall be a priority in the selection and siting of landscape materials. Landscaping shall frame buildings and separate them from surrounding paved areas. Parking areas shall be landscaped to minimize summer glare and heat and to reduce the negative impacts associated with large asphalt areas.

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- 1. Do landscaped areas adjacent to buildings have a width of no less than 5 feet (interior dimension)?
- 2. Is a minimum 8-foot (interior dimension) landscape area used along circulation and parking aisles as well as along building side and rear elevations if a walkway is not provided?
- 3. Are buildings separated from parking bays by landscaping and walkways?
- 4. Will parking lot trees have large canopies and have a minimum 2-inch caliper when planted?
- 5. Is a minimum of one 2-inch caliper tree planted at four parking space intervals (at eight parking space intervals when there is a double row of parking) in a parking lot aisle;
- 6. Do landscape diamonds have a minimum interior dimension of 6 feet and include structural soils and/ or permeable surfaces?
- 7. Are landscaped areas protected from pedestrian/motor traffic by curbs, tree guards or other devices?
- 8. Are parking shade structures provided? *If yes,* please describe where required parking lot landscaping has been relocated to:

Exterior and Site Lighting (7.3)

- 1. Avg. illumination is 0.5-1.5-foot candles. Are areas with higher/lower illumination noted on site plans?
- 2. Do any light pole fixture heights exceed 8 feet when adjacent to residential uses? Do any light fixtures exceed 20 feet in height? *(Not allowed)*
- 3. Is motion sensor lighting provided onsite?
- 4. Are exterior lighting installations utilized and do they include timers, dimmers, sensors, or photocell controllers that turn the lights off during daylight hours or hours when lighting is not needed?
- 5. Have exterior lighting installations been designed to avoid harsh contrasts in lighting?
- 6. Do parking and vehicular circulation lighting utilize LED fixtures?
- 7. Are lighting fixtures in parking areas located to assure adequate light levels without displacing planned trees? Is the light fixture placement shown on the landscape plans?
- 8. Are all vehicle entrances, driveways, parking areas, service areas, walkways, and loading areas well lit for security and safety?
- 9. Are light fixtures attached to exterior walls of buildings compatible with building design?
- 10. Is there any wall pack lighting located 18 feet above finished grade?
- 11. Is lighting adjacent to residential areas outside of the WHGBD of a full-cut off and shielded type to prevent light spillage?

- 12. Is adequate, uniform, and glare-free lighting, such as dark-sky compliant fixtures, utilized to avoid uneven light distribution, harsh shadows, and light spillage onto adjacent properties
- 13. Will any light sources be visible from outside the boundaries of the site?

Accent Lighting (7.4)

- 1. Are fixtures used to accent architectural features, materials, colors, style of buildings, or art located, aimed, and shielded so that light is directed only on those features?
- 2. Will lighting fixtures generate excessive light levels, cause glare, or direct light beyond the facade onto neighboring property, streets, or the dark night sky? *(Not allowed)*
- 3a. Is uplighting of building facades only used to highlight specific architectural features such as principal entrances, corners, terminus elements, and towers?
- 3b. Are luminaires used for uplighting limited to 100 lumens per linear foot of façade to be lit (measured horizontally)?
- 4. Are direct view fixtures on building facades limited to 250 lumens per linear foot of fixture?

Security Lighting (7.5) – In the field of physical security, security lighting is lighting that intends to deter or detect intrusions or other criminal activity on a piece of real property. It can also be used to increase a feeling of safety. Lighting is integral to crime prevention through environmental design.

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- 1. Is ornamental lighting used to highlight pedestrian paths and entrances while providing security by including after-hours lighting at building entrances?
- 2. Is glare minimized by using soft or reflective lighting which helps to create a sense of security?

If needed, please use the following text box for responses that require more space than provided above.