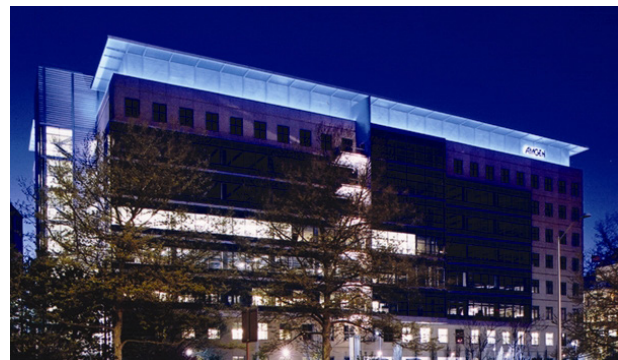


From K2 Design Guidelines



b. MIT's Eastgate graduate housing is one of the tallest buildings in Cambridge. However, due to its small floorplate and slender volume, the presence of the building is not obtrusive to the surrounding neighborhood.

c. Vertical proportions, recessed breaks between bays, varied materials, and distinct building tops lend these tall buildings unique identities and reduce their apparent scale (left: 100 Landsdowne Street, Cambridge; right: Waterplace housing, Providence, RI)

d. Use of lighting to increase the legibility of building tops at night (Amgen Building, Cambridge)

LIGHTING

The primary function of exterior lighting is the safety of drivers, cyclists and pedestrians at night, but it plays an equally important role in complementing architecture and urban form to provide a sense of place before and after sunset. Exterior lighting sources shall be light emitting diode (LED), unless approved by city staff.

Developments in the MXD District shall observe the following guidelines with respect to exterior lighting:

1. The primary function of exterior lighting is the safety of drivers, cyclists and pedestrians at night, but it plays an equally important role in complementing architecture and urban form to provide a sense of place before and after sunset. Exterior lighting sources shall be light emitting diode (LED), unless approved by city staff. Developments in the district shall observe the following guidelines with respect to exterior lighting:
2. Exterior walls of buildings may be illuminated at a regular intervals by wall-bracketed or accent up/down lighting, and such lighting should enhance the building's architectural expression. Where a feature such as a soffit or arcade is employed in the architectural design of a building, lighting should be recessed into that feature.
3. Pedestrian light fixtures should be no more than 14 feet (14') tall, and be anchored by a pedestal base that is of proportion to the height and circumference of the pole of a complementary material.

These types of fixture designs DO NOT comply in all locations.

Unacceptable / Discouraged
Fixtures that protrude significantly and light upwards

These types of fixture designs DO comply in all locations.

Acceptable
Fixtures that direct light downward & illuminate paths and light fixtures, light to facilitate better visibility at night

Good Neighbor Lighting

Lighting Requirements and Practices in Cambridge

City of Cambridge
DRAFT: 4/1/2016

This illustration courtesy of Bob Crelin / NELPAG Photo by Jeffrey Berg

GOOD NEIGHBOR LIGHTING

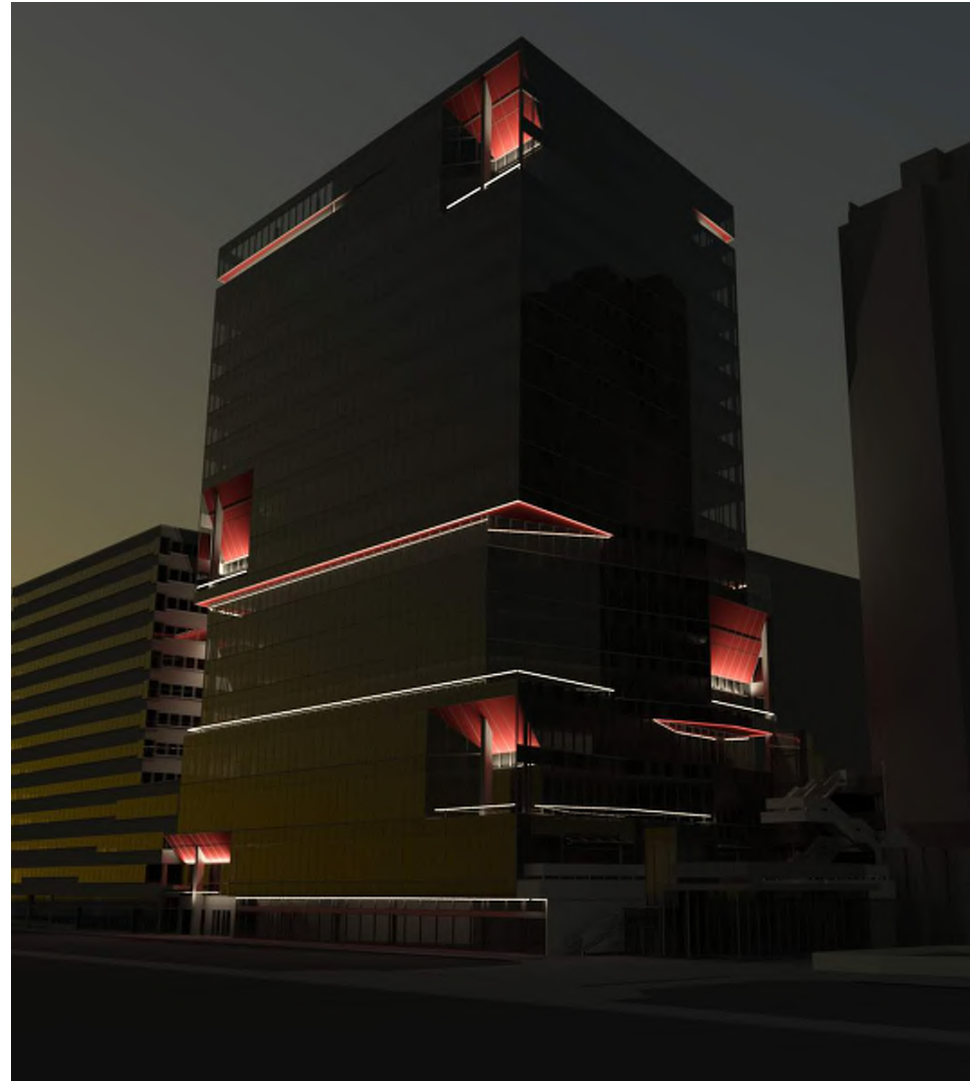
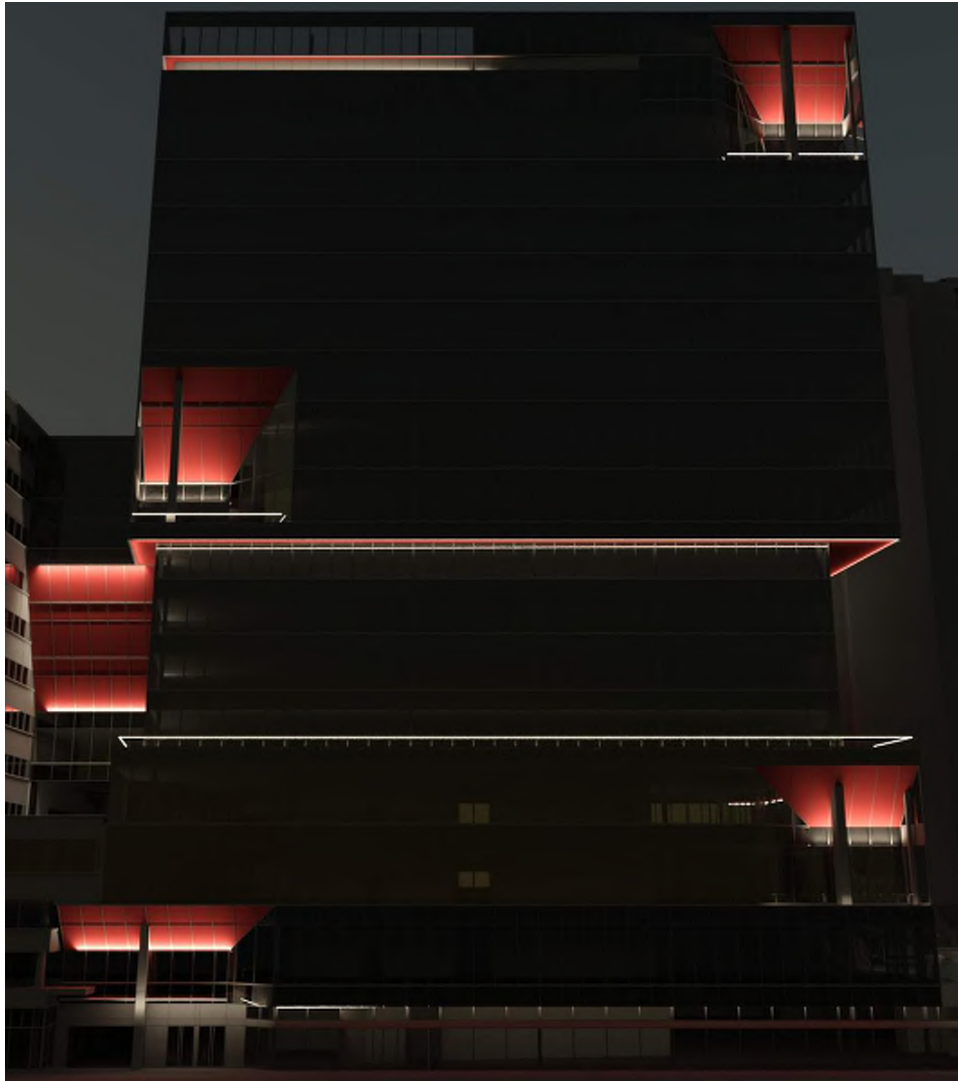


LIGHTING

6. Amenity Lighting (LED)
7. Cree Edge Series

1. See "Good Neighbor Lighting" PDF in Appendix
 2. See Chapter 15.22 Outdoor Lighting Section 15.22.050 1. Prescriptive Standard

LIGHTING CONCEPT



LIGHTING CONCEPT

